

BREED MIX

 Czechoslovakian VlcaK : 100.0%

GENETIC STATS

Wolfiness: 17.3 % **HIGH**

Predicted adult weight: **51 lbs**

Genetic age: **25 human years**

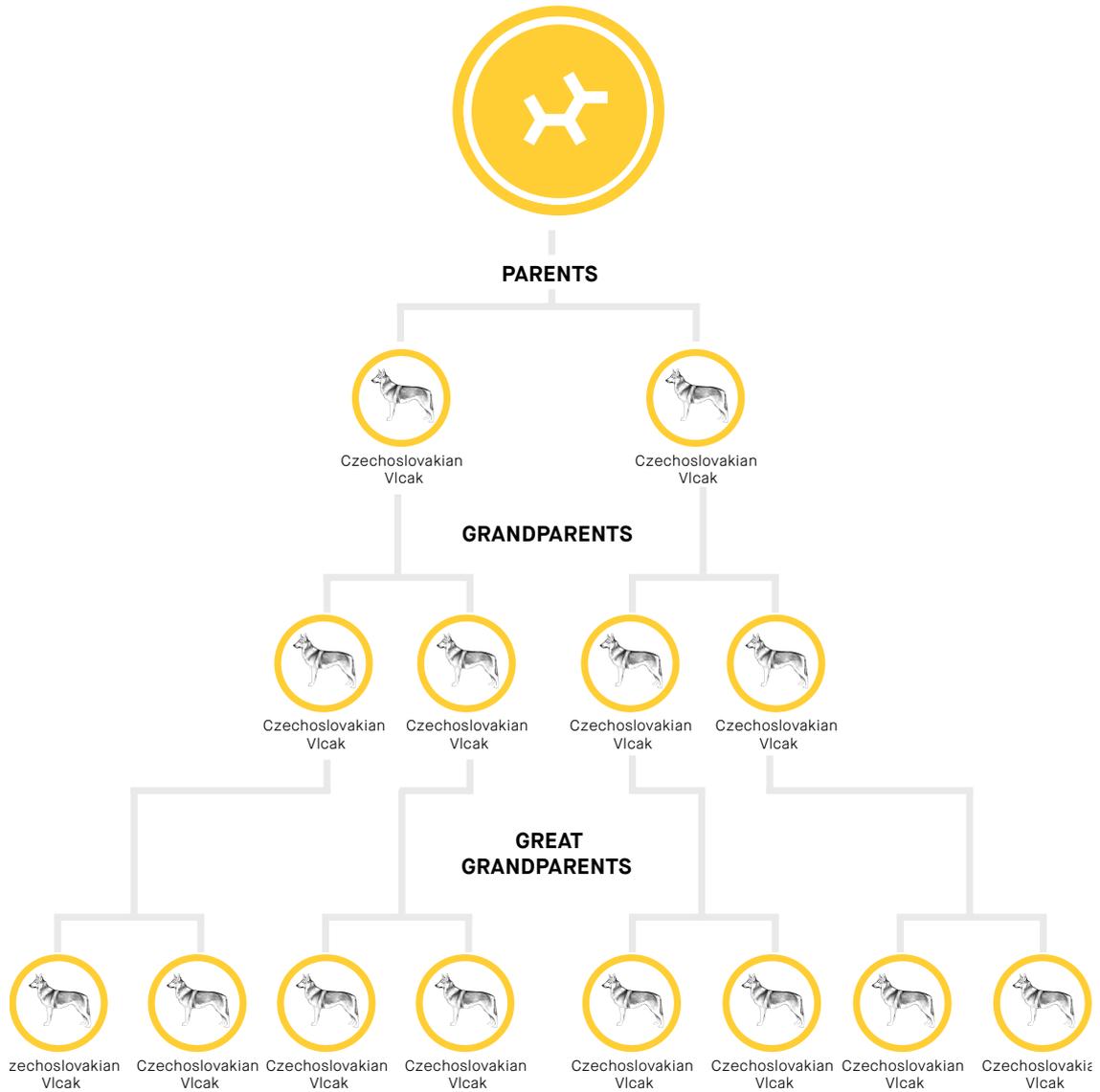
Based on the date of birth you provided

TEST DETAILS

Kit number: EM-7268404

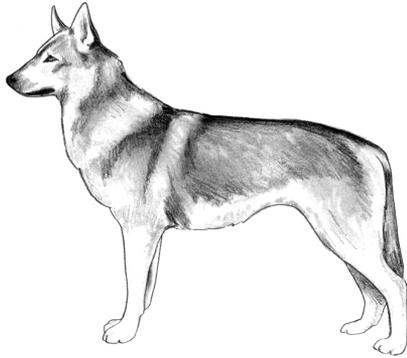
Swab number: 31001809325921

FAMILY TREE



Our algorithms predict this is the most likely family tree to explain Gabi of Marvelwood's breed mix, but this family tree may not be the only possible one.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN VLCAK



Fun Fact

The last breeding with a full blooded wolf and a Czechoslovakian Vlcak took place in the 1980s. Since then, Czechoslovakian Vlcaks are only bred to one another and no new wolves have been introduced.

