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1 The lymphatic vasculature has been regarded as a passive conduit for interstitial fluid and responsible for the absorption of macromolecules such as proteins or lipids and transport of nutrients from food. However, emerging data shows that lymphatic vasculature system plays an important role in immune modulation. One of its major role is to coordinate antigen transport and immune-cell trafficking from peripheral tissues to secondary lymph organs, lymph nodes. This perspective was recently updated with the notion that the interaction between lymphatic endothelial cell and leukocytes controls the immune-cell migration and immune responses by regulating lymphatic flow and various secreted molecules such as chemokines and cytocines. In this review, we introduce the lymphatic vasculature networks and genetic transgenic models for research on the lymphatic vasculature system. Next, we discuss the contribution of lymphatic endothelial cells to the control of immune-cell trafficking and to maintenance of peripheral tolerance. Our bodies are capable of many things, especially when faced with something like corona virus. Our immune system is capable of developing antibodies to fight off bugs as well as remembering them for the next time they attack the body.

2 Sub sartorial canal or adductor canal or Hunter's canal is an important area in the lower limb because the adductor canal serves as a passage way for structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. It transits the femoral artery, femoral vein (Posterior to the artery), nerve to the vastus medialis and the saphenous nerve – the largest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve.

As the femoral artery and vein exit the canal, they are called the popliteal artery and vein respectively.

3 The intraocular muscles include the cilinary muscles, the sphincter pupillae, and the dilator pupillae. The cilinary muscle is a smooth muscle ring that controls accommodation by altering the shape of the lens, as well as controlling the flow of aqueous humor into the Schlemm's canal. The cilinary muscle is attached to the zonular fibers which suspend the lens. Upon contraction of the cilinary muscles, the tension of the lens is lessen which causes it to adopt a more spherical shape to focus on near objects. Relaxation of the cilinary muscles has an opposite effect, optimizing distant focus. The sphincter pupillae and dilator pupillae are also composed of smooth muscle. The sphincter pupillae encircles the pupil and is responsible for the constriction of its diameter, while the dilator pupillae is arranged radially and increases the pupillary diameter.

The extraocular muscles are located within the orbit, but are extrinsic and separate from the eyeball itself. They act to control the movements of the eyeball and the superior eyelid. There are seven extraocular muscles – the levator palpebrae superioris, medial rectus, lateral rectus, inferior oblique and superior oblique. Functionally, they can be divided into two groups:

Responsible for eye movement – Recti and oblique muscles

Responsible for superior eyelid movement – Levator palpebrae superioris

Extraocular muscles are innervated by three cranial nerves oculomotor nerve (CN III).

The extraocular muscles include: the levator palpebrae superioris, medial rectus, lateral rectus, inferior oblique and superior oblique, all innervated by the oculomotor nerve (III); the superior oblique muscle innervated by the trochlear nerve (IV); and the lateral rectus muscle, innervated by the abducen nerve (VI).

The extraocular muscles are innervated by nerves that enter the orbit through the superior orbital fissure. The oculomotor nerve (CN III) divides into superior and inferior branches and innervates the superior, medial, and inferior recti, the levator palpebrae superioris, and the inferior oblique.