**Human Blood Types**

Co Dominant trait- Alleles share control of a characteristic

 3 blood type alleles

 IA  = A

 IB =  B

 I = O

Since there are three different alleles, there are a total of six different genotypes at the human ABO genetic locus (LOCATION OF A GENE ON A CHROMOSOME).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allele from Parent 1 | Allele fromParent 2 | Genotype ofoffspring  | Blood types ofoffspring  |
| A  | A  | AA  | A  |
| A  | B  | AB\*  | AB  |
| A  | O  | AO  | A  |
| B  | A  | AB\*  | AB  |
| B  | B  | BB  | B  |
| B  | O  | BO  | B  |
| O  | O  | OO  | O  |

AB parent - can give A or B

O parent- recessive- neither A nor B

A parent- only A, not B

Different blood types are caused by the presence of a protein cell-surface marker\*. An **antigen** on the surface of the red blood cells' plasma membrane.

When mixed with the wrong blood type, these antigens are bound by antibodies which, causes the cells to clump.

There are four basic **Blood types**:

* **Type A** with A antigens on the red cells and anti B antibodies in the plasma.
* **Type B** with B antigens on the red cells and anti A antibodies in the plasma.
* **Type AB** with both A and B antigens on the red cells and no blood type antibodies in the plasma.
* **Type O** with no antigens on the red cells and both anti A and anti B antibodies in the plasma

**Blood Transfusion Information**

AB- universal recipient- takes all blood types A- can receive A or O

O- can receive only O type B- can receive B or O

O- universal donor



45% of the population are type O,

 42% type A

10% type B

 3% type AB.

Most people also have another inherited protein of the red blood cells known as the **Rh factor**, or antigen D. When the D antigen is present, a person's blood type is designated Rh positive. When antigen D is missing, the blood type is classified Rh negative

If a type AO woman is crossed with a type AB male, determine the possible blood type outcomes of the child.