

ABO-Rh Blood Typing With Synthetic Blood

1. Using the dropper vial, place a drop of the first synthetic blood sample in each well of the blood typing slide. Replace the cap on the dropper vial. Always replace the cap on one vial before opening the next vial to prevent cross contamination.

2. Add a drop of synthetic anti-A (blue) to the well labeled A. Replace the cap.

3. Add a drop of synthetic anti-B serum (yellow) to the well labeled B. Replace the cap.

4. Add a drop of synthetic anti-Rh serum (clear) to the well labeled Rh. Replace the cap.

5. Using a different color mixing stick for each well (blue for anti-A, yellow for anti-B, white for anti-Rh), gently stir the synthetic blood and anti-serum drops for 30 seconds. Remember to discard each mixing stick after a single use to avoid contamination of your samples.

6. Carefully examine the thin films of liquid mixture left behind. If a film remains uniform in appearance, there is no agglutination. If the sample appears granular, agglutination has occurred. Determine the blood type of the sample using the data table below. Answer yes or no as to whether agglutination occurred in each sample. A positive agglutination reaction indicates the blood type.

7. Record the results for the first blood sample in the data table.

8. Thoroughly rinse the blood typing slide, then repeat steps 1 through 7 for synthetic blood samples 2, 3, and 4.

	Anti-A			
	Anti-B			
	Rh			
Blood Type				
Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	

Data Table