



Hematopoiesis

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Note:

The nucleus stains **blue (basophilic)** using H&E

Lightly basophilic: active

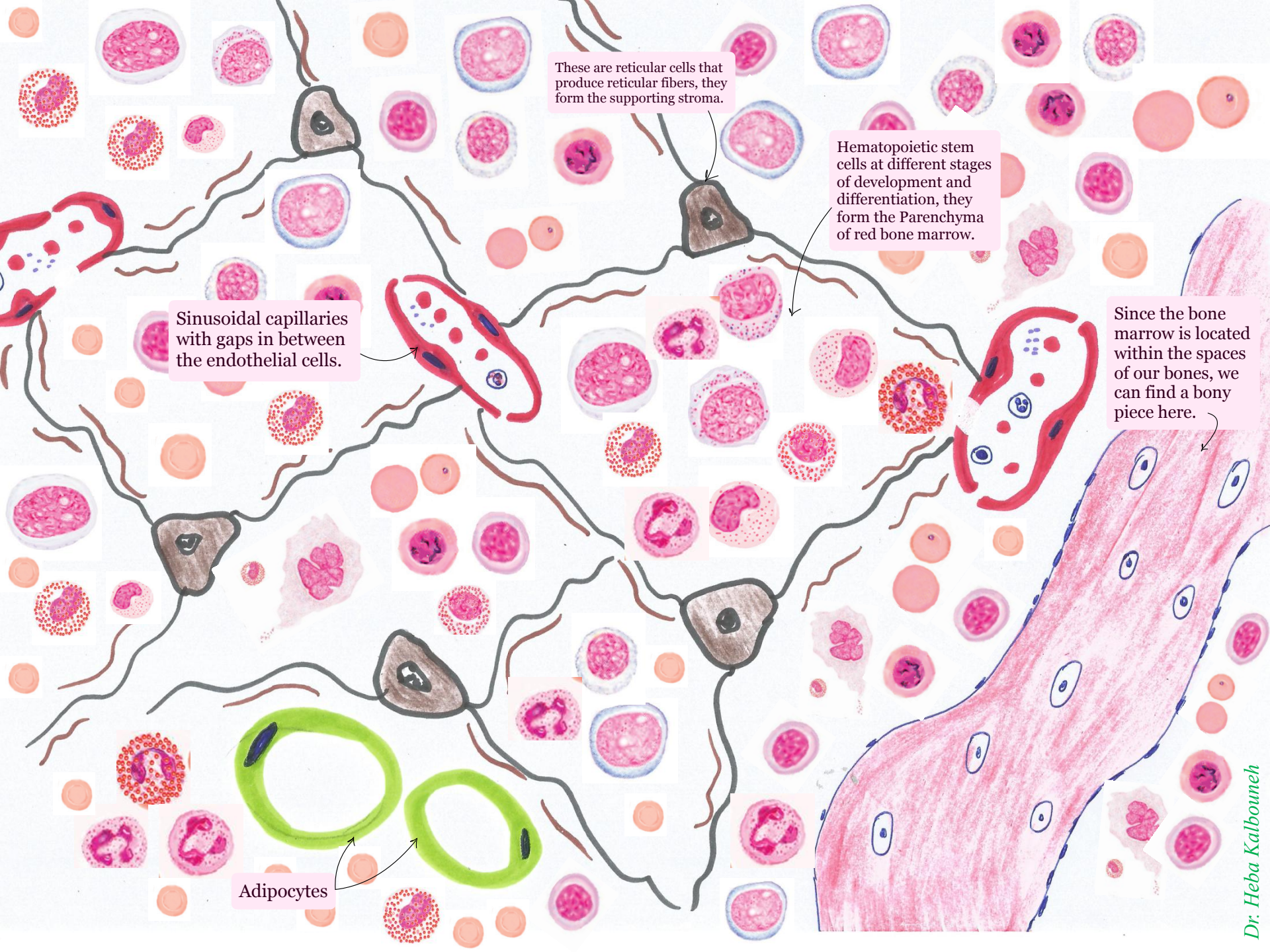
Deeply basophilic and small: inactive



Active nucleus
(Euchromatin)

Nucleolus

Inactive nuclei
(Heterochromatin)



These are reticular cells that produce reticular fibers, they form the supporting stroma.

Hematopoietic stem cells at different stages of development and differentiation, they form the Parenchyma of red bone marrow.

Sinusoidal capillaries with gaps in between the endothelial cells.

Since the bone marrow is located within the spaces of our bones, we can find a bony piece here.

Adipocytes

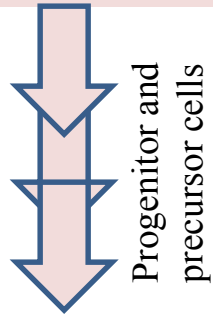
Pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells

All blood cells arise from a single type of stem cell in the bone marrow called pluripotent stem cell

It can produce ALL BLOOD CELL TYPES

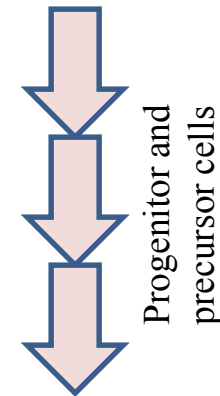
It proliferates and forms two major cell lineages

Myeloid stem cells



Granulocytes
-Neutrophils
-Basophils
-Eosinophils
Erythrocytes
Megakaryocytes
Monocytes

Lymphoid stem cells



Note: pre T-cells (precursor T cells, T lymphoblasts) migrate to the thymus where they proliferate and differentiate.

T lymphocyte
B lymphocyte
Natural killer cells

Blood Cell Formation (Hematopoiesis)

Throughout childhood and adult life, erythrocytes, granulocytes, monocytes, and platelets continue to form from stem cells located in bone marrow

Important & required

Erythropoiesis: the process which produces erythrocytes

Granulopoiesis: the process which produces granulocytes

Thrombopoiesis: the process which produces thrombocytes

Lymphopoiesis: the process which produces lymphocytes

Monocytopoiesis: the process which produces monocytes

Remember
Lymphopoiesis occurs in the marrow and in the lymphoid organs to which precursor cells migrate from marrow.

