GENOMIA
genetic laboratory

Result certificate #012345

Detection of c.2363+1G>T mutation in SBF2 gene causing Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease in Miniature Schnauzers

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.2363+1G>T mutation in SBF2 gene causing Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease (CMT) in Miniature Schnauzers was tested. CMT disease belongs to degenerative motor and sensory neuropathies. CMT disease in dogs starts mostly at the age of 2-3 months and the clinical symptoms are progressive.

Mutation that causes CMT in Miniature Schnauzers 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
Date of testing: 01.02.2021 - 06.02.2021
Approved by: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager

verified and certified document GENOMIA genetic laboratory

Genomia is accredited in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018 under #1549
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