

Kit type: Premium

ID kit: PRBVYDY

Test date: 2022-10-06

## Lulu's Lil Hemingway's Profile

### Pet information

**Registered name**

Lulu's Lil Hemingway

**Date of birth**

2022-06

**Sex**

M

**Neutered**

No

### Top breeds

100% Miniature American Shepherd

### Predicted ideal adult weight

24-44 lbs

### Health summary

At Risk 0 conditions

Carrier 0 conditions

Clear 209 conditions

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## Breed ancestry

Lulu's Lil Hemingway appears to be 100% Miniature American Shepherd.



Herding

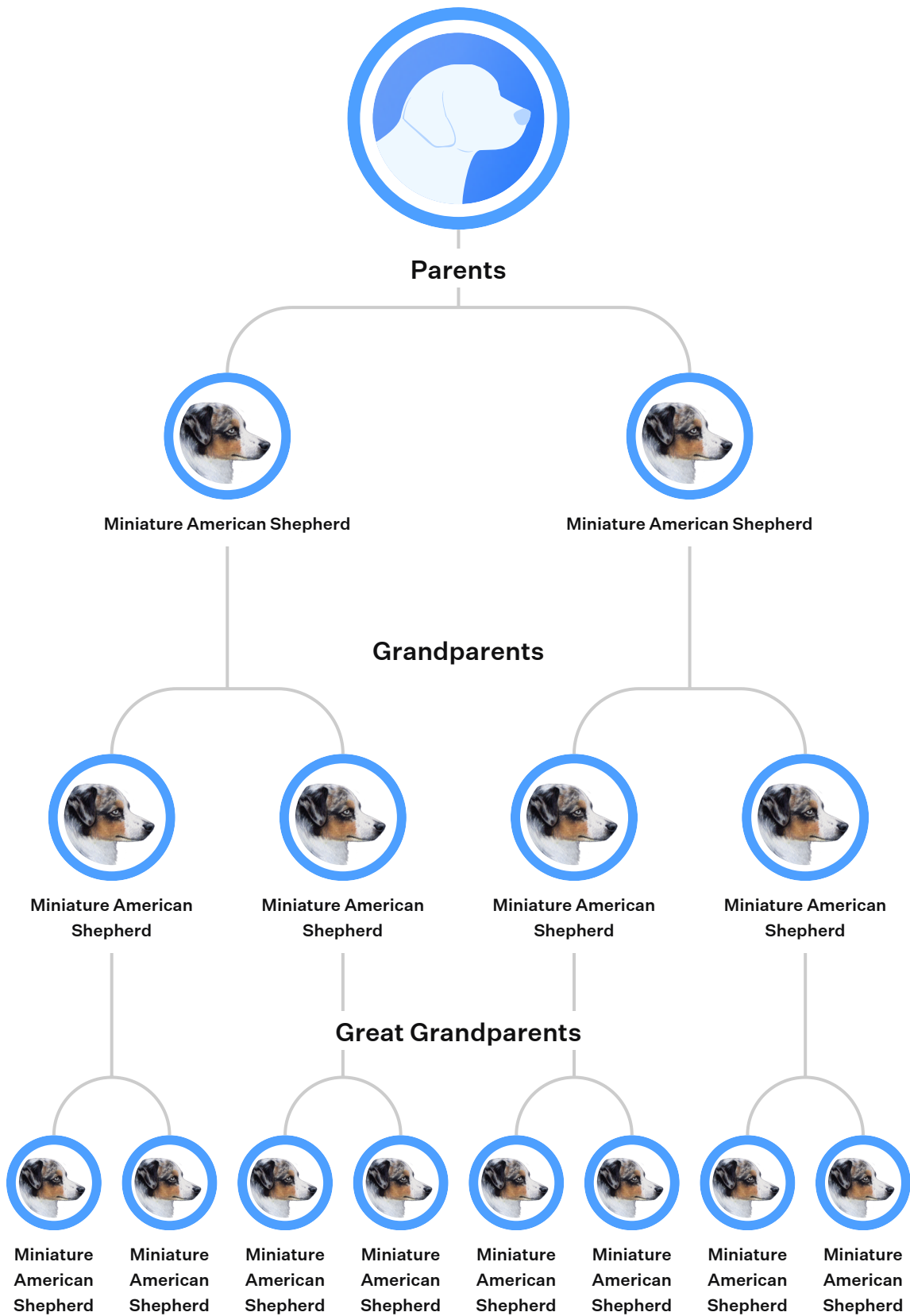


100% Miniature American Shepherd

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Family Tree



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Genetic Diversity

Heterozygosity

Lulu's Lil Hemingway's Percentage of Heterozygosity

40%

Lulu's Lil Hemingway's genome analysis shows an average level of genetic heterozygosity when compared with other purebred dogs.

Typical Range for Purebred Dogs

26% - 40%

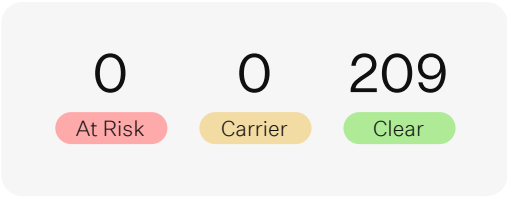
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## Summary of health conditions

### Key Findings

We detected 0 genetic conditions in Lulu's Lil Hemingway's DNA.



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## Health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog - CNGA1 variant)</b>	CNGA1	Deletion	—	AR	Inconclusive
<b>2,8-dihydroxyadenine (DHA) Urolithiasis</b>	APRT	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Acral Mutilation Syndrome</b>	GDNF	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome</b>	ANLN	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy</b>	SLC19A3	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Alexander Disease</b>	GFAP	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)</b>	ENAM	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Parson Russell Terrier)</b>	ENAM	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Bandera's Neonatal Ataxia</b>	GRM1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Benign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy</b>	LGI2	A>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency (CLAD), type III</b>	FERMT3	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 1</b>	BEST1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 2</b>	BEST1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 3</b>	BEST1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Scott Syndrome</b>	ANO6	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Centronuclear Myopathy (Discovered in the Great Dane)</b>	BIN1	A>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Centronuclear Myopathy (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	PTPLA	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Cerebellar Ataxia</b>	RAB24	A>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration</b>	SNX14	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Cerebellar Hypoplasia</b>	VLDLR	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

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Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
Cerebral Dysfunction	SLC6A3	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Chondrodysplasia (Discovered in Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog)	ITGA10	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Cleft Lip & Palate with Syndactyly	ADAMTS20	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Cleft Palate	DLX6	C>A	0	AR	Clear
