

Red Cell Membrane and Blood Group Antigens (without reference to ABO and Rh)

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Application of other blood group systems

- Literally any variation or polymorphism detected in blood
- usually restricted to blood cell surface antigens - red cell antigens
- synth by the rbc - except Le and Ch/Rg
- biochemical analysis shows two main types of antigen
 - proteins, 1ry prod of bg genes
 - COOH determinates, gene prod are glycosyltransferase enz
- some ag are defined by aa sequence but req COOH for recognition serologically

Blood Group Systems

- One or more ags governed by a single gene locus or a complex of two or more closely linked homologous genes with no recombination occurring between them
- each system is genetically discrete
 - demonstrate genes segregate at meiosis by
 - 1) analysis of families
 - 2) gene loci are on different chromosomes or diff part of same chromosome

ISBT Classification

- 33 systems (LAN JR FORS 2012)

1 or more Ag at 1 locus or 2 or more closely linked homologous genes, no obs recombination between them

Each system genetically discrete from all others

- 7 collections

serologically / biochemically / genetically related Ag that do not meet criteria for system status eg. Cs^a/Cs^b, i, Er, Vel

- 2 series

700 and 901 series contain lo and hi freq Ag that cannot be included in a system or collection

700 (10) Bx^a Pt^a Re^a

901 (6) At^a Emm AnWj Sd^a

Antibody Identification Panel

[illegible]

Antibody Identification Panel

PANEL: 1121	Expiry: 220900	NAME:	SAMPLE No: LS PANEL 2
SCREENING CELLS: 2C2019	Expiry: 290900	HOSPITAL:	

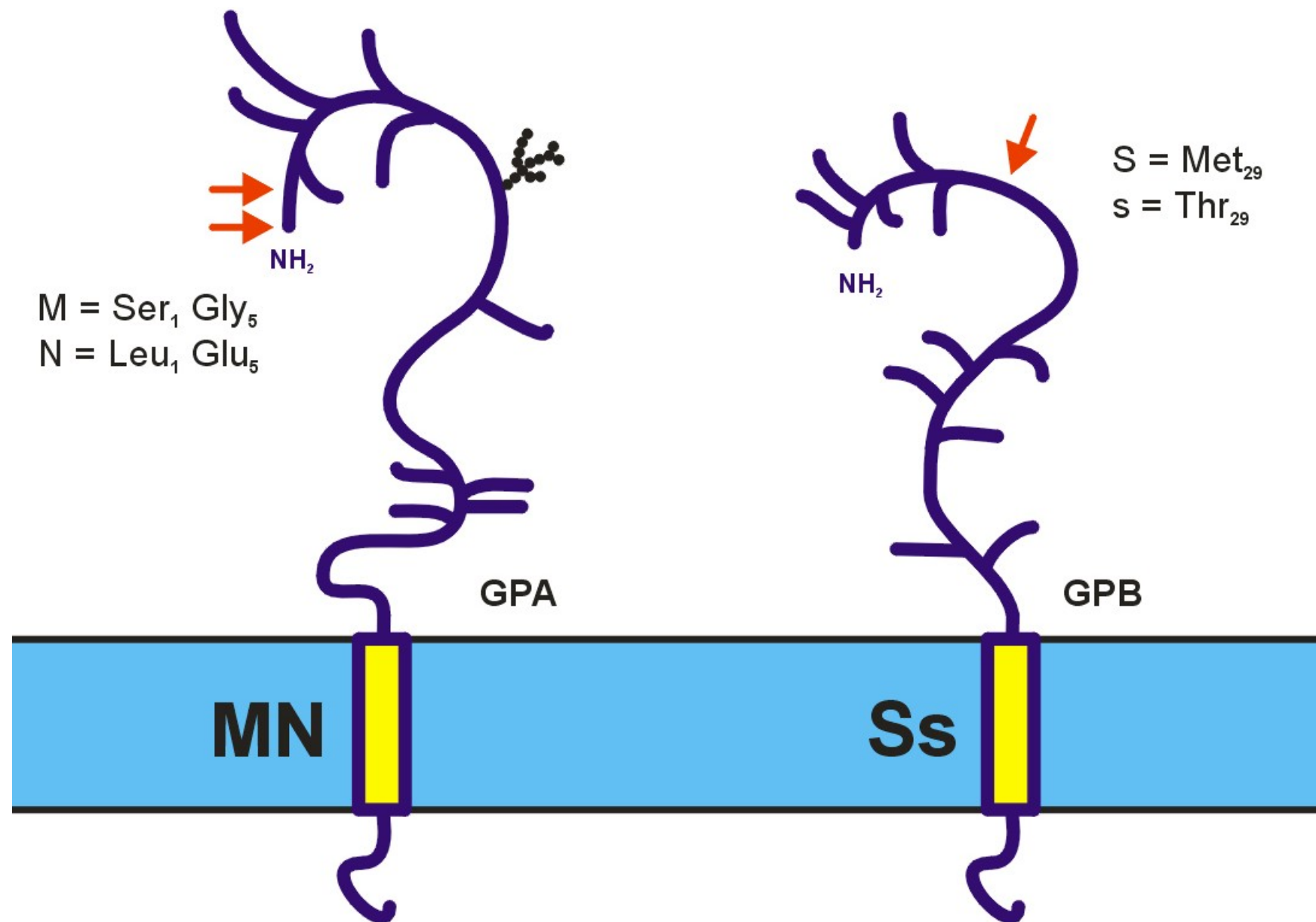
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MNS System

ISBT No.002

Chr4

- 2nd system discovered
- 46 antigens
- 1927 Landsteiner and Levine found -M and -N in rabbits immunised with human rbc
- M and N ags 1 x 10⁶ sites/cell (MM / NN)
- 1947 Walsh and Montgomery found -S
- 1951 Levine described -s
- SS 250 000 sites / cell ss 170 000 sites /cell
- MN found on Glycophorin A (GPA)
- Ss found on Glycophorin B (GPB)
- Ag destroyed / modified by proteolytic enzymes present on cord cells
- Ab do not bind Complement, often show dosage
- Null phenotypes En(a-) lack GPA (M,N)
 U- lack GPB (S,s,U)
 M^k M^k lack GPA and GPB



