

Kit type: Complete

ID kit: CFJCKHPBZT  
Test date: 2026-01-17

## Kora’s Profile

### Pet information

Registered name  
Kora

Date of birth  
2025-06-02

Sex  
F


Spayed  
No


### Top breeds

100% Bengal

### Blood type summary

Blood type  
Type A (most common)

Transfusion risk  
 Moderate

Breeding risk  
 Low

### Health summary

- At Risk

 0 conditions
- Carrier

 0 conditions
- Clear

 49 conditions

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## Breed ancestry

Kora appears to be 100% Bengal.

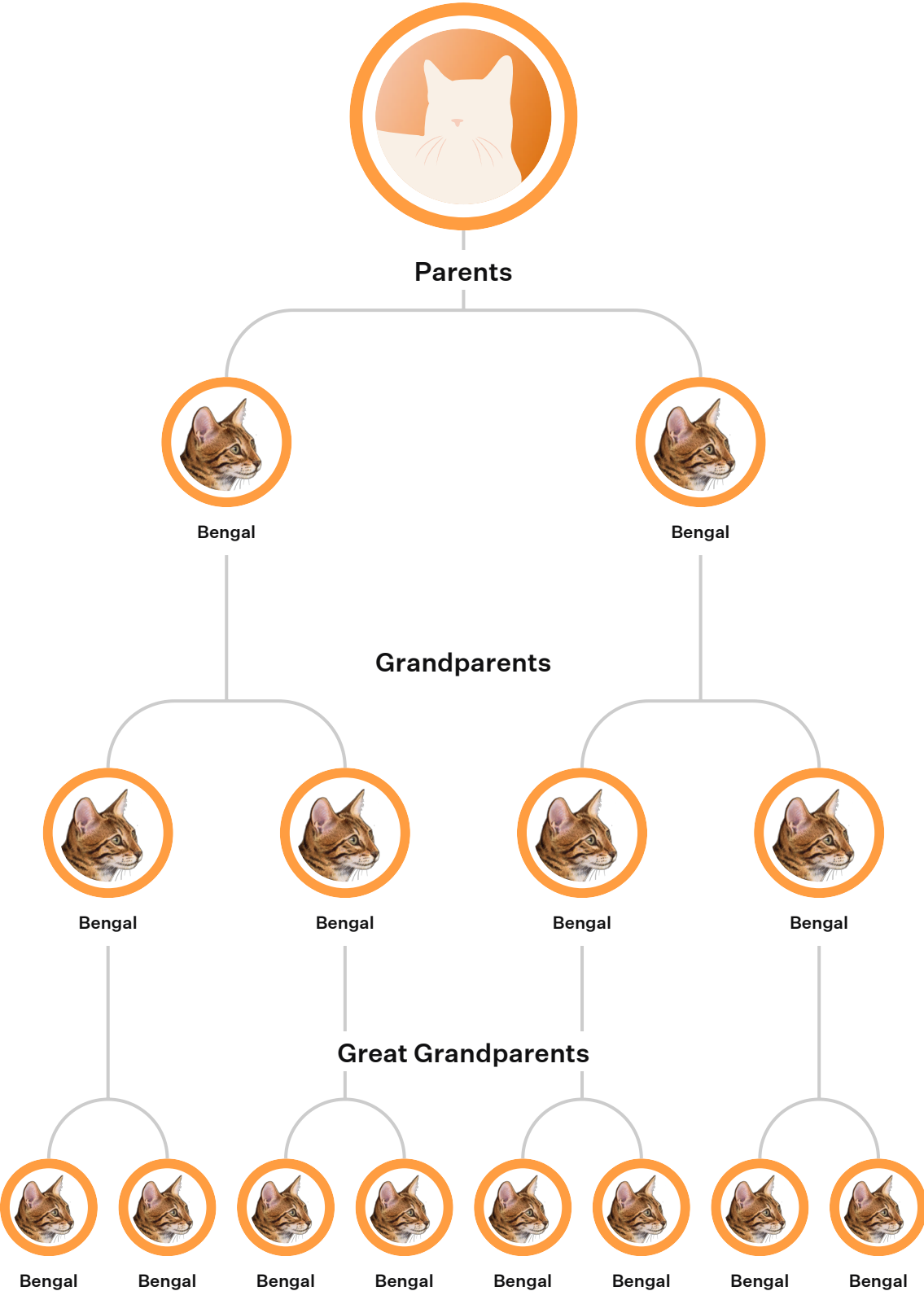


Asian



100 % Bengal

Family Tree



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## Genetic Diversity

### Heterozygosity

#### Kora's Percentage of Heterozygosity

32%

Kora's genome analysis shows an average level of genetic heterozygosity when compared with other Bengals.

