

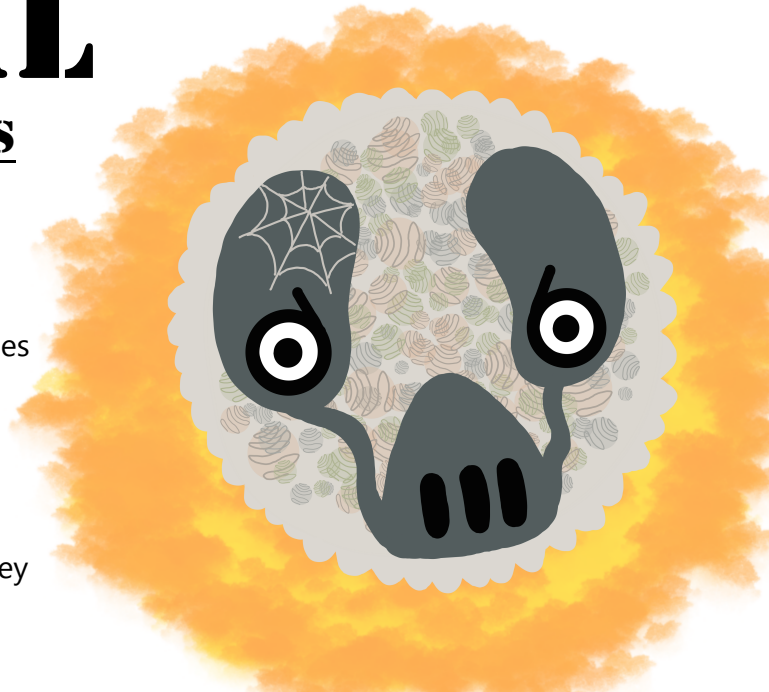
NEUTROPHIL

GROUPS: MYELOCYTES, GRANULOCYTES

DESCRIPTION:

Neutrophils are not only **the most common** type of white blood cell in the blood (about 60% of WBCs are Neutrophils), they are also the **first to respond** to potential security breaches in the immune system. Let's say you scrape your knee & let some bacteria through the wound: Neutrophils can lasso those bacteria with **NETs (Neutrophil extracellular traps)** or just swallow the microbes whole.

Not only do they put in work by mowing down pathogens, they also help recruit other, more powerful immune cells by releasing chemicals called **interleukins**.



WARRIOR STATS

ROLE: Attack / Recruit

SPECIAL ABILITIES:

SA₁ - NETs: They can fire ropey proteins and nucleic acid to trap and take down enemies (almost like a certain web-slinging superhero)

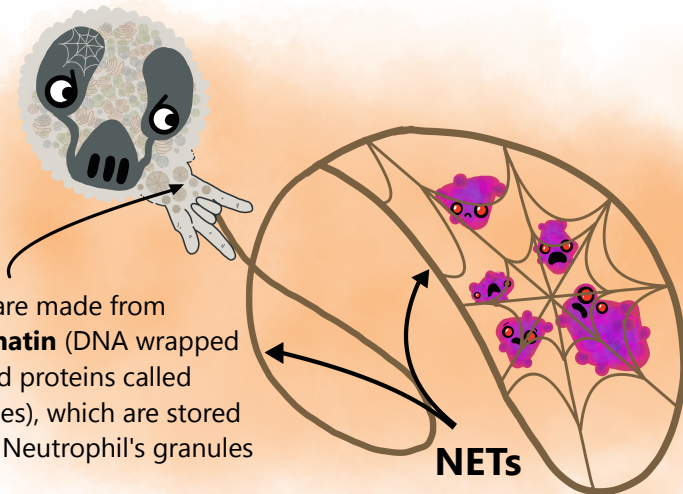
SA₂ - PHAGOCYTOSIS: They can consume smaller cells, viruses or harmful substances, then digest & destroy them.

SA₃ - IL-17 RELEASE: Chemical signalling for backup

TARGET(S): Foreign microorganisms like bacteria or fungi

TEAMMATES: Monocytes (Macrophages & Dendritic Cells)

WEAKNESS: Cannot phagocytose (eat) microbes with certain protective coatings, like Pneumococcus



NETs are made from **chromatin** (DNA wrapped around proteins called histones), which are stored in the Neutrophil's granules