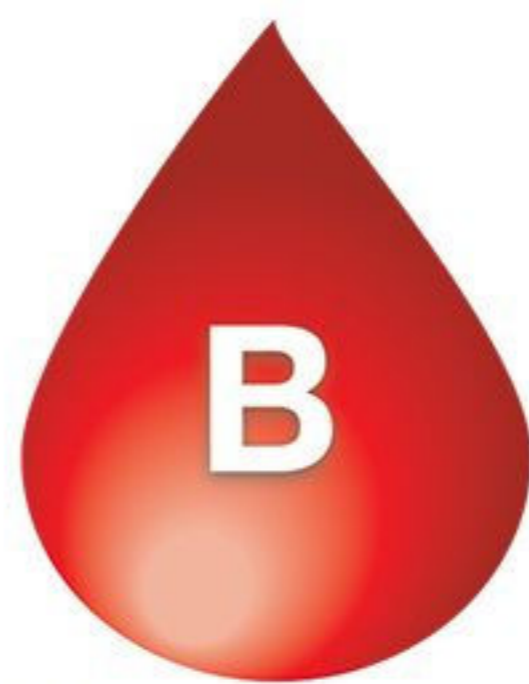
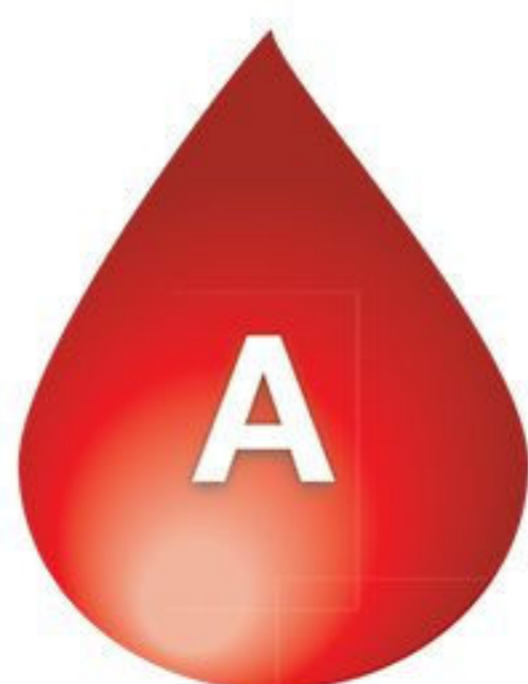
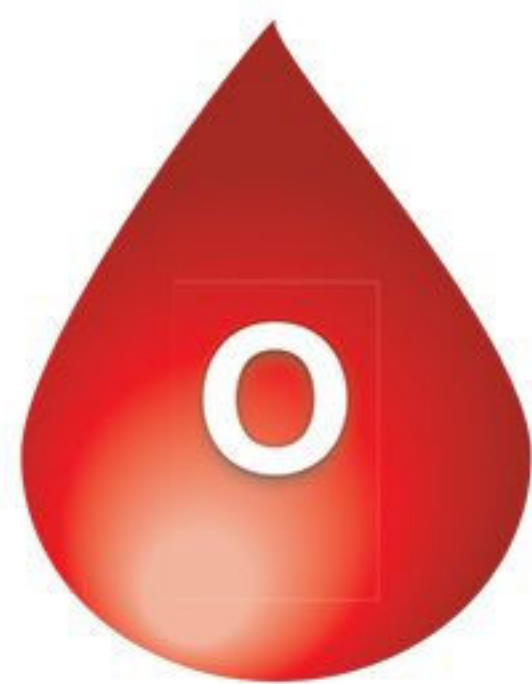


# What's Your Blood Type?

The **ABO blood type system** classifies blood into 4 types: A, B, AB, and O.



Two different molecules called agglutinogens, type **A** and type **B**, are attached to the surface of red blood cells.

