

BLOOD

By

Heba Hassan Abd Elgawad

Ass. Prof of Histology

Blood

Blood is a specialized connective tissue in which **cells** are suspended in fluid **extracellular** material called plasma . It is about 5 L of blood in an average adult

Functions of the blood:

- 1- Acid-base balance maintenance.
- 2- Control body temperature
- 3- Defense against infection
- 4- Transport oxygen, carbon dioxide and hormones.
- 5-Removal of waste products of cell metabolism.



Components of Blood

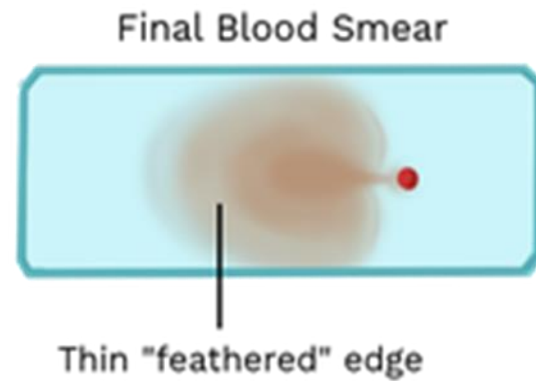
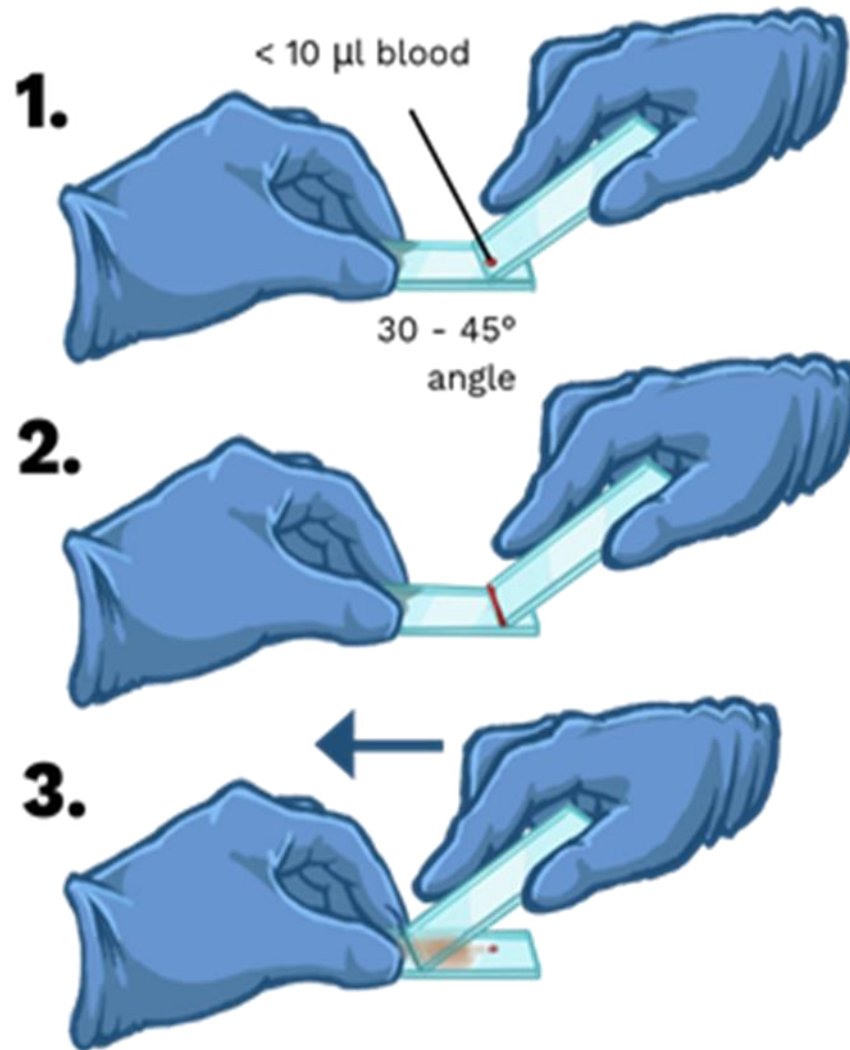
Blood cells
45%

- 1- Red blood cells (corpuscles) or erythrocytes.**
- 2- White blood cells or leukocytes.**
- 3- Platelets.**

Blood plasma
55%

- It is a yellow fluid in which the blood cells are suspended.
- 1- Water 90 % .**
 - 2- Plasma proteins 7% (albumin, globulin, -fibrinogen and prothrombin) .**
 - 3- Small amounts of**
 - Ca
 - sodium chloride,
 - bicarbonate
 - phosphate.

