Table of examples of phenotype designations

Numerical terminology	Alternative terminology
ABO:–1,–2,–3,–4 ABO:1,–2,3,4 ABO:1,–2,3,–4	O A_1 A_2
MNS:1,2,–3,4,5,–6,7	M+N+ S–s+ U+ He– Mi(a+) (in ISBT order) Symbols such as Mi.III or GP.Mur, En(a–), M^k are also acceptable
P:1 P:–1	P1+ or P_1 P1– or P_2 (if shown to be GLOB:1)
RH:1,2,–3,4,5,–8,–32,33,–36	D+ C+ E– c+ e+ C^w– Rh:–32,33 Be(a–) (in ISBT order) The order D C c E e would be an acceptable alternative. Probable genotypes as phenotypes (e.g. R_1R_2 or DCe/DcE; R_1r C^w+ or DCe/dce C^w+) are acceptable, providing it is made clear that they are only probable genotypes based on haplotype frequencies. Null and mod phenotypes: Rh_{null}; Rh_{mod}.
LU:–1,2,3,4	Lu(a–b+) Lu:3,4 Null phenotype: Lu_{null} or Lu(a–b–)
KEL:–1,2,–3,4,5,–6,7,11,12,13, –17,–21	K–k+ Kp(a–b+c–) Ku+ Js(a–b+) K:11,12,13,–17 Null and mod phenotypes: K_0 or $Kell_{null}$; K_{mod}.
FY:1,2,3 FY:–1,–2,–3	Fy(a+b+) Fy:3 Fy(a–b–) Fy:–3 Fy^x may be used as a phenotype
DI:1,2,–3,4,–5,–6,–7	Di(a+b+) Wr(a–b+) Wd(a–) Rb(a–) WARR–
DO:1,2,3,4,5	Do(a+b+) Gy(a+) Hy+ Jo(a+)
LW:5,–7	LW(a+b–)

Numerical terminology	**Alternative terminology**
CH/RG:1,2,–7,11,12	Ch:1,2 WH– Rg:1,2
H:–1	H–. The symbol O_h may be used for the true Bombay phenotype (red cells totally H-deficient, ABH non-secretors). Otherwise the terms 'Red cell H-deficient secretor' and 'Red cell H-deficient non-secretor' are recommended.
XK:–1	Kx– or McLeod
GE:2,3,4,–5,–6,–7,–8,–9 GE:–2,–3,4 GE:–2,3,4 GE:–2,–3,–4	Ge:2,3,4 Wb– Ls(a–) An(a–) Dh(a–) GEIS– Ge:–2,–3,4 or Gerbich phenotype Ge:–2,3,4 or Yus phenotype Ge:–2,–3,–4 or Leach phenotype
RAPH:1	MER2+
I:1 I:–1	I adult i adult or cord