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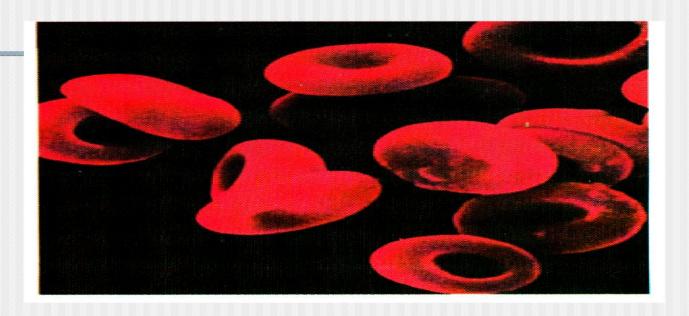
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RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs)

RED BLOOD CELL

A) NORMAL SHAPE –

- Circular, biconcave, non-nucleated.



NORMAL SIZE

- Diameter 7.2 μ (6.5 8.8 μ)
- Thickness
 - :- At the periphery 2.2 μ
 - :- At the centre 1 μ
- Surface area 140 μ m2
- Volume 78 94 μ m3
- Life span 120 days
- Site of destruction
 - Tissue macrophage system.

Advantages of biconcave shape

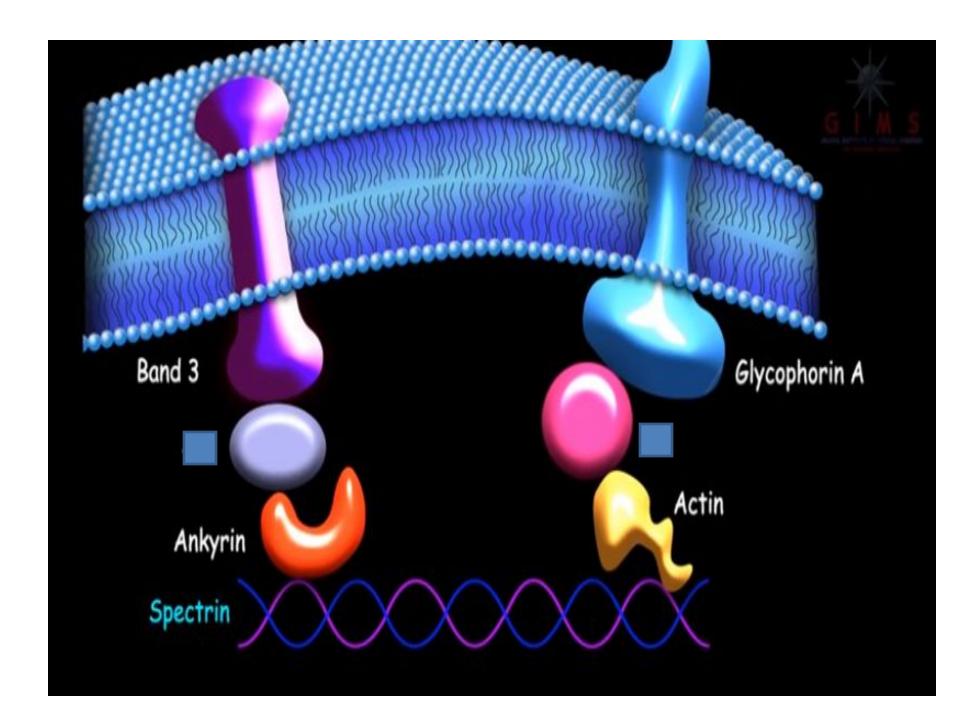
- A) Because of the biconcavity The RBC can squeeze itself in a capillary more easily.
- B) Biconcavity <u>increases the surface area</u> of the RBC.-So O2 gets a bigger area for diffusion.
- C) Because of the biconcavity, the <u>thickness in</u> the centre is only 1 μ. So O2 has to travel very small distance to reach the Hb.
- D) Minimal tension is offered on the membrane, when the volume of cell alters.

RBC IS A SIMPLE CELL

- RBC has :-
 - No nucleus
 - No mitochondria
 - No ribosomes
 - No golgiapparatus
 - No endoplasmic reticulum
- Still it can live for 120 days & can carry out its normal functions. How?
 - Due to glucose, carbonic anhydrase, catalase.

RBC MEMBRANE

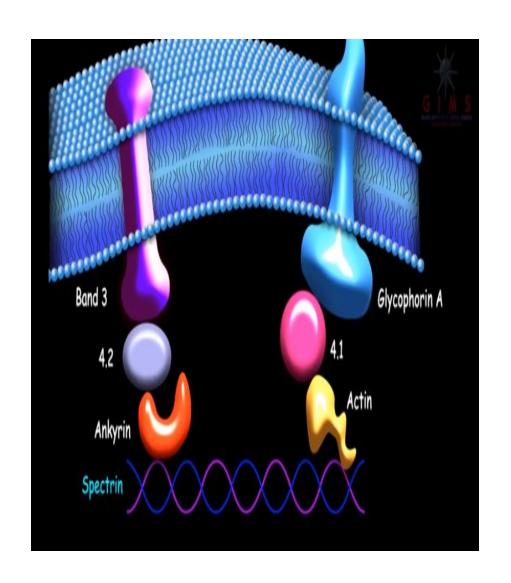
- Cell membrane contains lipids & proteins.
- Five types of proteins are present
 - 1) Spectrin
 - 2) Actin
 - 3) Ankyrin
 - 4) Glycophorin
 - 5) Band 3 protein



RBC Membrane proteins

5 types of proteins are present

- 1) Spectrin
- 2) Actin
- 3) Ankyrin
- 4) Glycophorin
- 5) Band 3 protein



Hb is present in the centre of the RBC.

- If it is not present in RBC & remains free in the plasma, then?
 - 1) Increase viscosity increase resistance to blood flow increase blood pressure.
 - 2) Increase osmotic pressure interfere with the mechanism of fluid exchange at tissue level.
 - 3) loss of free Hb in the urine Hb uria
 - 4) Free Hb Is destroyed by tissue macrophages.

FUNCTIONS OF RBC

- 1) Transport of O2.
- 2) Transport of CO2.
- 3) Hb acts as a buffer
- 4) Determination of blood group.