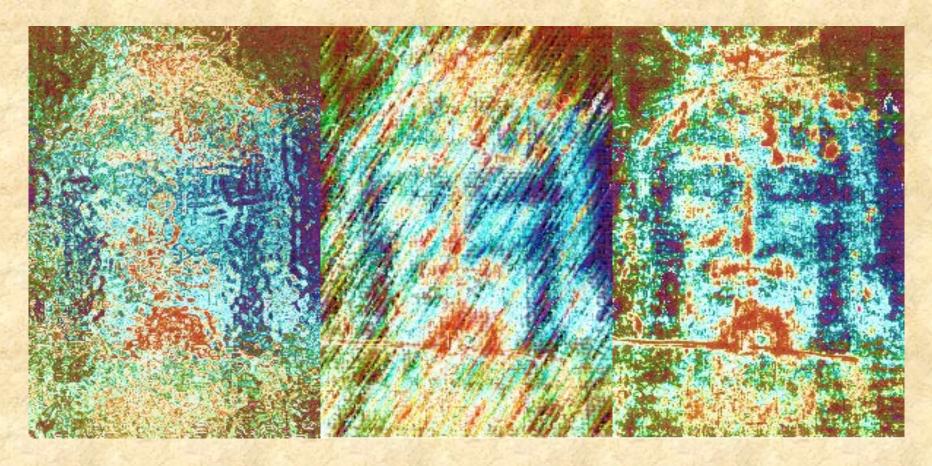
## A Critical (Re)evaluation of the Shroud of Turin Blood Data:

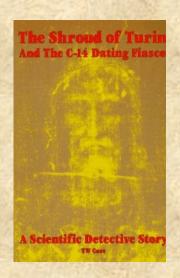


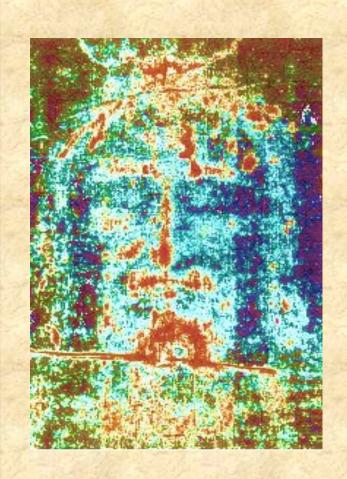
Strength of Evidence in the Characterization of the Bloodstains

"The fact is, it meets a lot of the test criteria; it meets the descriptions that were required by the medical people, as to what it should look like.

But the most interesting thing is now there is immunological evidence that it is primate blood."

-Heller & Adler interview 1995

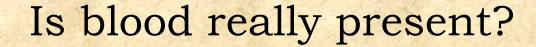


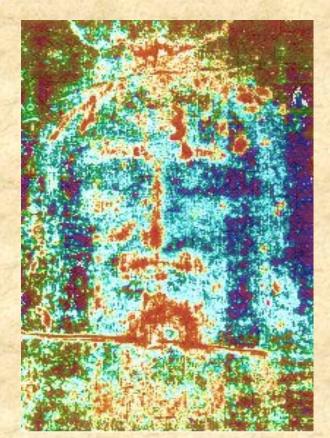


Is blood really present?

What type of blood is it?

Whose blood is it?

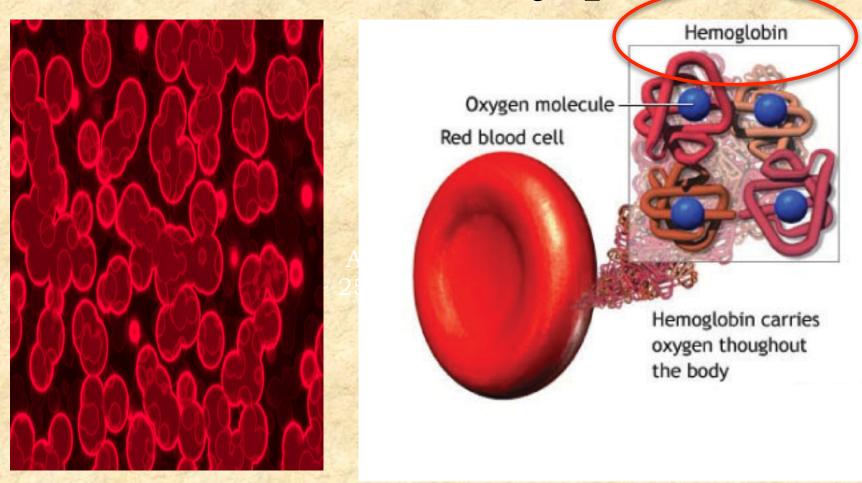




Chemical Methods Spectroscopy Methods

Immunological Methods Molecular Biology Methods (DNA Techniques)

### Is blood really present?



A single RBC contains ~ 250 million Hb molecules

#### Heme



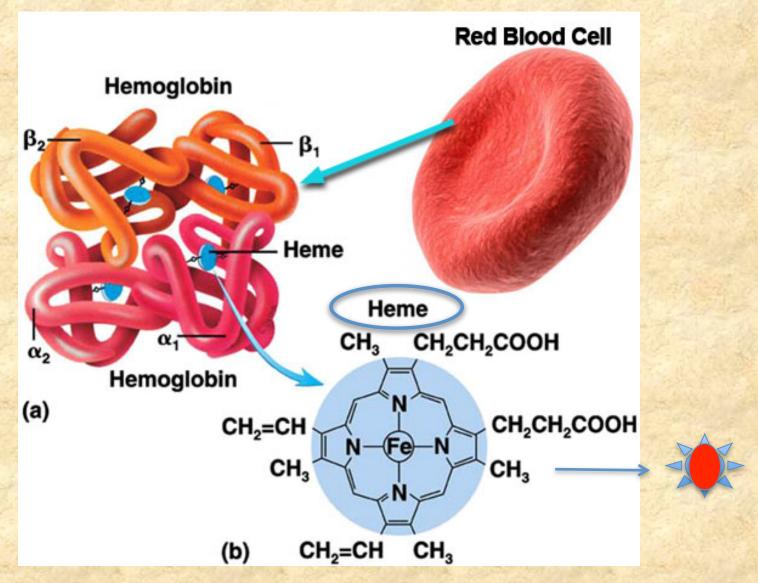
#### Substrate





#### Heme Substrate

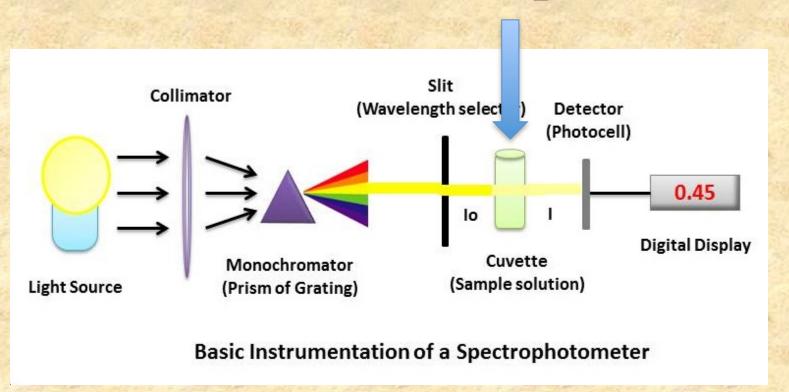




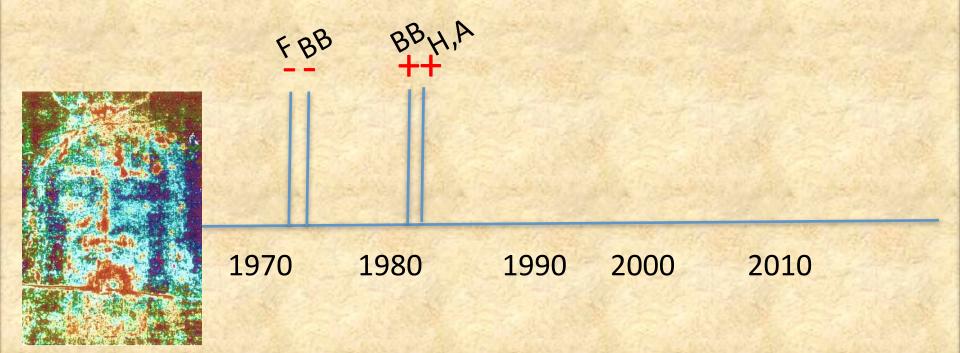
Heme AA + Salt Crystal Formation



# Spectroscopy Methods Sample

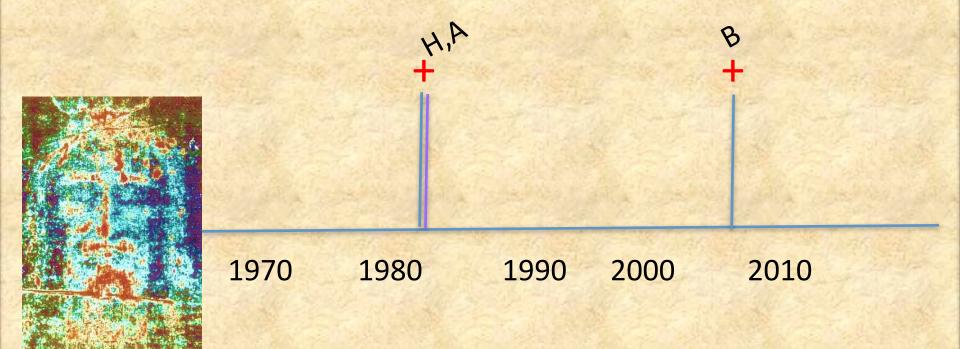


#### Detection of Hemoglobin (Heme)



Chemical Methods

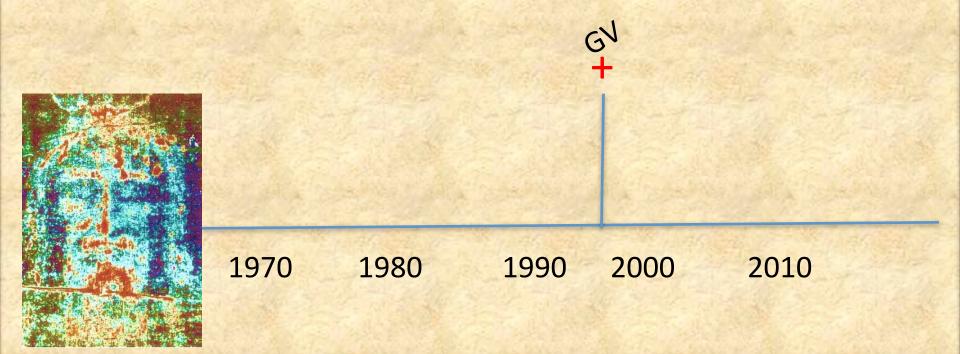
#### Detection of Hemoglobin (Heme)



Spectroscopy Methods

Breakdown products: biverdin, bilirubin (Chemical methods)

#### Detection of Hemoglobin (Heme)



Immunochemical Methods

#### Is blood really present?

Hemoglobin (Heme)



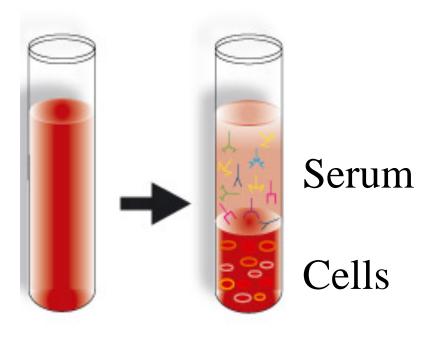
Non-heme constituents

What type of blood is it?

