Apart from the above-mentioned difference between antigen and antibody, a test for antibodies could provide useful information in the following situations: Screen for allergies or autoimmune diseases. Check for a current infection or the presence of one in the past. Immunogenicity of blood group antigens: a mathematical ...

Blood group antigens are carbohydrates that are present on the surface of red blood cells. Some, such as the ABO groups, are also present in the body’s fluids. ABO blood group antigens are present in three plasma proteins (called A, B, and AB). These proteins are made of proteins and lipids found on the surface of red blood cells. There are lots of other types but these are the most important.

There are four blood groups named A, B, AB, and O. ' A ' blood group: In 'A' blood group, A-surface antigens are present on the RBC membrane, and the antibodies in the blood plasma are anti-B. ' B ' blood group: In 'B' blood group, B-surface antigens are present on the RBC membrane, and the antibodies in the blood plasma are anti-A. ' AB ' blood group: In 'AB' blood group, both A and B antigens are present on the RBC membrane, and the antibodies in the blood plasma are anti-A and anti-B. ' O ' blood group: In 'O' blood group, no A or B antigens are present on the RBC membrane, and the antibodies in the blood plasma are anti-A and anti-B.

The type Rh system is used to denote the presence of a certain protein found on the surface of red blood cells. The protein, called Rh-positive, makes people either Rh-negative or Rh-positive. The Rh-negative blood group is the rarest, and the Rh-positive blood group is the most common. The Rh-negative blood group is represented by the letter R, and the Rh-positive blood group is represented by the letter p.

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