Student Name:

Concept: Week 1 Introduction to Leukocytes

Endocrine Control by the Hypothalamus and Pituitary Gland Endocrine Control by the Hypothalamus and Pituitary Gland Endocrine Control by the Hypothalamus and Pituitary Gland

EndocrTihnies Cc**on**ctreoplt bryeltaht**e**sHtyoptohtehalamus and Pitu5itaKre**y** GTelarnmds & Definitions:

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topics covered include the five types of

End[l]o[eu]c[k]r[o]i[c]n[yt]e[es,] C[in]o[o]n[r]t[d]r[er]o[f]l [th]b[eir]y [r]t[el]h[ati]e [ve]H[p]y[re]p[va]o[l]t[en]h[ce]a [in]la mus and Pituit

normal blood, and a description of their major

functions.

Granulocytes/Agranulocyte

neutrophils

eosinophils

basophils

monocytes

lymphocytes

distinctly acidic or basic. Neutrophils are als

leukocytes are so named because they have 2-7 lobes on their nucleus and can phagocytize pathogens and cellular debris. Basophils- are rarest of all WBCs with less than 0.5% circulating in WBC s or 20-50 per cubic millimeter in blood. Eosinophils- form 100-400 per cubic millimeters or 2-4% of circulating WBCs and are abundant in the mucus membranes of the digestive and lower respiratory tracts. Monocytes- lack visible granules in their cytoplasm and form 100-700 per cubic millimeter or 3-8% of the WBC count in blood Lymphocytes-make up 25-35% of circulating leukocytes and are one of three different specific cells: B lymphocytes, T