

# Serology, Blood & Bodily Fluids

## Blood

circulating tissue which is crucial for tissue protection and structure; transports oxygen and carbon dioxide

## Plasma

protein-salt solution; contains cellular blood components

## Albumin

protein created by the liver which serves as the main protein of human blood plasma

## Proteins

nitrogenous, organic compounds which function as structural components, antibodies and enzymes

## Fibrinogen

soluble protein produced by the enzyme thrombin

## Globulins

proteins created by the liver or immune system which serve as antibodies and transporters

## Serum

liquid blood component which contains hormones, antibodies and antigens

## Hormones

regulatory elements which stimulate the body to perform a certain action

## Antibodies

proteins produced by the immune system to fight a specific foreign or toxic substance

## Antigen

foreign or toxic substances found in the body

## Red Blood Cells

transport oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body; also known as erythrocytes

## Hemoglobin

iron-containing protein responsible for binding to oxygen

## White Blood Cells

fight off infection and disease as well as repair cells; also known as leucocytes

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## Neutrophils

fight bacterial infections and creates pus to cleanse the infected area

## B-cells/T-cells

create antibodies and regulates the response of the immune system

## Natural Killer Cells

circulate the body to destroy cells which do NOT exhibit the appropriate characteristics

## Monocytes

assist in the removal of dead or damaged cells

## Platelets

serve as a clotting factor to repair damaged blood vessels; also known as thrombocytes

## Bone Marrow

substance which fills the inside cavity of bones and produces blood cells

## False-positive Reading

results from a presumptive test in which the test tested positive for a specific substance without the substance actually being present

## Luminol

solution used to react with the iron in hemoglobin which has been left behind at a crime scene

## Florescence

occurs when a material absorbs light and reflects it in a different wavelength

## Immunoassay

process of using antigens and antibodies to detect or measure specific proteins found in the blood

## Agglutination

clumping together of red blood cells in reaction to being introduced to a specific substance such as anti-sera

## Class Evidence

evidence which can connect a suspect to a general group

## FTA Paper

used for storing and protecting nucleic acids

# Serology, Blood & Bodily Fluids

## Saliva

watery liquid found in the mouth which provides lubrication and assists in digestion

## Amylase

enzyme found in saliva used for breaking down starch

## Glucose

simple sugar which serves as an energy source

## Semen

male reproductive fluid which serves as a carrier for spermatozoa; contains proteins, amino acids, hormones, carbohydrates and other organic and inorganic compounds

## Urine

watery substance in which bodies eliminate soluble waste products

## Vitreous Humor

gel-like fluid found in the eye behind the lens