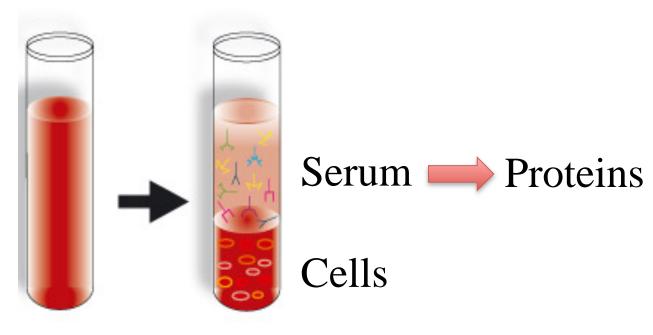
Immunological Methods Species: Animal, Human Blood type: A, B, AB, O What type of blood is it?

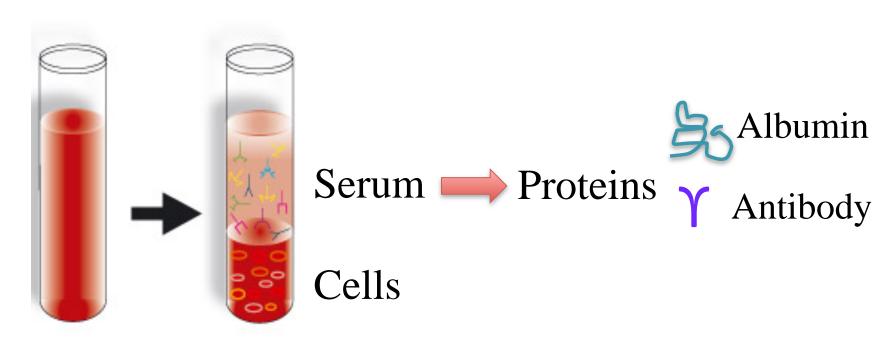
Immunological Methods Species: Animal, Human Blood type: A, B, AB, O

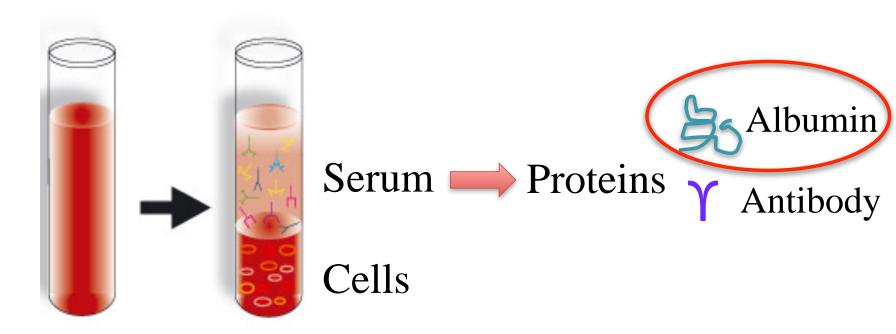
DNA Methods
Above plus if Male or Female