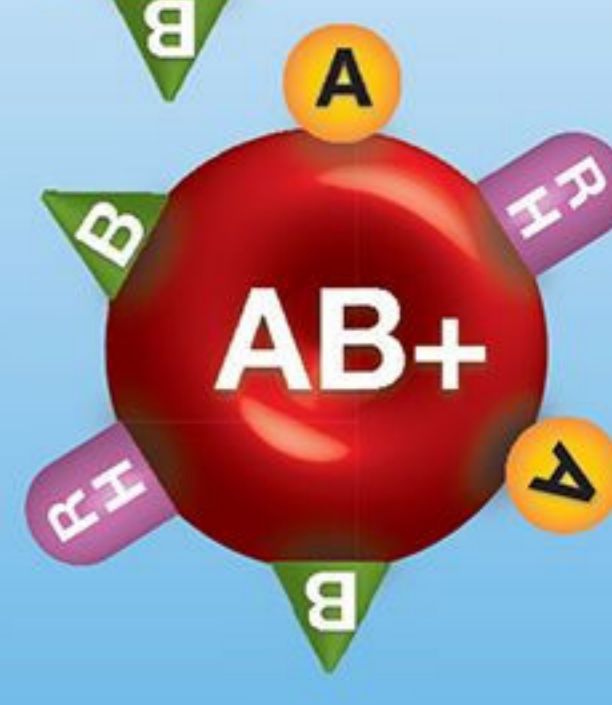
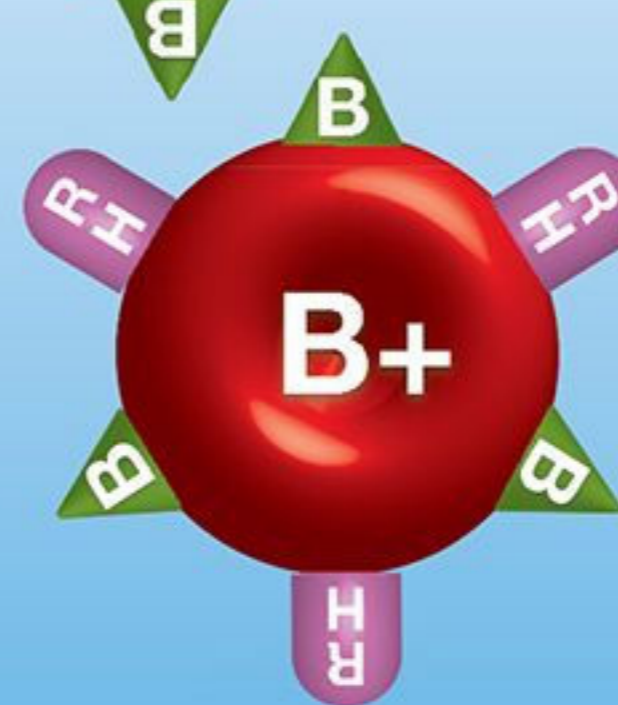
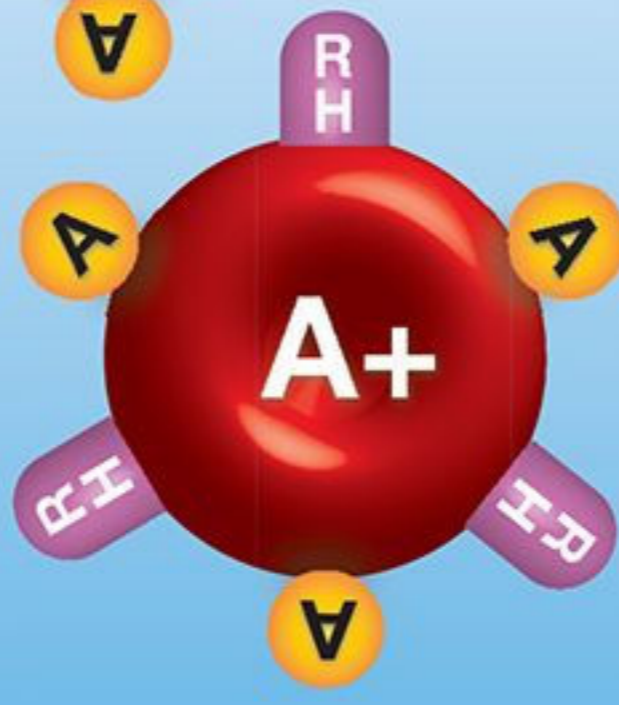
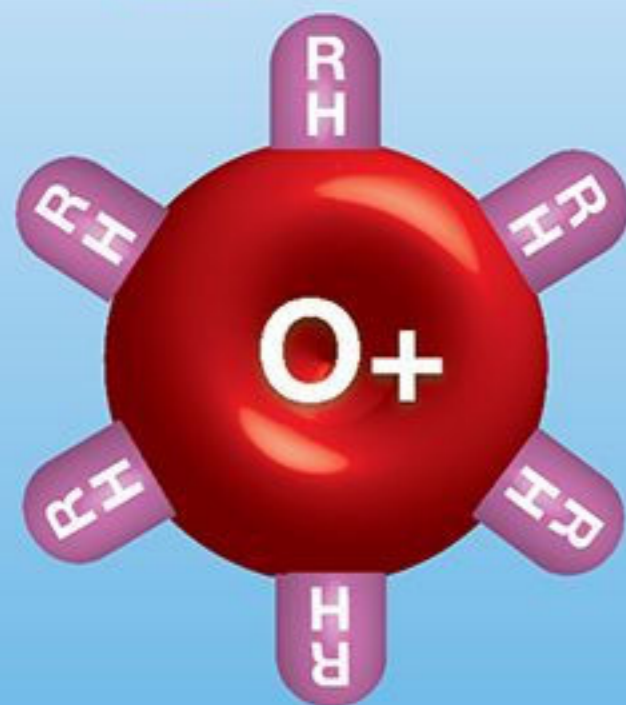
