

# Krvetvorba (hemopoéza)

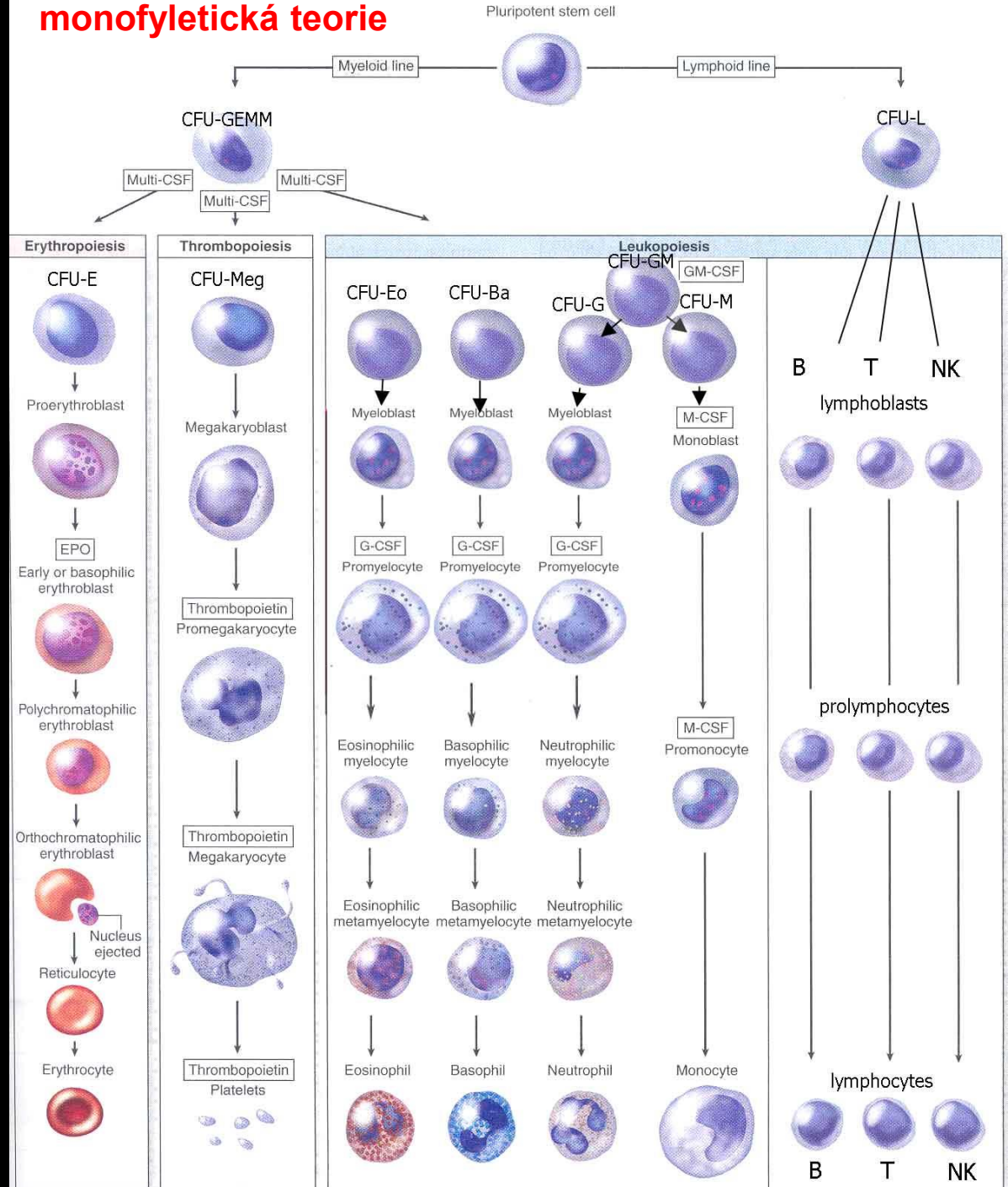
**Kmenové buňky**

**Progenitorové buňky (CFU)**

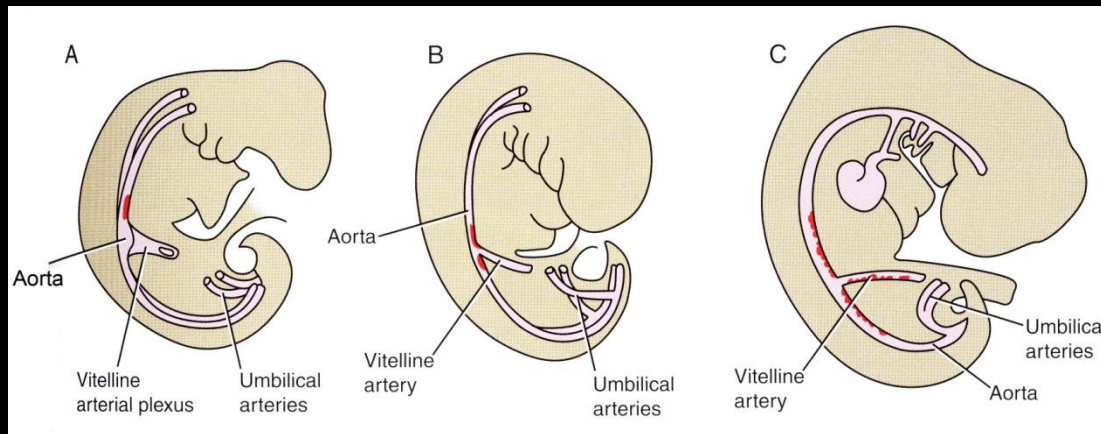
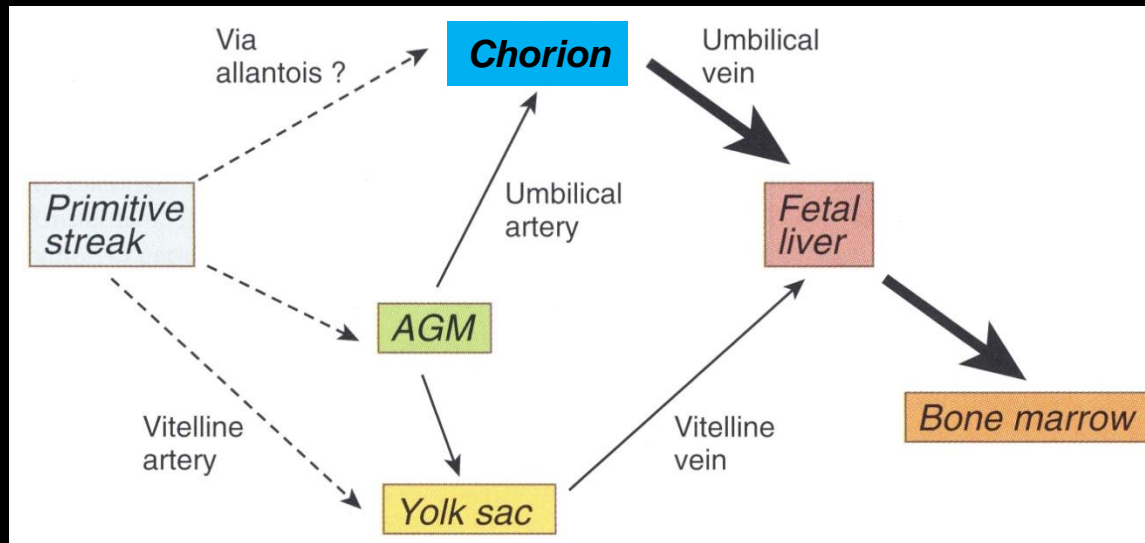
**Prekursorové buňky (blasty)**

**Zralé buňky**

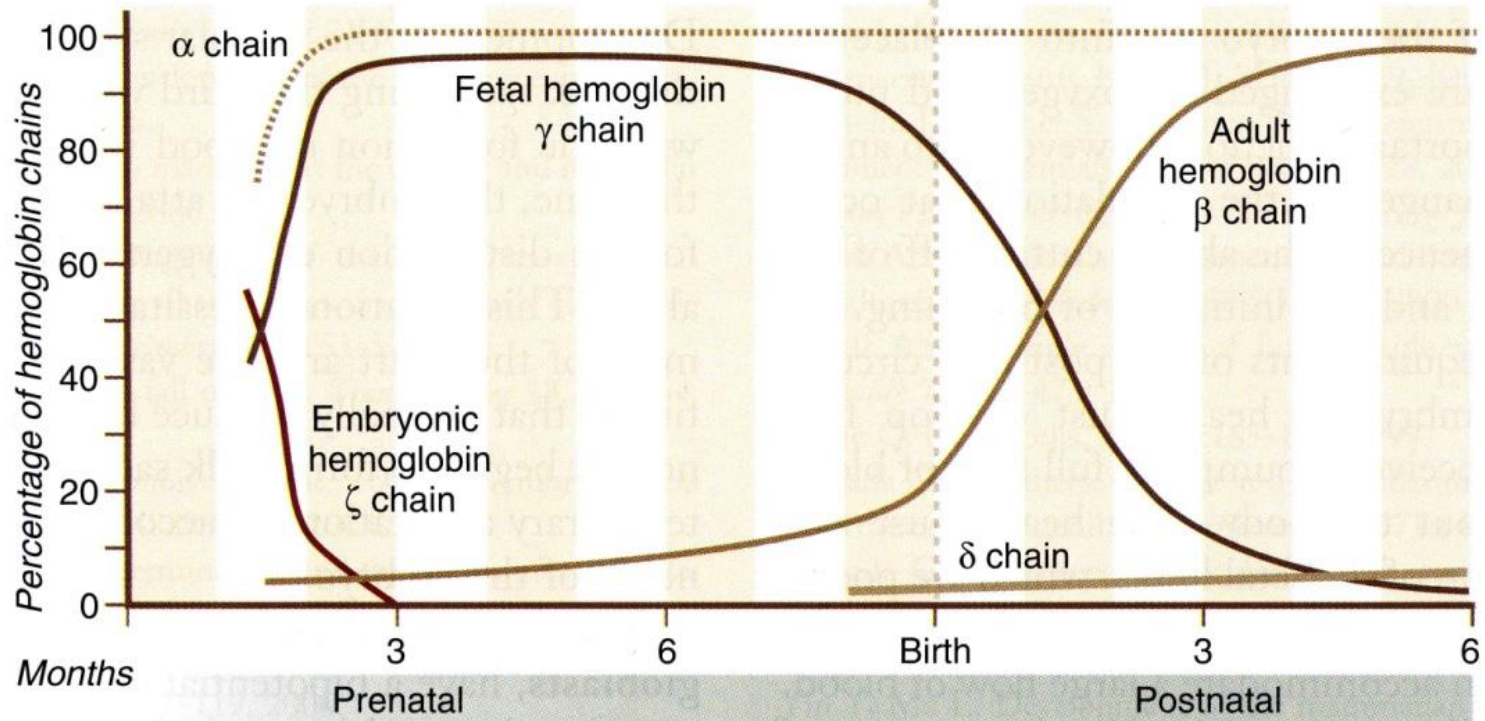
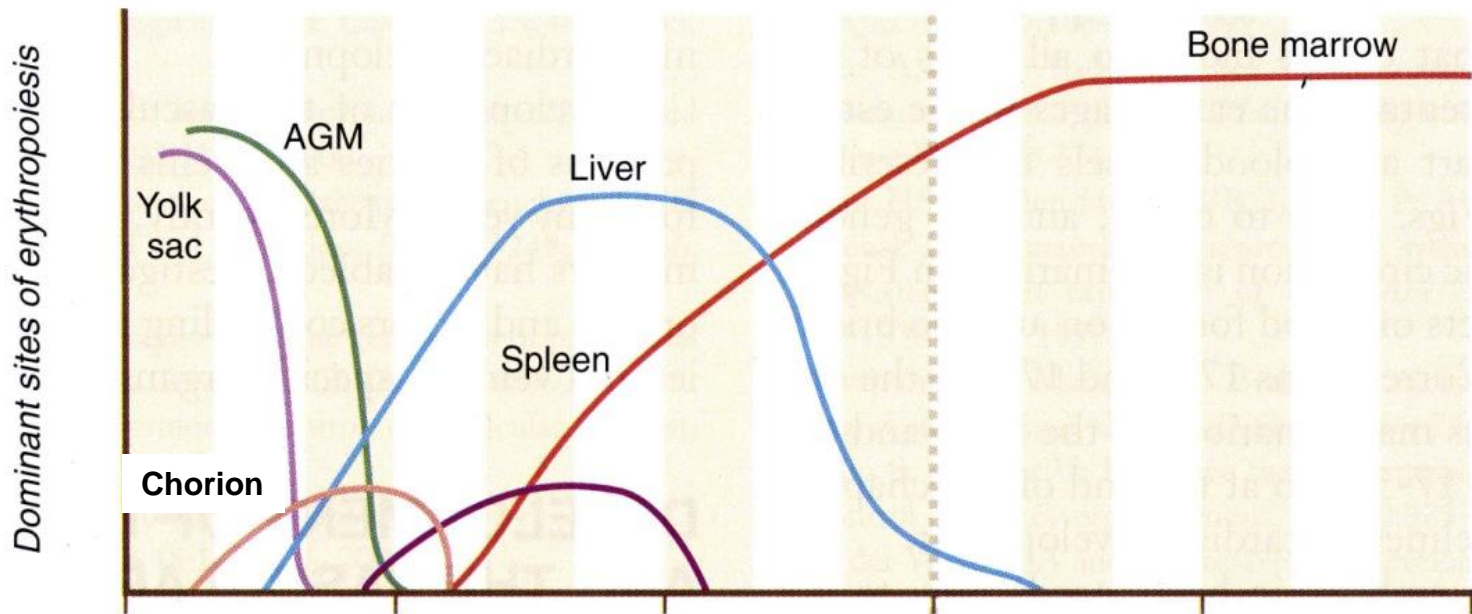
# monofyletická teorie

