

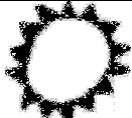

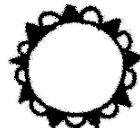

# Using Blood Tests to Identify Babies and Criminals<sup>1</sup>

## I. Were the babies switched?

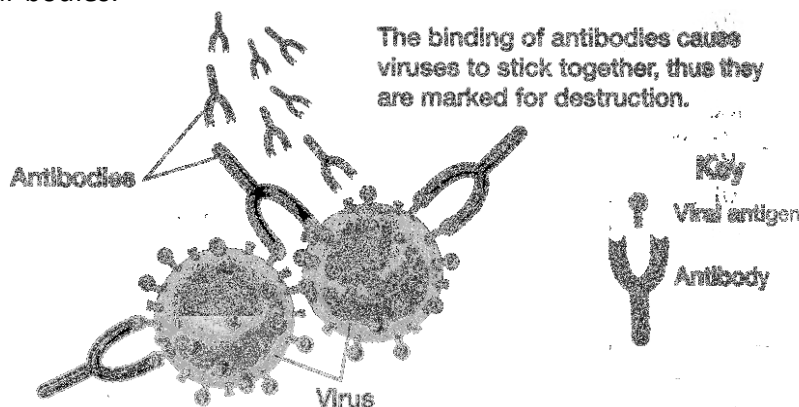
Two couples had babies on the same day in the same hospital. Denise and Earnest had a girl, Tonja. Danielle and Michael had twins, a boy, Michael, Jr., and a girl, Michelle. Danielle was convinced that there had been a mix-up and she had the wrong girl, since Michael Jr. and Tonja were both light-skinned, while Michelle had darker skin. Danielle insisted on blood type tests for both families to check whether there had been a mix-up. In order to interpret the results of the blood type tests, you will need to understand the basic biology of blood types.

### Blood Types

There are many different ways to classify blood types, but the most common blood type classification system is the ABO (said "A-B-O") system. There are four blood types in the ABO system: Type A, Type B, Type AB, and Type O. These blood types refer to different versions of carbohydrate molecules (complex sugars) which are present on the surface of red blood cells.

People with:	Have:
Type A blood	Type A carbohydrate molecules on their red blood cells 
Type B blood	Type B carbohydrate molecules on their red blood cells 
Type AB blood	Type A and B carbohydrate molecules on their red blood cells 
Type O blood	Neither A nor B carbohydrate molecules on their red blood cells 

The Type A and Type B carbohydrate molecules are called **antigens** because they can stimulate the body to produce an immune response, including antibodies. **Antibodies** are special proteins that travel in the blood and help our bodies to destroy viruses or bacteria that may have infected our bodies.

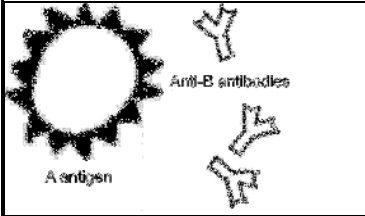
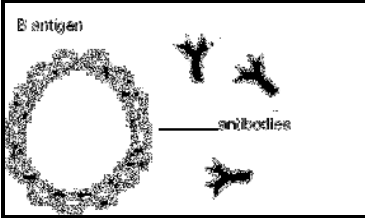
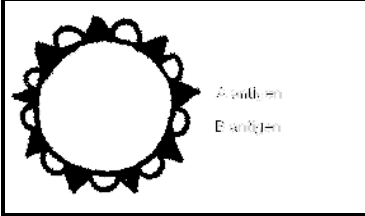
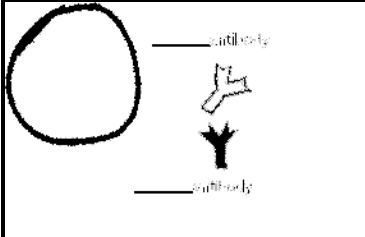


<sup>1</sup> By Drs. Jennifer Doherty and Ingrid Waldron, Dept Biology, Univ Pennsylvania, © 2013. Teachers are encouraged to copy this Student Handout for classroom use. A Word file of the Student Handout and Teacher Preparation Notes with background information and teaching suggestions are available at [http://serendip.brynmawr.edu/sci\\_edu/waldron/](http://serendip.brynmawr.edu/sci_edu/waldron/). Above figure adapted from Holt Biology by Johnson and Raven.

Normally, our bodies do not make antibodies against any molecules that are part of our own bodies. Thus, antibodies help to defend against invading viruses and bacteria, but normally antibodies do not attack our own body cells.

