



North South University

Dept. of Biochemistry & Microbiology

Course code: BIO103L

LAB REPORT 2 (Exp 4)

NAME: Joy kumar Ghosh

SECTION: 08

STUDENT ID: 2211424 6 42

DATE & TIME:

NAME OF THE INSTRUCTOR:

SIGNATURE:

REPORT SUBMISSION DATE (Assigned by the Instructor):



North South University




Dept. of Biochemistry & Microbiology

Course code: BIO103L

1. Based on your observation, record the results in the following table

(2.5)

Table: Results of blood grouping test

Blood sample	Agglutination after addition of Anti-A to blood sample	Agglutination after addition of Anti-B to blood sample	Agglutination after addition of Anti-D to blood sample	Determination of blood group
Red Blood Cell	 Agglutination	 No Agglutination	 Agglutination	A +

2. Why "O-" is known as the universal donor blood group?

(2.5)

'O Negative' blood group is known as the universal donor blood group. Because, there are no antigens present in the red blood cell. As there are no antigens, the antibodies of the receiver will not make agglutination. As a result, it can be safely transfused to individuals with different blood types without causing an immune reaction. This makes "O-" blood crucial in emergencies when the recipient's blood type isn't immediately known or when there is a shortage of specific blood types.