# Sena

**Breed:** Lagotto Romagnolo
**Microchip number:** 900219002704125
**Birth date:** 2026-06-21

**Test date:** 2026-10-08
**ID kit:** DPVPSLJWXH

## Sena's Profile

### Pet information

**Registered name**
LAGONOTELLA LA GIOIA DELLA VITA

**Sex**
F

**Owner reported breed**
Lagotto Romagnolo

**Date of birth**
2026-06-21

**Microchip number**
900219002704125

### Genetic Diversity

**Sena's Percentage of Heterozygosity**
35%

### Health summary

At Risk 0 conditions
Carrier 0 conditions
Clear 274 conditions

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## Genetic Diversity

### Heterozygosity

#### Sena's Percentage of Heterozygosity

35%

Sena's genome analysis shows an average level of genetic heterozygosity when compared with other Lagotto Romagnolo - Romagna Water Dogs.

#### Typical Range for Lagotto Romagnolo - Romagna Water Dogs

32% - 38%

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## Health conditions known in the breed

### Benign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy

| Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LGI2 | A>T | 0 | AR | **Clear** |

#### Information about the genetic condition

Onset of epileptic seizures in BFJE is between 5 to 9 weeks of age. The seizures consist of whole-body tremors, ataxia (uncoordinated movements), and stiffness. Some affected puppies are able to stand and/or walk during a seizure while others are recumbent and unable to stand. The epileptic signs can sometimes be associated with alterations of consciousness. Frequency of seizures can vary between individuals: there can be several seizures a day or sporadic seizures a few times a week. Usually an affected puppy seems completely normal between the seizures. However, in severe cases there can be neurological signs, such as generalized ataxia between the seizures. The BFJE form of epilepsy is relatively benign since the seizures typically end by 4 months of age.

#### Breeder recommendation

This disease is autosomal recessive meaning that two copies of the mutation are needed for disease signs to develop. However dogs with one copy of the disease mutation have been reported as having a slightly increased chance of developing this disease. Breeding a carrier dog with one copy of the BFJE mutation with a clear dog with no copies of the BFJE mutation, will produce a litter with around half carrier puppies and half clear puppies. Puppies in a litter which is expected to contain carriers should be tested prior to breeding. Carrier to carrier matings are not advised as the resulting litter may contain affected puppies. Please note: It is possible that disease signs similar to the ones caused by the BFJE mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

### Hyperuricosuria

| Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SLC2A9 | G>T | 0 | AR | **Clear** |

#### Information about the genetic condition

HUU predisposes affected dogs to the formation of urate stones. Clinical signs of urolithiasis include hematuria, pain while urinating, and blockage of the urinary tract. Patients with urinary stones are more susceptible to urinary tract infections. Blockage of the urinary tract is a life-threatening condition that requires immediate veterinary care. In Dalmatians, the clinical signs are more common in males than in females. As many as 34% of all male Dalmatians are diagnosed with urate stones.

#### Breeder recommendation

This disease is autosomal recessive meaning that two copies of the mutation are needed for disease signs to occur. A carrier dog with one copy of the HUU mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the HUU mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the HUU mutation. A dog with two copies of the HUU mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog. The resulting puppies will all be carriers. Puppies in a litter which is expected to contain carriers should be tested prior to breeding. In some breeds, such as the Dalmatian, the frequency of the disease mutation is very high. Carriers and dogs with two copies of the disease mutation (genetically affected dogs) should be used for breeding purposes, with the aim of gradually reducing the frequency of the mutant gene within the breed population. Where possible, matings should be avoided that would result in litters that could contain dogs with two copies of the disease mutation, such as a mating between two dogs with two copies of the HUU mutation or between a dog with one copy and a dog with two copies of the HUU mutation. Please note: It is possible that disease signs similar to the ones caused by the HUU mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

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## Health conditions known in the breed

### Lagotto Storage Disease

| Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATG4D | G>A | 0 | AR | **Clear** |

#### Information about the genetic condition

The onset of clinical signs and pattern of progression vary considerably between individuals. The first signs can be seen at the age of 4 months to 4 years. Typically the first observable sign of LSD is usually progressive ataxia (uncoordinated movements), which may not be noticed by the owner. Some of the affected dogs also suffer from episodic nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In some cases, nystagmus is the first sign noticed. Lagotto storage disease is a progressive condition leading to behavioral changes such as restlessness, depression, and aggression. The life expectancy of affected dogs depends on the progression of the disorder and the severity of the signs. Some dogs can live for several years with mild signs, but dogs with severe clinical signs are usually euthanized earlier.

#### Breeder recommendation

This disease is autosomal recessive meaning that two copies of the mutation are needed for disease signs to occur. A carrier dog with one copy of the LSD mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the LSD mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the LSD mutation. Puppies in a litter which is expected to contain carriers should be tested prior to breeding. Carrier to carrier matings are not advised as the resulting litter may contain affected puppies. Please note: It is possible that disease signs similar to the ones caused by the LSD mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

### Progressive Rod Cone Degeneration (prcd-PRA)

| Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRCD | G>A | 0 | AR | **Clear** |

#### Information about the genetic condition

Clinical signs of PRCD are related to progressive loss of function of rod photoreceptors, followed by loss of function of cone photoreceptors. Typical signs of disease include hyper-reflective tapetum and attenuated blood vessels. Age of onset for this form of PRA is generally early adulthood, although exact age of onset may vary significantly among different breeds. The disorder is progressive, causing increasing levels of vision loss and eventual blindness.

#### Breeder recommendation

This disease is autosomal recessive meaning that two copies of the mutation are needed for disease signs to occur. A carrier dog with one copy of the prcd-PRA mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the prcd-PRA mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the prcd-PRA mutation. A dog with two copies of the prcd-PRA mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog. The resulting puppies will all be carriers. Puppies in a litter which is expected to contain carriers should be tested prior to breeding. Carrier to carrier matings are not advised as the resulting litter may contain affected puppies. Please note: It is possible that disease signs similar to the ones caused by the prcd-PRA mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

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# Traits

## Coat Color

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fawn** | ASIP | $a^y$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Recessive Black**<br>Two copies of the Recessive Black variant are needed for a black coat to be seen, and also an absence of other coat modifying variants such as chocolate and recessive red. | ASIP | a | 1 | Not black due to this variant |
| **Tan Points**<br>Two copies, or occasionally one copy, of this variant may result in a black and tan coat color pattern. | ASIP | $a^t$ | 2 | Tan points possible |
| **Dominant Black**<br>One or two copies of the dominant black will give a dog a black coat (depending on other variants), black eye rims, nose and pads. One copy may also give a tiger striped appearance, known as brindle patterning. | CBD103 | $K^B$ | 2 | Black possible |
| **Mask** | MC1R | $E^m$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Recessive Red (e1)**<br>To show a solid red coat, a dog must inherit two copies of a Recessive Red variant, one from each parent. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one (e1) or two of any combination of recessive red variants. Recessive red coats will appear white, cream, yellow or red, although there are other variants that can result in a similar appearance. The amount of red pigment in the coat, called the intensity, is governed by other genes. | MC1R | $e^1$ | 1 | No effect |
| **Recessive Red (e2)** | MC1R | $e^2$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Recessive Red (e3)** | MC1R | $e^3$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Sable (Discovered in the Cocker Spaniel)** | MC1R | $e^H$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Widow's Peak (Discovered in Ancient dogs)** | MC1R | $e^A$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Widow's Peak (Discovered in the Afghan Hound and Saluki)** | MC1R | $e^G$ | 0 | No effect |

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## Color Modification

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cocoa (Discovered in the French Bulldog)** | HPS3 | co | 0 | No effect |
| **Red Intensity**<br>Dogs with two copies of the Red Intensity variant are more likely to show yellow, cream or white coat shades instead of deeper red shades. If the dog does not display solid red or red coat patterns, there will be no visible effect. Other genes, notably variants in the KITLG gene, are also thought to contribute to red pigment intensity variation, so some dogs may have yellow or buff colored coats. | MFSD12 | i | 2 | White to yellow coat shades likely |
| **Dilution (d1) Linkage test** | MLPH | $d^1$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Dilution (d2)** | MLPH | $d^2$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Dilution (d3)** | MLPH | $d^3$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Chocolate (basd)** | TYRP1 | $b^{asd}$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Chocolate (bc)**<br>To show chocolate coloration a dog must inherit two chocolate variants, one from each parent. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one ("bc"), or two of any combination of chocolate variants. | TYRP1 | $b^c$ | 2 | Chocolate |
| **Chocolate (bd)**<br>To show chocolate coloration a dog must inherit two chocolate variants, one from each parent. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one ("bd"), or two of any combination of chocolate variants. This variant is unique in that it can occur on the same chromosome as another chocolate variant, where both variants are donated from one parent. If the other parent does not also donate a chocolate variant, the dog will still express black pigment, not chocolate. | TYRP1 | $b^d$ | 2 | Chocolate |
| **Chocolate (be)** | TYRP1 | $b^e$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Chocolate (bh)** | TYRP1 | $b^h$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Chocolate (bs)** | TYRP1 | $b^s$ | 0 | No effect |

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## Coat Patterns

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Piebald**<br>Dog with copies of the Piebald variant are likely to show white spotting, patches and/or a white coat, with two copies having a greater effect than one, although the strength of this effect may be influenced by other genes. | MITF | $s^p$ | 2 | Particolor or white markings possible |
| **Merle** | PMEL | M | 0 | No effect |
| **Harlequin** | PSMB7 | H | 0 | No effect |
| **Saddle Tan** | RALY | - | 0 | No effect |
| **Roan Linkage Test** | USH2A | $TR^r$ | 0 | No effect |

## Coat Length and Curl

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Long Hair (lh1)**<br>To show a long coat, a dog must inherit two copies of a Long Hair variant, one from each parent. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one (lh1) or two of any combination of long hair variants. However, there are other variants suspected to influence coat length. | FGF5 | $lh^1$ | 2 | Long coat |
| **Long Hair (lh2)** | FGF5 | $lh^2$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Long Hair (lh3)** | FGF5 | $lh^3$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Long Hair (lh4)** | FGF5 | $lh^4$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Long Hair (lh5)** | FGF5 | $lh^5$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Curly Coat**<br>One copy of this variant is likely to give a soft curl or wave whereas two copies are likely to give a tighter curl. A curly coat is less apparent in dogs with short hair than those with long. There is one other known Curl variant, and likely other unknown variants that exist. | KRT71 | C | 2 | Curly coat likely |

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## Hairlessness

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hairlessness (Discovered in the Chinese Crested Dog) Linkage test** | FOXI3 | $Hr^{cc}$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Hairlessness (Discovered in the American Hairless Terrier)** | SGK3 | $hr^{aht}$ | 0 | No effect |
| **Hairlessness (Discovered in the Scottish Deerhound)** | SKG3 | $hr^{sd}$ | 0 | No effect |

## Shedding

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Reduced Shedding**<br>One or two copies of the Reduced Shedding variant is likely to reduce a dog's tendency to shed. Copies of the Furnishings variant, particularly two, also reduce the tendency of a dog to shed. | MC5R | sd | 2 | Low shedder |

## More Coat Traits

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hair Ridge** | FGF3, FGF4, FGF19, ORAOV1 | R | 0 | No effect |
| **Furnishings**<br>Dogs with one or two copies of the Furnishing variant are likely to display a fuzzy beard, moustache and eyebrows, but a long or curly coat will make this variant less apparent. | RSPO2 | F | 2 | Furnishings likely |
| **Albino** | SLC45A2 | $c^{al}$ | 0 | No effect |

## Head Shape

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Short Snout (BMP3 variant)** | BMP3 | - | 0 | No effect |
| **Short Snout (SMOC2 variant)** | SMOC2 | - | 0 | No effect |

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## Eye Color

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Blue Eyes (Discovered in the Siberian Husky)** | ALX4 | - | 0 | No effect |

## Ears

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Floppy Ears**<br>Dogs with zero copies of this variant are more likely to have permanently upright or prick ears, and fully folded ears are more likely with two copies inherited. Please note however that many genetic variants influence ear carriage. Dogs with some cartilage stiffness to their ears can sometimes raise their ears upright when 'at alert' but will flop down when relaxed. | MSRB3 | - | 2 | Floppy ears more likely |

## Extra Toes

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hind Dewclaws (Discovered in Asian breeds)** | LMBR1 | DC-1 | 0 | No effect |
| **Hind Dewclaws (Discovered in Western breeds)** | LMBR1 | DC-2 | 0 | No effect |

## More Body Features

| | Gene | Variant | Copies | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Back Muscle and Bulk** | ACSL4 | - | 0 | No effect |
| **High Altitude Adaptation** | EPAS1 | - | 0 | No effect |
| **Short Legs (Chondrodysplasia, CDPA)** | FGF4 | - | 0 | No effect |
| **Short Legs (Chondrodystrophy, CDDY)** | FGF4 | - | 0 | No effect |
| **Short Tail** | T-box | T | 0 | Full tail length likely |

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2,8-dihydroxyadenine (DHA) Urolithiasis** | APRT | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Acral Mutilation Syndrome** | GDNF | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome** | ANLN | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy** | SLC19A3 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Alexander Disease** | GFAP | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)** | ENAM | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Lancashire Heeler)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Parson Russell Terrier)** | ENAM | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Bandera's Neonatal Ataxia** | GRM1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Bernard-Soulier Syndrome (Discovered in the Cocker Spaniel)** | GP9 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Canine Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (Discovered in the Beagle)** | LRIT3 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency (CLAD), type III** | FERMT3 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 1** | BEST1 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 2** | BEST1 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 3** | BEST1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Canine Multiple Systems Degeneration (Discovered in the Chinese Crested Dog)** | SERAC1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Canine Scott Syndrome** | ANO6 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cardiomyopathy and Juvenile Mortality (Discovered in the Belgian Shepherd)** | YARS2 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Centronuclear Myopathy (Discovered in the Great Dane)** | BIN1 | A>G | 0 | AR | Clear |

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| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Centronuclear Myopathy (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | PTPLA | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cerebellar Ataxia** | RAB24 | A>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration** | SNX14 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cerebellar Hypoplasia** | VLDLR | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cerebral Dysfunction** | SLC6A3 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Chondrodysplasia (Discovered in Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog)** | ITGA10 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Chondrodystrophy (CDDY) and Intervertebral Disc Disease (IVDD) Risk** | FGF4 retrogene | Insertion | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Cleft Lip & Palate with Syndactyly** | ADAMTS20 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cleft Palate** | DLX6 | C>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **CNS Atrophy with Cerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in the Belgian Shepherd)** | SEPP1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Coat Color Dilution and Neurological Defects (Discovered in the Miniature Dachshund)** | MYO5A | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Collie Eye Anomaly (CEA)** | NHEJ1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Complement 3 Deficiency** | C3 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cone Degeneration (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)** | CNGB3 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cone Degeneration (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog)** | CNGA3 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cone Degeneration (Discovered in the German Shorthaired Pointer)** | CNGB3 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cone-Rod Dystrophy** | NPHP4 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cone-Rod Dystrophy 1** | PDE6B | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cone-Rod Dystrophy 2** | IQCB1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Congenital Cornification (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | NSDHL | Deletion | 0 | XD | Clear |
| **Congenital Dyshormonogenic Hypothyroidism with Goiter (Discovered in the Shih Tzu)** | SLC5A5 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Eye Malformations (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)** | SIX6 | C>T | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Congenital Hypothyroidism (Discovered in the Tenterfield Terrier)** | TPO | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Hypothyroidism (Discovered in the Toy Fox and Rat Terrier)** | TPO | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)** | LAMA2 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Staffordshire Bull Terrier)** | LAMA2 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)** | COLQ | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Heideterrier)** | CHRNE | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Jack Russell Terrier)** | CHRNE | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | COLQ | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Old Danish Pointer)** | CHAT | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB)** | RPE65 | A>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in Scottish Terrier breeds)** | SLC37A2 | C>T | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in the Australian Terrier)** | COL1A1 | C>T | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in the Basset Hound)** | SLC37A2 | C>T | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in the Weimaraner)** | SLC35D1 | Deletion | 0 | AD | Clear |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis** | INPP5E | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cystinuria Type I-A** | SLC3A1 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Cystinuria Type II-A** | SLC3A1 | Deletion | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Darier Disease (Discovered in the Irish Terrier)** | ATP2A2 | Insertion | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Deafness and Vestibular Dysfunction (DINGS1), (Discovered in Doberman Pinscher)** | PTPRQ | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Deafness and Vestibular Dysfunction (DINGS2), (Discovered in Doberman Pinscher)** | MYO7A | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Degenerative Myelopathy** | SOD1 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Demyelinating Neuropathy** | SBF2 | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Dental Hypomineralization** | FAM20C | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Dental-Skeletal-Retinal Anomaly (Discovered in the Cane Corso)** | MIA3 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Dilated Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Schnauzer)** | RBM20 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Disproportionate Dwarfism (Discovered in the Dogo Argentino)** | PRKG2 | C>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy** | RHO | C>G | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Basset Hound)** | COL7A1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Central Asian Ovcharka)** | COL7A1 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)** | COL7A1 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Early Adult Onset Deafness For Border Collies only (Linkage test)** | Intergenic | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Early Retinal Degeneration (Discovered in the Norwegian Elkhound)** | STK38L | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Early-Onset Adult Deafness (Discovered in the Rhodesian Ridgeback)** | EPS8L2 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Early-Onset Progressive Polyneuropathy (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)** | NDRG1 | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Early-Onset Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Portuguese Water Dog)** | CCDC66 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Early-Onset Progressive Retinal Atrophy, (Discovered in the Spanish Water Dog)** | PDE6B | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Discovered in mixed breed)** | COL5A1 | G>A | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | COL5A1 | Deletion | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis** | KRT10 | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Episodic Falling Syndrome** | BCAN | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Exercise-Induced Collapse** | DNM1 | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Factor VII Deficiency** | F7 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Factor XI Deficiency** | FXI | Insertion | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Familial Nephropathy (Discovered in the English Cocker Spaniel)** | COL4A4 | A>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Familial Nephropathy (Discovered in the English Springer Spaniel)** | COL4A4 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Fanconi Syndrome** | FAN1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Fetal Onset Neuroaxonal Dystrophy** | MFN2 | G>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Focal Non-Epidermolytic Palmoplantar Keratoderma** | KRT16 | G>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Generalized Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Schapendoes)** | CCDC66 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Glanzmann Thrombasthenia Type I (Discovered in Great Pyrenees)** | ITGA2B | C>G | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Glanzmann Thrombasthenia Type I (Discovered in mixed breed dogs)** | ITGA2B | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy (Discovered in Terriers)** | GALC | A>C | 0 | AR | Clear |

# Sena

**Breed:** Lagotto Romagnolo
**Microchip number:** 900219002704125
**Birth date:** 2026-06-21

**Test date:** 2026-10-08
**ID kit:** DPVPSLJWXH

## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy (Discovered in the Irish Setter)** | GALC | A>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia (Discovered in the German Pinscher)** | G6PC | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia (Discovered in the Maltese)** | G6PC | G>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIa, (GSD IIIa)** | AGL | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **GM1 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Portuguese Water Dog)** | GLB1 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **GM1 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Shiba)** | GLB1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **GM2 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Japanese Chin)** | HEXA | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **GM2 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Toy Poodle)** | HEXB | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia A (Discovered in Old English Sheepdog)** | FVIII | C>T | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Boxer)** | FVIII | C>G | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia A (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog - Variant 1)** | FVIII | G>A | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia A (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog - Variant 2)** | FVIII | G>A | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Havanese)** | FVIII | Insertion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | Confidential | - | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia B** | FIX | G>A | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia B (Discovered in the Airedale Terrier)** | FIX | Insertion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hemophilia B (Discovered in the Lhasa Apso)** | FIX | Deletion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Hereditary Ataxia (Discovered in the Belgian Malinois)** | SLC12A6 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hereditary Ataxia (Discovered in the Norwegian Buhund)** | KCNIP4 | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hereditary Calcium Oxalate Urolithiasis, Type 1** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |

# Sena

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hereditary Elliptocytosis** | SPTB | C>T | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis** | FAM83G | G>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (Discovered in the Greyhound)** | SUV39H2 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | SUV39H2 | A>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets Type II** | VDR | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hypocatalasia** | CAT | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hypomyelination** | FNIP2 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Hypophosphatasia** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Ichthyosis (Discovered in the American Bulldog)** | NIPAL4 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Ichthyosis (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)** | PNPLA1 | C>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Ichthyosis (Discovered in the Great Dane)** | SLC27A4 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Ichthyosis Type 2 (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)** | ABHD5 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Inflammatory Myopathy (Discovered in the Dutch Shepherd Dog)** | SLC25A12 | A>G | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Inflammatory Pulmonary Disease (Discovered in the Rough Collie)** | AKNA | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Beagle)** | CUBN | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Border Collie)** | CUBN | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Komondor)** | CUBN | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Intestinal Lipid Malabsorption (Discovered in the Australian Kelpie)** | ACSL5 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Australian Cattle Dog Mix)** | LAMA3 | T>A | 0 | AR | Clear |

# Sena

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**ID kit:** DPVPSLJWXH

## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Australian Shepherd)** | LAMB3 | A>G | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Juvenile Cataract (Discovered in the Wirehaired Pointing Griffon)** | FYCO1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Juvenile Dilated Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Toy Manchester Terrier)** | ABCC9 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Juvenile Encephalopathy (Discovered in the Parson Russell Terrier)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy** | RAB3GAP1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy** | DIRAS1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **L-2-Hydroxyglutaric aciduria (Discovered in the Staffordshire Bull Terrier)** | L2HGDH | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **L-2-Hydroxyglutaric Aciduria (Discovered in the West Highland White Terrier)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Lafora Disease (Linkage test)** | NHLRC1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Lamellar Ichthyosis** | TGM1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Laryngeal Paralysis (Discovered in the Bull Terrier and Miniature Bull Terrier)** | RAPGEF6 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Leigh-like Subacute Necrotizing Encephalopathy (Discovered in the Yorkshire Terrier)** | SLC19A3 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Lethal Acrodermatitis (Discovered in the Bull Terrier)** | MKLN1 | A>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Leukodystrophy (Discovered in the Standard Schnauzer)** | TSEN54 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Ligneous Membranitis** | PLG | T>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Limb-girdle Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Boston Terrier) Variant 1** | SGCD | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Limb-girdle Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Boston Terrier) Variant 2** | SGCD | CAT>GG | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Limb-girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type L3 (Discovered in the Miniature Dachshund)** | SGCA | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |

# Sena

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lung Developmental Disease (Discovered in the Airedale Terrier)** | LAMP3 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Macrothrombocytopenia (Discovered in Norfolk and Cairn Terrier)** | TUBB1 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **May-Hegglin Anomaly** | MYH9 | G>A | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **MDR1 Medication Sensitivity** | MDR1/ABCB1 | Deletion | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Microphthalmia (Discovered in the Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier)** | RBP4 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA (Discovered in the Dachshund)** | SGSH | C>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA (Discovered in the New Zealand Huntaway)** | SGSH | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB (Discovered in the Schipperke)** | NAGLU | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Discovered in the Brazilian Terrier)** | GUSB | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog)** | GUSB | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Mucopolysaccharidosis VI (Discovered in the Miniature Pinscher)** | ARSB | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel)** | Dystrophin | G>T | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)** | Dystrophin | A>G | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever) Variant 1** | COL6A3 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Landseer)** | COL6A1 | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Norfolk Terrier)** | Dystrophin | Deletion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathy (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | LARGE | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Muscular Hypertrophy (Double Muscling)** | MSTN | T>A | 0 | AR | Clear |

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Musladin-Lueke Syndrome** | ADAMTSL2 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Myeloperoxidase Deficiency** | MOP | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Myotonia Congenita (Discovered in Australian Cattle Dog)** | CLCN1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Myotonia Congenita (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | CLCN1 | T>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Myotonia Congenita (Discovered in the Miniature Schnauzer)** | CLCN1 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Myotubular Myopathy** | MTM1 | A>C | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Narcolepsy (Discovered in the Dachshund)** | HCRTR2 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Narcolepsy (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | HCRTR2 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Nemaline Myopathy** | NEB | C>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration** | SPTBN2 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures** | ATF2 | T>G | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in Spanish Water Dog)** | TECPR2 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in the Papillon)** | PLA2G6 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in the Rottweiler)** | VPS11 | A>G | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1** | PPT1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 12 (Discovered in the Australian Cattle Dog)** | ATP13A2 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 4A (Discovered in the American Staffordshire Terrier)** | ARSG | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (Discovered in the Border Collie)** | CLN5 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)** | CLN5 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 7** | MFSD8 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Alpine Dachsbracke)** | CLN8 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Australian Shepherd)** | CLN8 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the English Setter)** | CLN8 | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Saluki)** | CLN8 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Obesity risk (POMC)** | POMC | Deletion | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Osteochondrodysplasia** | SLC13A1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Osteochondromatosis (Discovered in the American Staffordshire Terrier)** | EXT2 | C>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Beagle)** | COL1A2 | C>T | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Dachshund)** | SERPINH1 | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **P2RY12-associated Bleeding Disorder** | P2RY12 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Palmoplantar Hyperkeratosis (Discovered in the Rottweiler)** | DSG1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Paroxysmal Dyskinesia** | PIGN | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Persistent Müllerian Duct Syndrome** | AMHR2 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Phosphofructokinase Deficiency** | PFKM | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Pituitary Dwarfism (Discovered in the Karelian Bear Dog)** | POU1F1 | C>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Polycystic Kidney Disease** | PKD1 | G>A | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Prekallikrein Deficiency** | KLKB1 | T>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia** | CCDC39 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)** | NME5 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |

# Sena

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary Lens Luxation** | ADAMTS17 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (Discovered in Basset Fauve de Bretagne)** | ADAMTS17 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (Discovered in Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen)** | ADAMTS17 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Lens Luxation (Discovered in Chinese Shar-Pei)** | ADAMTS17 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Early-Onset Cerebellar Ataxia** | SEL1L | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Basenji)** | SAG | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Golden Retriever - GR-PRA 2 variant)** | TTC8 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Golden Retriever - GR-PRA1 variant)** | SLC4A3 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Lapponian Herder)** | IFT122 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Lhasa Apso)** | IMPG2 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Miniature Long Haired Dachshund)** | RPGRIP1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Papillon and Phalène)** | CNGB1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog - BBS2 variant)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog - CNGA1 variant)** | CNGA1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Swedish Vallhund)** | MERTK | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1 (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Protein Losing Nephropathy** | NPHS1 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphatase 1 Deficiency** | PDP1 | C>T | 0 | AR | Clear |

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Basenji)** | PKLR | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Beagle)** | PKLR | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Pug)** | PKLR | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the West Highland White Terrier)** | PKLR | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **QT Syndrome** | KCNQ1 | C>A | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis** | FLCN | A>G | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1** | PDE6B | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1a** | PDE6B | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Rod-Cone Dysplasia 3** | PDE6A | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Sensorineural Deafness (Discovered in the Rottweiler)** | LOXHD1 | G>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Sensory Neuropathy** | FAM134B | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in Frisian Water Dogs)** | RAG1 | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in Russell Terriers)** | PRKDC | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Shaking Puppy Syndrome (Discovered in the Border Terrier)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Skeletal Dysplasia 2** | COL11A2 | G>C | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Spinocerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in the Alpine Dachsbracke)** | SCN8A | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Spinocerebellar Ataxia (Late-Onset Ataxia)** | CAPN1 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures** | KCNJ10 | C>G | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in Belgian Malinois - SDCA1)** | KCNJ10 | T>C | 0 | AR | Clear |

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in Belgian Malinois - SDCA2)** | ATP1B2 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Stargardt Disease (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)** | ABCA4 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Startle Disease (Discovered in Irish Wolfhounds)** | SLC6A5 | G>T | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Startle Disease (Discovered in the Miniature American Shepherd)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency (Discovered in the Saluki)** | ALDH5A1 | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Thrombopathia (Discovered in the Basset Hound)** | RASGRP1 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Thrombopathia (Discovered in the Eskimo Spitz)** | RASGRP1 | Insertion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome** | VPS13B | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Van den Ende-Gupta Syndrome** | SCARF2 | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **von Willebrand's Disease, type 1** | VWF | G>A | 0 | AD | Clear |
| **von Willebrand's Disease, type 2** | VWF | T>G | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **von Willebrand's Disease, type 3 (Discovered in the Kooiker Hound)** | VWF | G>A | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **von Willebrand's Disease, type 3 (Discovered in the Scottish Terrier)** | VWF | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **von Willebrand's Disease, type 3 (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog)** | VWF | Deletion | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Ectodermal Dysplasia** | EDA | G>A | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy (Discovered in the Navasota Dog)** | COL4A5 | Deletion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy (Discovered in the Samoyed)** | COL4A5 | G>T | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Myotubular Myopathy** | MTM1 | C>A | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1** | RPGR | Deletion | 0 | XR | Clear |

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## Other health conditions tested

| Genetic Condition | Gene | Risk Variant | Copies | Inheritance | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2** | RPGR | Deletion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in the Basset Hound)** | IL2RG | Deletion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in the Cardigan Welsh Corgi)** | IL2RG | Insertion | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **X-Linked Tremors** | PLP1 | A>C | 0 | XR | Clear |
| **Xanthinuria (Discovered in a mixed breed dog)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Xanthinuria (Discovered in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |
| **Xanthinuria (Discovered in the Toy Manchester Terrier)** | Confidential | - | 0 | AR | Clear |

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# Glossary of genetic terms

## Test result definitions

**At Risk:** Based on the disorder's mode of inheritance, the dog inherited a number of genetic variant(s) which increases the dog's risk of being diagnosed with the associated disorder.

**Carrier:** The dog inherited one copy of a genetic variant when two copies are usually necessary to increase the dog's risk of being diagnosed with the associated disorder. While carriers are usually not at risk of clinical expression of the disorder, carriers of some complex variants may be associated with a low risk of developing the disorder.

**Clear:** The dog did not inherit the genetic variant(s) associated with the disorder and will not be at elevated risk of being diagnosed with the disorder due to this genotype. However, similar clinical signs could develop from different genetic or clinical causes.

**Inconclusive:** An inconclusive result indicates a confident call could not be made based on the data for that genetic variant. Health testing is performed in replicates, and on occasion the outcomes do not agree. This may occur due to an unusual sequence of DNA in the region tested, multiple cell genotypes present due to chimerism or acquired mutations, or due to quality of the DNA sample.

## Inheritance mode definitions

**Autosomal Recessive (AR):** For autosomal recessive disorders, dogs with two copies of the genetic variant are at risk of developing the associated disorder. Dogs with one copy of the variant are considered carriers and are usually not at risk of developing the disorder. However, carriers of some complex variants grouped in this category may be associated with a low risk of developing the disorder. Dogs with one or two copies may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**Autosomal Dominant (AD):** For autosomal dominant disorders, dogs with one or two copies of the genetic variant are at risk of developing the associated disorder. Inheriting two copies of the variant may increase the risk of development of the disorder or cause the condition to be more severe. These dogs may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**X-linked Recessive (XR):** For X-linked recessive disorders, the genetic variant is found on the X chromosome. Female dogs must inherit two copies of the variant to be at risk of developing the condition, whereas male dogs only need one copy to be at risk. Males and females with any copies of the variant may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**X-linked Dominant (XD):** For X-linked dominant disorders, the genetic variant is found on the X chromosome. Both male and female dogs with one copy of the variant are at risk of developing the disorder. Females inheriting two copies of the variant may be at higher risk or show a more severe form of the disorder than with one copy. Males and females with any copies of the variant may pass the disorder-associated variant to their puppies if bred.

**Mitochondrial (MT):** Unlike the two copies of genomic DNA held in the nucleus, there are thousands of mitochondria in each cell of the body, and each holds its own mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). Mitochondria are called the "powerhouses" of the cell. For a dog to be at risk for a mitochondrial disorder, it must inherit a certain ratio of mtDNA with the associated variant compared to normal mtDNA. mtDNA is inherited only from the mother.