“INDI”

WIGGLEBUTT'S LOVING HEART

DNA Test Report | Test Date: April 26th, 2022 | embk.me/wigglebuttindi

BREED ANCESTRY

Australian Shepherd : 50.4%

Miniature/MAS-type Australian Shepherd : 49.6%

GENETIC STATS

Predicted adult weight: **41 lbs**

Life stage: **Young adult**

Based on your dog’s date of birth provided.

TEST DETAILS

Kit number: EM-74001026

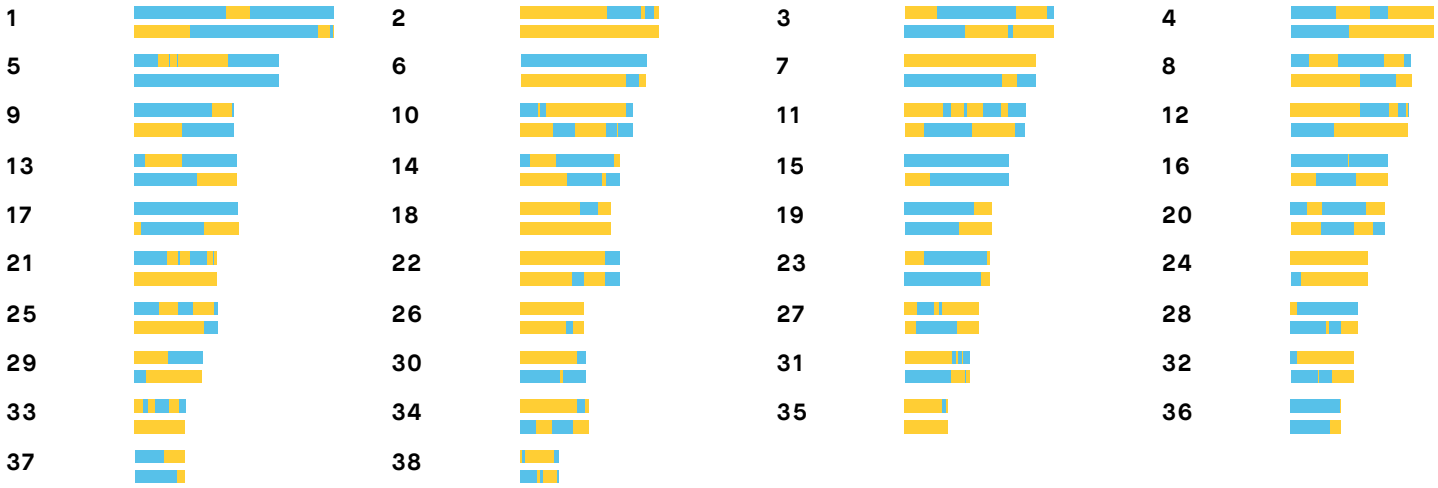
Swab number: 31210751900617

BREED ANCESTRY BY CHROMOSOME

Our advanced test identifies from where Indi inherited every part of the chromosome pairs in her genome.

Breed colors:

Australian Shepherd Miniature/MAS-type Australian Shepherd



Registration: American Kennel Club (AKC) DN70218507

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Fun Fact
Australian Shepherds rose to popularity and fame as rodeo stars. After the first World War, people flocked to the west and to watch exhibitions that showcased these very talented canines.

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

The Australian Shepherd, or Aussie, is the 17th most popular dog in the United States, and given their intelligence and temperament, it’s no wonder they’re so well-loved. Despite their name, the Australian Shepherd actually originated from the ranches of the United States around the 1800s. They are praised by stockmen and breeders for their trainability and intelligence. They have a medium build and a wide variation of different coat colors. Australian Shepherds have considerable energy and they usually need a job to do to keep themselves entertained, though they’re also happy to spend time with the family and settle down at the end of the day. Australian Shepherds are often employed as guide dogs, rescue dogs, and therapy dogs. In addition to exercising an Aussie, it’s equally important to keep their mind occupied, as if an an Australian Shepherd gets bored they do have the tendency to invent their own games or activities, which sometimes involve destructive behaviors. This is a breed that thrives on close companionship. Aussies are at times called “Velcro Dogs” for their tendency to stay close to their owner.

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MINIATURE/MAS-TYPE AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

The Miniature American Shepherd descends directly from the Australian Shepherd, the 17th most popular dog in the United States. Despite their name, the Australian Shepherd originated from the ranches of the United States around the 1800s, with the Miniature American Shepherd bred from smaller individuals starting in the 1970s. Like Australian Shepherds, these dogs are known for their trainability, intelligence and energy. Miniature American Shepherds are outstanding agility dogs, striving for the approval of their owner. This group of shepherds contains some dogs that are their own AKC group ("Miniature American Shepherds") as well as other dogs whose breeders and owners have chosen not to join the MAS AKC club and still prefer to be called Miniature Australian Shepherds, or simply Australian Shepherds.