MNS system antibodies

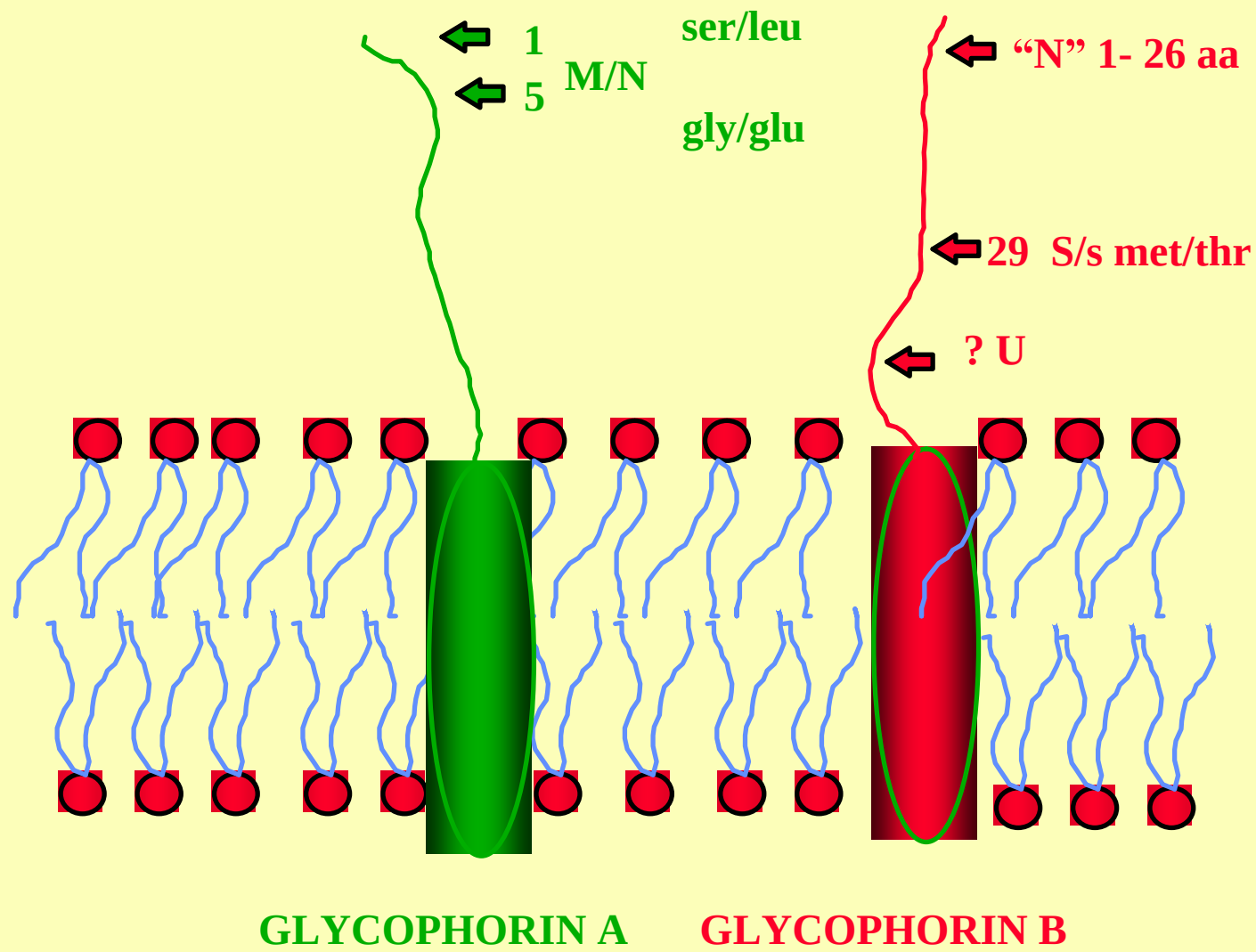
<u>Ab</u>	<u>IgM</u>	<u>IgG</u>	<u>sal</u>	<u>enz</u>	<u>IAT</u>	<u>HTR</u>	<u>HDN</u>	<u>pheno</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>notes</u>
-M	Y	some	Y	N	some	Y	N	NN	22	
-N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	MM	28	
-S	some	Y	some	N	Y	Y	Y	ss	45	
-s	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	SS	11	
-U	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	S-s-U-	<1	Black