Complement 3 Deficiency	C3	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Cone Degeneration (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)	CNGB3	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Cone Degeneration (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog)	CNGA3	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Cone Degeneration (Discovered in the German Shorthaired Pointer)	CNGB3	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Cone-Rod Dystrophy	NPHP4	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 1	PDE6B	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 2	IQCB1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Dyshormonogenic Hypothyroidism with Goiter (Discovered in the Shih Tzu)	SLC5A5	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Hypothyroidism (Discovered in the Tenterfield Terrier)	TPO	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Hypothyroidism (Discovered in the Toy Fox and Rat Terrier)	TPO	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)	COLQ	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Jack Russell Terrier)	CHRNA	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)	COLQ	T>C	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Old Danish Pointer)	CHAT	G>A	0	AR	Clear

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Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB)</b>	RPE65	A>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in Scottish Terrier breeds)</b>	SLC37A2	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis</b>	INPP5E	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Cystinuria Type I-A</b>	SLC3A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Cystinuria Type II-A</b>	SLC3A1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
<b>Deafness and Vestibular Dysfunction (DINGS1), (Discovered in Doberman Pinscher)</b>	PTPRQ	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Degenerative Myelopathy</b>	SOD1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Demyelinating Neuropathy</b>	SBF2	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dental Hypomineralization</b>	FAM20C	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dilated Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Schnauzer)</b>	RBM20	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy</b>	RHO	C>G	0	AD	Clear
<b>Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Central Asian Ovcharka)</b>	COL7A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)</b>	COL7A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early Retinal Degeneration (Discovered in the Norwegian Elkhound)</b>	STK38L	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early-Onset Progressive Polyneuropathy (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)</b>	NDRG1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early-Onset Progressive Polyneuropathy (Discovered in the Greyhound)</b>	NDRG1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early-Onset Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Portuguese Water Dog)</b>	CCDC66	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis</b>	KRT10	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Episodic Falling Syndrome</b>	BCAN	Insertion	0	AR	Clear



