The Human Immune System is an excellent example of variety in cell structure and function.
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A number of different organs and tissues are needed for this to occur.
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-- The body carries its own natural microorganisms that we happily live with, which also prevent other more dangerous bugs from taking over.

-- Adapted from www.julies-story.org
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White blood cells are often larger than the red cells, generally 9 - 12 um across. This measurement may vary a great deal since there are many different types of white blood cells.

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This image shows red blood cells [R], a neutrophil [N] and an eosinophil [E].

Image: http://www.cytochemistry.net/microanatomy/blood/blood_cells.htm#RED%20BLOOD%20CELLS
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3. **Basophils** do not attack and “swallow” invading cells; they release chemical that help the body’s allergic response to a pathogen.
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Image: http://image.bloodline.net/stories/storyReader$1628
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Lymphocytes originate in the bone marrow, but can proliferate in the spleen, thymus and other lymphoid tissues. Often, large lymphocytes seen in the blood have been activated somewhere in the body, and are traveling to sites of action.
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The body keeps a “memory” of every B- or T- cell that has been activated and it is able to attack that particular foreign body almost instantly if it appears again.
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**Nervous System:**
- Multiple sclerosis
- Myasthenia gravis

**Gastrointestinal System:**
- Crohn's Disease
- Ulcerative colitis

**Blood:**
- Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- Pernicious anemia

**Endocrine Glands:**
- Type 1 or immune-mediated diabetes mellitus
- Grave's Disease

**Multiple Organs Including the Musculoskeletal System:**
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Scleroderma

**Skin:**
- Psoriasis

http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/autoimmune/autoimmune.htm#what