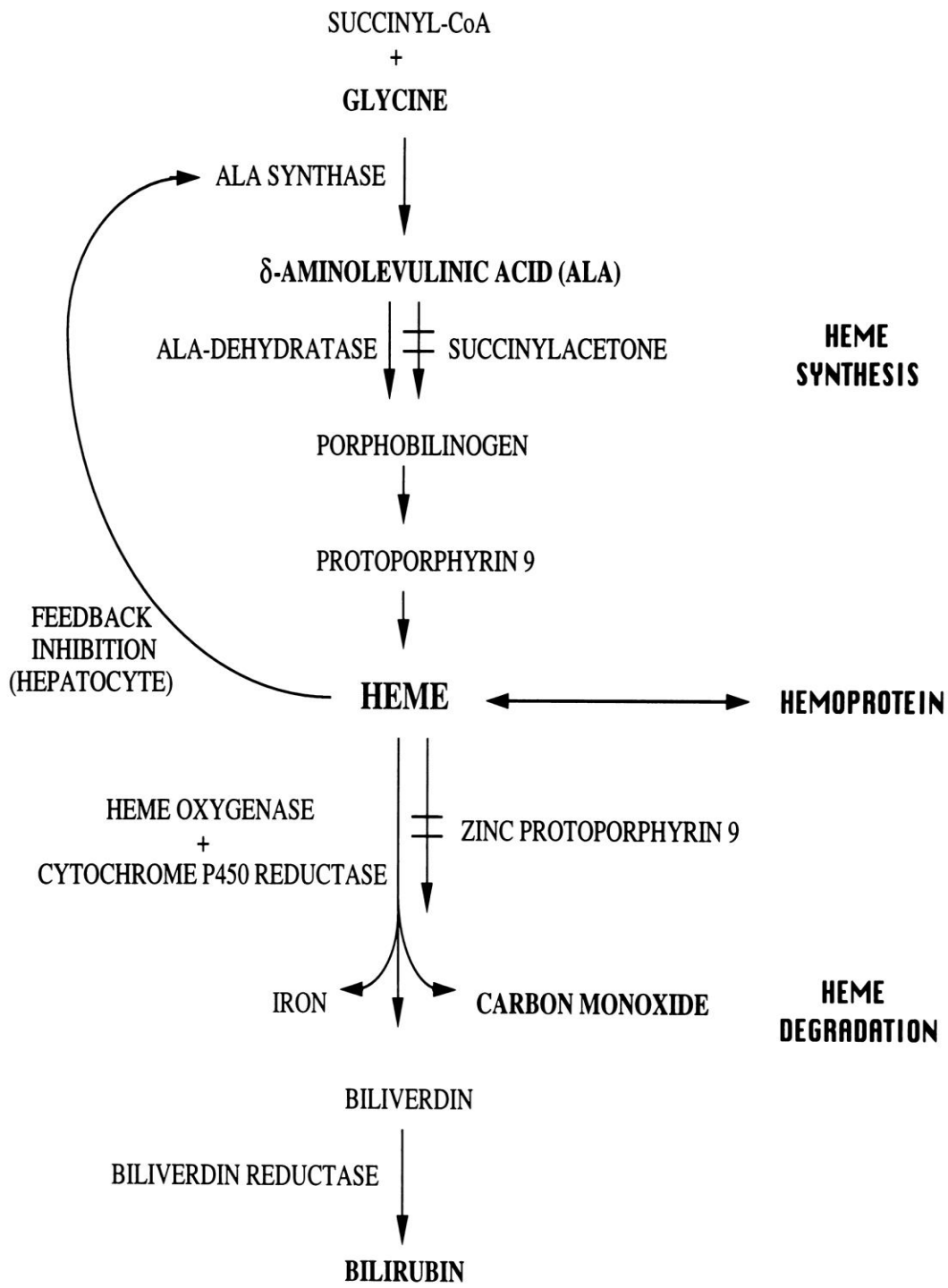


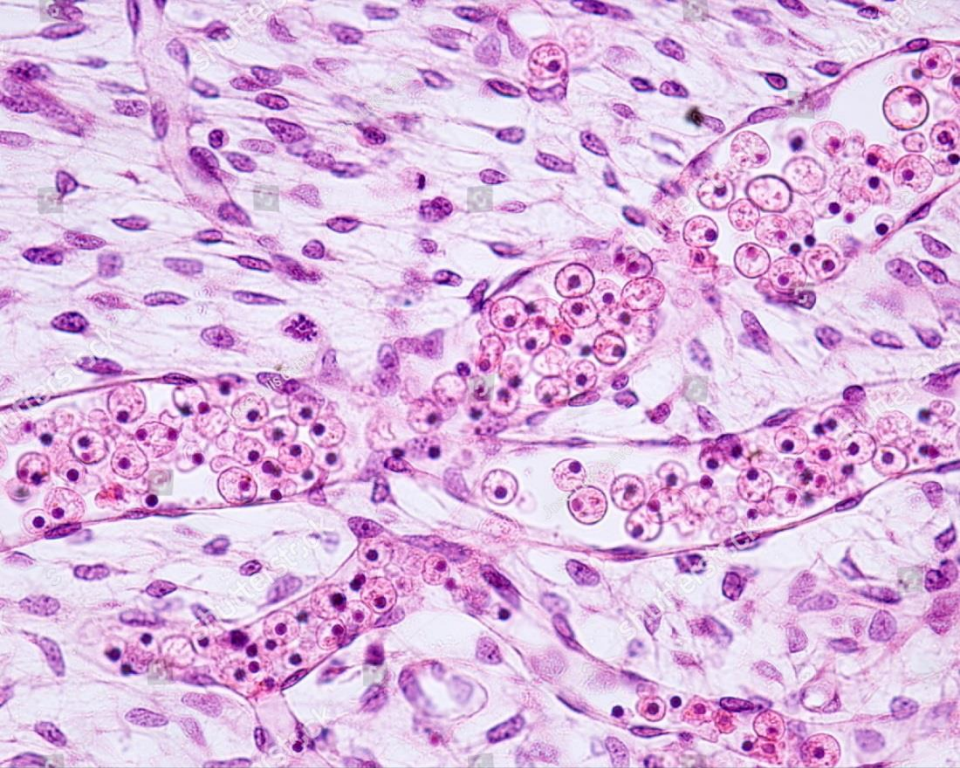
# Vývoj krve tvorby



**AGM = aorta, genitální lišta, mesonephros**





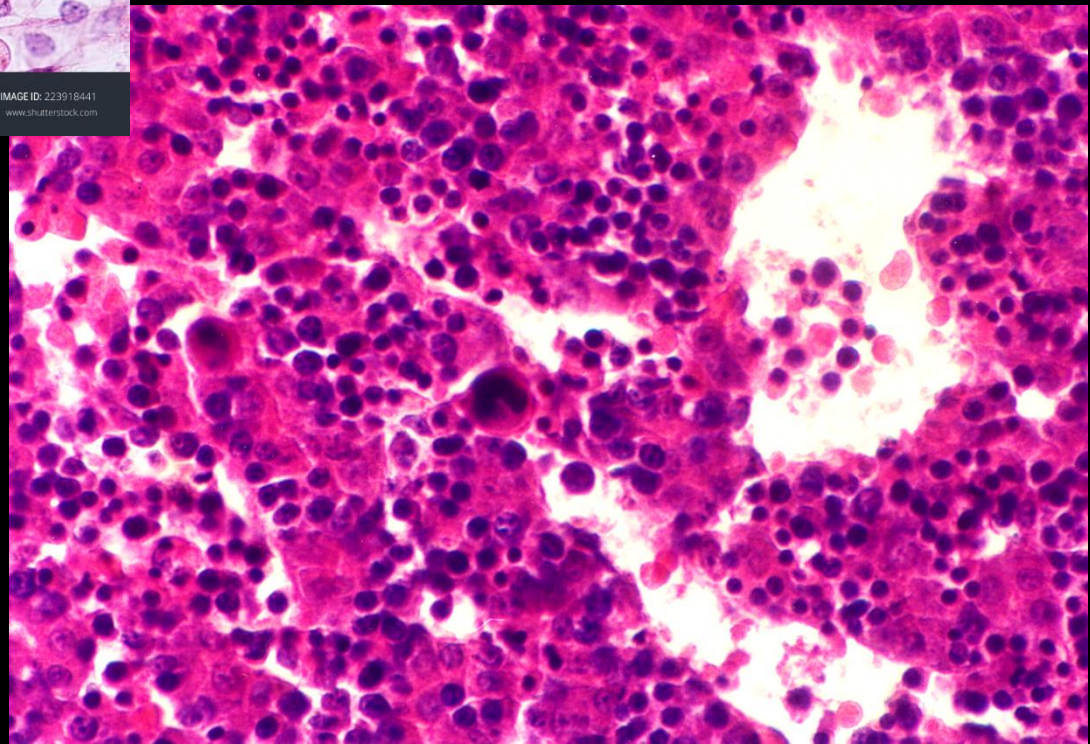


Fetální játra

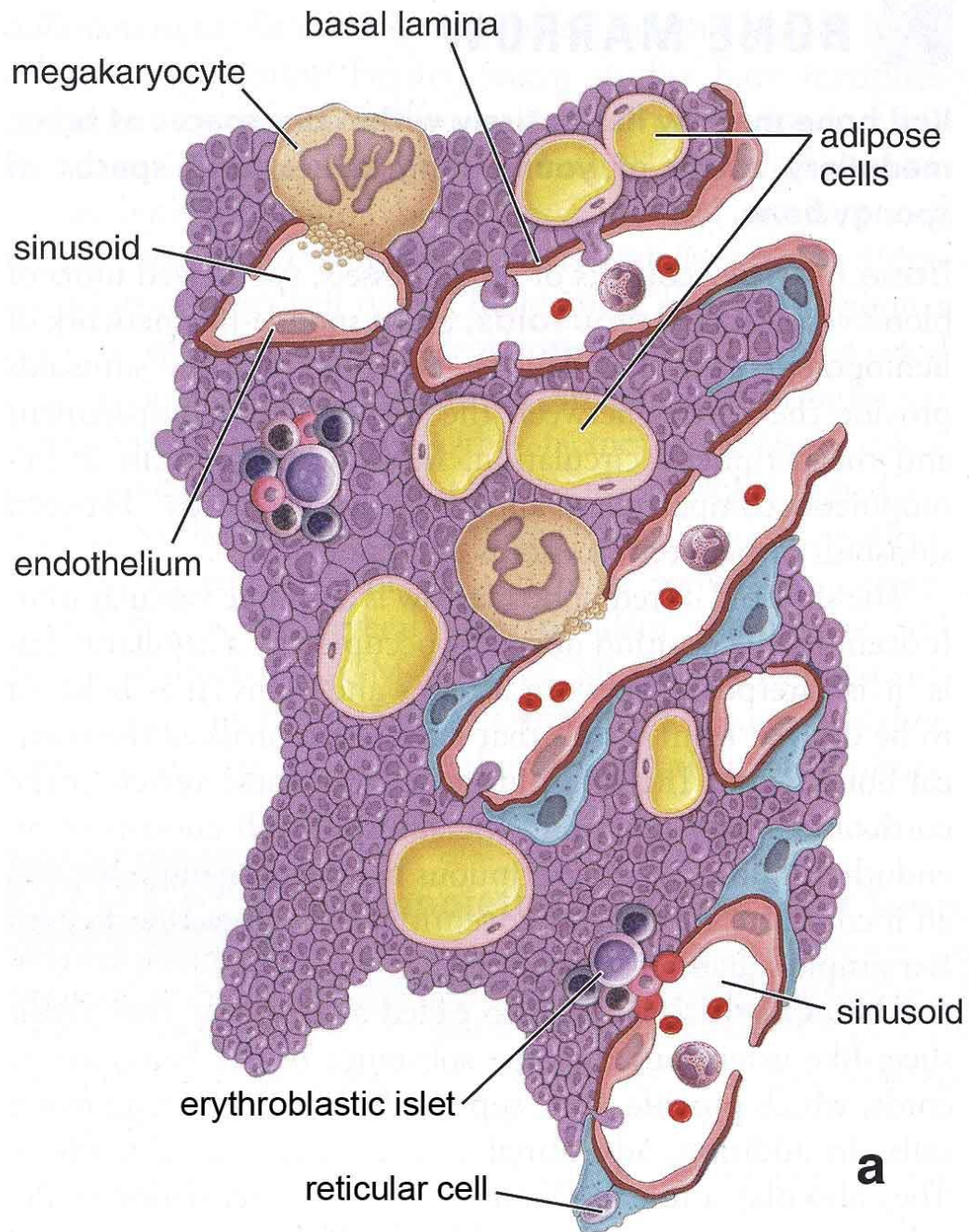
shutterstock

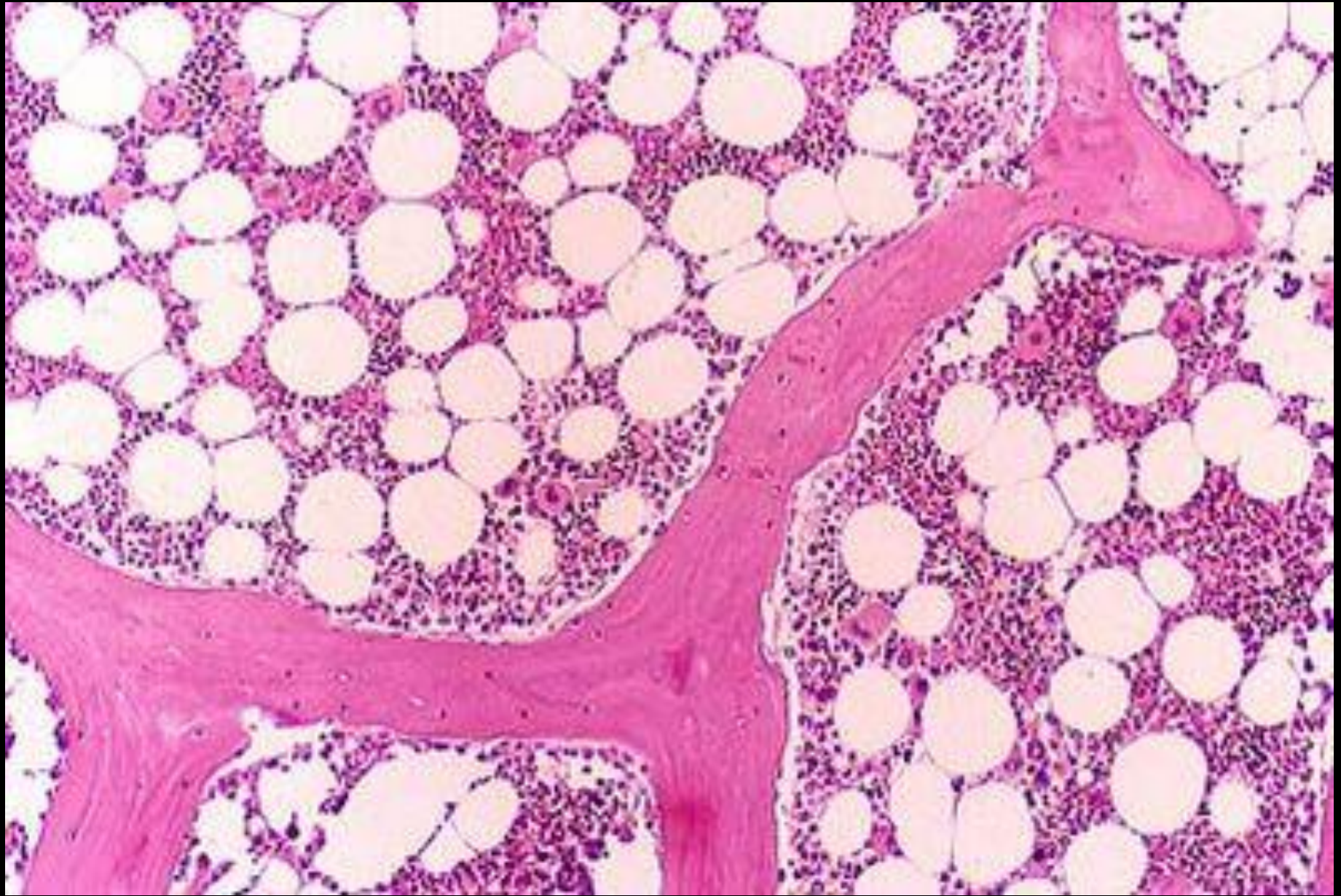
Embryonální krvinky

IMAGE ID: 223918441  
www.shutterstock.com

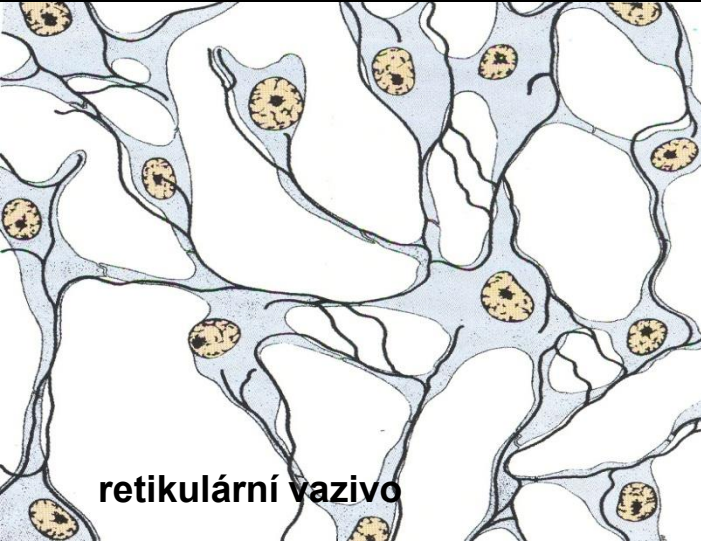


# Kostní dřeň





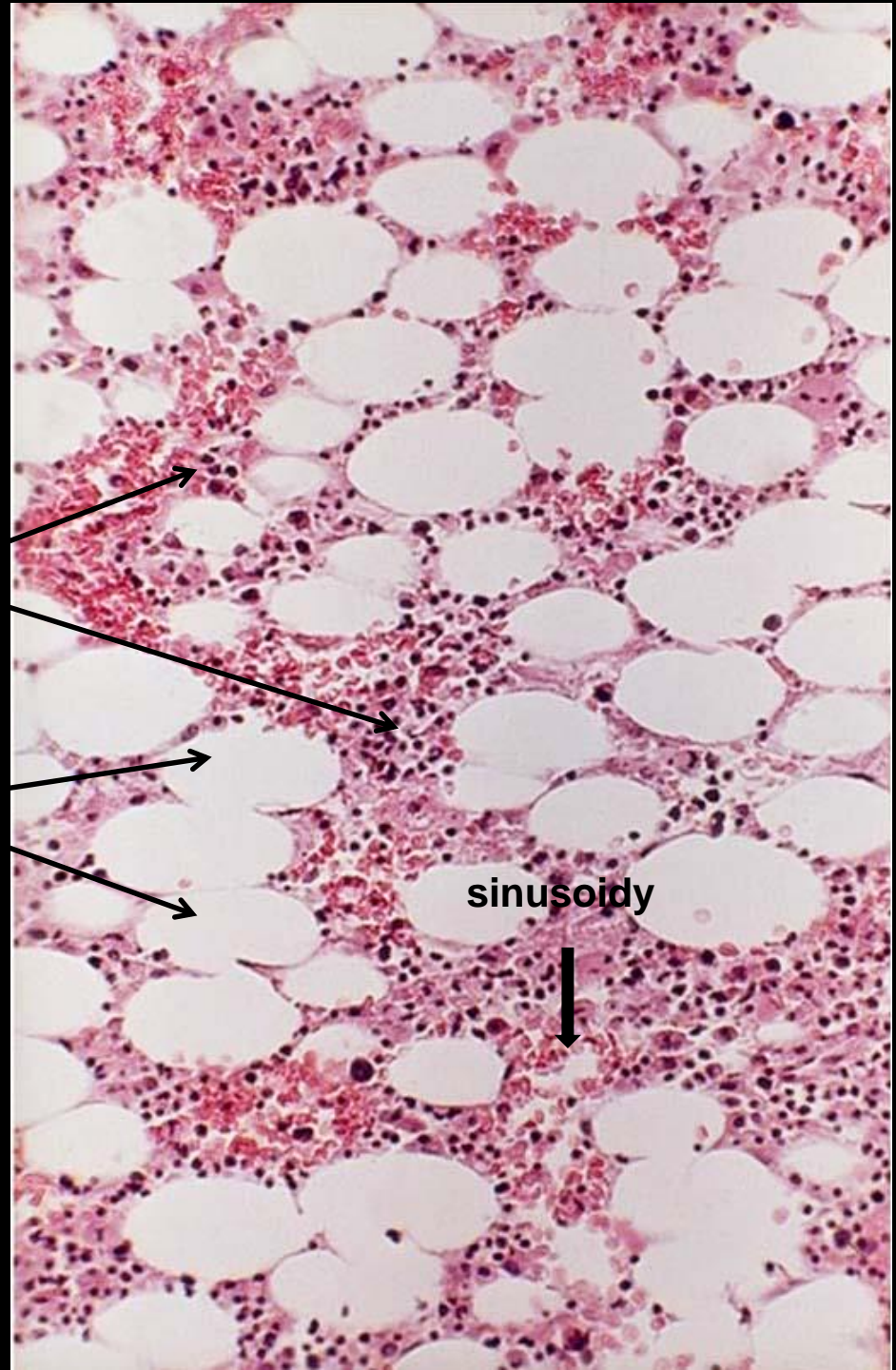


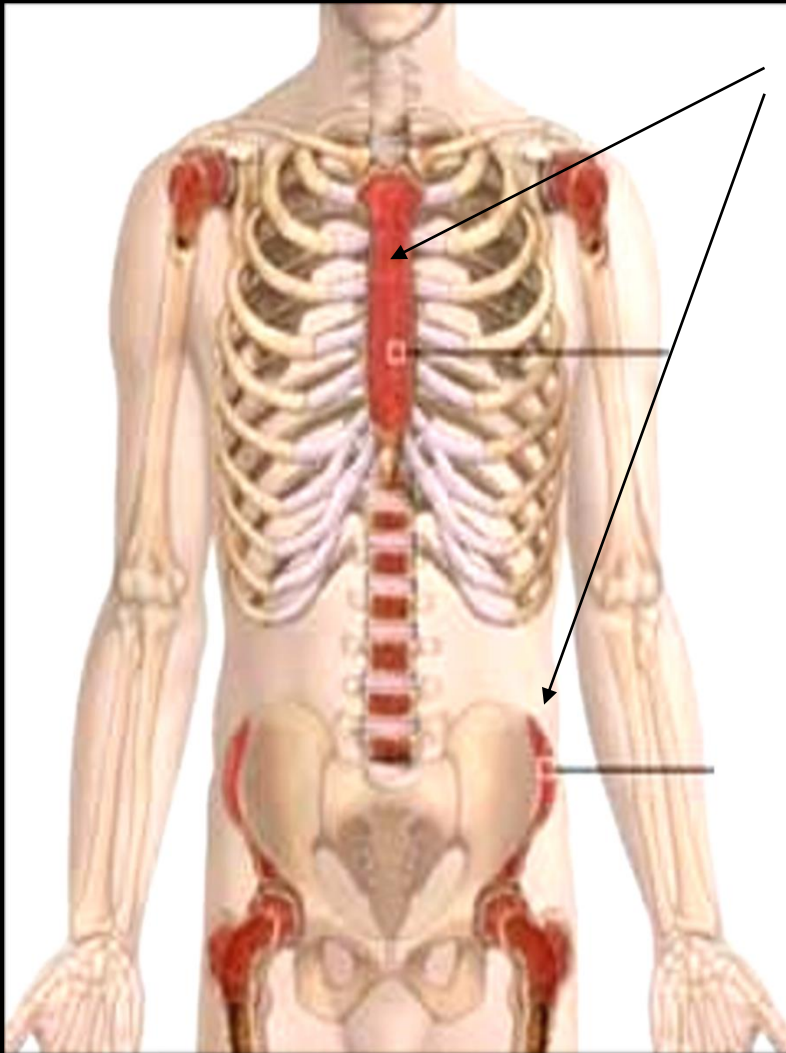


hemopoetické ostrůvky

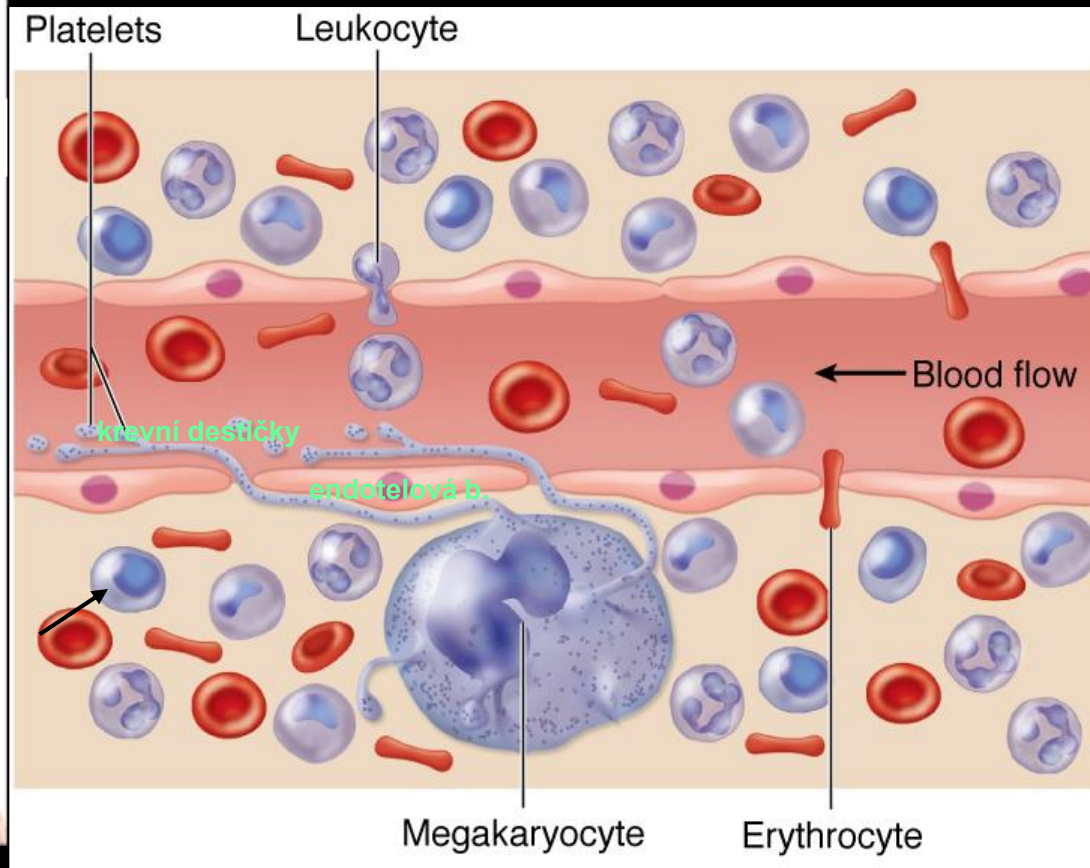
adipocyty

sinusoidy

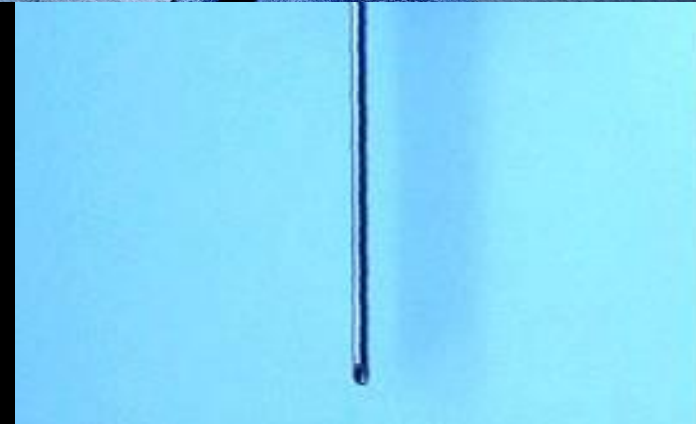
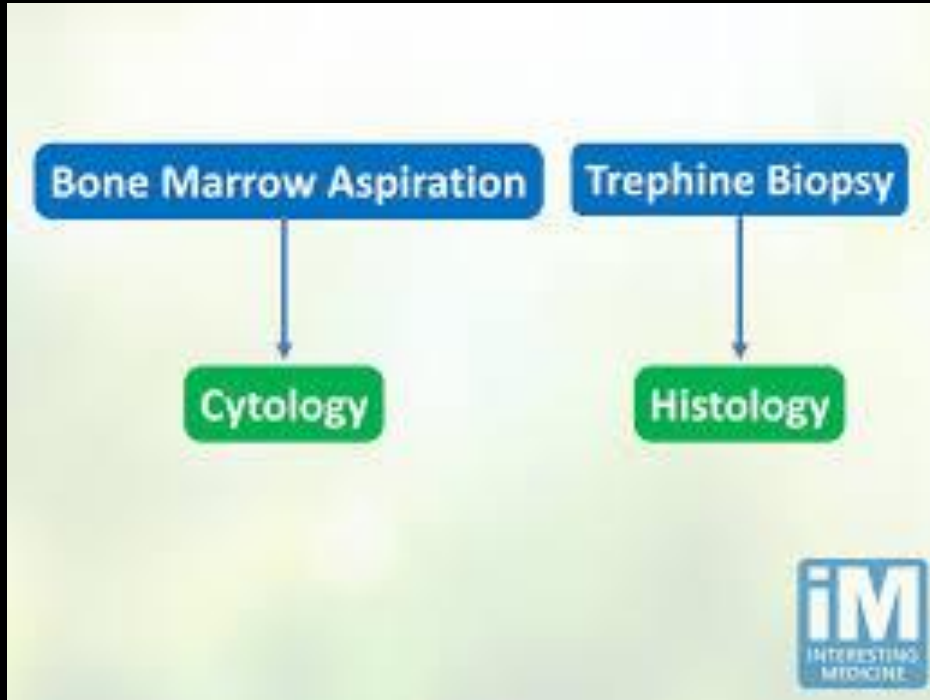


