

Specialised Cells

Some cells become specialized in order to carry out specific jobs. Sometimes cells become so specialized that they only have one function within the body. Examples of these specialised cells include sperm cells, egg cells (oocytes), red blood cells and nerve cells.



Red blood cells

- Contain haemoglobin which combines with oxygen and transports it to other cells and around the body.
- Have biconcave shape (having two concave surfaces) for the maximum surface area to allow more oxygen to be absorbed efficiently. Their shape also allows cells to squeeze through capillaries and provide oxygen.
- Are anuclear (have no nucleus) so there is more room for haemoglobin. Mature red blood cells also lack mitochondria.