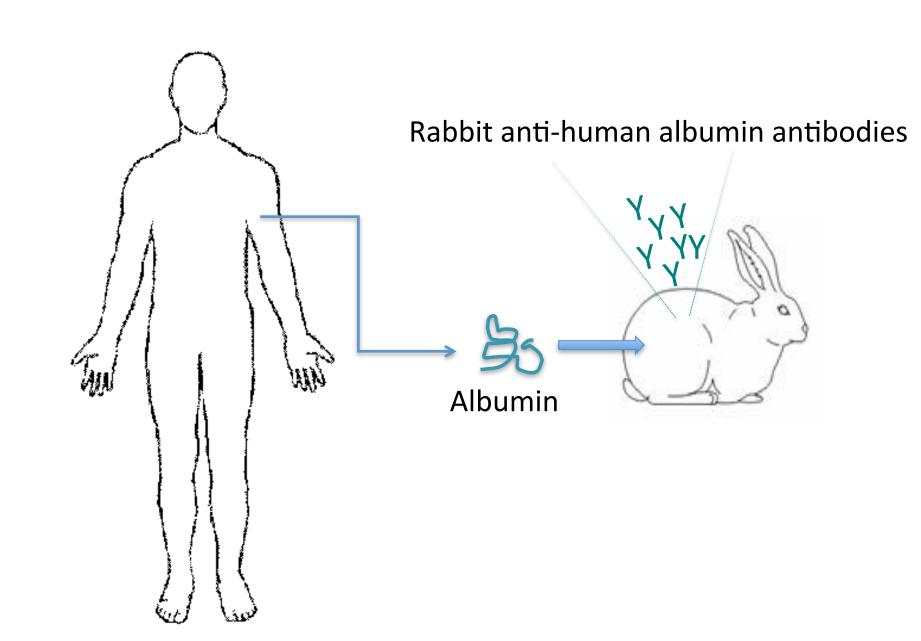


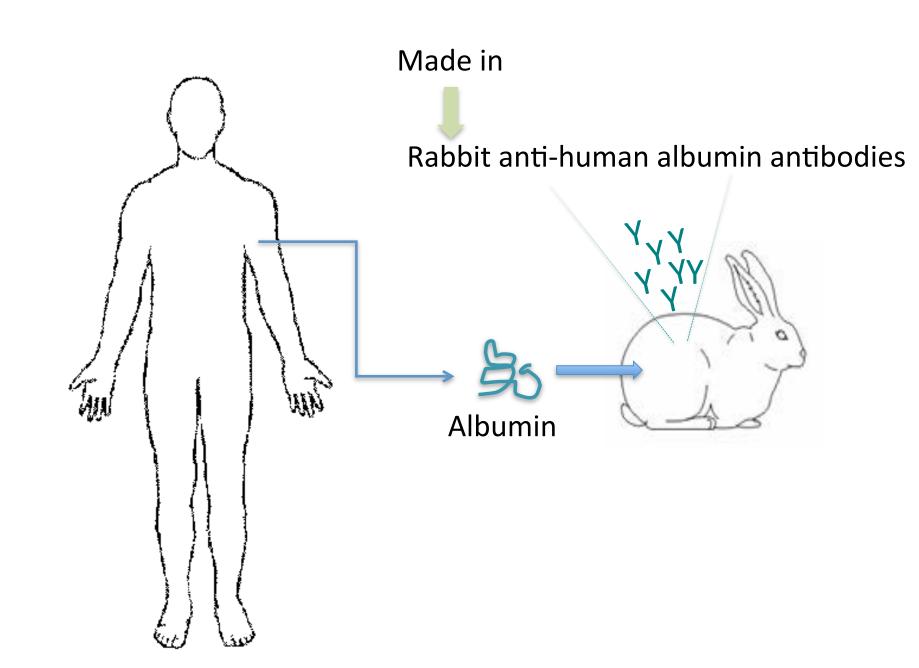
Whole Blood

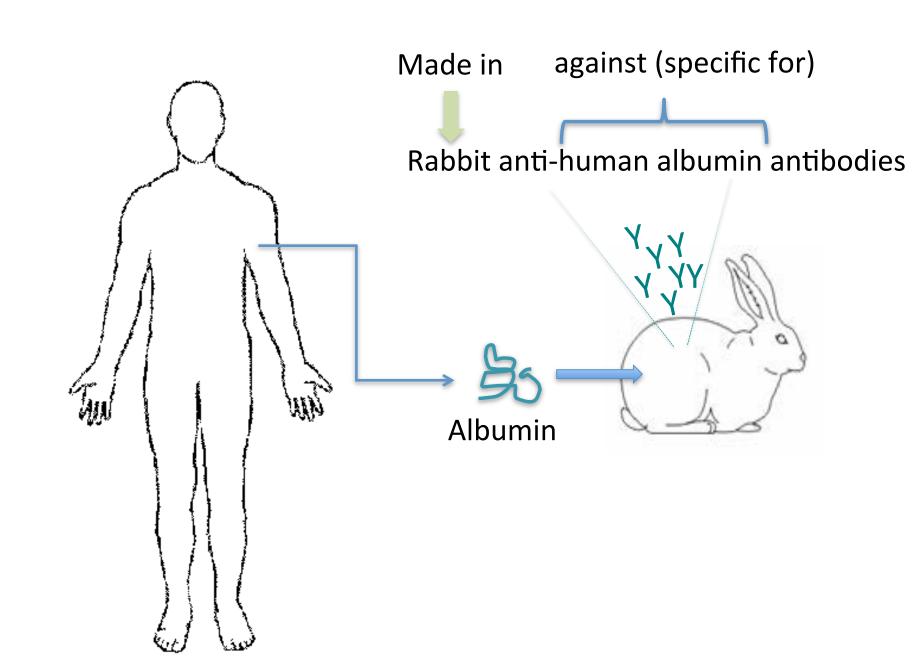












#### Immunohistochemistry

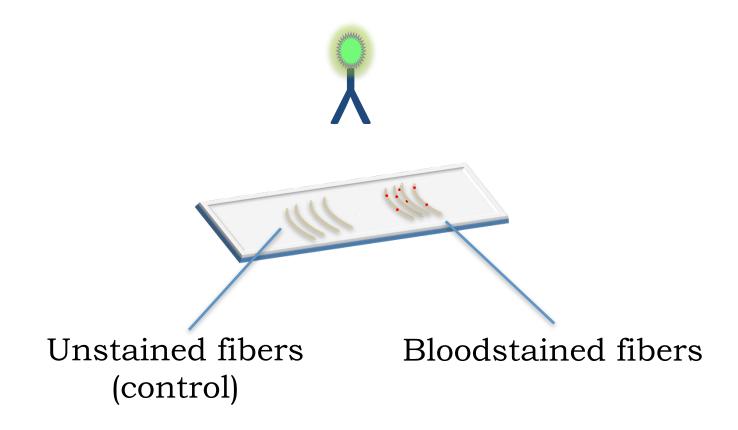


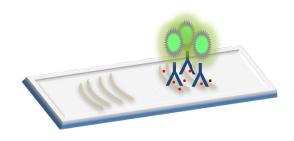
#### Immunohistochemistry



#### Antibody Labeled with Fluorescent Tag or Chemical Tag

#### Immunohistochemistry



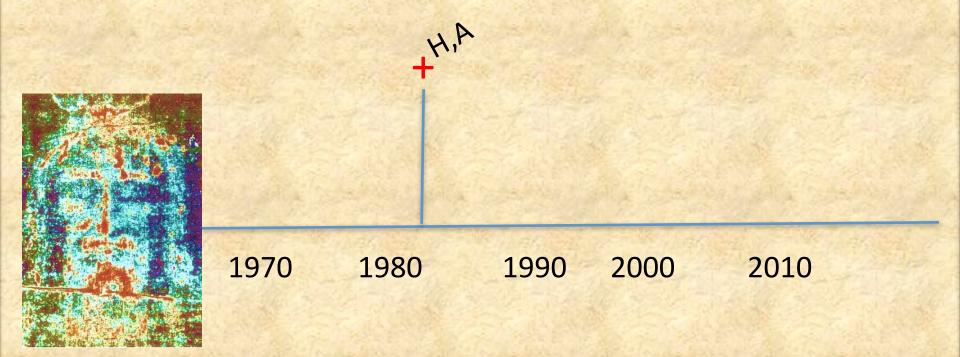


Control fibers: Negative

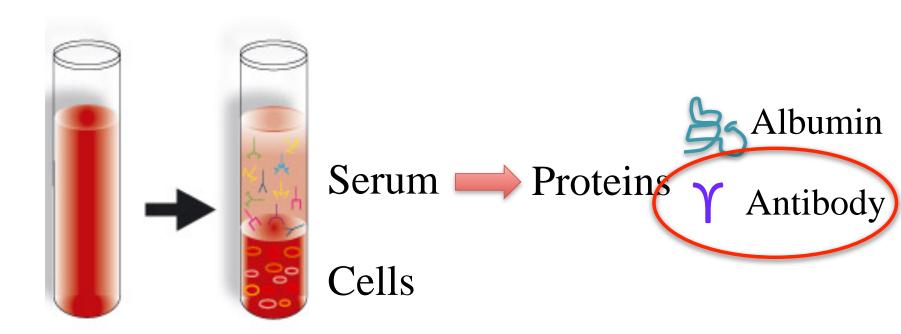
Bloodstained fibers: Positive

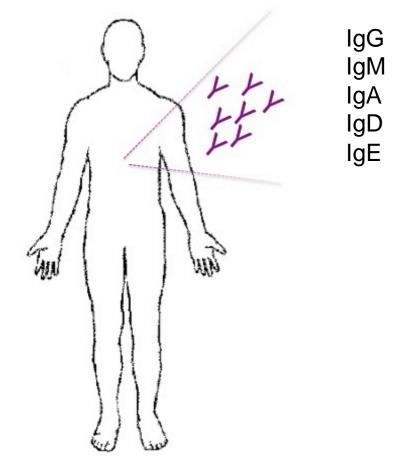
Results suggest albumin is present in bloodstained fibers

#### Detection of Serum Albumin



Immunological Methods (Chemical Methods)

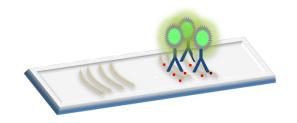




Antibody = Immunoglobulin (Ig)



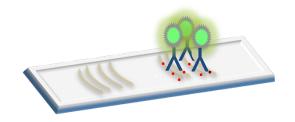
Labeled Specific Antibody Specific for Human Ig



Immunofluorescence observed (Only on bloodstained fibers)



Labeled Specific Antibody



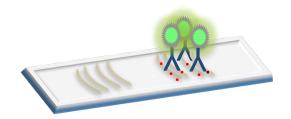
Immunofluorescence observed



Labeled Nonspecific Antibody



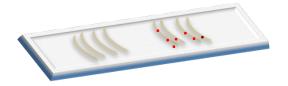
Labeled Specific Antibody



Immunofluorescence observed



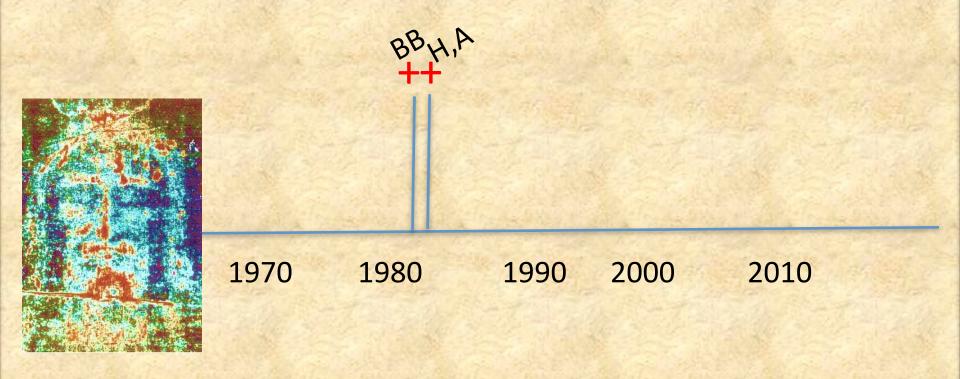
Labeled Nonspecific Antibody



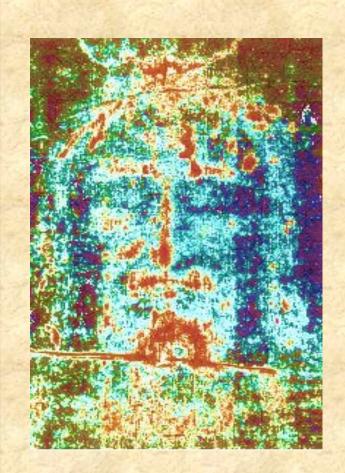
No Immunofluorescence observed

Controls demonstrate that antibody binding was specific

#### Detection of Serum Immunoglobulin

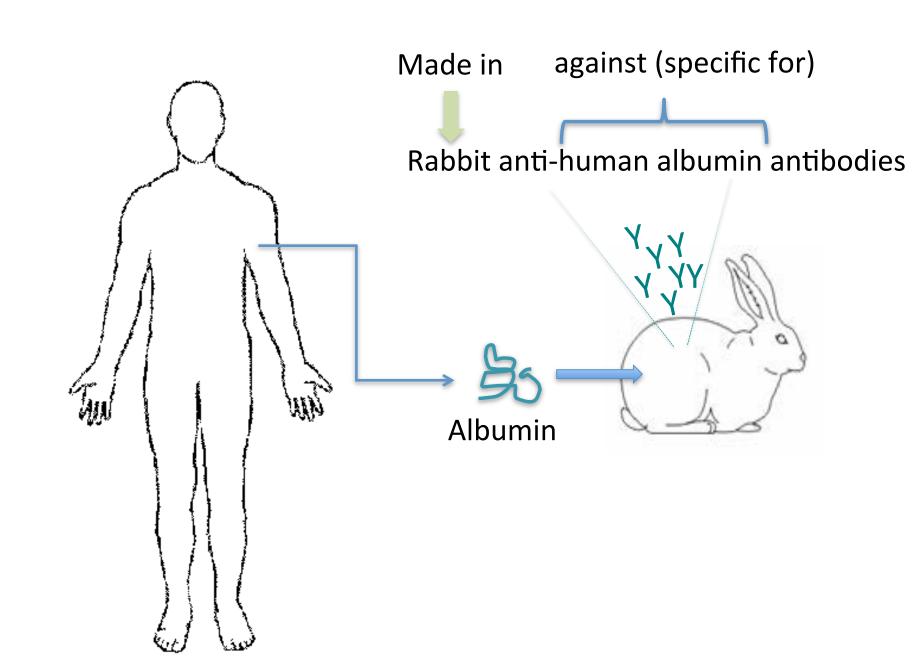


Immunochemical Methods



What type of blood is it?

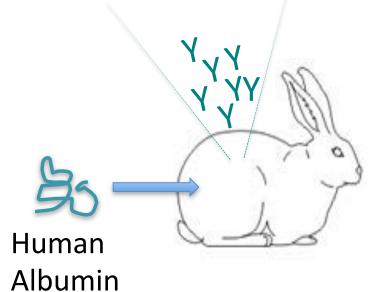
Anti-human albumin Anti-human immunoglobulin





Human Albumin







Chimp Albumin



Baboon Albumin

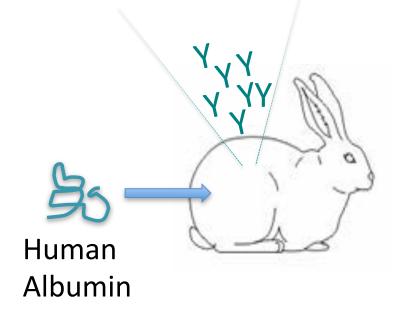


Cow Albumin



Horse Albumin

#### Rabbit anti-human albumin











Chimp Albumin



Baboon Albumin

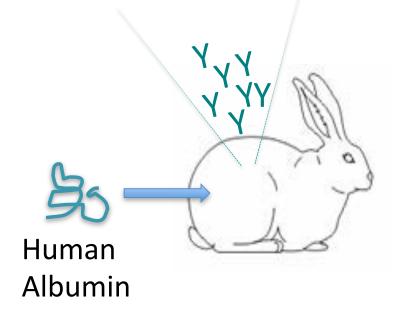


Cow Albumin



Horse Albumin

#### Rabbit anti-human albumin











Chimp Albumin





Baboon Albumin

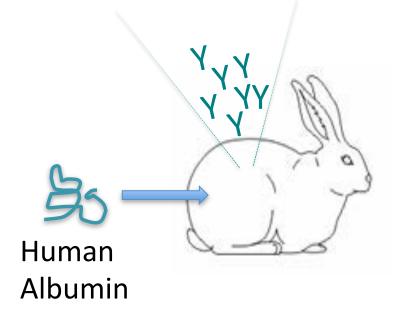


Cow Albumin



Horse Albumin

#### Rabbit anti-human albumin









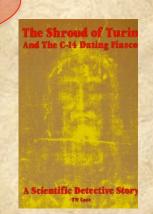


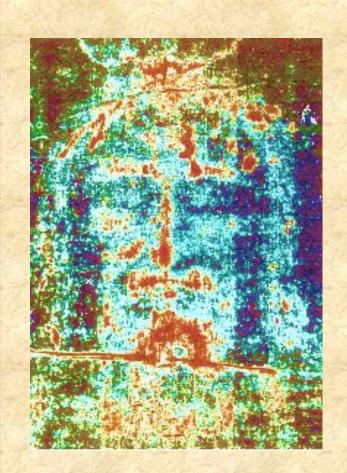
HorseAlbumir

"The fact is, it meets a lot of the test criteria; it meets the descriptions that were required by the medical people, as to what it should look like.

But the most interesting thing is now there is immunological evidence that it is primate blood.

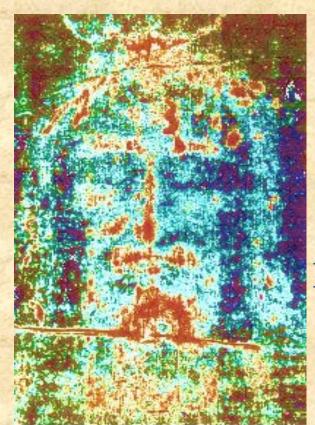
-Heller & Adler interview 1995





What type of blood is it?

