



## She's Having a Baby!

### Support for a Pregnant Patient With Rare Alloantibody

Megan Dupont, MLS(ASCP)<sup>CM</sup>SBB<sup>CM</sup>  
Immunohematology Reference Laboratory Lead Technologist

innovation • experience • expertise

## Objectives

- Review the JR Blood Group System.
- Describe the case of Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn in a patient with anti-Jr<sup>a</sup>.
- Review strategies for obtaining uncommon or rare blood.

## JR Blood Group System

### Number of Antigens

1  
Jr<sup>a</sup>

### History

- First 7 examples of anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> reported in 1970
- Promoted from 901 Series to System in 2012

### Expression

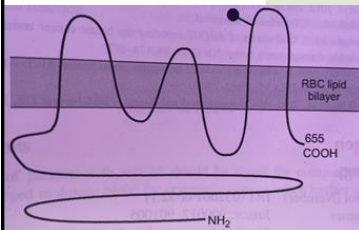
- Highly expressed in placenta
- Low expression in many tissues & stem cells, erythroid precursors

### Function

- ATP-dependent transport protein involved in cellular detoxification
- Associated with drug resistance in cancer
- Role in folate & porphyrin homeostasis

### Gene

*ABCG2*  
Chromosome 4q22.1



Reid ME, Lomas-Francis C, Olsson ML (2012). *The Blood Group Antigen FactsBook*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Elsevier Ltd

Modified from *The Blood Group Antigen FactsBook*



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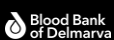
## Jr<sup>a</sup> Antigen

- Obsolete name: Junior**
- Named for first antibody maker, Rose Jacobs**
- >99% occurrence in all populations**
  - Jr(a-) phenotype found mainly in Japanese as well as some European populations
- Fully developed on cord blood red cells**

### Effect of Enzymes & Chemicals on Jr<sup>a</sup> antigen on intact RBCs

Ficin/Papain	Resistant (enhanced)
Trypsin	Resistant
α-Chymotrypsin	Resistant
DTT	Resistant
Acid	Resistant

Modified from *The Blood Group Antigen FactsBook*



## Alloanti-Jr<sup>a</sup>

In vitro Characteristics	
Immunoglobulin Class	IgG more common than IgM
Optimal Technique	IAT
Complement Binding	Some
Clinical Significance in Transfusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variable</li> <li>Associated with reduced RBC survival &amp; AHTR</li> <li>Documented success of transfusion of Jr(a+) RBCs</li> </ul>

Modified from *The Blood Group Antigen FactsBook*

## Impact of Alloanti-Jr<sup>a</sup> in Pregnancy

Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> has been highly variable in pregnancy, ranging from no clinical effect to severe anemia and fetal death.

Received: 19 August 2022 | Revised: 7 January 2023 | Accepted: 9 January 2023  
DOI: 10.1111/bct.12565

### CASE REPORT

### TRANSFUSION

**Severe fetal anemia caused by anti-Jr<sup>a</sup>: Burst forming unit-erythroid colony formation inhibition assay suggesting possible erythroid suppression mechanism**

Ann Tran<sup>1</sup> | Matthew T. S. Yan<sup>1,2</sup> | Donald R. Branch<sup>2,3</sup> | Megan Blaquiere<sup>3</sup> | Nicolas Pineault<sup>2,4</sup> | Roya Pasha<sup>2</sup> | Gwen Clarke<sup>1,2</sup>

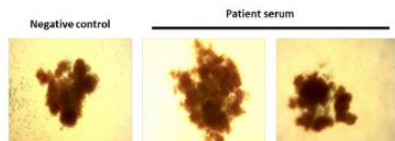


FIGURE 2 Representative burst forming unit-erythroid colonies produced in the presence of 5% patient serum showing similar hemoglobinization to the negative control.

