

フローサイトメトリーによるヒト唾液好中球の評価 (本文39~43ページ)

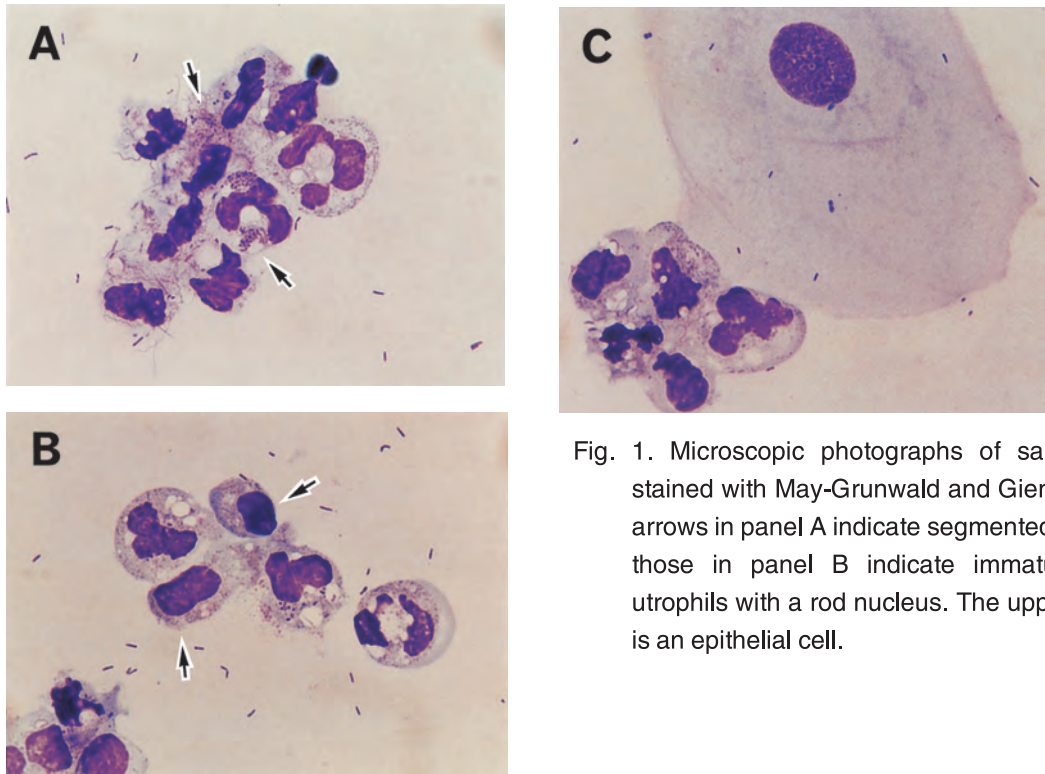


Fig. 1. Microscopic photographs of salivary leukocytes stained with May-Grunwald and Giemsa solution. The arrows in panel A indicate segmented neutrophils, and those in panel B indicate immature juvenile neutrophils with a rod nucleus. The upper cell in panel C is an epithelial cell.

