What is claimed:

1. An in vitro method for diagnosing the presence of a cancer cell in an individual comprising the steps of:

comparing a first expression profile from blood phagocytic cells having a DNA content of 2n from an individual and a second expression profile from blood phagocytic cells having a DNA content of greater than 2n of the same individual;

identifying differential expression of one or more markers specific to the first expression profile; and

relating the differential expression of the one or more markers specific to the first expression profile to the presence of a cancer cell in the individual.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more markers are selected from the group consisting of DNA, RNA, protein, and combinations thereof.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more markers are selected from the group consisting of DNA, RNA, microRNA and combinations thereof corresponding to two or more cancer genes, oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes or combinations thereof.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more markers are proteins or polypeptides encoded by two or more cancer genes, oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes or any combination thereof.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is selected from the group consisting of a neutrophil, a macrophage, a monocyte, a dendritic cell, a foam cell and any combination thereof.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is isolated from whole blood, urine, stool, saliva, lymph or cerebrospinal fluid.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is isolated using antibodies.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is separated using one or more methods selected from the group consisting of fluorescence activated cell sorting, filtration, gradient-based centrifugation, elution and microfluidics.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is separated using a ligand that binds to a molecular receptor expressed on the plasma membranes of WBC populations.