

# Body structures and functions 10th edition

## key

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**What is the substance in erythrocytes that carries oxygen?** Hemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying protein that is found within all RBCs. It picks up oxygen where it is abundant (the lungs) and drops off oxygen where it is needed around the body. Hemoglobin is also the pigment that gives RBCs their red color.

**What is the process of supplying cells with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide from them?** They bring oxygen into our bodies (called inspiration, or inhalation) and send carbon dioxide out (called expiration, or exhalation). This exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is called respiration.

**What are body structures and functions?**

**What color is blood without oxygen?** Furthermore, the blood in human veins is also not blue. Blood is always red. Blood that has been oxygenated (mostly flowing through the arteries) is bright red and blood that has lost its oxygen (mostly flowing through the veins) is dark red.

**What are the 7 functions of blood?**

**What transports oxygen from the lungs to the tissues?** Oxygen is one of the substances transported with the assistance of red blood cells. The red blood cells contain a pigment called haemoglobin, each molecule of which binds four oxygen molecules. Oxyhaemoglobin forms. The oxygen molecules are carried to individual cells in the body tissue where they are released.

**What delivers oxygen to cells and removes carbon dioxide?** Your circulatory system, also called the cardiovascular system or vascular system, moves oxygen, nutrients and hormones to your body's cells to use for energy, growth and repair. Your circulatory system also removes carbon dioxide and other waste products that your cells do not need.

**What gas enters the blood through the lungs?** Once in the lungs, oxygen is moved into the bloodstream and carried through your body. At each cell in your body, oxygen is exchanged for a waste gas called carbon dioxide. Your bloodstream then carries this waste gas back to the lungs where it is removed from the bloodstream and then exhaled.

**What is your largest organ?** The skin is the largest organ of the body. The skin and its derivatives (hair, nails, sweat and oil glands) make up the integumentary system. One of the main functions of the skin is protection. It protects the body from external factors such as bacteria, chemicals, and temperature.

**What is the most important organ in the human body?** The brain is arguably the most important organ in the human body. It controls and coordinates actions and reactions, allows us to think and feel, and enables us to have memories and feelings-all the things that make us human.

**What is the breakdown of structures and functions in the body called?** The science that studies the structures and arrangement of those parts is called anatomy, while the study of how they function is called physiology. To understand how the human body works, let's start at a microscopic level and look at cells.

**What is the rarest human blood color?** The golden blood type or Rh null blood group contains no Rh antigens (proteins) in the red blood cells (RBCs). This is the rarest blood group in the world, with less than 50 individuals having this blood group. It was first seen in Aboriginal Australians.

**What color is healthy blood?** There's no need to build up the suspense: Blood is red. It might vary from a bright cherry red to a dark brick red, but it's always red. "If you get a cut," says Dr. Lichtin, "red is the only color you're going to see come out."

**Why do people say blood is blue?** Your blood is actually red. The blue hue of your veins has more to do with how your eyes absorb and see color than the color of the blood itself. The level of oxygen in your blood cells determines the brightness of the red color.

**Why is blood red?** Within the red blood cells there is a protein called hemoglobin. Each hemoglobin protein is made up subunits called hemes, which are what give blood its red color. More specifically, the hemes can bind iron molecules, and these iron molecules bind oxygen.

**What is blood made of?** Your blood is made up of liquid and solids. The liquid part, called plasma, is made of water, salts, and protein. Over half of your blood is plasma. The solid part of your blood contains red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.

**Which organ makes blood in the human body?** In adults, blood cells are mainly produced in the bone marrow. The various blood cells develop in several stages from stem cells to blood cells or blood platelets. White blood cells such as lymphocytes don't only mature in the bone marrow, but also in the lymph nodes.

**What holds oxygen in the erythrocytes?** Hemoglobin (Heme + Globin) The protein hemoglobin is a molecule which is responsible for carrying almost all of the oxygen in the blood. It is composed of four subunits, each with a heme group plus a globin chain.

**What in the erythrocytes serves as an oxygen carrier?** Haemoglobin molecules inside red blood cells pick up and carry the oxygen. These oxygen-rich cells travel in the blood vessels from the lungs to the left side of the heart. The blood is then pumped around the body. Red blood cells are adapted for the transport of oxygen.

**What substance is in erythrocytes?** A conductor, or electrical conductor, is a substance or material that allows electricity to flow through it. In a conductor, electrical charge carriers, usually electrons or ions, move easily from atom to atom when voltage is applied.

**Which substance allows RBCs to transport oxygen?** More specifically, though, it's the hemoglobin in red blood cells. Hemoglobin contains iron, which allows it to

pick up oxygen from the air we breathe and deliver it everywhere in the body. You can think of hemoglobin as the iron ("heme"), oxygen transport protein, ("globin") found in red blood cells.

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