



TYPES OF WBC & HOW LONG THEY LIVE

Type	Microscopic Appearance	Diagram	Approx % in adults	Diameter(μm)	Main Targets	Lifetime
Neutrophil			62%	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bacteria Fungi 	6 hours – few days (days in spleen and other tissue)
Lymphocyte			30%	Small lymphocytes 7-8 Large lymphocytes 12-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B cells: releases antibodies and assists activation of T cells T cells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD4+ T helper cells: activate and regulate T and B cells CD8+ cytotoxic T cells: virus-infected and tumor cells Gamma delta T cells: bridge between innate and adaptive immune responses; phagocytosis Regulatory T cells: returns the functioning of the immune system to normal operation after infection; prevents autoimmunity Natural killer cells: virus-infected and tumor cells 	Years for memory cells, weeks for all else
Monocyte			5.3%	15-30	Monocytes migrate from the bloodstream to other tissues and differentiate into tissue resident macrophages, Kupffer cells in the liver	Hours to days
Eosinophil			2.3%	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger parasites Modulate allergic inflammatory responses 	8–12 days (circulate for 4–5 hours)
Basophil			0.4%	12-15	Release histamine for inflammatory responses	A few hours to a few days