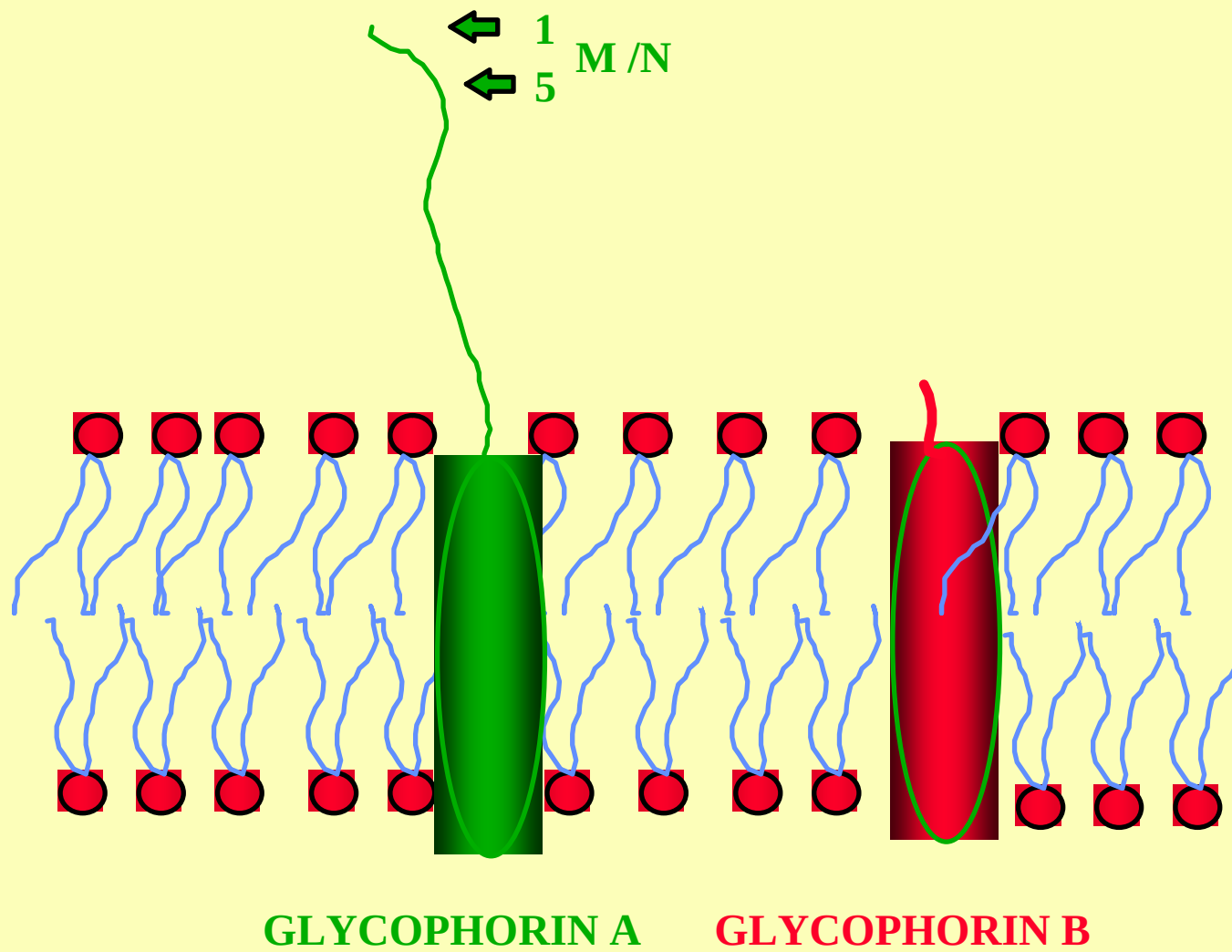
Antibody Identification Panel

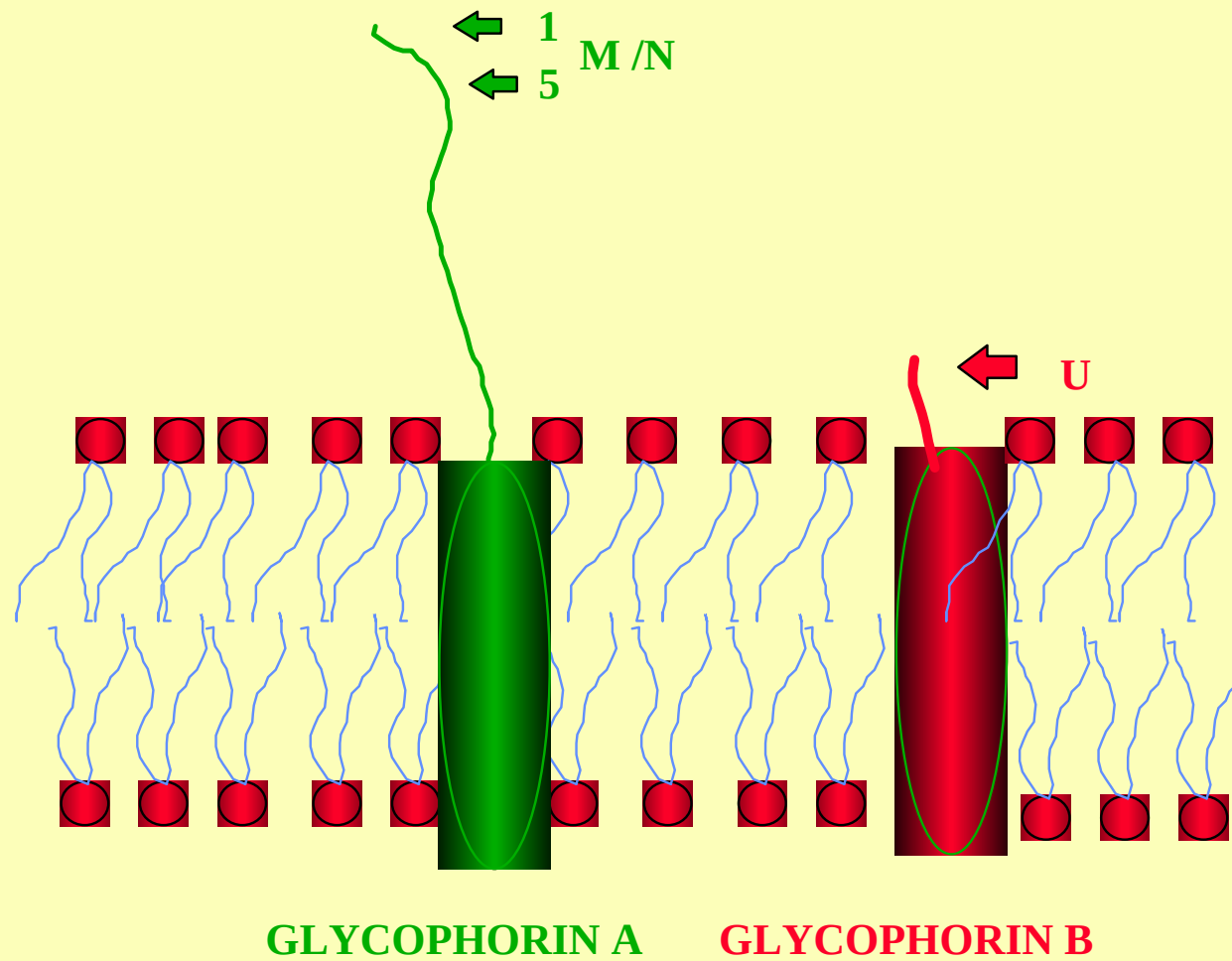
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Antibody Identification Panel

