

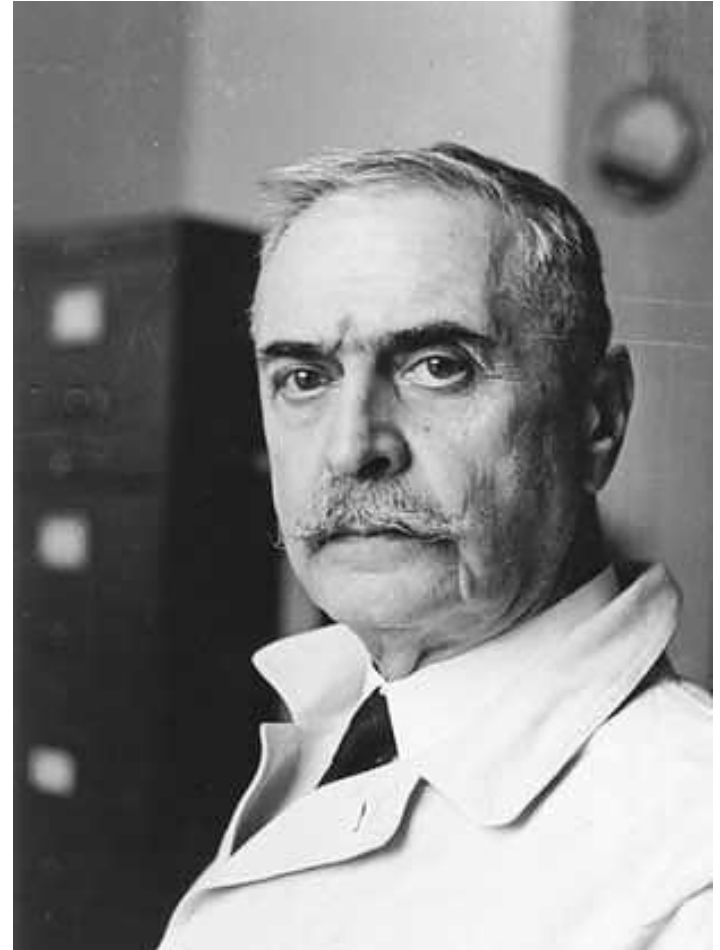
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

Landsteiner Karl

Nobel Prize for the discovery of blood groups

Austrian and American doctor,
chemist, immunologist, specialist in
infectious diseases.

The first doctor who discovered the
blood group.

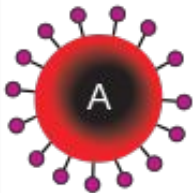
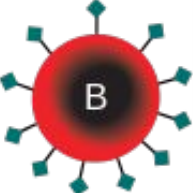
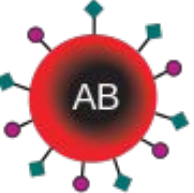









Nobel Prize for the discovery of blood groups



Winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1930) for the discovery of blood types in humans.

Nobel Prize for the discovery of blood groups

	Group A	Group B	Group AB	Group O
Red blood cell type				
Antibodies in Plasma	 Anti-B	 Anti-A	None	 Anti-A and Anti-B
Antigens in Red Blood Cell	 A antigen	 B antigen	 A and B antigens	None

The genotype of each person is unique. The frequently encountered incompatibility of blood during transfusion confirms the fact of the biological diversity of people.

Nobel Prize for the discovery of blood groups

Landsteiner took blood from himself and his staff, separated the serum from the red blood cells using a centrifuge and mixed individual samples of red blood cells with the serum of various individuals and his own



Nobel Prize for the discovery of blood groups



Landsteiner divided all blood samples into three groups: A, B, and 0.

Nobel Prize for the discovery of blood groups

The greatest achievement in biology and medicine: Austrian immunologist Karl Landsteiner discovered blood groups. Until that time, it was not possible to avoid complications from blood transfusion from person to person.

