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Dhr.
Arnold Meijerink
Dr. Colijnstraat
1775 CG Middenmeer
Niederlande

Report

No.: 1910-W-75401
Date of arrival: 04-10-2019
Testing started: 04-10-2019
Date of report: 08-10-2019
Testing completed: 08-10-2019

Patient identification:	Dog	Female	* 03.07.18
	Labrador Retriever		
Owner / Animal-ID:	Meijerink, Arnold		
Type of sample:	Swab		
Date sample was taken:	30-09-2019		

Name: **Jumping velvet von Stuttgart**
ZB-Nummer: **3127908**
Chip-Nummer: **528140000727386**
Tattoo-Nummer: **---**

B-locus (brown, chocolate, liver(nose))

The genetic analysis of the B-locus includes the four recessive, causative variants described so far as the alleles bd, bc, bs, and b4 as well as the dominant form as allele B.

Variant bd

Result for bd: Genotype B/B
Interpretation: No bd-allele was found for this sample.

Variant bc

Result for bc: Genotype B/B
Interpretation: No bc-allele was found for this sample.

Variant bs

Result for bs: Genotype B/B
Interpretation: No bs-allele was found for this sample.

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Variant b4

Result for b4: Genotype B/B

Interpretation: No b4-allele was found for this sample.

Allelic series: B dominant over bd, bc, bs and b4

If the animal is homozygous for the causative variant, black pigment (eumelanin) is lightened, and the animal appears brown in the areas that were originally black.

If the animal is heterozygous for several causative variants, it is not possible to determine to what degree these will influence the eumelanin. Dark areas may be black or brown.

Presumably, more genetic variants causing brown fur in French Bulldogs, Yorkshire Terriers and similar small breeds exist.

Those variants cannot be analysed by any genetic test yet.

Exercise Induced Collapse (EIC) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/EIC

Interpretation: The examined animal is heterozygous for the causative mutation for EIC in the DNMT1-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds: Boykin Spaniel, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Clumber Spaniel, Curly Coated Retriever, Labrador Retriever, Old English Sheepdog, Pembroke Welsh Corgi and Wirehaired Pointer

***prcd-PRA (partner lab) - PCR**

Result: Genotype N/N (A)

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for prcd-PRA in the PRCD-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

sample ID: 1910-W-75401



Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds: Australian cattle dog, American Cocker Spaniel, American Eskimo Dog, Australian Shepherd, Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog, Barbet, Bearded Collie, Bolognese, Bolonka Zwetna, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Chihuahua, Chinese Crested, English Cocker Spaniel, English Shepherd, Entlebucher Mountain Dog, Finnish Lapphund, German Spitz, Giant Schnauzer, Golden Retriever, Jack Russell Terrier, Karelian Beardog, Kuvasz, Lagotto Romagnolo, Lapponian Herder, Labrador Retriever, Markiesje, Norwegian Elkhound, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, Parson Russell Terrier, Portugese Water Dog, Poodle, Schipperke, Swedish Lapphund, Silky Terrier, Spanish Water Dog, Swedish Lapphund, Wäller, Yorkshire Terrier.

The current result is only valid for the sample submitted to our laboratory. The sender is responsible for the correct information regarding the sample material. The laboratory can not be made liable. Furthermore, any obligation for compensation is limited to the value of the tests performed.

There is a possibility that other mutations may have caused the disease/phenotype. The analysis was performed according to the latest knowledge and technology.

The laboratory is accredited for the performed tests according to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005. (except partner lab tests).

*** END of report ***

Hr.Dr. Beitzinger
Dipl.-Biol. Molekularbiologie

*: test performed by partnerlaboratory