Czechoslovakian Vlcaks are a relatively new breed of dog that hail from Czechoslovakia. And they are possibly the most wolf-like dogs you'll ever see! Nearly indistinguishable from a wolf to an untrained eye, these large and handsome dogs are the result of a crossbreeding between a German Shepherd and a Carpathian wolf in the 1950's. The early generations of Czechoslovakian Vlcaks would not have made very good pets. The puppies that resulted from the original crossbreeding were very wolf-like; they were suspicious, very active, and difficult to domesticate. As they grew up and were bred to German Shepherds, these wolf characteristics that were undesirable in a domesticated dog were bred out of them. Czechoslovakian Vlcaks have made their way throughout Europe, and are popular in Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Slovakia. But popularity is relative— there are still less than 1,000 of these dogs in existence. As you may have already gathered, Czechoslovakian Vlcaks are not the right dog for most people. They are extremely intelligent, not easy to train, and require an exceptional amount of socialization in order to make good pets. This is not a breed for an inexperienced dog owner. If you are experienced enough to own one, though, you're in for a real treat. Czechoslovakian Vlcaks are extremely devoted and loyal dogs (due, perhaps, to that wolf pack mentality that still hasn't been completely bred out of them.) They are good with children and other dogs, though they should be supervised or kept away from smaller animals (they are the direct descendants of the mightiest canine hunter, after all.) They thrive on human companionship and will not appreciate being left alone. They can also be a little tricky to train because they aren't motivated by the same things that other breeds may be- they are critical thinkers and if they don't see the point of what you are trying to get them to do, they may simply decide not to do it!

RELATED BREEDS



German Shepherd Dog
Sibling breed



Gray Wolf
Sibling breed

MATERNAL LINE



Through Gabi of Marvelwood's mitochondrial DNA we can trace her mother's ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that her ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

HAPLOGROUP: A1d

This female lineage can be traced back about 15,000 years to some of the original Central Asian wolves that were domesticated into modern dogs. The early females that represent this lineage were likely taken into Eurasia, where they spread rapidly. As a result, many modern breed and village dogs from the Americas, Africa, through Asia and down into Oceania belong to this group! This widespread lineage is not limited to a select few breeds, but the majority of Rottweilers, Afghan Hounds and Wirehaired Pointing Griffons belong to it. It is also the most common female lineage among Papillons, Samoyeds and Jack Russell Terriers. Considering its occurrence in breeds as diverse as Afghan Hounds and Samoyeds, some of this is likely ancient variation. But because of its presence in many modern European breeds, much of its diversity likely can be attributed to much more recent breeding.

HAPLOTYPE: A247

Part of the large A1d haplogroup, this common haplotype occurs in village dogs all over the world. Among the 32 breeds we have sampled it in, the most common occurrences include Boxers, Labrador Retrievers, and Papillons.

TRAITS: BASE COAT COLOR

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Dark or Light Fur <i>E (Extension) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Melanocortin Receptor 1 (MC1R)</i> Genetic Result: EE</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether a dog can produce dark (black or brown) hairs or lighter yellow or red hairs. Any result except for ee means that the dog can produce dark hairs. An ee result means that the dog does not produce dark hairs at all, and will have lighter yellow or red hairs over their entire body.</p> <p>Did You Know? If a dog has a ee result then the fur's actual shade can range from a deep copper to yellow/gold to cream - the exact color cannot be predicted solely from this result, and will depend on other genetic factors.</p>	Can have dark fur
<p>Brown or Black Pigment <i>B (Brown) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Tyrosinase Related Protein 1 (TYRP1)</i> Genetic Result: BB</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether a dog produces brown or black pigments. Dogs with a bb result produce brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin, while dogs with a Bb or BB result produce black pigment. Dogs that have ee at the E (Extension) Locus and bb at this B (Brown) Locus are likely to have red or cream coats and brown noses, eye rims, and footpads, which is sometimes referred to as "Dudley Nose" in Labrador Retrievers.</p> <p>Did You Know? "Liver" or "chocolate" is the preferred color term for brown in most breeds; in the Doberman Pinscher it is referred to as "red".</p>	Black or gray fur and skin
<p>Color Dilution <i>D (Dilute) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Melanophilin (MLPH)</i> Genetic Result: DD</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether a dog has lighter "diluted" pigment. A dog with a Dd or DD result will not be dilute. A dog with a dd result will have all their black or brown pigment lightened ("diluted") to gray or light brown, and sometimes lightens red pigment to cream. This affects their fur, skin, and sometimes eye color.</p> <p>Did You Know? There are many breed-specific names for these dilute colors, such as "blue", "charcoal", "fawn", "silver", and "Isabella". Dilute dogs, especially in certain breeds, have a higher incidence of Color Dilution Alopecia which causes hair loss in some patches.</p>	Dark (non-dilute) fur and skin

TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Hidden Patterning <i>K (Dominant Black) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Canine Beta-Defensin 103 (CBD103)</i> Genetic Result: k^Yk^Y</p> <p>This gene helps determine whether the dog has a black coat. Dogs with a k^Yk^Y result will show a coat color pattern based on the result they have at the A (Agouti) Locus. A K^BK^B or K^Bk^Y result means the dog is dominant black, which overrides the fur pattern that would otherwise be determined by the A (Agouti) Locus. These dogs will usually have solid black or brown coats, or if they have ee at the E (Extension) Locus then red/cream coats, regardless of their result at the A (Agouti) Locus. Dogs who test as K^Bk^Y may be brindle rather than black or brown.</p> <p>Did You Know? Even if a dog is "dominant black" several other genes could still impact the dog's fur and cause other patterns, such as white spotting.</p>	<p>More likely to have patterned fur</p>

<p>Body Pattern <i>A (Agouti) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Agouti Signalling Protein (ASIP)</i> Genetic Result: a^wa^w</p> <p>This gene is responsible for causing different coat patterns. It only affects the fur of dogs that do not have ee at the E (Extension) Locus and do have k^Yk^Y at the K (Dominant Black) Locus. It controls switching between black and red pigment in hair cells, which means that it can cause a dog to have hairs that have sections of black and sections of red/cream, or hairs with different colors on different parts of the dog's body. Sable or Fawn dogs have a mostly or entirely red coat with some interspersed black hairs. Agouti or Wolf Sable dogs have red hairs with black tips, mostly on their head and back. Black and tan dogs are mostly black or brown with lighter patches on their cheeks, eyebrows, chest, and legs. Recessive black dogs have solid-colored black or brown coats.</p> <p>Did You Know? The ASIP gene causes interesting coat patterns in many other species of animals as well as dogs.</p>	<p>Agouti (Wolf Sable) coat color pattern</p>
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<p>Facial Fur Pattern <i>E (Extension) Locus</i> <i>Gene: Melanocortin Receptor 1 (MC1R)</i> Genetic Result: EE</p> <p>In addition to determining if a dog can develop dark fur at all, this gene can give a dog a black "mask" or "widow's peak," unless the dog has overriding coat color genetic factors. Dogs with one or two copies of E^m in their result will have a mask, which is dark facial fur as seen in the German Shepherd and Pug. Dogs with no E^m in their result but one or two copies of E^g will instead have a "widow's peak", which is dark forehead fur.</p> <p>Did You Know? The widow's peak is seen in the Afghan Hound and Borzoi, where it is called either "grizzle" or "domino".</p>	<p>No dark mask or grizzle facial fur patterns</p>
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TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Saddle Tan Gene: <i>RALY</i> Genetic Result: ll</p> <p>The <i>RALY</i> gene is responsible for the Saddle Tan coat pattern, where a dog's black hairs recede into a "saddle" shape on the back as the dog ages, leaving a tan face, legs, and belly. This gene only impacts dogs that have a^ta^t at the A (Agouti) Locus, do not have ee at the E (Extension) Locus, and do not have K^B at the K (Dominant Black) Locus. Dogs with one or two copies of the normal "N" allele are likely to have a saddle tan pattern. Dogs that with a ll result (where "l" represents the mutant allele) are more likely to be mostly black with tan points on the eyebrows, muzzle, and legs as commonly seen in the Doberman Pinscher and the Rottweiler.</p> <p>Did You Know? The Saddle Tan pattern is characteristic of breeds like the Corgi, Beagle, and German Shepherd.</p>	<p>No impact on coat pattern</p>
<p>Merle <i>M</i> (Merle) Locus Gene: <i>PMEL</i> Genetic Result: mm</p> <p>This gene is responsible for mottled or patchy coat color in some dogs. Dogs with an M*m result are likely to have merle coat patterning or be "phantom" merle (where the merle allele is not obvious in their coat). Dogs with an M*M* result are likely to have merle or double merle coat patterning. Dogs with an mm result are unlikely to have a merle coat pattern.</p> <p>Did You Know? Merle coat patterning is common to several dog breeds including the Australian Shepherd, Catahoula Leopard Dog, and Shetland Sheepdog.</p>	<p>Unlikely to have merle pattern</p>

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS

TRAIT	RESULT
Furnishings LINKAGE Gene: <i>RSPO2</i> Genetic Result: II	
<p>This gene is responsible for “furnishings”, which is another name for the mustache, beard, and eyebrows that are characteristic of breeds like the Schnauzer, Scottish Terrier, and Wire Haired Dachshund. A dog with an FF or FI result is likely to have furnishings. A dog with an II result will not have furnishings. We measure this result using a linkage test.</p> <p>Did You Know? In breeds that are expected to have furnishings, dogs without furnishings are the exception - this is sometimes called an “improper coat”.</p>	Likely unfurnished (no mustache, beard, and/or eyebrows)

Coat Length Gene: <i>FGF5</i> Genetic Result: GT	
<p>This gene is known to affect hair/fur length in many different species, including cats, dogs, mice, and humans. In dogs, a TT result means the dog is likely to have a long, silky coat as seen in the Yorkshire Terrier and the Long Haired Whippet. A GG or GT result is likely to mean a shorter coat, like in the Boxer or the American Staffordshire Terrier.</p> <p>Did You Know? In certain breeds, such as Corgi, the long coat is described as “fluff.”</p>	Likely short or mid-length coat

