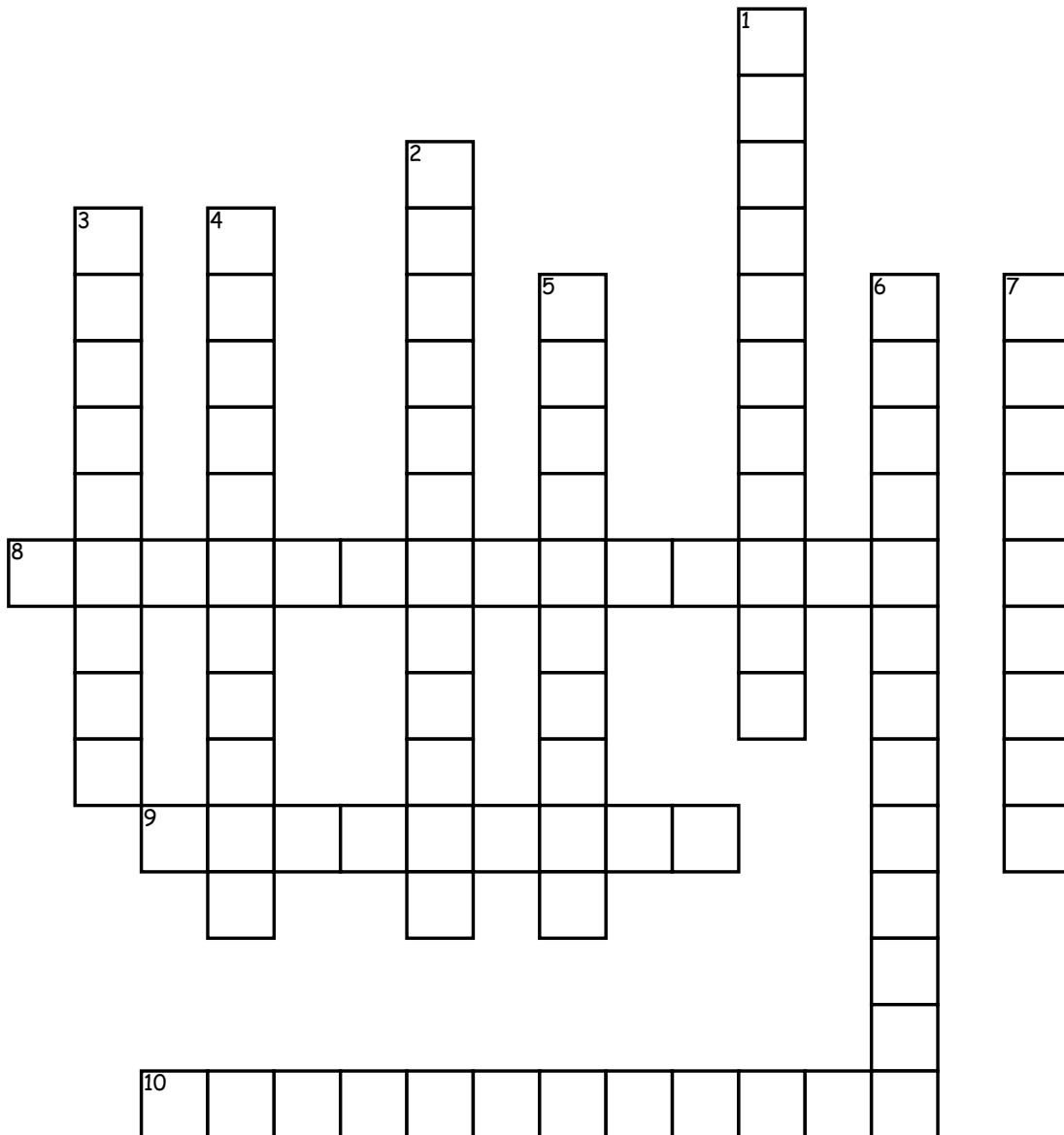


BLOOD COMPONENTS



Across

8. Regulates all platelet production.
9. Cell fragments that aid in the formation of clots and stops or prevents the bleeding
10. Has visible granules. Neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils are an example of this cell type.

Down

1. Main function is to fight of viruses, tumors, and create antibodies.
2. Often known as RBCs.

3. Has a bilobed nucleus with purplish-black cytoplasmic granules.
4. Has a multilobed nucleus and a pale red cytoplasmic granule appearance.
5. White blood cells (WBCs) that account for 1% of total blood volume.
6. Has no visible granules. Monocytes and lymphocytes are an example of this cell type.
7. Responsible for attacking and breaking down germs and bacteria that enter the body. The nucleus is relatively big.