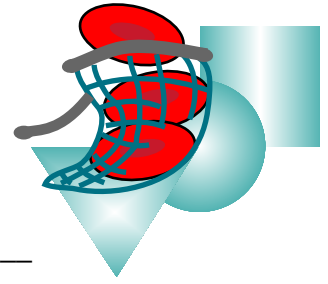


Part II. Lookin' Around at Blood Types

Use your "*Hey, What's Your Type*" Wheel to answer the following questions about blood types.



Antigen Precursors

1. What molecules make up the *antigen precursor*?

2. Where are the *antigen precursors* found?

3. Who has *antigen precursors*?

4. How are the *antigen precursors* attached?

H Antigen

1. What molecules make up the *H antigen*?

2. Where are the *H antigens* found?

3. Who has *H antigens* ?

4. How are *H antigens* attached?

A Antigen – A antigens are formed when an A gene produces an enzyme that adds GalNA to H antigens. (An enzyme is a special type of protein that controls a specific chemical reaction.)

1. What molecules make up the *A antigen*?

2. Where are the *A antigens* found?

3. Who has *A antigens*?

4. How are *A antigens* attached?



LESSON 3
ACTIVITY 3A

B Antigen – B antigens are formed when an B gene produces an enzyme that adds Galactose to H antigens. (An enzyme is a special type of protein that controls a specific chemical reaction.)

1. What molecules make up the *B antigen*?

2. Where are the *B antigens* found?

3. Who has *B antigens*?

4. How are *B antigens* attached?

Using your “Hey, What’s Your Type” Wheel, complete **Table 1**. In the last column, record how each antigen is different from the antigen precursor.

Table 1 Genes, Antigens, and Blood Types

TYPE OF ANTIGEN ON THE RED BLOOD CELL	GENE	BLOOD TYPE	DIFFERENCE OBSERVED