Shedding Gene: <i>MC5R</i> Genetic Result: CC	
<p>This gene affects how much a dog sheds. Dogs with furnishings or wire-haired coats tend to be low shedders regardless of their result for this gene. In other dogs, a CC or CT result indicates heavy or seasonal shedding, like many Labradors and German Shepherd Dogs. Dogs with a TT result tend to be lighter shedders, like Boxers, Shih Tzus and Chihuahuas.</p>	Likely heavy/seasonal shedding

Coat Texture Gene: <i>KRT71</i> Genetic Result: CT	
<p>For dogs with long fur, dogs with a TT or CT result will likely have a wavy or curly coat like the coat of Poodles and Bichon Frises. Dogs with a CC result will likely have a straight coat—unless the dog has a “Likely Furnished” result for the Furnishings trait, since this can also make the coat more curly.</p> <p>Did You Know? Dogs with short coats may have straight coats, whatever result they have for this gene.</p>	Coat would likely be curly or wavy if long

Hairlessness (Xolo type) LINKAGE | Gene: *FOXI3* | Genetic Result: **NN**

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Hairlessness (Terrier type) <i>Gene: SGK3</i> Genetic Result: NN This gene is responsible for Hairlessness in the American Hairless Terrier. Dogs with the ND result are likely to be hairless. Dogs with the NN result are likely to have a normal coat.	Very unlikely to be hairless

Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 2 LINKAGE | *Gene: SLC45A2* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This gene causes oculocutaneous albinism type 2 (OCA2), also known as Doberman Z Factor Albinism. Dogs with a **DD** result will have OCA2. Effects include severely reduced or absent pigment in the eyes, skin, and hair, and sometimes vision problems due to lack of eye pigment (which helps direct and absorb ambient light) and are prone to sunburn. Dogs with a **ND** result will not be affected, but can pass the mutation on to their offspring. We measure this result using a linkage test.

Likely not albino

Did You Know? This particular mutation can be traced back to a single white Doberman Pinscher born in 1976, and it has only been observed in dogs descended from this individual.

TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Muzzle Length Gene: <i>BMP3</i> Genetic Result: CC</p> <p>This gene affects muzzle length. A dog with a AC or CC result is likely to have a medium-length muzzle like a Staffordshire Terrier or Labrador, or a long muzzle like a Whippet or Collie. A dog with a AA result is likely to have a short muzzle, like an English Bulldog, Pug, or Pekingese.</p> <p>Did You Know? At least five different genes affect snout length in dogs, with <i>BMP3</i> being the only one with a known causal mutation. For example, the muzzle length of some breeds, including the long-snouted Scottish Terrier or the short-snouted Japanese Chin, appear to be caused by other genes. This means your dog may have a long or short snout due to other genetic factors. Embark is working to figure out what these might be.</p>	<p>Likely medium or long muzzle</p>
<p>Tail Length Gene: <i>T</i> Genetic Result: CC</p> <p>This is one of the genes that can cause a short bobtail. Most dogs have a CC result and a long tail. Dogs with a CG result are likely to have a bobtail, which is an unusually short or absent tail. This can be seen in many "natural bobtail" breeds including the Pembroke Welsh Corgi, the Australian Shepherd, and the Brittany Spaniel. Dogs with GG genotypes have not been observed, suggesting that dogs with such a result do not survive to birth.</p> <p>Did You Know? While certain lineages of Boston Terrier, English Bulldog, Rottweiler, Miniature Schnauzer, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, and Parson Russell Terrier, and Dobermans are born with a natural bobtail, it is not always caused by this gene. This suggests that other unknown genetic effects can also lead to a natural bobtail.</p>	<p>Likely normal-length tail</p>
<p>Hind Dew Claws Gene: <i>LMBR1</i> Genetic Result: CC</p> <p>This is one of the genes that can cause hind dew claws, which are extra, nonfunctional digits located midway between a dog's paw and hock. Dogs with a CT or TT result have about a 50% chance of having hind dewclaws. Hind dew claws can also be caused by other, still unknown, genes. Embark is working to figure those out.</p> <p>Did You Know? Hind dew claws are commonly found in certain breeds such as the Saint Bernard.</p>	<p>Unlikely to have hind dew claws</p>

TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
<p>Back Muscling & Bulk (Large Breed) Gene: <i>ACSL4</i> Genetic Result: CC</p> <p>This gene can cause heavy muscling along the back and trunk in characteristically "bulky" large-breed dogs including the Saint Bernard, Bernese Mountain Dog, Greater Swiss Mountain Dog, and Rottweiler. A dog with the TT result is likely to have heavy muscling. Leaner-shaped large breed dogs like the Great Dane, Irish Wolfhound, and Scottish Deerhound generally have a CC result. The TC result also indicates likely normal muscling.</p> <p>Did You Know? This gene does not seem to affect muscling in small or even mid-sized dog breeds with lots of back muscling, including the American Staffordshire Terrier, Boston Terrier, and the English Bulldog.</p>	Likely normal muscling
<p>Eye Color LINKAGE Gene: <i>ALX4</i> Genetic Result: NN</p> <p>This gene is associated with blue eyes in Arctic breeds like Siberian Husky as well as tri-colored (non-merle) Australian Shepherds. Dogs with a DupDup or NDup result are more likely to have blue eyes, although some dogs may have only one blue eye or may not have blue eyes at all; nevertheless, they can still pass blue eyes to their offspring. Dogs with a NN result may have blue eyes due to other factors, such as merle or white spotting. We measure this result using a linkage test.</p> <p>Did You Know? Embark researchers discovered this gene by studying data from dogs like yours. Who knows what we will be able to discover next? Answer the questions on our research surveys to contribute to future discoveries!</p>	Less likely to have blue eyes

TRAITS: BODY SIZE

TRAIT

RESULT

Body Size 1 | Gene: *IGF1* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of **II** for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of **NN** is associated with larger body size.

Larger

Body Size 2 | Gene: *IGFR1* | Genetic Result: **GG**

This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of **AA** for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of **GG** is associated with larger body size.

Larger

Body Size 3 | Gene: *STC2* | Genetic Result: **TT**

This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of **AA** for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of **TT** is associated with larger body size.

Larger

Body Size 4 | Gene: *GHR - E195K* | Genetic Result: **GG**

This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of **AA** for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of **GG** is associated with larger body size.

Larger

Body Size 5 | Gene: *GHR - P177L* | Genetic Result: **CC**

This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of **TT** for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of **CC** is associated with larger body size.

Larger

TRAITS: PERFORMANCE

TRAIT**RESULT**

Altitude Adaptation | Gene: *EPAS1* | Genetic Result: **GG**

This gene causes dogs to be especially tolerant of low oxygen environments, such as those found at high elevations. Dogs with a **AA** or **GA** result will be less susceptible to "altitude sickness."

Normal altitude tolerance

Did You Know? This gene was originally identified in breeds from high altitude areas such as the Tibetan Mastiff.

TRAITS: GENETIC DIVERSITY

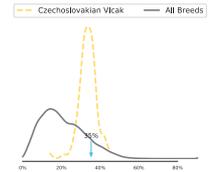
TRAIT

Inbreeding | Gene: *n/a* | Genetic Result: **35%**

Inbreeding is a measure of how closely related this dog's parents were. The higher the number, the more closely related the parents. In general, greater inbreeding is associated with increased incidence of genetically inherited conditions.

RESULT

35%

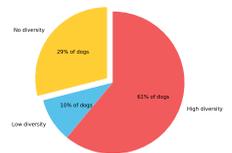


Immune Response 1 | Gene: *DRB1* | Genetic Result: **No Diversity**

Diversity in the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) region of the genome has been found in some studies to be associated with the incidence of certain autoimmune diseases. Dogs that have less diversity in the MHC region—i.e. the Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) inherited from the mother is similar to the DLA inherited from the father—are considered less immunologically diverse. A High Diversity result means the dog has two highly dissimilar haplotypes. A Low Diversity result means the dog has two similar but not identical haplotypes. A No Diversity result means the dog has inherited identical haplotypes from both parents. Some studies have shown associations between certain DRB1 haplotypes and autoimmune diseases such as Cushing's disease, but these findings have yet to be scientifically validated.

No Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in purebreds:

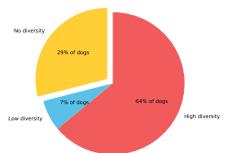


Immune Response 2 | Gene: *DQA1 and DQB1* | Genetic Result: **No Diversity**

Diversity in the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) region of the genome has been found in some studies to be associated with the incidence of certain autoimmune diseases. Dogs that have less diversity in the MHC region—i.e. the Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) inherited from the mother is similar to the DLA inherited from the father—are considered less immunologically diverse. A High Diversity result means the dog has two highly dissimilar haplotypes. A Low Diversity result means the dog has two similar but not identical haplotypes. A No Diversity result means the dog has inherited identical haplotypes from both parents. A number of studies have shown correlations of DQA-DQB1 haplotypes and certain autoimmune diseases; however, these have not yet been scientifically validated.

No Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in purebreds:



CLINICAL TRAITS

These clinical genetic traits can inform clinical decisions and diagnoses. These traits do not predict a disease state or increased risk for disease. We currently assess one clinical trait: Alanine Aminotransferase Activity.

Alanine Aminotransferase Activity result: Normal

Gabi of Marvelwood has two normal alleles at ALT.

More information on Alanine Aminotransferase Activity:

The liver enzyme alanine aminotransferase, or ALT, is one of several values your veterinarian measures on routine blood work to gauge liver health. Dogs with one or more copies of the "A" allele are likely to have a lower baseline ALT activity ("low normal") than dogs with zero copies of the "A" allele ("normal"). This means that your veterinarian may recommend blood work to establish an individualized baseline ALT value during an annual wellness exam or before starting certain medications. You and your veterinarian would then be able to monitor your dog for any deviation from this established baseline. Please note that this mutation should never cause an increase in your dog's ALT activity and does not cause liver disease. If your dog has high ALT activity, please consult your veterinarian.

HEALTH

Good news! Gabi of Marvelwood did not test positive for any of the genetic conditions that Embark screens for.

It is still important to let your veterinarian know these results because they could help guide Gabi of Marvelwood's diagnosis and treatment if she gets sick in the future.

0	1	171
AT RISK	CARRIER	CLEAR

CARRIER CONDITIONS

CARRIER status: This indicates the dog has inherited a recessive allele for a genetic trait or mutation. This is not enough to cause symptoms of the disease, but is important to bear in mind if the dog ever has offspring.

 **Carrier**

System: **Neurologic**

Condition: **Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)**

DEGENERATIVE MYELOPATHY, DM

(SOD1A)

Carrier



SOD1

GENE NAME

GG

CLEAR

GA

CARRIER

AA

AT RISK

Gabi of Marvelwood is a carrier for a mutation in the SOD1 gene. While he or she is unlikely to exhibit signs of disease, as a carrier, he or she will pass the mutation on to the next generation. If you choose to breed Gabi of Marvelwood, we highly recommend testing any potential mates for this mutation. Breeding to another carrier is not recommended as this will produce a number of affected puppies.

DESCRIPTION

A disease of mature dogs, this is a progressive degenerative disorder of the spinal cord that can cause muscle wasting and gait abnormalities. Affected dogs do not usually show signs until they are at least 8 years old, where the first signs of neural degeneration appear in the nerves that innervate the hind limbs. You may notice your dog scuffing the tops of his or her hind paws, or walking with a hesitant, exaggerated gait. In advanced cases, lower motor neurons are also affected leading to weakness or near-paralysis of all four legs and widespread muscle wasting. Given the advanced age at the time of onset, the treatment for DM is aimed towards making your dog comfortable in his or her old age and includes lifestyle changes and physical therapy. SOD1 codes superoxide dismutase, an enzyme important in neutralizing free radicals and reactive oxygen species, both of which are produced as a byproduct of cell metabolism. If not neutralized, these are injurious to the cell and will cause premature cell death. The first system to show effects of this is the nervous system given the highly specialized and delicate nature of these cells. Please note that these mutations are reported to have incomplete penetrance: that is, while a dog with two copies of this mutation has a much greater chance of developing DM than a dog with one copy of the mutation, or none at all, other genetic and environmental factors will also contribute to whether your dog develops DM.

More information

To learn more about this condition, you can visit <http://www.caninegeneticdiseases.net/DM/basicDM.htm> (<http://www.caninegeneticdiseases.net/DM/basicDM.htm>).

CITATIONS

Awano et al 2009 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19188595>), Shelton et al 2012 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22542607>), Capuccio et al 2014 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24390315>)

OTHER CONDITIONS

FULL TEST PANEL

Gabi of Marvelwood is also clear of 171 other genetic health conditions that Embark tests for.

To help ensure healthy breeds, every test includes analysis of our full panel of over 160 genetic health conditions.

The following pages list out all the other genetic health conditions that Gabi of Marvelwood tested clear for.

CLEAR CONDITIONS

- MDR1 Drug Sensitivity (MDR1) (Chromosome 14)
- P2Y12 Receptor Platelet Disorder (P2RY12) (Chromosome 23)
- Factor IX Deficiency, Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Terrier Variant) (Chromosome X)
- Factor IX Deficiency, Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant) (Chromosome X)
- Factor VII Deficiency (F7 Exon 5) (Chromosome 22)
- Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 10, Boxer Variant) (Chromosome X)
- Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 11, Shepherd Variant 1) (Chromosome X)
- Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 1, Shepherd Variant 2) (Chromosome X)
- Thrombopathia (RASGRP2 Exon 5, Basset Hound Variant) (Chromosome 18)
- Thrombopathia (RASGRP2 Exon 8) (Chromosome 18)
- Thrombopathia (RASGRP2 Exon 5, American Eskimo Dog Variant) (Chromosome 18)
- Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 4) (Chromosome 27)
- Von Willebrand Disease Type I (VWF) (Chromosome 27)
- Von Willebrand Disease Type II, Type II vWD (VWF) (Chromosome 27)
- Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, LAD3 (FERMT3) (Chromosome 18)
- Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant) (Chromosome 24)
- Canine Elliptocytosis (SPTB Exon 30) (Chromosome 8)
- Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 12) (Chromosome 9)
- May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9) (Chromosome 10)
- Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLKB1 Exon 8) (Chromosome 16)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 5) (Chromosome 7)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Labrador Variant) (Chromosome 7)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Pug Variant) (Chromosome 7)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Beagle Variant) (Chromosome 7)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 10) (Chromosome 7)
- Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome (VPS13B) (Chromosome 13)
- Ligneous Membranitis, LM (PLG) (Chromosome 1)
- Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant) (Chromosome 17)
- Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3) (Chromosome 20)
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (PRKDC) (Chromosome 29)
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (RAG1) (Chromosome 18)
- X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL2RG Variant 1) (Chromosome X)
- X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL2RG Variant 2) (Chromosome X)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd1 Rod-cone dysplasia, rcd1 (PDE6B Exon 21 Irish Setter Variant) (Chromosome 3)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd3 Rod-cone dysplasia, rcd3 (PDE6A) (Chromosome 4)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, CNGA (CNGA1 Exon 9) (Chromosome 13)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd Progressive rod-cone degeneration (PRCD Exon 1) (Chromosome 9)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy (CNGB1) (Chromosome 2)

CLEAR CONDITIONS

- Progressive Retinal Atrophy (SAG) (Chromosome 25)
- Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3) (Chromosome 37)
- Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8) (Chromosome 8)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B) (Chromosome 3)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd2 (IQCB1) (Chromosome 33)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy - crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1) (Chromosome 15)
- Collie Eye Anomaly, Choroidal Hypoplasia, CEA (NHEJ1) (Chromosome 37)
- Achromatopsia (CNGA3 Exon 7 German Shepherd Variant) (Chromosome 10)
- Achromatopsia (CNGA3 Exon 7 Labrador Retriever Variant) (Chromosome 10)
- Autosomal Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy (RHO) (Chromosome 20)
- Canine Multifocal Retinopathy cmr1 (BEST1 Exon 2) (Chromosome 18)
- Canine Multifocal Retinopathy cmr2 (BEST1 Exon 5) (Chromosome 18)
- Canine Multifocal Retinopathy cmr3 (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion) (Chromosome 18)
- Canine Multifocal Retinopathy cmr3 (BEST1 Exon 10 SNP) (Chromosome 18)
- Glaucoma Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 9) (Chromosome 20)
- Glaucoma Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 17) (Chromosome 20)
- Glaucoma Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 11) (Chromosome 3)
- Glaucoma Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 2) (Chromosome 3)
- Hereditary Cataracts, Early-Onset Cataracts, Juvenile Cataracts (HSF4 Exon 9 Shepherd Variant) (Chromosome 5)
- Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17) (Chromosome 3)
- Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65) (Chromosome 6)
- Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6) (Chromosome 5)
- 2,8-Dihydroxyadenine Urolithiasis, 2,8-DHA Urolithiasis (APRT) (Chromosome 5)
- Cystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1) (Chromosome 10)
- Cystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1) (Chromosome 10)
- Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9) (Chromosome 1)
- Hyperuricosuria and Hyperuricemia or Urolithiasis, HUU (SLC2A9) (Chromosome 3)
- Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD (PKD1) (Chromosome 6)
- Primary Hyperoxaluria (AGXT) (Chromosome 25)
- Protein Losing Nephropathy, PLN (NPHS1) (Chromosome 1)
- X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy, XLHN (COL4A5 Exon 35, Samoyed Variant 2) (Chromosome X)
- Autosomal Recessive Hereditary Nephropathy, Familial Nephropathy, ARHN (COL4A4 Exon 3) (Chromosome 25)
- Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (CCDC39 Exon 3) (Chromosome 34)
- Congenital Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca and Ichthyosiform Dermatitis, Dry Eye Curly Coat Syndrome, CKCSID (FAM83H Exon 5) (Chromosome 13)
- X-linked Ectodermal Dysplasia, Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (EDA Intron 8) (Chromosome X)
- Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis, RCND (FLCN Exon 7) (Chromosome 5)
- Canine Fucosidosis (FUCA1) (Chromosome 2)
- Glycogen Storage Disease Type II, Pompe's Disease, GSD II (GAA) (Chromosome 9)

CLEAR CONDITIONS

- Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC) (Chromosome 9)
- Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIA, GSD IIIA (AGL) (Chromosome 6)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I, MPS I (IDUA) (Chromosome 3)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6 Variant 1) (Chromosome 9)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6 Variant 2) (Chromosome 9)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 5) (Chromosome 6)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 3) (Chromosome 6)
- Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM Whippet and English Springer Spaniel Variant) (Chromosome 27)
- Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM Wachtelhund Variant) (Chromosome 27)
- Lagotto Storage Disease (ATG4D) (Chromosome 20)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8) (Chromosome 15)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 2, NCL 2 (TPP1 Exon 4) (Chromosome 21)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, Cerebellar Ataxia, NCL-A (ARSG Exon 2) (Chromosome 9)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (CLN5 Border Collie Variant) (Chromosome 22)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7) (Chromosome 30)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 English Setter Variant) (Chromosome 37)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (MFSD8) (Chromosome 19)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (CLN8 Australian Shepherd Variant) (Chromosome 37)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, NCL 10 (CTSD Exon 5) (Chromosome 18)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (CLN5 Golden Retriever Variant) (Chromosome 22)
- Adult-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (ATP13A2) (Chromosome 2)
- GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15 Shiba Inu Variant) (Chromosome 23)
- GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15 Alaskan Husky Variant) (Chromosome 23)
- GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 2) (Chromosome 23)
- GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant) (Chromosome 2)
- GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA) (Chromosome 30)
- Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Krabbe disease (GALC Exon 5) (Chromosome 8)
- Autosomal Recessive Amelogenesis Imperfecta, Familial Enamel Hypoplasia (Italian Greyhound Variant) (Chromosome 13)
- Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome, PMDS (AMHR2) (Chromosome 27)
- Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (Chromosome 21)
- Shar-Pei Autoinflammatory Disease, SPAID, Shar-Pei Fever (MTBP) (Chromosome 13)
- Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy, Subacute Necrotizing Encephalomyelopathy (SLC19A3) (Chromosome 25)
- Alexander Disease (GFAP) (Chromosome 9)
- Cerebellar Abiotrophy, Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration, NCCD (SPTBN2) (Chromosome 18)
- Cerebellar Ataxia, Progressive Early-Onset Cerebellar Ataxia (SEL1L) (Chromosome 8)
- Cerebellar Hypoplasia (VLDLR) (Chromosome 1)
- Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Late-Onset Ataxia, LoSCA (CAPN1) (Chromosome 18)
- Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (KCNJ10) (Chromosome 38)

CLEAR CONDITIONS

- Benign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy, Remitting Focal Epilepsy (LGI2) (Chromosome 3)
- Fetal-Onset Neonatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (MFN2) (Chromosome 2)
- Hypomyelination and Tremors (FNIP2) (Chromosome 15)
- Shaking Puppy Syndrome, X-linked Generalized Tremor Syndrome (PLP) (Chromosome X)
- L-2-Hydroxyglutaricaciduria, L2HGA (L2HGDH) (Chromosome 0)
- Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2) (Chromosome 36)
- Polyneuropathy, NDRG1 Greyhound Variant (NDRG1 Exon 15) (Chromosome 13)
- Polyneuropathy, NDRG1 Malamute Variant (NDRG1 Exon 4) (Chromosome 13)
- Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 6) (Chromosome 12)
- Progressive Neuronal Abiotrophy, Canine Multiple System Degeneration, CMSD (SERAC1 Exon 15) (Chromosome 1)
- Progressive Neuronal Abiotrophy, Canine Multiple System Degeneration, CMSD (SERAC1 Exon 4) (Chromosome 1)
- Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy, Polyneuropathy with Ocular Abnormalities and Neuronal Vacuolation, POANV (RAB3GAP1, Rottweiler Variant) (Chromosome 19)
- Hereditary Sensory Autonomic Neuropathy, Acral Mutilation Syndrome, AMS (GDNF-AS) (Chromosome 4)
- Juvenile-Onset Polyneuropathy, Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1, LPN1 (LPN1, ARHGEF10) (Chromosome 16)
- Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 1, SDCA1, SeSAME/EAST Syndrome (KCNJ10) (Chromosome 38)
- Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 2, SDCA2 (ATP1B2) (Chromosome 5)
- Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4) (Chromosome 14)
- Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN) (Chromosome 36)
- Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1) (Chromosome 18)
- Muscular Dystrophy Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1 (Chromosome X)
- Muscular Dystrophy Muscular Dystrophy (DMD Pembroke Welsh Corgi Variant) (Chromosome X)
- Muscular Dystrophy Muscular Dystrophy (DMD Golden Retriever Variant) (Chromosome X)
- Centronuclear Myopathy (PTPLA) (Chromosome 2)
- Exercise-Induced Collapse (DNM1) (Chromosome 9)
- Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1) (Chromosome 19)
- Myostatin Deficiency, Bully Whippet Syndrome (MSTN) (Chromosome 37)
- Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 7) (Chromosome 16)
- Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 23) (Chromosome 16)
- Myotubular Myopathy 1, X-linked Myotubular Myopathy, XL-MTM (MTM1, Labrador Variant) (Chromosome X)
- Hypocatalasia, Acatlasemia (CAT) (Chromosome 18)
- Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (PDP1) (Chromosome 29)
- Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1) (Chromosome 1)
- Imlerslund-Grasbeck Syndrome, Selective Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 53) (Chromosome 2)
- Imlerslund-Grasbeck Syndrome, Selective Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 8) (Chromosome 2)
- Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHAT) (Chromosome 28)
- Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (COLQ) (Chromosome 23)
- Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN) (Chromosome 7)
- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1) (Chromosome 20)

CLEAR CONDITIONS

- Ectodermal Dysplasia, Skin Fragility Syndrome (PKP1) (Chromosome 7)
- Ichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10) (Chromosome 9)
- Ichthyosis (PNPLA1) (Chromosome 12)
- Ichthyosis (SLC27A4) (Chromosome 9)
- Ichthyosis (NIPAL4) (Chromosome 4)
- Focal Non-Epidermolytic Palmoplantar Keratoderma, Pachyonychia Congenita (KRT16) (Chromosome 9)
- Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (FAM83G) (Chromosome 5)
- Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (SUV39H2) (Chromosome 2)
- Musladin-Lueke Syndrome (ADAMTSL2) (Chromosome 9)
- Cleft Lip and/or Cleft Palate (ADAMTS20) (Chromosome 27)
- Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR) (Chromosome 27)
- Oculoskeletal Dysplasia 1, Dwarfism-Retinal Dysplasia, OSD1 (COL9A3, Labrador Retriever) (Chromosome 24)
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (COL1A2) (Chromosome 14)
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (SERPINH1) (Chromosome 21)
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (COL1A1) (Chromosome 9)
- