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Taborska ulica 8 · 2000 Maribor · Slovenia
+ 386 40 566 273 · info@eurovetgene.com
www.eurovetgene.com

REFERENCE NO.: 2018 - 20789

OWNER:
KAĆA KACIAN
BUKEVJE 25C
HR-10411 ORLE
CROATIA

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

SAMPLE INFORMATION
ANIMAL NAME/LABEL: GREENSTONE'S TOTAL ECLIPSE
SPECIES: DOG
BREED: LABRADOR RETRIEVER
SEX: MALE
MICROCHIP NO.: 941000019635579
TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED
SAMPLE TYPE: BLOOD
SAMPLING DATE: 03.08.2018

DNA PROFILE REPORT

MARKER	GENOTYPE	MARKER	GENOTYPE
Amelogenin:	Y / X	INRA21:	95 / 101
AHT121:	102 / 108	INU005:	124 / 126
AHT137:	149 / 149	INU030:	144 / 144
AHTh130:	123 / 127	INU055:	218 / 220
AHTh171:	223 / 223	REN105LO3:	235 / 235
AHTh260:	246 / 248	REN162C04:	202 / 202
AHTk211:	95 / 95	REN169D01:	212 / 212
AHTk253:	288 / 288	REN169O18:	168 / 168
CXX0279:	116 / 116	REN247M23:	268 / 272
FH2054:	152 / 156	REN54P11:	222 / 232
FH2848:	232 / 244	REN64E19:	149 / 153

The nomenclature is based on the standard of ISAG Comparison Test of 2015.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:

MARIBOR, 21.08.2018

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TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: B LOKUS

RESULT: B/b

COMMENT :

Locus B is examined for three TYRP1 gene mutations or b alleles (c.121T>A, c.991C>T and c.1033_1036delCCT) that are causing brown coat and nose colour and are inherited autosomal recessive.

The dog is heterozygous on B locus and carries a combination of dominant B allele for black coat colour and one recessive b allele for brown coat colour (breed specific: brown, red, liver, chocolate). In pigmented areas the dog is not brown (the type of brown, which is determined by B locus), but is still a carrier of that colour. There is a 50% probability to transfer the allele for brown colour to the offspring.

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GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY (PRA-PRCD)

RESULT: CLEAR

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.

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PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: CONGENITAL MYASTHENIC SYNDROME (CMS)

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of COLQ gene mutation (c.1010T>C) described as the cause of congenital myasthenic syndrome (CMS) in Labrador Retriever. The disease is characterized by weakness of skeletal muscles caused by disruption of signal transmission across the neuromuscular junction. COLQ 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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TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: SKELETAL DYSPLASIA 2 (SD2) - DWARFISM

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of COL11A2 gene mutation (c.143G>C) described as the cause of skeletal dysplasia 2 (SD2) in Labrador Retriever. The disease is characterized by a very subtle phenotype where mild dwarfism with short-legged phenotype is observed. COL11A2 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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SPECIES: DOG
BREED: LABRADOR RETRIEVER
SEX: MALE
MICROCHIP NO.: 941000019635579
TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: PYRUVATE KINASE DEFICIENCY (PK)

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of COLQ gene mutation (c.1010T>C) described as the cause of congenital myasthenic syndrome (CMS) in Labrador Retriever. The disease is characterized by weakness of skeletal muscles caused by disruption of signal transmission across the neuromuscular junction. COLQ 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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EVG Molekularna diagnostika

DOGDNATEST

OWNER:
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BUKEVJE 25C
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CROATIA

DATE:21.08.2018

TEST REPORT NO. 201063

TEST: HEREDITARY NASAL PARAKERATOSIS (HNPK)

MUTATION: c.972 T>G in SUV39H2 gene

RESULT: CLEAR (NORMAL/NORMAL)

ANIMAL NAME: GREENSTONE'S TOTAL ECLIPSE

SPECIES: DOG **BREED:** LABRADOR RETRIEVER

MICROCHIP NO.: 941000019635579 **PEDIGREE NO.:** NOT PROVIDED

SAMPLE TYPE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM

RESULT COMMENT:

Clear (normal/normal): tested mutation is not present, normal genotype.

Carrier (normal/mutation): one allele carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested.

Affected (mutation/mutation): both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:

DOGDNATEST

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SEX: MALE
MICROCHIP NO.: 941000019635579
TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: RETINAL DYSPLASIA/OCULOSKELETAL DYSPLASIA (RD/OSD)

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of COL9A3 gene mutation (g.49,699,847insG) described as the cause of Retinal Dysplasia/Oculoskeletal Dysplasia (RD/OSD) in Labrador retriever. The disease is characterized by short-limbed dwarfism and ocular defects.

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 mutations, partial expression of RD/OSD
- Affected (mut/mut) - both alleles carry tested mutations, full expression of RD/OSD

Carrier dogs typically show symptoms of Retinal Dysplasia - partial expression of RD/OSD. Affected dogs show symptoms of dwarfism and ocular defects - full expression of RD/OSD. Heterozygote animals pass the mutation to their siblings therefore mating of two carriers should be avoided, as 25% of puppies will be affected, 50% of puppies will be carriers and 25% of puppies will be clear.

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GREENSTONE'S TOTAL ECLIPSE
SPECIES: DOG
BREED: LABRADOR RETRIEVER
SEX: MALE
MICROCHIP NO.: 941000019635579
TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: EXCERSISE INDUCED COLLAPSE (EIC)

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of DNM1 gene mutation (c.767G>T) described as the cause of exercise induced collapse (EIC) in several dog breeds. EIC is a syndrome characterized by collapse episodes following strenuous exercise. DNM1 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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REQUESTED TEST: CENTRONUCLEAR MYOPATHY (CNM)

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of PTPLA gene mutation (c.191_192ins236bp) described as the cause of centronuclear myopathy (CNM) in Labrador Retriever. The disease is characterized by hypotonia, generalized muscle weakness, abnormal postures, stiff hopping gait, exercise intolerance and increased collapse when exposed to cold. CNM 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: BLOOD

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REQUESTED TEST: HYPERURICOSURIA

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of SLC2A9 gene mutation (c.616G>T) described as the cause of hyperuricosuria (HU) in many dog breeds. The disease is characterized by an excessive excretion of uric acid into urine, leading to formation of uric acid stones. Hyperuricosuria 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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PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

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REQUESTED TEST: NARCOLEPSY

RESULT: CLEAR

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of HCRTR2 gene mutation (c.1103+5G>A) described as the cause of narcolepsy in Labrador Retrievers. The disease is characterized by daytime sleepiness, cataplexy, and striking transitions from wakefulness into rapid eye movement sleep. Narcolepsy 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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REQUESTED TEST: E LOCUS

RESULT: E/e

COMMENT :

Locus E is examined for MC1R gene mutation (c.914C>T) or e allele that enables expression of other coat colour loci and causes black coat colour to change to yellow-red coat colour which is inherited autosomal recessive.

The dog carries one copy of dominant E allele (expression of other coat colour loci is enabled) and one copy of recessive e allele for yellow-red coat colour (breed specific: yellow, red, cream, apricot). Colour encoded by recessive e allele will not be expressed. Allele status enables normal expression of other loci that will determine the coat colour. The dog is heterozygous (carrier) for e allele encoding yellow-red coat colour. There is a 50% probability to transfer the recessive e allele to its offspring.

For additional information we are available on our phone during working days between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. or e-mail.

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TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: NOT PROVIDED

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM, VETERINARSKA AMBULANTA LJUBIMAC, MATIJE IVANIČA 19, 10000 ZAGREB, CROATIA

REQUESTED TEST: COAT LENGTH (FGF5)

RESULT: N/N

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of FGF5 gene mutation (c.284G>T), which was described as the cause for increased hair growth on whole body. All dogs homozygous for this mutation have long hair. Tested FGF5 gene mutation is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

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

- N/N - mutation is not present, the dog has short hair
- N/FGF5- the dog has short hair, but carries one copy of the variant gene which may be transmitted to offspring
- FGF5/FGF5- the dog has long hair

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. If an animal with two mutated alleles is bred with an animal without a mutation, all siblings are expected to have short hair and all of them will carry a mutation. If an animal with one affected allele is bred with an animal without a mutation, all siblings are expected to have short hair and 50% of them will carry a mutation. If two animals with one mutated allele are bred, 25% of siblings are expected to have short hair, 50% of siblings are expected to be mutation carriers with short hair and 25% of siblings are expected to have long hair. If an animal with both mutated alleles is bred with an animal with one mutated allele, 50% of siblings are expected to be carriers with short hair and 50% of siblings will have long hair.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:

EVG Molekularna diagnostika

MARIBOR, 21.08.2018

DOGDNATEST

OWNER:
KAĆA KACIAN
BUKEVJE 25C
HR-10411 ORLE
CROATIA

DATE:21.08.2018

TEST REPORT NO. 201063

TEST: DEGENERATIVE MYELOPATHY (DM)

MUTATION: c.118G>A in SOD1 gene

RESULT: CLEAR (NORMAL/NORMAL)

ANIMAL NAME: GREENSTONE'S TOTAL ECLIPSE

SPECIES: DOG **BREED:** LABRADOR RETRIEVER

MICROCHIP NO.: 941000019635579 **PEDIGREE NO.:** NOT PROVIDED

SAMPLE TYPE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: VLATKA-ANTONIJA CSIK, DVM

RESULT COMMENT:

Clear (normal/normal): tested mutation is not present, normal genotype.

Carrier (normal/mutation): one allele carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested.

Affected (mutation/mutation): both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:

DOGDNATEST

Results are valid for laboratory analysed samples only.