Blood film or peripheral blood smear



Blood film or peripheral blood smear

-It is a thin layer of blood smeared on a glass microscopic slide to be stained to allow the various blood cells to be examined microscopically.

-Preparation of blood film:

1-A drop of blood is placed on a clean microscopic slide.

2-Another slide (spreader slide) is used to disperse the blood over the slide's length.

3-The blood film is left to dry for 5 minutes.

4-The dried blood film is then stained to be examined by light microscope.

Leishman's stain or Giemsa stain is a neutral stain formed of a mixture of the following components: a. Eosin (an acidic stain). b. Methylene blue (a basic stain).

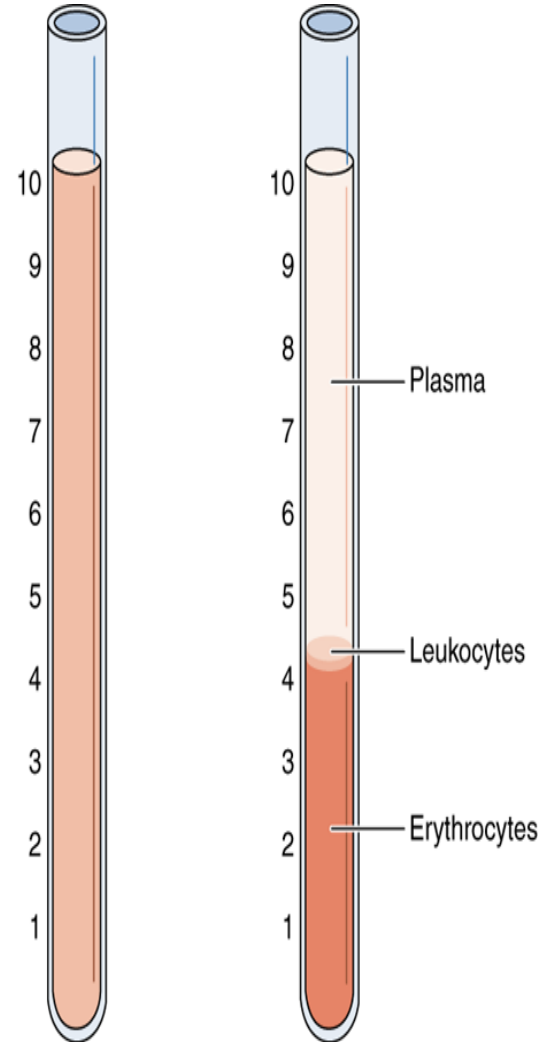
Blood cells

1-True: have nucleus.

- White blood cells or leukocytes (1%).

2-Not True:

- Red blood corpuscles or erythrocytes (44%).
- Platelets or thrombocytes (less than 1%).



