# GENETIC ANALYSIS SINGLE REPORT



#### **OWNER'S DETAILS**

GRAUFFEL Véronique

2 rues des Près GRIESBACH LE BASTBERG

**BOUXWILLER** 67330 France

## **COLLECTION DETAILS**

Case Number : 19B32197

Date of Test : 14th Jun 2019

Dr Rozet Collected By Vincent

Approved Collection: YES

#### ANIMAL'S DETAILS

Registered Name : Mme GRAUFFEL Véronique

No Body But You du Domaine du Pet Name

Baschberri

Registration

Number

**Breed** : Border Collie

: 250268600147970 Microchip Number

Sex : Intact Female Date of Birth : 1st Nov 2017 Colour : Mar. PBI. Lim.

Sample with Lab ID Number 19B32197 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported:

TEST REPORTED K LOCUS (DOMINANT BLACK)

.KB / k<sup>y</sup> or k<sup>br</sup>- ONE COPY DOMINANT BLACK (KB) and ONE COPY OF NON-BLACK (k<sup>y</sup>) dog MAY be **RESULT** 

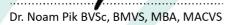
brindled<sup>1</sup> :CBD103

**VARIANT** 

**GENE** 

: DELETION OF GGG **DETECTED** 

include brindle phenotypes RESULTS REVIEWED & CONFIRMED BY:



George Sofronidis BSc(Hons)

### **CLARIFICATION OF GENETIC TESTING**

The goal of genetic testing is to provide breeders with relevant information to improve breeding practices in the interest of animal health. However, genetic inheritance is not a simple process, and may be complicated by several factors. Below is some information to help clarify these factors.

1) Some diseases may demonstrate signs of what Geneticists call "genetic heterogeneity". This is a term to describe an apparently single condition that may be caused by more than one mutation and/or gene.

2) It is possible that there exists more than one disease that presents in a similar fashion and segregates in a single breed. These conditions - although phenotypically similar may be caused by separate mutations and/or genes.

3) It is possible that the disease affecting your breed may be what Geneticists call an "oligogenic disease". This is a term to describe the existence of additional genes that may modify the action of a dominant gene associated with a disease. These modifier genes may for example give rise to a variable age of onset for a particular condition, or affect the penetrance of a particular mutation such that some animals may never develop the condition.

The range of hereditary diseases continues to increase and we see some that are relatively benign and others that can cause severe and/or fatal disease. Diagnosis of any disease should be based on pedigree history, clinical signs, history (incidence) of the disease and the specific genetic test for the disease. Penetrance of a disease will always vary not only from breed to breed but within a breed, and will vary with different diseases. Factors that influence penetrance are genetics, nutrition and environment. Although genetic testing should be a priority for breeders, we strongly recommend that temperament and phenotype also be considered when breeding.

ORIVET GENETIC PET CARE

Suite 102A/163 - 169 Inkerman Street, St Kilda 3182. Australia t +61 3 9534 1544 | f +61 3 9525 3550 e admin@orivet.com www.orivet.com

**ORIVET INTERNATIONAL - USA** 20 Church Street,

Hartford, CT 06103 t +844-4 ORIVET (Ext. 105) e usa@orivet.com

www.orivet.com

**ORIVET INTERNATIONAL - JAPAN** 

3-6-2, Kumata, Higashisumiyoshi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 546-0002, Japan t 080 8312 41187 (Japan) e japan@orivet.com.au

www.orivet.jp

**Authentication Code** 



Scan To Verify

<sup>1</sup> One copy of non black and one copy of ky or kbr is present. This KB will cover the A locus and all you will visualise is the base colour. Dog will express the alleles on the A locus but any and all phaeomelanin (red) in the coat will be brindled. This allele overides the ASIP (A) locus. The agouti phenotype may be altered for some breeds and therefore be brindle. There are three alleles at the K Locus with the following dominance hierarchy KB > Kbr > k. The first KB represents dominant black, the second allele Kbr represents brindling and may display A locus gene. Brindle in most breeds appears as black stripes on a red base. Please Note: At this stage no commercial genetic testing can distinguish brindle so breeders should rely on their pedigree or breed standard to exclude or