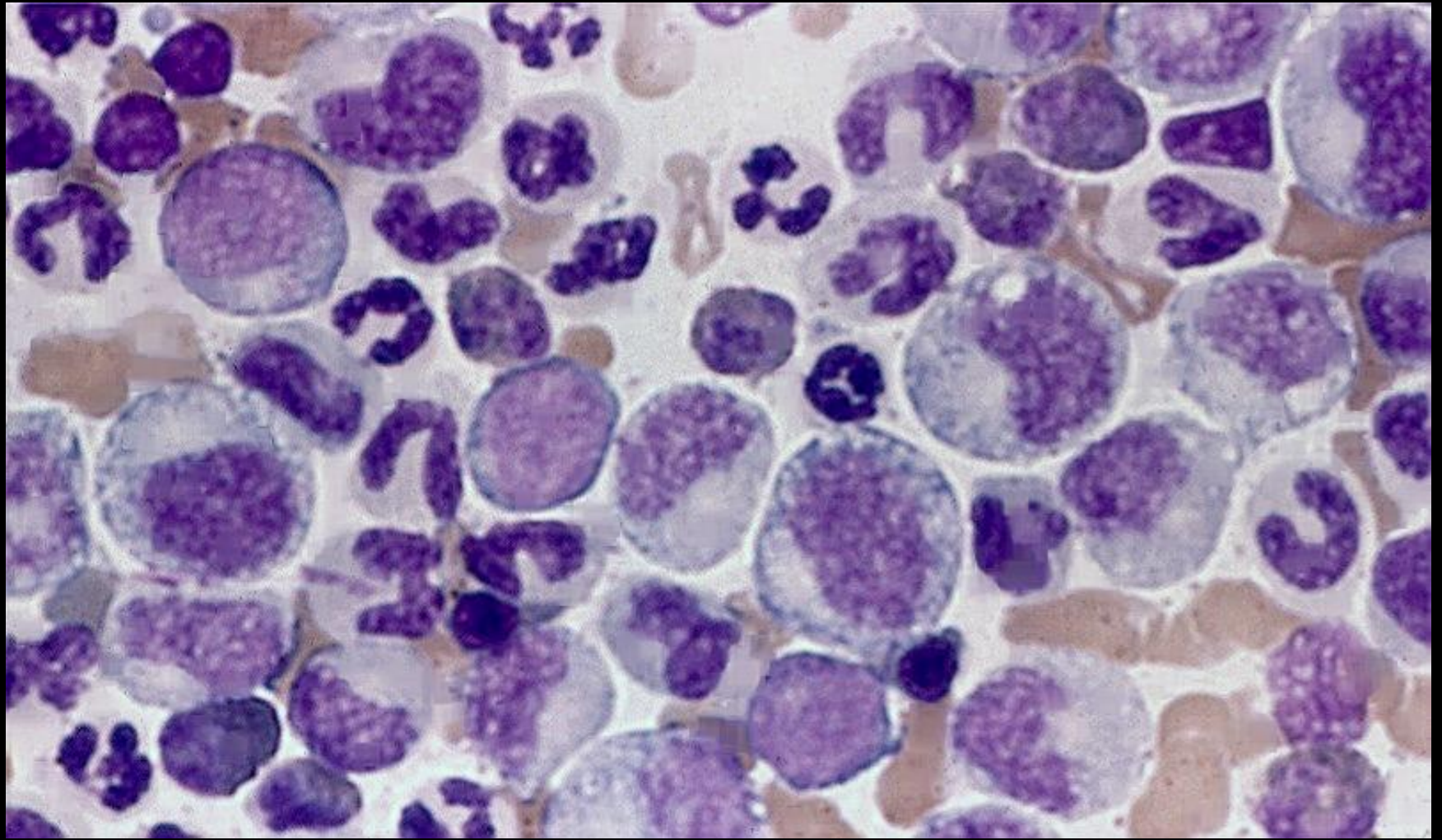


# Červená kostní dřeň: **dospělost:** **+ ploché kosti lebky**



# Aspirace kostní dřeně vs trepanobiopsie





# Vývoj červených krvinek, erythropoéza



**velikost buňky**



**velikost jádra**



**kondenzace jádra**



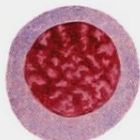
**basofílie (ribosomy)**



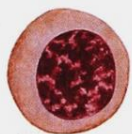
**eosinofílie (hemoglobin)**



Proerythroblast



Basophilic erythroblast



Polychromatophilic erythroblast



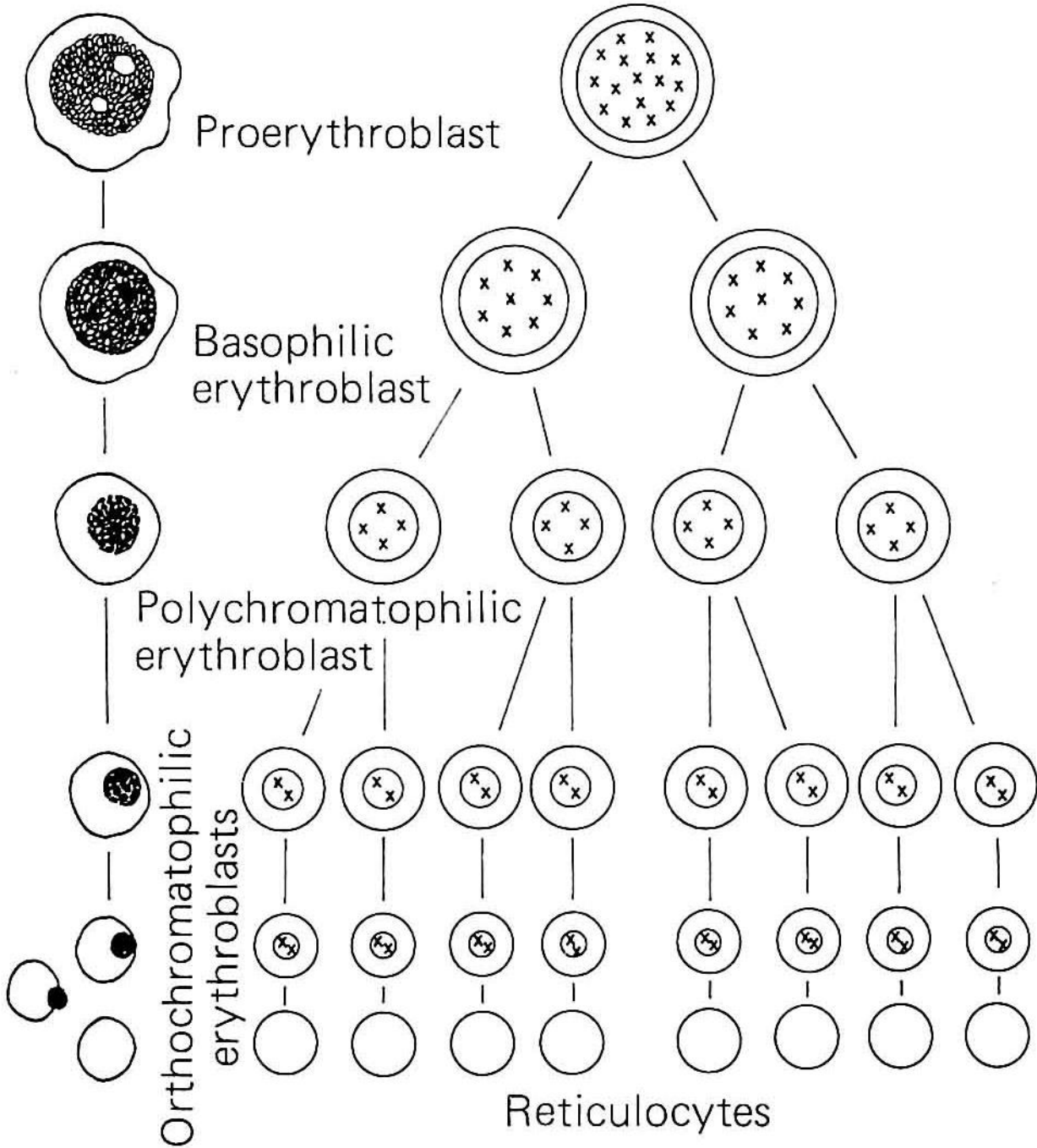
Orthochromatophilic erythroblast



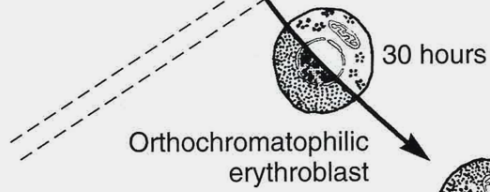
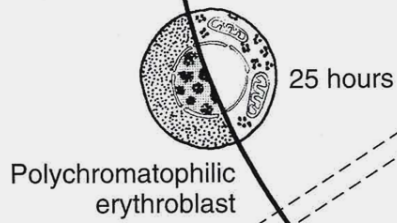
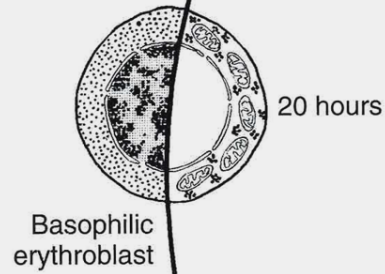
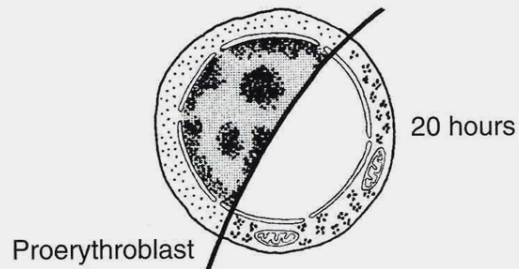
Reticulocyte



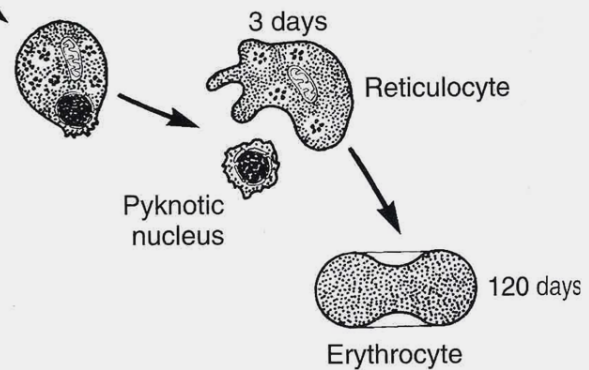
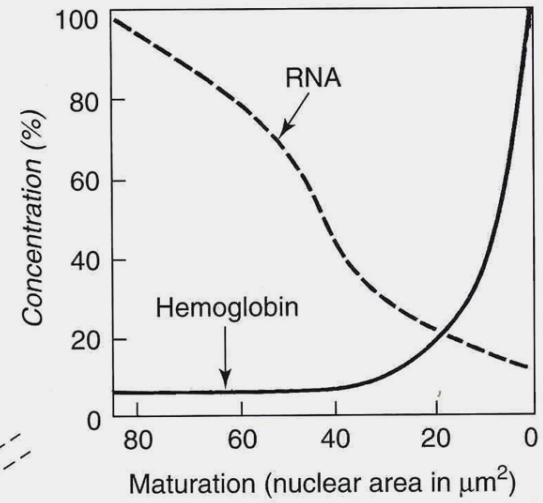
Erythrocyte



**Mitosis occurs  
in these stages**



**No mitosis occurs  
in these stages**



P = proerythroblast

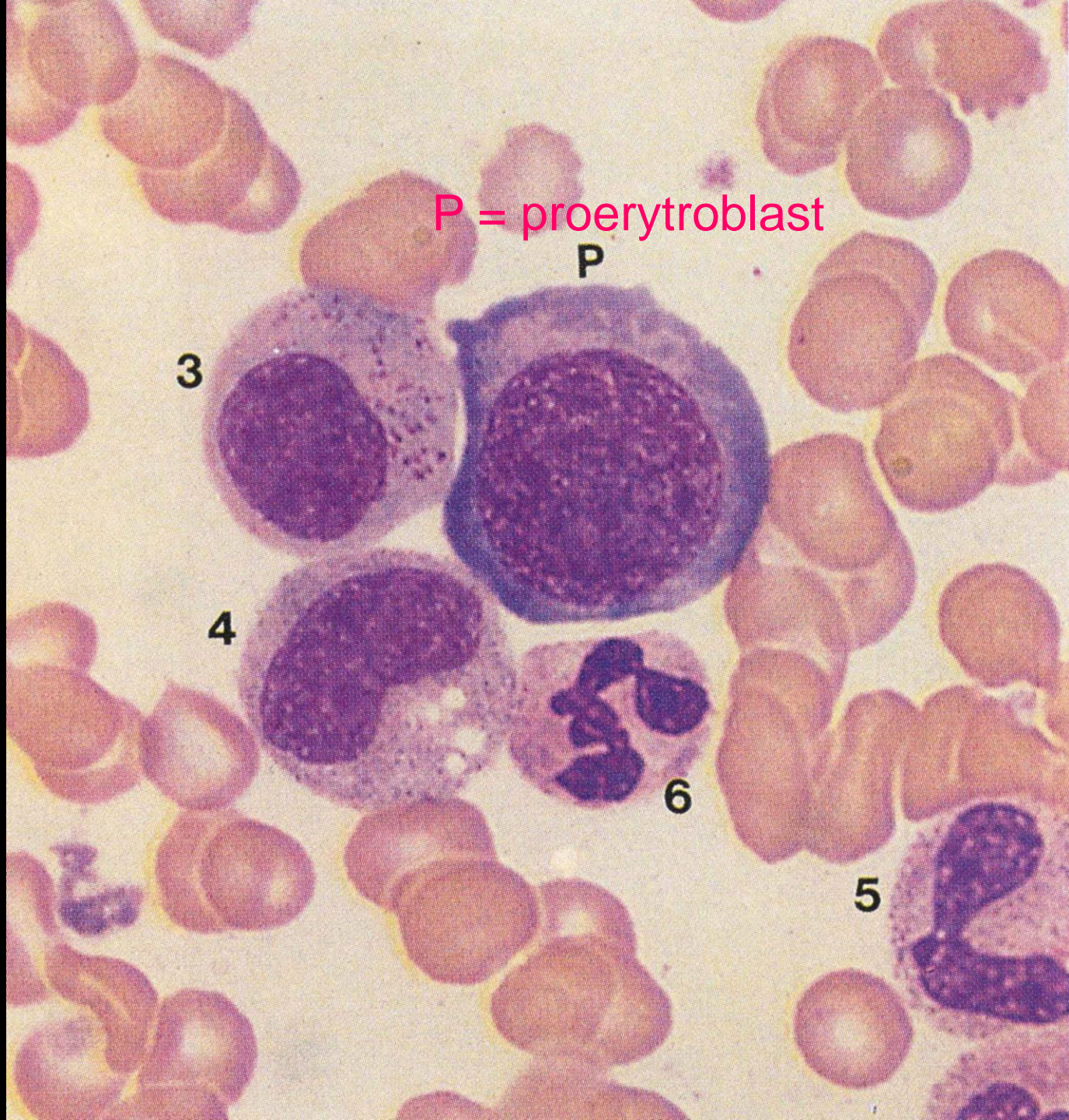
P

3

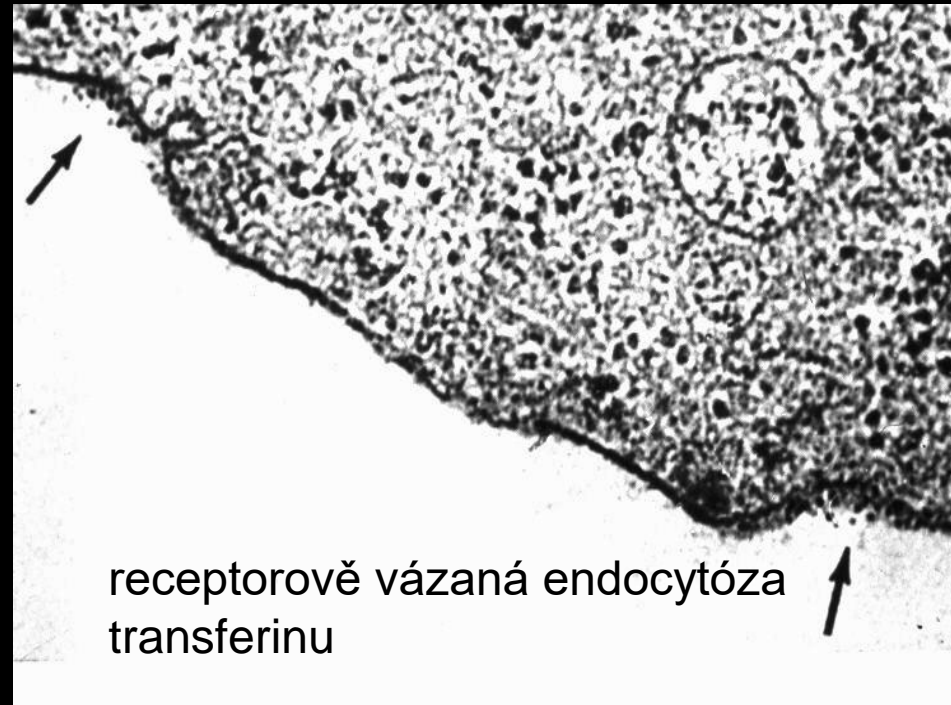
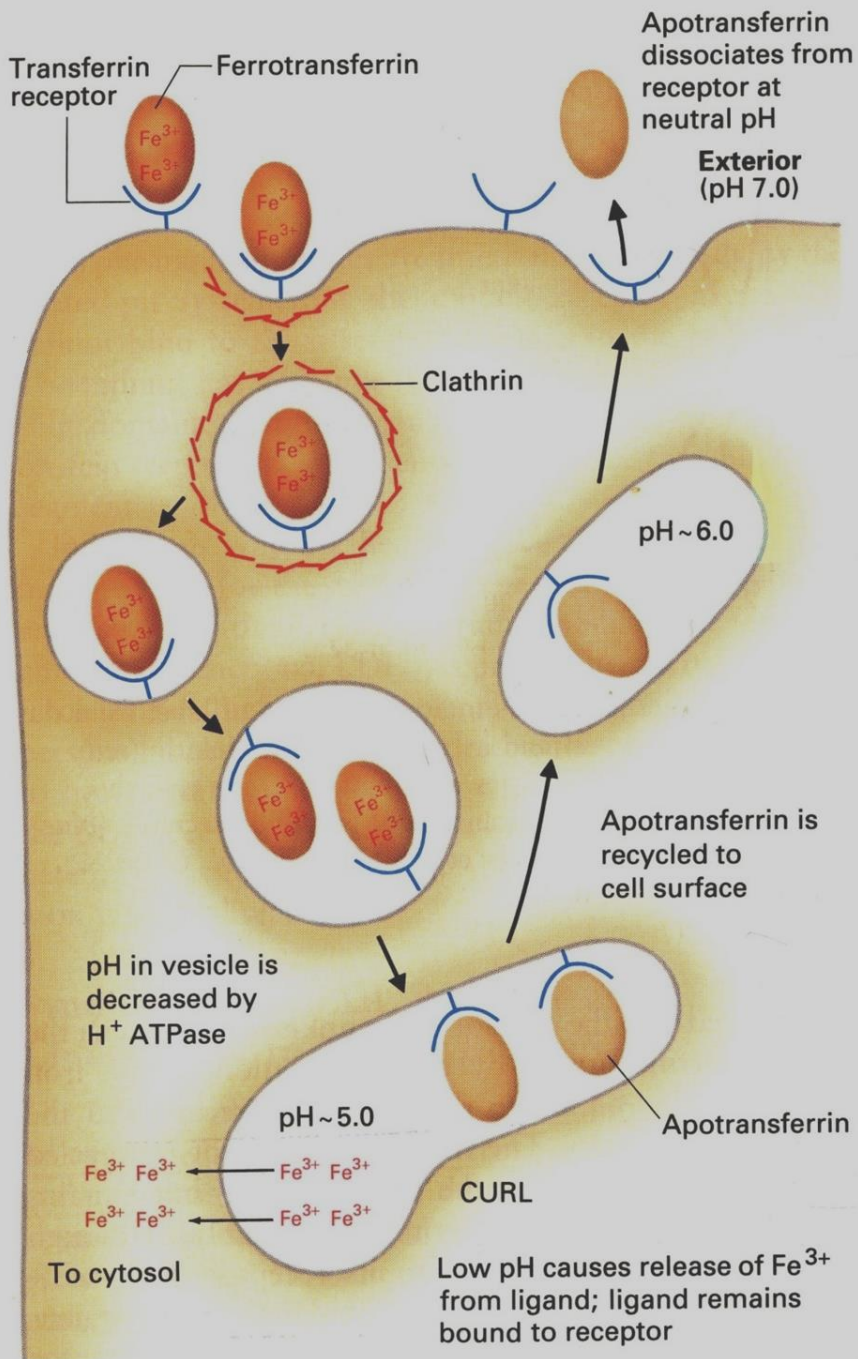
4

6

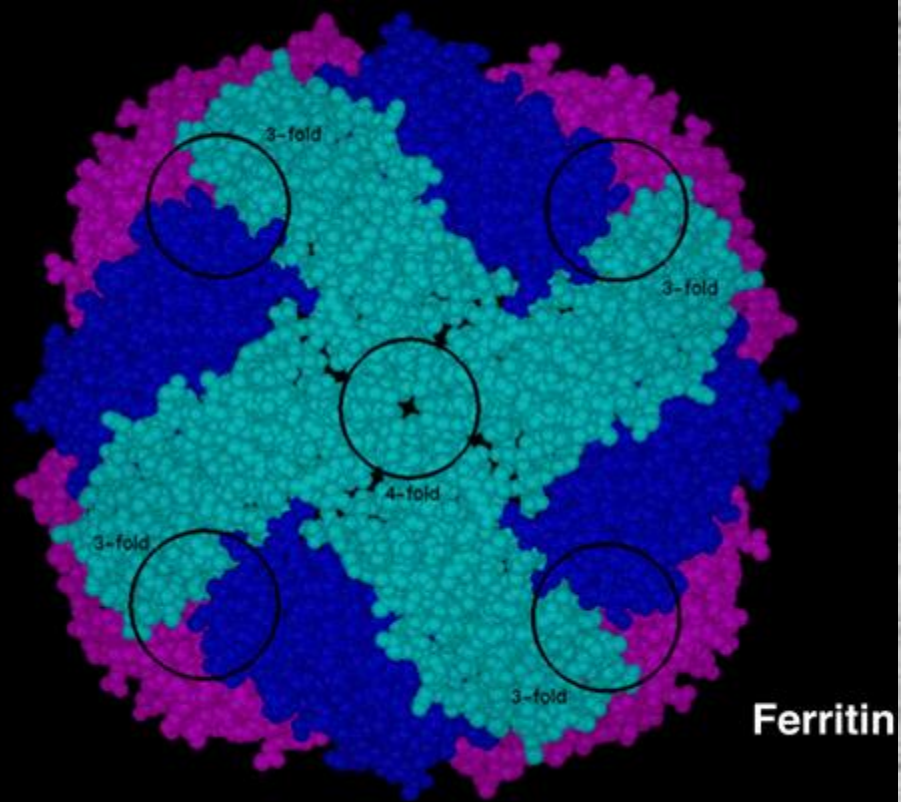
5



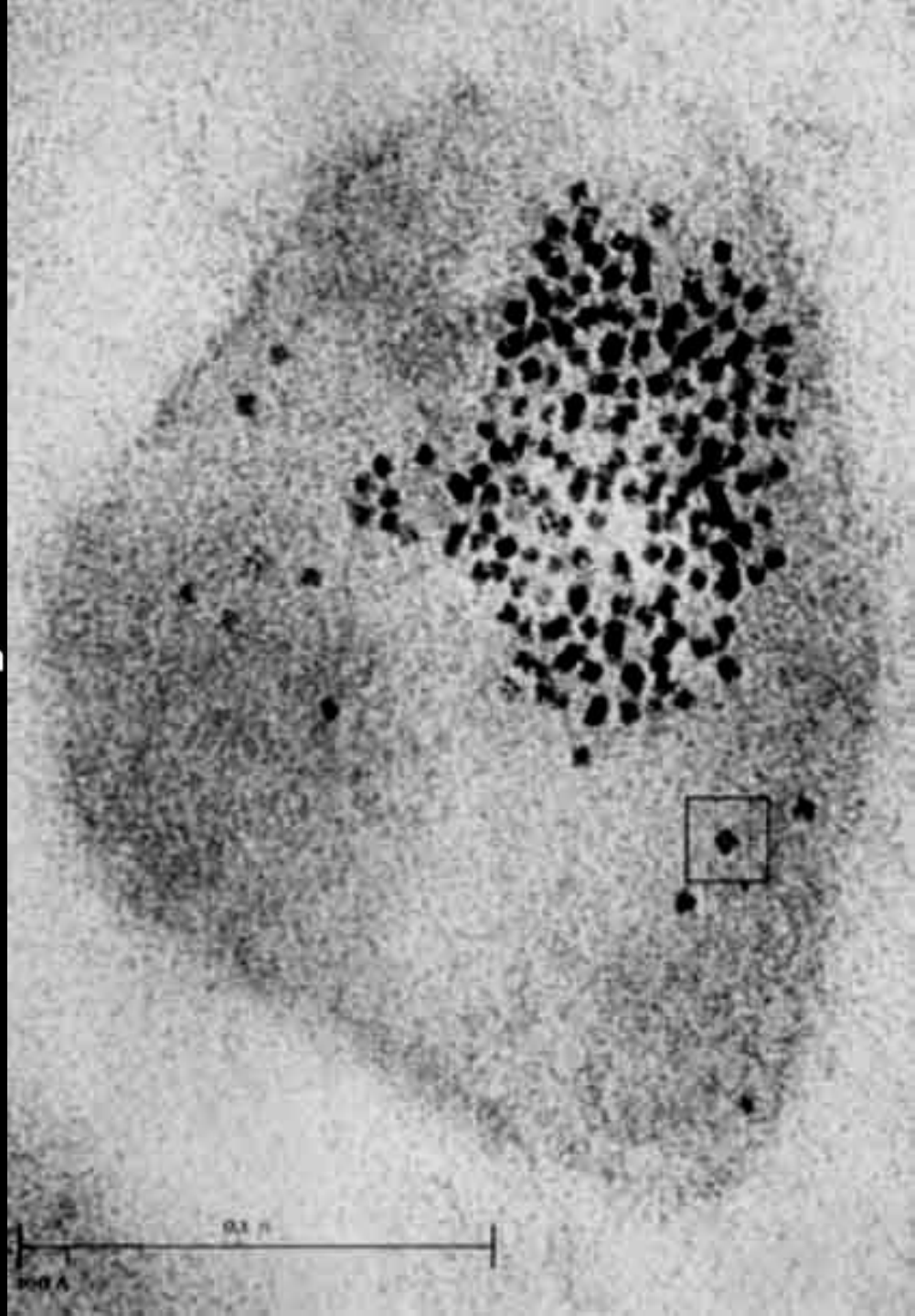




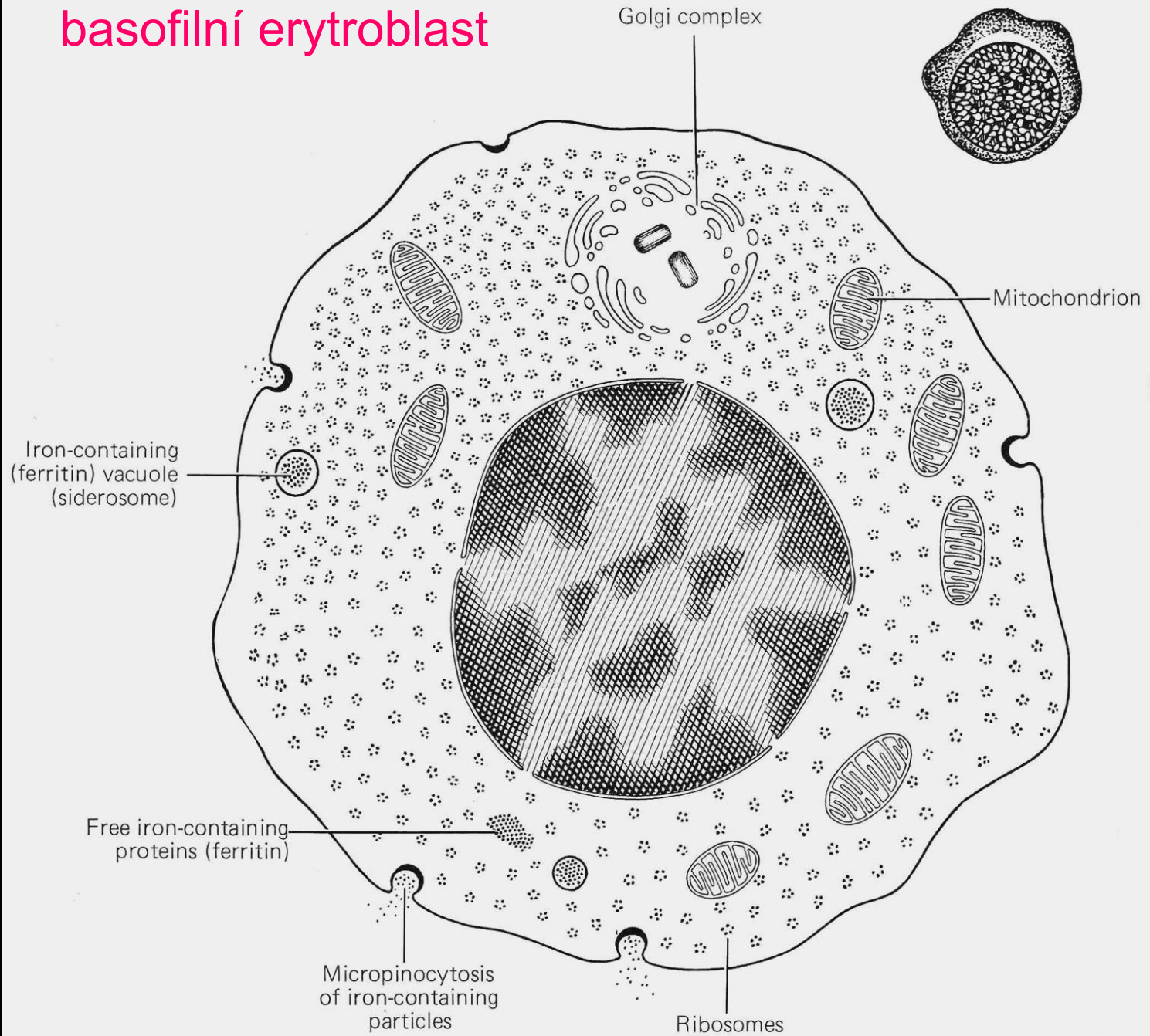
receptorově vázaná endocytóza transferinu



