

Blood Typing (Ref. Ch. 10)

Genetics of Blood

- A. Blood Type is a _____
1. _____ are made of two _____ (____ from each parent)
 2. Upon _____, the two alleles join to determine _____.
 3. Alleles can be _____ or _____.
 - a. A _____ is always shown no matter what allele it is paired with.
 - b. A _____ is only expressed when it is paired with another _____
- B. _____ and _____ how _____ appear on the _____ is the _____
- a. ____ and ____ are both genotypes for brown eyes
 - b. ____ is the genotype for blue eyes
1. How the _____ appear _____ is the _____
- a. different _____ s can have the same _____

Genotype	Phenotype
BB	_____
Bb	_____
Bb	_____

- C. Genetics of _____
1. blood has _____ alleles
 - a. ____ and ____ are dominant
 - b. ____ is recessive

Genotype	Phenotype
_____	Type A
_____	Type B
_____	Type AB
_____	Type O

II. ABO Blood Groups

- A. _____ and _____
1. _____ is the clumping of red blood cells following a _____

2. _____ (_____)
- surface molecules _____
 - at least _____ different kinds (_____ most important)
 - Type A blood has only _____
 - Type B blood only has _____
 - Type AB blood has both _____
 - Type O blood has _____
3. _____ (_____)
- contained in _____
 - _____ “foreign” _____ an other _____
- B. _____ is considered to be the _____
- C. _____ is considered to be the _____

III. Rh Factor

- named after the _____ that was being studied
 - if _____ is present the person is _____; if _____ isn't present then the person is _____
 - Rh antibodies (_____) are not inherited; they only appear when _____
- _____ receives Rh+ blood: person will be safe the _____ but 2nd time _____ will attack donor blood
 - _____ Pregnant with Rh+ baby: at _____ blood will attack _____ (_____): _____ - mom is injected with _____ which binds to _____ protecting them from their mom's antibodies

