

EVG molekularna diagnostika d.o.o. Taborska ulica 8 · 2000 Maribor · Slovenia + 386 40 566 273 · info@eurovetgene.com www.eurovetgene.com

REFERENCE NO.: 2020 - 33350 OWNER: STOFFAES YAEL VERONIQUE 16 RUE D'HARDELOT FR-62430 SALLAUMINES FRANCE NAME/LABEL: DREAMLOVELYBULLS NOW OR NEVER SPECIES: DOG BREED: BULLDOG SEX: FEMALE MICROCHIP NO.: 250268501294936 TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED PEDIGREE NO.: 28323/6907

## **GENETIC REPORT**

SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: OWNER

**REQUESTED TEST:** HYPERURICOSURIA (HU)

**RESULT:** CLEAR (WT/WT)

## **COMMENT :**

The test examines presence or absence of SLC2A9 gene mutation (c.616G>T) described as the cause of hyperuricosuria (HU) in many dog breeds. The disease is characterized by an excessive excretion of uric acid into urine, leading to formation of uric acid stones. Hyperuricosuria is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

Regarding to the presence of tested mutation animals are classified in three groups:

- Clear (wt/wt) mutation is not present, normal genotype
- Carrier (mut/wt) one of two alleles carries tested mutation, disease is not clinically manifested
- Affected (mut/mut) both alleles carry tested mutation, disease is clinically manifested

For each group different breeding strategies should be followed. Breeding of affected and carrier animals should be avoided. If particularly valuable animal is classified as affected, it should be bred only with clear animal. In such case, all first generation siblings will be carriers. If a carrier is bred with clear animal, 50% of siblings are expected to be clear. In case two carriers are bred, 25% of siblings are expected to be clear and 50% are expected to be carriers. However, 25% of siblings are expected to be affected, therefore such breeding practice is discouraged.

## AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:



MARIBOR, 07.08.2020

Results are valid for laboratory analysed samples only. Accuracy of the data about animal identity is the sole responsibility of the customer/owner. Laboratory is not responsible for false results which arise due to inaccurate animal identity data, false sample labels etc. To the extent the law allows, the maximal compensation for potential false result is limited to the invoiced amount. With the test it is not possible to rule out the presence of other genetic changes which might affect the development of the disease. Testing is performed according to the latest scientific knowledge.