NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

BLOOD TYPING LAB

The system used to classify human blood is called the “ABO” system. Dr. Karl Landsteiner, an Austrian physician, received the Nobel Prize in physiology for this discovery in 1930. Surface GLYCOPROTEINS on red blood cells determine an individual’s blood type. These surface proteins are called ANTIGENS since they stimulate an immune response

Individuals with A type glycoproteins (antigens) have type A blood. Individuals with B type glycoproteins have B type blood. Individuals with both A and B glycoproteins have AB type blood. Individuals with neither A or B glycoproteins have type O blood.



Blood plasma has circulating proteins called ANTIBODIES that are produced by the immune system AGAINST antigens the body recognizes as “foreign”.

For example individuals WITH A type glycoproteins (ANTIGENS) produce
ANTI-B ANTIBODIES.



Blood typing is performed using “ANTISERUM” containing ANTIBODIES. ANTIGENS on the surface of blood cells react with ANTIBODIES causing the cells to stick together and CLUMP. This is called AGGLUTINATION



 Type A blood agglutinates with ANTI-A serum

DIRECTIONS:
1. Place 5 drops of Patient 1 Simulated Blood Sample in each well on blood typing tray.

2. Add 3 drops of ANTI-A Simulated Antiserum to Well A in the blood typing tray.

3. Use a BLUE stirring stick to mix the simulated blood and antiserum for 10 seconds.

4. Add 3 drops of ANTI-B Simulated Antiserum in Well B in the blood typing tray.

5. Use a YELLOW stirring stick to mix the simulated blood and antiserum for 10 seconds.

6. Add 3 drops of ANTI-Rh Simulated Antiserum in Rh well in blood typing tray.

7. Use a GREEN stirring stick to mix the simulated blood and antiserum for 10 seconds.

Clumping indicates that the simulated blood sample contains antigens that reacted against the antibodies in the typing serum used.

8. Carefully examine each well to determine if the simulated
 blood in each well has clumped or AGGLUTINATED.

9. Record results and observations in the Data Table below.

10. REPEAT Steps 1-9 to type each of the remaining patient simulated blood samples.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulated Blood Sample | Agglutinationin well A(+/-) | Agglutinationin well B(+/-) | Agglutinationin well Rh(+/-) | BLOOD TYPE | DRAW A PICTURE TO SHOW ANTIGENS ON BLOOD CELLS FROM THIS PATIENT |
| Patient 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Patient 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Patient3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Patient 4 |  |  |  |  |  |

FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS:

Proteins (like glycoproteins) that cause an immune response are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The clumping reaction seen in this lab when
antibodies and antigens combine is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Based on your results which ABO blood type(s) can:

 Patient #1 receive safely?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Patient #2 receive safely?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Patient #3 receive safely?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Patient #4 receive safely?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What kind of ANTIBODIES does Patient #4 produce? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Which patient is considered a universal donor? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Explain what would happen to a type O patient if he/she receives type A or B blood?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

MODELING BLOOD TYPING

“TOOBERS” = red blood cells

PUSH PINS = GLYCOPROTEINS
 BLUE=A
 YELLOW = B
 GREEN = Rh+

PIPE CLEANERS =ANTIBODIES
 BLUE = Anti-A
 YELLOW = Anti-B
 GREEN = Anti-Rh

Make a MODEL to show what blood cells from a person with A+ blood type look like.
DRAW it below.

DRAW A PICTURE of what happens in the blood typing well when A TYPE blood is mixed with ANTI-A antiserum.

Make a MODEL to show what blood cells from a person with AB- blood type look like.
DRAW it below.

What kind of antibodies does this person make?