A – N of Blood

Alveoli - Air sac of the lungs, formed by the terminal dilation of tiny air passageways.

Antibody - A protein that is made by certain white blood cells (lymphocytes), in the body, in response to the invasion of a foreign substance.

Antigen - A substance that when introduced into the body stimulates an immune response.

Aorta - The main trunk of the arterial system, carrying blood from the left ventricle of the heart to all of the body except the lungs.

Arteries - Blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to any part of the body. The exception to this rule is the Pulmonary artery.

Bacteria - One-celled organisms, spherical, spiral, or rod-shaped and appearing singly, in chains, or in clusters.

Blood - The fluid that circulates in the principal vascular system of human being and other vertebrates: in humans consisting of plasma in which the red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets are suspended.

Bronchi - The main branches of the trachea.

Capillaries - The tiny blood vessels between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins.

Chemotaxis - Movement of a cell toward of away from a chemical stimulus.

Cytoplasm - A jellylike material that surrounds the nucleus of a cell and contains most of the cell's organelles.

Differentiation - (of cells or tissues) to change from relatively generalized to specialized kinds, during development.

Erythrocyte - A red blood cell.

Fibrin - The insoluble protein end product of blood coagulation.

Germs - Any microorganisms that cause disease.

Granulocyte - A circulating white blood cell having prominent granules in the cytoplasm and a nucleus of two or more lobes.

Hemoglobin - The oxygen-carrying protein of red blood cells that gives them their red color and serves to carry oxygen to the tissues.

Immunity - The condition that permits either natural or acquired resistance to disease.

Leukocyte - A white blood cell.

Lymphocyte - A type of white blood cell having a spherical nucleus surrounded by a thin layer of nongranular cytoplasm.

B Lymphocyte - A lymphocyte that is involved in the production of antibodies.

T Lymphocyte - A lymphocyte that helps in the priming of B lymphocytes to make antibody or is directly involved in attacking foreign cells, such as tumor cells.

Marrow - A soft, fatty, vascular tissue in the interior cavities of bones that is a major site of blood cell production.

Megakaryocyte - A large bone marrow cell having a lobulated nucleus (one with lobes); the source of blood platelets.

Mitosis - The usual method of cell division.

Monocyte - A large, circulating white blood cell, formed in bone marrow and in the spleen. When in the tissue a monocyte becomes a macrophage.

Macrophage – is the same as a monocyte except it remains in the tissue. It ingests large foreign particles and debris.

Nucleus - The part of the cell that holds genetic information such as DNA.

Nutrients - Substances that give sustenance to an organism.