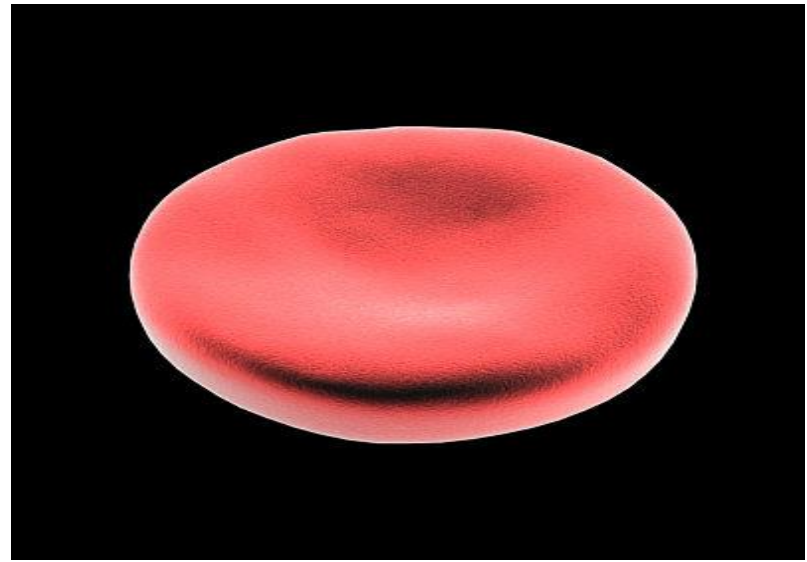
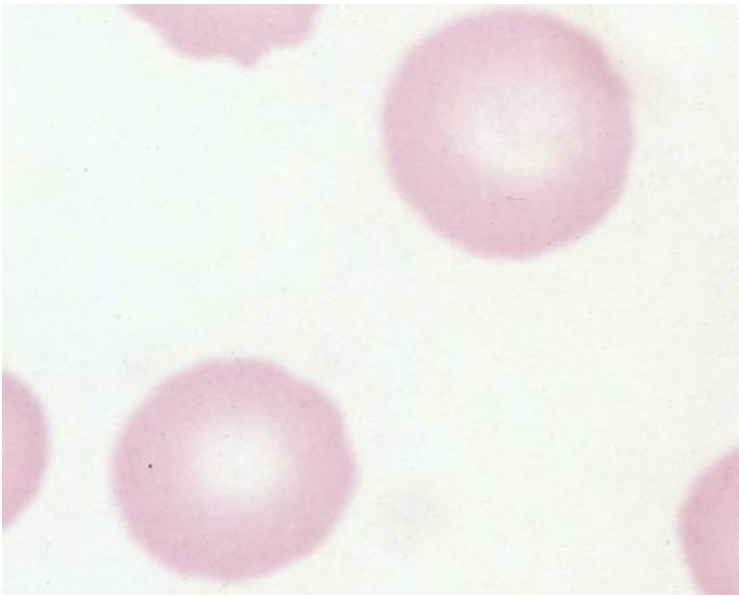
Erythrocytes (RBCs)

- **Erythrocytes** (red blood cells or RBCs) are terminally differentiated structures lacking nuclei and completely filled with the O₂ carrying protein **hemoglobin**. RBCs are the only blood cells whose function does not require them to leave the vasculature.
- **Number of RBCs**
 - males 5 million / cubic millimeter of blood
 - females 4.5 millions / cubic millimeter of blood
- **Abnormal number**

Decrease in the number of RBCs is known as **anemia**.

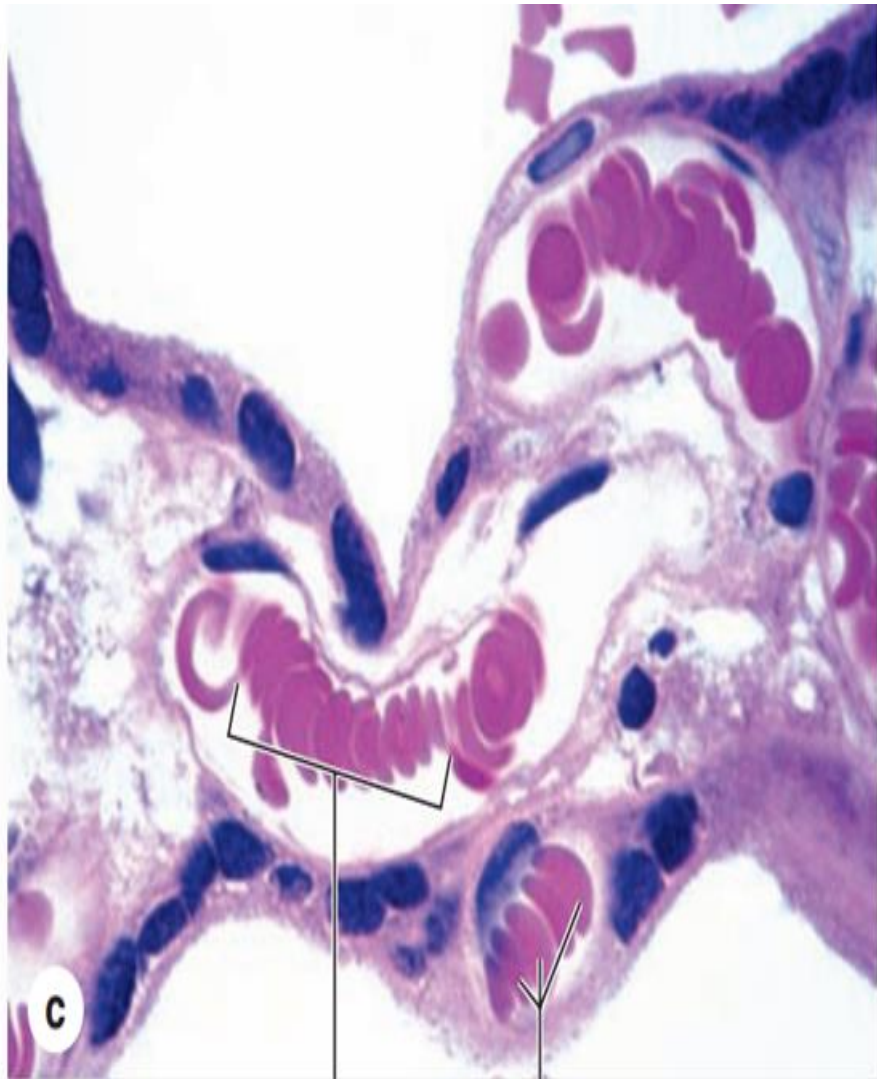
Increase in their number is known as **polycythemia**.





