Copy of a printed cellular drawing referenced as "Cellular interrelationship in the lymph mode"

Contributors

Coombes, Dr.

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Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

ance. The cytoplasm [redacted] with features seen vacuoles of varied sizes most of which with the light microscope, the ultrastructural characteristics did not permit sharp were empty. The vacuoles reached their subdivision of these cells into developgreatest size at the periphery (fig. 17).

Lymphocytic cells

On the basis of differences in size, ultrastructure and nucleocytoplasmic ration, lymphocytic cells were divided into lymphoblasts, medium-sized lymphocytes and small lymphocytes to facilitate description

Lymphoblasts. Figure 19 illustrates a lymphoblast while the cell shown in figure 18 appears to be intermediate in development between the nondifferentiated cell and lymphoblast. In contrast to the primitive reticular cell, the lymphoblast (fig. 19)

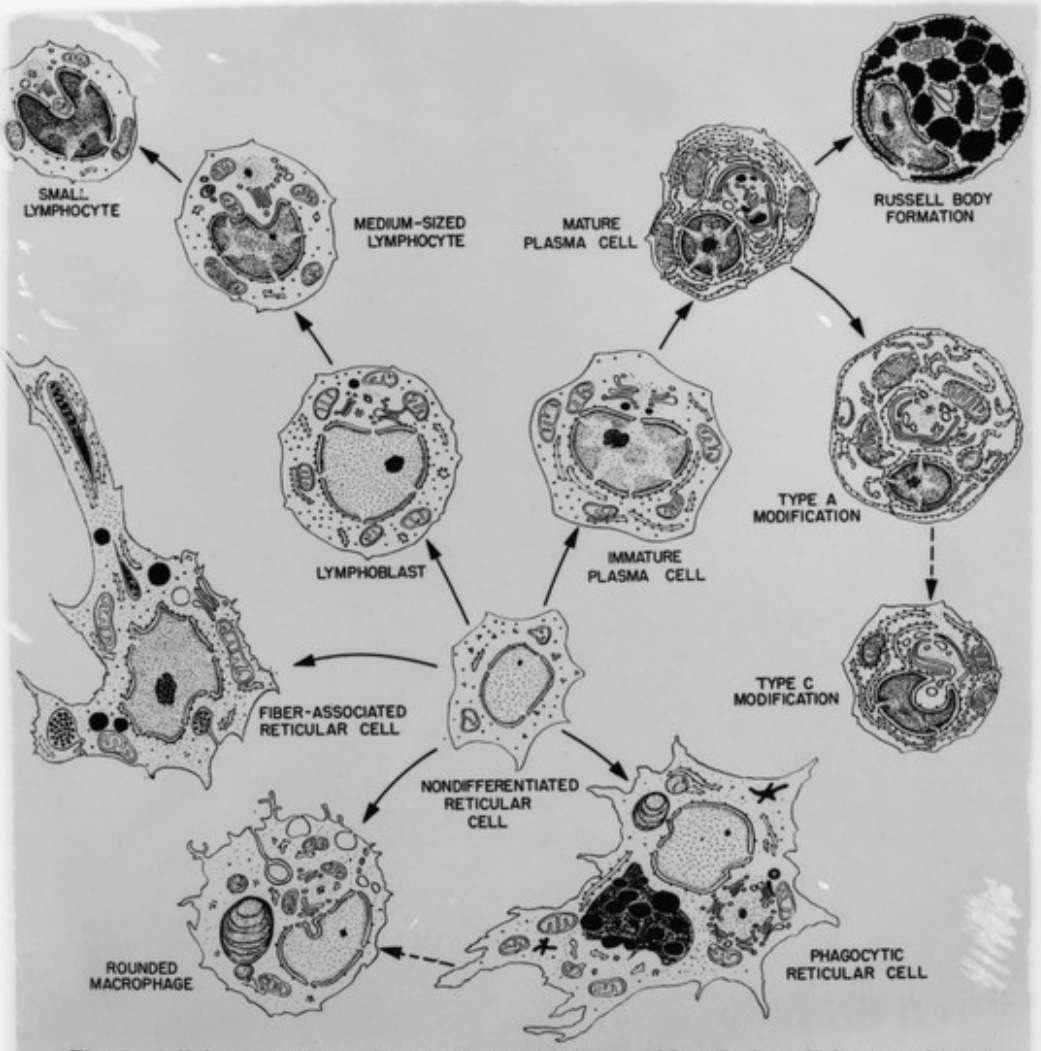

Fig. 1 Cellular interrelationships in the lymph node. Although the cellular transformations shown in this figure are indicated by the arrows to be unidirectional, the author recognizes that a purely morphological study does not reveal direction of change with certainty and that some of the transformations shown may move in the opposite direction [redacted].