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Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
Exercise-Induced Collapse	DNM1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
Factor VII Deficiency	F7	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Factor XI Deficiency	FXI	Insertion	0	AD	Clear
Fanconi Syndrome	FAN1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Fetal Onset Neuroaxonal Dystrophy	MFN2	G>C	0	AR	Clear
Focal Non-Epidermolytic Palmoplantar Keratoderma	KRT16	G>C	0	AR	Clear
Generalized Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Schapendoes)	CCDC66	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia Type I (Discovered in Great Pyrenees)	ITGA2B	C>G	0	AR	Clear
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia Type I (Discovered in mixed breed dogs)	ITGA2B	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy (Discovered in Terriers)	GALC	A>C	0	AR	Clear
Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy (Discovered in the Irish Setter)	GALC	A>T	0	AR	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia (Discovered in the Maltese)	G6PC	G>C	0	AR	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIa, (GSD IIIa)	AGL	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
GM1 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Portuguese Water Dog)	GLB1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
GM1 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Shiba)	GLB1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
GM2 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Japanese Chin)	HEXA	G>A	0	AR	Clear
GM2 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Toy Poodle)	HEXB	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Hemophilia A (Discovered in Old English Sheepdog)	FVIII	C>T	0	XR	Clear
Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Boxer)	FVIII	C>G	0	XR	Clear

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Hemophilia A (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog - Variant 1)	FVIII	G>A	0	XR	Clear
Hemophilia A (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog - Variant 2)	FVIII	G>A	0	XR	Clear
Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Havanese)	FVIII	Insertion	0	XR	Clear
Hemophilia B	FIX	G>A	0	XR	Clear
Hemophilia B (Discovered in the Airedale Terrier)	FIX	Insertion	0	XR	Clear
Hemophilia B (Discovered in the Lhasa Apso)	FIX	Deletion	0	XR	Clear
Hereditary Ataxia (Discovered in the Norwegian Buhund)	KCNIP4	T>C	0	AR	Clear
Hereditary Elliptocytosis	SPTB	C>T	0	AD	Clear
Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis	FAM83G	G>C	0	AR	Clear
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (Discovered in the Greyhound)	SUV39H2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)	SUV39H2	A>C	0	AR	Clear
Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets Type II	VDR	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Hyperuricosuria	SLC2A9	G>T	0	AR	Clear
Hypocatalasia	CAT	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Hypomyelination	FNIP2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Hypophosphatasia	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
Ichthyosis (Discovered in the American Bulldog)	NIPAL4	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Ichthyosis (Discovered in the Great Dane)	SLC27A4	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Beagle)	CUBN	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Border Collie)	CUBN	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

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Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Komondor)	CUBN	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Juvenile Encephalopathy (Discovered in the Parson Russell Terrier)	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy	RAB3GAP1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy	DIRAS1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
L-2-Hydroxyglutaric aciduria (Discovered in the Staffordshire Bull Terrier)	L2HGDH	T>C	0	AR	Clear
L-2-Hydroxyglutaric Aciduria (Discovered in the West Highland White Terrier)	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
Lagotto Storage Disease	ATG4D	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Lamellar Ichthyosis	TGM1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Lethal Acrodermatitis (Discovered in the Bull Terrier)	MKLN1	A>C	0	AR	Clear
Ligneous Membranitis	PLG	T>A	0	AR	Clear
Lung Developmental Disease (Discovered in the Airedale Terrier)	LAMP3	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Macrothrombocytopenia (Discovered in Norfolk and Cairn Terrier)	TUBB1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
May-Hegglin Anomaly	MYH9	G>A	0	AD	Clear
MDR1 Medication Sensitivity	MDR1/ABCB1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Microphthalmia (Discovered in the Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier)	RBP4	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA (Discovered in the Dachshund)	SGSH	C>A	0	AR	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA (Discovered in the New Zealand Huntaway)	SGSH	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Discovered in the Brazilian Terrier)	GUSB	C>T	0	AR	Clear