Alternative Names
Miniature Australian Shepherd, Australian Shepherd

Fun Fact
Like their big brothers the Australian Shepherds, Miniature American Shepherds sport a range of coat colors and eye colors - sometimes one dog may even have multicolored eyes! They sometimes even have naturally short (bobbed) tails!

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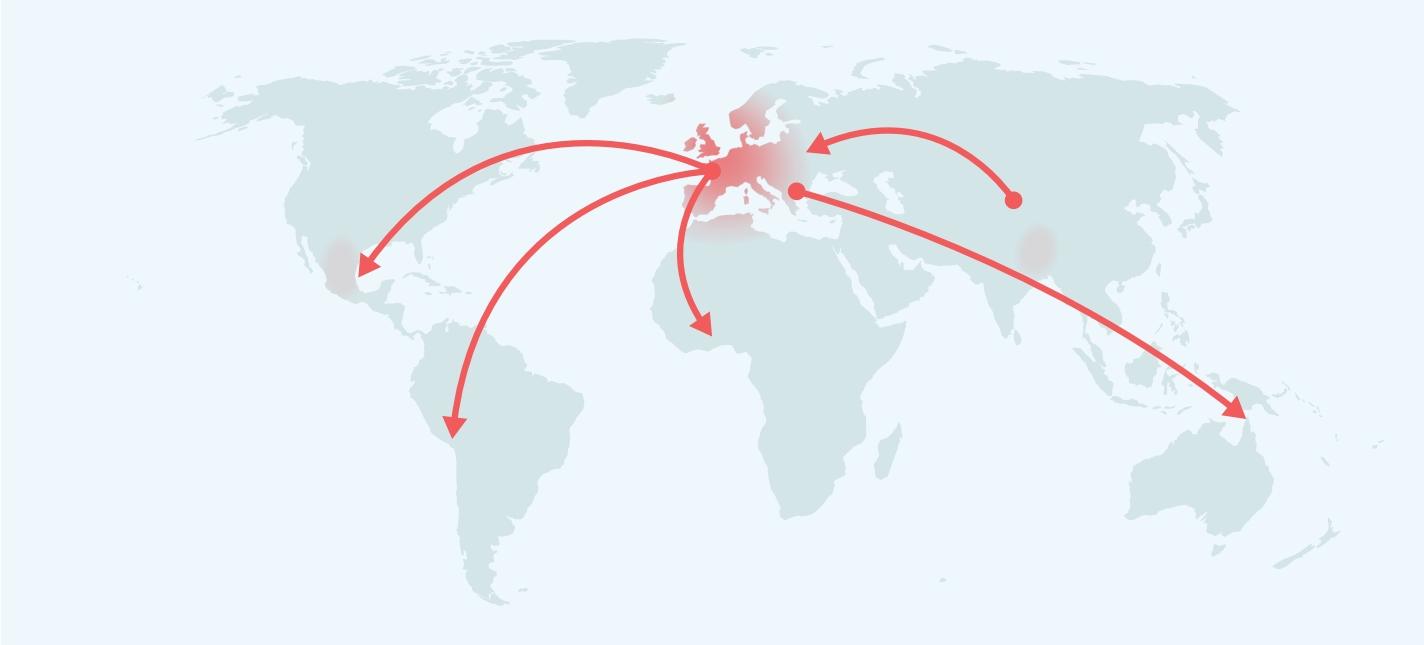
MATERNAL LINE



Through Indi’s mitochondrial DNA we can trace her mother’s ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that her ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

HAPLOGROUP: B1

B1 is the second most common maternal lineage in breeds of European or American origin. It is the female line of the majority of Golden Retrievers, Basset Hounds, and Shih Tzus, and about half of Beagles, Pekingese and Toy Poodles. This lineage is also somewhat common among village dogs that carry distinct ancestry from these breeds. We know this is a result of B1 dogs being common amongst the European dogs that their conquering owners brought around the world, because nowhere on earth is it a very common lineage in village dogs. It even enables us to trace the path of (human) colonization: Because most Bichons are B1 and Bichons are popular in Spanish culture, B1 is now fairly common among village dogs in Latin America.

HAPLOTYPE: B84

Part of the large B1 haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most frequently in Golden Retrievers, Beagles, and Staffordshire Terriers.

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TRAITS: COAT COLOR

TRAIT	RESULT
E Locus (MC1R) The E Locus determines if and where a dog can produce dark (black or brown) hair. Dogs with two copies of the recessive **e** allele do not produce dark hairs at all, and will be "red" over their entire body. The shade of red, which can range from a deep copper to yellow/gold to cream, is dependent on other genetic factors including the Intensity loci. In addition to determining if a dog can develop dark hairs at all, the E Locus can give a dog a black "mask" or "widow's peak," unless the dog has overriding coat color genetic factors. Dogs with one or two copies of the **Em** allele usually have a melanistic mask (dark facial hair as commonly seen in the German Shepherd and Pug). Dogs with no copies of **Em** but one or two copies of the **Eg** allele usually have a melanistic "widow's peak" (dark forehead hair as commonly seen in the Afghan Hound and Borzoi, where it is called either "grizzle" or "domino").	**Can have a melanistic mask ($E^{m}E$)**
K Locus (CBD103) The K Locus **K^{B}** allele "overrides" the A Locus, meaning that it prevents the A Locus genotype from affecting coat color. For this reason, the **K^{B}** allele is referred to as the "dominant black" allele. As a result, dogs with at least one **K^{B}** allele will usually have solid black or brown coats (or red/cream coats if they are **ee** at the E Locus) regardless of their genotype at the A Locus, although several other genes could impact the dog's coat and cause other patterns, such as white spotting. Dogs with the **$k^{y}k^{y}$** genotype will show a coat color pattern based on the genotype they have at the A Locus. Dogs who test as **$K^{B}k^{y}$** may be brindle rather than black or brown.	**More likely to have a patterned haircoat ($k^{y}k^{y}$)**

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TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Intensity Loci LINKAGE Areas of a dog's coat where dark (black or brown) pigment is not expressed either contain red/yellow pigment, or no pigment at all. Five locations across five chromosomes explain approximately 70% of red pigmentation "intensity" variation across all dogs. Dogs with a result of **Intense Red Pigmentation** will likely have deep red hair like an Irish Setter or "apricot" hair like some Poodles, dogs with a result of **Intermediate Red Pigmentation** will likely have tan or yellow hair like a Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier, and dogs with **Dilute Red Pigmentation** will likely have cream or white hair like a Samoyed. Because the mutations we test may not directly cause differences in red pigmentation intensity, we consider this to be a linkage test.	**Any light hair likely yellow or tan (Intermediate Red Pigmentation)**
A Locus (ASIP) The A Locus controls switching between black and red pigment in hair cells, but it will only be expressed in dogs that are not **ee** at the E Locus and are **$k^y k^y$** at the K Locus. Sable (also called "Fawn") dogs have a mostly or entirely red coat with some interspersed black hairs. Agouti (also called "Wolf Sable") dogs have red hairs with black tips, mostly on their head and back. Black and tan dogs are mostly black or brown with lighter patches on their cheeks, eyebrows, chest, and legs. Recessive black dogs have solid-colored black or brown coats.	**Black/Brown and tan coat color pattern ($a^t a^t$)**
D Locus (MLPH) The D locus result that we report is determined by two different genetic variants that can work together to cause diluted pigmentation. These are the common **d** allele, also known as **"d1"**, and a less common allele known as **"d2"**. Dogs with two **d** alleles, regardless of which variant, will have all black pigment lightened ("diluted") to gray, or brown pigment lightened to lighter brown in their hair, skin, and sometimes eyes. There are many breed-specific names for these dilute colors, such as "blue", "charcoal", "fawn", "silver", and "Isabella". Note that in certain breeds, dilute dogs have a higher incidence of Color Dilution Alopecia. Dogs with one **d** allele will not be dilute, but can pass the **d** allele on to their puppies. To view your dog’s **d1** and **d2** test results, click the "SEE DETAILS" link in the upper right hand corner of the "Base Coat Color" section of the Traits page, and then click the "VIEW SUBLOCUS RESULTS" link at the bottom of the page.	**Dark areas of hair and skin are not lightened (DD)**

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TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Cocoa (HPS3) Dogs with the **coco** genotype will produce dark brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin. Dogs with the **Nco** genotype will produce black pigment, but can pass the **co** allele on to their puppies. Dogs that have the **coco** genotype as well as the **bb** genotype at the B locus are generally a lighter brown than dogs that have the **Bb** or **BB** genotypes at the B locus.	**No co alleles, not expressed (NN)**
B Locus (TYRP1) Dogs with two copies of the **b** allele produce brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin. Dogs with one copy of the **b** allele will produce black pigment, but can pass the **b** allele on to their puppies. E Locus **ee** dogs that carry two **b** alleles will have red or cream coats, but have brown noses, eye rims, and footpads (sometimes referred to as "Dudley Nose" in Labrador Retrievers). "Liver" or "chocolate" is the preferred color term for brown in most breeds; in the Doberman Pinscher it is referred to as "red".	**Brown hair and skin (bb)**
Saddle Tan (RALY) The "Saddle Tan" pattern causes the black hairs to recede into a "saddle" shape on the back, leaving a tan face, legs, and belly, as a dog ages. The Saddle Tan pattern is characteristic of breeds like the Corgi, Beagle, and German Shepherd. Dogs that have the **II** genotype at this locus are more likely to be mostly black with tan points on the eyebrows, muzzle, and legs as commonly seen in the Doberman Pinscher and the Rottweiler. This gene modifies the A Locus $\mathbf{a^t}$ allele, so dogs that do not express $\mathbf{a^t}$ are not influenced by this gene.	**Not saddle tan patterned (II)**
S Locus (MITF) The S Locus determines white spotting and pigment distribution. MITF controls where pigment is produced, and an insertion in the MITF gene causes a loss of pigment in the coat and skin, resulting in white hair and/or pink skin. Dogs with two copies of this variant will likely have breed-dependent white patterning, with a nearly white, parti, or piebald coat. Dogs with one copy of this variant will have more limited white spotting and may be considered flash, parti or piebald. This MITF variant does not explain all white spotting patterns in dogs and other variants are currently being researched. Some dogs may have small amounts of white on the paws, chest, face, or tail regardless of their S Locus genotype.	**Likely to have little to no white in coat (SS)**