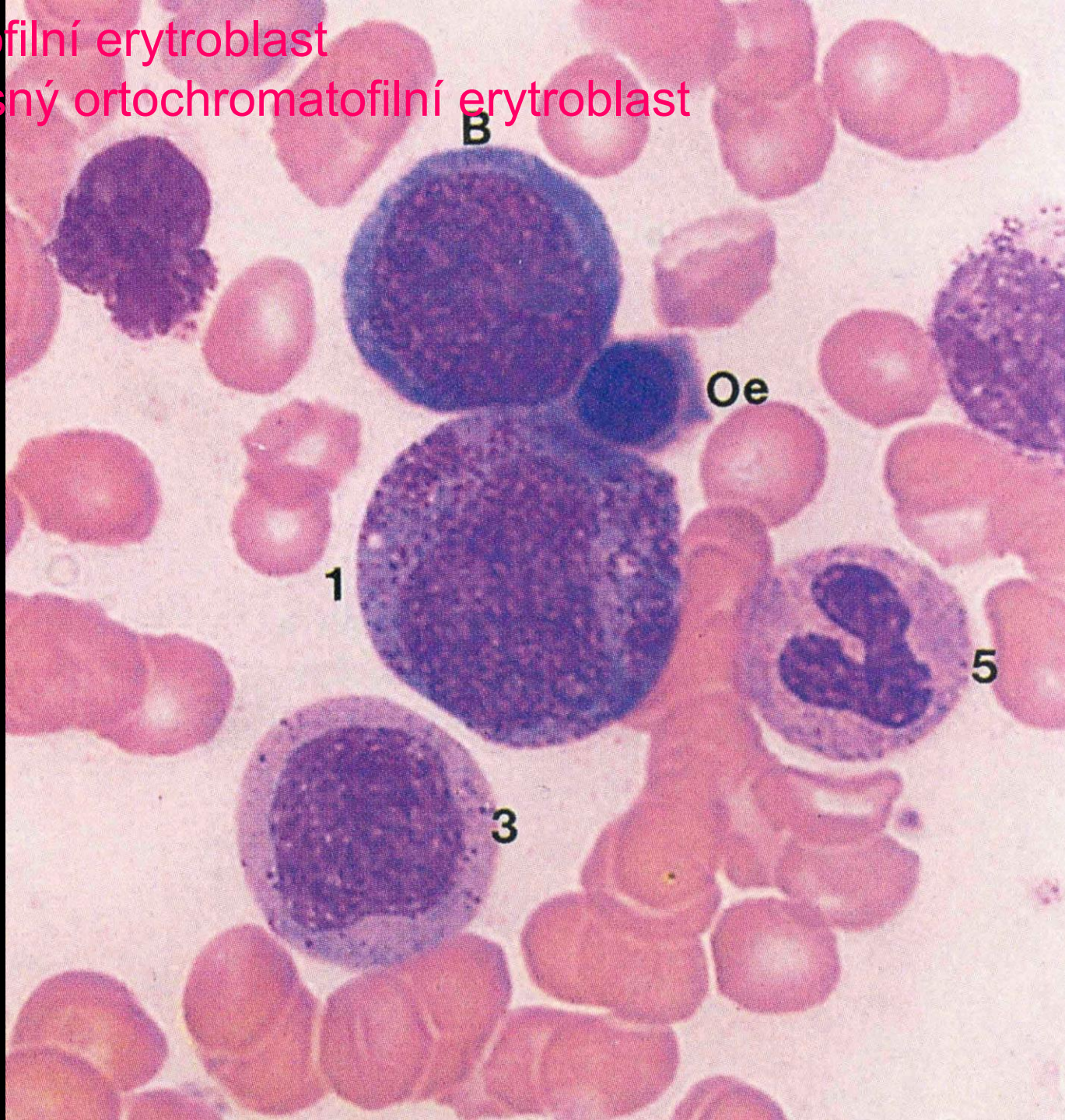
Ferritin  
Ø 8 nm



# basofilní erythroblast



B = basofilní erythroblast  
Oe = časný ortochromatofilní erythroblast

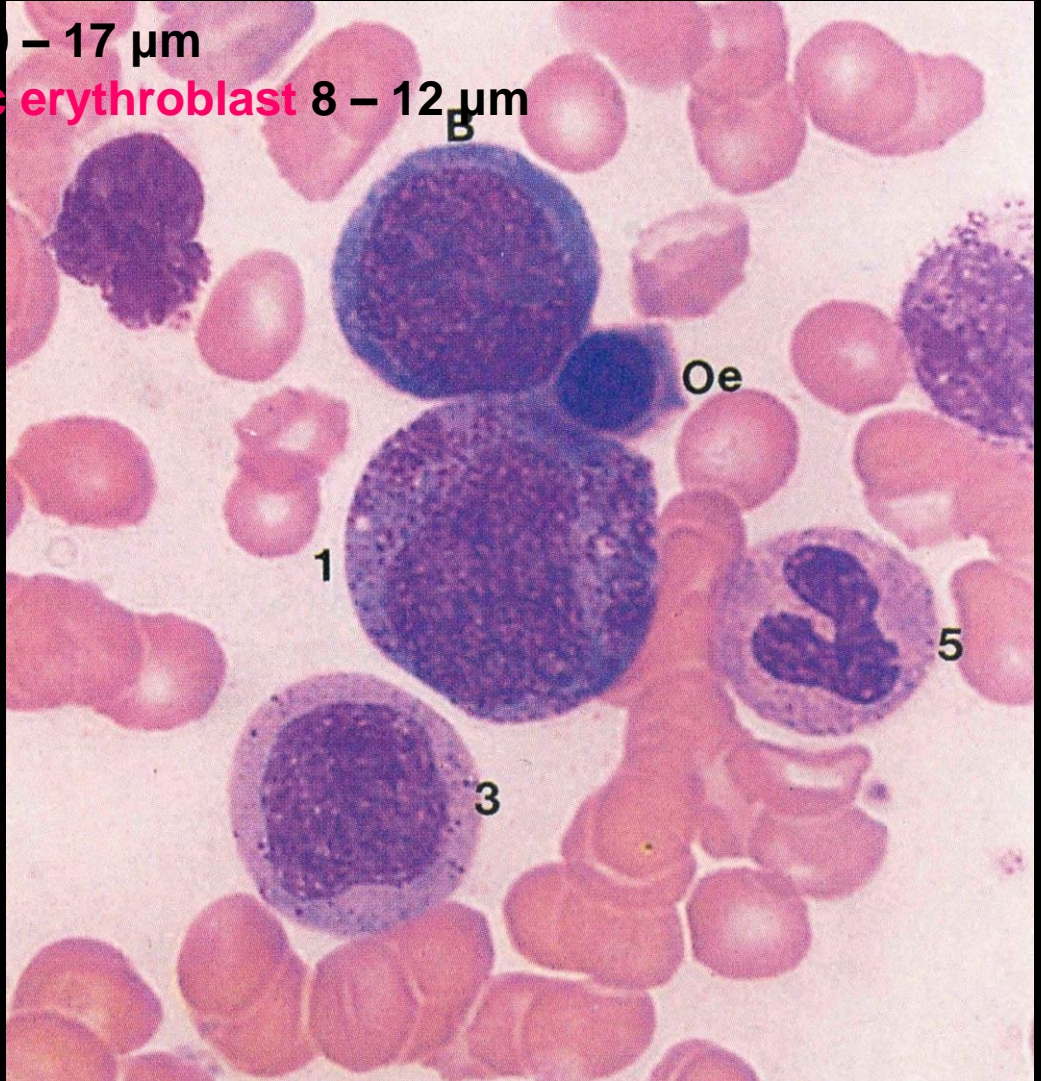
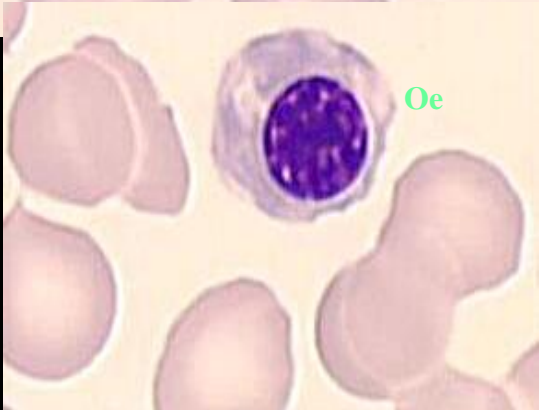
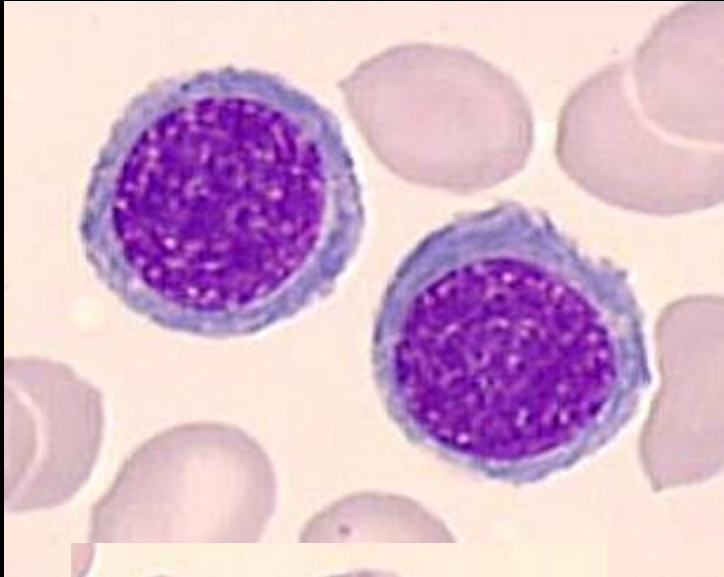


**B = basophilic erythroblast**

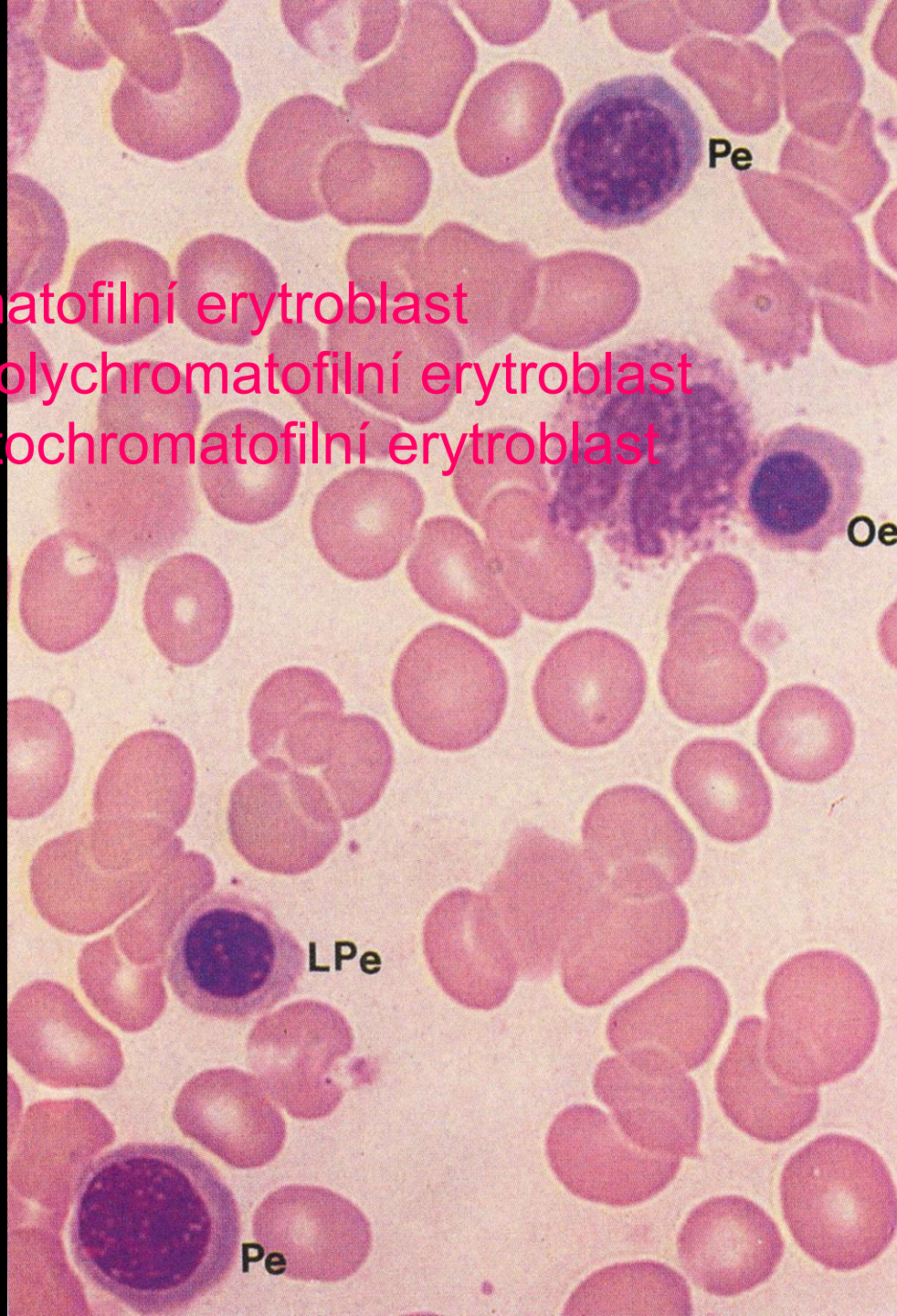
**Oe = early orthochromatophilic erythroblast**

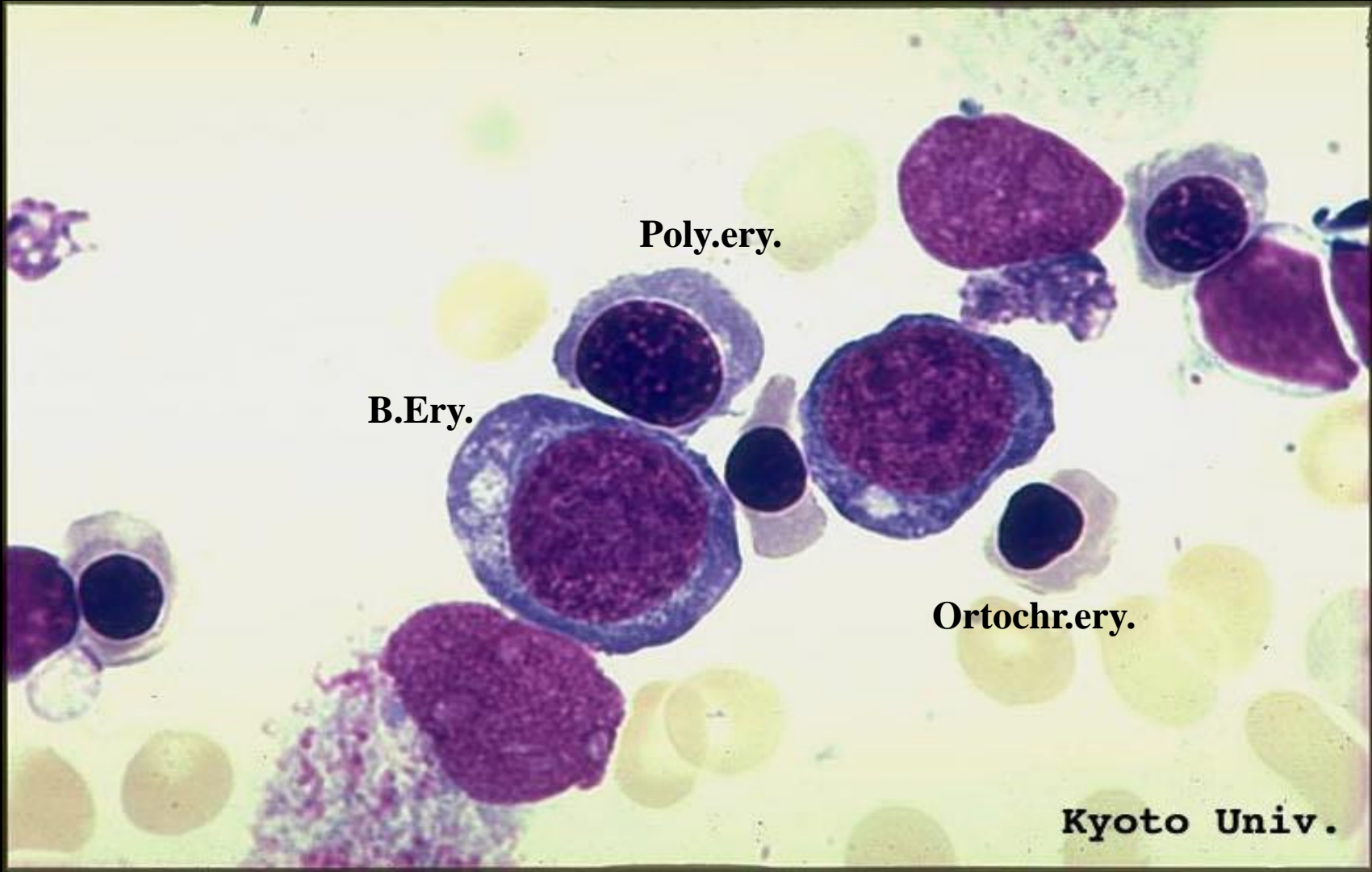
**– 17  $\mu$ m**

**8 – 12  $\mu$ m**



Pe = polychromatofilní erytroblast  
LPe = pozdní polychromatofilní erytroblast  
Oe = pozdní ortochromatofilní erytroblast



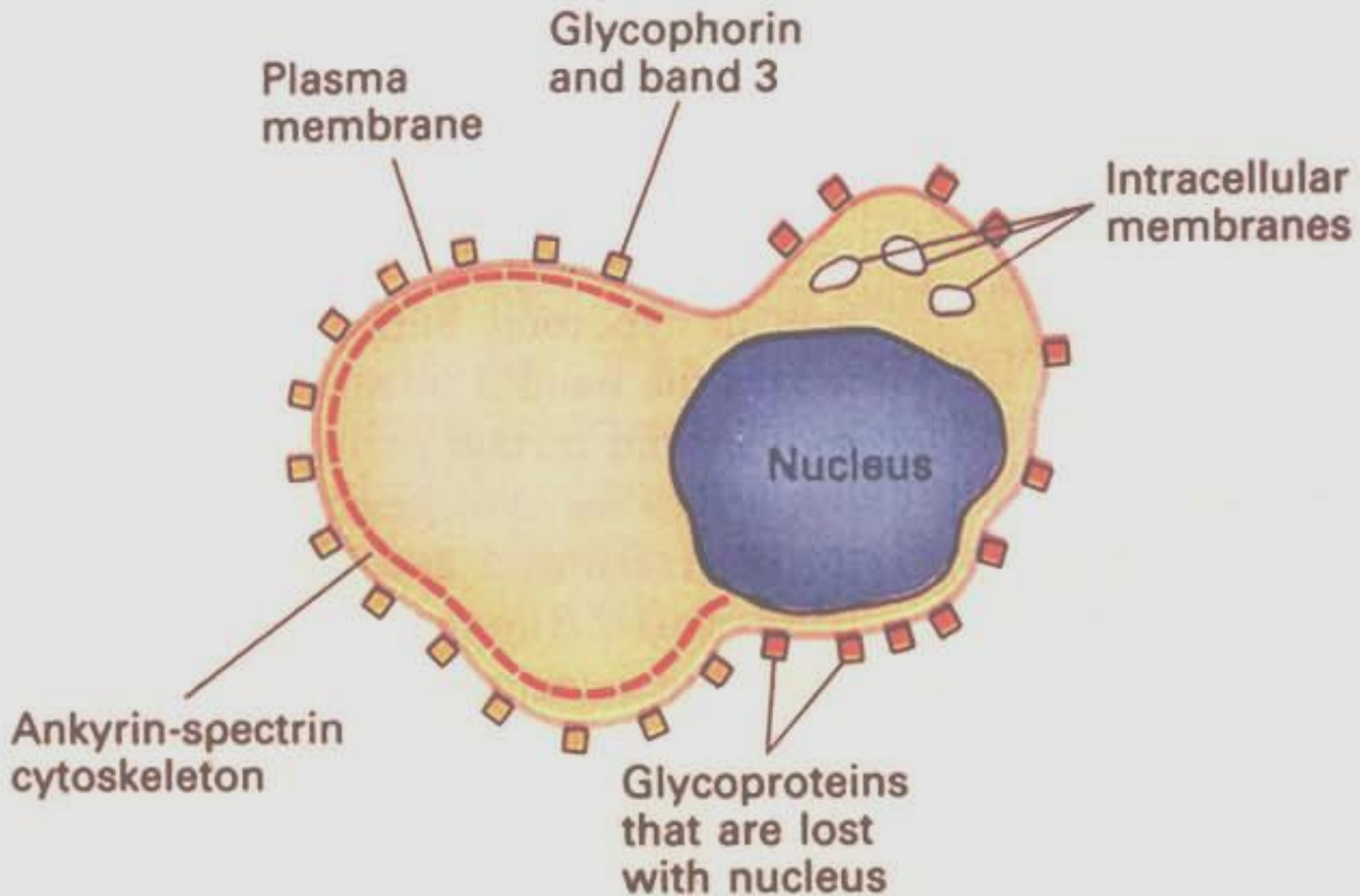


**Poly.ery.**

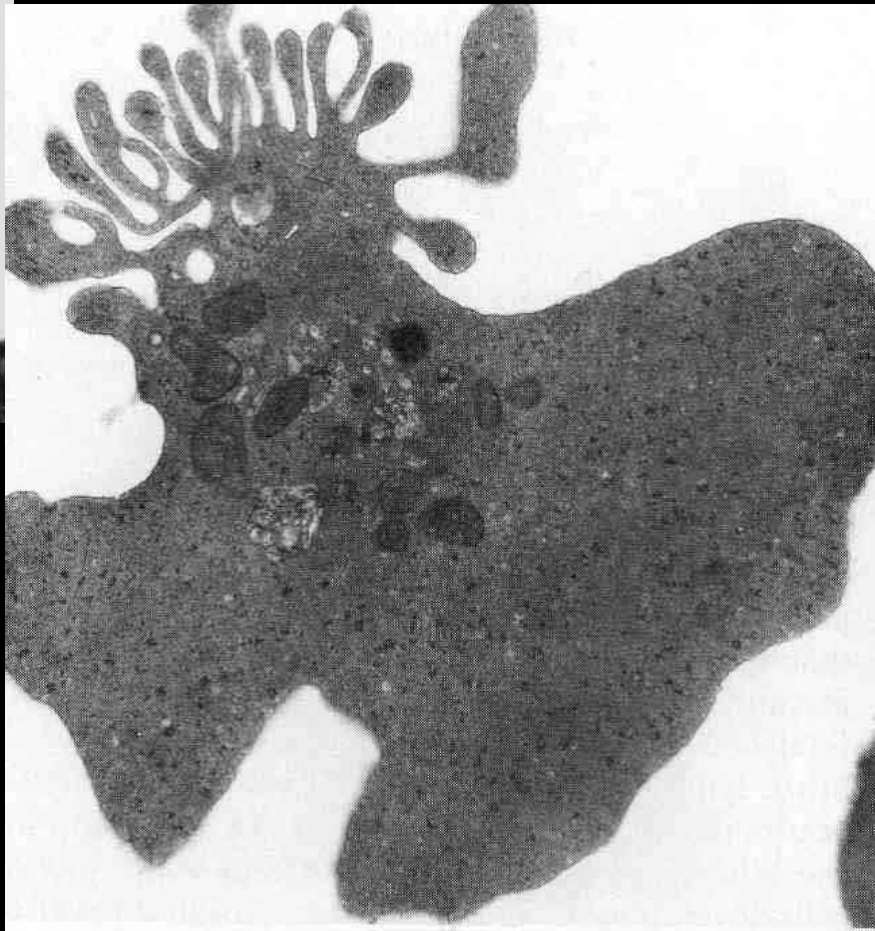
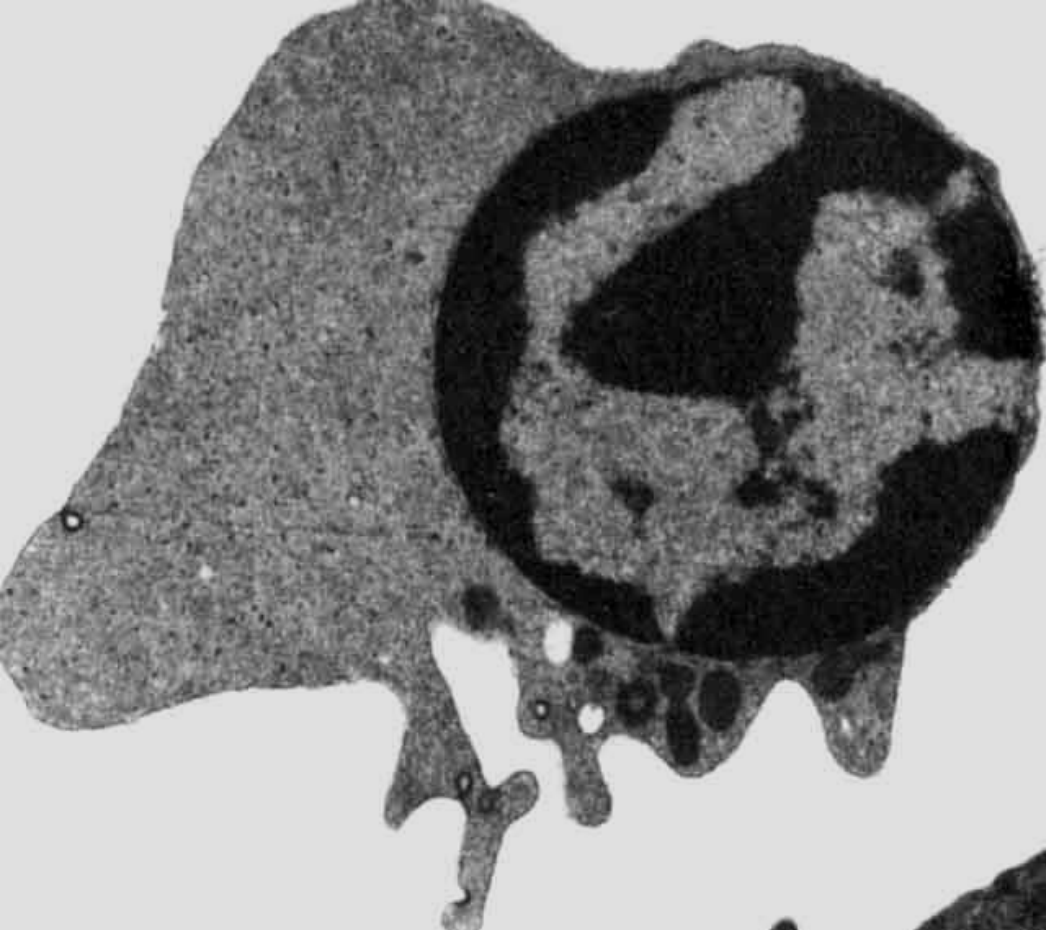
**B.Ery.**

