GENOMIA
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Result certificate #012345

Detection of c.507-1G>A mutation in GRHPR gene causing hyperoxaluria type II in cats

Customer: Jan Novák, Dlouhá 1, 30000 Plzeň, Czech Republic
Sample:
Sample: 08-12346
Date received: 01.01.2008
Sample type: buccal swab

Information provided by the customer
Name: Madame Théophile DEMO
Breed: Persian cat
Date of birth: 31.12.1909
Reg. number: (CZ)ABCD EF 123/45/XYZ
Microchip: 123 456 789 012 345
Sex: female
Date of sampling: 01.01.2008
The identity of the animal has been checked.

Result: Mutation was not detected (N/N)

Legend: N/N = wild-type genotype. N/P = carrier of the mutation. P/P = mutated genotype (individual will be most probably affected with the disease). (N = negative, P = positive)

Explanation

Presence or absence of c.507-1G>A mutation in GRHPR gene causing Primary hyperoxaluria type II in Burmese, Himalayan and Persian cats was examined. The disease is characterized by increased amounts of oxalate in the urine. Clinical manifestations appear between 5 and 9 months of age. Acute renal failure with anorexia, dehydration and weakness occurs in cats as young as one year of age.

Mutation that causes hyperoxaluria type II is inherited autosomally recessively which means that the disease develops only in those cats who inherit mutated allele from both parents; disease affects cats with P/P genotype only. The cats with N/P genotype are considered carriers of the disease (heterozygotes). In offspring of two heterozygous animals following genotype distribution can be expected: 25 % N/N, 25 % P/P and 50 % N/P.

Method: SOPAgriseq_feline, MPS

Date of issue: 06.01.2008
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Approved by: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager

verified and certified document
GENOMIA genetic laboratory

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