

BREED MIX

 **White Shepherd : 100.0%**

GENETIC STATS

Wolfiness: 0.6 % **LOW**

Predicted adult weight: **69 lbs**

Genetic age: **78 human years**

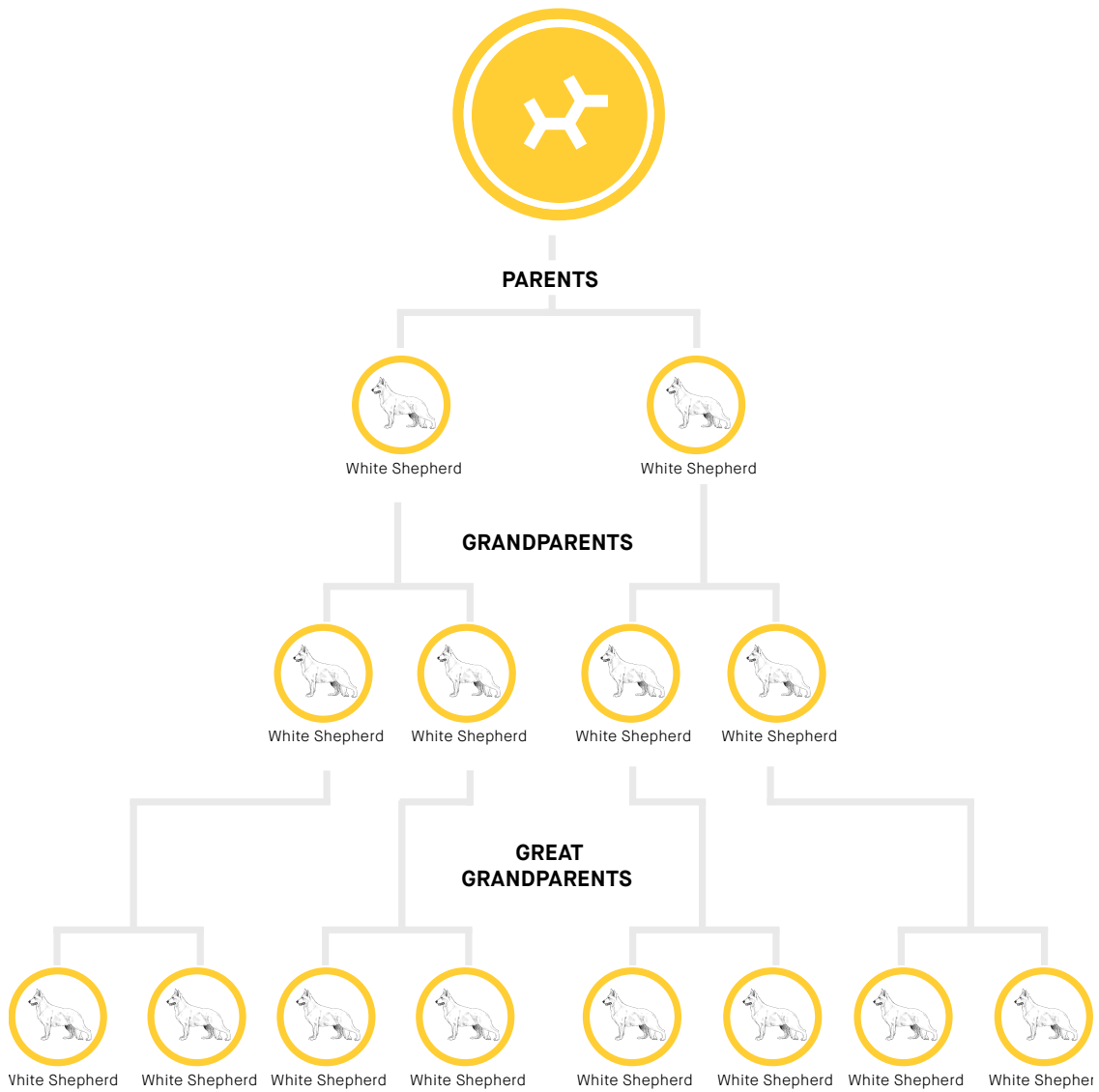
Based on the date of birth you provided

TEST DETAILS

Kit number: EM-53863808

Swab number: 31200762909226

FAMILY TREE



Our algorithms predict this is the most likely family tree to explain Max Jr.'s breed mix, but this family tree may not be the only possible one.

WHITE SHEPHERD



The White Shepherd is a variety of the German Shepherd Dog, the second most popular dog breed in the United States, and the fourth most popular in the United Kingdom (where it is known as the Alsatian). The German Shepherd breed was standardized in Germany at the end of the 19th century from local dogs used for herding and livestock guarding. White Shepherds were developed from white-coated German Shepherds in the United States and Canada, and both display the same confidence, courageousness, keen sense of smell and notable intelligence that make them well suited to police work, military roles, and search and rescue. White Shepherds require regular physical and mental exercise and have a heavy shedding coat.