### Case Report Conclusions:

- Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> may impair erythropoiesis leading to clinically significant fetal/neonatal anemia (similar to anti-K, anti-Ge3, anti-M(rare))
- Referral to maternal fetal medicine for monitoring regardless of anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> titer

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- Describe the case of Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn in a patient with anti-Jr<sup>a</sup>.
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## Patient History

- 37 year old Caucasian pregnant female, 25 weeks gestation
- Group B, Rh Positive
- History of anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> and anti-P1
- Gravida 2, para 1
  - Paternal sample typed Group O, Rh Positive; Jr(a+)
  - Cord blood types Group B, Rh Negative; Jr(a+); DAT positive (IgG +C'). Eluate contained anti-Jr<sup>a</sup>
- Patient received care/receiving care at multiple local hospitals
- History of donating autologous unit for surgery
- Hematology/Oncology physician request for antibody identification & titration as well as recommendation for rare blood procurement



### ABO/Rh & DAT

	ABO Group				Rh Type	
	Anti-A	Anti-B	A <sub>1</sub> Cells	B Cells	Anti-D	Control
IS	0	4+	3+	0	4+	0

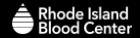
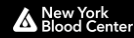
**Group B, Rh Pos**

#### Direct Antiglobulin Test

Poly

(0) ✓

**DAT Negative**



### Initial Antibody Panel Results

- Anti-P1 detected at Room Temperature
  - All reagent cells 1+ PEG IAT
  - Negative autocontrol

		Rh					Kell						Duffy		Kidd		MNSs				Lutheran		P	Lewis		Plasma Results			
		D	C	E	c	e	K	k	Kp <sup>a</sup>	Kp <sup>b</sup>	Jk <sup>a</sup>	Jk <sup>b</sup>	Fy <sup>a</sup>	Fy <sup>b</sup>	Jk <sup>a</sup>	Jk <sup>b</sup>	M	N	S	s	Lu <sup>a</sup>	Lu <sup>b</sup>	P <sub>1</sub>	Le <sup>a</sup>	Le <sup>b</sup>	5' RT	PEG IAT		
1	R <sub>1</sub> R <sub>1</sub>	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	1+
2	R <sub>2</sub> R <sub>2</sub>	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+W	0	+	r	0	1+	
3	rr	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+S	0	+	r	0	1+	
4	r'r	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	1+	
5	rr	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+S	0	0	1+	0	1+	
6	AC																										0	(0) ✓	

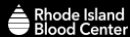
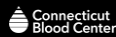
w = Weak  
S = Strong  
r = Rough



# Panel of Thawed Rare Cells

- Anti-P1 nonreactive with thawed rare cells
- Common clinically significant specificities not ruled out 2x using double-dose cells: Anti-E, -c, -K, -Jk<sup>a</sup>, -S

	Rh					Kell					Duffy		Kidd		MNSs				Lutheran		P		Lewis		Plasma Results		
	D	C	E	c	e	K	k	Kp <sup>a</sup>	Kp <sup>b</sup>	Js <sup>a</sup>	Js <sup>b</sup>	Fy <sup>a</sup>	Fy <sup>b</sup>	Jk <sup>a</sup>	Jk <sup>b</sup>	M	N	S	s	Lu <sup>a</sup>	Lu <sup>b</sup>	P <sub>1</sub>	Le <sup>a</sup>	Le <sup>b</sup>	5' RT	PEG IAT	
	X	X		/	X	/	X		X		X	X	X	/	X	X		/	X		X	X	X	X			
1	Jr(a-)	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	(0)	✓
2	Jr(a-)	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	(0)	✓
3	Jr(a-)	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	(0)	✓
4	Jr(a-)	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	(0)	✓
5	Jr(a-)	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	(0)	✓
6	Jr(a-)	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	(0)	✓
7	Jr(a-)	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	(0)	✓
8	Jr(a-)	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	(0)	✓
9	Jr(a+)	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	1+	

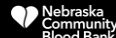
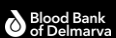


Which common clinically significant specificities is the patient at risk to produce?

Patient Phenotype by Serology														
E	c	C	e	K	Fy <sup>a</sup>	Fy <sup>b</sup>	Jk <sup>a</sup>	Jk <sup>b</sup>	M	N	S	s		
+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+		

Common clinically significant specificities not ruled out 2x using double-dose cells: Anti-~~E~~, -~~c~~, -~~K~~, -~~Jk<sup>a</sup>~~, -~~S~~

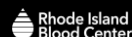
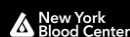
Recommend K-negative RBCs until presence of anti-K can be excluded.



## Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> Titer Results

	Neat	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
60' 37C → IAT Jr(a+), P1-	1+ <sup>s</sup>	1+ <sup>s</sup>	1+	1+	1+	1+ <sup>w</sup>	0 ✓	0 ✓

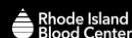
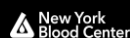
Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> Titer = 16



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## Workup Conclusion

<b>ABO/Rh</b>	Group B, Rh Positive
<b>DAT</b>	Negative
<b>Plasma</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-P1</li> <li>• Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup>, titer = 16</li> <li>• No new alloantibodies</li> </ul>
<b>Transfusion Recommendation</b>	K-, Jr(a-)
<b>Additional Comments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-P1 reactive at 22C only, generally not clinically significant in transfusion therapy and does not cause HDFN.</li> <li>• Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> is clinically significant in transfusion therapy.</li> <li>• Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> is not usually associated with HDFN, but one fatal case has been reported. Critical titers of anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> have not been established.</li> <li>• Donor blood lacking Jr<sup>a</sup> is extremely rare (&lt;1%) and often not readily available.</li> <li>• Please contact the IRL to discuss options for procuring blood for transfusion for this patient!</li> <li>• A letter was provided to the patient explaining the rarity of her blood type.</li> </ul>



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### When Uncommon or Rare Blood is Needed



**NO!** IRL fresh and/or frozen inventory

**NO!** Autologous (If clinical situation allows)

**YES!** Family Members

**SHARE** NYBCe Partners

**AMERICAN RARE DONOR PROGRAM** American Rare Donor Program



### Evaluation of Brother

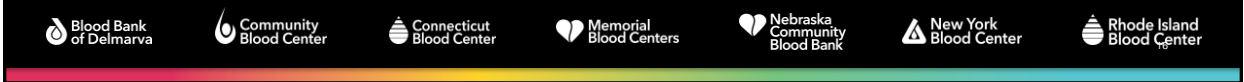
<b>ABO/Rh</b>	Group B, Rh Pos
<b>Antibody Screen</b>	Negative
<b>DAT</b>	Negative
<b>Brother's Antigen Typing by Serology</b>	
<b>P1</b>	<b>Jr<sup>a</sup></b>
0	0



Sequencing of *JR/ABCG2* 2 null variants associated with Jr(a-) phenotype, at risk for alloanti-Jr<sup>a</sup>

### Predicted Phenotype by DNA PreciseType HEA

E	c	C	e	V	VS	K	k	Kp <sup>a</sup>	Kp <sup>b</sup>	Js <sup>a</sup>	Js <sup>b</sup>	Fy <sup>a</sup>	Fy <sup>b</sup>	Jk <sup>a</sup>	Jk <sup>b</sup>	M	N	S	s	U	Lp <sup>a</sup>	Lp <sup>b</sup>	Dp <sup>e</sup>	Dp <sup>c</sup>	Co <sup>a</sup>	Co <sup>b</sup>	Do <sup>a</sup>	Do <sup>b</sup>	Hv	Jo <sup>a</sup>	Lw <sup>a</sup>	Lw <sup>b</sup>	Sc1	Sc2		
0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+





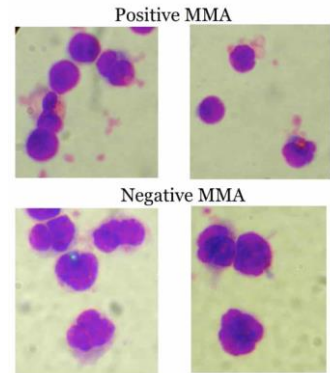
## Assessing the Clinical Significance of the Patient's Anti-Jr<sup>a</sup> Monocyte Monolayer Assay

**MI**  
(percentage of RBCs adhered, ingested or both)

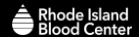
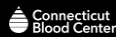
16.25-29.25

An MI of >20 indicates the antibody has clinical significance, which may range from abnormal RBC survival to clinically obvious reactions. The patient should not receive Jr(a+) units.

