

Serological Typing

Introduction: T and B lymphocytes have surface markers (HLA antigens) used to determine matching. Class I antigens are present on T-cells and Class II antigens are present on B-cells. Serological typing involves mixing lymphocytes in trays with known HLA antibodies. Complement is then added and cells with antigens to the known antibodies will lyse and die. Stain is added and the results (live/dead) will determine the patient antigens.

Specimen: Donors and Recipients: 10 ml Sodium Heparin (Green Top) tubes. Blood drawn and transported over long distances should be drawn in an ACD (Yellow Top) tube.

Deceased Donors: Lymphocytes can also be obtained from tissue (spleen/ lymph nodes)