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Duffy System

ISBT No. 008

Chr1

- 1950 Cutbush Fy^a (FY1)
- 1951 Ilkin Fy^b (FY2)
- 13 - 14 000 sites / cell
- 3 phenotypes in Whites

$Fy(a+b-)$ 20%

$Fy(a-b+)$ 33%

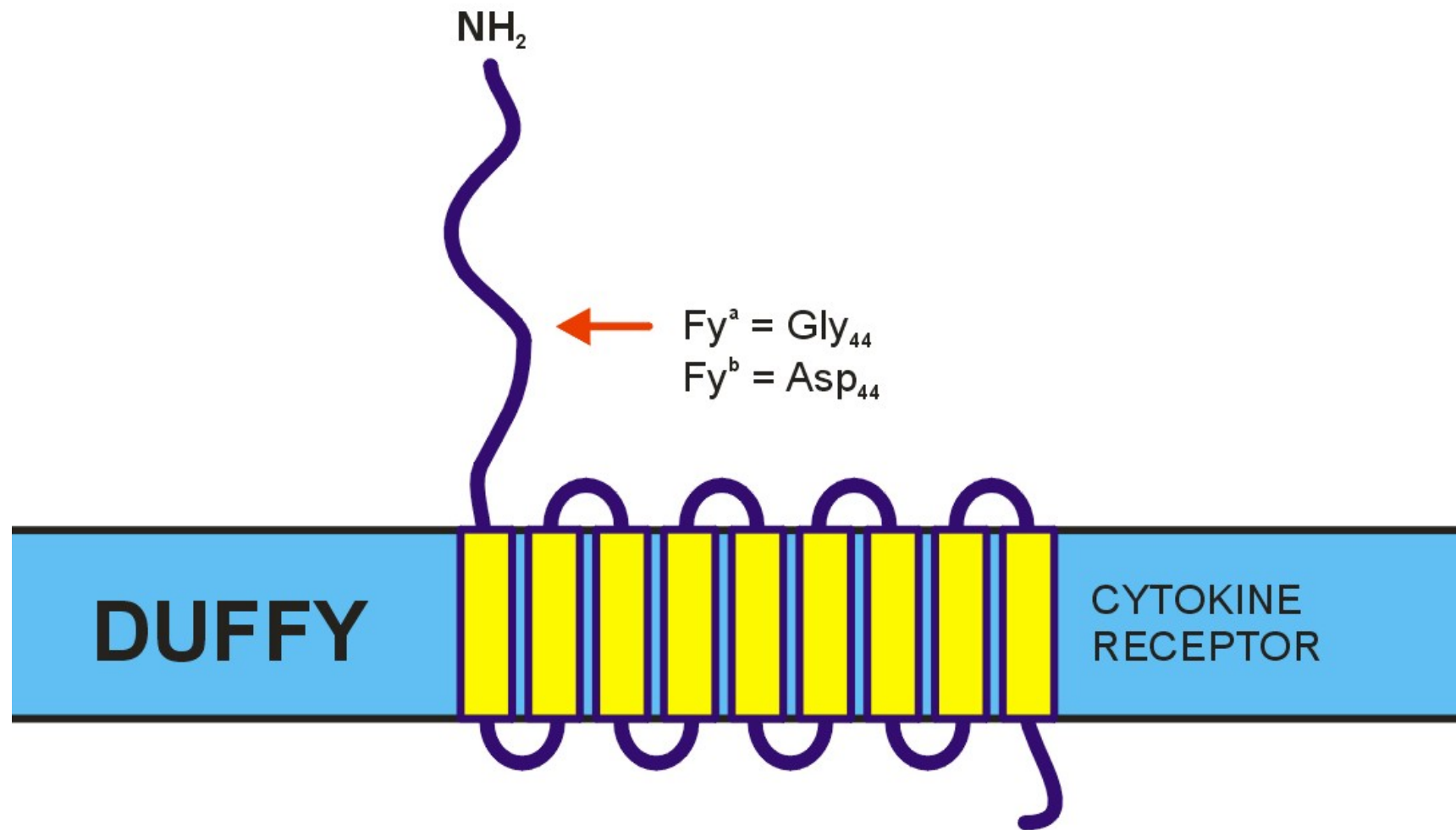
$Fy(a+b+)$ 47%

in Blacks $Fy(a-b-)$ 68%

silent *Fy* gene - rbc resistant to *P.vivax* infection

IL-8

- Fy antigens are destroyed / modified by protease enzymes
- $Fy3$ absent from $Fy(a-b-)$ cells, resistant to protease treatment
- $Fy5$ resembles $Fy3$, absent from $Fy:3 Rh_{null}$ cells
- Fy^x weak Fy^b



Fy System Antibodies

[illegible]

Antibody Identification Panel

[illegible]

Lewis System

ISBT No.007

- Adults with *Le* gene are Le(a+b-) or Le(a-b+)

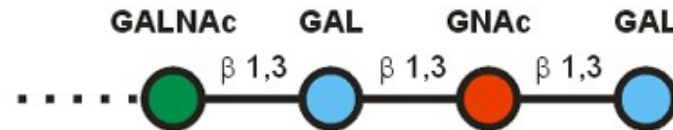
secretors of ABH are Le(a-b+)

non-sec of ABH are Le(a+b-)

homozygous for *le* are Le(a-b-)

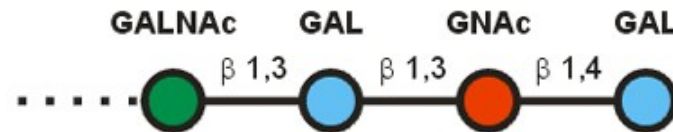
- A_{gs} are glycolipids that exchange with lipids in rbc membrane
- pregnant women can become Le(a-b-), Le abs common
- neonates are Le(a-b-), infants may become Le(a+b+)
- Le(a+b+) common in E/SE Asia and Pacific ? Weak Se
- Le^a substance in saliva of Le(a+b-) and Le(a-b+)
- Le^b substance in Le(a-b+)

