

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF QUICK AND CLASSICAL NETOSIS

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A method for the study of NETs using gratings for transmission electron microscopy has been developed. The temporal dynamics of NETs was investigated by flow cytometry, and differences in the participation of histones and myeloperoxidase in the implementation of NETs induced by ionomycin and opsonized *Staphylococcus aureus* were established. The morphological features of quick and classic NETs were investigated by scanning electron, confocal, and light microscopy. The structural and morphological similarities and differences between the two variants of NETs induced by opsonized *S. aureus* have been identified and described. It is shown that classical NETs can induce the formation of extracellular traps in neutrophils, which it reaches. It was revealed that, by morphological features, it is possible to differentially diagnose the development of fast and classical NETs, not only by high-resolution microscopy, but also using traditional light microscopy.

Keywords: neutrophil granulocytes, quick NETs, classical NETs, morphology, scanning electron microscopy, confocal microscopy, light microscopy