Alternative Names

White Swiss Shepherd, Berger Blanc Suisse

Fun Fact

Despite being sometimes called the "Alsatian wolf dog", German Shepherds are not true wolf dogs, they are 100% dog. Nevertheless, German Shepherds were crossed with wolves in the past to form the Czechoslovakian and Saarloos wolfdog breeds. German Shepherds, along with other breeds and sled dogs, were also used in the creation of the

RELATED BREEDS



German Shepherd Dog
Sibling breed



Belgian Sheepdog
Cousin breed



Belgian Tervuren
Cousin breed

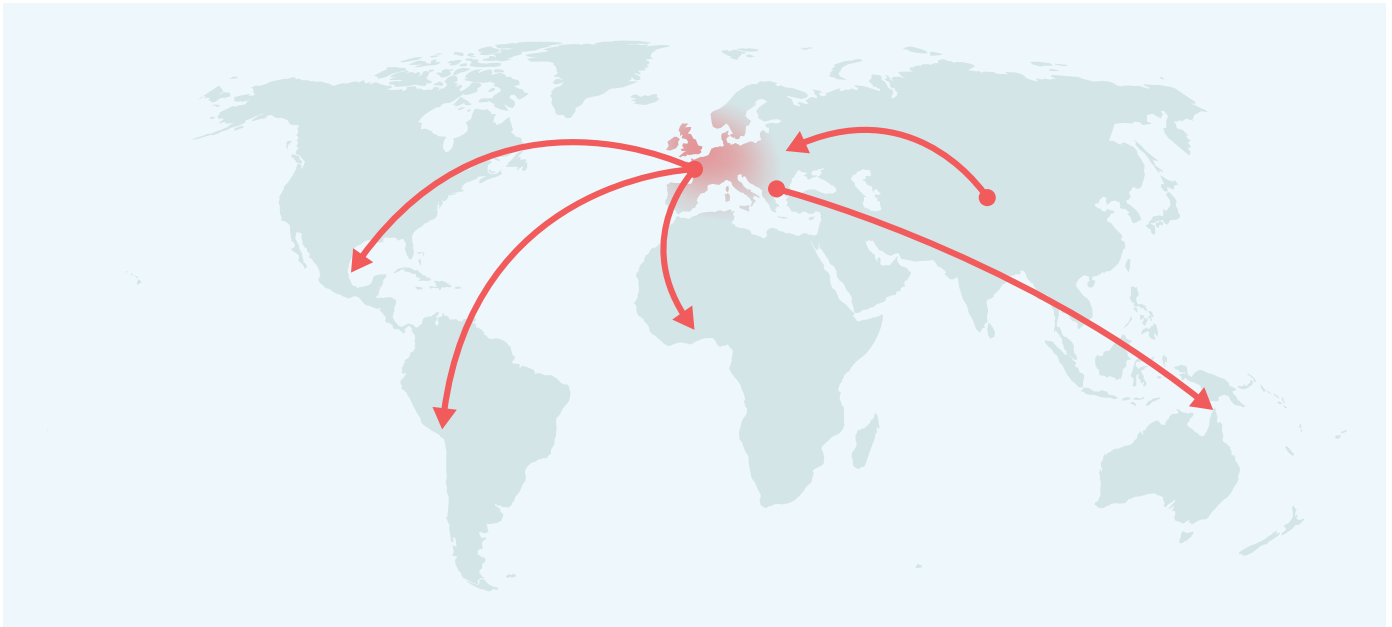


Belgian Malinois
Cousin breed



Transmontano Mastiff
Cousin breed

MATERNAL LINE



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

HAPLOGROUP: A1a

A1a is the most common maternal lineage among Western dogs. This lineage traveled from the site of dog domestication in Central Asia to Europe along with an early dog expansion perhaps 10,000 years ago. It hung around in European village dogs for many millennia. Then, about 300 years ago, some of the prized females in the line were chosen as the founding dogs for several dog breeds. That set in motion a huge expansion of this lineage. It's now the maternal lineage of the overwhelming majority of Mastiffs, Labrador Retrievers and Gordon Setters. About half of Boxers and less than half of Shar-Pei dogs descend from the A1a line. It is also common across the world among village dogs, a legacy of European colonialism.

HAPLOTYPE: A381

Part of the large A1a haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most frequently in German Shepherd Dogs, Doberman Pinschers, and Dachshunds.

