

## **Reticuloendothelial System**

- Reticuloendothelial System is a collection of the cells having phagocytic properties, so known as Phagocytic System located in all tissues
- They are also known as:
  - Monocytic-Macrophage System
  - Mononuclear Phagocytic System
  - Lymphoreticular System
- RES consist of-
  - Monocyte
  - Mobile Tissue Macrophages
  - Fixed Tissue Macrophages

### **Reticuloendothelial System 1. MONOCYTES** Largest Leucocytes (WBC) A immature cells present in blood with little phagocytic action, after 72 h they enter the tissues to become 'tissue macrophage" In the tissues cytoplasm, they become larger and contains lysosomes (filled with lysoymes) Functions: Phagocyte several bacteria. Engulf large particulate matter, dead tissue cells and senile cells. Along with macrophage involved in phagocytosis & destruction of necrotic material. Co-operate with B & T lymphocyte in both Humoral & Cellular immunity

## **Reticuloendothelial System**

### 1. Mobile (Wandering) Tissue Macrophages

- Recently Leaving monocyte from blood into tissue are reffered as Mobile (Wandering) Tissue Macrophages
- Monocyte changes during maturation:
- A. Increase in cell size
- B. Number and complexity of intracellular organelles increase, i.e., Golgi, mitochondria, lysosomes
- C. Increase in intracellular digestive enzyme

# harmacology Concepts By Rajesh Choudhary

Reticuloendothelial System		
1. Fixed Tissue Macrophages		
	Mature Macro	ophages found in tissu <mark>es</mark>
	Liver-	Kupffer cells
	Lungs-	Alveolar macrophages
	Skin-	Langerhans cells
	Connective tissue- Histiocytes	
	CNS-	Microglia
	Bones-	Osteoclasts
Spleen/Bone marrow/Lymph nodes- Dendritic cells		

## **Reticuloendothelial System**

### 1. Fixed Tissue Macrophages

#### • Functions

- Phagocytosis & Defence system
- Digestion of inorganic particulate matter (carbon & dust particles).
- "Multinucleated Giant Cell" (fused macrophages) destroy the large insoluble particle
- Organic foreign matter such as thorn, fish bone are destroyed by enzyme action & lysis.
- Engulf micro-organism, senile WBC, RBC, tissue debris & some parasites.
- Help 'T' & 'B' lymphocyte in the acquired immunity by presenting antigens



