

Result certificate #012345

Detection of g.30852988_30902901del mutation in CLN8 gene causing NCL8 in Alpine Dachsbrackes

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 g.30852988_30902901del mutation in CLN8 gene causing NCL8 (Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis of type 8) in Alpine Dachsbrackes was tested. The symptoms of this disease seem to be very variable. The NCL usually includes neurological symptoms, such as disorientation, anxiety and aggressiveness, seizures and food intake difficulty. Sudden loss of vision is a common sign. The degree of neurodegeneration increases with the age and psychical abnormalities and spasms develop in each dog. Changes in gait – stumbling gait and limb stiffness can be observed as well.

Mutation that causes NCL8 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 (healthy non-carriers), 25 % P/P (affected), and 50 % N/P (healthy carriers).

Method: SOP176-NCL8, ASA-PCR

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Date of testing: 01.02.2021 - 06.02.2021

Approved by: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager



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