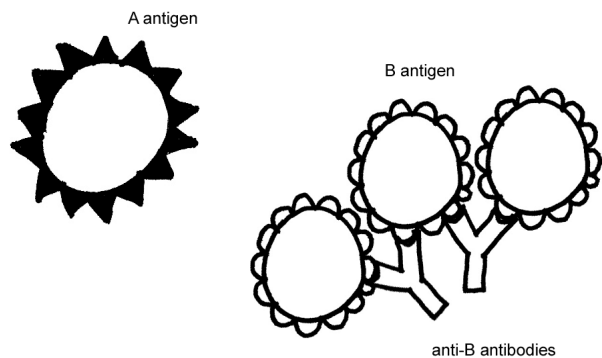
For example, people with Type A blood do not make antibodies against the Type A antigen which is present on their red blood cells. However, they do make antibodies against the Type B antigen (called anti-B antibodies).

1. Test your understanding of blood groups by filling in the blanks in the chart below.

 <p>A antigen</p> <p>Anti-B antibodies</p>	<p><b>Blood group A</b></p> <p>If you belong to the blood group A, you have A antigens on the surface of your red blood cells and _____ antibodies in your blood.</p>
 <p>B antigen</p> <p>_____ antibodies</p>	<p><b>Blood group B</b></p> <p>If you belong to the blood group B, you have B antigens on the surface of your red blood cells and _____ antibodies in your blood.</p>
 <p>A antigen</p> <p>B antigen</p>	<p><b>Blood group AB</b></p> <p>If you belong to the blood group AB, you have both A and B antigens on the surface of your red blood cells and no anti-A or anti-B antibodies in your blood.</p>
 <p>_____ antibody</p> <p>_____ antibody</p>	<p><b>Blood group O</b></p> <p>If you belong to the blood group O, you have neither A nor B antigens on the surface of your red blood cells, but you have both _____ and _____ antibodies in your blood.</p>

### Blood transfusions — Who can receive blood from whom?

If you are given a blood transfusion that does not match your blood type, antibodies present in your blood can react with the antigens present on the donated red blood cells. For example, if a person who has Type A blood is given a Type B blood transfusion, then this person's anti-B antibodies will react with the Type B antigens on the donated red blood cells and cause a harmful reaction. This transfusion reaction can cause the donated red blood cells to burst and/or clump together and block blood vessels.



Transfusion reactions can be fatal. To prevent this from happening, doctors test whether a person's blood is compatible with the donated blood before they give a transfusion. A person can only be given donated blood with red blood cells that do not have any antigen that can react with the antibodies in the person's blood.

2. Test your understanding of blood groups by completing the table below.

Blood Group	Antigens on red blood cells	Antibodies in plasma	Can receive blood from	Can give blood to
A	A	Anti-B	A and O	A and AB
B	B			
AB	A and B			
O	None			

3. Which blood type would be considered a universal donor (someone who can give blood to anyone)?

### Genetics of Blood Types

The ABO blood types result from the alleles of a gene that can code for two different versions of a protein enzyme or an inactive protein as shown in this table:

Allele	Codes for a protein that is
$I^A$	a version of the enzyme that puts Type A carbohydrate molecules on the surface of red blood cells
$I^B$	a version of the enzyme that puts Type B carbohydrate molecules on the surface of red blood cells
$i$	inactive; doesn't put either type of carbohydrate molecule on red blood cells

4. Each person has two copies of this gene, one inherited from his/her mother and the other inherited from his/her father. Complete the following table to relate genotypes to blood types.

Genotype	This person's cells make	Blood Type
$I^A I^A$	the version of the enzyme that puts Type A carbohydrate molecules on the surface of red blood cells	
$ii$	the inactive protein	
$I^A i$	the version of the enzyme that puts Type A carbohydrate molecules on the surface of red blood cells and the inactive protein.	A

In a person with the  $I^A i$  genotype, which allele is dominant,  $I^A$  or  $i$ ? Explain your reasoning.

5. Complete the following table to describe each of the three genotypes listed.

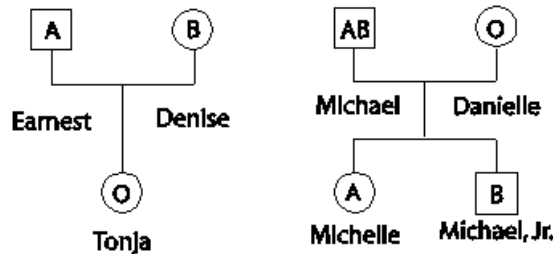
Genotype	Will this person's cells make the version of the enzyme needed to attach this carbohydrate on the surface of his or her red blood cells?	Blood Type
$I^B I^B$	Type A __yes__ no;      Type B __yes__ no	
$I^B i$	Type A __yes__ no;      Type B __yes__ no	
$I^A I^B$	Type A __yes__ no;      Type B __yes__ no	

**Codominance** refers to inheritance in which two alleles of a gene each have a different observable effect on the phenotype of a heterozygous individual. Thus, in codominance, neither allele is recessive — both alleles are dominant.

