Red Blood Cell

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Objectives

- 1. Describe the structure and function of RBCs
- 2. Describe structure of Hemoglobin
- 3. How Hemoglobin attach and release O2 and CO2
- 4. Blood Types

Structure of RBCs

- Biconcave shape
- Large surface
- Center is < ½ the maximum width
- Lack organelles
 - No nucleus
 - No Ribosomes
 - No mitochondria (energy come from hexo monophosphate shunt)

RBCs Structure

- RBCs can change in shape.
 - High surface to volume
 - Viscosity of cytoplasm
 - Mechanical property of membrane

- RBC squeeze to get into capillaries
- 20-30 trillion RBC in blood

Function of RBCs

- Major function
 - Transport of O2 and CO2, with help of hemoglobin

- Minor Function
 - Excellent Acid-Base Buffer
 - Carbonic anhydrase

Hemoglobin

- Made of 4 Amino acids(peptides)chains
- Each chain have 4 heme group
- Heme group is porphyrin structure
- Contain Mg
- Center of Heme is Fe Ion
- O2 binds to Fe
- Cooperative binding

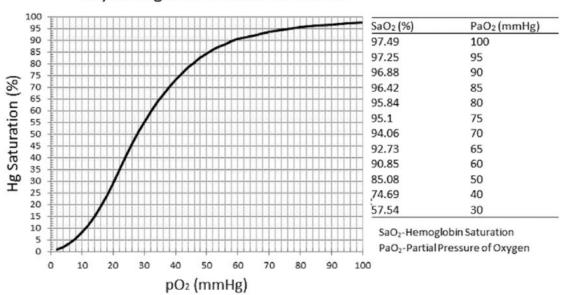
Hemoglobin

- When muscle is active (contraction) it will produce CO2 and it needs O2
- Allosteric inhibition (Hemoglobin by Co2 and H+)
- Acidity comes from carbonic acid
- Each RBC have 270 million Hemoglobin
- Loss of O2 , RBC wil get into vein
- High Concentration of CO2 in muscle cell diffuse into blood plasma, some goes into RBC
- In RBC there is Carbonic anhydrase

Hemoglobin

- Those H+ inhibit the uptake of O2 by hemoglobin.

Oxyhemoglobin Dissociation Curve



Blood Types

- Blood antibody, is the part where will attack the different type.
- Blood Antigen, is the mark on RBC that define its type.
- Important in Blood transfusion
- Antigens are not protein, they are Glycolipids.

Blood types

	Group A	Group B	Group AB	Group O
Red blood cell type		- (m)	B	
Antibodies in plasma	Anti-B	Anti-A	None	Anti-A and Anti-B
Antigens in red blood cell	₽ A antigen	† B antigen	♥↑ A and B antigens	None

ANY QUESTIONS THAT COROLLOIN