- **Shape** : biconcave discs to increase the surface area for exchange of gases. They are soft and plastic and can change their shape as they pass through small capillaries.
- In larger blood vessels RBCs often adhere to one another loosely in stacks called rouleaux





Rouleaux Erythrocytes

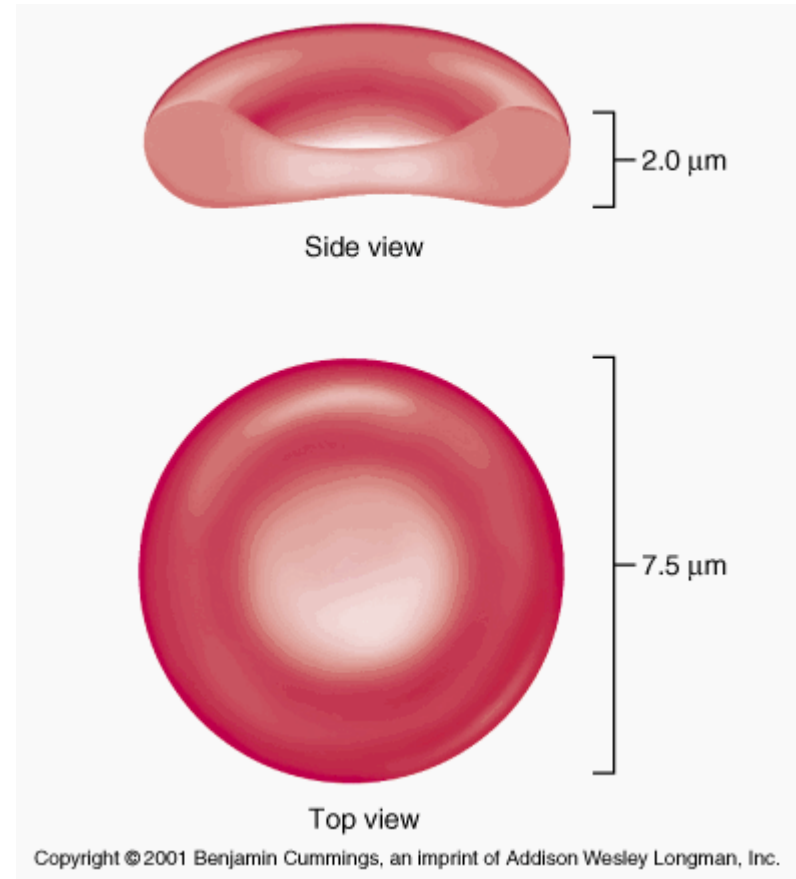


- **Size of RBCs:**

7.5 microns in diameter and
2 microns in thickness

- **Abnormal shape and size of RBCs:** .

