

KEY FACTS

- RBCs: no nucleus, biconcave, haemoglobin → maximum O₂ capacity
- Phagocytes: engulf pathogens (non-specific). Lymphocytes: make antibodies (specific).
- Plasma: carries glucose, CO₂, urea, hormones
- Platelets: form clots at wound sites

KEY TERMS

Haemoglobin	O ₂ -carrying protein in red blood cells
Antibody	Specific protein binding one antigen type — from lymphocytes

■ EXAM TIP: RBC = three adaptations: no nucleus + biconcave + haemoglobin. All three for full marks.