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TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
M Locus (PMEL) Merle coat patterning is common to several dog breeds including the Australian Shepherd, Catahoula Leopard Dog, and Shetland Sheepdog, among many others. Merle arises from an unstable SINE insertion (which we term the "M*" allele) that disrupts activity of the pigmentary gene PMEL, leading to mottled or patchy coat color. Dogs with an **M*m** result are likely to be phenotypically merle or could be "non-expressing" merle, meaning that the merle pattern is very subtle or not at all evident in their coat. Dogs with an **M*M*** result are likely to be phenotypically merle or double merle. Dogs with an **mm** result have no merle alleles and are unlikely to have a merle coat pattern. Note that Embark does not currently distinguish between the recently described cryptic, atypical, atypical+, classic, and harlequin merle alleles. Our merle test only detects the presence, but not the length of the SINE insertion. We do not recommend making breeding decisions on this result alone. Please pursue further testing for allelic distinction prior to breeding decisions.	**No merle alleles (mm)**
R Locus (USH2A) LINKAGE The R Locus regulates the presence or absence of the roan coat color pattern. Partial duplication of the USH2A gene is strongly associated with this coat pattern. Dogs with at least one **R** allele will likely have roaning on otherwise uniformly unpigmented white areas. Roan appears in white areas controlled by the S Locus but not in other white or cream areas created by other loci, such as the E Locus with **ee** along with Dilute Red Pigmentation by I Locus (for example, in Samoyeds). Mechanisms for controlling the extent of roaning are currently unknown, and roaning can appear in a uniform or non-uniform pattern. Further, non-uniform roaning may appear as ticked, and not obviously roan. The roan pattern can appear with or without ticking.	**Likely no impact on coat pattern (rr)**
H Locus (Harlequin) This pattern is recognized in Great Danes and causes dogs to have a white coat with patches of darker pigment. A dog with an **Hh** result will be harlequin if they are also **M*m** or **M*M*** at the M Locus and are not **ee** at the E locus. Dogs with a result of **hh** will not be harlequin. This trait is thought to be homozygous lethal; a living dog with an **HH** genotype has never been found.	**No harlequin alleles (hh)**

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TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS

TRAIT	RESULT
Furnishings (RSPO2) LINKAGE Dogs with one or two copies of the **F** allele have "furnishings": the mustache, beard, and eyebrows characteristic of breeds like the Schnauzer, Scottish Terrier, and Wire Haired Dachshund. A dog with two **I** alleles will not have furnishings, which is sometimes called an "improper coat" in breeds where furnishings are part of the breed standard. The mutation is a genetic insertion which we measure indirectly using a linkage test highly correlated with the insertion.	**Likely unfurnished (no mustache, beard, and/or eyebrows) (II)**
Coat Length (FGF5) The FGF5 gene is known to affect hair length in many different species, including cats, dogs, mice, and humans. In dogs, the **T** allele confers a long, silky haircoat as observed in the Yorkshire Terrier and the Long Haired Whippet. The ancestral **G** allele causes a shorter coat as seen in the Boxer or the American Staffordshire Terrier. In certain breeds (such as Corgi), the long haircoat is described as "fluff."	**Likely long coat (TT)**
Shedding (MC5R) Dogs with at least one copy of the ancestral **C** allele, like many Labradors and German Shepherd Dogs, are heavy or seasonal shedders, while those with two copies of the **T** allele, including many Boxers, Shih Tzus and Chihuahuas, tend to be lighter shedders. Dogs with furnished/wire-haired coats caused by RSPO2 (the furnishings gene) tend to be low shedders regardless of their genotype at this gene.	**Likely heavy/seasonal shedding (CC)**
Hairlessness (FOXI3) LINKAGE A duplication in the FOXI3 gene causes hairlessness over most of the body as well as changes in tooth shape and number. This mutation occurs in Peruvian Inca Orchid, Xoloitzcuintli (Mexican Hairless), and Chinese Crested (other hairless breeds have different mutations). Dogs with the **NDup** genotype are likely to be hairless while dogs with the **NN** genotype are likely to have a normal coat. The **DupDup** genotype has never been observed, suggesting that dogs with that genotype cannot survive to birth. Please note that this is a linkage test, so it may not be as predictive as direct tests of the mutation in some lines.	**Very unlikely to be hairless (NN)**
Hairlessness (SGK3) Hairlessness in the American Hairless Terrier arises from a mutation in the SGK3 gene. Dogs with the **DD** result are likely to be hairless. Dogs with the **ND** genotype will have a normal coat, but can pass the **D**	**Very unlikely to be hairless (NN)**

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 2 (SLC45A2) LINKAGE Dogs with two copies **DD** of this deletion in the SLC45A2 gene have oculocutaneous albinism (OCA), also known as Doberman Z Factor Albinism, a recessive condition characterized by severely reduced or absent pigment in the eyes, skin, and hair. Affected dogs sometimes suffer from vision problems due to lack of eye pigment (which helps direct and absorb ambient light) and are prone to sunburn. Dogs with a single copy of the deletion **ND** will not be affected but can pass the mutation on to their offspring. This particular mutation can be traced back to a single white Doberman Pinscher born in 1976, and it has only been observed in dogs descended from this individual. Please note that this is a linkage test, so it may not be as predictive as direct tests of the mutation in some lines.	**Likely not albino (NN)**
Coat Texture (KRT71) Dogs with a long coat and at least one copy of the **T** allele have a wavy or curly coat characteristic of Poodles and Bichon Frises. Dogs with two copies of the ancestral **C** allele are likely to have a straight coat, but there are other factors that can cause a curly coat, for example if they at least one **F** allele for the Furnishings (RSPO2) gene then they are likely to have a curly coat. Dogs with short coats may carry one or two copies of the **T** allele but still have straight coats.	**Likely straight coat (CC)**

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TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES

TRAIT	RESULT
Muzzle Length (BMP3) Dogs in medium-length muzzle (mesocephalic) breeds like Staffordshire Terriers and Labradors, and long muzzle (dolichocephalic) breeds like Whippet and Collie have one, or more commonly two, copies of the ancestral **C** allele. Dogs in many short-length muzzle (brachycephalic) breeds such as the English Bulldog, Pug, and Pekingese have two copies of the derived **A** allele. At least five different genes affect muzzle length in dogs, with BMP3 being the only one with a known causal mutation. For example, the skull shape of some breeds, including the dolichocephalic Scottish Terrier or the brachycephalic Japanese Chin, appear to be caused by other genes. Thus, dogs may have short or long muzzles due to other genetic factors that are not yet known to science.	**Likely medium or long muzzle (CC)**
Tail Length (T) Whereas most dogs have two **C** alleles and a long tail, dogs with one **G** allele are likely to have a bobtail, which is an unusually short or absent tail. This mutation causes natural bobtail in many breeds including the Pembroke Welsh Corgi, the Australian Shepherd, and the Brittany Spaniel. Dogs with **GG** genotypes have not been observed, suggesting that dogs with the **GG** genotype do not survive to birth. Please note that this mutation does not explain every natural bobtail! While certain lineages of Boston Terrier, English Bulldog, Rottweiler, Miniature Schnauzer, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, and Parson Russell Terrier, and Dobermans are born with a natural bobtail, these breeds do not have this mutation. This suggests that other unknown genetic mutations can also lead to a natural bobtail.	**Likely normal-length tail (CC)**
Hind Dewclaws (LMBR1) Common in certain breeds such as the Saint Bernard, hind dewclaws are extra, nonfunctional digits located midway between a dog's paw and hock. Dogs with at least one copy of the **T** allele have about a 50% chance of having hind dewclaws. Note that other (currently unknown to science) mutations can also cause hind dewclaws, so some **CC** or **TC** dogs will have hind dewclaws.	**Unlikely to have hind dew claws (CC)**

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TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Blue Eye Color (ALX4) LINKAGE Embark researchers discovered this large duplication associated with blue eyes in Arctic breeds like Siberian Husky as well as tri-colored (non-merle) Australian Shepherds. Dogs with at least one copy of the duplication (**Dup**) are more likely to have at least one blue eye. Some dogs with the duplication may have only one blue eye (complete heterochromia) or may not have blue eyes at all; nevertheless, they can still pass the duplication and the trait to their offspring. **NN** dogs do not carry this duplication, but may have blue eyes due to other factors, such as merle. Please note that this is a linkage test, so it may not be as predictive as direct tests of the mutation in some lines.	**Less likely to have blue eyes (NN)**
Back Muscling & Bulk, Large Breed (ACSL4) The **T** allele is associated with heavy muscling along the back and trunk in characteristically "bulky" large-breed dogs including the Saint Bernard, Bernese Mountain Dog, Greater Swiss Mountain Dog, and Rottweiler. The “bulky” **T** allele is absent from leaner shaped large breed dogs like the Great Dane, Irish Wolfhound, and Scottish Deerhound, which are fixed for the ancestral **C** allele. Note that this mutation does not seem to affect muscling in small or even mid-sized dog breeds with notable back muscling, including the American Staffordshire Terrier, Boston Terrier, and the English Bulldog.	**Likely normal muscling (CC)**

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TRAITS: BODY SIZE

TRAIT	RESULT
Body Size (IGF1) The **I** allele is associated with smaller body size.	**Intermediate (NI)**
Body Size (IGFR1) The **A** allele is associated with smaller body size.	**Larger (GG)**
Body Size (STC2) The **A** allele is associated with smaller body size.	**Smaller (AA)**
Body Size (GHR - E191K) The **A** allele is associated with smaller body size.	**Larger (GG)**
Body Size (GHR - P177L) The **T** allele is associated with smaller body size.	**Larger (CC)**

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TRAITS: PERFORMANCE

TRAIT	RESULT
Altitude Adaptation (EPAS1) This mutation causes dogs to be especially tolerant of low oxygen environments (hypoxia), such as those found at high elevations. Dogs with at least one **A** allele are less susceptible to "altitude sickness." This mutation was originally identified in breeds from high altitude areas such as the Tibetan Mastiff.	**Normal altitude tolerance (GG)**
Appetite (POMC) LINKAGE This mutation in the POMC gene is found primarily in Labrador and Flat Coated Retrievers. Compared to dogs with no copies of the mutation (**NN**), dogs with one (**ND**) or two (**DD**) copies of the mutation are more likely to have high food motivation, which can cause them to eat excessively, have higher body fat percentage, and be more prone to obesity. Read more about the genetics of POMC, and learn how you can contribute to research, in our blog post (https://embarkvet.com/resources/blog/pomc-dogs/). We measure this result using a linkage test.	**Normal food motivation (NN)**

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HEALTH REPORT

How to interpret Indi’s genetic health results:

If Indi inherited any of the variants that we tested, they will be listed at the top of the Health Report section, along with a description of how to interpret this result. We also include all of the variants that we tested Indi for that we did not detect the risk variant for.

A genetic test is not a diagnosis

This genetic test does not diagnose a disease. Please talk to your vet about your dog’s genetic results, or if you think that your pet may have a health condition or disease.

Summary

Of the 225 genetic health risks we analyzed, we found 1 result that you should learn about.

Notable results (1)

ALT Activity

Clear results

Breed-relevant (10)

Other (214)

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BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

Research studies indicate that these results are more relevant to dogs like Indi, and may influence her chances of developing certain health conditions.

Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr1 (BEST1 Exon 2)	Clear
Collie Eye Anomaly (NHEJ1)	Clear
Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2)	Clear
Day Blindness (CNGB3 Deletion, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Cataracts (HSF4 Exon 9, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Multiple Drug Sensitivity (ABCB1)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)	Clear
Urate Kidney & Bladder Stones (SLC2A9)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Research has not yet linked these conditions to dogs with similar breeds to Indi. Review any increased risk or notable results to understand her potential risk and recommendations.

ALT Activity (GPT)	Notable
2-DHA Kidney & Bladder Stones (APRT)	Clear
Acral Mutilation Syndrome (GDNF-AS, Spaniel and Pointer Variant)	Clear
Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy (SLC19A3)	Clear
Alaskan Malamute Polyneuropathy, AMPN (NDRG1 SNP)	Clear
Alexander Disease (GFAP)	Clear
Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (EDA Intron 8)	Clear
Autosomal Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy (RHO)	Clear
Bald Thigh Syndrome (IGFBP5)	Clear
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, BSS (GP9, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Bully Whippet Syndrome (MSTN)	Clear
Canine Elliptocytosis (SPTB Exon 30)	Clear
Canine Fucosidosis (FUCA1)	Clear
Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type I, CLAD I (ITGB2, Setter Variant)	Clear
Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, CLAD III (FERMT3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr2 (BEST1 Exon 5, Coton de Tulear Variant)	Clear
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr3 (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 4, Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 15, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
Cardiomyopathy and Juvenile Mortality (YARS2)	Clear
Centronuclear Myopathy, CNM (PTPLA)	Clear
Cerebellar Hypoplasia (VLDLR, Eurasier Variant)	Clear
Chondrodystrophy (ITGA10, Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
Cleft Lip and/or Cleft Palate (ADAMTS20, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
Cleft Palate, CP1 (DLX6 intron 2, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 8, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 53, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)	Clear
Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant)	Clear
Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant)	Clear
Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (SLC5A5, Shih Tzu Variant)	Clear
Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cairn and Norfolk Terrier Variant)	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHAT, Old Danish Pointing Dog Variant)	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHRNE, Jack Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (LRIT3, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65, Briard Variant)	Clear
Cystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1, Newfoundland Variant)	Clear
Cystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Day Blindness (CNGB3 Exon 6, German Shorthaired Pointer Variant)	Clear
Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)	Clear
Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)	Clear
Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (SBF2/MTRM13)	Clear
Diffuse Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis (INPP5E Intron 9, Norwich Terrier Variant)	Clear
Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4, Doberman Pinscher Variant 1)	Clear
Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN, Doberman Pinscher Variant 2)	Clear
Dry Eye Curly Coat Syndrome (FAM83H Exon 5)	Clear
Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Central Asian Shepherd Dog Variant)	Clear
Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Early Onset Adult Deafness, EOAD (EPS8L2 Deletion, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Early Onset Cerebellar Ataxia (SEL1L, Finnish Hound Variant)	Clear
Ehlers Danlos (ADAMTS2, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM Deletion, Italian Greyhound Variant)	Clear
Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM SNP, Parson Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)	Clear
Exercise-Induced Collapse, EIC (DNM1)	Clear
Factor VII Deficiency (F7 Exon 5)	Clear
Factor XI Deficiency (F11 Exon 7, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 3, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 30, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Fanconi Syndrome (FAN1, Basenji Variant)	Clear
Fetal-Onset Neonatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (MFN2, Giant Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 13, Great Pyrenees Variant)	Clear
Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 12, Otterhound Variant)	Clear
Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Krabbe disease (GALC Exon 5, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC, Maltese Variant)	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIA, GSD IIIA (AGL, Curly Coated Retriever Variant)	Clear
Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Whippet and English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear

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Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Wachtelhund Variant)	Clear
GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 2, Portuguese Water Dog Variant)	Clear
GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Shiba Inu Variant)	Clear
GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Alaskan Husky Variant)	Clear
GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA, Japanese Chin Variant)	Clear
GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant)	Clear
Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3)	Clear
Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)	Clear
Goniodysgenesis and Glaucoma, Pectinate Ligament Dysplasia, PLD (OLFM3)	Clear
Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 11, German Shepherd Variant 1)	Clear
Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 1, German Shepherd Variant 2)	Clear
Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 10, Boxer Variant)	Clear
Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Ataxia, Cerebellar Degeneration (RAB24, Old English Sheepdog and Gordon Setter Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (FAM83G, Terrier and Kromfohrlander Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (DSG1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis, HNPK (SUV39H2)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR)	Clear
Hypocatalasia, Acatalasemia (CAT)	Clear
Hypomyelination and Tremors (FNIP2, Weimaraner Variant)	Clear
Ichthyosis (NIPAL4, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
Ichthyosis (SLC27A4, Great Dane Variant)	Clear
Ichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Ichthyosis, ICH1 (PNPLA1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Inflammatory Myopathy (SLC25A12)	Clear
Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1)	Clear
Inherited Selected Cobalamin Malabsorption with Proteinuria (CUBN, Komondor Variant)	Clear
Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I) (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)	Clear
Juvenile Epilepsy (LGI2)	Clear
Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy (RAB3GAP1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (DIRAS1)	Clear
L-2-Hydroxyglutaricaciduria, L2HGA (L2HGDH, Staffordshire Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
Lagotto Storage Disease (ATG4D)	Clear
Laryngeal Paralysis (RAPGEF6, Miniature Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
Late Onset Spinocerebellar Ataxia (CAPN1)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Late-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, NCL 12 (ATP13A2, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1 (LPN1, ARHGEF10)	Clear
Leonberger Polyneuropathy 2 (GJA9)	Clear
Lethal Acrodermatitis, LAD (MKLN1)	Clear
Ligneous Membranitis, LM (PLG)	Clear
Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (SGCD, Boston Terrier Variant)	Clear
Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)	Clear
Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)	Clear
Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)	Clear
Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1)	Clear
May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9)	Clear
Methemoglobinemia (CYB5R3)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis IIIB, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type B, MPS IIIB (NAGLU, Schipperke Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, New Zealand Huntaway Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 5, Terrier Brasileiro Variant)	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1)	Clear

