

GENETIC ANALYSIS SINGLE REPORT



OWNER'S DETAILS

ANOUCK GAILLOT
LA BELLE
Abbaretz
44170 France

ANIMAL'S DETAILS

Registered Name :
Pet Name : Lubby
Registration Number :
Breed : German Shepherd Dog
Microchip Number : 250268731296197
Sex :
Date of Birth : 10th Jan 2015
Colour :

COLLECTION DETAILS

Case Number : 20217667
Date of Test : 4th Dec 2020
Collected By :

Approved Collection : NO

Sample with Lab ID Number 20217667 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported:

TEST REPORTED : CANINE LEUKOCYTE ADHESION DEFICIENCY TYPE III (GERMAN SHEPHERD TYPE)
RESULT : NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]¹
GENE : FERMT3
VARIANT DETECTED : 12BP INSERTION

¹ We have scanned the DNA and the genotype of this animal is NORMAL - no presence of the disease associated variant (mutation) has been detected. This result may also be referred to as NORMAL, "-/-" or "wild type (WT)" or "homozygous negative". The animal is clear of the disease and will not pass on the disease-causing variant. Can be mated with an untested animal and WILL NOT produce any positive/affected offspring.

RESULTS REVIEWED & CONFIRMED BY:

Dr. Noam Pik BVSc, BMVS, MBA, MACVS



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.

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