Precursor Substances



Type 1 Chains (β 1,3)

H, A and B antigens acquired from plasma are glycosphingolipids

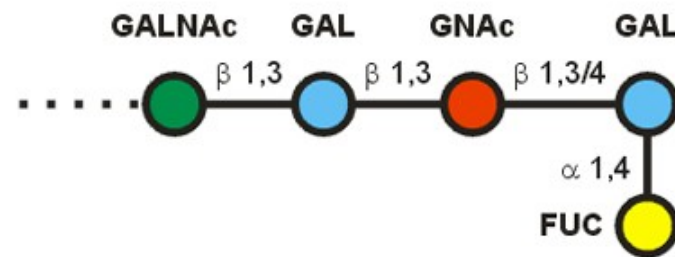


Type 2 Chains (β 1,4)

H, A and B antigens synthesised by red cell precursors attached to glycosphingolipids and glycoproteins

GALNAc	N-acetyl-D-galactosamine
GAL	D-galactose
GNAc	N-acetyl-D-glucosamine
FUC	L-fucose

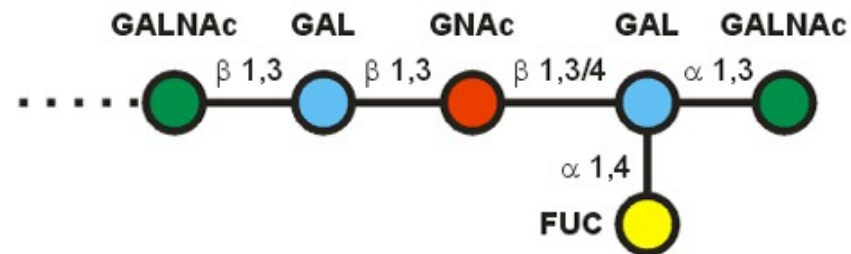
H Substance



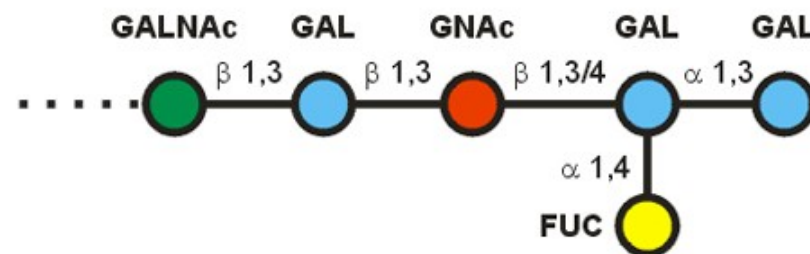
Type 1 chain - when *H* and *Se* are active in sec. cells (plasma)

Type 2 chain - when *H* is active (synth by red cell precursors)

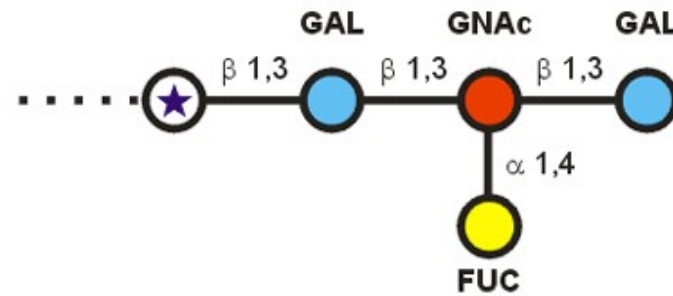
A Substance



B Substance

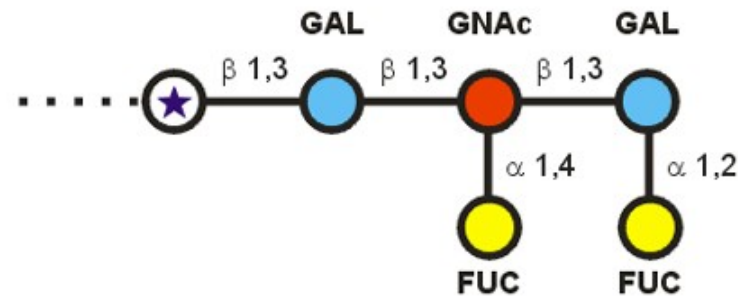


Le^a Structure



Genotype *sese* / *Le* (or *hh,Le*)

Le^b Structure



Genotype *H,Se,Le*

- ★ Glucose if bound to glycosphingolipid (plasma)
Galactosamine if bound to glycoprotein (saliva)

Lewis System Antibodies

<u>Ab</u>	<u>IgM</u>	<u>IgG</u>	<u>sal</u>	<u>enz</u>	<u>IAT</u>	<u>HTR</u>	<u>HDN</u>	<u>pheno</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>notes</u>
-Le ^a	Y		Y	Y	Y	rare	N	Le(a-)	78	xm@37
-Le ^b	Y		Y	Y	Y	N	N	Le(b-)	28	xm@37
-Le ^{a+b}	Y		Y	Y	Y	rare	N	Le(a-b-)	6	xm@37
-Le ^{bH}	Y		Y	Y	Y	N	N	A1 / B		

Antibody Identification Panel

PANEL: 1121	Expiry: 220900	NAME: SAMPLE No: LS PANEL 6
SCREENING CELLS: 2C2019	Expiry: 290900	HOSPITAL:

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Antibody Identification Panel