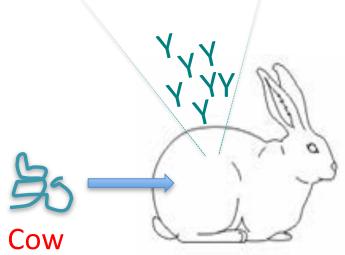
Cross-reactivity
precludes a definitive
answer (human blood)
from these results



### What type of blood is it?

Important to note that while studies have examined the possibility that human (primate) blood may be present, technically it is unknown if blood from other animal types may also exist

Rabbit antialbumin



Chicken

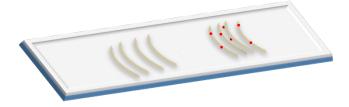
Goat

Dog

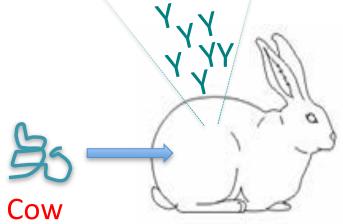
Other

albumin Rabbit anti-





Shroud fibers

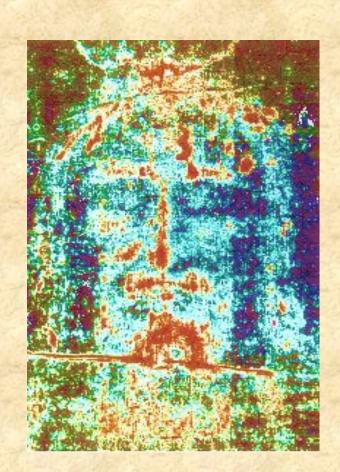


Chicken

Goat

Dog

Other



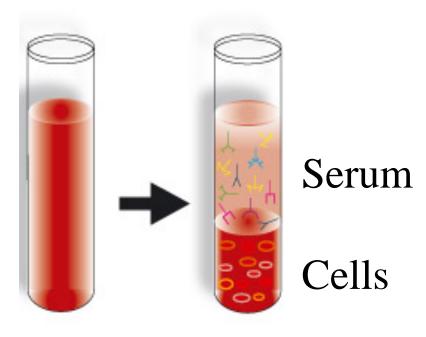
# What type of blood is it?