- ▶ **Macrocytic anemia**, diameter of RBCs increases.
- ▶ **Microcytic anemia**, their diameter decreases.
- ▶ **Anisocytosis**, abnormal sizes of RBCs may appear in the circulation.

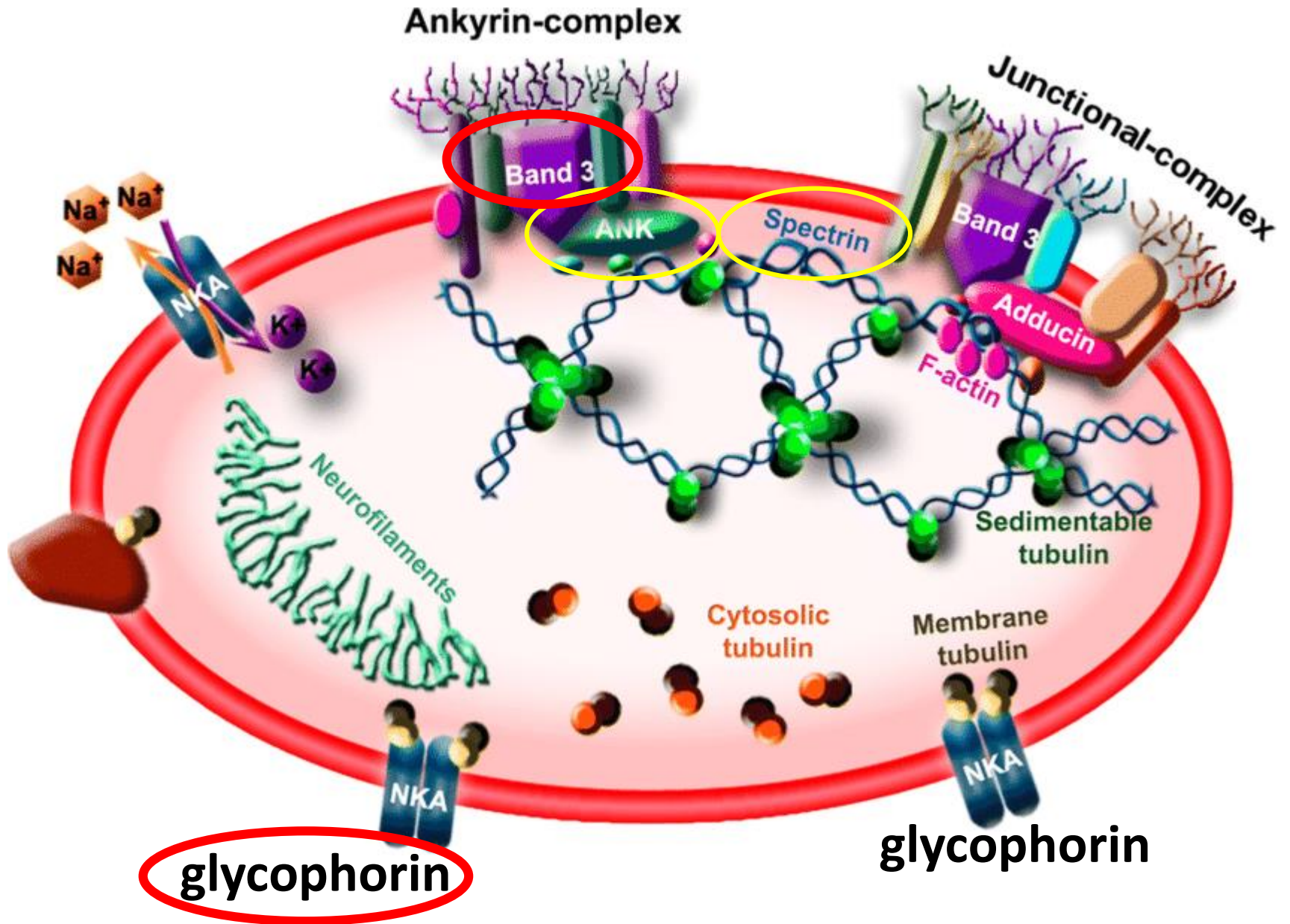


- **Colour:** Red colour due to their content of hemoglobin.
- Hemoglobin = the iron ("heme"), oxygen transport protein, ("globin").
- Normally, the erythrocytes in a dry smear of peripheral blood stain deep pink or salmon colour

- In hyperchromic anemia, the RBCs are darkly stained and contain more Hb % than normal.
- In hypochromic anemia, RBCs are faintly (lightly) stained and contain less Hb % than normal.



