Complex Cell Types and Naming Cheat Sheet

by stz201 via cheatography.com/160143/cs/33706/

There are over 200 Cell Types!

Not all cell types will be covered here, but this should give a decent overview for the key ones in a single page.

Cell Type Suffixes (end of word)

-blast	builds or deposits the surrounding environment
-clast	destroys the matrix surrounding the cell
-cyte	maintain the surrounding environment
-genitor	produces cells; undifferentiated cell that will develop into the specified cell type
-phils	"loving"/ wants to attack

**Does not go will all prefixes!

Some Cell Prefixes (Beginning of Word)

Astro-	star-shaped cell that holds neurons
Aden-	gland
Adipo-	fat
Cardio-	heart
Chondro-	cartilage
Erythro-	red blood
Fibro-	connective tissue; extracellular matrix
Hemo-	blood
Hepato-	liver
Keratin-	Produce keratin in the skin
Leuko-	white blood
Lipo-	fat
Lymph-	white blood/immune
Melano-	melanin producing in the skin
Myo-	muscle
Oligodendro-	myelin sheath depositing around axons
Osteo-	bone

NOTE Not an exhaustive list and they may not match with the suffixes. Use this as a quick reference when reading

Stem Cells

Allogeneic	Single cell stock or source expanded to be given to many patients
Autologous	Derived from the patient and given to the same patient
Embryonic	Derived from the human embryos, pluripotent
Hematopoetic	Stem cells that can differentiate into red blood cell, white blood cells, or platelets, but nothing else
Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSC)	engineered in the lab by converting tissue-specific cells into cells that behave like embryonic stem cells
Mesenchymal	Cells isolated from the stroma or the connective tissue that surrounds other tissues and organs.
Somatic	Tissue-specific or adult stem cells

Immune Cells (White blood cells)

B cell	Makes antibodies
CAR T	T cells engineered with chimeric antigen receptors (CAR) to fight off cancer.
Dendritic Cell	boosts immune responses by showing antigens on its surface
Mast	found in connective tissues all through the body. Causes allergic reactions.

Immune Cells (White blood cells) (cont)

Macrophage	surrounds and kills microorganisms, removes dead cells, and stimulates the action of other immune system cells in tissue.
Monocytes	Monocytes turn into macrophage or dendritic cells when an invading germ or bacteria
T cell	develop from stem cells in the bone marrow. Protect the body from infection and may help fight cancer.

Other Common Cell Types With Their Own Name

Basal	cells are in the lower part of the epidermis
Chondrocytes	Cells that Make up cartilage
Chromaffin	A type of cell that makes neurohormones
Endothelial	Lining of blood vessels
Epithelial	cover the inside and outside of the surfaces of the body
Glial	Support cell for neurons
Islet	pancreatic cell that produces hormones
Somatic	Any cells except the reproductive (germ) cells.
Squamos	flat cells in the upper (outer) part of the epidermis, which are constantly shed as new ones form
Stromal	A type of cell that makes up certain types of connective tissue.
Transitional	A cell that varies in shape depending on whether the tissue is being stretched. Line hollow organs like liver.

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