

Result certificate #012345

Detection of c.137T>C mutation in MOCOS gene causing Xanthinuria II in Dachshunds

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.137T>C mutation in MOCOS gene causing Xanthinuria II in Dachshunds was tested. Xantinuria is characterized by the excretion of large amounts of xantine into urine, which then cause xanthin urinary stones. These stones irritate the urinary tract, cause urine stagnation, increase the susceptibility of urinary tract to infection and may lead to secondary kidney damage. Urine is dark and strongly smelly, with blood admixture. Urination is painful and often unsuccessful. The first symptoms are evident in the age range of 7 weeks up to 4 years.

Mutation that causes Xanthinuria II 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