Primate blood has been detected

Primate blood components are present



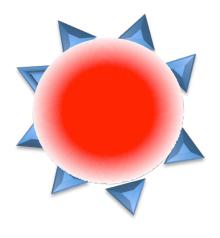
# ABO Blood Typing



Whole Blood

RBC

Serum

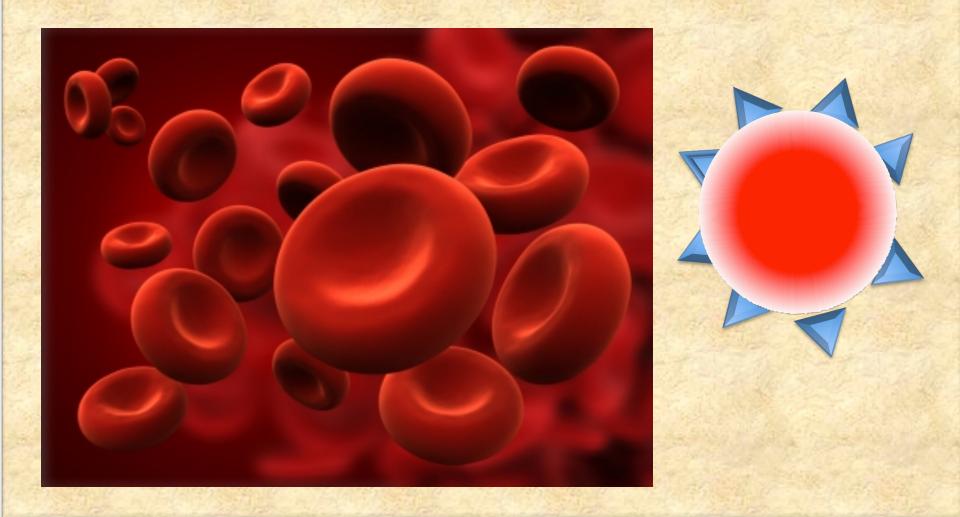


ナナ

Forward Typing

Reverse Typing

# A single red blood cell expresses ~ 2 million ABO molecules on its surface







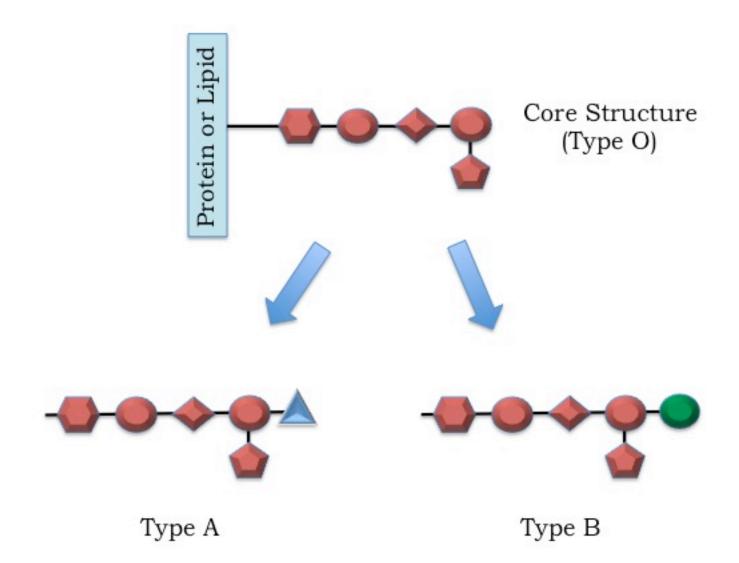




Antigens Present: A

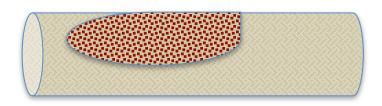
В

A & B

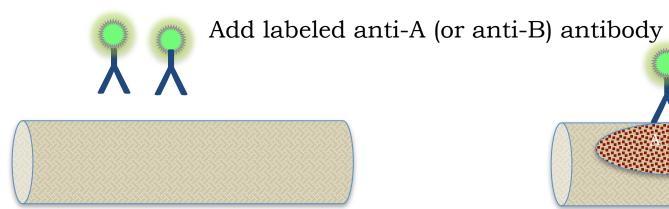


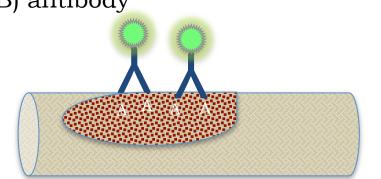


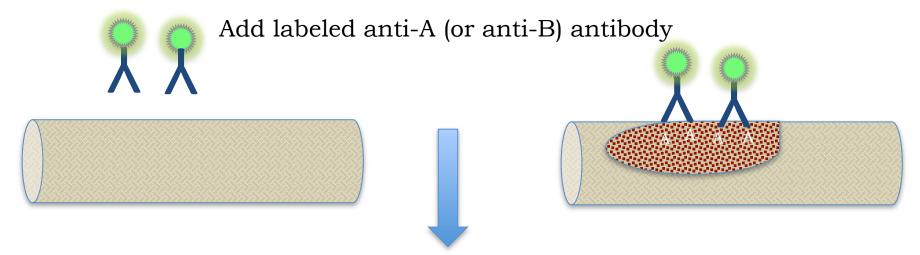
White (control) fiber



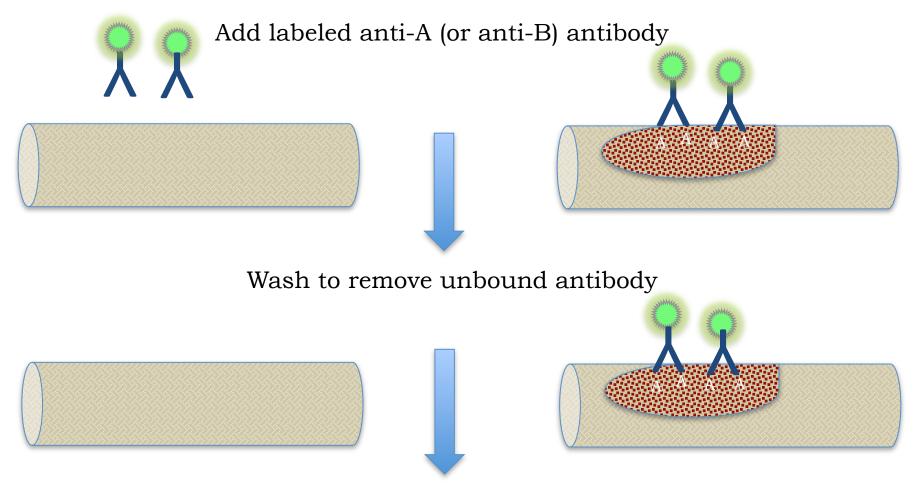
Bloodstained fiber







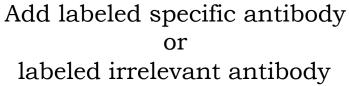
Wash to remove unbound antibody



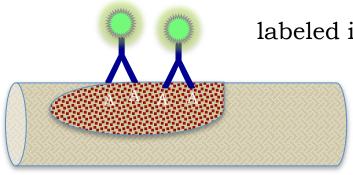
**Evaluate Microscopically** 

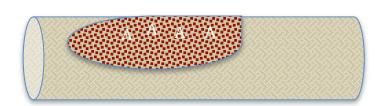


#### Immunohistochemistry: Specificity Controls

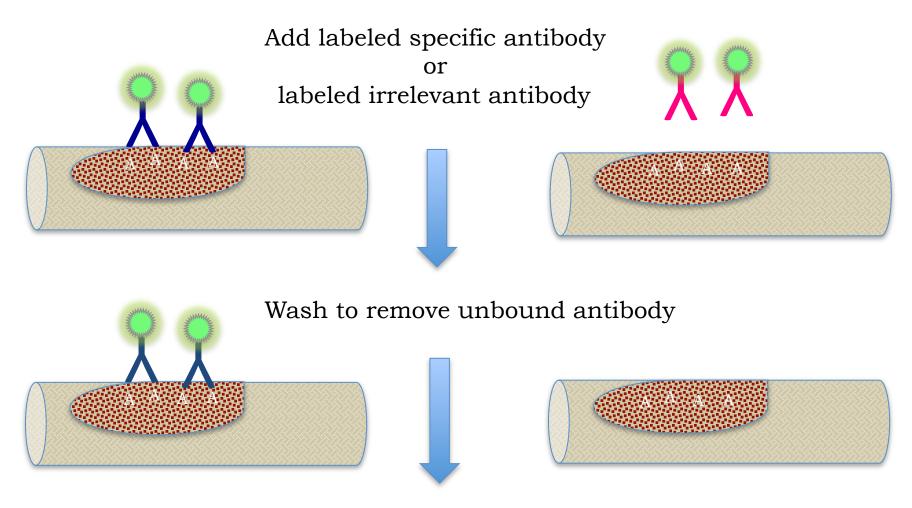




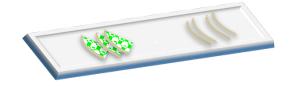




#### Immunohistochemistry: Specificity Controls



**Evaluate Microscopically** 

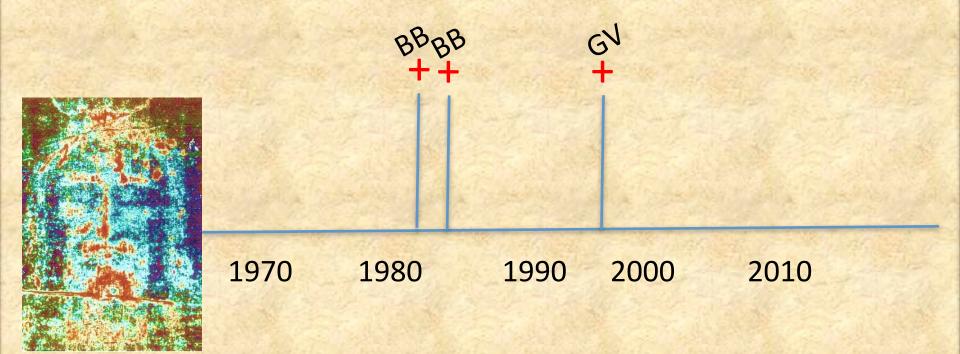


# Bloodstained fibers: Positive for both A and B (equal intensities) Negative reactivity with anti-O antibody

Control fibers: Negative for all



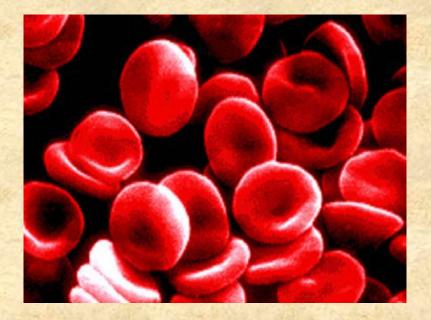
# Assignment of AB blood type

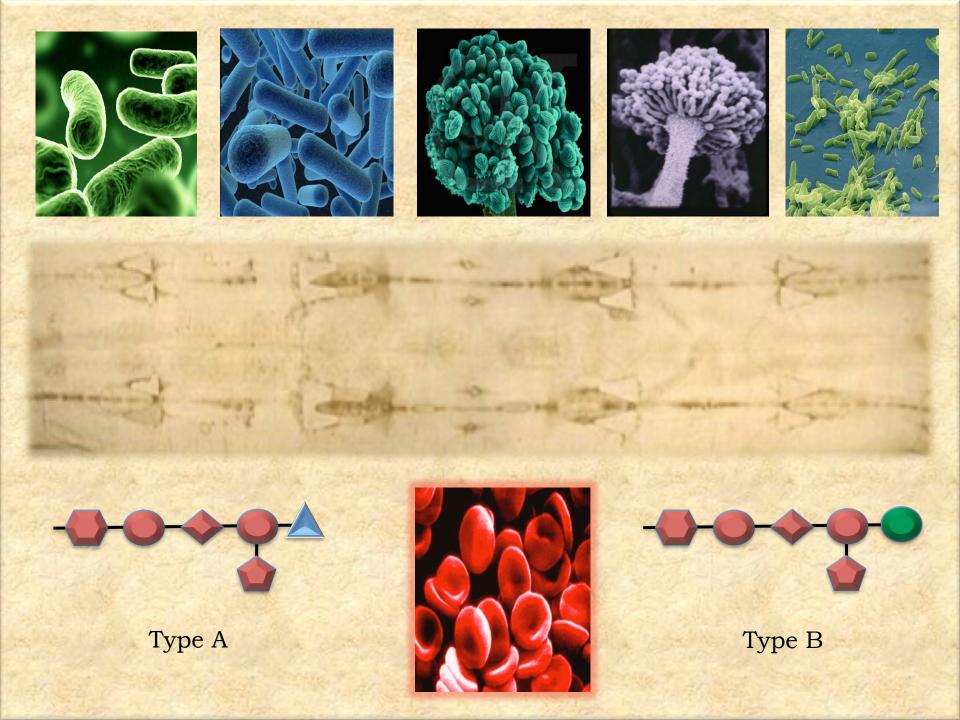


Forward Typing Methods



"A lot of old material types as AB"





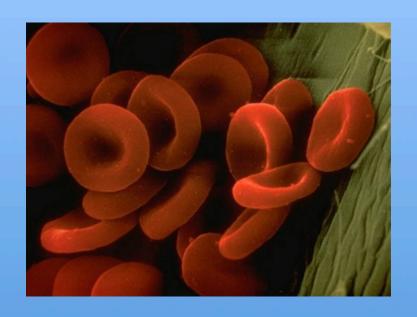




R. K. Connolly *Nature* 224: 325 (1969) Hawass, et al. *JAMA* 303:638 (2010)

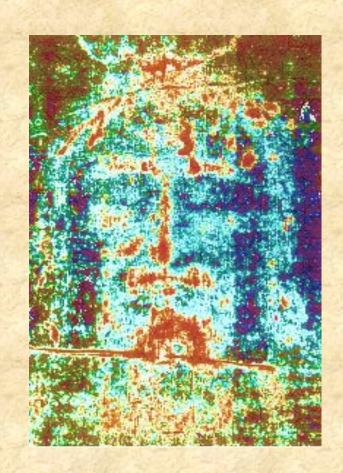
# King Tutankhamen

Blood type: A



Fibers at the bed of the bloodstain were negative for reactivity with anti-A or anti-B antibodies

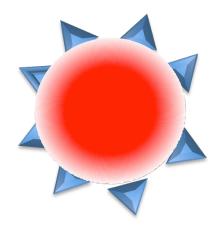




Do we really know that the blood is AB?

RBC

Serum



ナナ

Forward Typing

Reverse Typing

## Gideon: Fleece Experiment



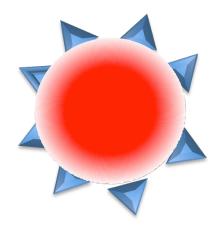
1162 BC

Fleece: Wet Ground: Dry

Fleece: Dry Ground: Wet

RBC

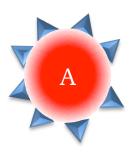
Serum

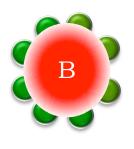


ナナ

Forward Typing

Reverse Typing









**RBC Surface:** 

Α

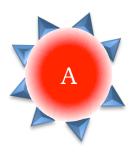
 $\mathbf{B}$ 

A & B

Serum:

anti-B

**Antibodies** 









**RBC Surface:** 

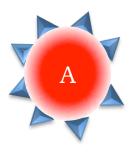
Α

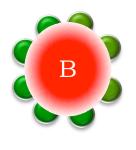
B

A & B

Serum:

anti-B Antibodies anti-A Antibodies









**RBC Surface:** 

Α

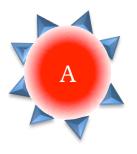
B

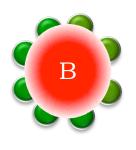
A & B

Serum:

anti-B Antibodies anti-A Antibodies

anti-A & B
Antibodies









**RBC Surface:** 

Α

B

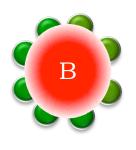
A & B

Serum:

anti-B Antibodies anti-A Antibodies anti-A & B
Antibodies

### ABO Blood Groups









**RBC Surface:** 

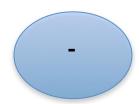
Α

 $\mathbf{B}$ 

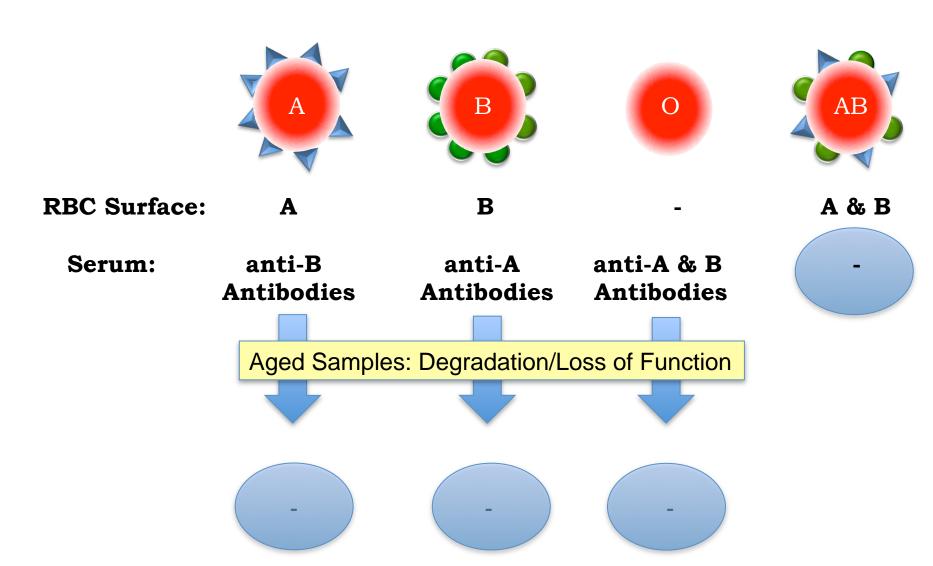
A & B

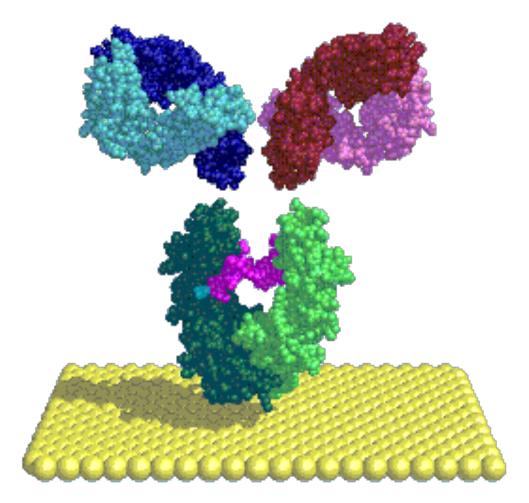
Serum:

anti-B Antibodies anti-A Antibodies anti-A & B
Antibodies



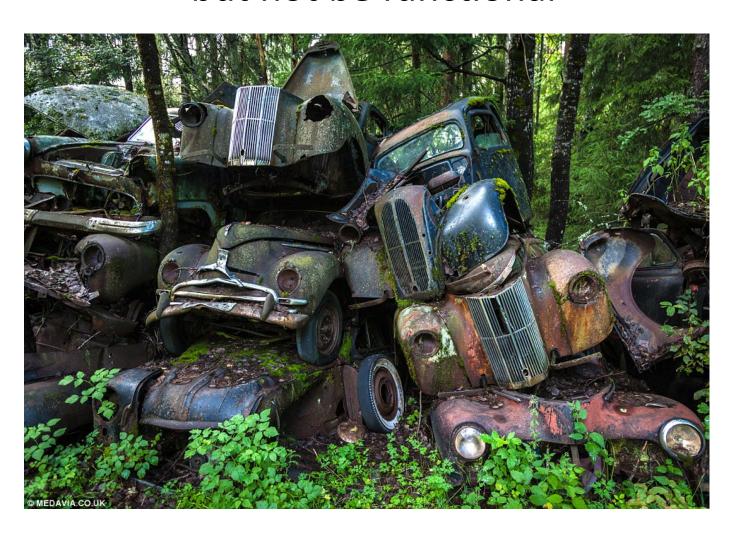
### ABO Blood Groups





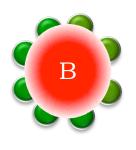
Reverse typing: Serum Antibodies must be functional Maintain proper 3-D conformation

