CLAIMS

1. A method for ~~identifying~~ interdicting a blood or plasma unit~~atypical reactive antibodies~~ in a blood products manufacturing process, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample of blood or plasma from a blood or plasma unit;

(b) testing the sample and a control using any one or more of cellular agglutination, fluorescence microscopy, immunoprecipitation, immunodiffusion, immunofluorescence, ELISA, flow cytometry, FACS, or Western blotting;

(c) comparing the sample and control testing results;

(d) determining whether the sample contains ~~reactive~~ atypical reactive antibodies that cross react with rabbit white blood cell antigens; and~~,~~

(e) interdicting ~~a~~ the blood or plasma unit that was the source of the sample if the sample contains said ~~reactive~~ atypical reactive antibodies.

2. ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, wherein the~~for identifying atypical reactive antibodies in a blood products manufacturing process, the method comprising:~~

~~(a) obtaining a sample of blood or plasma;~~

~~(b)~~ testing step ~~the sample and a control using~~ uses a cellular agglutination assay~~;~~

~~(c) comparing the sample and control testing results;~~

~~(d) determining whether the sample contains reactive atypical antibodies; and;~~

~~(e) interdicting a blood or plasma unit that was the source of the sample if the sample contains reactive atypical antibodies~~.

3. ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, ~~for identifying atypical reactive antibodies in a blood products manufacturing process, the method comprising:~~

~~(a) obtaining a sample of blood or plasma;~~

~~(b)~~ wherein the testing step uses ~~the sample and a control using~~ flow cytometry~~;~~

~~(c) comparing the sample and control testing results;~~

~~(d) determining whether the sample contains reactive atypical antibodies; and;~~

~~(e) interdicting a blood or plasma unit that was the source of the sample if the sample contains reactive atypical antibodies~~.

4. ~~A~~ The method of claim 1, ~~for identifying atypical reactive antibodies in a blood or plasma products manufacturing process, the method comprising:~~

~~(a) obtaining a sample of blood or plasma;~~

~~(b)~~ wherein the testing step uses ~~the sample and a control using~~ Western blotting~~;~~

~~(c) comparing the sample and control testing results;~~

~~(d) determining whether the sample contains reactive atypical antibodies; and;~~

~~(e) interdicting a blood or plasma unit that was the source of the sample if the sample contains reactive atypical antibodies~~.

5. A method for evaluating potential false positive pyrogen test results in a blood products manufacturing process, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample of blood or blood product;

(b) testing the sample and a control using fluorescence microscopy, immunoprecipitation, immunodiffusion, immunofluorescence, ELISA, flow cytometry, FACS, or Western blotting;

(c) testing the sample and a control using the Limulus Amebocyte Lysate (LAL) or similar assay;

(d) comparing the sample and control testing results in both assays; and

(e) evaluating whether the sample gave a false positive pyrogen test result, wherein the sample containing atypical reactive antibodies that cross react with rabbit white blood cell antigens is indicative of false positive pyrogen test results~~; and~~

~~(f) interdicting a blood or blood product unit that was the source of the sample if the sample contains reactive atypical antibodies~~.