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Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog)	GUSB	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel)	Dystrophin	G>T	0	XR	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)	Dystrophin	A>G	0	XR	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Landseer)	COL6A1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Norfolk Terrier)	Dystrophin	Deletion	0	XR	Clear
Muscular Hypertrophy (Double Muscling)	MSTN	T>A	0	AR	Clear
Musladin-Lueke Syndrome	ADAMTSL2	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Myeloperoxidase Deficiency	MOP	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (Discovered in Australian Cattle Dog)	CLCN1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)	CLCN1	T>A	0	AR	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (Discovered in the Miniature Schnauzer)	CLCN1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Myotubular Myopathy	MTM1	A>C	0	XR	Clear
Narcolepsy (Discovered in the Dachshund)	HCRTR2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Narcolepsy (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)	HCRTR2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Nemaline Myopathy	NEB	C>A	0	AR	Clear
Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration	SPTBN2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures	ATF2	T>G	0	AR	Clear
Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in Spanish Water Dog)	TECPR2	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in the Papillon)	PLA2G6	G>A	0	AR	Clear

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Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in the Rottweiler)	VPS11	A>G	0	AR	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1	PPT1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 12 (Discovered in the Australian Cattle Dog)	ATP13A2	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 7	MFSD8	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Alpine Dachsbracke)	CLN8	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Australian Shepherd)	CLN8	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the English Setter)	CLN8	T>C	0	AR	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Saluki)	CLN8	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Obesity risk (POMC)	POMC	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Osteochondrodysplasia	SLC13A1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Osteochondromatosis (Discovered in the American Staffordshire Terrier)	EXT2	C>A	0	AR	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Beagle)	COL1A2	C>T	0	AD	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Dachshund)	SERPINH1	T>C	0	AR	Clear
P2RY12-associated Bleeding Disorder	P2RY12	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Paroxysmal Dyskinesia	PIGN	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Persistent Müllerian Duct Syndrome	AMHR2	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Phosphofructokinase Deficiency	PFKM	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Polycystic Kidney Disease	PKD1	G>A	0	AD	Clear
Prekallikrein Deficiency	KLKB1	T>A	0	AR	Clear

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Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia	CCDC39	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)	NME5	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Primary Lens Luxation	ADAMTS17	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (Discovered in Basset Fauve de Bretagne)	ADAMTS17	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (Discovered in Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen)	ADAMTS17	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Lens Luxation (Discovered in Chinese Shar-Pei)	ADAMTS17	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Early-Onset Cerebellar Ataxia	SEL1L	T>C	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Basenji)	SAG	T>C	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Golden Retriever - GR-PRA1 variant)	SLC4A3	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Lhasa Apso)	IMPG2	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Papillon and Phalène)	CNGB1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog - BBS2 variant)	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Swedish Vallhund)	MERTK	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1 (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy Type III	FAM161A	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Protein Losing Nephropathy	NPHS1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphatase 1 Deficiency	PDP1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Basenji)	PKLR	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

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<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Beagle)</b>	PKLR	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Pug)</b>	PKLR	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the West Highland White Terrier)</b>	PKLR	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>QT Syndrome</b>	KCNQ1	C>A	0	AD	Clear
<b>Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis</b>	FLCN	A>G	0	AD	Clear
<b>Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1</b>	PDE6B	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1a</b>	PDE6B	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Rod-Cone Dysplasia 3</b>	PDE6A	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Sensory Ataxic Neuropathy</b>	tRNATyr	Deletion	0	MT	Clear
<b>Sensory Neuropathy</b>	FAM134B	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in Frisian Water Dogs)</b>	RAG1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in Russell Terriers)</b>	PRKDC	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Shaking Puppy Syndrome (Discovered in the Border Terrier)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
<b>Skeletal Dysplasia 2</b>	COL11A2	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spinocerebellar Ataxia (Late-Onset Ataxia)</b>	CAPN1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures</b>	KCNJ10	C>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spondylocostal Dysostosis</b>	HES7	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in Belgian Malinois - SDCA1)</b>	KCNJ10	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in Belgian Malinois - SDCA2)</b>	ATP1B2	Insertion	0	AR	Clear

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Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Stargardt Disease (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	ABCA4	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Startle Disease (Discovered in Irish Wolfhounds)</b>	SLC6A5	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome</b>	VPS13B	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Van den Ende-Gupta Syndrome</b>	SCARF2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>von Willebrand's Disease, type 1</b>	VWF	G>A	0	AD	Clear
<b>von Willebrand's Disease, type 2</b>	VWF	T>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>von Willebrand's Disease, type 3 (Discovered in the Kooiker Hound)</b>	VWF	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>von Willebrand's Disease, type 3 (Discovered in the Scottish Terrier)</b>	VWF	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>von Willebrand's Disease, type 3 (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog)</b>	VWF	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Ectodermal Dysplasia</b>	EDA	G>A	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy (Discovered in the Navasota Dog)</b>	COL4A5	Deletion	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy (Discovered in the Samoyed)</b>	COL4A5	G>T	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Myotubular Myopathy</b>	MTM1	C>A	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1</b>	RPGR	Deletion	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2</b>	RPGR	Deletion	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in the Basset Hound)</b>	IL2RG	Deletion	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in the Cardigan Welsh Corgi)</b>	IL2RG	Insertion	0	XR	Clear
<b>X-Linked Tremors</b>	PLP1	A>C	0	XR	Clear
<b>Xanthinuria (Discovered in a mixed breed dog)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear



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Xanthinuria (Discovered in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel)	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
Xanthinuria (Discovered in the Toy Manchester Terrier)	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear

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## Traits

### Coat Color

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Fawn</b>	ASIP	a <sup>y</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Recessive Black</b>	ASIP	a	0	No effect
<b>Tan Points</b> Two copies, or occasionally one copy, of this variant may result in a black and tan coat color pattern.	ASIP	a <sup>t</sup>	2	Tan points possible
<b>Dominant Black</b>	CBD103	K <sup>B</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Mask</b> One or two copies of the Mask mutation will result in the presence of a dark facial mask covering the muzzle. This mask can cover only the very front of the muzzle, or can extend down to the chest and front legs. Mask can be hidden by other trait variants.	MC1R	E <sup>m</sup>	1	Dark Muzzle possible
<b>Recessive Red (e1)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>1</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Widow's Peak (Discovered in the Afghan Hound and Saluki)</b>	MC1R	E <sup>G</sup>	0	No effect

### Color Modification

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Chocolate (bc)</b>	TYRP1	b <sup>c</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate (bs)</b> To show chocolate coloration a dog must inherit two chocolate variants, one from each parent. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one ("bs"), or two of any combination of chocolate variants.	TYRP1	b <sup>s</sup>	1	Black features likely, chocolate possible

### Coat Patterns

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Piebald</b>	MITF	s <sup>p</sup>	0	No effect

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## Coat Patterns

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Merle</b> Most dogs with one copy of the Merle variant will show Merle patterning. Most dogs with two copies will be mostly white, but in some cases will show Merle patterning. Some dogs with this variant will not show the Merle pattern. This is because the Merle variant can sometimes be shortened (known as cryptic or atypical Merle), and these forms do not have an effect on appearance.	PMEL	M	1	Merle possible
<b>Harlequin</b>	PSMB7	H	0	No effect
<b>Saddle Tan</b>	RALY	-	—	Inconclusive

## Coat Length and Curl

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Long Hair (lh1)</b> To show a long coat, a dog must inherit two copies of a Long Hair variant, one from each parent. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one (lh1) or two of any combination of long hair variants. However, there are other variants suspected to influence coat length.	FGF5	lh <sup>1</sup>	2	Long coat
<b>Curly Coat</b>	KRT71	C	0	No effect

## Hairlessness

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Hairlessness (Discovered in the Chinese Crested Dog)</b> Linkage test	FOXI3	H <sup>rec</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Hairlessness (Discovered in the American Hairless Terrier)</b>	SGK3	h <sup>raht</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Hairlessness (Discovered in the Scottish Deerhound)</b>	SKG3	h <sup>rsd</sup>	0	No effect

Kit type: Premium

ID kit: PRBVYDY

Test date: 2022-10-06

## Shedding

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Reduced Shedding	MC5R	sd	0	Seasonal shedder

## More Coat Traits

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Hair Ridge	FGF3, FGF4, FGF19, ORAQV1	R	0	No effect
Furnishings	RSPO2	F	0	No effect
Albino	SLC45A2	cal	0	No effect

## Head Shape

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Short Snout (BMP3 variant) Having two copies of this variant may have a slight shortening effect on snout length.	BMP3	-	1	No effect
Short Snout (SMOC2 variant)	SMOC2	-	0	No effect

## Eye Color

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Blue Eyes (Discovered in the Siberian Husky) Dogs with one or two copies of the blue eye variant are likely to have one or two blue eyes.	ALX4	-	1	Blue eyes possible

## Ears

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Floppy Ears	MSRB3	-	0	Pricked ears more likely

Kit type: Premium

ID kit: PRBVYDY  
Test date: 2022-10-06

Extra Toes

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Hind Dewclaws (Discovered in Asian breeds)	LMBR1	DC-1	0	No effect
Hind Dewclaws (Discovered in Western breeds)	LMBR1	DC-2	0	No effect

More Body Features

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Back Muscle and Bulk	ACSL4	-	0	No effect
High Altitude Adaptation	EPAS1	-	0	No effect
Short Legs (Chondrodysplasia, CDPA)	FGF4	-	0	No effect
Short Tail	T-box	T	0	Full tail length likely

Kit type: Premium

ID kit: PRBVYDY

Test date: 2022-10-06

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## Glossary of genetic terms

### Test result definitions

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**At Risk:** Based on the disorder's mode of inheritance, the dog inherited a number of genetic variant(s) which increases the dog's risk of being diagnosed with the associated disorder.

**Carrier:** The dog inherited one copy of a genetic variant when two copies are usually necessary to increase the dog's risk of being diagnosed with the associated disorder. While carriers are usually not at risk of clinical expression of the disorder, carriers of some complex variants may be associated with a low risk of developing the disorder.

**Clear:** The dog did not inherit the genetic variant(s) associated with the disorder and will not be at elevated risk of being diagnosed with the disorder due to this genotype. However, similar clinical signs could develop from different genetic or clinical causes.

**Inconclusive:** An inconclusive result indicates a confident call could not be made based on the data for that genetic variant. Health testing is performed in replicates, and on occasion the outcomes do not agree. This may occur due to an unusual sequence of DNA in the region tested, multiple cell genotypes present due to chimerism or acquired mutations, or due to quality of the DNA sample.

### Inheritance mode definitions

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**Autosomal Recessive (AR):** For autosomal recessive disorders, dogs with two copies of the genetic variant are at risk of developing the associated disorder. Dogs with one copy of the variant are considered carriers and are usually not at risk of developing the disorder. However, carriers of some complex variants grouped in this category may be associated with a low risk of developing the disorder. Dogs with one or two copies may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**Autosomal Dominant (AD):** For autosomal dominant disorders, dogs with one or two copies of the genetic variant are at risk of developing the associated disorder. Inheriting two copies of the variant may increase the risk of development of the disorder or cause the condition to be more severe. These dogs may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**X-linked Recessive (XR):** For X-linked recessive disorders, the genetic variant is found on the X chromosome. Female dogs must inherit two copies of the variant to be at risk of developing the condition, whereas male dogs only need one copy to be at risk. Males and females with any copies of the variant may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**X-linked Dominant (XD):** For X-linked dominant disorders, the genetic variant is found on the X chromosome. Both male and female dogs with one copy of the variant are at risk of developing the disorder. Females inheriting two copies of the variant may be at higher risk or show a more severe form of the disorder than with one copy. Males and females with any copies of the variant may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**Mitochondrial (MT):** Unlike the two copies of genomic DNA held in the nucleus, there are thousands of mitochondria in each cell of the body, and each holds its own mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). Mitochondria are called the "powerhouses" of the cell. For a dog to be at risk for a mitochondrial disorder, it must inherit a certain ratio of mtDNA with the associated variant compared to normal mtDNA. mtDNA is inherited only from the mother.