What is claimed:

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

comparing a first expression profile from phagocytic cells having a DNA content of 2n from an individual and a second expression profile from 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, lipid, carbohydrate 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.

10. A method for diagnosing the presence of an infectious agent in an individual

comprising the steps of:

comparing a first expression profile from a blood phagocytic cell from an individual and a second expression profile from a blood non-phagocytic cell 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 an infectious agent in the individual.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the one or more markers are selected form the group consisting of pathogen DNA, pathogen RNA, pathogen protein, pathogen polypeptide, pathogen lipid and combinations thereof.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the infectious agent is selected from the group consisting of a virus, a bacterium, a fungus, a parasite and an infectious protein.

13. A method for identifying an infectious agent-specific signature in an infected individual comprising the steps of:

comparing a first expression profile from a blood phagocytic cell from an infected individual and a second expression profile from a blood non-phagocytic cell of the same infected individual;

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

relating the differential expression of the two or more markers specific to an infectious agent-specific signature in the infected individual.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the two or more markers are selected from the group consisting of pathogen DNA, pathogen RNA, pathogen protein, pathogen polypeptide, pathogen lipid and combinations thereof.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the infectious agent is selected from the group consisting of a virus, a bacterium, a fungus, a parasite and an infectious protein.

16. A method for diagnosing the presence of an infectious agent in an individual comprising the steps of:

comparing a first expression profile from a blood phagocytic cell from an individual and a second expression profile from a blood non-phagocytic cell of the same individual;

identifying the presence of a circulating tumor cell or subcellular fragment thereof specific to the first expression profile; and

relating the presence of a circulating tumor cell or subcellular fragment thereof to the presence of an infectious agent in the individual.

17. A method for diagnosing the presence of an infectious agent in an individual comprising the steps of:

comparing a first expression profile from phagocytic cells having a DNA content of 2n from an individual and a second expression profile from 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 an infectious agent in the individual.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the one or more markers are selected from the group consisting of pathogen DNA, pathogen RNA, pathogen protein, pathogen polypeptide, pathogen lipid and combinations thereof.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the infectious agent is selected from the group consisting of a virus, a bacterium, a fungus, a parasite and an infectious protein.

20. The method of claim 17, 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.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is isolated from whole blood, urine, stool, saliva, lymph or cerebrospinal fluid.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is isolated using antibodies.

23. The method of claim 17, 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.

24. The method of claim 17, wherein the blood phagocytic cell is separated using a ligand that binds to a molecular receptor expressed on the plasma membranes of WBC populations.

25. One or more markers of a condition differentially expressed between phagocytic cells and non-phagocytic cells from a common source.

26. One or more markers of a condition differentially expressed between phagocytic cells having a DNA content of 2n and phagocytic cells having a DNA content of greater than 2n from a common source.

27. The one or more markers of claim 25 or 26 being DNA, RNA, microRNA, protein, lipid, or carbohydrate or combinations thereof.

28. The one or more markers of claims 25 or 26 wherein the phagocytic cells are neutrophils, macrophages, monocytes, dendritic cells or foam cells or combinations thereof.

29. The one or more markers of claim 25 wherein the non-phagocytic cells are T cells, B cells, null cells, or basophils or combinations thereof.

30. A kit for detecting the presence of one or more markers associated with cancer and/or an infectious agent in a biological sample, wherein the kit comprises a labeled compound or agent for detecting a marker polypeptide, protein lipid, oligosaccharide, mRNA, microRNA, or genomic DNA, and a standard such as a non-phagocytic cell or a 2n cell to compare the amount of marker in the sample with the standard.