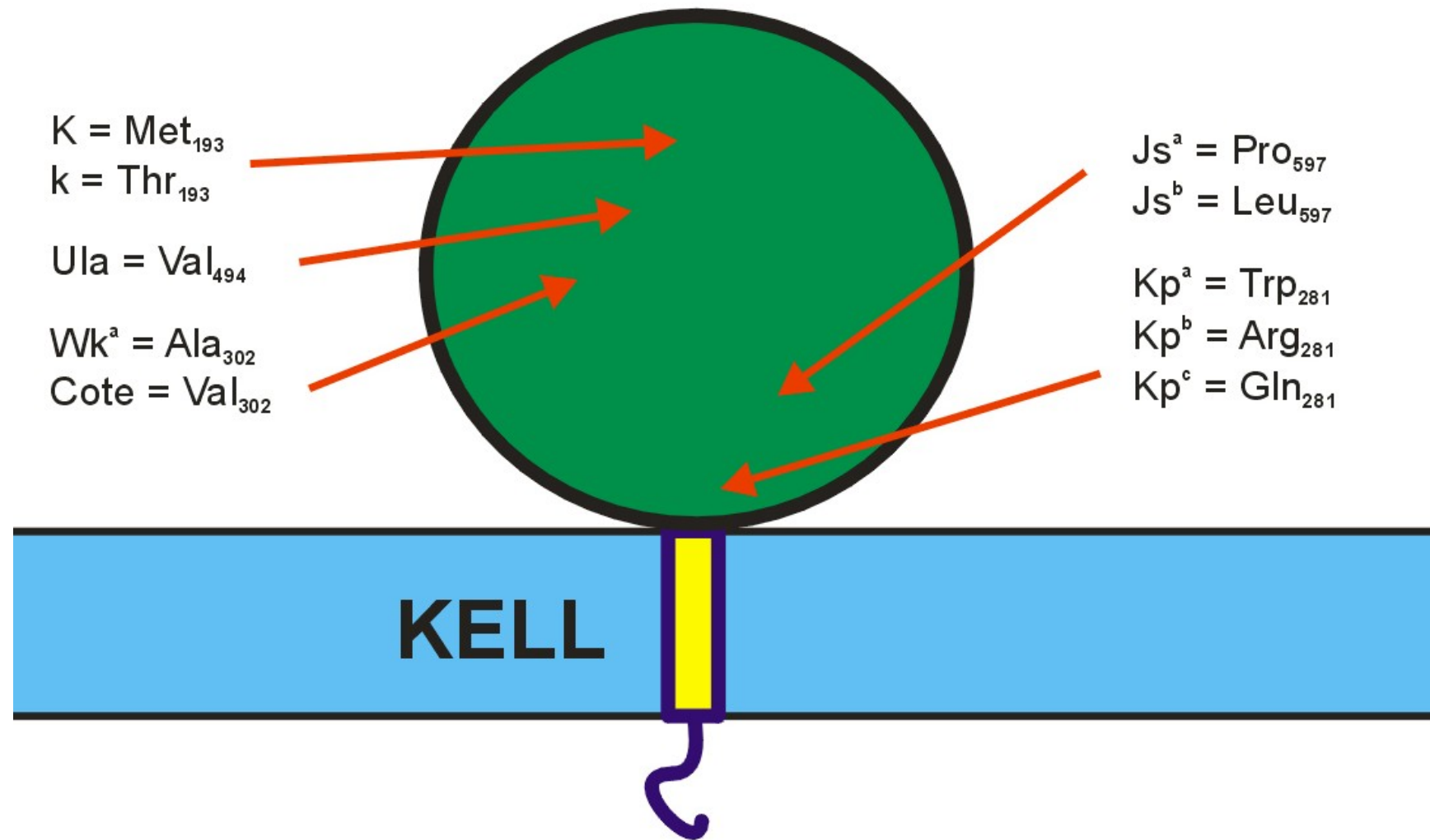
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KELL System

ISBT No.006

Chr7

- 1946 Coombs, Mourant and Race described Kell
- 1st system disclosed by IAT test
- K1 – K35 (3 obsolete)
- 2 500 - 6 200 sites / cell
- 4 sets of antithetical antigens
 - K (K1)
 - Kp^a(K3)
 - Js^a(K6)
 - K11
 - k (K2)
 - Kp^b(K4)
 - Js^b(K7)
 - Wk^a(K17)
 - Kp^c(K21)
- K_o null phenotype - no Kell antigens (amorphic gene)
- McLeod phenotype - assoc x-linked CGD, muscular/neuro defects
 - weak high freq K antigens
 - make anti- KL reacts with all except McLeod
 - mixture of -Kx reacts with K_o cells
 - Km (K20) neg v K_o cells



Kell System Antibodies

<u>Ab</u>	<u>IgM</u>	<u>IgG</u>	<u>sal</u>	<u>enz</u>	<u>IAT</u>	<u>HTR</u>	<u>HDN</u>	<u>pheno</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>notes</u>
-K	rare	Y	rare	some	Y	Y	Y	kk	91	
-k		Y		some	Y	Y	Y	KK	0.2	
-Kp ^a		Y		some	Y	Y	Y	Kp(a-)	98	
-Kp ^b		Y		some	Y	Y	Y	Kp(b-)	<0.1	
-Js ^a		Y		some	Y	Y	Y	Js(a-)	>99	White
-Js ^b		Y		some	Y	Y	Y	Js(b-)	<0.1	Black

Antibody Identification Panel

PANEL: 1121	Expiry: 220900	NAME:	SAMPLE No: LS PANEL 7
SCREENING CELLS: 2C2019	Expiry: 290900	HOSPITAL:	