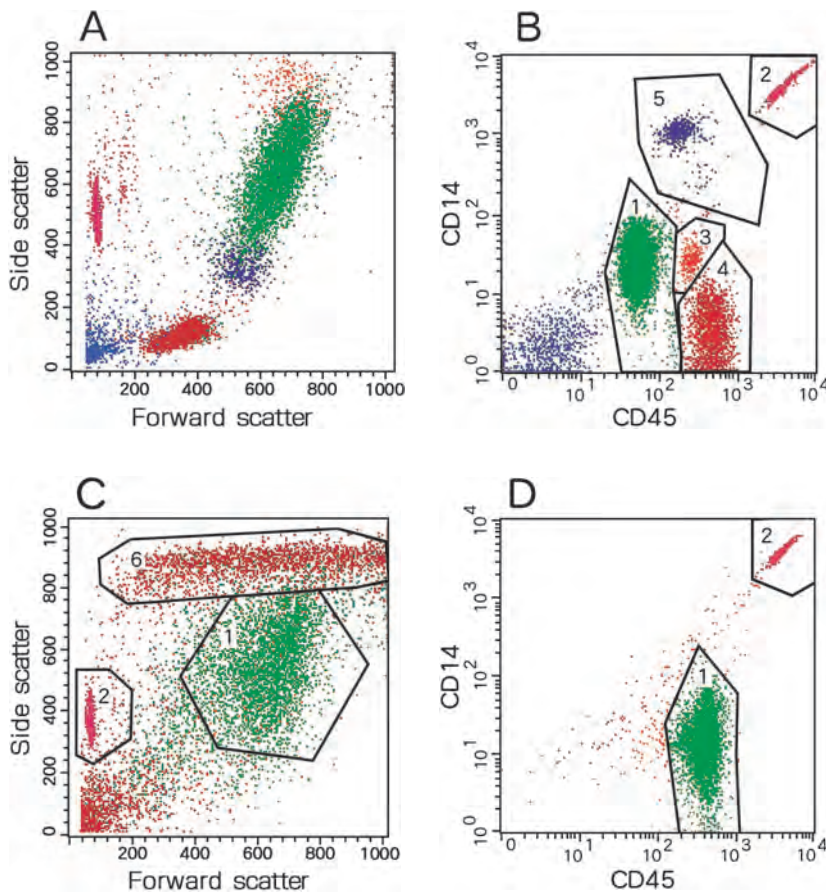


Fig. 2. Flow cytometric analysis of salivary leukocytes and peripheral blood leukocytes. A and C represent forward scatter (FSC) and side scatter (SSC) dot plots of peripheral blood leukocytes (A) and salivary cells (C), respectively. B and D represent CD45 vs. CD14 two-color dot plots of peripheral blood leukocytes (B) and salivary leukocytes (D). The number of 1-6 in panels B-D indicate neutrophils (1), beads of Tru-Count™ (Becton Dickinson), eosinophils (3), and lymphocytes (4), monocytes (5) and epithelial cells (6). One representative example is shown with reproducible observation of three independent experiments for three volunteers.

近赤外線分光法による高次脳機能の 認知神経科学的解析 (本文25～29ページ)



図2 プローブを側頭部から頭頂部にかけて装着している写真。

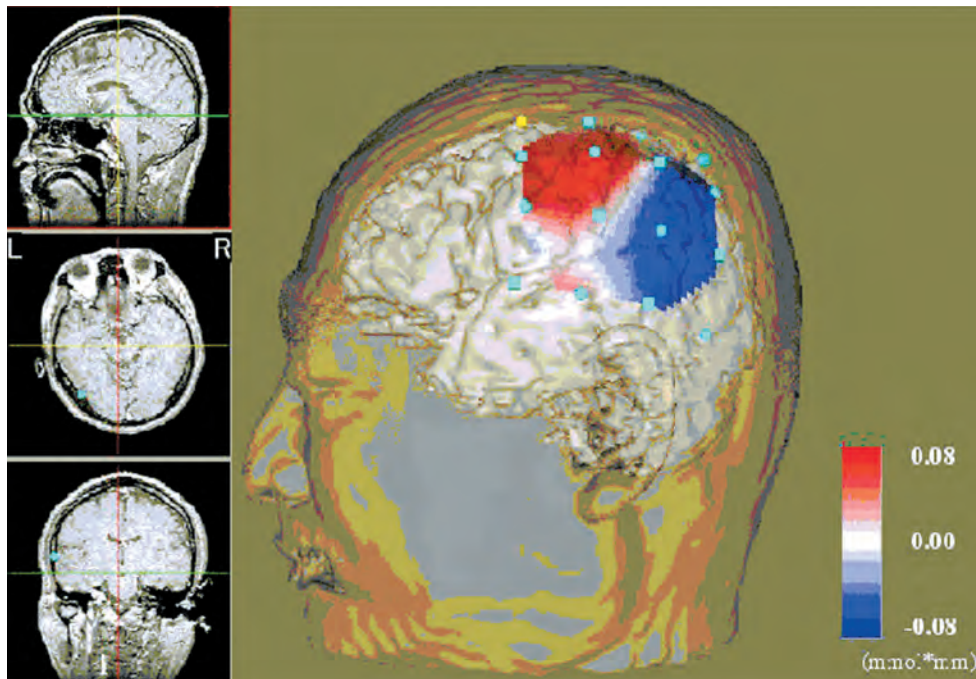


図4 ポインタにより風船を動かすコンピュータ・ゲームを遂行している時の光トポグラフィ画像。