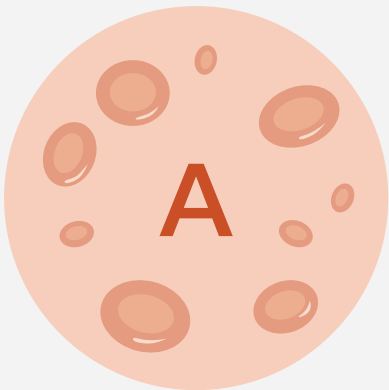
#### Typical Range for Bengals

31% - 36%

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Blood Type



**Blood type**  
Type A (Most common)

**Genotype\***  
A/A

**Transfusion risk**  
⚠ Moderate

Kora has the most common blood type. She can be transfused with Type A blood.

**Breeding risk**  
✅ Low

If breeding, Kora has a low risk of blood type incompatibility with nursing kittens.

Blood variants tested\*

Variant Tested	Description	Copies
b variant 1	(Common b variant)	0
b variant 2	(Discovered in Turkish breeds)	0
b variant 3	(Discovered in Ragdolls)	0
c variant - Causes AB Blood Type	(Discovered in Ragdolls)	0

\*This test identifies three known 'b' variants and one known 'c' variant in the CMAH gene when determining a cat's genetic blood type. Blood Type A is inferred in reporting when less than two genetic blood variants are detected.

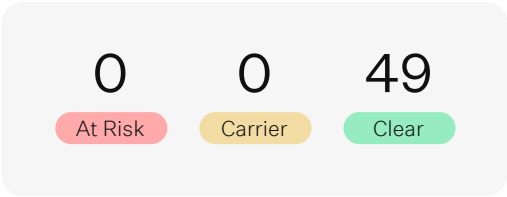
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## Summary of health conditions

### Key Findings

We detected 0 genetic conditions in Kora’s DNA.



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## Health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
Acute Intermittent Porphyrria (Variant 1)	HMBS	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyrria (Variant 2)	HMBS	G>A	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyrria (Variant 3)	HMBS	Insertion	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyrria (Variant 4)	HMBS	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyrria (Variant 5)	HMBS	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome (Discovered in British Shorthair)	FASL	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Burmese Head Defect (Discovered in the Burmese)	ALX1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Chediak-Higashi Syndrome (Discovered in the Persian)	LYST	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	CYP11B1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyrria	UROS	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Devon Rex and Sphynx)	COLQ	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type 1A	SCL3A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type B (Variant 1)	SCL7A9	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type B (Variant 2)	SCL7A9	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type B (Variant 3)	SCL7A9	T>A	0	AR	Clear
Dihydropyrimidinase Deficiency	DPYS	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Earfold and Osteochondrodysplasia (Discovered in the Scottish Fold)	TRPV4	G>T	0	AD	Clear
Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 1)	F12	Deletion	0	ARa	Clear
Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2)	F12	Deletion	0	ARa	Clear
Familial Episodic Hypokalemic Polymyopathy (Discovered in the Burmese)	WNK4	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Glutaric Aciduria Type II	ETFDH	T>G	0	AR	Clear

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## Health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Glycogen Storage Disease (Discovered in the Norwegian Forest Cat)</b>	GBE1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM1 Gangliosidosis</b>	GLB1	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis</b>	GM2A	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis Type II (Discovered in Domestic Shorthair cats)</b>	HEXB	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis Type II (Discovered in Japanese domestic cats)</b>	HEXB	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis Type II (Discovered in the Burmese)</b>	HEXB	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia B (Variant 1)</b>	F9	C>T	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia B (Variant 2)</b>	F9	G>A	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hyperoxaluria Type II</b>	GRHPR	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Maine Coon)</b>	MYBPC	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Ragdoll)</b>	MYBPC	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Hypotrichosis (Discovered in the Birman)</b>	FOXN1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency</b>	LPL	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>MDR1 Medication Sensitivity</b>	ABCB1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I</b>	IDUA	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI</b>	ARSB	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI Modifier</b>	ARSB	G>A	0	MO	Clear
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Variant 1)</b>	GUSB	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Variant 2)</b>	USB	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Myotonia Congenita</b>	CLCN1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD)</b>	PKD1	C>A	0	AD	Clear



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Health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Abyssinian)	CEP290	T>G	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Bengal)	KIF3B	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Persian)	AIPL1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency	PKLR	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Sphingomyelinosis (Variant 1)	NPC1	G>C	0	AR	Clear
Sphingomyelinosis (Variant 2)	NPC2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Vitamin D-Dependent Rickets	CYP27B1	G>T	0	AR	Clear