### Over time, such antibodies might still exist but not be functional



### ABO Blood Groups









**RBC Surface:** 

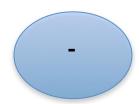
Α

 $\mathbf{B}$ 

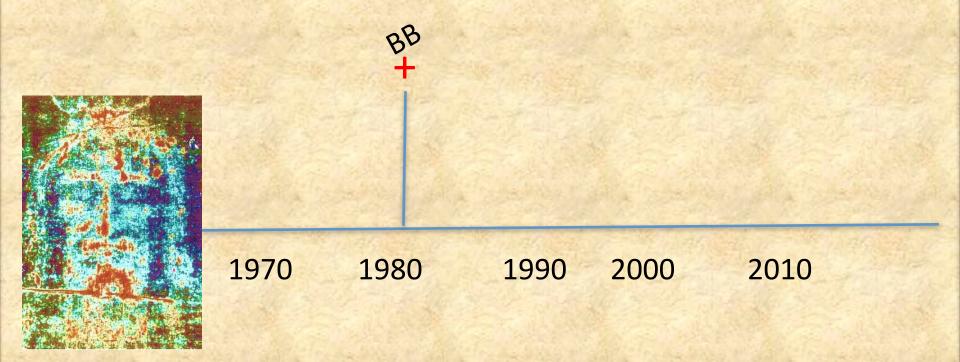
A & B

Serum:

anti-B Antibodies anti-A Antibodies anti-A & B
Antibodies

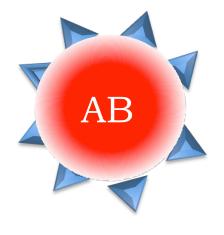


### Assignment of AB blood type



Reverse Typing Methods
Results Inconclusive at Best

### RBC Serum

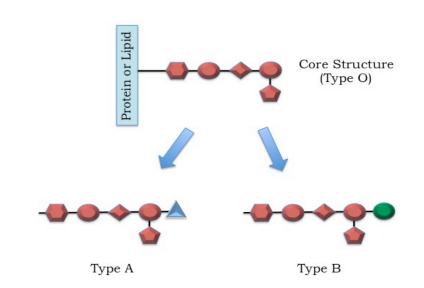


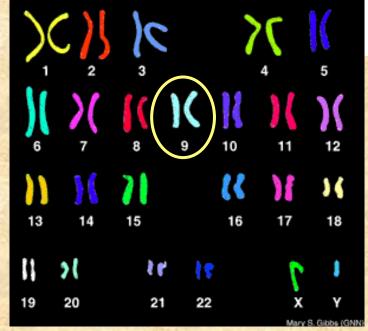
?

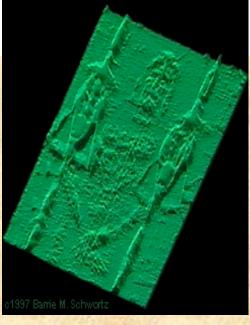
Forward Typing

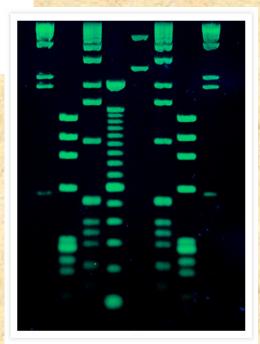
Reverse Typing

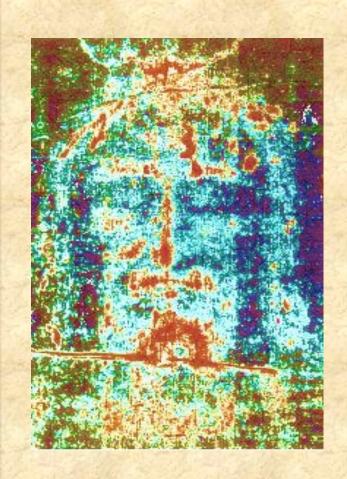
### Molecular (DNA) Analysis









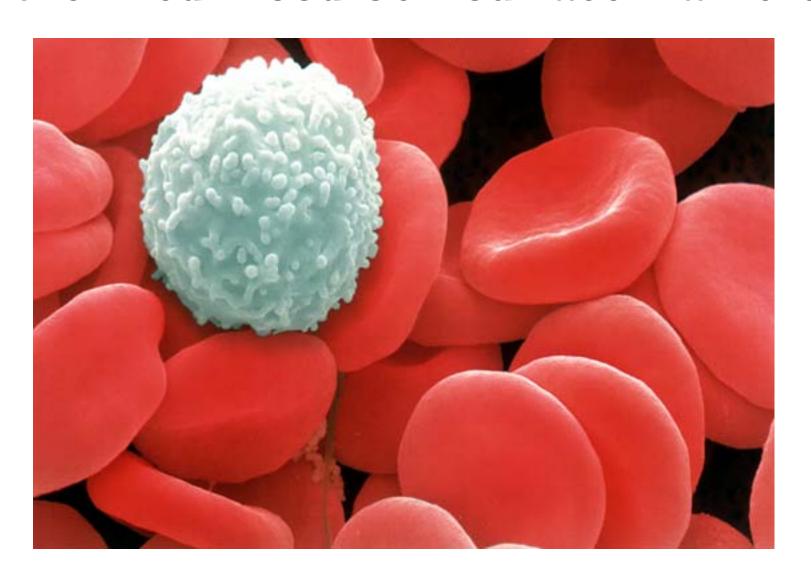


#### Is the blood really AB?

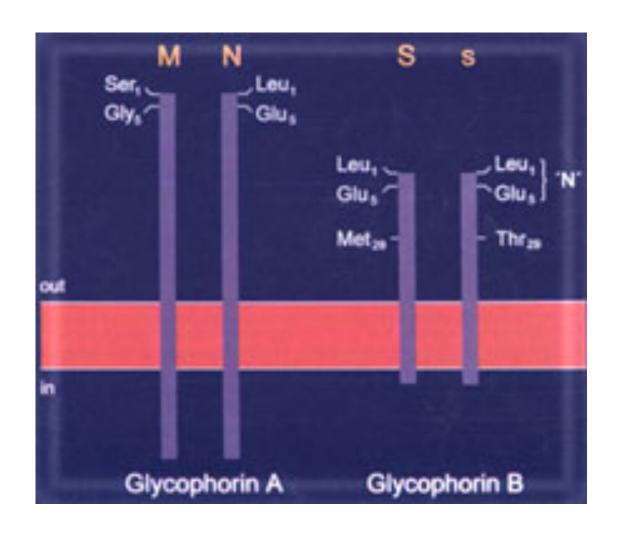
Forward typing results suggest yes

A 2<sup>nd</sup> confirmatory test is important (essential)

#### Other Red Blood Cell Surface Markers



### MNS System



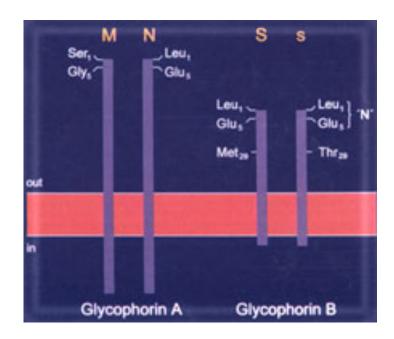








### MNS System



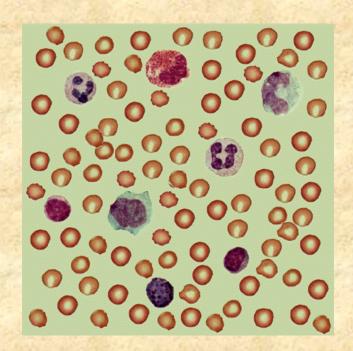
MN antigens RBCs of anthropoid apes, humans

S antigens Human RBCs only

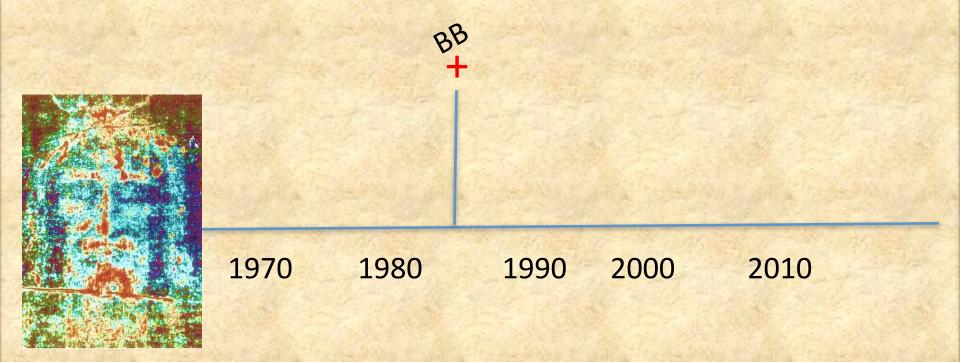


### Unstained fibers MNS negative

### Bloodstained fibers MNS positive

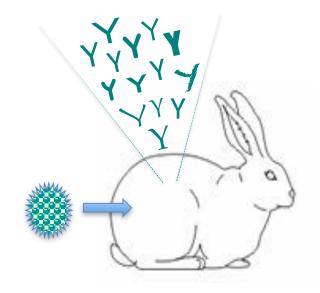


#### Shroud fibers are MNS positive



Immunochemical Methods (Brief report: "fairly good binding")

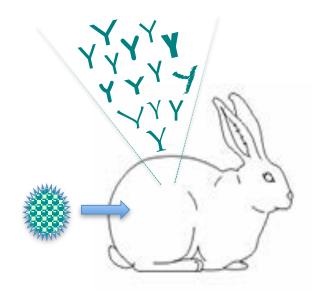
#### Blood serum harvested



Polyclonal Antibodies (Mixed type)

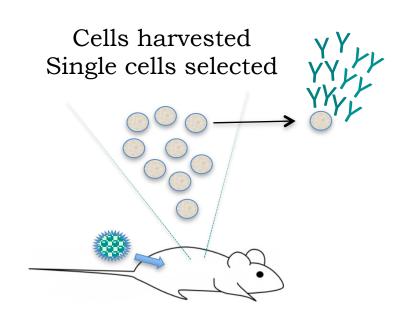
Before the '80s

Blood serum harvested



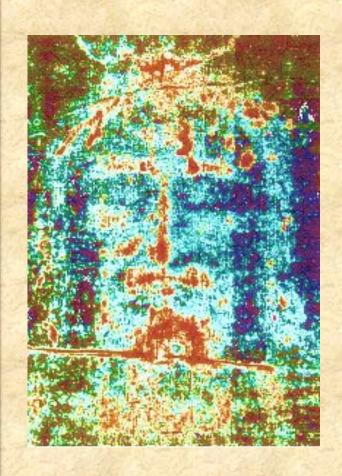
Polyclonal Antibodies (Mixed type)

Before the '80s

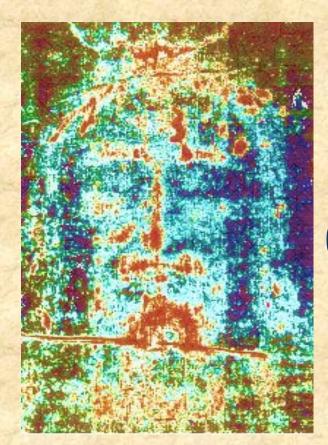


Monoclonal Antibodies (Identical)

Mid-Post '80s



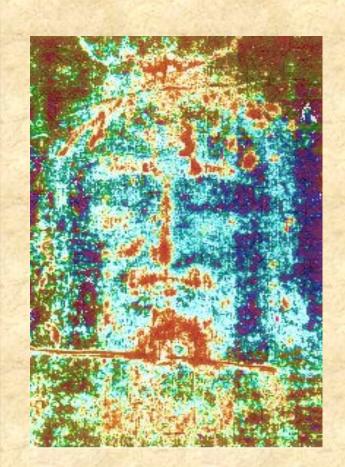
In 2010, highly specific monoclonal antibodies that effectively distinguish human blood were developed



### What type of blood is it? Summary

At least Primate
(MNS suggests possibly human)
Other types?

