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File 1: Bone marrow is producing Red blood cells which will be release into the blood streams carrying oxygen life spend is about 120 days than it recycles. A white blood cell called macrophage, will than chose what type of blood cell it is to send it to specific location. What is recycle will be send back to bone marrow and what is not recycle will be converted to biliverdin than to bilirubin which is store by the liver than gallbladder store urobilin end product. Bilirubin gives color to pie release by kidneys and red blood cell that are destroy or hemolysis.

File 2: Blood red cells will take about a week going though mutation. First, face is the beginning of a cell in the bone morrow that will turn into red blood cells is proerythroblast. The second phase Basophilic erythroblast where nucleus and cytoplasm change. Third face polychromatophilic the cytoplasm is getting clear and the nucleus is becoming smaller. Fourth face the nucleus is condensed and the cytoplasm is completely clear. In the Fifth face reticulocyte, in the five to seven days the nucleus is removed. Final face the Mature red blood cell.

File 3: Blood type A has antigen form of cercles. Blood type B has antigen form of triangles. blood type AB has mix antigen circles and small triangles. Except Blood type O doesn't have any antigen. Type A blood will have anti-B antibodies. Type B blood will have anti-A antibodies. Type AB blood with have neither anti-A antibodies or anti-B antibodies. While type O has both anti-A antibodies and anti-B antibodies. In other words, only type O blood is universal donor to the other blood types while the other blood type can't give any blood to type

O. However, Blood type AB can receive blood from any other blood type Universal receiver. If antibodies go against blood type blood cell will be destroyed.

File 4: Maternal problems happen when the parents are opposed one negative rh or the other positive rh. First time having a baby it will be delivered normally however the next time around it will be aborted. When having the baby if a rupture occurs in the umbilical cord blood will be passed on to mother. So, the mother body will create antigen against the opposed rh which came from the first baby. The second time getting pregnant the mother's antibodies will attack and destroy the cell causing the fetus to be aborted because the rh will be oppose from mother.

File 5: Under the microscope a cell called Neutrophil the white blood cells is bigger than red blood cells with multiple color nucleus inside. Another, cell Eosinophil is bigger than the Neutrophil and the nucleus are different like an oval. The cell Basophil is as if you have an injury as the nucleus is taking over to protect you. In the cell Monocyte the nucleus is much bigger than previous cells and so is the cell. In the cell lymphocyte the nucleus is large and dense. There is also platelet that help you not bleed to death.

File 6: This lab experiment you add antibody type to a specific blood type to discover what blood type it is depending on whether the blood type was intact or destroy.

File 7: For the first blood type is blood type A, since when added anti-B antibodies it was intact as blood type A has anti-B antibodies. For the second blood type is blood type B, since when added anti-A antibodies it was intact as blood type B has anti-A antibodies. However, AB blood type I don't understand because I thought AB is universal receiver which were supposed to be intact. Blood type O is intact as if one type of antibodies doesn't work the other type of antibodies of will make it work.

