

## Result certificate #012345

Detection of c.1118C>T mutation in ATP13A2 gene causing NCL12 disease in Australian Cattle Dogs

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.1118C>T mutation in ATP13A2 gene causing Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis type 12 (NCL12) in Australian Cattle Dogs was tested. NCL is characterized by accumulation of lipid-like storage material (ceroid and lipofuscin) in nerve cells. The onset and clinical course of the disease are variable and individual. The affected dogs exhibit at least four of the following progressive neurological clinical symptoms: loss of vision, behavioural changes, cerebellar ataxia, tremors, decline of cognitive and motor functions, sleep disturbance and seizures. NCL includes neurological symptoms such as disorientation, states of anxiety and aggressive behaviour and problems with food intake. The degree of neurodegeneration increases with the age and mental abnormalities and spasm occur in all affected individuals. Changes in gait and posture can be observed – stumbling gait, limb stiffness. As there is no cure for this disease, it ultimately leads to death or euthanasia of the affected dog.

Mutation that causes NCL12 in Australian Cattle Dogs is inherited autosomally recessively which means that the disease develops only in those dogs who inherit mutated allele from both parents; 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, accredited method

Date of issue: 06.02.2021

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Approved by: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager

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