

Result certificate #012345

Detection of 15 bp deletion HEXB gene causing GM2 disease in Burmese 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 catDate 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 15 bp deletion in HEXB gene causing GM2 gangliosidoses in Burmese cats was tested. GM2 gangliosidoses are progressive, fatal neuropathic lysosomal storage disease resulting from a deficiency of β -N-acetylhexosaminidase activity and causes accumulation of GM2 gangliosides in brain tissue. GM2 in Burmese cats has an early onset with severe signs by 3 months. Late signs include complete loss of hind limb use, blindness or epileptic like seizures. The kittens of Burmese cats affected by GM2 hardly survive for 6 months.

Delation that causes GM2 in Burmese cats 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_feline, MPS

Date of issue: 06.01.2008

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Approved by: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager



Genomia s.r.o, Republikánská 6, 31200 Plzeň, Czech Republic www.genomia.cz, laborator@genomia.cz, tel: +420 373 749 999