**Ortochr.ery.**

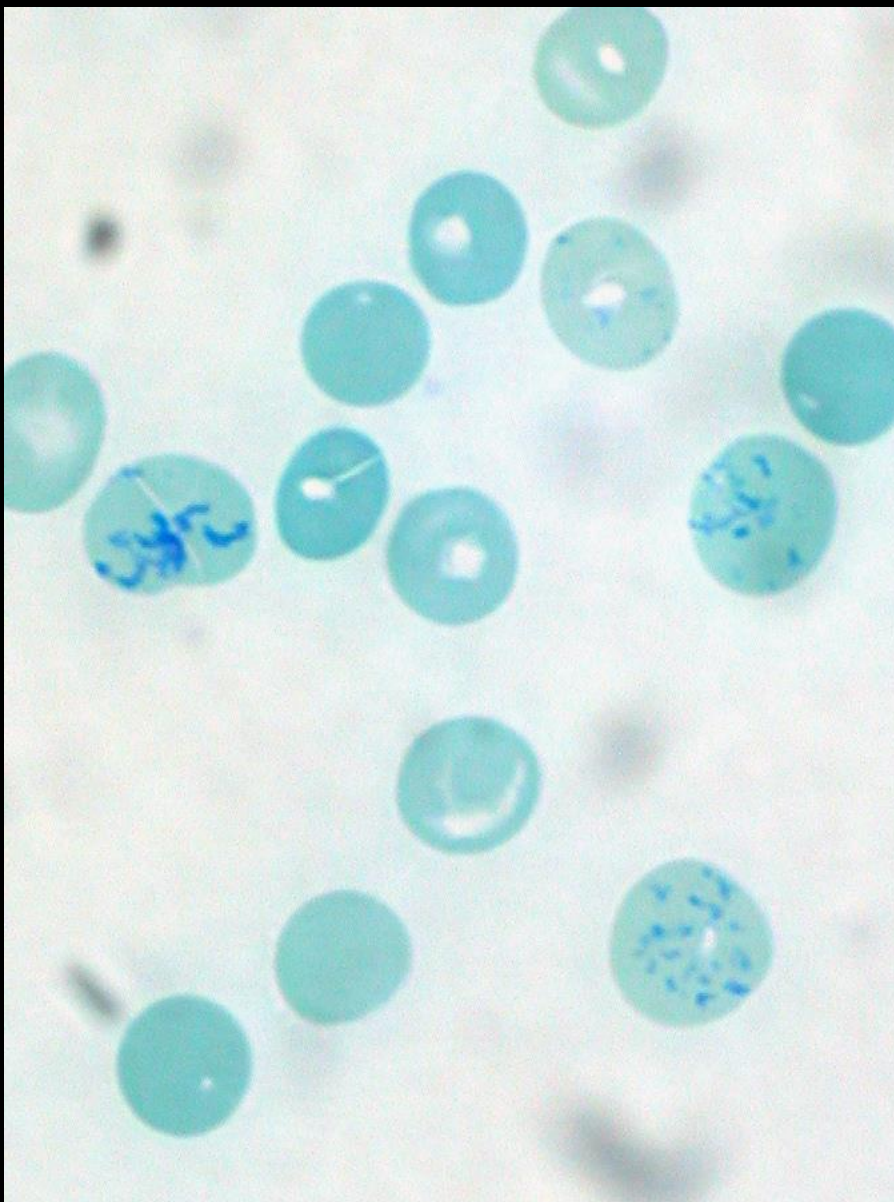
**Kyoto Univ.**





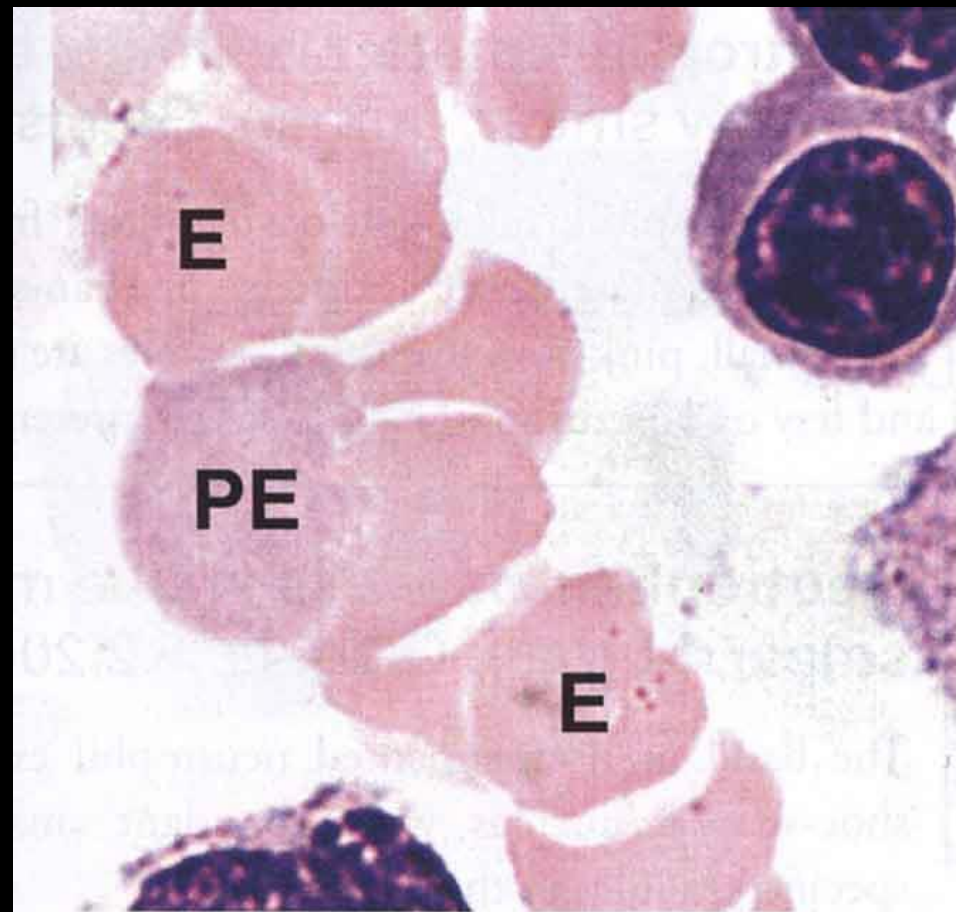


# Retikulyocyty



(supravitální barvení, brilant kresylová modř)

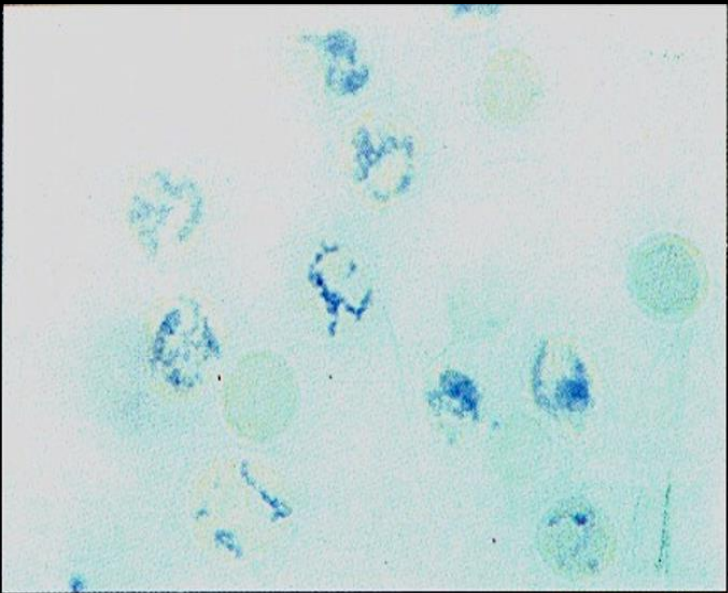
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/99/Reticulocytes\\_Human\\_Blood\\_Supravital\\_Stain.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/99/Reticulocytes_Human_Blood_Supravital_Stain.jpg)



polychromatophilic erythrocyte  
(reticulocyte)

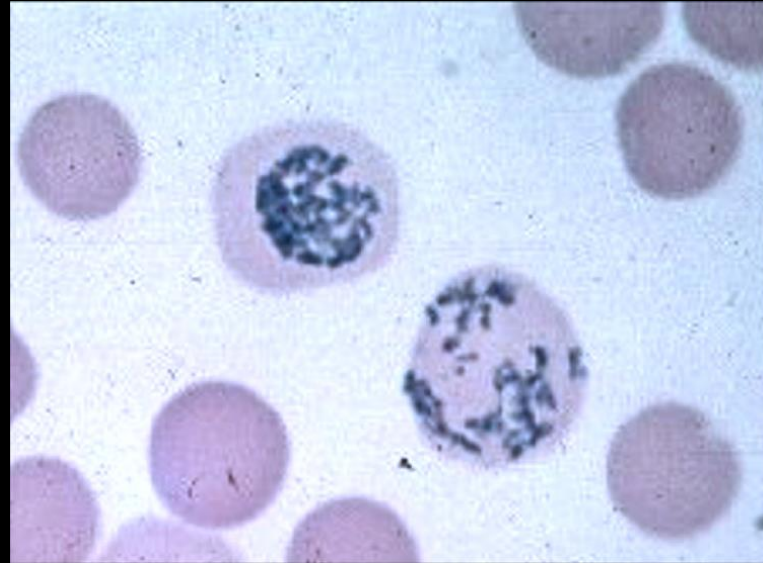
Pawlina W.: Histology, a Text and Atlas, Wolters Kluwer 2016

# Retikulocyty

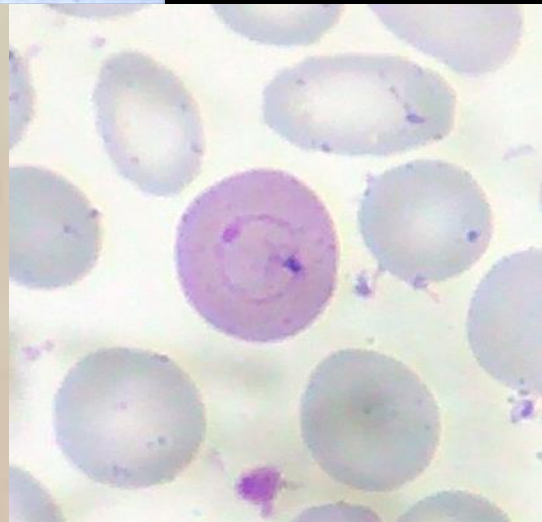


**Substantia  
Reticulofilamentosa :  
Remnants of r RNA**

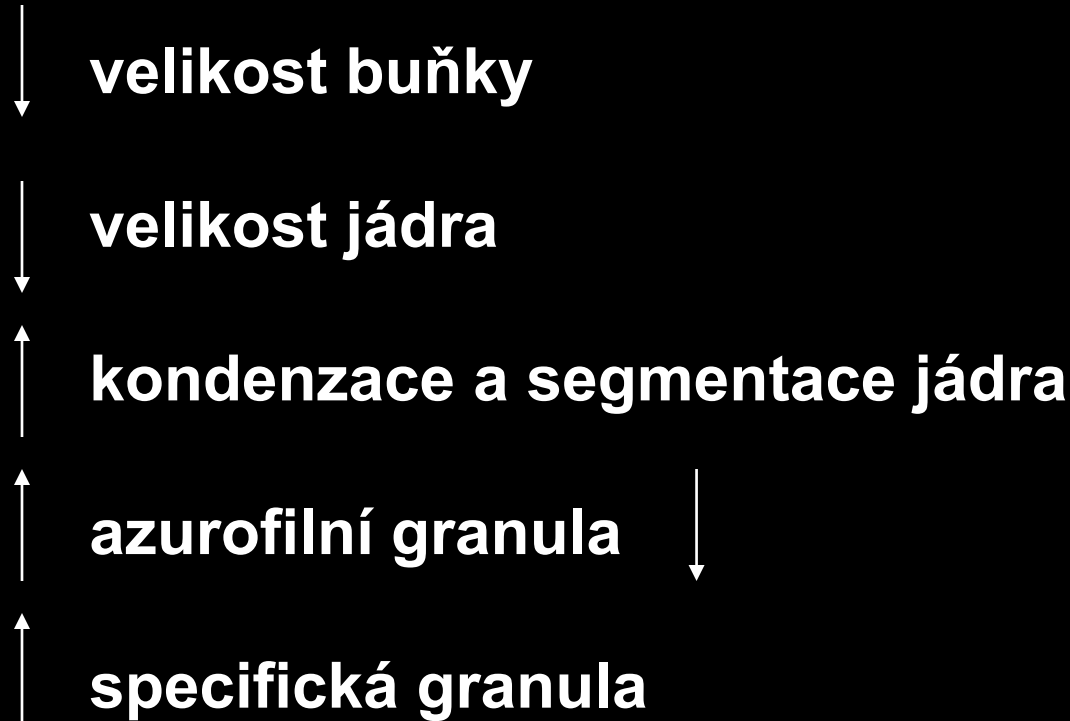
**Fragmenty jádra:  
Howell – Jolly  
bodies  
Cabot rings**



**0,5 – 2,5 %  
v periferní  
krvi**



# Vývoj granulocytů, granulopoéza, myelopoéza



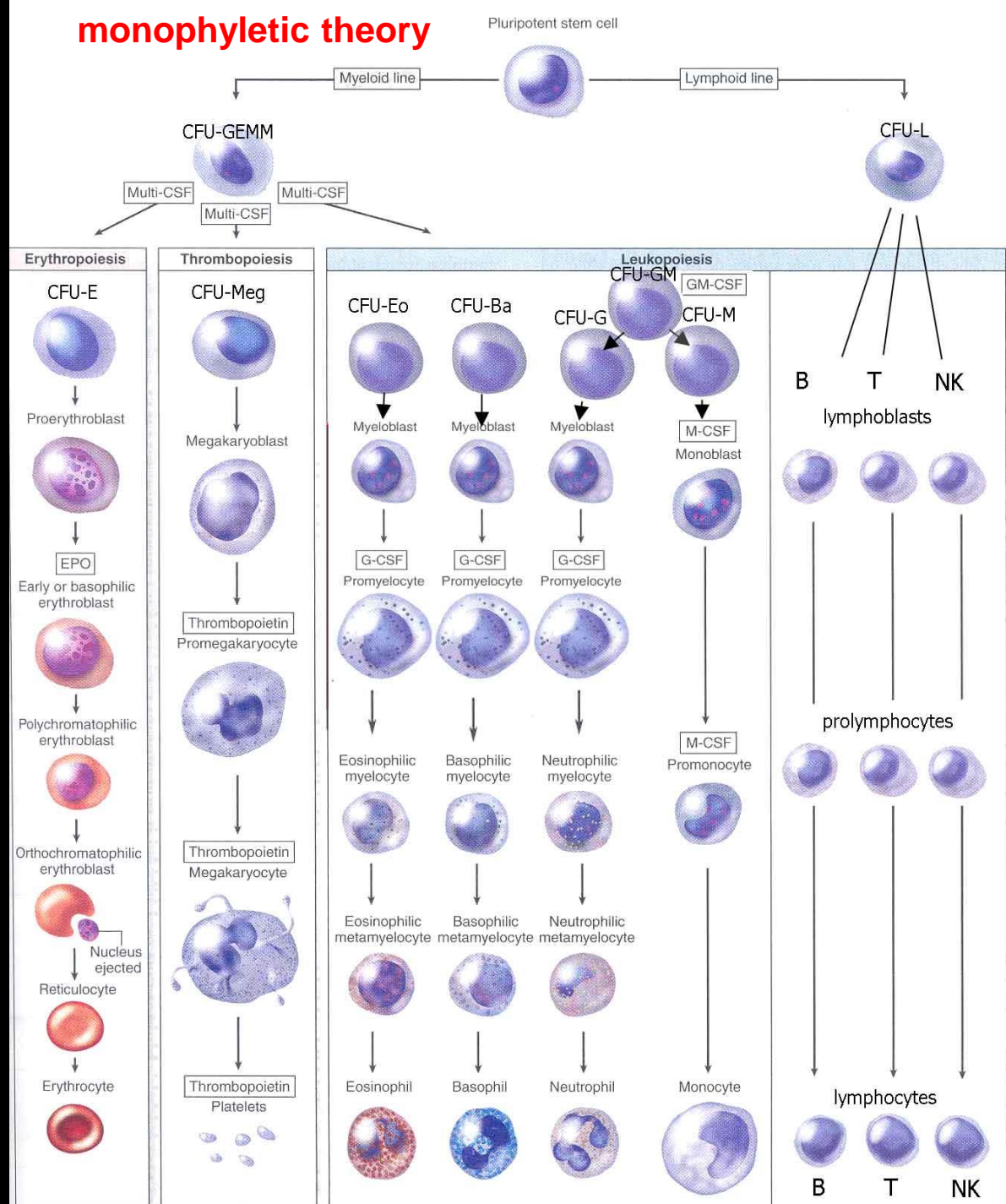
Stem cells ( kmenové buňky)

Progenitor cells (CFU)

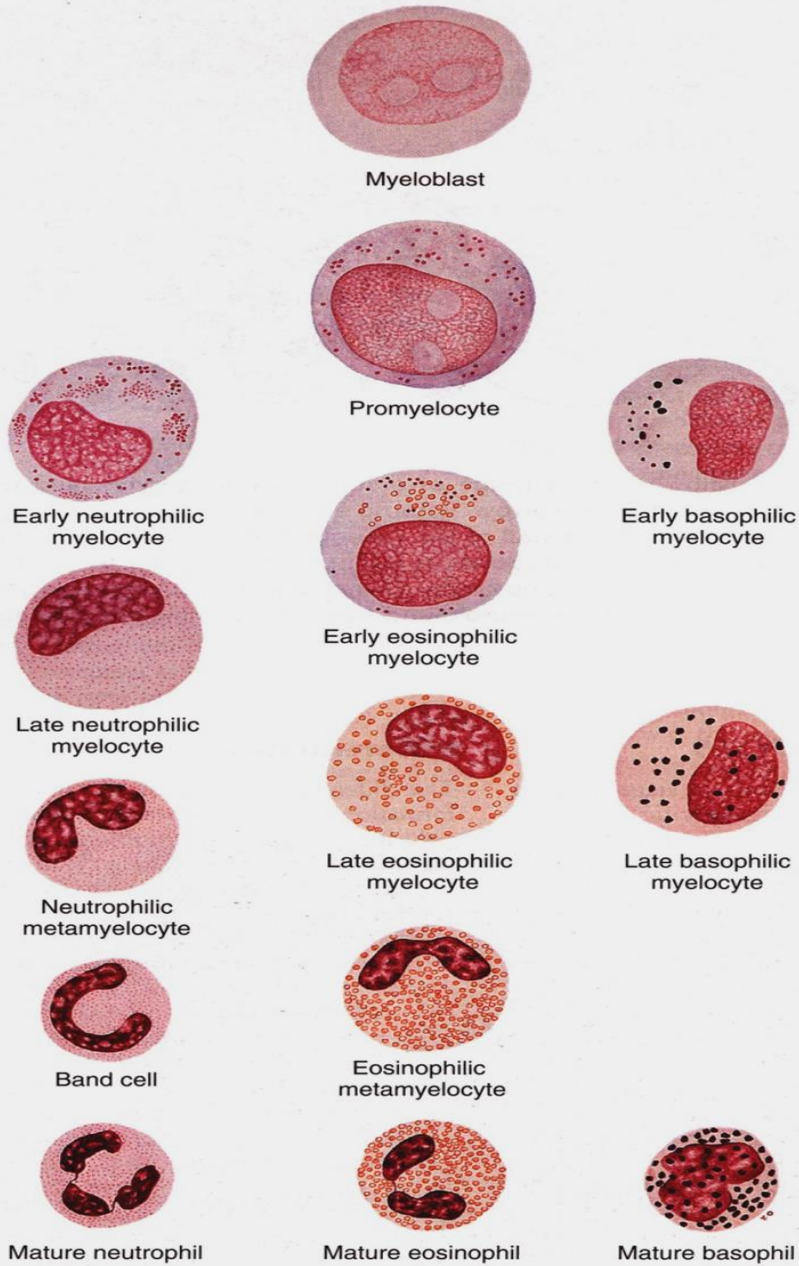
Precursor cells (blasts)

Mature cells

# monophyletic theory

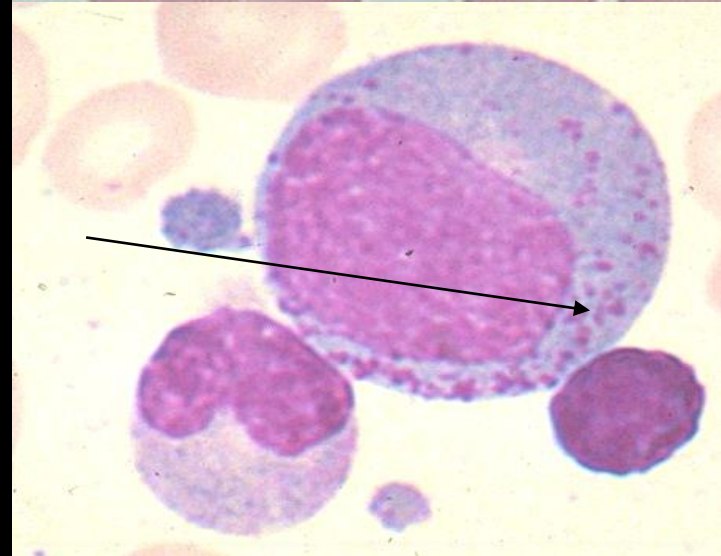
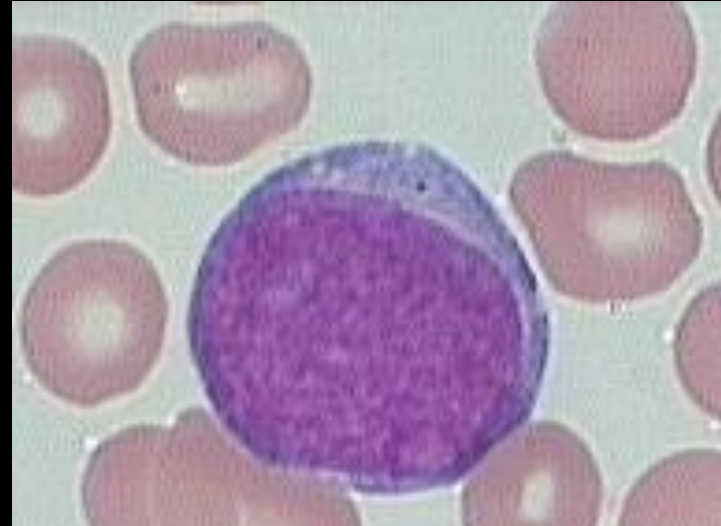


