GENOMIA
genetic laboratory

Result certificate #012345

Detection of c.563G>T mutation in SLC2A9 gene causing hyperuricosuria in several dog breeds

Customer: Jan Novák, Dlouhá 1, 30000 Plzeň, Czech Republic
Sample:
Sample: 21-12345
Date received: 01.02.2021
Sample type: blood

Information provided by the customer
Name: Lassie DEMO
Breed: Plemeno
Tattoo number: 1392013
Microchip: 123 456 789 012 345
Reg. number: REGQ12345
Date of birth: 1.1.2020
Sex: female
Date of sampling: 01.02.2021
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.563G>T mutation in SLC2A9 gene causing hyperuricosuria in several dog breeds was tested. Disease affects for example Dalmatian dog, Bulldog, Black Russian Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, Retriever, Parson Russell Terrier, South African Boerboel, Waimaraner, Big Munsterland Pointer, German shepherd; occurrence in other dog breed is not excluded. Disease is characterised by excessive excretion of uric acid into the urine. Affected dogs suffer from formation of uric acid stones.

Mutation that causes hyperuricosuria is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. That means the disease affects dogs with P/P genotype only. The dogs 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_canine, ngs

Date of issue: 06.02.2021
Date of testing: 01.02.2021 - 06.02.2021
Approved by: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager

verified and certified document GENOMIA genetic laboratory

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