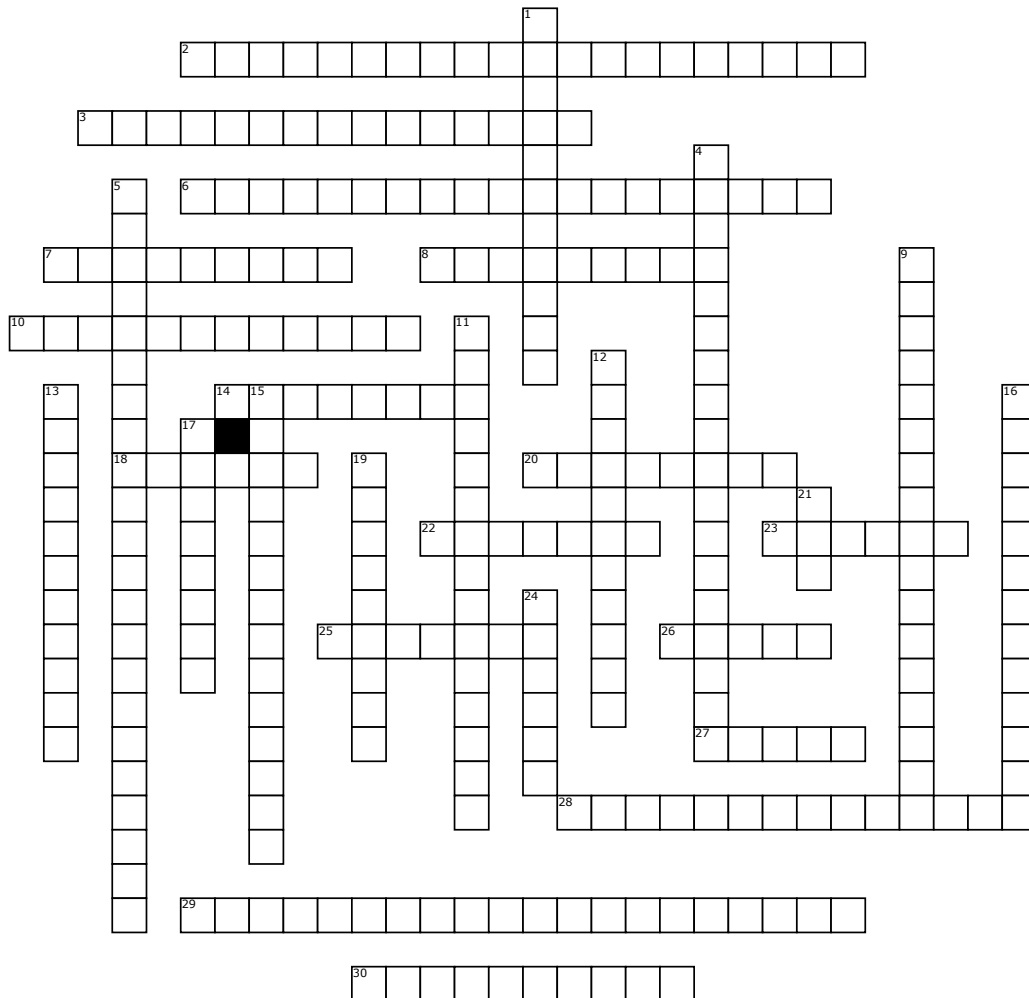


# Blood & DNA



**Across**

- 2. Large strains with downward flow on vertical surfaces.
- 3. A technique used to separate DNA fragments.
- 6. These patterns are created when a wet bloody objects come in contact with a target surface.
- 7. The genotype comparison that shows profile differences that can be explained by 2 samples originating from different sources.
- 8. Tiny, cellular fragments.
- 10. Responsible for blood clotting.
- 14. may be present on red blood cells.
- 18. What is the fluid portion of blood.
- 20. a substance that reacts with an antigen.
- 22. a substance that can stimulate the body to make antibodies.

- 23. the pointed edges of a stain that radiate out from the spatter.
- 25. Blood stains created from the application of force.
- 26. The DNA profile that appears the same.
- 27. Liquid that separates from the blood when a clot is formed.
- 28. Resistance to penetration & separation.
- 29. Patterns that occur when a force is applied to the source of blood.
- 30. The white blood cells. Are responsible for "cleaning" the system of foreign invaders.

**Down**

- 1. the test that is used to search for blood at crime scenes
- 4. Patterns created from the force of gravity.
- 5. what is it called when you observe characteristics under a microscope.

- 9. small drops of blood that break off from the parent spatter.
- 11. Discovered the different types of blood.
- 12. a mixture of phenolphthalein hydrogen peroxide; the hemoglobin will cause the formation of a deep pink color if blood is present.
- 13. Two collected DNA strands.
- 15. this reacts with the heme group in blood, causing a blue green color.
- 16. The clumping of blood is called
- 17. Blood release or thrown from a blood bearing object in motion.
- 19. a mentor in which DNA is converted into a series of bands that distinguish an individual.
- 21. Bloodstain Pattern analysis.
- 24. The original place where the blood spatter came from.

**Word Bank**

Antibody	Match	BPA	Platelets	Passive-bloodstains
Antigen	Agglutination	Transfer-bloodstains	Serum	Kastle-meyer
DNA-typing	Plasma	Karl-Landsteiner	Spines	Cast-offs
Thrombocytes	Double-helix	Hematest-tablet	Luminol-test	Microscopic-observation
Satellite-spatters	RH factor	Electrophoresis	Surface-tension	Spatter
projected-bloodstains	Leukocytes	Exclusion	Arterial-spurt-pattern	Origin