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Test Report

Order No.:	302865
Date of Receipt:	2019-03-07
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Analysis of the genetic predisposition to disease in dogs

(H321 CombiBreed Australian Shepherd)

Name:	Skyron Improptu		
Breed:	Australian Shepherd		
Lab-no.:	HD201907910	Identification:	990000002901699
Gender:	male	Date of birth:	2018-12-11

Test	Inheritance	Result
Bobtail Brachyury	dominant	Normal
CEA-CH Collie Eye Anomaly	recessive	Normal
CMR1 Canine Multifokale Retinopathy 1	recessive	Normal
DM Degenerative Myelopathy	recessive	Normal
Hiplaxity I	multifactorial (see comment)	Carrier
Hiplaxity II	multifactorial (see comment)	Carrier
HC1 - HSF4 Hereditary Cataract 1	dominant	Normal
HUU Hyperuricemia	recessive	Normal
IGS 3 Selektive Cobalamin Malabsorption 3	recessive	Normal
MH Maligne Hyperthermia	dominant	Normal
MDR 1 Multidrug Resistance 1	recessive	Normal
NCL 6 Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6	recessive	Normal

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Test	Inheritance	Result
prcd-PRA Progressive Retinal Atrophy	recessive	Normal
vWD 1 von Willebrands Disease Type 1	dominant	Normal

Remark: The analysis was performed by a partner laboratory.

Comment: Hiplaxity 1 and Hiplaxity 2: Hiplaxity is of multifactorial origin, which means that the symptoms are a combination of genetic factors as well as the environment. This marker is part of a panel of genetic factors influencing hiplaxity.

Rheinbach, 2019-04-05

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( ) Dr. Jansen, Managing Director
( ) Dr. van Haeringen, Managing Director
( ) Dr. Weber, Proxy

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Legend

Recessive:

Normal: The animal does not carry the mutation. In case of use in breeding, this animal will not spread the predisposition into the population.
Carrier: The animal is heterozygous for the predisposition. In case of use in breeding, on average 50% of the offspring will inherit the mutated allele. Carriers of the predisposition will not become ill.
Affected: The animal has two mutated alleles. In case of use in breeding, all offspring will inherit the mutated allele. Affected animals will become ill.

Dominant:

Normal: The animal does not carry the mutation. In case of use in breeding, this animal will not spread the predisposition into the population.
Carrier: The animal is heterozygous for the predisposition. In case of use in breeding, on average 50% of the offspring will inherit the mutated allele. Carriers of the predisposition will become ill.
Affected: The animal has two mutated alleles. In case of use in breeding, all offspring will inherit the mutated allele. Affected animals will become ill.

X-chromosomal:

Normal: The female animal does not carry the mutation. In case of use in breeding, this animal will not spread the predisposition into the population.
Male animal carries a healthy copy of the X-chromosome and will not become ill.
Carrier: The female animal is heterozygous for the predisposition. In case of use in breeding, on average 50% of the offspring will inherit the mutated allele. Female animals will not become ill
Male animals have only one copy of the X-chromosome. Therefore, carriers of the mutation will become ill.
Affected: The female animal has two mutated alleles and will become ill. In case of use in breeding, all offspring will inherit the mutated allele.
Male animals have only one copy of the X-chromosome. Therefore, carriers of the mutation will become ill.

Multifactorial:

Normal: The animal does not carry the mutation. In case of use in breeding, this animal will not spread the predisposition into the population.
Carrier: The animal is heterozygous for the predisposition. In case of use in breeding, on average 50% of the offspring will inherit the mutated (undesirable) allele.
Affected: The animal has two mutated alleles. In case of use in breeding, all offspring will inherit the mutated (undesirable) allele.