GENOMIA
genetic laboratory

Result certificate #012345

Detection of c.1688_1706dup mutation
GLB1 gene causing GM1 in Alaskan Husky

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.1688_1706dup mutation GLB1 gene causing gangliosidosis type 1 (GM1) in Alaskan Husky was tested. The disease is caused by GM1 ganglioside accumulation in various tissues due. The disease is characterized by progressive neuromuscular dysfunction and growth impairment from an early age. Clinical signs begin to appear around 6 weeks of age and include proportional dwarfism, impaired coordination of movements, head tremors, strabismus, and nystagmus.

Mutation that causes GM1 in Alaskan Husky 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, 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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