# Granulopoiesis



**Myeloblast**  
10 – 20  $\mu\text{m}$

**Promyelocyte**  
15 – 24  $\mu\text{m}$   
**Azurophilic granules**



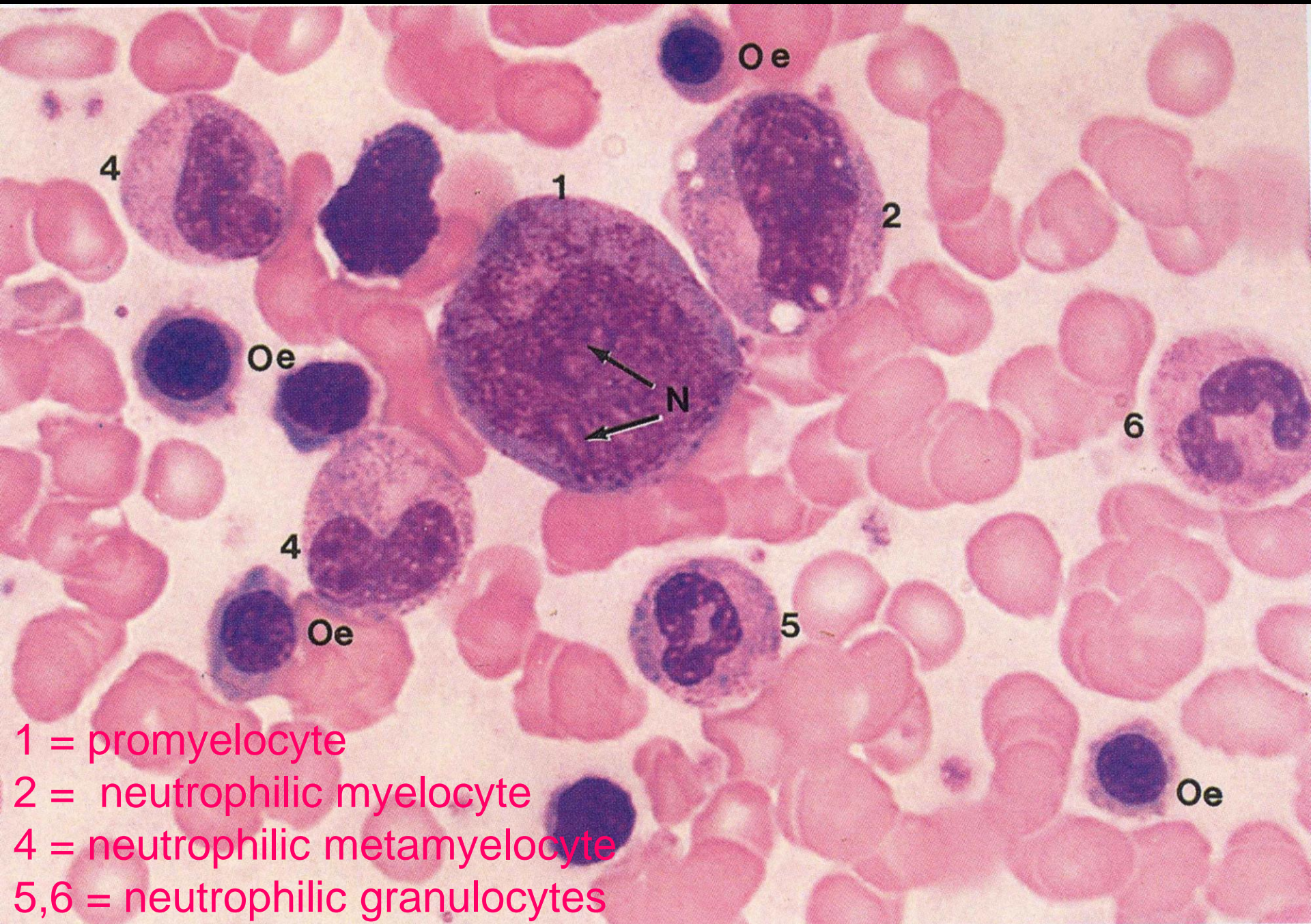


myeloblast

neutrofilní  
myelocyt

promyelocyt

neutrofilní  
myelocyt





A microscopic view of a blood smear showing several neutrophilic metamyelocytes. These cells are characterized by their large, kidney-shaped nuclei and granules that are densely packed and stain a deep purple. The background shows other cells and a light pinkish-red stain.

neutrofilní  
metamyelocyty

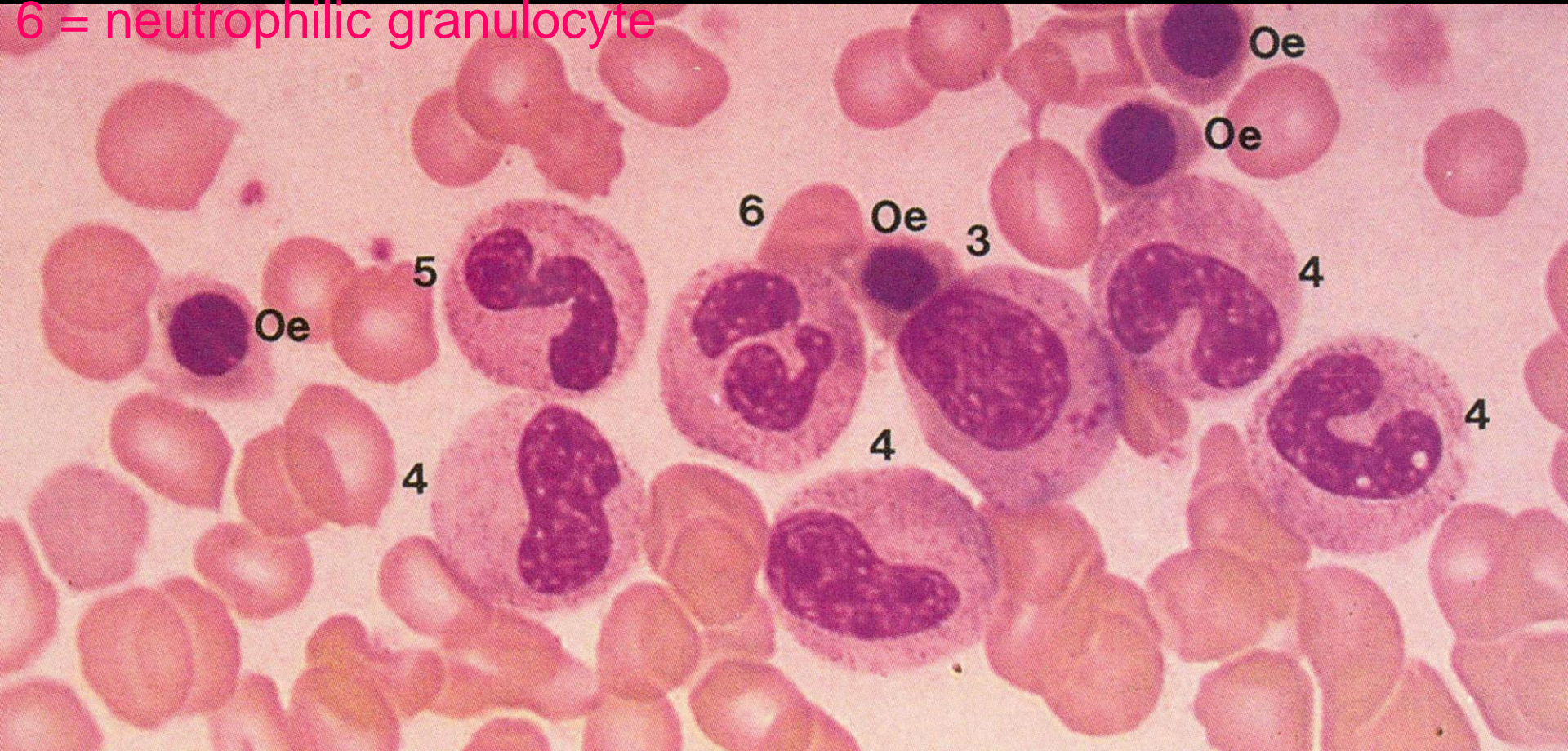
A microscopic view of a blood smear focusing on a single neutrophilic granulocyte. The cell has a multi-lobed nucleus with dark purple granules. The surrounding area shows other cells and the same light pinkish-red stain.

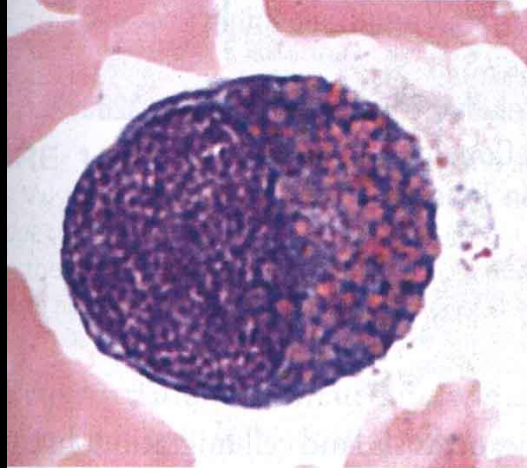
neutrofilní  
granulocyt

neutrofilní  
tyč

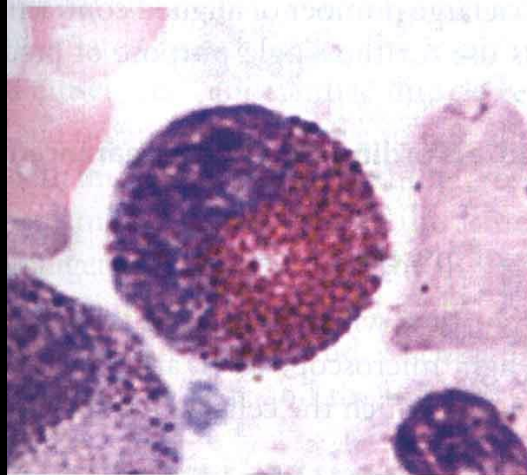
neutrofilní  
metamyelocyty

- 3 = neutrophilic myelocyte
- 4 = neutrophilic metamyelocyte
- 5 = neutrophilic band
- 6 = neutrophilic granulocyte