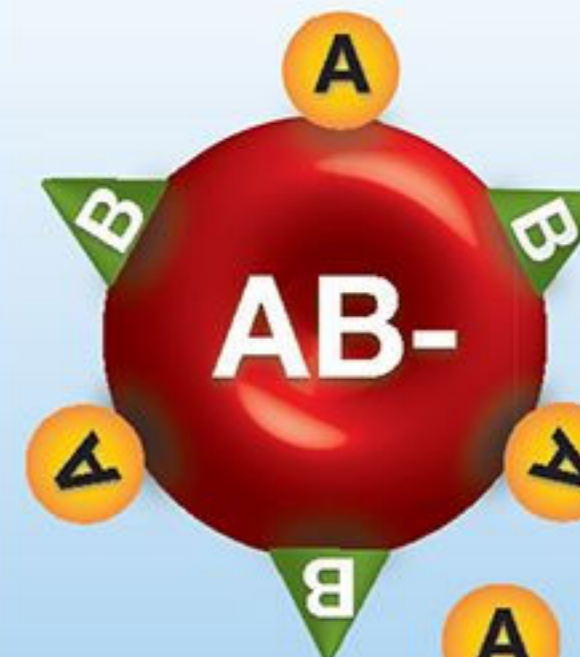
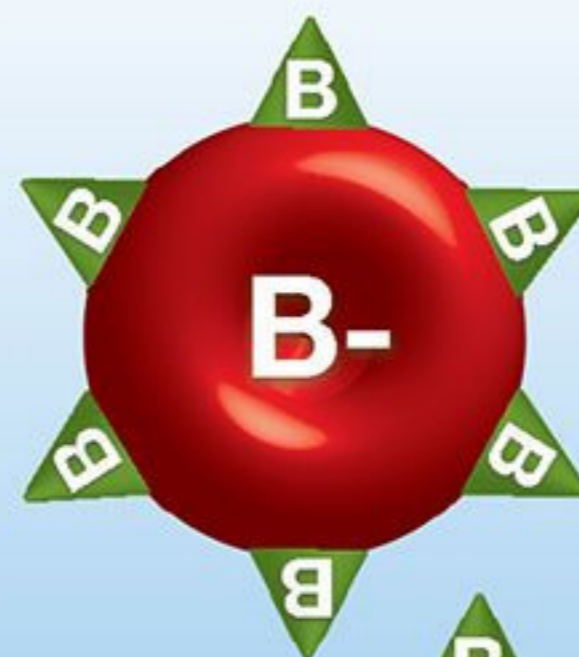
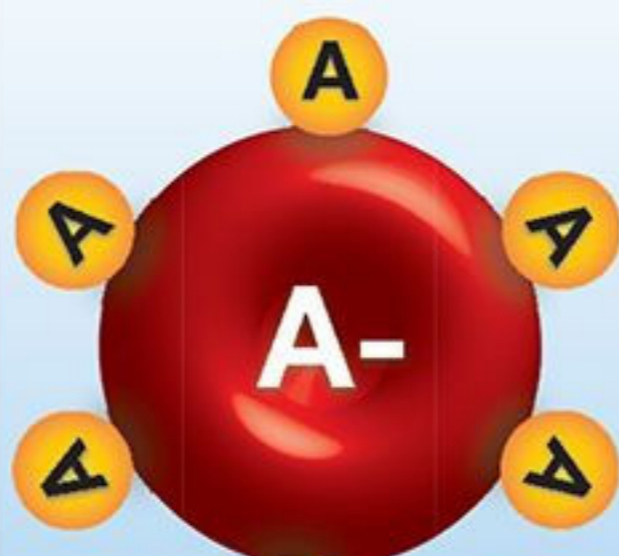
The absence of either A or B type agglutinogens determines an **O blood type**.

