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The classification of blood types "ABO" redirects here. For other uses, see Abo (disambiguation). "Type or" redirects here. It should not be confused with Type or type 0. The blood group antigens present on red blood cells and Abo IGM antibodies present in the serum of blood group ABO system is used to indicate the presence of one, both or neither © B antigens on erythrocytes. [1] In human blood transfusion it is the most important of the 38 different classification systems of the blood type (or group) is currently recognized. [2] A mismatch (very rare in modern medicine) in this, or any other serotype, may cause a potentially fatal adverse reaction after a transfusion or an unwanted immune response in an organ transplant. [3] The anti-A and anti-B antibodies are usually associated IGM antibodies, produced in the early years of life by sensitization to environmental substances such as food, bacteria and viruses. The ABO blood types were discovered by Karl Landsteiner in 1901; He received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1930 for this discovery. [4] The ABO blood types are also present in other primates such as apes and Old World monkeys. [5] History Discovery ABO blood types were discovered for the first time by an Austrian physician Karl Landsteiner who works pathological-anatomical institute of the University of Vienna (Medical University of Vienna). In 1900, he discovered that red blood cells would have grouped together (agglutinated) when mixed in test tubes with Sera by different people and that a little 'also agglutinated human blood with animal blood [6]. He wrote a note to two words: serum of healthy humans not only agglutinated red cells animals, but also those of human origin, from other individuals. It remains to be seen whether this appearance is related to congenital differences between individuals or is it the result of some damage to the bacterial type. [7] This was the first evidence that there are variations in blood in humans - it was believed that all humans have similar blood. Next year, in 1901, he made final observation that the blood serum of an individual would have agglutinated with only those of certain individuals. Based on this he classified human blood into three groups, ie Group A, Group B and Group C. He has called the group a agglutinabile with blood group B, but never with their own kind. Similarly, Group B Blood Agglutinates with Group A, Group C Blood is different in that agglutinable with both A and B. [8] This has been the discovery of blood groups by Landsteiner when he received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or medicine in 1930. in his paper, he made reference to specific interactions of blood group as isoagglutinazione, and also introduced the concept of agglutinini (antibodies), which is the actual basis of the antigen-antibody reaction in the ABO system. [9] He has stated: [It] can be said that there exists at least two different types of agglutinini, one in A, B in another, and both together in C. The red cells are inert to agglutinini that are present in the same serum . [8] So, he discovered two antigens (agglutinogens A and B) and two antibodies (agglutinini-Anti-A and anti-B). His third group (c) indicated the absence of antigens A and B, but it contains anti-A and anti-B. [9] The following year, the students of him and Adriano Sturli Alfred von Decastello have discovered the fourth type (but not naming, and simply referred to as "no particular type"). [10] [11]. Ukraine Uniform Navy Footprint, showing the blood type of the wearer as "B (III) RH +". In 1910, Ludwik Hirszfeld and Emil Freiherr von Dungenn have introduced the term O (NULL) for Landsteiner designated as Group C, and AB for the discovered type Sturli and von Decastello. They were also the first to explain the genetic inheritance of blood groups [12] Classification systems Jan JanskÁĚ½, which invented the I, II, III, IV system. The Czech serologist Jan JanskÁĚ½ has introduced independently the classification of the blood type in 1907 in a local magazine. [14] [14] Used the Numeric Roman I, II, III and IV (corresponding to modern or, A, B and AB). Unknown to JanskÁĚ½, an American doctor William L. Moss devised a slightly different classification using the same numerical number; [15] Him I, II, III and IV corresponding to modern AB, A, B and O. [11] These two systems have created confusion and potential danger in medical practice. The Moss system was adopted in Great Britain, France, and in the United States, while JanskÁĚ½ or was preferred in most European countries and some parts of us. To solve the chaos, the American Association of Immunologists, the American Bacteriologists and the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists have made a joint recommendation in 1921 that the Jansky classification will be adopted based on priority. [16] But it was not followed in particular where the Moss system had been used. [17] In 1927, Landsteiner, who had moved to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research to New York, and as a member of a National Research Council Committee concerned to the blood pool suggested to replace JanskÁĚ½ and Moss systems with The letters or, a, b, and ab. (There was another confusion about the use of Figure 0 for the German null introduced by Hirszfeld and Von Dungers, because others used the letter or Ohne, meaning without or zero; Landsteiner chose the latter. [17]) This classification was adopted by the National Research Council and became variously known as the national rating of the Research Council, the international classification and the most popular the "new" Landsteiner classification. The new system was gradually accepted and from the early 1950s, it was universally followed. [18] Other developments The first practical use of the blood that types the transfusion was from an American doctor Reuben Otberg in 1907. And the large-scale application started during the First World War (1914-1915) when the Citric acid was developed as the prevention of blood clot. [9] Felix Bernstein has shown the correct model of inheritance of the blood group of multiple alleles in a single locus in 1924. [19] Watkins and Morgan, in England, discovered that the ABO epitopes were conferred by sugars, to be specific. N-acetylgalactosamine for type A and galactose for type B. [20] [21] [22]. After many published literature claiming that Abh substances were all connected to glycosphingologids, finne et al. (1978) found that the glycoproteins à €

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