

• Transport Food Through Blood •

DIETARY FACTORS

Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are broken down into their respective monomers (sugars, amino acids, and fatty acids) and absorbed into the blood.

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These monomers are then transported through the blood to the cells. The cells use these monomers for energy, growth, and repair. The blood also carries away waste products from the cells.

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The blood also carries hormones, which are chemical messengers that travel through the blood to the cells. The cells respond to these hormones by changing their metabolism or other functions. The blood also carries antibodies, which are proteins that help the body fight off infection.

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The blood also carries vitamins and minerals, which are essential for the body's health. The blood also carries water, which is the most abundant substance in the body. The blood is a complex system that allows the body to transport food, waste, and other substances throughout the body.