The presence of **A type agglutinogens** determines **A type blood**.

The presence of **B type agglutinogens** represents **B type blood**.

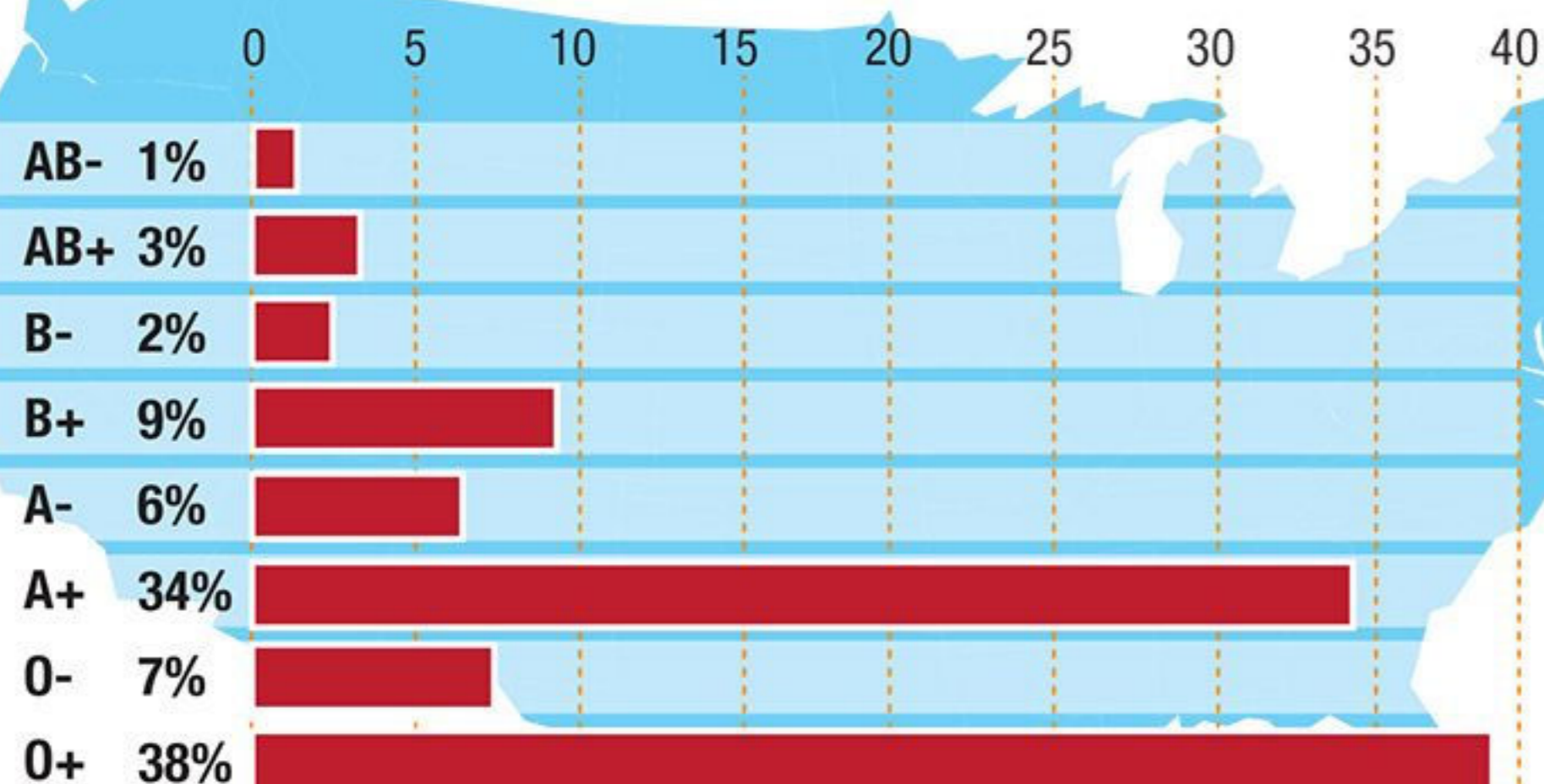
If **both A and B agglutinogens** are present, the blood is **AB type blood**.

The presence or absence of **RH** protein determines whether a type is positive (+) or negative (-).



No Antibodies

Your body produces antibodies to protect against antigens. Antibodies in your blood recognize antigens on blood cells.

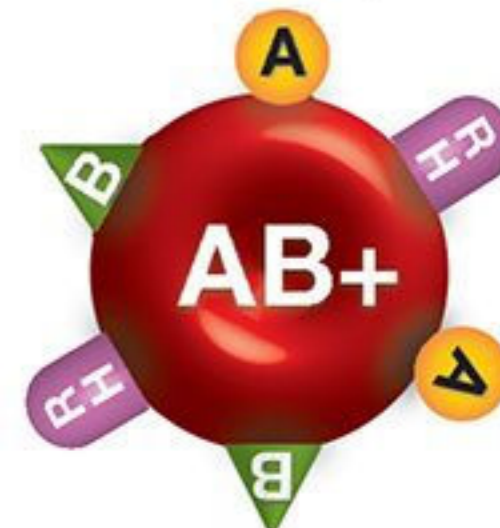


Prevalence in the United States

Universal donor



Universal recipient



Sources: American Red Cross. 2010. "Blood Types." <http://givebloodgivelife.org/education/bloodtypes.php>. Genetic Science Learning Center, University of Utah. 2016. "Genes and Blood Type." <http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/inheritance/blood/>.

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