

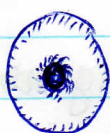
- CAPILLARY
- one cell thick; in organs of your body.
 - tiny vessels with narrow lumen
 - ~~between the arteries~~
 - your blood flows through a large network of capillaries.

Transport in the blood

- white blood cells are part of your immune system.
- platelets are involved in the clotting of your blood.
- the blood plasma and red blood cells are involved in the transport of materials around your body. (CO_2 from organs to lungs) (glucose: small intestine to organs)
- Red blood cells transport oxygen around your body. (waste products from liver to kidneys)
- your plasma transports all of your blood cells and a number of other things
- CO_2 produced in organs is carried back to lungs.
- urea is carried to your kidneys from your liver
- transports hormones around the body

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 1 of 1

Red Blood Cell



biconcave cells

~~biconcave~~

• biconcave disks gives a larger surface area: volume ratio to increase the diffusion of oxygen.

- packed full of haemoglobin - to carry oxygen.
- mature red cells have no nucleus, more space for haemoglobin.

Haemoglobin - large protein molecule

in - high oxygen concentration (reacts with oxygen $\rightarrow$ oxyhaemoglobin)

in - low oxygen concentration (reaction reverses $\rightarrow$ haemoglobin + oxygen)

oxygen
+

haemoglobin



oxyhaemoglobin