EVG molekularna diagnostika d.o.o.
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REFERENCE NO.: 2022 - 049215/01
OWNER:
ROLAND MAYNÉ
RUE DU VIEUX FORIEST, 46
BE-1420 BRAINE-L'ALLEUD
BELGIUM

NAME/LABEL:
ULTIMATE XENA THE WARRIOR DU BOIS DE L'ESTREE
SPECIES: DOG
BREED: GOLDEN RETRIEVER
SEX: FEMALE
MICROCHIP NO.: 972274200214187
TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: LOSH-01332833

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: SEBASTIEN MONCLIN, DVM, A, CHAUSSÉE DE GEMBLOUX, 30 SOMBREFFE, BELGIUM

REQUESTED TEST: PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY (PRA-PRCD)

RESULT: CLEAR (WT/WT)

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of PRCD gene mutation (c.5G>A) described as the cause of one form of progressive retinal atrophy (PRA) in several dog breeds. PRA-PRCD is a late onset disease characterized by progressive degeneration of retinal cells. PRCD gene defect is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear (wt/wt) - mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Carrier (mut/wt) - one of two alleles carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested
- Affected (mut/mut) - both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. Breeding of affected and carrier animals should be avoided. If particularly valuable animal is classified as affected, it should be bred only with clear animal. In such case, all first generation siblings will be carriers. If a carrier is bred with clear animal, 50% of siblings are expected to be clear. In case two carriers are bred, 25% of siblings are expected to be clear and 50% are expected to be carriers. However, 25% of siblings are expected to be affected, therefore such breeding practice is discouraged.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:

MARIBOR, 04.07.2022

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TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: LOSH-01332833

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: SEBASTIEN MONCLIN, DVM, A, CHAUSSÉE DE GEMBLOUX, 30 SOMBREFFE, BELGIUM

REQUESTED TEST: GOLDEN RETRIEVER MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY (GRMD)

RESULT: CLEAR (WT)

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of DMD gene mutation (c.447-2 A>G) described as the cause of muscular dystrophy in Golden Retriever (GRMD). Muscular weakness, impaired walking, swallowing difficulty, excessive drooling, breathing difficulty and exercise intolerance characterize the disease. GRMD is inherited as an X-linked recessive trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear- mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Carrier- only females who carry a mutation on one allele
- Affected- all males who carry a mutation and females with a mutation on both alleles

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. Breeding of affected and carrier animals should be avoided. All males who carry a mutation are affected. If particularly valuable male is classified as affected it should be bred only with clear females. All male siblings will be negative and all female siblings will be carriers. In a case female carrier is bred with a clear male 50% of female carriers and 50% of affected male siblings are expected, therefore such breeding is discouraged to prevent animal suffering. In order to eradicate the disease it is crucial to detect female carriers.

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GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: SEBASTIEN MONCLIN, DVM, A, CHAUSSÉE DE GEMBLOUX, 30 SOMBREFFE, BELGIUM

REQUESTED TEST: CONGENITAL ICHTHYOSIS (ICT)

RESULT: CLEAR (WT/WT)

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of PNPLA1 gene mutation (3 bp deletion + 8 bp insertion in exon 8) described as the cause of congenital ichthyosis (ICT-A) in Golden Retriever. The disease is characterized by abnormal skin desquamation over the whole body. Dermatological signs become visible at as early as a few weeks of age. Tested PNPLA1 gene mutation is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear (wt/wt) - mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Carrier (mut/wt) - one of two alleles carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested
- Affected (mut/mut) - both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. Breeding of affected and carrier animals should be avoided. If particularly valuable animal is classified as affected, it should be bred only with clear animal. In such case, all first generation siblings will be carriers. If a carrier is bred with clear animal, 50% of siblings are expected to be clear. In case two carriers are bred, 25% of siblings are expected to be clear and 50% are expected to be carriers. However, 25% of siblings are expected to be affected, therefore such breeding practice is discouraged.