- Structure:



- The plasmalemma of the erythrocyte consists of about 40% lipid, 10% carbohydrate, and 50% protein. Most of them are integral membrane proteins, including **glycophorin and band 3 protein**, (antigenic sites that form the basis for the ABO blood system).
- Several peripheral proteins are associated with the inner surface of the membrane, including **spectrin**, dimers which form a lattice bound to underlying actin filaments, and **ankyrin**, which anchors the lattice to the glycophorins and band 3 proteins. This submembranous meshwork stabilizes the membrane, maintains the cell shape, and provides the cell elasticity required for passage through capillaries.

- During **differentiation and maturation** processes (bone marrow), erythrocytes synthesize large amount of Hb, before they are released into the systemic circulation, the nucleus is extruded from the cytoplasm and the mature RBCs assumes a biconcave shape.
- Lacking mitochondria, erythrocytes rely on anaerobic glycolysis for their minimal energy needs. Lacking nuclei, they cannot replace defective proteins.

- Mature RBCs are highly specialized to transport O₂ & Co₂. Iron molecules in Hb bind with O₂ and most of the O₂ in the blood is carried to tissues in the form of **oxyhemoglobin**. Co₂ from the cells and tissues is carried to the blood with Hb (**carbaminohemoglobin**). These reactions are reversible.
- **Life-span of RBCs:** 100-120 days. By this time defects in the membrane's cytoskeletal lattice or ion transport systems begin to produce swelling or other shape abnormalities. Senescent or worn-out RBCs displaying such changes are removed from the circulation, mainly by macrophages of the spleen, liver, and bone marrow.

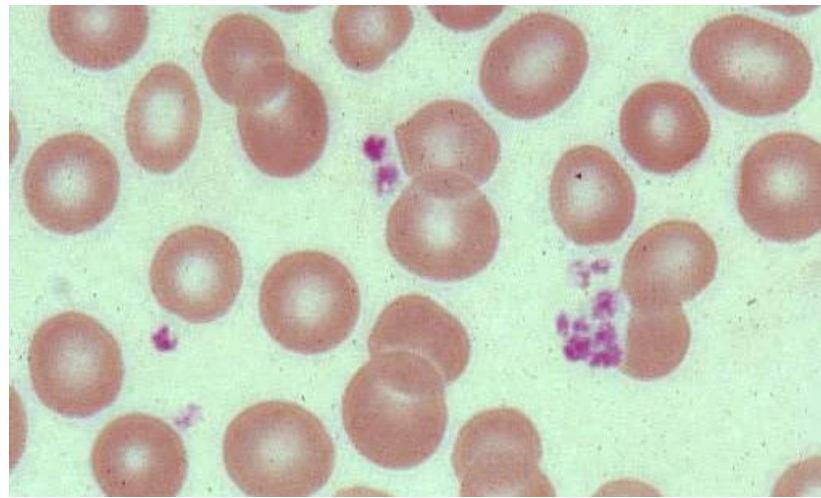


Reticulocytes:

- The younger erythrocytes (**immature**) are called reticulocytes. Their cytoplasm is basophilic having no nuclei, some free ribosomes in the form of a net like structure and few mitochondria are present. Their diameter is 8 μm .
- They normally constitute about **1%** of the total blood number of circulating RBCs.
- They are stained by **supravital stains** (brilliant cresyl blue).
- Increase the number of reticulocytes indicates a demand for increased O₂-carrying capacity as in hemorrhage and in high altitude.

