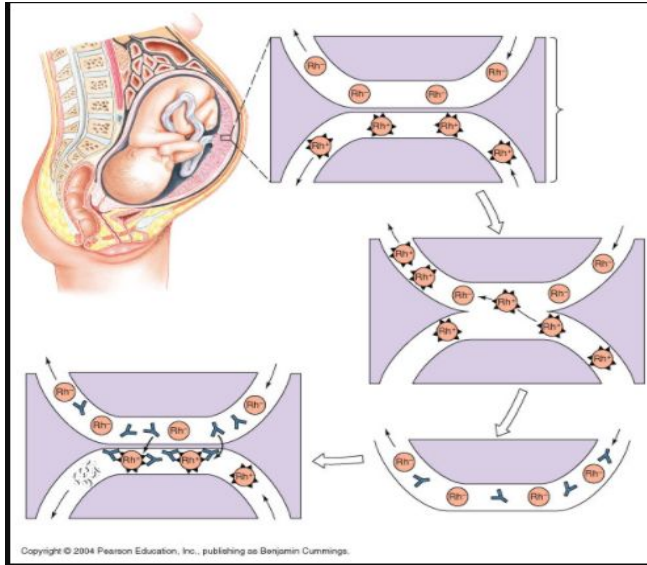


Image a you can see four types

Type A	Type B	Type AB	Type O
Anti - B Antibodies	Anti-A Antibodies	Neither Anti- A & Anti- B Antibodies	Neither Anti B, or Antis A
If anti- A are apply their structure will kill type A blood and will eventually die since that's the key to open up & disrupt it	If anti-B enters the blood flow, it will have the structure of key to access their component that will destroy them.	Neither Anti A or Anti-B are applicable b/c each of them has antibodies as a key to open a blood cell, only some of them will be affected.	Since type O have no cell antibodies, neither anti-A nor anti-B can be apply because their antibodies can go into type O and destroy its structure

Can not have B or AB blood	Can NOT have A or AB blood	Can have any type of blood	Can only have type) blood
Can have A or O	Can have B or O	Universal recipient	Universal donor



Discover on Rhesus Monkey

First Pregnancy	Mother	Child
Rh factor	RH-	RH+
	Mother eats/ gives Oxygen Mother's placenta	Transfer to the child through the umbilical cord/ or Received Oxygen

First baby -

If same blood RH factor - NOT affected/ for second

If blood is opposite factor -

Injaculation- pathogens protect

Doesn't know if is alive or dead

Living pathogen is destroyed

After Hemorrhaging at delivery birth of first baby

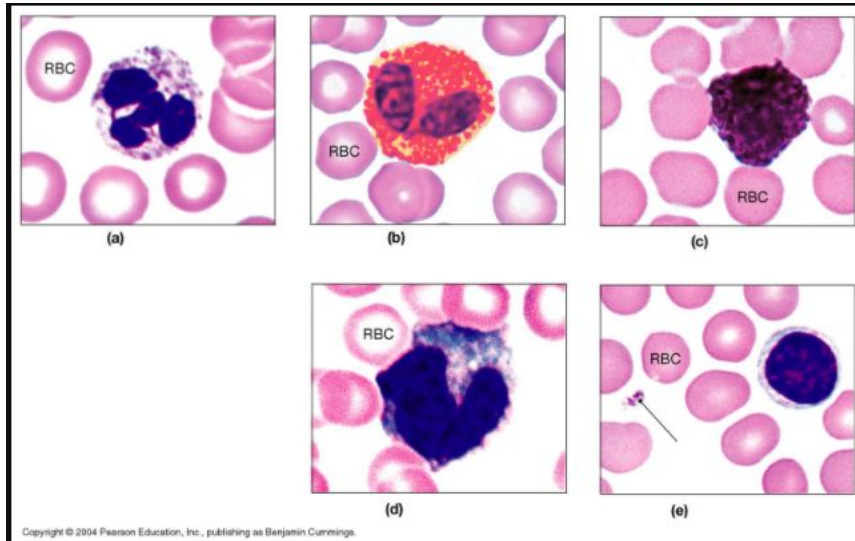
Second Pregnancy	RH- (Mother)	RH+ (Child)	
	Mothers antibodies detect -	Attack the features of the baby	Results of an ABORTION