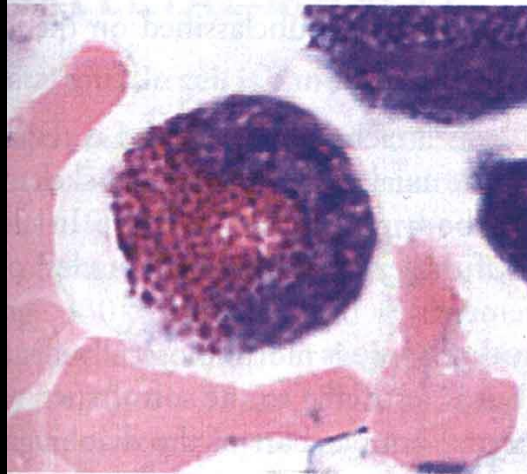




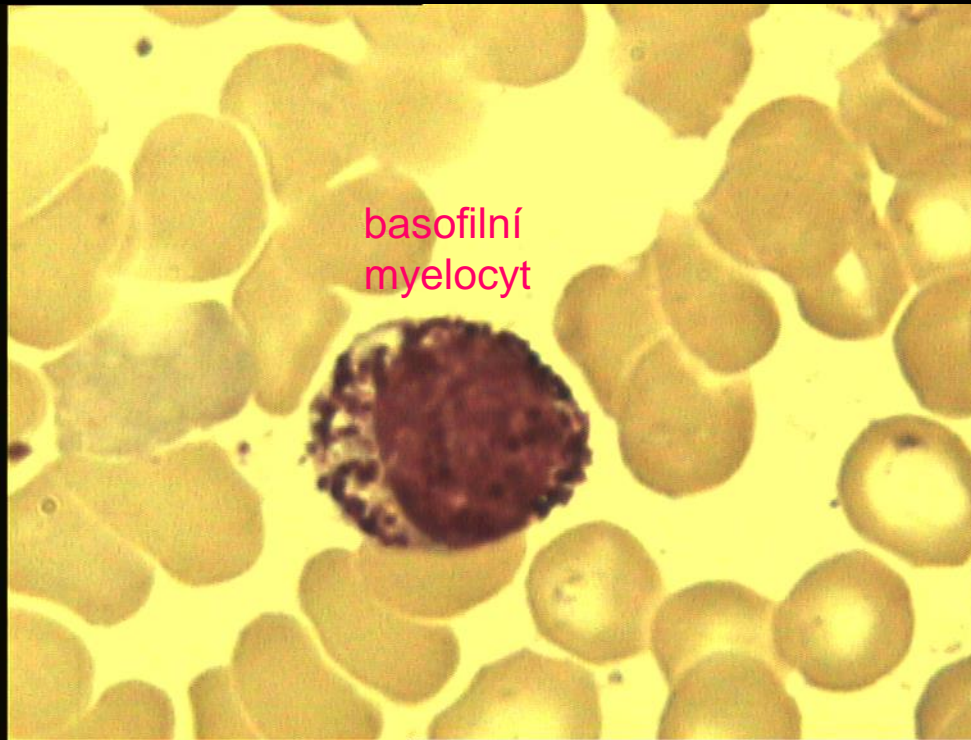
— eosinophilic  
myelocyte



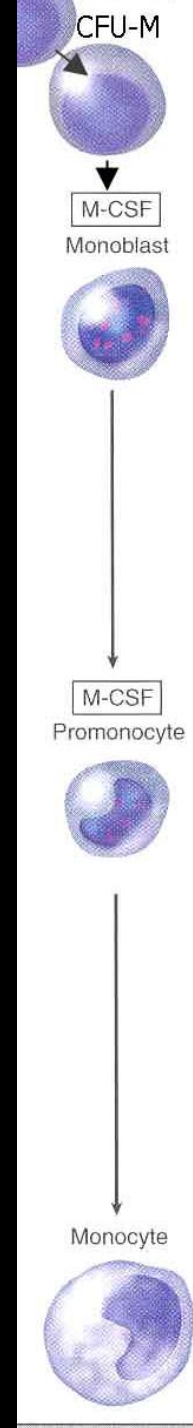
— eosinophilic  
metamyelocyte

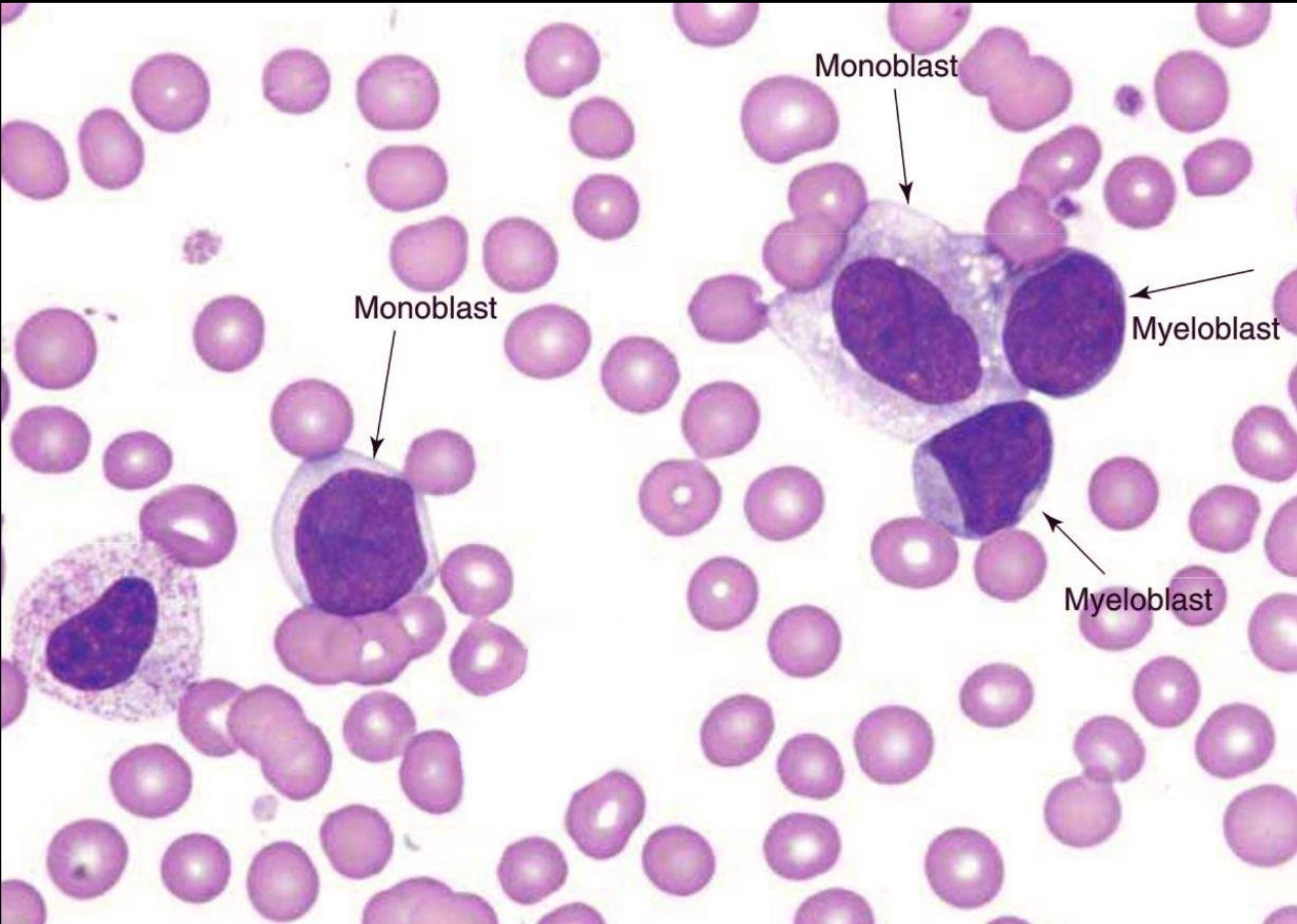


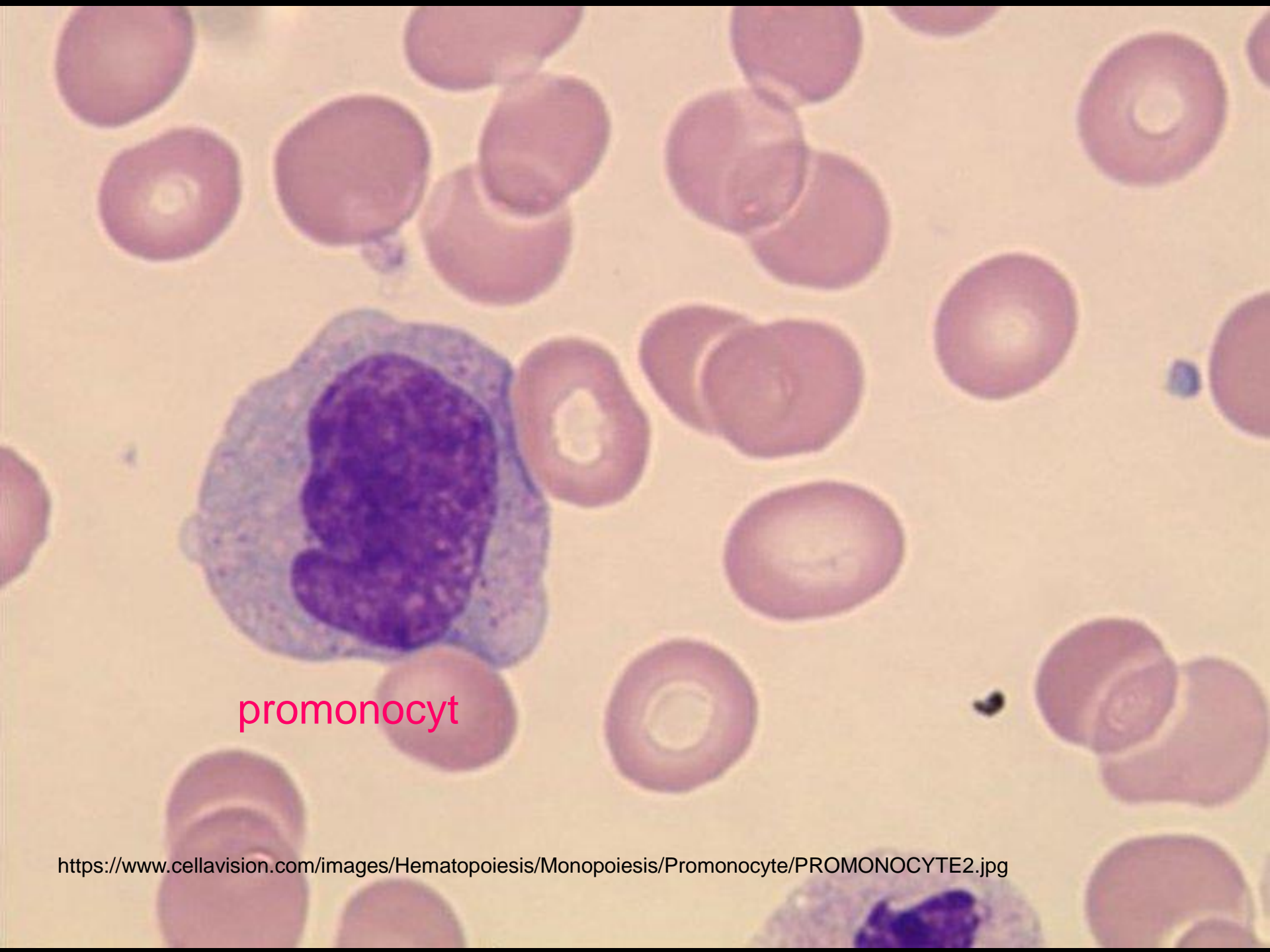
— eosinophilic  
band cell



# Vývoj monocytů, monopoéza

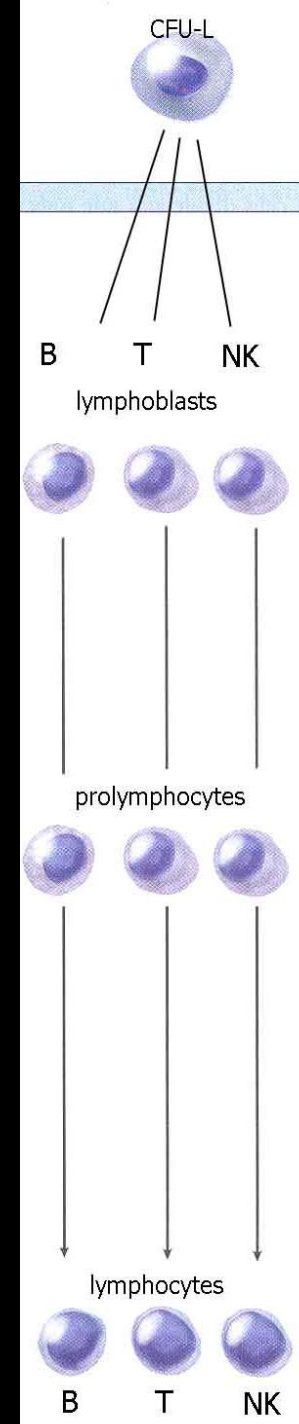






promonocyt

# Vývoj lymfocytů, lymfopoéza





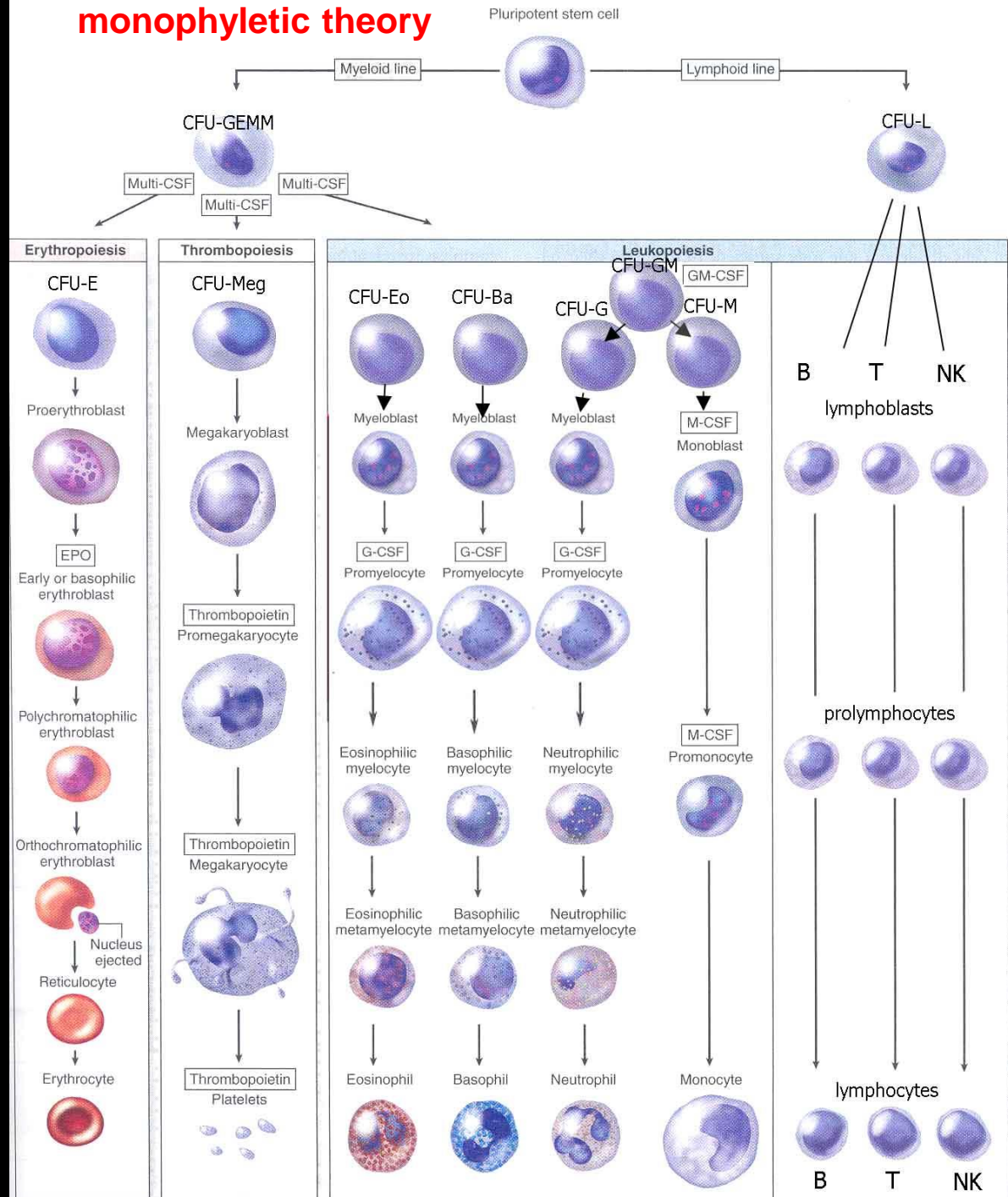
# Stem cells

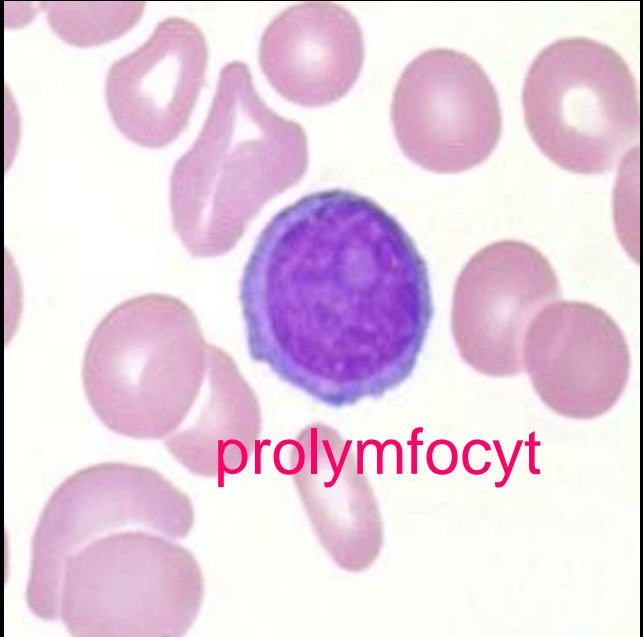
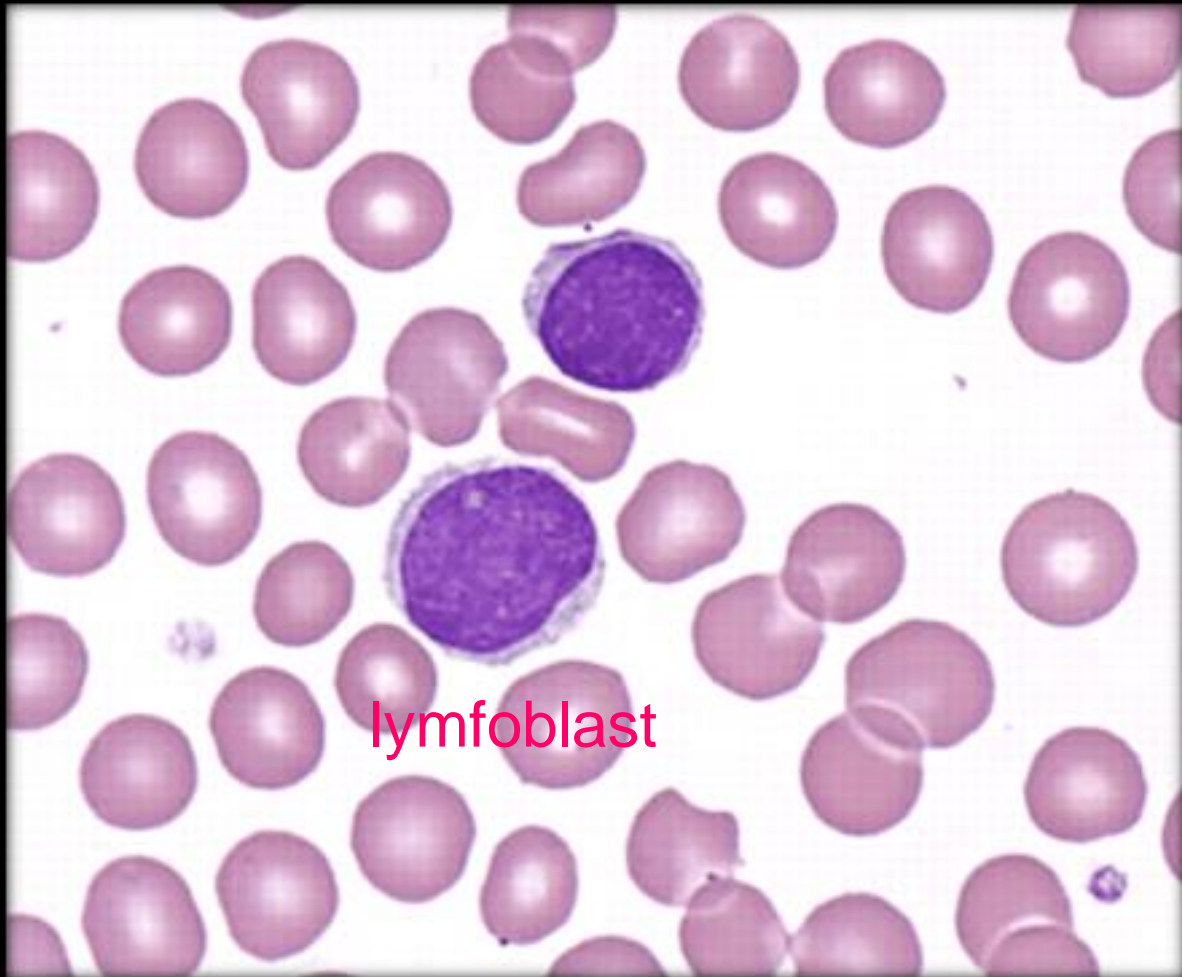
## Progenitor cells (CFU)

## Precursor cells (blasts)

## Mature cells

# monophyletic theory





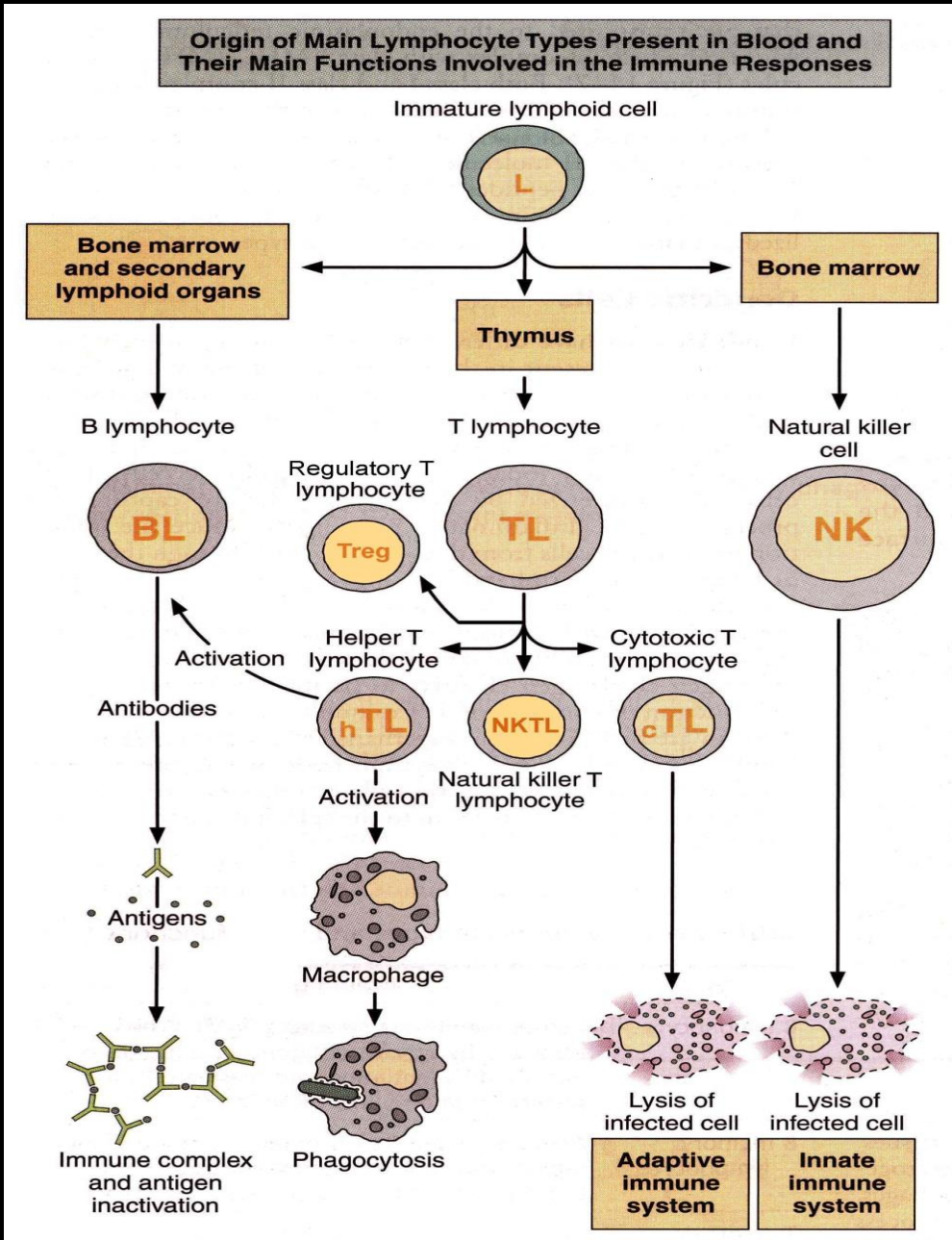
<http://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/801/flashcards/3398801/jpg/prolymphocyte-13FE36EA10E493AEAD5.jpg>

<https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/421/flashcards/940421/png/lymphoblast1321553343200.png>

Lymphoblast  
(in bone marrow)

Places of  
maturation  
(immunocompetency  
acquisition)

Types  
of lymphocytes



**SURFACE ANTIGENS**

all B- lymphocytes  
CD20,23,(19) BCR  
MHC II

all T-lymphocytes  
CD3 TCR

T<sub>h</sub>L CD4

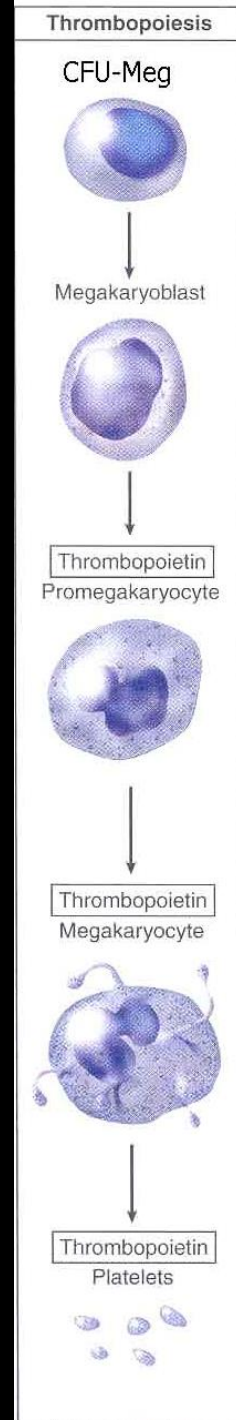
T<sub>c</sub>L CD8

T<sub>reg</sub>L CD4 or CD8  
CD25 and FOXP3

NKTL and other  
unconventional TL (MAIT)  
CD1d CD16

NK-cells CD16  
CD56

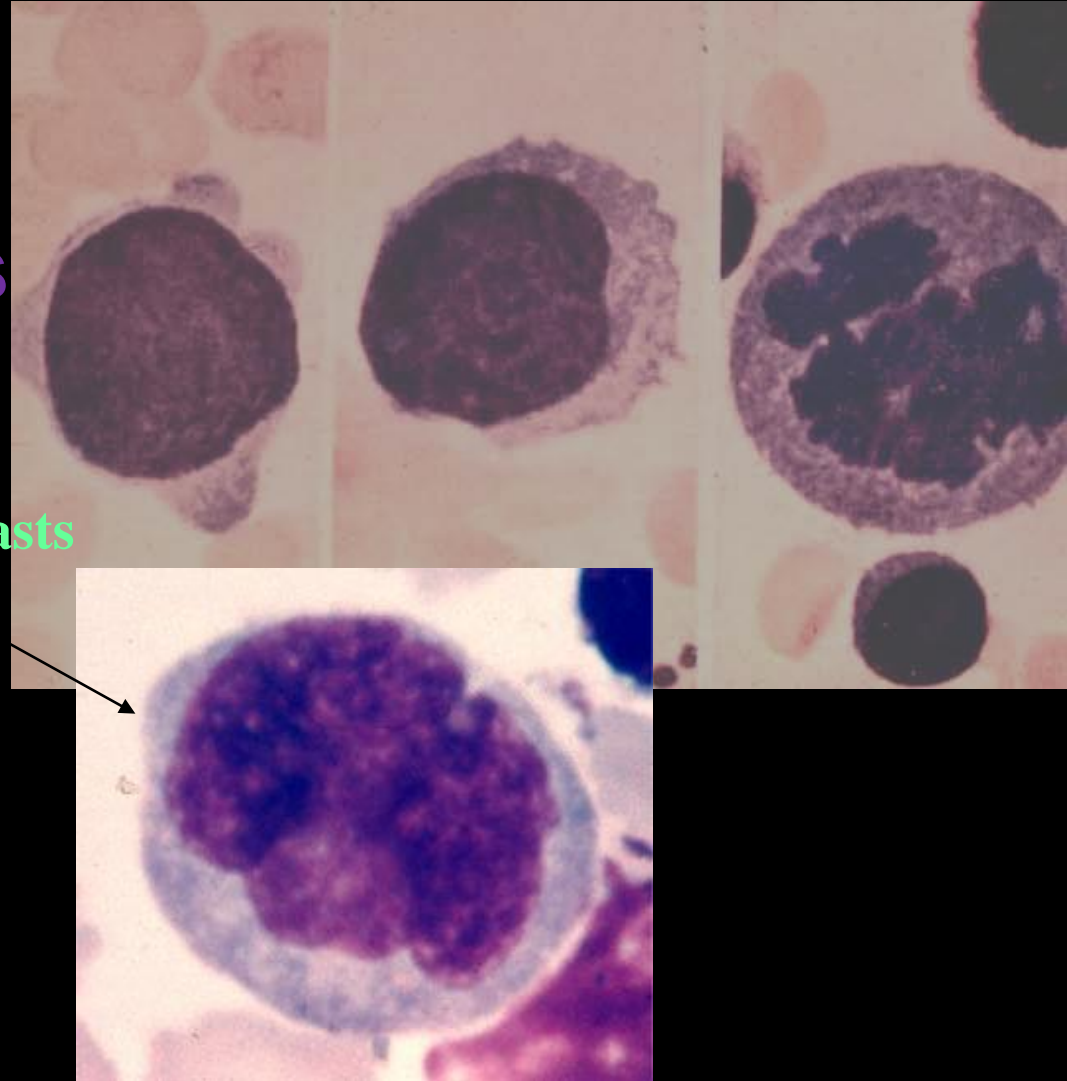
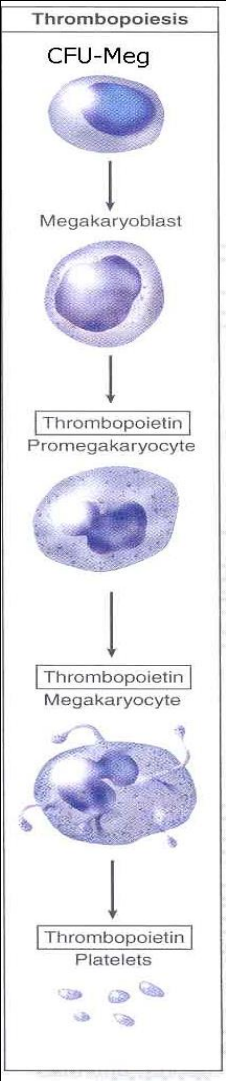
# Vývoj krevních destiček, trombopoéza



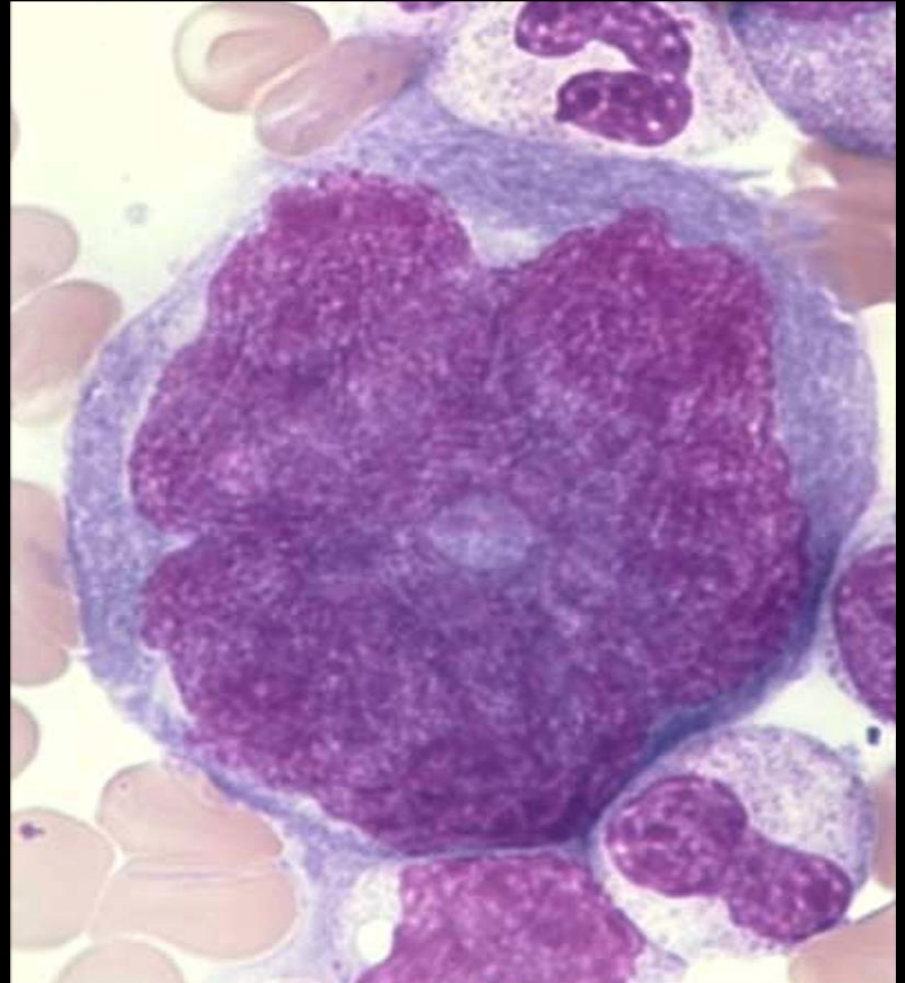
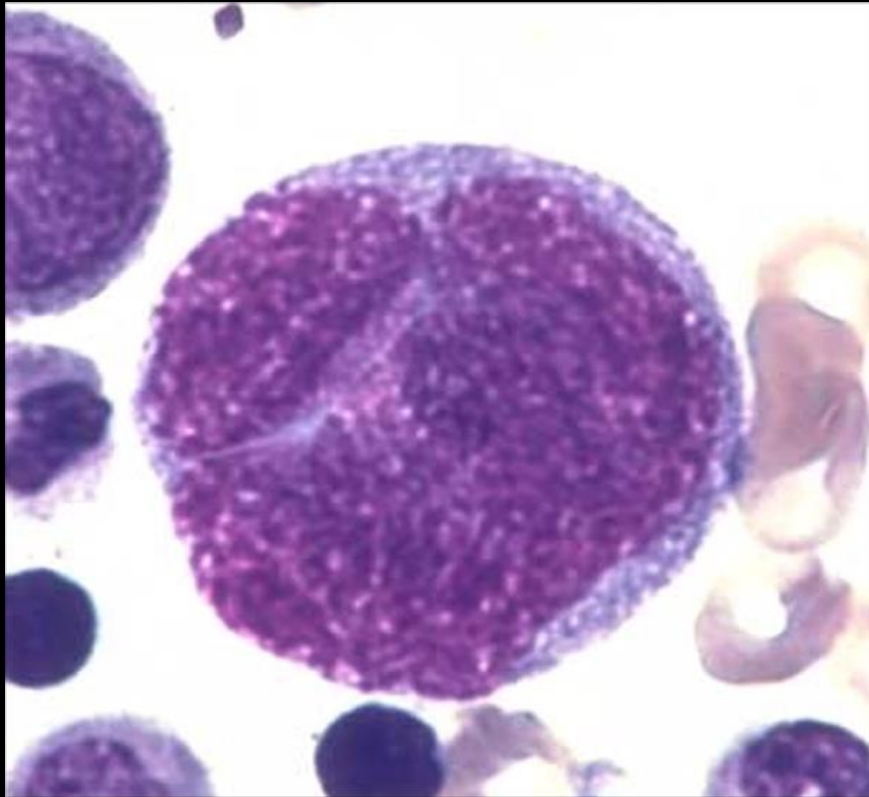
# Thrombocytes thrombopoiesis endomitosis

Megakaryoblasts  
15 – 35  $\mu\text{m}$

Any karyokinesis  
and  
cytokinesis



**Promegakaryocytes**  
**30 – 60  $\mu\text{m}$**

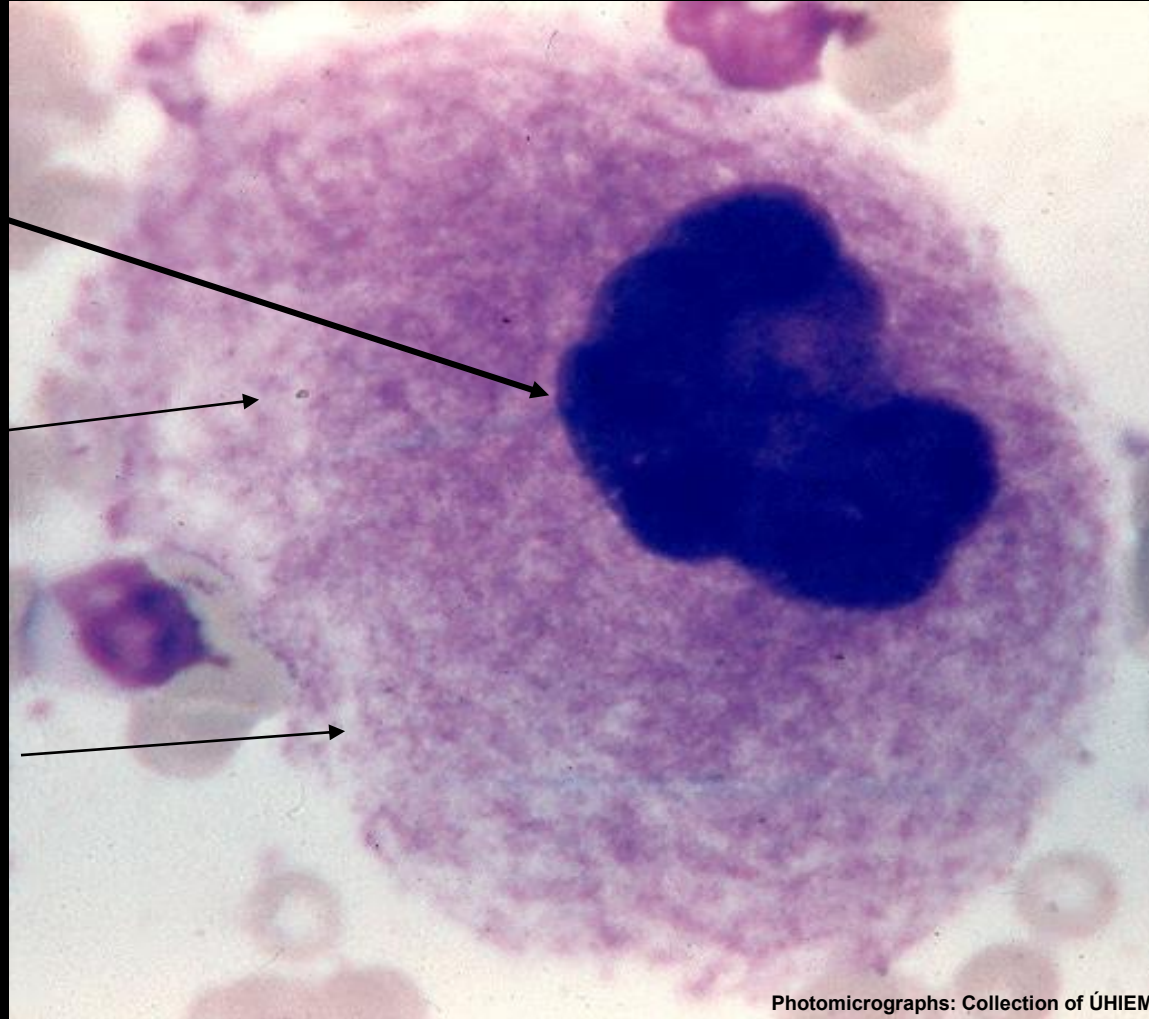


**MEGAKARYOCYTE**

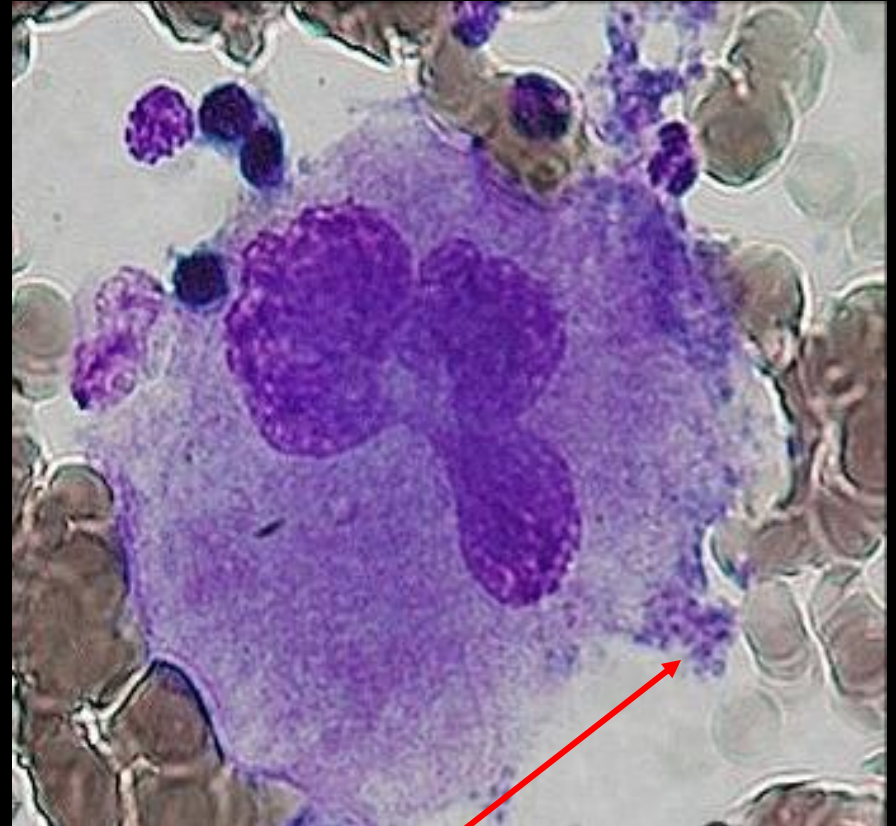
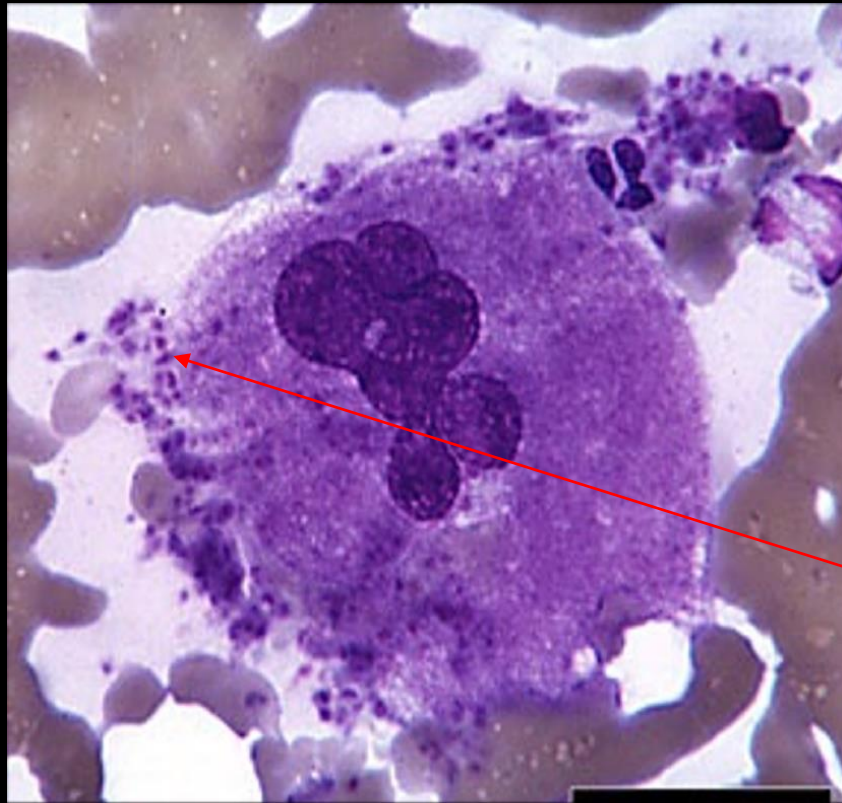
**Polyploid  
nucleus**

**Azurophilic  
granules**

**Demarcation lines**



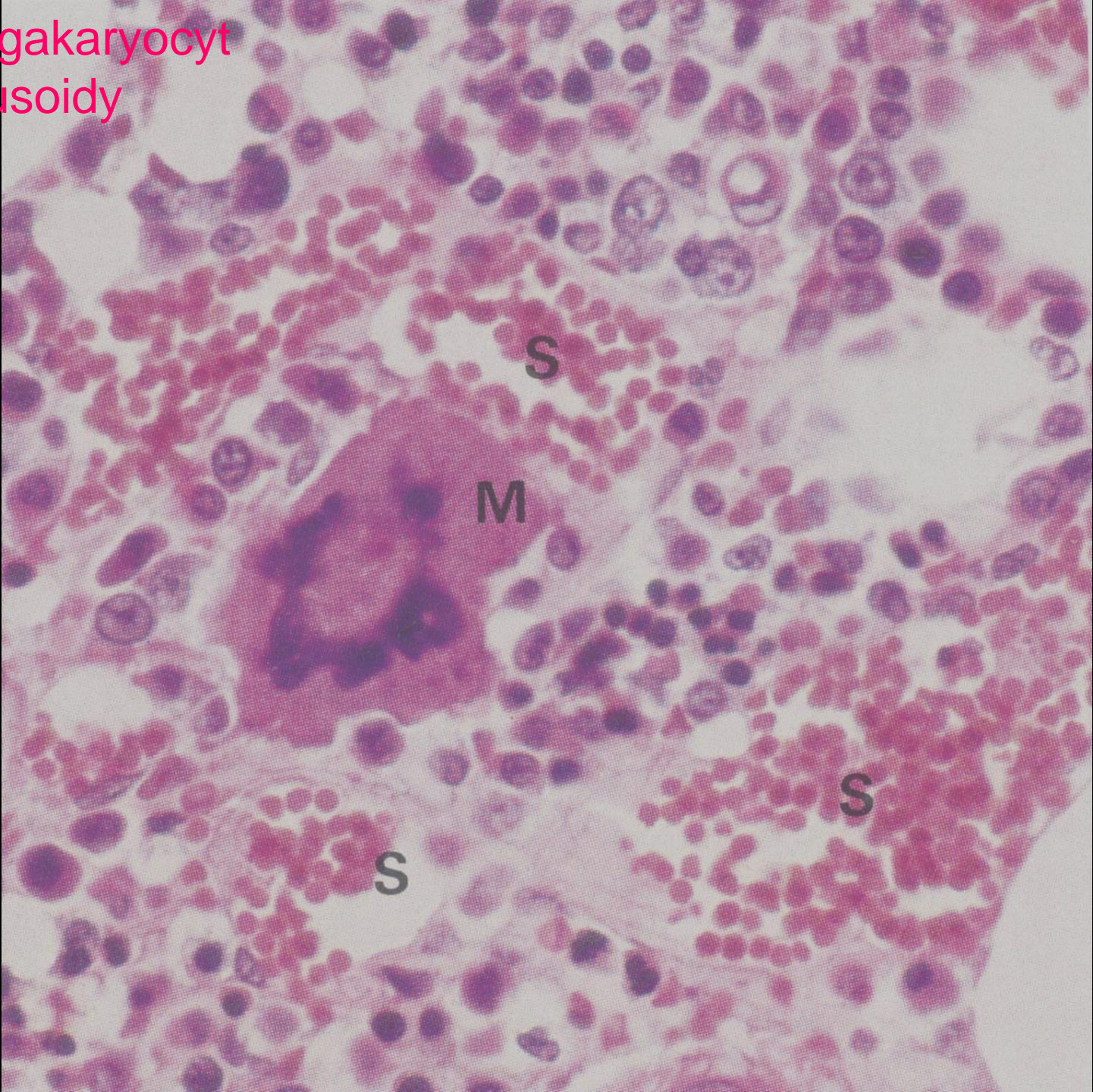
# Megakaryocytes



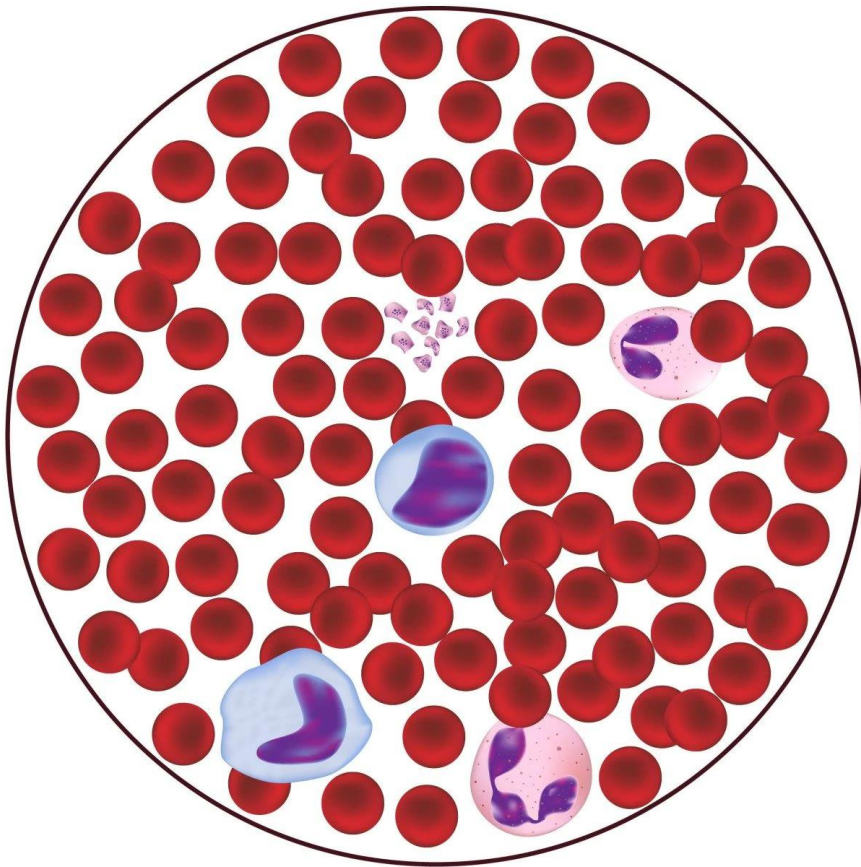
**Fragmentation of  
thrombocytes from the cytoplasm  
2000 - 4000 thrombocytes directly into  
the sinusoid**



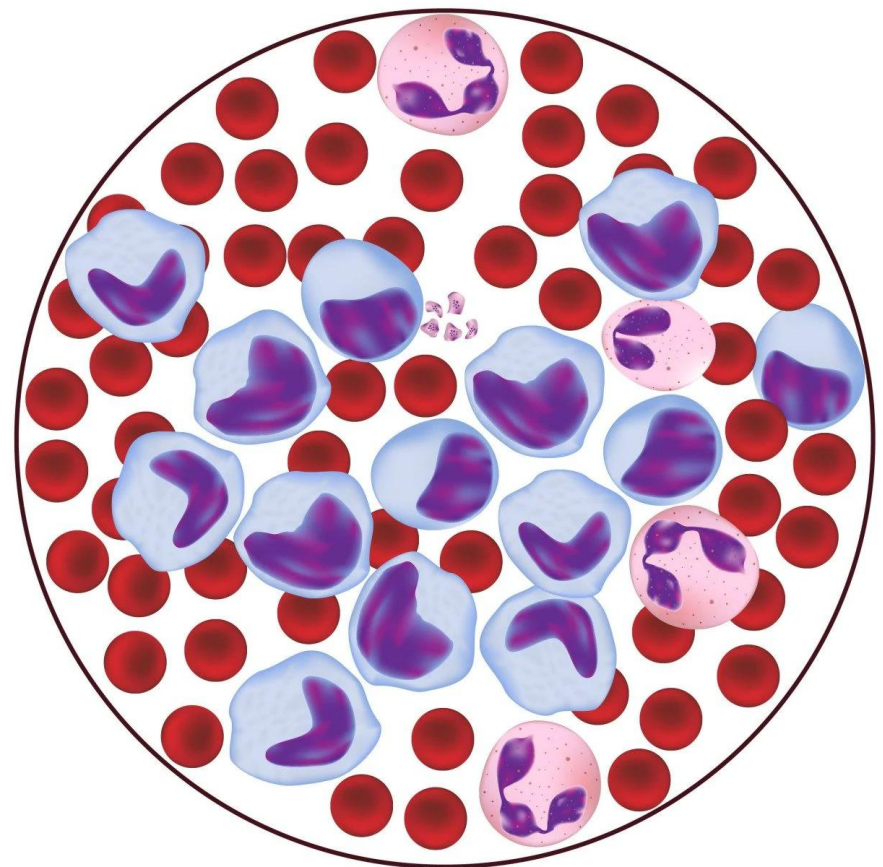
M = megakaryocyt  
S = sinusoidy



# Normal Blood



# Leukemia



Erythrocytes



Neutrophil



Lymphocyte

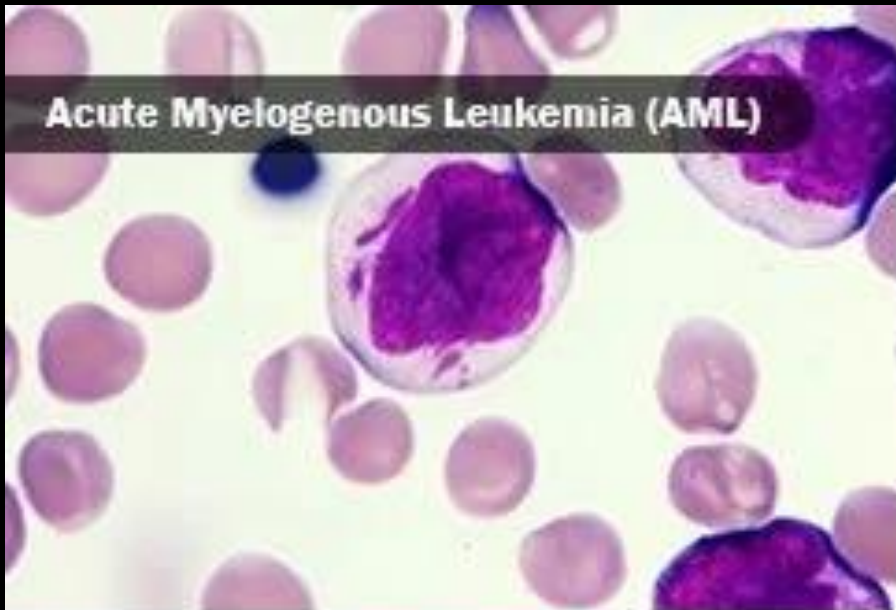


Monocyte

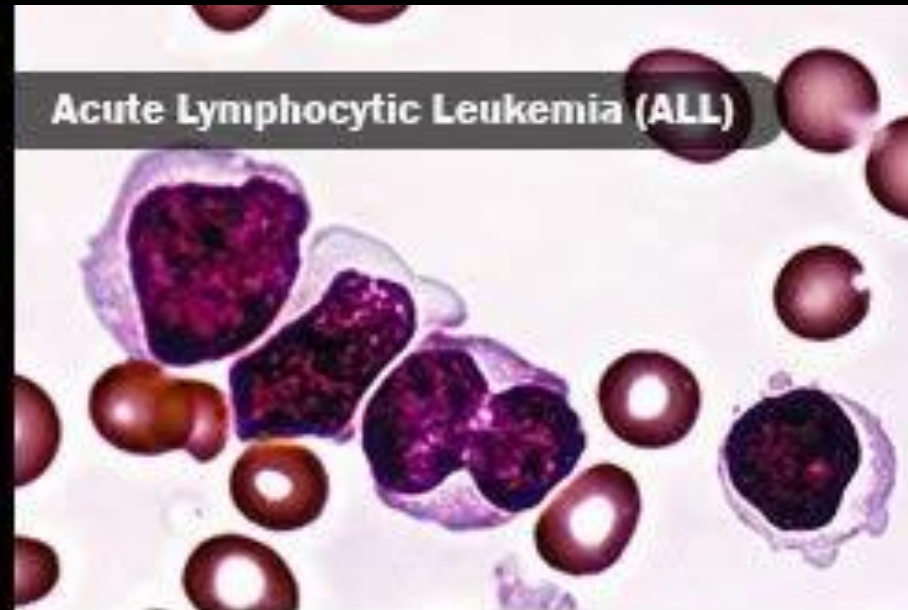


Platelets

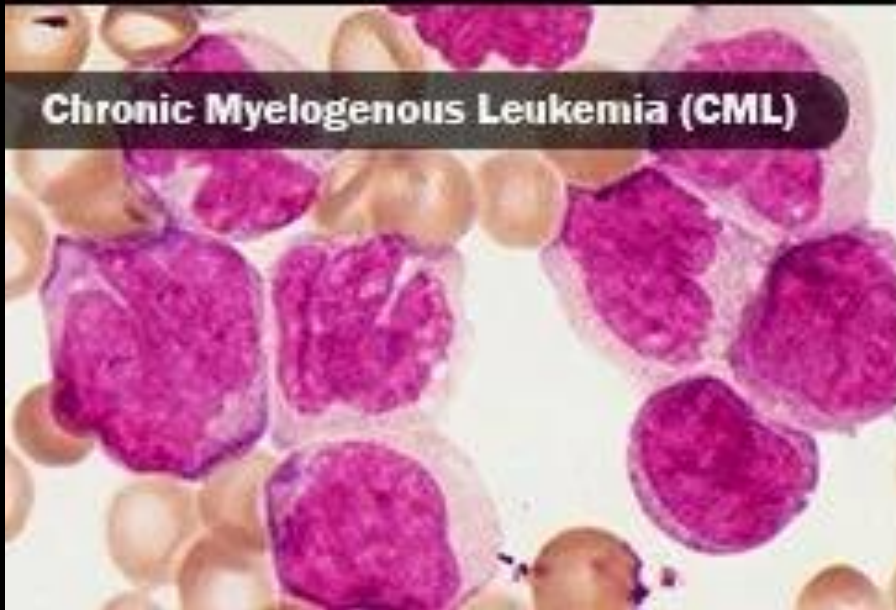
**Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML)**



**Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL)**



**Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)**



**Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)**



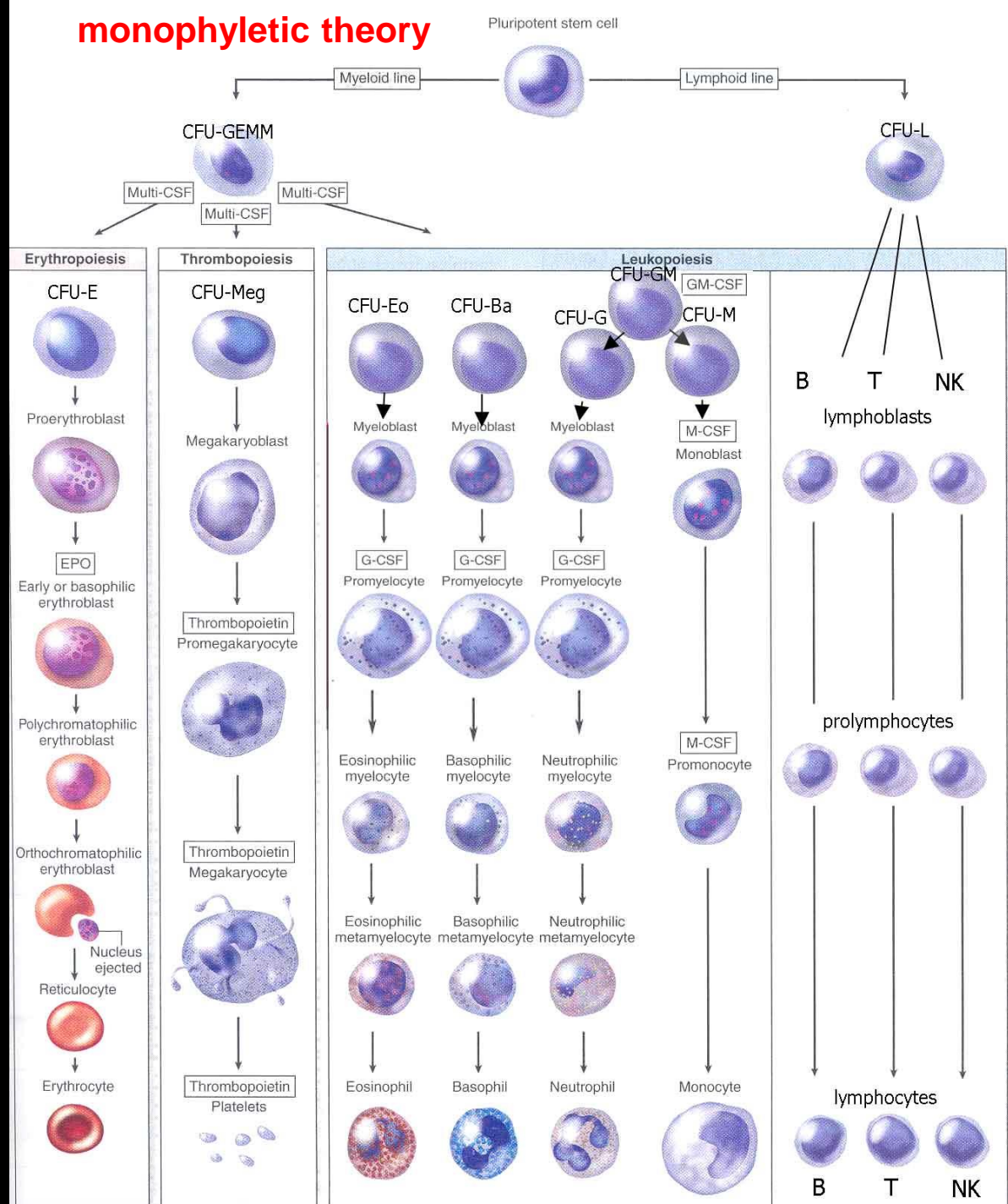
# Stem cells

# Progenitor cells (CFU)

# Precursor cells (blasts)

# Mature cells

## monophyletic theory



**Thank you for your attention**

