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Result certificate #012345

Detection of c.1030_1033del mutation in FOXN1 gene causing Hypotrichosis in Birman cats

Customer: Jan Novák, Dlouhá 1, 30000 Plzeň, Czech Republic
Sample:
Sample: 08-12346
Date received: 01.01.2008
Sample type: buccal swab

Information provided by the customer
Name: Madame Théophile DEMO
Breed: Persian cat
Date of birth: 31.12.1909
Reg. number: (CZ)ABCD EF 123/45/XYZ
Microchip: 123 456 789 012 345
Sex: female
Date of sampling: 01.01.2008
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.1030_1033del mutation in FOXN1 gene causing Hypotrichosis in n Birman cats was examined. Hypotrichosis is a congenital hair growth disorder. Birman kittens are born hairless, and later develop sparse, shortened and downy fur with wrinkled, grease-looking skin. This defect is associated with underdevelopment of the thymus and loss of lymphocytes in the spleen and lymph nodes. The consequence is respiratory, digestive or skin infections leading to shortened life expectancy.

Mutation that causes Hypotrichosis is inherited autosomally recessively which means that the disease develops only in those cats who inherit mutated allele from both parents; disease affects cats with P/P genotype only. The cats 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_feline, ngs

Date of issue: 06.01.2008
Date of testing: 12.06.2008 - 06.01.2008
Approved by: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager

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