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Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Musladin-Lueke Syndrome, MLS (ADAMTSL2)	Clear
Myasthenia Gravis-Like Syndrome (CHRNE, Heideterrier Variant)	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 23, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 7, Miniature Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Exon 1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 4, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 6, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Nemaline Myopathy (NEB, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration (SPTBN2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)	Clear
Neonatal Interstitial Lung Disease (LAMP3)	Clear
Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (VPS11, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (TECPR2, Spanish Water Dog Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8, Dachshund Variant 1)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, NCL 10 (CTSD Exon 5, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 2, NCL 2 (TPP1 Exon 4, Dachshund Variant 2)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 SNP, Border Collie Variant)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 Deletion, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 7, NCL 7 (MFSD8, Chihuahua and Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Exon 2, English Setter Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Insertion, Saluki Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Cerebellar Ataxia, NCL4A (ARSG Exon 2, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (SLC45A2, Small Breed Variant)	Clear
Oculoskeletal Dysplasia 2 (COL9A2, Samoyed Variant)	Clear
Osteochondrodysplasia (SLC13A1, Poodle Variant)	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (SERPINH1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
P2Y12 Receptor Platelet Disorder (P2Y12)	Clear
Pachyonychia Congenita (KRT16, Dogue de Bordeaux Variant)	Clear
Paroxysmal Dyskinesia, PxD (PIGN)	Clear
Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome, PMDS (AMHR2)	Clear
Platelet Factor X Receptor Deficiency, Scott Syndrome (TMEM16F)	Clear
Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD (PKD1)	Clear
Pompe's Disease (GAA, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLKB1 Exon 8)	Clear
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (NME5, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (CCDC39 Exon 3, Old English Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
Primary Hyperoxaluria (AGXT)	Clear
Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 11, Basset Fauve de Bretagne Variant)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 17, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 9, Norwegian Elkhound Variant)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17 Exon 2, Chinese Shar-Pei Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (SAG)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, CNGA (CNGA1 Exon 9)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA1 (CNGB1)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA3 (FAM161A)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd1 (PDE6B Exon 21, Irish Setter Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd3 (PDE6A)	Clear
Proportionate Dwarfism (GH1 Exon 5, Chihuahua Variant)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Protein Losing Nephropathy, PLN (NPHS1)	Clear
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (PDP1, Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 5, Basenji Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Pug Variant)	Clear
Raine Syndrome (FAM20C)	Clear
Recurrent Inflammatory Pulmonary Disease, RIPD (AKNA, Rough Collie Variant)	Clear
Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis (FLCN Exon 7)	Clear
Sensory Neuropathy (FAM134B, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (PRKDC, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (RAG1, Wetterhoun Variant)	Clear
Shaking Puppy Syndrome (PLP1, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Shar-Pei Autoinflammatory Disease, SPAID, Shar-Pei Fever (MTBP)	Clear
Skeletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Skin Fragility Syndrome (PKP1, Chesapeake Bay Retriever Variant)	Clear
Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (KCNJ10)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 1 (KCNJ10)	Clear
Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 2 (ATP1B2)	Clear
Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, American Eskimo Dog Variant)	Clear
Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 8, Landseer Variant)	Clear
Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome, TNS (VPS13B)	Clear
Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A3 Exon 10, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Von Willebrand Disease Type I, Type I vWD (VWF)	Clear
Von Willebrand Disease Type II, Type II vWD (VWF, Pointer Variant)	Clear
Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 4, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 7, Shetland Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy, XLHN (COL4A5 Exon 35, Samoyed Variant 2)	Clear
X-Linked Myotubular Myopathy (MTM1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, XL-PRA1 (RPGR)	Clear
X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG Exon 1, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG, Corgi Variant)	Clear
β-Mannosidosis (MANBA Exon 16, Mixed-Breed Variant)	Clear

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HEALTH REPORT

Notable result

ALT Activity

Wigglebutt's Loving Heart inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Alanine Aminotransferase Activity

Why is this important to your vet?
Indi has one copy of a variant associated with reduced ALT activity as measured on veterinary blood chemistry panels. Please inform your veterinarian that Indi has this genotype, as ALT is often used as an indicator of liver health and Indi is likely to have a lower than average resting ALT activity. As such, an increase in Indi’s ALT activity could be evidence of liver damage, even if it is within normal limits by standard ALT reference ranges.

What is Alanine Aminotransferase Activity?
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) is a clinical tool that can be used by veterinarians to better monitor liver health. This result is not associated with liver disease. ALT is one of several values veterinarians measure on routine blood work to evaluate the liver. It is a naturally occurring enzyme located in liver cells that helps break down protein. When the liver is damaged or inflamed, ALT is released into the bloodstream.

How vets diagnose this condition
Genetic testing is the only way to provide your veterinarian with this clinical tool.

How this condition is treated
Veterinarians may recommend blood work to establish a baseline ALT value for healthy dogs with one or two copies of this variant.

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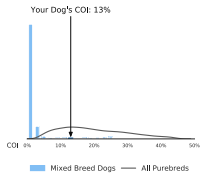
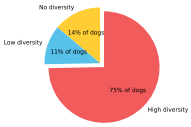
INBREEDING AND DIVERSITY

CATEGORY	RESULT
Coefficient Of Inbreeding Our genetic COI measures the proportion of your dog's genome where the genes on the mother’s side are identical by descent to those on the father’s side.	**13%** 
MHC Class II - DLA DRB1 A Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) gene, DRB1 encodes a major histocompatibility complex (MHC) protein involved in the immune response. Some studies have shown associations between certain DRB1 haplotypes and autoimmune diseases such as Addison's disease (hypoadrenocorticism) in certain dog breeds, but these findings have yet to be scientifically validated.	**High Diversity** How common is this amount of diversity in mixed breed dogs: 
MHC Class II - DLA DQA1 and DQB1 DQA1 and DQB1 are two tightly linked DLA genes that code for MHC proteins involved in the immune response. A number of studies have shown correlations of DQA-DQB1 haplotypes and certain autoimmune diseases; however, these have not yet been scientifically validated.	**No Diversity** How common is this amount of diversity in mixed breed dogs: