

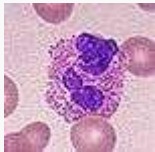








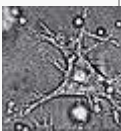



The different kinds of blood cells

Type	Microscopic Appearance	Diagram	Approx. % in adults <small>See also: Blood values</small>	Diameter (μm)	Main targets	Nucleus	Granules	Lifetime
Neutrophil			54–62%	10–12	-bacteria -fungi	multilobed	fine, faintly pink (H&E Stain)	6 hours— few days (days in spleen and other tissue)
Eosinophil			1–6%	10–12	-parasites in allergic reactions	bi-lobed	full of pink-orange (H&E Stain)	8–12 days (circulate for 4–5 hours)
Basophil			<1%	12–15	in allergic reactions	bi-lobed or tri-lobed	large blue	?

Lymphocyte			25–33%	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B cells: various pathogens T cells: -CD4+ (helper): extracellular bacteria broken down into peptides presented by MHC class 2 molecules. -CD8+ cytotoxic T cells: virus-infected and tumor cells. -$\gamma\delta$ T cells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural killer cells: virus-infected and tumor cells. 	deeply staining, eccentric	NK-cells and Cytotoxic (CD8+) T-cells ^[7]	weeks to years
Monocyte			2–8%	14–17	Monocytes migrate from the bloodstream to other tissues and differentiate into tissue resident macrophages or dendritic cells.	kidney shaped		hours to days
Macrophage				21 (human)	Phagocytosis (engulfment and digestion) of cellular debris and pathogens, and stimulation of lymphocytes and other immune cells that respond to the pathogen.		none	activated: days immature: months to years
Dendritic cells					Main function is as an antigen-presenting cell (APC) that activates T lymphocytes.			similar to macrophages