
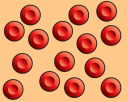




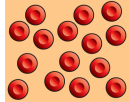
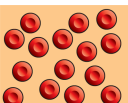
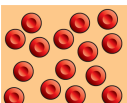
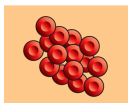
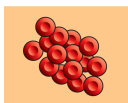
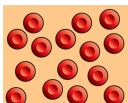
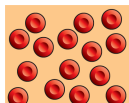
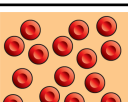

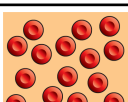
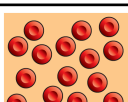

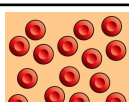
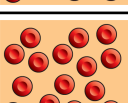

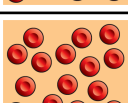
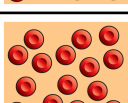

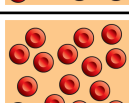
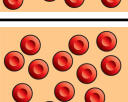




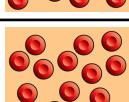
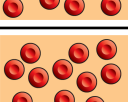
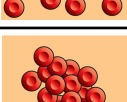
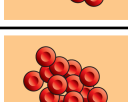
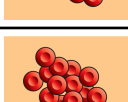
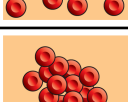
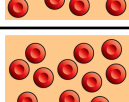


Die Experimente von Karl Landsteiner

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt die Ergebnisse des Experiments des Wiener Arztes Karl Landsteiner von 1901, das er in seiner Arbeitsgruppe durchführte. Er mischte dazu die Blutzellen und Seren aller Mitarbeiter und beobachtete unter dem Mikroskop, ob es zu Verklumpungen kommt.

	Plasma der Versuchsperson	Rote Blutzellen der Versuchsperson					
		1 Dr. Störck	2 Dr. Pletschnik	3 Dr. Sturli	4 Dr. Erdheim	5 Zaritsch	6 Dr. Landsteiner
	1 Dr. Störck						
	2 Dr. Pletschnik						
	3 Dr. Sturli						
	4 Dr. Erdheim						
	5 Zaritsch						
	6 Dr. Landsteiner						

Aufgabe: Betrachte die Tabelle genau und notiere die wichtigsten Beobachtungen!
