# High/Low Frequency Antigens Discussion Questions:

1. **How are low frequency antigens usually detected in testing?**

2. **How are high frequency antigens usually detected in testing?**

3. **Is it more difficult to find blood for patients with antibodies to high frequency antigens or antibodies to low frequency antigens and why?**

4. **What does the term hemizygous mean?**

5. **Does anti-Xg(a) cause HDFN or TRXNs?**

6. **Which Wright antibody is a common warm autoantibody?**

7. **Which high frequency antibody causes severe HDN and hemolytic TRXNs and also activates complement?**

8. **Which high frequency antibody can be removed by using neutralization techniques with the soluble form found in urine?**

9. **What does anti-Sd(a) agglutination look like under the microscope?**

10. **Which high frequency antigens are found on the $4^{th}$ component of complement?**

11. **Which antibodies are weakly reactive and quickly disappear making them hard to identify?**

12. **What is the reaction strength normally for an HTLA antibody?**

13. **How high to HTLA antibodies tend to titer?**

14. **Are HTLA antibodies clinically significant?**