

# DETERMINING BLOOD TYPE

STUDENT BOOK Chapter 6, page 180

## Goal

Identify different blood types using serums.

## Observation criteria

1. For each blood type in the following table, identify substances found on red cells by placing a checkmark in the appropriate box.

Blood type	Substance found on red cells		
	A	B	Rh
A <sup>-</sup>			
A <sup>+</sup>			
B <sup>-</sup>			
B <sup>+</sup>			
AB <sup>-</sup>			
AB <sup>+</sup>			
O <sup>-</sup>			
O <sup>+</sup>			

2. The anti-A serum coagulates red cells that carry substance A. Red cells of what blood types coagulate when exposed to this serum?

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3. The anti-B serum coagulates red cells that carry substance B. Red cells of what blood types coagulate when exposed to this serum?

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4. The anti-Rh serum coagulates red cells that carry substance Rh. Red cells of what blood types coagulate when exposed to this serum?

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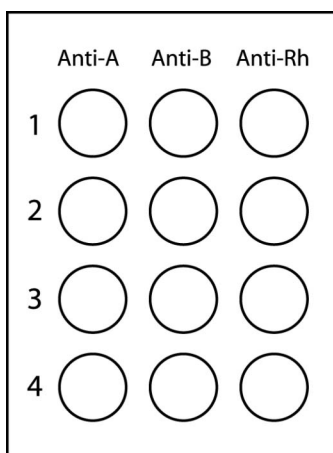
## Materials

- marker
- spot plate
- dropper bottle of blood sample 1
- dropper bottle of blood sample 2
- dropper bottle of blood sample 3
- dropper bottle of blood sample 4
- box of toothpicks
- clean cloth *or* paper towel
- dropper bottle of anti-A serum
- dropper bottle of anti-B serum
- dropper bottle of anti-Rh serum
- stopwatch *or* watch

## Procedure



1. Label the spot plate with the marker as indicated in Figure 1.



**Figure 1** Preparing spot plate

2. Add 2 drops of blood sample 1 to each well of row 1.
3. Add 2 drops of blood sample 2 to each well of row 2.
4. Add 2 drops of blood sample 3 to each well of row 3.
5. Add 2 drops of blood sample 4 to each well of row 4.
6. Add 2 drops of anti-A serum to each well of left column.
7. Mix the contents in each well of left column in turn with a toothpick, wiping it clean after each use.
8. Add 2 drops of anti-B serum to each well of centre column.
9. Mix the contents in each well of centre column in turn with a toothpick, wiping it clean after each use.
10. Add 2 drops of anti-Rh serum to each well of right column.
11. Mix the contents in each well of right column in turn with a toothpick, wiping it clean after each use.
12. Set aside the spot plate for 3 minutes.
13. Observe if a precipitate forms in each well and record your observations.
14. Clean up and put away materials.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Group: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Observations

Fill in each circle corresponding to a well of the spot plate in which a precipitate forms.  
Give the figure a title.

**Title:**

	Anti-A	Anti-B	Anti-Rh
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Reflecting on your observations

1. What is the blood type of each test sample based on your observations?

Sample	Blood type



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Group: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which test sample contains blood referred to as “universal recipient”?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which test sample contains blood referred to as “universal donor”?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A person whose blood type matches that of test sample 1 could be given blood of the type contained in which other test sample?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do your observations help you to better understand different blood types?

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6. How could you improve the protocol for this lab?

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