BLOOD TYPING BOOKLET

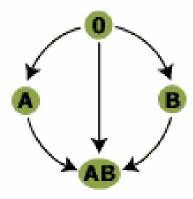


NAME:

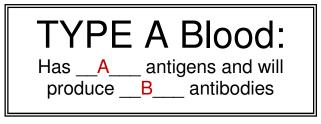
ANTIGEN: molecule (protein) that stimulates an immune response ex: An allergen is a substance that causes the allergic reaction In blood typing, they are called agglutinogens

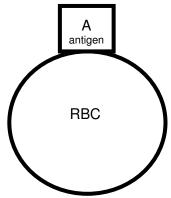
ANTIBODY: proteins that are found in blood or other bodily fluids of vertebrates, and are used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects, such as bacteria and viruses in blood typing, they are called agglutinins

If an individual is exposed to a blood group <u>antigen</u> that is <u>foreign</u>, the <u>immune system</u> will produce ____antibodies____that can specifically bind to that particular blood group antigen and cause ___clotting___



People with blood group 0 are called "universal donors" and people with blood group AB are called "universal receivers."

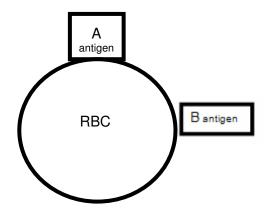


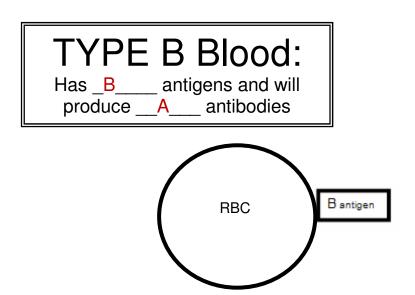


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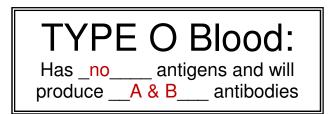
TYPE AB Blood:

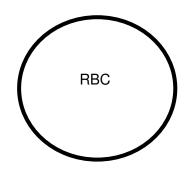
Has __A & B___ antigens and will produce ___no__ antibodies





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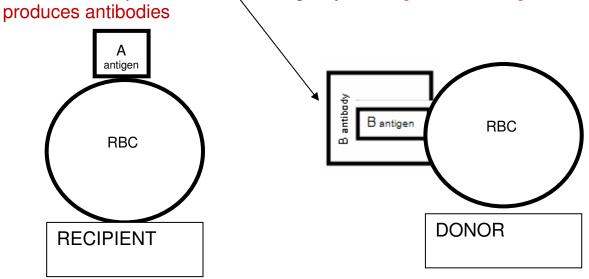


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When a person with **A Blood** receives **B Blood** in a transfusion, what

happens? **CLOTTING**

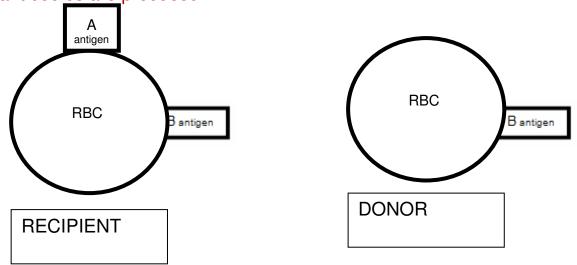
Here's a picture demonstrating why: B antigens are foreign so recipient



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When a person with <u>AB Blood</u> receives <u>B Blood</u> in a transfusion, what happens? NOTHING

Here's a picture demonstrating why: B antigens are not foreign so no antibodies are produced

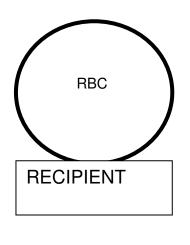


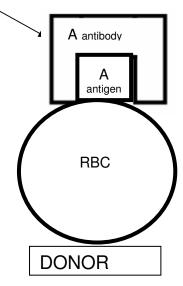
When a person with **O Blood** receives **A Blood** in a transfusion,

what happens? **CLOTTING**

Here's a picture demonstrating why: A antigens are foreign so A antibodies are

produced



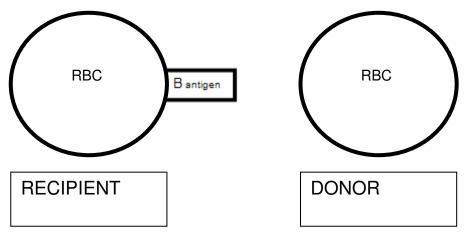


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When a person with **B Blood** receives **O Blood** in a transfusion,

what happens? NOTHING

Here's a picture demonstrating why: O has no antigens so it is not bringing anything foreign



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