**Agglutination Reaction of ABO Blood-Typing**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reaction | |  |
| **Anti-A Serum** | **Anti-B Serum** | **Blood Type** |
| Agglutination | No Agglutination | A |
| No Agglutination | Agglutination | B |
| Agglutination | Agglutination | AB |
| No Agglutination | No Agglutination | O |

Procedure:

1. Place one drop of blood from patient #1 in each of the A, B, and Rh wells on plate 1.
2. Place one drop of blood from patient #2 in each of the A, B, and Rh wells on plate 2.
3. Place one drop of blood from patient #3 in each of the A, B, and Rh wells on plate 3.
4. Place one drop of blood from patient #4 in each of the A, B, and Rh wells on plate 4.
5. Place 1 drop of anti-A serum in each A well on the four plates.
6. Place 1 drop of anti-B serum in each B well on the four plates.
7. Place 1 drop of anti-Rh serum in each Rh well on the four plates.
8. Using a toothpick, stir each well for approximately 30 seconds being careful not to splash. Before using the toothpick in a different well you must wipe it off first.
9. Observe each plate and record your observations in Table 1. Place check marks in the appropriate boxes to tell if the solutions reacted.
10. Determine the blood type of each patient using the background information above.

**Data Table**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Patient #** | **Anti-A Serum** | **Anti-B Serum** | **Anti-Rh** | **Blood Type** |
| **Patient 1** |  |  |  |  |
| **Patient 2** |  |  |  |  |
| **Patient 3** |  |  |  |  |
| **Patient 4** |  |  |  |  |

Questions:

1. What type of evidence (biological or physical, direct or circumstantial, class or individual) is blood type?
2. A red substances in found on the floor of the chemistry lab. What two steps should you take BEFORE testing the blood for its type?
3. What types of blood can people with A+ blood donate to?
4. What types of blood can people with O- accept?