Peber Naomi De Jesus

Lab Activity

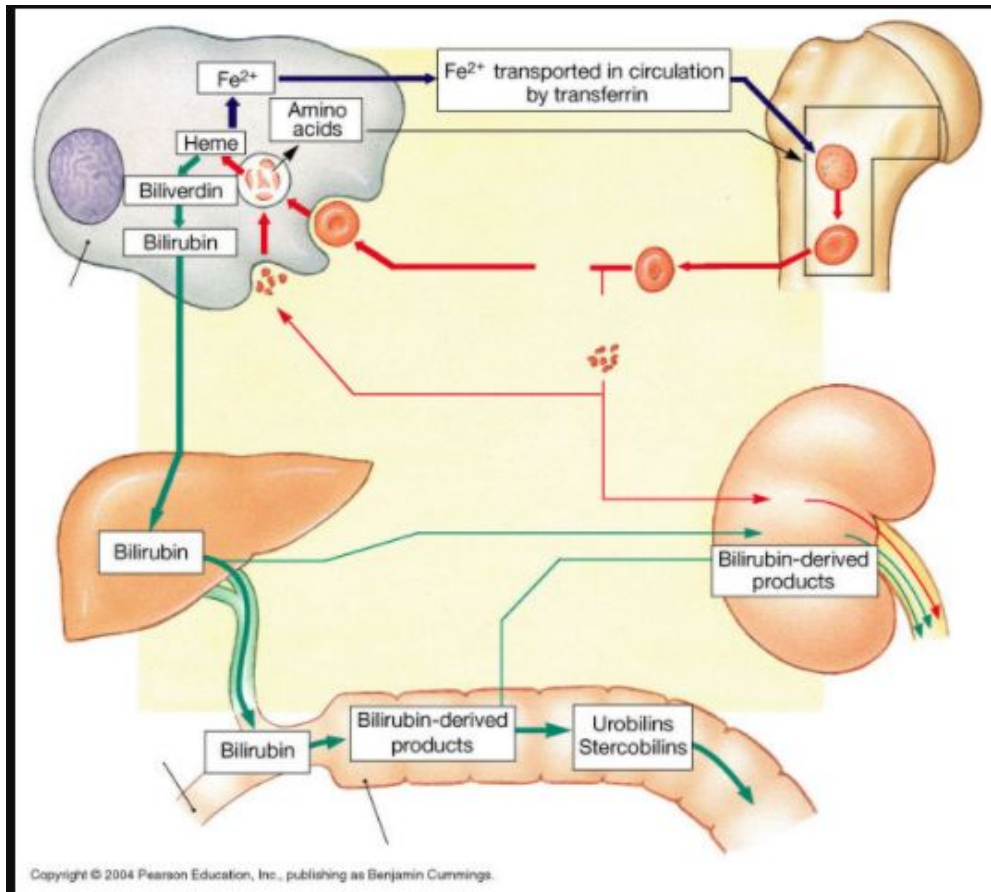
Blood type Lab

Bio2312 OL57



White blood cells

<p>(a) Neutrophil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50%-70% (ii) Helps to maintain bacterial/ infections (iii) Active in the body & prevents & attacks bacteria (iv) Bacteria killing 	<p>(b) Eosinophil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fights (ii) Identify parasites infection (iii) Attacks large allergens by realizing toxic compounds (iv) Inflammation reduction 	<p>(c) Basophils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Less than 1 percent II. Carry spiring III. Accumulates tissues
	<p>(d) Monocyte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Large cell II. Becomes macrophages III. Fight infection IV. Help remove damaged tissues 	<p>(e) Lymphocyte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. 20% -30% II. Larger than Red Blood cells III. Part of the Immune system IV. Two types : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. T cells B. B cells Produce antibodies V. Moves out & in (bloodstream)

