ANTIGEN: molecule (protein) that stimulates an immune response
ex: An allergen is a substance that causes the allergic reaction
In blood typing, they are called agglutinogens

ANTIBODY: proteins that are found in blood or other bodily fluids of vertebrates, and are used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects, such as bacteria and viruses
in blood typing, they are called agglutinins

If an individual is exposed to a blood group antigen that is foreign, the immune system will produce _______antibodies________that can specifically bind to that particular blood group antigen and cause _______clotting________
TYPE A Blood:
Has __A___ antigens and will produce __B___ antibodies

TYPE AB Blood:
Has __A & B___ antigens and will produce ___no___ antibodies
TYPE B Blood:
Has _B___ antigens and will produce ___A___ antibodies

TYPE O Blood:
Has _no___ antigens and will produce ___A & B___ antibodies
When a person with **A Blood** receives **B Blood** in a transfusion, what happens? **CLOTTING**

Here’s a picture demonstrating why: B antigens are foreign so recipient produces antibodies

When a person with **AB Blood** receives **B Blood** in a transfusion, what happens? **NOTHING**

Here’s a picture demonstrating why: B antigens are not foreign so no antibodies are produced
When a person with **O Blood** receives **A Blood** in a transfusion, what happens? **CLOTTING**

Here’s a picture demonstrating why: A antigens are foreign so A antibodies are produced.

When a person with **B Blood** receives **O Blood** in a transfusion, what happens? **NOTHING**

Here’s a picture demonstrating why: O has no antigens so it is not bringing anything foreign.