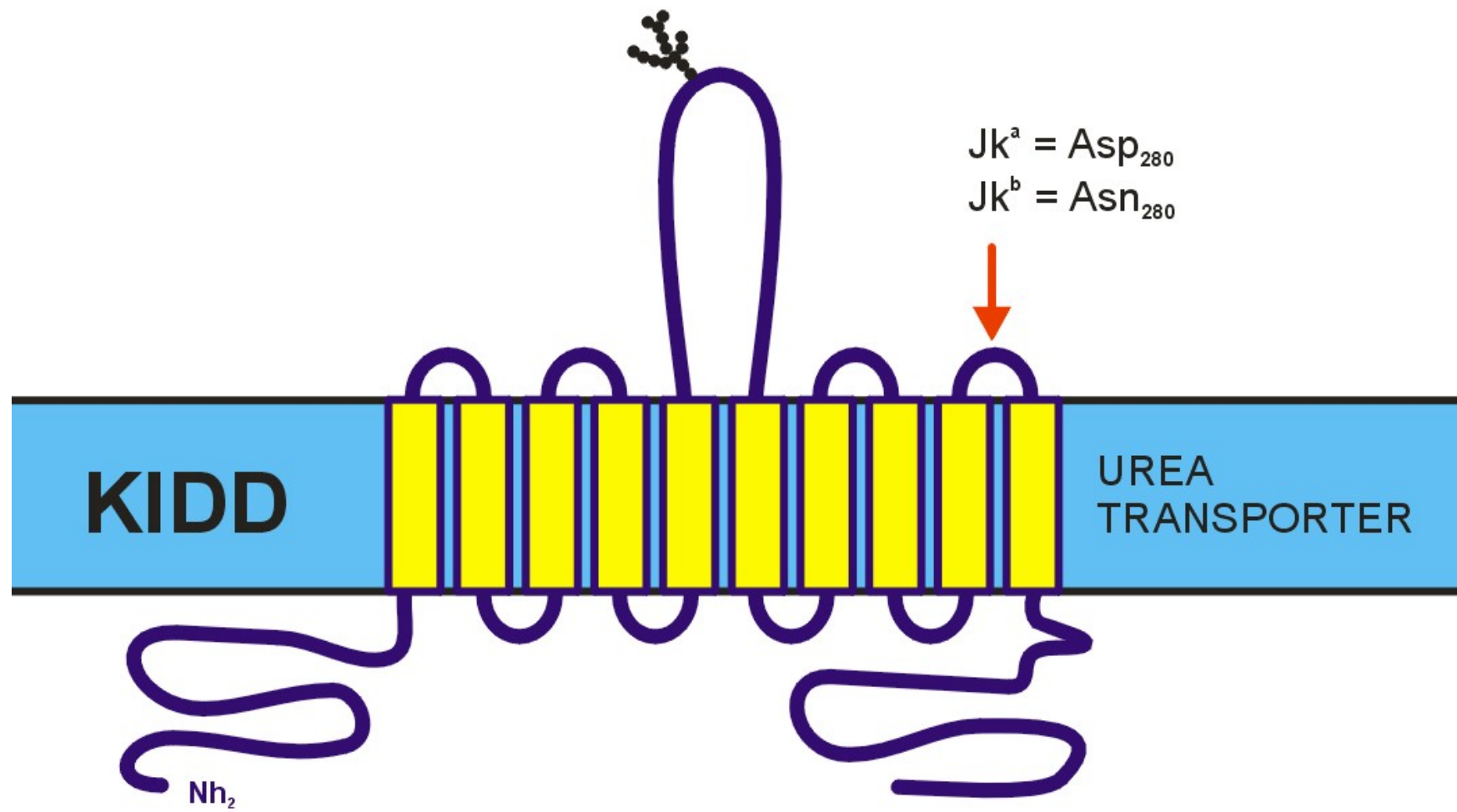
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KIDD System

ISBT No.009

Chr18

- 1951 Allen Jk^a (JK1)
- 1953 Plaut Jk^b (JK2)
- 1959 Pinkerton Jk^{a+b} (JK3) absent on Jk(a-b-)
- 10 000 sites / cell
- Antibody can be difficult to detect
- Cause severe or even fatal HTRs - often delayed
- Enzyme techniques used to enhance detection
- 2-stage IAT also used (EDTA serum then add fresh serum C')
- Jk(a-b-) rbc resistant to urea lysis
- auto-Jk^a and -Jk^b described in AIHA and drug induced AIHA



Kidd System Antibodies

Ab	IgM	IgG	sal	enz	IAT	HTR	HDN	pheno	%	notes
-Jk ^a		Y		Y	Y	Y	some	Jk(a-b+)	25	
-Jk ^b		Y		Y	Y	Y	rare	Jk(a+b-)	25	
-Jk3	rare	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Jk(a-b-)	<0.1	

Antibody Identification Panel

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Antibody Identification Panel

PANEL: 1121	Expiry: 220900	NAME: SAMPLE No: LS PANEL 10
SCREENING CELLS: 2C2019	Expiry: 290900	HOSPITAL:

[illegible]

Antibody Identification Panel

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I (ISBT 027) i (Collection ISBT 207)

- 1956 Wiener et al described a pan-agglutinating serum in CHAD
- 5 in 22 000 adult rbc were non-reactive
- Antibody called anti-I which described an antigen I
- 1960 Marsh and Jenkins described 1st example of anti-i
- Cord blood I- i+)
) mostly
- Adult rbc I+ i-)
- On same glycoprotein & glycolipid chains that carry H, A and B ag
- On same glycolipids that carry H, A, B, Le^a and Le^b in secretions
- Closer to the membrane than terminal COOH of H, A and B

Antibodies

- **Anti-I / i** **fix Complement**
 - **Anti-I** **found in 100% adults**
 - **Auto anti-I** **found in patients with CHAD**
- autoabsorb serum
test at strict 37C
may need to supply ii (I-) blood**
- **Anti-i** **IgM not reacting at 37C
reacts with cord but not adult rbc
infectious mononucleosis ---> haem anaemia
? caused by IgG RT component + IgM anti-IgG
active at 37C**

e Antibody Identification Panel

PANEL:	1121	Expiry: 220900	NAME:	SAMPLE No: LS PANEL 12	
AGING CELLS:	2C2019	Expiry: 290900	HOSPITAL:		

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P System (P1PK)

ISBT No.003

Chr22

- **1927 Landsteiner and Weiner - immunising rabbits with human rbc**
- **1959 Matson described P^k moved from Collections to P System**
- **2012**
- **1962 Morgan and Watkins - isolated a P1 active glycoprotein from hydatid cyst fluid (trisaccharide)**
- **P1 substance used to inhibit the antibody**
- **P, LKE different Chr and biochemical pathway**
- **Globoside collection (ISBT 209) P is GLOBO1 ISBT 028**

Tippet 1965

Levine 1951

LKE is GLOB03 ISBT 209

p 1:160 000

P System antibodies

<u>Ab</u>	<u>IgM</u>	<u>IgG</u>	<u>sal</u>	<u>enz</u>	<u>IAT</u>	<u>HTR</u>	<u>HDN</u>	<u>pheno</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>notes</u>
-P1	Y	some	Y	Y	some	rare	N	P2	21	
-P	Y	some	Y	some	some	Y	N	P ^k	<1	PCH/D-L
-P1PP ^k	Y	some	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	pp	<0.1	
-LKE	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	LKE-	2	