PATERNAL LINE



Through Max Jr.'s Y chromosome we can trace his father's ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that his ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

HAPLOGROUP: A1a

Some of the wolves that became the original dogs in Central Asia around 15,000 years ago came from this long and distinguished line of male dogs. After domestication, they followed their humans from Asia to Europe and then didn't stop there. They took root in Europe, eventually becoming the dogs that founded the Vizsla breed 1,000 years ago. The Vizsla is a Central European hunting dog, and all male Vizslas descend from this line. During the Age of Exploration, like their owners, these pooches went by the philosophy, "Have sail, will travel!" From the windy plains of Patagonia to the snug and homey towns of the American Midwest, the beaches of a Pacific paradise, and the broad expanse of the Australian outback, these dogs followed their masters to the outposts of empires. Whether through good fortune or superior genetics, dogs from the A1a lineage traveled the globe and took root across the world. Now you find village dogs from this line frolicking on Polynesian beaches, hanging out in villages across the Americas, and scavenging throughout Old World settlements.

HAPLOTYPE: H1a.15

Part of the large A1a haplogroup, this haplotype is found in village dogs from across the globe (outside of Asia). As for breeds, it is primarily seen in German Shepherds, Labrador Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever. It is by far the most common haplotype in German Shepherds.

TRAITS: BASE COAT COLOR

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Dark or Light Fur <i>E (Extension) Locus</i> Gene: <i>Melanocortin Receptor 1 (MC1R)</i> Genetic Result: ee</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether a dog can produce dark (black or brown) hairs or lighter yellow or red hairs. Any result except for ee means that the dog can produce dark hairs. An ee result means that the dog does not produce dark hairs at all, and will have lighter yellow or red hairs over their entire body.</p> <p>Did You Know? If a dog has a ee result then the fur's actual shade can range from a deep copper to yellow/gold to cream - the exact color cannot be predicted solely from this result, and will depend on other genetic factors.</p>	<p>Light colored fur (cream to red)</p>
<p>Brown or Black Pigment <i>B (Brown) Locus</i> Gene: <i>Tyrosinase Related Protein 1 (TYRP1)</i> Genetic Result: BB</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether a dog produces brown or black pigments. Dogs with a bb result produce brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin, while dogs with a Bb or BB result produce black pigment. Dogs that have ee at the E (Extension) Locus and bb at this B (Brown) Locus are likely to have red or cream coats and brown noses, eye rims, and footpads, which is sometimes referred to as "Dudley Nose" in Labrador Retrievers.</p> <p>Did You Know? "Liver" or "chocolate" is the preferred color term for brown in most breeds; in the Doberman Pinscher it is referred to as "red".</p>	<p>Likely black colored nose/feet</p>
<p>Color Dilution <i>D (Dilute) Locus</i> Gene: <i>Melanophilin (MLPH)</i> Genetic Result: DD</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether a dog has lighter "diluted" pigment. A dog with a Dd or DD result will not be dilute. A dog with a dd result will have all their black or brown pigment lightened ("diluted") to gray or light brown, and sometimes lightens red pigment to cream. This affects their fur, skin, and sometimes eye color.</p> <p>Did You Know? There are many breed-specific names for these dilute colors, such as "blue", "charcoal", "fawn", "silver", and "Isabella". Dilute dogs, especially in certain breeds, have a higher incidence of Color Dilution Alopecia which causes hair loss in some patches.</p>	<p>Dark (non-dilute) skin</p>

TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Hidden Patterning <i>K (Dominant Black) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Canine Beta-Defensin 103 (CBD103)</i> Genetic Result: k^Yk^Y</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether the dog has a black coat. Dogs with a k^Yk^Y result will show a coat color pattern based on the result they have at the A (Agouti) Locus. A K^BK^B or K^Bk^Y result means the dog is dominant black, which overrides the fur pattern that would otherwise be determined by the A (Agouti) Locus. These dogs will usually have solid black or brown coats, or if they have ee at the E (Extension) Locus then red/cream coats, regardless of their result at the A (Agouti) Locus. Dogs who test as K^Bk^Y may be brindle rather than black or brown.</p> <p>Did You Know? Even if a dog is "dominant black" several other genes could still impact the dog's fur and cause other patterns, such as white spotting.</p>	<p>No impact on coat color</p>
<p>Body Pattern <i>A (Agouti) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Agouti Signalling Protein (ASIP)</i> Genetic Result: a⁺a⁺</p> <p>This gene is responsible for causing different coat patterns. It only affects the fur of dogs that do not have ee at the E (Extension) Locus and do have k^Yk^Y at the K (Dominant Black) Locus. It controls switching between black and red pigment in hair cells, which means that it can cause a dog to have hairs that have sections of black and sections of red/cream, or hairs with different colors on different parts of the dog's body. Sable or Fawn dogs have a mostly or entirely red coat with some interspersed black hairs. Agouti or 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.</p> <p>Did You Know? The ASIP gene causes interesting coat patterns in many other species of animals as well as dogs.</p>	<p>No impact on coat pattern</p>
<p>Facial Fur Pattern <i>E (Extension) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Melanocortin Receptor 1 (MC1R)</i> Genetic Result: ee</p> <p>In addition to determining if a dog can develop dark fur at all, this gene 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 E^m in their result will have a mask, which is dark facial fur as seen in the German Shepherd and Pug. Dogs with no E^m in their result but one or two copies of E^g will instead have a "widow's peak", which is dark forehead fur.</p> <p>Did You Know? The widow's peak is seen in the Afghan Hound and Borzoi, where it is called either "grizzle" or "domino".</p>	<p>No dark fur anywhere</p>

TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Saddle Tan <i>Gene: RALY</i> Genetic Result: NN</p> <p>The <i>RALY</i> gene is responsible for the Saddle Tan coat pattern, where a dog's black hairs recede into a "saddle" shape on the back as the dog ages, leaving a tan face, legs, and belly. This gene only impacts dogs that have a^ta^t at the A (Agouti) Locus, do not have ee at the E (Extension) Locus, and do not have K^B at the K (Dominant Black) Locus. Dogs with one or two copies of the normal "N" allele are likely to have a saddle tan pattern. Dogs that with a ll result (where "l" represents the mutant allele) 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.</p> <p>Did You Know? The Saddle Tan pattern is characteristic of breeds like the Corgi, Beagle, and German Shepherd.</p>	<p>No impact on coat pattern</p>
<p>White Spotting <i>S (White Spotting) Locus</i> <i>Gene: MITF</i> Genetic Result: SS</p> <p>This gene is responsible for most of the white spotting observed in dogs. Dogs with a result of spsp will have a nearly white coat or large patches of white in their coat. Dogs with a result of Ssp will have more limited white spotting that is breed-dependent. A result of SS means that a dog likely has no white or minimal white in their coat. The S Locus does not explain all white spotting patterns in dogs and other causes are currently being researched. Some dogs may have small amounts of white on the paws, chest, face, or tail regardless of their result at this gene.</p> <p>Did You Know? Any dog can have white spotting regardless of coat color. The colored sections of the coat will reflect the dog's other genetic coat color results.</p>	<p>Likely to have little to no white in coat</p>
<p>Merle <i>M (Merle) Locus</i> <i>Gene: PMEL</i> Genetic Result: mm</p> <p>This gene is responsible for mottled or patchy coat color in some dogs. Dogs with an M*m result are likely to have merle coat patterning or be "phantom" merle (where the merle allele is not obvious in their coat). Dogs with an M*M* result are likely to have merle or double merle coat patterning. Dogs with an mm result are unlikely to have a merle coat pattern.</p> <p>Did You Know? Merle coat patterning is common to several dog breeds including the Australian Shepherd, Catahoula Leopard Dog, and Shetland Sheepdog.</p>	<p>No impact on coat color</p>

TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Harlequin Gene: <i>PSMB</i> Genetic Result: hh	
<p>This gene, along with the M Locus, determines whether a dog will have harlequin patterning. 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.</p>	No impact on coat pattern
<p>Did You Know? While many harlequin dogs are white with black patches, some dogs have grey, sable, or brindle patches of color, depending on their genotypes at other coat color genes.</p>	

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS

TRAIT	RESULT
Furnishings LINKAGE Gene: <i>RSPO2</i> Genetic Result: II	
<p>This gene is responsible for “furnishings”, which is another name for the mustache, beard, and eyebrows that are characteristic of breeds like the Schnauzer, Scottish Terrier, and Wire Haired Dachshund. A dog with an FF or FI result is likely to have furnishings. A dog with an II result will not have furnishings. We measure this result using a linkage test.</p>	Likely unfurnished (no mustache, beard, and/or eyebrows)

Did You Know? In breeds that are expected to have furnishings, dogs without furnishings are the exception - this is sometimes called an “improper coat”.

Coat Length | Gene: *FGF5* | Genetic Result: **TT**

This gene is known to affect hair/fur length in many different species, including cats, dogs, mice, and humans. In dogs, a **TT** result means the dog is likely to have a long, silky coat as seen in the Yorkshire Terrier and the Long Haired Whippet. A **GG** or **GT** result is likely to mean a shorter coat, like in the Boxer or the American Staffordshire Terrier.

Likely long coat

Did You Know? In certain breeds, such as Corgi, the long coat is described as “fluff.”

Shedding | Gene: *MC5R* | Genetic Result: **CC**

This gene affects how much a dog sheds. Dogs with furnishings or wire-haired coats tend to be low shedders regardless of their result for this gene. In other dogs, a **CC** or **CT** result indicates heavy or seasonal shedding, like many Labradors and German Shepherd Dogs. Dogs with a **TT** result tend to be lighter shedders, like Boxers, Shih Tzus and Chihuahuas.

Likely heavy/seasonal shedding

Coat Texture | Gene: *KRT71* | Genetic Result: **CC**

For dogs with long fur, dogs with a **TT** or **CT** result will likely have a wavy or curly coat like the coat of Poodles and Bichon Frises. Dogs with a **CC** result will likely have a straight coat—unless the dog has a “Likely Furnished” result for the Furnishings trait, since this can also make the coat more curly.