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## Traits

### Coat Color

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Charcoal (Discovered in the Bengal)</b> Cats with one copy of the Charcoal variant and one copy of the Solid Color variant will display the charcoal coat pattern.	ASIP	A <sup>Pb</sup>	1	Charcoal coat color possible
<b>Solid Color</b>	ASIP	a	0	Banded hairs, tabby patterns likely
<b>Partial and Full White</b>	KIT	W or w <sup>s</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Amber (Discovered in the Norwegian Forest Cat)</b>	MC1R	e	0	No effect
<b>Russet (Discovered in the Burmese)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>r</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Dilution</b> Two copies of the Dilution variant are required to have a lightening effect on the coat.	MLPH	d	1	No effect
<b>Albinism (Discovered in Oriental breeds)</b>	TYR	c <sup>a</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Colorpoint (Discovered in the Burmese)</b> Two copies of this variant result in a colorpoint pattern, although this can be blocked by other variants. Cats with one copy of the Colorpoint (Discovered in the Burmese) variant and one copy of the Colorpoint (Discovered in the Siamese) variant will show a lighter base coat color and more contrasting colorpoint pattern than cats with two copies of the Colorpoint (Discovered in the Burmese) variant.	TYR	c <sup>b</sup>	1	Colorpoints possible
<b>Colorpoint (Discovered in the Siamese)</b>	TYR	c <sup>s</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Mocha (Discovered in the Burmese)</b>	TYR	c <sup>m</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate</b>	TYRP	b	0	No effect
<b>Cinnamon</b>	TYRP	b <sup>l</sup>	0	No effect

### Coat Type

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Long Hair (Discovered in many breeds)</b>	FGF5	M4	0	No effect

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## Coat Type

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Long Hair (Discovered in the Norwegian Forest Cat)	FGF5	M2	0	No effect
Long Hair (Discovered in the Ragdoll and Maine Coon)	FGF5	M3	0	No effect
Long Hair (Discovered in the Ragdoll)	FGF5	M1	0	No effect
Lykoi Coat (Variant 1)	HR	hr <sup>Ca</sup>	0	No effect
Lykoi Coat (Variant 2)	HR	hr <sup>VA</sup>	0	No effect
Hairlessness (Discovered in the Sphynx)	KRT71	re <sup>hr</sup>	0	No effect
Rexing (Discovered in the Devon Rex)	KRT71	re <sup>dr</sup>	0	No effect
Rexing (Discovered in the Cornish Rex and German Rex)	LPAR6	r	0	No effect
Glitter	Pending	gl	1	No effect
Two copies of the Glitter variant are needed for the glitter coat to be seen.				

## Tail Length

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Short Tail (Variant 3)	HES7	jb	0	No effect
Short Tail (Variant 1)	T	C1199del	0	No effect
Short Tail (Variant 2)	T	T988del	0	No effect

## Extra Toes

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Polydactyly (Variant 1)	LIMBR1	HW	0	No effect
Polydactyly (Variant 2)	LIMBR1	UK1	0	No effect
Polydactyly (Variant 3)	LIMBR1	UK2	0	No effect

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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 cat inherited a number of genetic variant(s) which increases the cat's risk of being diagnosed with the associated disorder.

**Carrier:** The cat inherited one copy of a genetic variant when two copies are usually necessary to increase the cat'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.

**Notable:** Inheriting two copies of the genetic variant is noteworthy for specific aspects of health and breeding of the cat, but the cat should otherwise not suffer disease due to this genetic cause when in absence of other genetic variants.

**Clear:** The cat 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, cats with two copies of the genetic variant are at risk of developing the associated disorder. Cats 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. Cats with one or two copies may pass the disorder-associated variant to their kittens if bred.

**Autosomal Recessive, asymptomatic (ARa):** For autosomal recessive, asymptomatic disorders, cats with two copies of the variant can exhibit certain aspects of the variant-associated disorder but otherwise, they should not suffer clinical disease as typically expected with autosomal recessive disorders. Cats with one copy of the variant are called carriers and should not exhibit any aspect of the disorder. However, cats with one or two copies may pass the disorder-associated variant to their kittens if bred.

**Autosomal Dominant (AD):** For autosomal dominant disorders, cats 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 cats may pass the disorder-associated variant to their kittens if bred.

**X-linked Recessive (XR):** For X-linked recessive disorders, the genetic variant is found on the X chromosome. Female cats must inherit two copies of the variant to be at risk of developing the condition, whereas male cats 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 kittens if bred.

**Modifier (MO):** Genetic modifiers do not cause disease on their own but can cause disease or change the onset or severity of a disorder when combined with another disorder-associated variant. For some modifier variants only one copy is required to cause an effect, for others two copies are required. Please refer to the associated variant's breeder recommendations regarding safe breeding practices for each modifier variant.