6. Which of the genotypes results in a blood type that provides clear evidence of codominance? Explain your reasoning.

**Were the babies switched?**

Now you are ready to evaluate whether Earnest and Denise's baby girl was switched with Michael and Danielle's baby girl. The following family trees show the blood types for each person in both families.



7. What allele for the blood type gene will be present in each egg produced by Danielle?

Michael can produce sperm with either the \_\_\_\_\_ allele or the \_\_\_\_\_ allele.

Draw the Punnett Square that shows the possible genotypes for Danielle and Michael's children. Write in the blood type for each genotype to show the possible blood types for Danielle and Michael's children.

Is it possible for Danielle and Michael to have a child who has type O blood?

8. To check whether Earnest and Denise could have a baby with Type O blood, draw a Punnett square for a father who has blood Type A and  $I^A i$  genotype and a mother who has blood Type B and  $I^B i$  genotype. Write in the blood type for each child's genotype.

9. Were Earnest and Denise the parents of Tonja or had the hospital made a mistake? Explain your reasoning.

10. How could fraternal twins be as different in appearance as Michelle and Michael, Jr., including one having light skin and the other having dark skin?

## II. Who Killed Shamari Davis?

### Background

**Shamari Davis** was a 20-year-old college freshman who was majoring in Physical Therapy. She paid for school by working as a personal trainer at a local gym. Shamari had been promoted to head personal trainer at the gym just before she was killed.

### Crime Scene

The body was found in the women's locker room of the gym at 1 am by the night janitor, **Harvey Willis**. The victim had been strangled and was wearing a robe. There were signs of a struggle in the room and the glass door of the shower was broken and had traces of blood on it. The victim was pronounced dead at the scene and the coroner suggested that the time of death was at least 3 hours before the body was found.

### Criminal Investigation

Shamari's co-worker **Daleesha Jones** told police that Shamari was a newer employee who did not deserve her recent promotion and only got it because she spent a lot of time with their boss, **Steve O'Hare**. When asked if he knew if Shamari had problems at work, Steve told Police that Shamari had complained to him that one of her fitness clients, **Mike Reed**, kept asking her out and wouldn't take no for an answer.

## Blood Analysis

Obviously a real crime investigation would use many clues, but your investigation will be based on the simplest type of blood testing, namely testing for blood types A, B, O, and AB, for the blood sample found at the scene and for each of the possible suspects.

1. No individual can change their blood type, and blood type does not change with age. Explain why.

In order to test blood type, you mix a sample of the blood with two different types of antiserum—one which contains anti-A antibodies and one which contains anti-B antibodies. The reactions between the antibodies in the antiserum and the corresponding antigens on the red blood cells in the blood sample result in clumping.

2. Which types of blood have the antigens that will react with anti-A antibodies?

3. Which types of blood have the antigens that will react with anti-B antibodies?

4. Before you carry out the blood type tests, fill in the following chart that will help you to identify the blood type of each individual.

Reacts with anti-A antibody	Reacts with anti-B antibody	Blood type (A, B, AB, O)
Yes	Yes	
Yes	No	
No	Yes	
No	No	

### Procedure

- Place your dish with the test wells on a piece of white paper, and put two drops of the blood of one suspect on both the A and B wells of the dish.
- Place two drops of anti-A antibody solution on the drop of blood in the A well and place two drops of anti-B antibody solution on the drop of blood in the B well.
- Mix the blood sample with the added anti-A antibody solution with one end of the toothpick. Mix the blood sample with the added anti-B antibody solution with the other end of the toothpick. Discard each toothpick after you use it.
- Record both reactions in the table on the next page, and record the blood type of the individual.
- Repeat this procedure for each blood sample.

	Reacts with anti-A antibody (Yes or No)	Reacts with anti-B antibody (Yes or No)	Blood type (A, B, AB, O)
<b>Shamari Davis Victim</b>			
<b>Daleesha Jones Co-worker</b>			
<b>Harvey Willis Janitor</b>			
<b>Mike Reed Client</b>			
<b>Steve O'Hare Boss</b>			
<b>Blood on shower door</b>			

5. Compare the blood types for the samples from the victim and each suspect to the blood type from the broken shower door glass at the scene of the crime. Use your observations to suggest who committed the murder.

**Investigator's Report**

6. Describe the circumstances which you believe led up to the crime, the time of the crime, and the individual that you believe is guilty of the murder. What evidence supports your conclusions?