Likely straight coat

Did You Know? Dogs with short coats may have straight coats, whatever result they have for this gene.

Hairlessness (Xolo type) LINKAGE | Gene: *FOXI3* | Genetic Result: **NN**

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Hairlessness (Terrier type) <i>Gene: SGK3</i> Genetic Result: NN This gene is responsible for Hairlessness in the American Hairless Terrier. Dogs with the ND result are likely to be hairless. Dogs with the NN result are likely to have a normal coat.	Very unlikely to be hairless

Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 2 LINKAGE | *Gene: SLC45A2* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This gene causes oculocutaneous albinism type 2 (OCA2), also known as Doberman Z Factor Albinism. Dogs with a **DD** result will have OCA2. Effects include severely reduced or absent pigment in the eyes, skin, and hair, and sometimes vision problems due to lack of eye pigment (which helps direct and absorb ambient light) and are prone to sunburn. Dogs with a **ND** result will not be affected, but can pass the mutation on to their offspring. We measure this result using a linkage test.

Likely not albino

Did You Know? 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.

TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Muzzle Length Gene: <i>BMP3</i> Genetic Result: CC</p> <p>This gene affects muzzle length. A dog with a AC or CC result is likely to have a medium-length muzzle like a Staffordshire Terrier or Labrador, or a long muzzle like a Whippet or Collie. A dog with a AA result is likely to have a short muzzle, like an English Bulldog, Pug, or Pekingese.</p> <p>Did You Know? At least five different genes affect snout length in dogs, with <i>BMP3</i> being the only one with a known causal mutation. For example, the muzzle length of some breeds, including the long-snouted Scottish Terrier or the short-snouted Japanese Chin, appear to be caused by other genes. This means your dog may have a long or short snout due to other genetic factors. Embark is working to figure out what these might be.</p>	<p>Likely medium or long muzzle</p>
<p>Tail Length Gene: <i>T</i> Genetic Result: CC</p> <p>This is one of the genes that can cause a short bobtail. Most dogs have a CC result and a long tail. Dogs with a CG result are likely to have a bobtail, which is an unusually short or absent tail. This can be seen in many "natural bobtail" 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 such a result do not survive to birth.</p> <p>Did You Know? 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, it is not always caused by this gene. This suggests that other unknown genetic effects can also lead to a natural bobtail.</p>	<p>Likely normal-length tail</p>
<p>Hind Dew Claws Gene: <i>LMBR1</i> Genetic Result: CT</p> <p>This is one of the genes that can cause hind dew claws, which are extra, nonfunctional digits located midway between a dog's paw and hock. Dogs with a CT or TT result have about a 50% chance of having hind dewclaws. Hind dew claws can also be caused by other, still unknown, genes. Embark is working to figure those out.</p> <p>Did You Know? Hind dew claws are commonly found in certain breeds such as the Saint Bernard.</p>	<p>Likely to have hind dew claws</p>

TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Back Muscling & Bulk (Large Breed) Gene: <i>ACSL4</i> Genetic Result: CC</p> <p>This gene can cause 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. A dog with the TT result is likely to have heavy muscling. Leaner-shaped large breed dogs like the Great Dane, Irish Wolfhound, and Scottish Deerhound generally have a CC result. The TC result also indicates likely normal muscling.</p> <p>Did You Know? This gene does not seem to affect muscling in small or even mid-sized dog breeds with lots of back muscling, including the American Staffordshire Terrier, Boston Terrier, and the English Bulldog.</p>	Likely normal muscling
<p>Eye Color LINKAGE Gene: <i>ALX4</i> Genetic Result: NN</p> <p>This gene is associated with blue eyes in Arctic breeds like Siberian Husky as well as tri-colored (non-merle) Australian Shepherds. Dogs with a DupDup or NDup result are more likely to have blue eyes, although some dogs may have only one blue eye or may not have blue eyes at all; nevertheless, they can still pass blue eyes to their offspring. Dogs with a NN result may have blue eyes due to other factors, such as merle or white spotting. We measure this result using a linkage test.</p> <p>Did You Know? Embark researchers discovered this gene by studying data from dogs like yours. Who knows what we will be able to discover next? Answer the questions on our research surveys to contribute to future discoveries!</p>	Less likely to have blue eyes

TRAITS: BODY SIZE

TRAIT	RESULT
Body Size 1 Gene: <i>IGF1</i> Genetic Result: NN This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of II for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of NN is associated with larger body size.	Larger
Body Size 2 Gene: <i>IGFR1</i> Genetic Result: GG This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of AA for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of GG is associated with larger body size.	Larger
Body Size 3 Gene: <i>STC2</i> Genetic Result: TA This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of AA for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of TT is associated with larger body size.	Intermediate
Body Size 4 Gene: <i>GHR - E191K</i> Genetic Result: GG This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of AA for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of GG is associated with larger body size.	Larger
Body Size 5 Gene: <i>GHR - P177L</i> Genetic Result: CC This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of TT for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of CC is associated with larger body size.	Larger

TRAITS: PERFORMANCE

TRAIT

RESULT

Altitude Adaptation | Gene: *EPAS1* | Genetic Result: **GG**

This gene causes dogs to be especially tolerant of low oxygen environments, such as those found at high elevations. Dogs with a **AA** or **GA** result will be less susceptible to "altitude sickness."