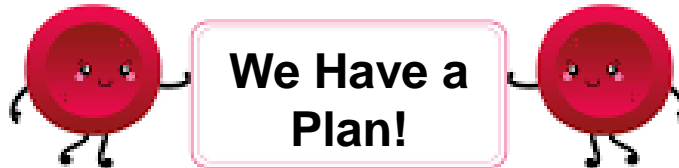
**LifeShare**  
BLOOD CENTER



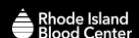
<https://www.bbguy.org/2021/10/13/093/>



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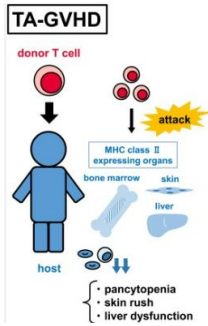
- Brother recruited as regular blood donor (units to be processed as rare)
- Brother donated double red cell donation on 5/6/2023
- Transfusion facility would request the units when patient admitted for delivery
- Irradiation required prior to transfusion
- Products would be returned to CBC to freeze if not needed



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## Transfusion Associated-Graft Versus Host Disease (TA-GVHD)

Rare and usually fatal complication of blood transfusion in which lymphocytes from the transfused blood component attack the recipient's tissues, especially skin, bone marrow, and GI tract.



<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1473050222000672>

Technical Manual (21<sup>st</sup> Edition) and Circular of Information (December 2021):

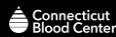
- Fetal and neonatal recipients of intrauterine transfusions
- Selected immunocompromised recipients
- Recipients of cellular components known to be from a blood relative
- Recipients who have undergone marrow or peripheral blood progenitor cell transplantation
- Recipients of cellular components who donor is selected for HLA compatibility



Blood Bank  
of Delmarva



Community  
Blood Center



Connecticut  
Blood Center



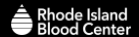
Memorial  
Blood Centers



Nebraska  
Community  
Blood Bank

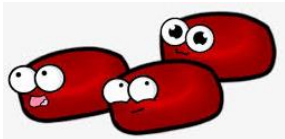


New York  
Blood Center



Rhode Island  
Blood Center

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## A Change in Plans...

- On 5/10/2023, phone call received requesting 2 units that were collected from the brother...
- Patient had been admitted to a *different* hospital for delivery
- Transfusion service does not have irradiator
- Patient's Hgb 10.0 g/dL
- Ultrasound indicates signs of anemia in baby
- Plan is to deliver by C-section on Saturday
- Both units irradiated and sent to transfusion facility to have available for delivery



Blood Bank  
of Delmarva



Community  
Blood Center



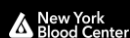
Connecticut  
Blood Center



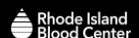
Memorial  
Blood Centers



Nebraska  
Community  
Blood Bank



New York  
Blood Center



Rhode Island  
Blood Center

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## Arrival of Baby Girl

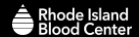
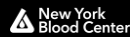
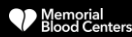
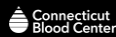


- Baby girl born 5/13/2023
- Group O, Rh Negative
- 12.0 g/dL Hgb
- DAT results unknown

### Approximately 1 month later...

- Antigen typing request on baby from Children's Hospital
- Hospital reports negative DAT & antibody screen
- No transfusions

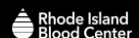
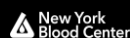
ABO/Rh	Group O, Rh Negative
DAT	Negative
Anti-Jra (2 unlicensed sources)	Jr(a+)
Sample submitted to Genomics Laboratory for HEA testing for full predicted phenotype	



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## References

AABB, American Red Cross, America's Blood Centers, Armed Services Blood Program. December 2021. Circular of Information for the Use of Human Blood and Blood Components. [https://www.aabb.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/resources/circular-of-information-watermark.pdf?sfvrsn=7f5d28ab\\_5](https://www.aabb.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/resources/circular-of-information-watermark.pdf?sfvrsn=7f5d28ab_5)

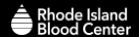
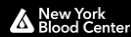
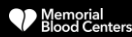
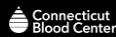
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Reid ME, Lomas-Francis C, Olsson, ML. (2012). *The Blood Group Antigen FactsBook*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Elsevier Ltd.

Tran A, Yan MTS, Branch DR, et al. Severe fetal anemia caused by anti-Jr<sup>a</sup>: Burst forming unit-erythroid colony formation inhibition assay suggesting possible erythroid suppression mechanism. *Transfusion*. 2023;63: 877-882.



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