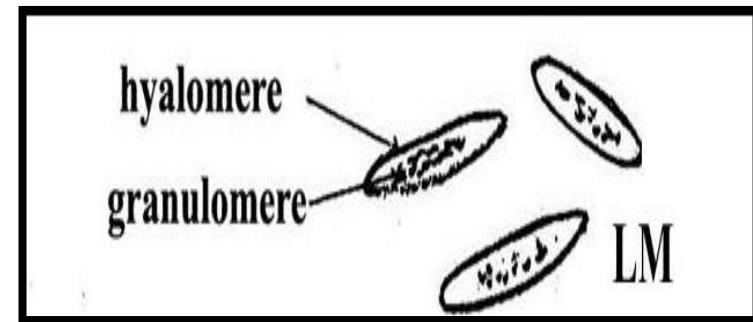
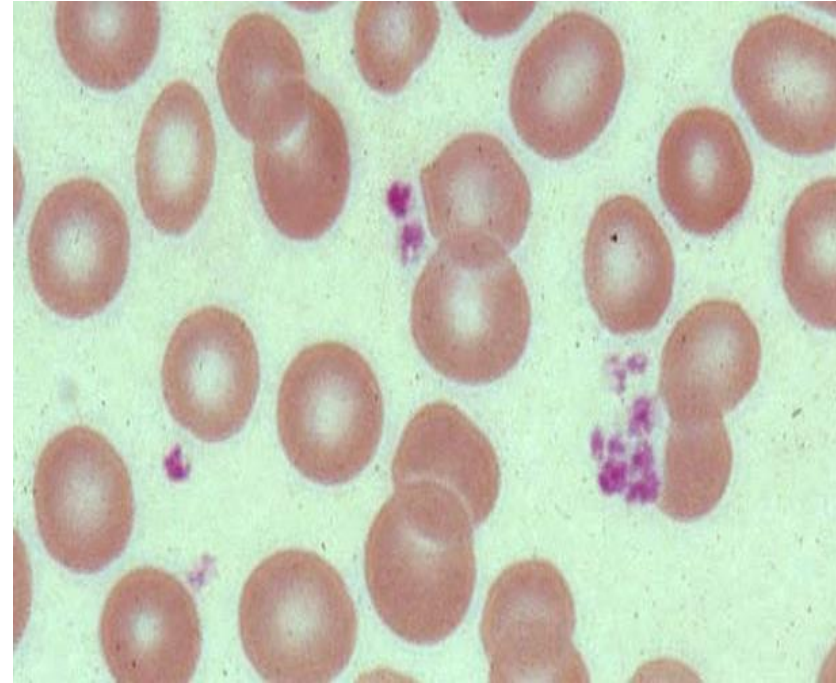
Platelets (Thrombocytes)

- **Origin:** Megakaryocytes (B.M)
- **Shape:** cytoplasmic fragments
- **Size:** 2-5 micron
- **Count:** 150,000 – 400.000 / **cubic millimeter** of blood.
- **Life span:** is about 10 days.
- **Function:**
 - Promote blood clotting, so preventing loss of blood.
 - wound healing.



Platelets

- **L/M:** in stained blood smears, they often appear in clumps. Each platelet has a peripheral light blue-stained transparent zone (hyalomere), and a central zone containing purple granules (granulomere).





ER

δG

αG

G

ER

OCS

Microtubules & microfilaments

- **E/M:** platelets are surrounded by cell membrane, covered by a thick glycocalyx (cell coat) which is involved in adhesion and activation during blood coagulation.
- The **hyalomere** reveals peripheral marginal bundles of microtubules (to maintain the oval shape), and microfilaments (help in platelet movement and aggregation).
- Also in the hyalomere are two systems of membrane channels ,**open canalicular system of vesicles** which is invaginations of the plasma membrane and much less prominent set of **irregular tubular vesicles** which derived from the ER and stores Ca^{2+} ions.



- Together, these two membranous systems facilitate the extremely rapid exocytosis of proteins from platelets (degranulation) upon adhesion to collagen or other substrates outside the vascular endothelium.
- The **granulomere** contains one or two mitochondria, numerous small clear vesicles, glycogen and varying numbers of membrane bounded dense granules named **alpha** (platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), platelet factor 4), **delta** (ADP, ATP, and serotonin) and **lambda** granules.
- Most of the stained granules seen in platelets with the light microscope are alpha granules



Thank You