Normal altitude tolerance

Did You Know? This gene was originally identified in breeds from high altitude areas such as the Tibetan Mastiff.

Appetite LINKAGE | Gene: *POMC* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This gene influences eating behavior. An **ND** or **DD** result would predict higher food motivation compared to **NN** result, increasing the likelihood 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

Did You Know? POMC is actually short for "proopiomelanocortin," and is a large protein that is broken up into several smaller proteins that have biological activity. The smaller proteins generated from POMC control, among other things, distribution of pigment to the hair and skin cells, appetite, and energy expenditure.

CLINICAL TOOLS

These clinical genetic tools can inform clinical decisions and diagnoses. These tools do not predict increased risk for disease.

Alanine Aminotransferase Activity (GPT)

 Max Jr.'s baseline ALT level is Low Normal

Why is this important to your vet?

Max Jr. has one copy of a variant associated with reduced ALT activity as measured on veterinary blood chemistry panels. Please inform your veterinarian that Max Jr. has this genotype, as ALT is often used as an indicator of liver health and Max Jr. is likely to have a lower than average resting ALT activity. As such, an increase in Max Jr.'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.

HEALTH REPORT

How to interpret Max Jr.'s genetic health results:

If Max Jr. 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 Max Jr. 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.



Good news!

Max Jr. is not at increased risk for the genetic health conditions that Embark tests.

Breed-Relevant Genetic Conditions

11 variants not detected



Additional Genetic Conditions

181 variants not detected



BREED-RELEVANT CONDITIONS TESTED



Max Jr. did not have the variants that we tested for, that are relevant to his breed:

- ✓ MDR1 Drug Sensitivity (MDR1)
- ✓ Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 11, Shepherd Variant 1)
- ✓ Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 1, Shepherd Variant 2)
- ✓ Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, CLADIII (FERMT3)
- ✓ Platelet factor X receptor deficiency, Scott Syndrome (TMEM16F)
- ✓ Achromatopsia (CNGA3 Exon 7 German Shepherd Variant)
- ✓ Hyperuricosuria and Hyperuricemia or Urolithiasis, HUU (SLC2A9)
- ✓ X-linked Ectodermal Dysplasia, Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (EDA Intron 8)
- ✓ Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis, RCND (FLCN Exon 7)
- ✓ Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 3)
- ✓ Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED



Max Jr. did not have the variants that we tested for, in the following conditions that the potential effect on dogs with Max Jr.'s breed may not yet be known.

- ✓ P2Y12 Receptor Platelet Disorder (P2Y12)
- ✓ Factor IX Deficiency, Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Terrier Variant)
- ✓ Factor IX Deficiency, Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)
- ✓ Factor VII Deficiency (F7 Exon 5)
- ✓ Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 10, Boxer Variant)
- ✓ Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, Basset Hound Variant)
- ✓ Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 8)
- ✓ Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, American Eskimo Dog Variant)
- ✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 4)
- ✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 7)
- ✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type I (VWF)
- ✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type II, Type II vWD (VWF)
- ✓ Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type I, CLADI (ITGB2)
- ✓ Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant)
- ✓ Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cairn and Norfolk Terrier Variant)
- ✓ Canine Elliptocytosis (SPTB Exon 30)
- ✓ Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 12)
- ✓ May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9)
- ✓ Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLKB1 Exon 8)
- ✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 5)
- ✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Labrador Variant)
- ✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Pug Variant)
- ✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Beagle Variant)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED

- ✔ Ligneous Membranitis, LM (PLG)
- ✔ Methemoglobinemia CYB5R3
- ✔ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant)
- ✔ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant)
- ✔ Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)
- ✔ Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (PRKDC)
- ✔ Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (RAG1)
- ✔ X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL2RG Variant 1)
- ✔ X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL2RG Variant 2)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd1 (PDE6B Exon 21 Irish Setter Variant)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd3 (PDE6A)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, CNGA (CNGA1 Exon 9)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy (CNGB1)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy (SAG)
- ✔ Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3)
- ✔ Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy - crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1)
- ✔ X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, XL-PRA1 (RPGR)
- ✔ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA3 (FAM161A)
- ✔ Collie Eye Anomaly, Choroidal Hypoplasia, CEA (NHEJ1)
- ✔ Day blindness, Cone Degeneration, Achromatopsia (CNGB3 Exon 6)
- ✔ Achromatopsia (CNGA3 Exon 7 Labrador Retriever Variant)
- ✔ Autosomal Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy (RHO)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED

- ✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 2)
- ✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 5)
- ✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion)
- ✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 10 SNP)
- ✓ Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 9)
- ✓ Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 17)
- ✓ Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 11)
- ✓ Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 2)
- ✓ Goniodysgenesis and Glaucoma (OLFM3)
- ✓ Hereditary Cataracts, Early-Onset Cataracts, Juvenile Cataracts (HSF4 Exon 9 Shepherd Variant)
- ✓ Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17)
- ✓ Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65)
- ✓ Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)
- ✓ 2,8-Dihydroxyadenine Urolithiasis, 2,8-DHA Urolithiasis (APRT)
- ✓ Cystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1)
- ✓ Cystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1)
- ✓ Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9)
- ✓ Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD (PKD1)
- ✓ Primary Hyperoxaluria (AGXT)
- ✓ Protein Losing Nephropathy, PLN (NPHS1)
- ✓ X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy, XLHN (COL4A5 Exon 35, Samoyed Variant 2)
- ✓ Autosomal Recessive Hereditary Nephropathy, Familial Nephropathy, ARHN (COL4A4 Exon 3)
- ✓ Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (CCDC39 Exon 3)
- ✓ Congenital Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca and Ichthyosiform Dermatitis, Dry Eye Curly Coat Syndrome, CKCSID (FAM83H Exon 5)
- ✓ Canine Fucosidosis (FUCA1)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED

- ✓ Glycogen Storage Disease Type II, Pompe's Disease, GSD II (GAA)
- ✓ Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC)
- ✓ Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIA, GSD IIIA (AGL)
- ✓ Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I, MPS I (IDUA)
- ✓ Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6 Variant 1)
- ✓ Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6 Variant 2)
- ✓ Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 5)
- ✓ Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM Whippet and English Springer Spaniel Variant)
- ✓ Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM Wachtelhund Variant)
- ✓ Lagotto Storage Disease (ATG4D)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 2, NCL 2 (TPP1 Exon 4)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, Cerebellar Ataxia, NCL4A (ARSG Exon 2)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 5 (CLN5 Border Collie Variant)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 English Setter Variant)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (MFSD8)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (CLN8 Australian Shepherd Variant)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, NCL 10 (CTSD Exon 5)
- ✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (CLN5 Golden Retriever Variant)
- ✓ Adult-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (ATP13A2, Tibetan Terrier Variant)
- ✓ Late-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (ATP13A2, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)
- ✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15 Shiba Inu Variant)
- ✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15 Alaskan Husky Variant)
- ✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 2)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED

- ✓ GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant)
- ✓ GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA)
- ✓ Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Krabbe disease (GALC Exon 5)
- ✓ Autosomal Recessive Amelogenesis Imperfecta, Familial Enamel Hypoplasia (Italian Greyhound Variant)
- ✓ Autosomal Recessive Amelogenesis Imperfecta, Familial Enamel Hypoplasia (Parson Russell Terrier Variant)
- ✓ Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome, PMDS (AMHR2)
- ✓ Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)
- ✓ Shar-Pei Autoinflammatory Disease, SPAID, Shar-Pei Fever (MTBP)
- ✓ Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy, Subacute Necrotizing Encephalomyelopathy (SLC19A3)
- ✓ Alexander Disease (GFAP)
- ✓ Cerebellar Abiotrophy, Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration, NCCD (SPTBN2)
- ✓ Cerebellar Ataxia, Progressive Early-Onset Cerebellar Ataxia (SEL1L)
- ✓ Cerebellar Hypoplasia (VLDLR)
- ✓ Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Late-Onset Ataxia, LoSCA (CAPN1)
- ✓ Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (KCNJ10)
- ✓ Hereditary Ataxia (RAB24)
- ✓ Benign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy, Remitting Focal Epilepsy (LG12)
- ✓ Fetal-Onset Neonatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (MFN2)
- ✓ Hypomyelination and Tremors (FNIP2)
- ✓ Shaking Puppy Syndrome, X-linked Generalized Tremor Syndrome (PLP)
- ✓ Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (Spanish Water Dog Variant)
- ✓ Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (Rottweiler Variant)
- ✓ L-2-Hydroxyglutaricaciduria, L2HGA (L2HGDH)
- ✓ Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)
- ✓ Polyneuropathy, NDRG1 Greyhound Variant (NDRG1 Exon 15)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED

- ✓ Polyneuropathy, NDRG1 Malamute Variant (NDRG1 Exon 4)
- ✓ Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 6)
- ✓ Progressive Neuronal Abiotrophy, Canine Multiple System Degeneration, CMSD (SERAC1 Exon 15)
- ✓ Progressive Neuronal Abiotrophy, Canine Multiple System Degeneration, CMSD (SERAC1 Exon 4)
- ✓ Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy, Polyneuropathy with Ocular Abnormalities and Neuronal Vacuolation, POANV (RAB3GAP1, Rottweiler Variant)
- ✓ Hereditary Sensory Autonomic Neuropathy, Acral Mutilation Syndrome, AMS (GDNF-AS)
- ✓ Juvenile-Onset Polyneuropathy, Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1, LPN1 (LPN1, ARHGEF10)
- ✓ Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (DIRAS1)
- ✓ Juvenile-Onset Polyneuropathy, Leonberger Polyneuropathy 2, LPN2 (GJA9)
- ✓ Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 1, SDCA1, SeSAME/EAST Syndrome (KCNJ10)
- ✓ Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 2, SDCA2 (ATP1B2)
- ✓ Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4)
- ✓ Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN)
- ✓ Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)
- ✓ Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1)
- ✓ Muscular Dystrophy (DMD Pembroke Welsh Corgi Variant)
- ✓ Muscular Dystrophy (DMD Golden Retriever Variant)
- ✓ Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (SGCD, Boston Terrier Variant)
- ✓ Exercise-Induced Collapse (DNM1)
- ✓ Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1)
- ✓ Myostatin Deficiency, Bully Whippet Syndrome (MSTN)
- ✓ Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 7)
- ✓ Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 23)
- ✓ Myotubular Myopathy 1, X-linked Myotubular Myopathy, XL-MTM (MTM1, Labrador Variant)
- ✓ Hypocatalasia, Acatlasemia (CAT)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED

- ✓ Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (PDP1)
- ✓ Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1)
- ✓ Imerslund-Grasbeck Syndrome, Selective Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 53)
- ✓ Imerslund-Grasbeck Syndrome, Selective Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 8)
- ✓ Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)
- ✓ Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHAT)
- ✓ Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (COLQ)
- ✓ Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)
- ✓ Paroxysmal Dyskinesia, PxD (PGIN)
- ✓ Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1)
- ✓ Ectodermal Dysplasia, Skin Fragility Syndrome (PKP1)
- ✓ Ichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10)
- ✓ Ichthyosis (PNPLA1)
- ✓ Ichthyosis (SLC27A4)
- ✓ Ichthyosis (NIPAL4)
- ✓ Focal Non-Epidermolytic Palmoplantar Keratoderma, Pachyonychia Congenita (KRT16)
- ✓ Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (FAM83G)
- ✓ Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (SUV39H2)
- ✓ Musladin-Lueke Syndrome (ADAMTSL2)
- ✓ Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA2 (Pekingese Type)
- ✓ Bald Thigh Syndrome (IGFBP5)
- ✓ Cleft Lip and/or Cleft Palate (ADAMTS20)
- ✓ Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR)
- ✓ Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (COL1A2)
- ✓ Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (SERPINH1)

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS TESTED

- ✔ Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (COL1A1)
- ✔ Osteochondrodysplasia, Skeletal Dwarfism (SLC13A1)
- ✔ Skeletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2)
- ✔ Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2)
- ✔ Chondrodystrophy and Intervertebral Disc Disease, CDDY/IVDD, Type I IVDD (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)
- ✔ Chondrodystrophy, Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog Variant (ITGA10)

INBREEDING AND DIVERSITY

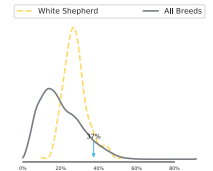
CATEGORY

Inbreeding | Gene: *n/a* | Genetic Result: **37%**

Inbreeding is a measure of how closely related this dog's parents were. The higher the number, the more closely related the parents. In general, greater inbreeding is associated with increased incidence of genetically inherited conditions.

RESULT

37%

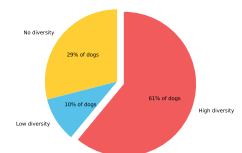


Immune Response 1 | Gene: *DRB1* | Genetic Result: **High Diversity**

Diversity in the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) region of the genome has been found in some studies to be associated with the incidence of certain autoimmune diseases. Dogs that have less diversity in the MHC region—i.e. the Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) inherited from the mother is similar to the DLA inherited from the father—are considered less immunologically diverse. A High Diversity result means the dog has two highly dissimilar haplotypes. A Low Diversity result means the dog has two similar but not identical haplotypes. A No Diversity result means the dog has inherited identical haplotypes from both parents. Some studies have shown associations between certain DRB1 haplotypes and autoimmune diseases such as Cushing's disease, but these findings have yet to be scientifically validated.

High Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in purebreds:



Immune Response 2 | Gene: *DQA1 and DQB1* | Genetic Result: **High Diversity**

Diversity in the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) region of the genome has been found in some studies to be associated with the incidence of certain autoimmune diseases. Dogs that have less diversity in the MHC region—i.e. the Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) inherited from the mother is similar to the DLA inherited from the father—are considered less immunologically diverse. A High Diversity result means the dog has two highly dissimilar haplotypes. A Low Diversity result means the dog has two similar but not identical haplotypes. A No Diversity result means the dog has inherited identical haplotypes from both parents. A number of studies have shown correlations of DQA-DQB1 haplotypes and certain autoimmune diseases; however, these have not yet been scientifically validated.

High Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in purebreds:

