EVG molekularna diagnostika d.o.o.
Taborska ulica 8 · 2000 Maribor · Slovenija
040 566 273 · info@eurovetgene.com
www.eurovetgene.com

REFERENCE NO.: 2017 - 14755
OWNER:
JARMILA ENGLICHOVA
TRNAVSKA 64
SK-91951 SPACINCE
SLOVAKIA

NAME/LABEL:
BIRDIE AYRA ARANEL
SPECIES: DOG
BREED: CATAHOULA LEOPARD DOG
SEX: FEMALE
MICROCHIP NO.: 900182000503602
TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED
PEDIGREE NO.: SPKP RG128/16

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: MONIKA MELICHOVA, DVM, TRI-VET, HLAVNA 7, 91951 SPACINCE, SLOVAKIA

REQUESTED TEST: LOCUS M (MERLE)

RESULT: M/m

COMMENT:

The test examines presence or absence of SILV gene mutation (253 nucleotide SINE insertion at the intron 10/ekson 11 boundary) responsible for merle coat. Tested SILV gene mutation is inherited in an autosomal incompletely dominant manner. Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in six groups:

- M/M (double merle) - dog carries two copies of merle M allele, which results in a merle coat pattern and severe health problems. This dog will pass a copy of M allele to its entire offspring.
- Mc/Mc (double cryptic merle) - dog carries two copies of cryptic merle Mc allele, which results in a cryptic merle, without health problems. This dog will pass a copy of Mc allele to its entire offspring.
- M/Mc (merle) - dog carries one copy of merle M allele and one copy of cryptic merle Mc allele. The dog is a merle, usually without serious health problems, and carries cryptic merle. This dog will pass one copy of merle M allele to 50% of its offspring and one copy of cryptic merle Mc allele to 50% of its offspring.
- M/m (merle) - dog carries one copy of merle M allele and one copy of normal m allele, which results in a merle coat pattern, usually without health problems. This dog will pass one copy of merle M allele to 50% of its offspring and one copy of normal m allele to 50% of its offspring.
- Mc/m (cryptic merle) - dog carries one copy of cryptic merle Mc allele and one copy of normal m allele, which results in a cryptic merle. This dog will pass one copy of cryptic merle Mc allele to 50% of its offspring and one copy of normal m allele to 50% of its offspring.
- m/m (non-merle) - dog carries two copies of normal m allele, no copies of merle or cryptic merle are present, which results in a normal coat pattern. This dog will pass a copy of m allele to its entire offspring.

While dogs with double merle genotype are predominantly white and often have a wide range of health problems. It is advised to breed double (cryptic) merles with non-merle dogs.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

EVG Molekularna diagnostika

MARIBOR, 26.09.2017

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GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: MONIKA MELICHOVA, DVM, TRI-VET, HLAVNA 7, 91951 SPACINCE, SLOVAKIA

REQUESTED TEST: S- LOCUS

RESULT: S/S

COMMENT :
The test examines presence or absence of MITF gene mutation (SINE insertion 3150 bp upstream of transcription start site), which was associated with coat random white spotting – piebald, parti, mantle and extreme white spotting. Tested MITF gene mutation is inherited in an autosomal codominant manner.

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

- S/S – Tested dog carries two copies of S allele, which results in a solid coat color with no white spotting. This dog will pass S allele to its entire offspring.
- S/sp - Tested dog carries one copy of S allele and one copy of sp allele. In general dog is solidly coloured but can express minimal white spotting, such as on toes. In some heterozygous dogs, pseudo-Irish coat pattern (white undersides, often with a white collar) is observed. This dog will pass one copy of S allele to 50% of its offspring and one copy of sp allel to 50% of its offspring.
- sp/sp - Tested dog carries two copies of sp allele, which results in white markings that either cover ventral body surface (mantle pattern) or most of the body (piebald, parti or extreme white spotting). Expression of white pattern varies from breed to breed and among individuals within a breed. This dog will pass one copy of sp to its entire offspring.

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GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BLOOD

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: MONIKA MELICHOVA, DVM, TRI-VET, HLAVNA 7, 91951 SPACINCE, SLOVAKIA

REQUESTED TEST: D LOCUS

RESULT: D/D

COMMENT :

Locus D is examined for MLPH gene mutation (c.22G>A) or d allele that causes coat colour dillution and is inherited autosomal recessive.

The dog has two copies of dominant D allele therefore the coat colour is undiluted. The dog is homozygous for D allele and will always transfer one copy of this allele to its offspring. Due to dominance of D allele the entire offspring will express normal undiluted coat colour.

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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