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GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: SEBASTIEN MONCLIN, DVM, A, CHAUSSÉE DE GEMBLOUX, 30 SOMBREFFE, BELGIUM

REQUESTED TEST: PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY IN GOLDEN RETRIEVERS (GR-PRA1)

RESULT: CLEAR (WT/WT)

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of SLC4A3 gene mutation (2601_2602insC) described as the cause of progressive retinal atrophy, GR-PRA1 in Golden Retriever. The disease is characterized by progressive degeneration of photoreceptor cells in the eye. SLC4A3 gene defect is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear (wt/wt) - mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Carrier (mut/wt) - one of two alleles carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested
- Affected (mut/mut) - both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. Breeding of affected and carrier animals should be avoided. If particularly valuable animal is classified as affected, it should be bred only with clear animal. In such case, all first generation siblings will be carriers. If a carrier is bred with clear animal, 50% of siblings are expected to be clear. In case two carriers are bred, 25% of siblings are expected to be clear and 50% are expected to be carriers. However, 25% of siblings are expected to be affected, therefore such breeding practice is discouraged.

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GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: SEBASTIEN MONCLIN, DVM, A, CHAUSSÉE DE GEMBLOUX, 30 SOMBREFFE, BELGIUM

REQUESTED TEST: PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY IN GOLDEN RETRIEVERS (GR-PRA2)

RESULT: CLEAR (WT/WT)

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of TTC8 gene mutation (c.669delA) described as the cause of progressive retinal atrophy, GR-PRA2 in Golden Retriever. The disease is characterized by progressive degeneration of photoreceptor cells in the eye. TTC8 gene defect is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear (wt/wt) - mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Carrier (mut/wt) - one of two alleles carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested
- Affected (mut/mut) - both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. Breeding of affected and carrier animals should be avoided. If particularly valuable animal is classified as affected, it should be bred only with clear animal. In such case, all first generation siblings will be carriers. If a carrier is bred with clear animal, 50% of siblings are expected to be clear. In case two carriers are bred, 25% of siblings are expected to be clear and 50% are expected to be carriers. However, 25% of siblings are expected to be affected, therefore such breeding practice is discouraged.

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SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: SEBASTIEN MONCLIN, DVM, A, CHAUSSÉE DE GEMBLOUX, 30 SOMBREFFE, BELGIUM

REQUESTED TEST: NEURONAL CEROID LIPOFUSCINOSIS (NCL - GR)

RESULT: CLEAR (WT/WT)

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of CLN5 gene mutation (c.934_935delAG) described as the cause of neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis in Golden Retriever. The disease is characterized by neurodegeneration, which causes psychological abnormalities and ataxia. Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear (wt/wt) - mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Carrier (mut/wt) - one of two alleles carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested
- Affected (mut/mut) - both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. Breeding of affected and carrier animals should be avoided. If particularly valuable animal is classified as affected, it should be bred only with clear animal. In such case, all first generation siblings will be carriers. If a carrier is bred with clear animal, 50% of siblings are expected to be clear. In case two carriers are bred, 25% of siblings are expected to be clear and 50% are expected to be carriers. However, 25% of siblings are expected to be affected, therefore such breeding practice is discouraged.

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SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: SEBASTIEN MONCLIN, DVM, A, CHAUSSÉE DE GEMBLOUX, 30 SOMBREFFE, BELGIUM

REQUESTED TEST: OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA (OI) - GOLDEN RETRIEVER

RESULT: CLEAR (WT/WT)

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of COL1A1 gene mutation (c.1276G>C) described as the cause for osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) in Golden Retriever. The disease is characterized by reduction of bone and tooth mass formation (osteopenia and dentinopenia) due to a defect in collagen type I. Collagen type I represents 90% of the organic material of bones, tendons and teeth. While it gives structure and elasticity to these organs, the defects in collagen lead to fragility. Osteogenesis imperfecta in Golden Retriever is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear (wt/wt) - mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Single affected (mut/wt)- one of two alleles carries a mutation, disease is clinically manifested
- Double affected (mut/mut)- both alleles carry mutations, disease is clinically manifested

Because of autosomal dominant mode of inheritance the disease is clinically manifested in all animals that carry a mutation (one or both affected alleles). When double positive animal is bred with clear animal all siblings will be single affected with clinical manifestation of the disease. When single positive and clear animals are bred 50% of siblings will be clear and 50% will be single affected. With the aim of disease eradication and prevention of possible animal suffering it is advised to avoid breeding of double affected and single affected animals.

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