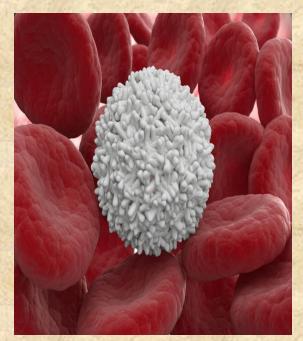
AB by forward typing (confirmatory test important)

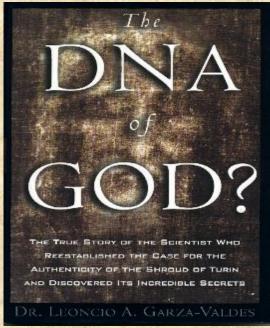


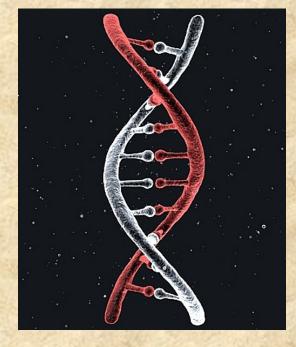
Is the blood from a male?

Is the blood from a single individual?

### Human DNA has been isolated from bloodstained fibers of the Shroud





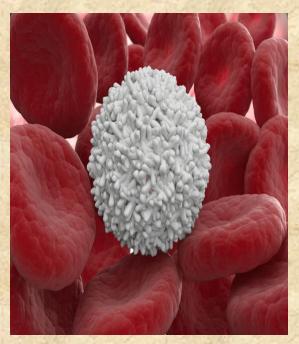






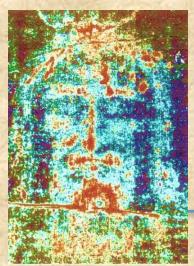
1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

### Plant, human DNA has been isolated from dust particles on the Shroud









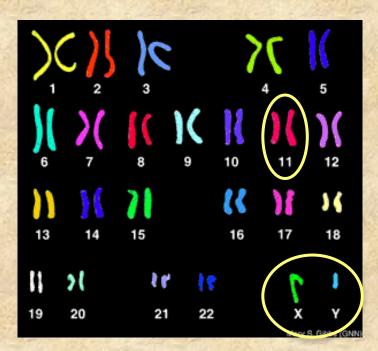
1980

1970

1990 2000

2010 2014

#### Human DNA and the Shroud

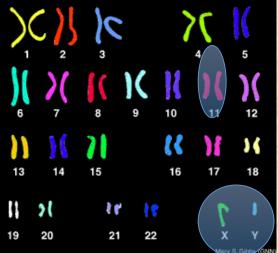


Betaglobin gene Amelogenin X gene Amelogenin Y gene



Endogenous vs. Exogenous DNA?



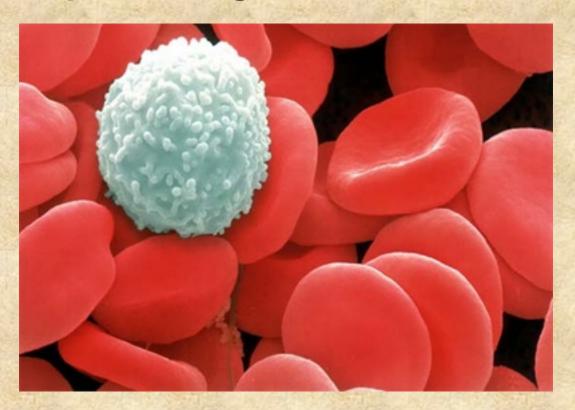


It is unknown if the DNA truly originates from blood cells

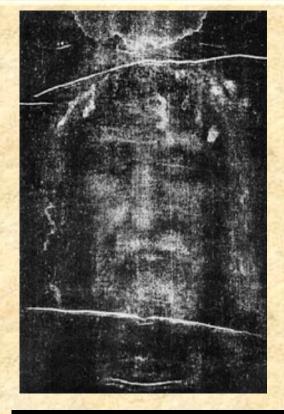
### **Human Blood Cells**



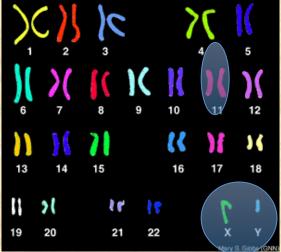
### White blood cells of the immune system are unique among all cells of the body



They exhibit DNA rearrangement of specific receptor genes



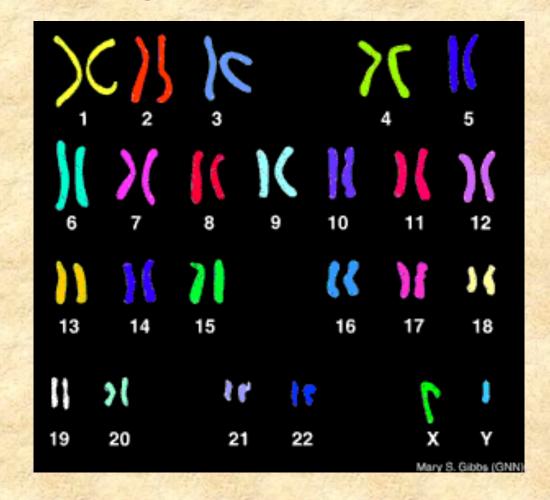
Is it possible to analyze additional DNA segments?



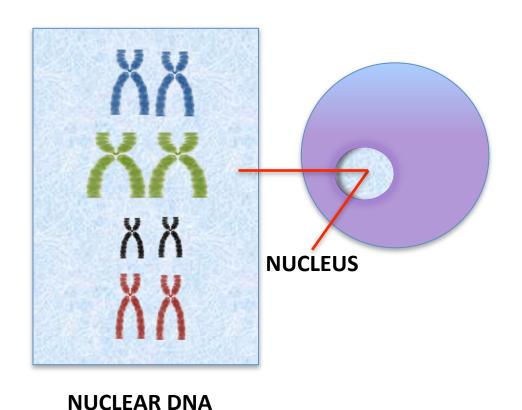




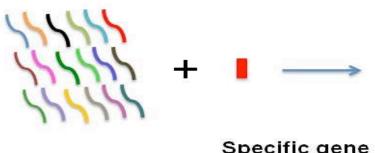
"Portions of the X & Y chromosomes have been found, but the rest of the DNA is really too degraded to be useful..."



### The human genome consists of 20,000-30,000 genes



# The Polymerase Chain Reaction Targeting & Amplification of Specific Genes



Sample (DNA)

Specific gene probe is added that binds to target gene of interest

### The Polymerase Chain Reaction

## Targeting & Amplification of Specific Genes



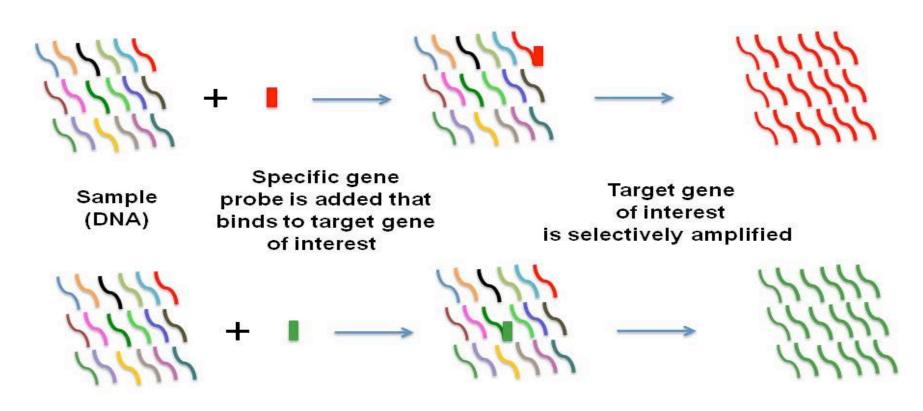
Sample (DNA)

Specific gene probe is added that binds to target gene of interest

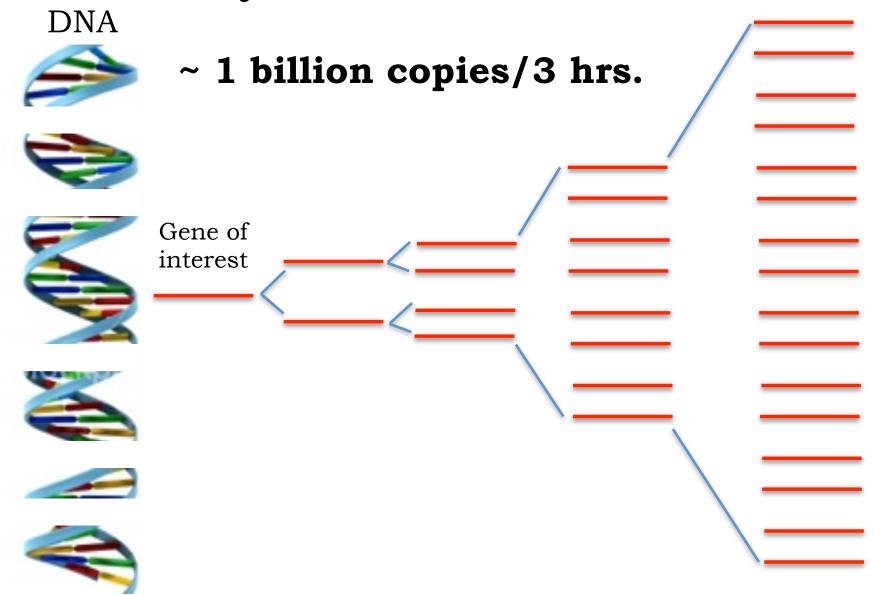
Target gene of interest is selectively amplified

### The Polymerase Chain Reaction

### Targeting & Amplification of Specific Genes



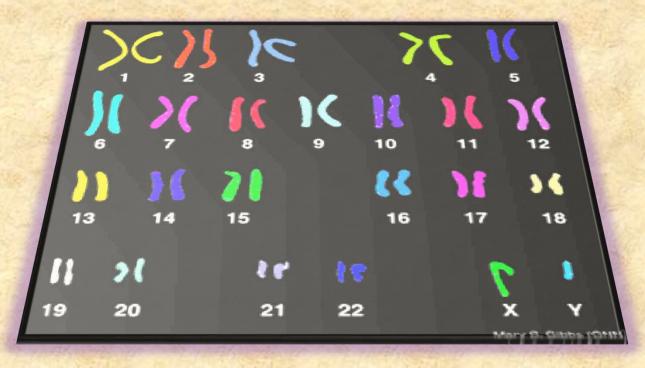
#### **Polymerase Chain Reaction**



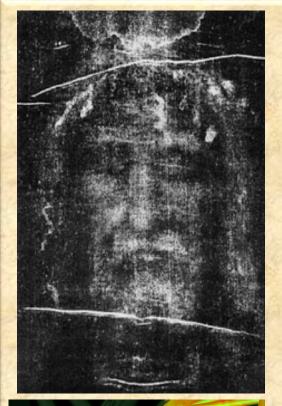




### Is the DNA too degraded for analysis?







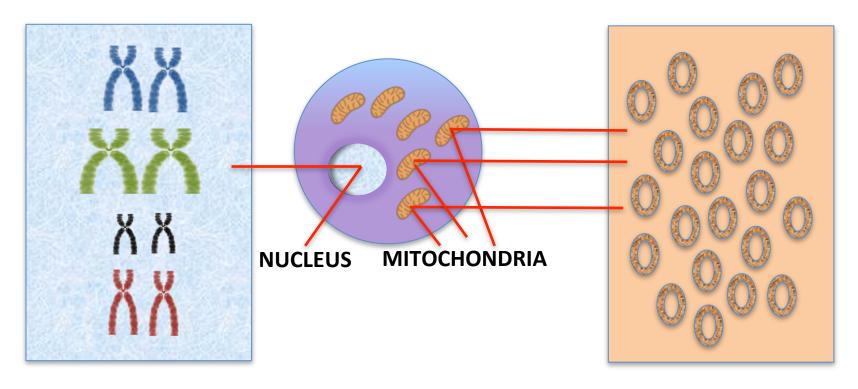


#### Modern DNA analysis

What type of heterogeneity is present?

Is the DNA pattern consistent with blood from a single individual?



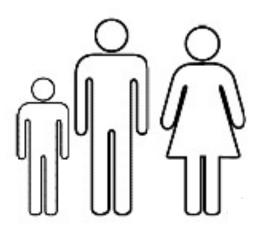


**NUCLEAR DNA** 

2 COPIES PER CELL 20,000-30,000 TOTAL GENES **MITOCHONDRIAL DNA** 

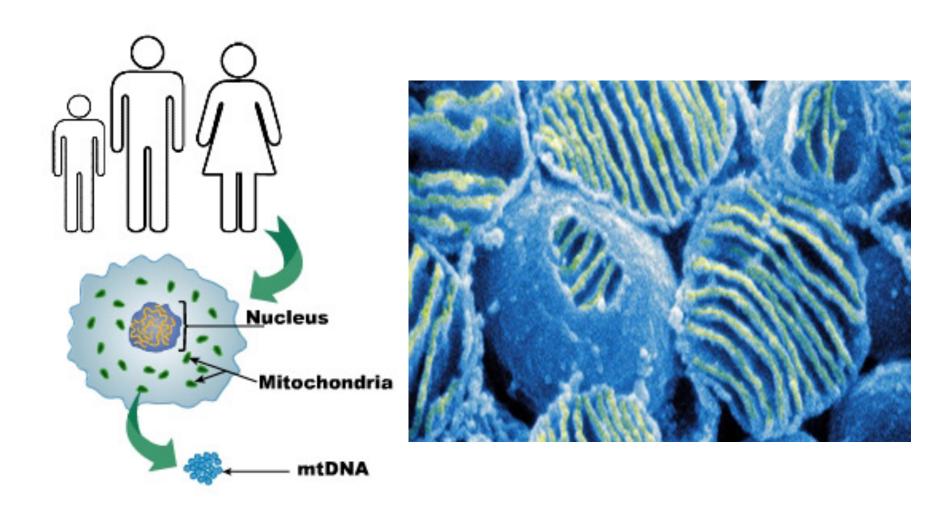
100-10,000 COPIES PER CELL 37 TOTAL GENES

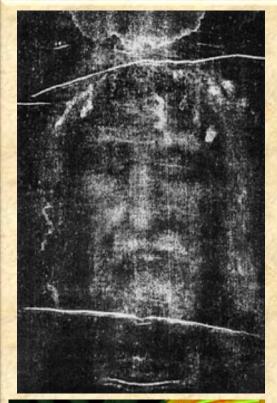
### Nuclear DNA is inherited from both parents





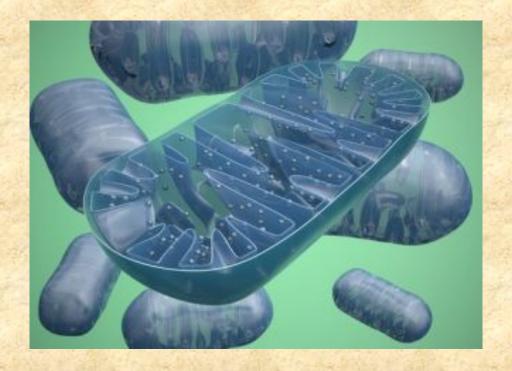
### Mitochondrial DNA is maternal in origin





#### Modern DNA analysis

The chances of two unrelated individuals sharing the same mtDNA profile is extremely remote

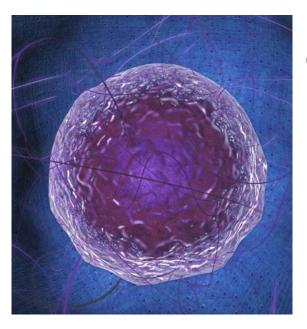


Mitochondrial DNA



#### DNA Heterogeneity

Certain DNA segments (genes, non-coding sequences) are identical among all individuals



Certain DNA segments are not identical

Nuclear DNA: 2 forms (max)

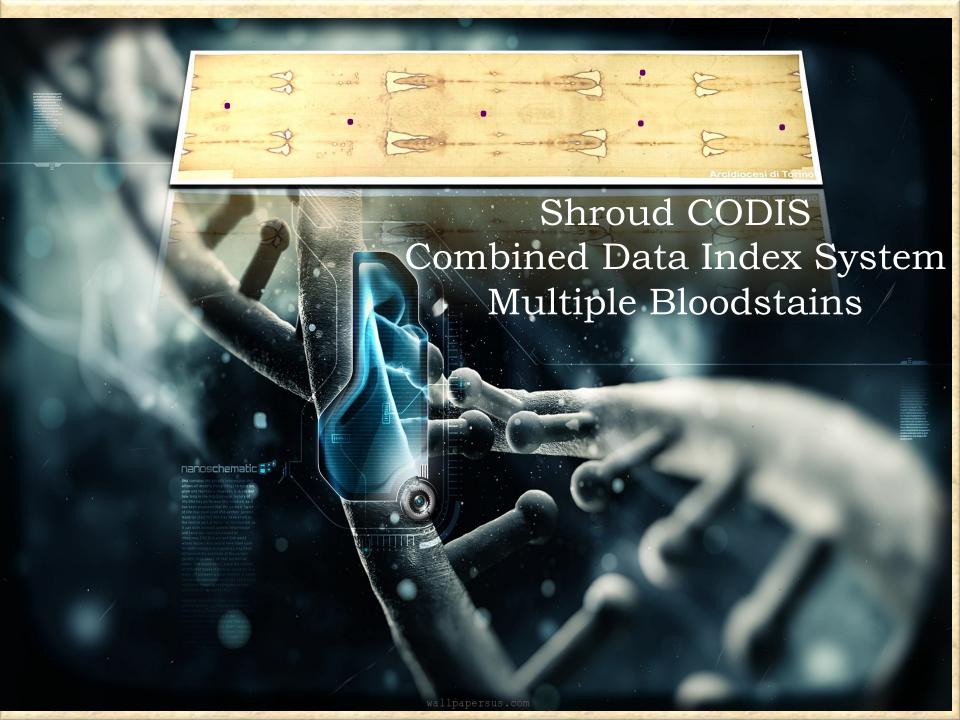
Mitochondrial DNA: 1 form

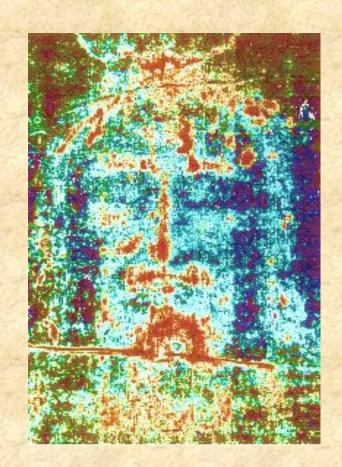
1: AATTCCGCCG

2: AATTCCGCTG

3: AATCCCGCCG

4: AATTCCACCG



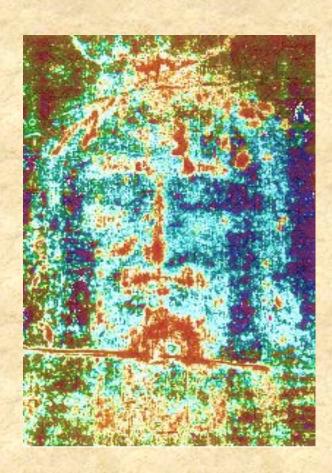


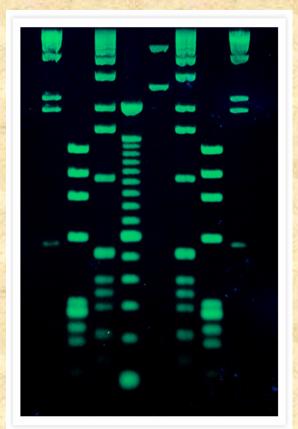
Whose blood is it?

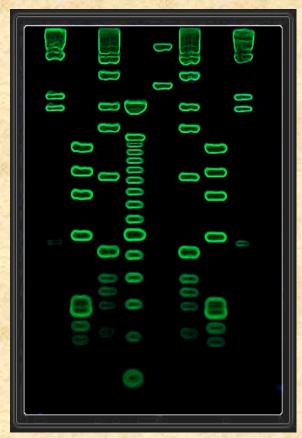
#### DNA tests are by nature, comparative

Name: Jesus Insurance Group ID #: N/A

Sample







### Cloning the Man on the Shroud