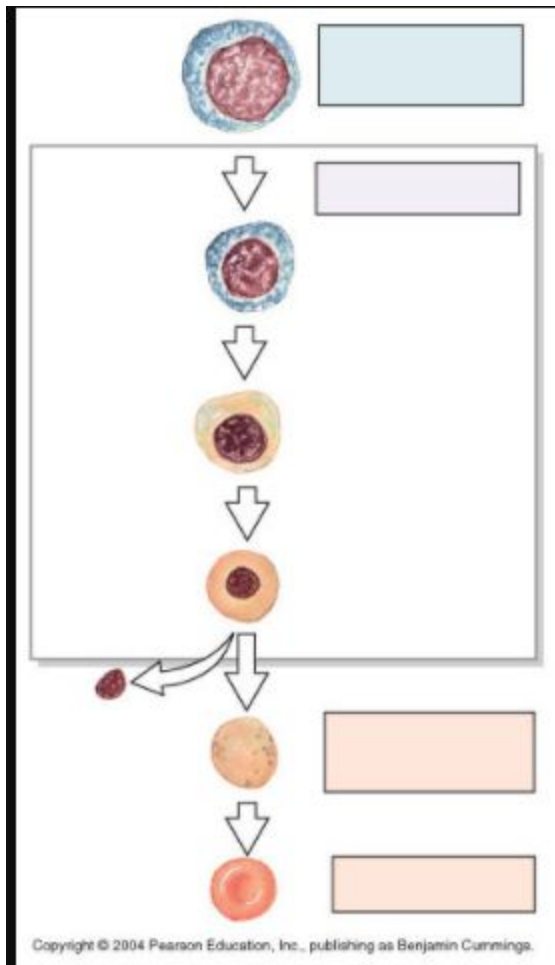


Red blood cell - live for 120 days
After that there are recycle

Phases of RBC

- I. Starts on the Bone marrow
- II. Bloodstream
 - A. Some cells may not be as active
Will disintegrate (hemolysis 10%)
 - B. Carries oxygen (90%)
Continue to remove CO₂ and carry Oxygen
- III. Macrophage (Specialized WBC)
 - A. When blood is Old and Damage
Sequester & chew & remove debris
 - B. Not recycle
Converted to either:

Biliverdin & Bilirubin (absorbed in Large intestine & Kidneys)



Stages of Red blood cell reproduction (a week)

Day 1:
Proerythroblast

Erythroblasts
Day 2:
Basophilic

Day:3:
Poluchromatophilic

Day 4:
Normoblast - cell

Days: 5-7
Reticulocyte - Nucleus is ejected

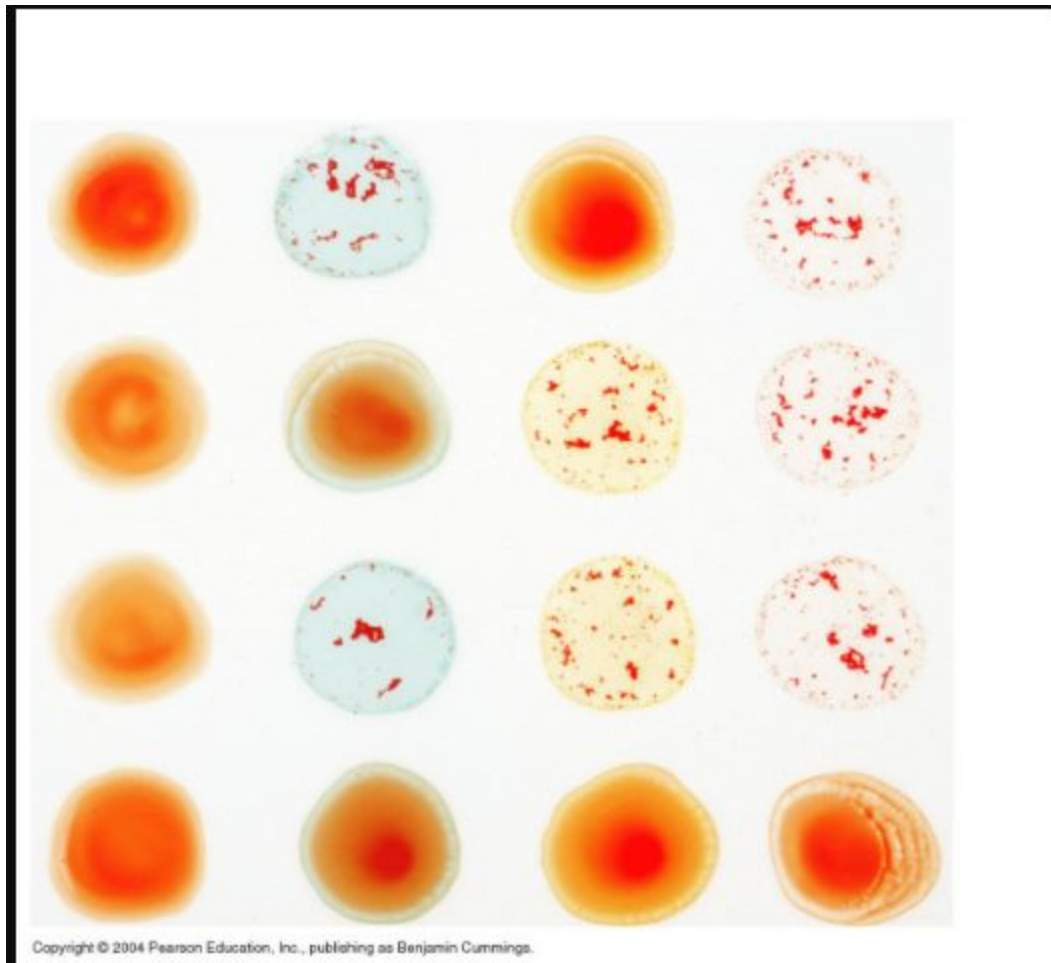
Mature Red Blood Cell

Peber Naomi De Jesus

Lab Activity

Blood type Lab

Bio2312 OL57



Blood Type (identification)	Anti A	Anti B	Anti D
A+	Breakage	United	Breakage
B+	United	Breakage	Breakage
AB+	Breakage	Breakage	Breakage
O-	United	United	United