Antibody Identification Panel

[illegible]

Antibody Identification Panel

[illegible]

Lutheran System

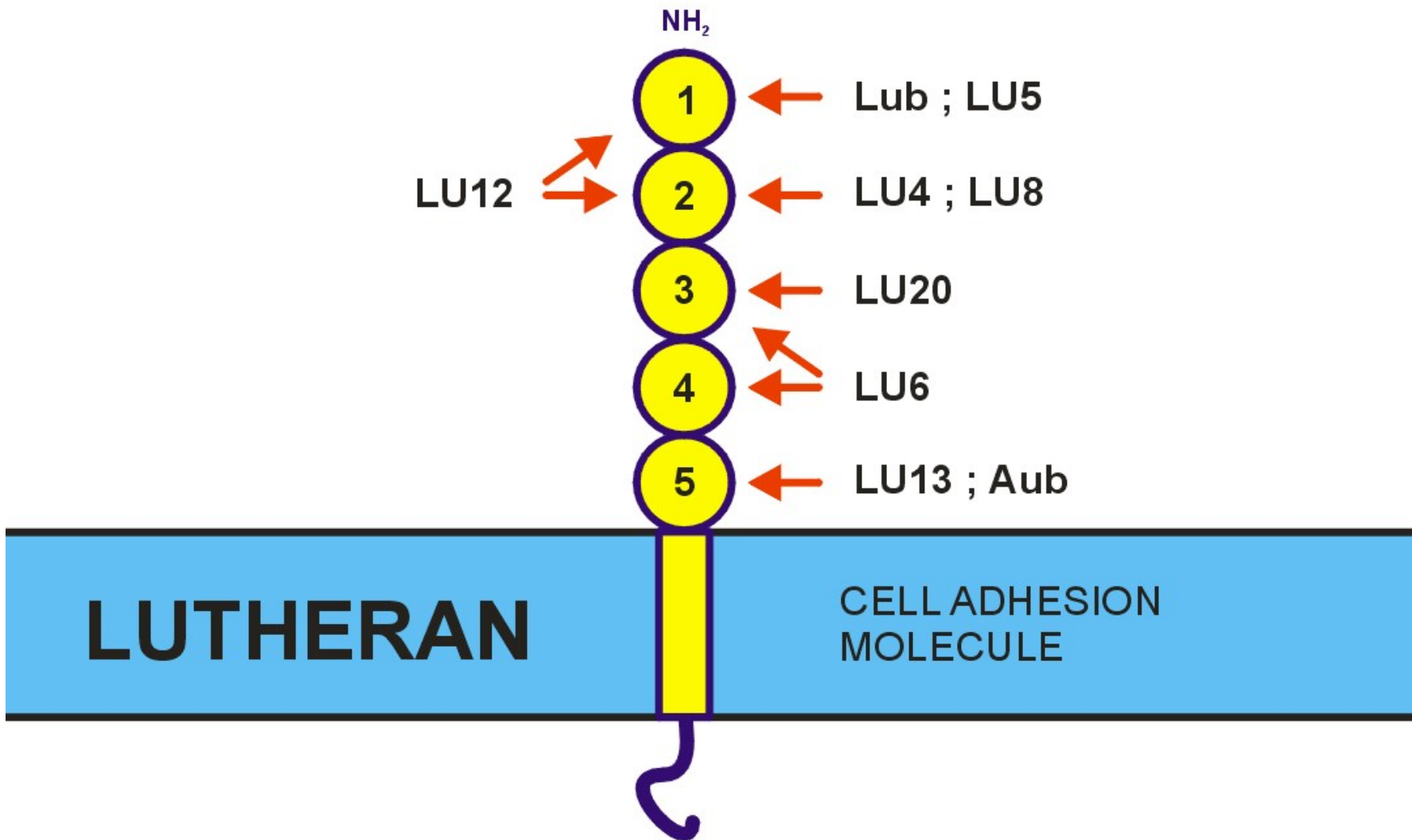
ISBT No.005

Chr19

- **1945 Callender** **Lu^a (LU1)**
- **1956 Cutbush** **Lu^b (LU2)**
- **20 antigens in the system LU 1-22 (2 obsolete)**
- **1 000 - 4 000 sites / cell**

- **Lu(a-b-) lack all Lutheran antigens**
 - **homozygous autosomal recessive amorph gene**
 - **heterozygous dominant suppressor gene [*In(Lu)*]**
 - **hemizygous recessive X-linked suppressor gene**

 - **only the first is the true null phenotype**



Lutheran System Antibodies

<u>Ab</u>	<u>IgM</u>	<u>IgG</u>	<u>sal</u>	<u>enz</u>	<u>IAT</u>	<u>HTR</u>	<u>HDN</u>	<u>pheno</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>notes</u>
-Lu ^a	most	some	Y	some	some	some*	?**	Lu(a-)	92	
-Lu ^b	some	most	some	some	Y	some*	?**	Lu(b-)	<1	
-Lu3	some	most	some		Y	some*	?**	Lu(a-b-)	<1	

* mild delayed reaction

** poorly developed on neonatal rbc

Antibody Identification Panel

[illegible]

[illegible]

Complement Associated Antigens

- Proteins naturally adsorbed from plasma
- C4 fragments of complement
- C4 from plasma neutralises the antibody activity
- Ch^a (Chido) Rg^a (Rodgers)
- No clinical significance

Antibody Identification Panel

[illegible]

Dil	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1K	2K
Sal	2+	2+	2+	2+	1+	1+	1+	1+	1+	1+
AB serum	2+	2+	2+	2+	1+	1+	1+	1+	1+	1+

CR 1 Associated Antigens

- CR 1 found mainly on white cells
- Expression on red cells variable
- Kn^a (Knops), Cs^a, McCoy etc.
- No clinical significance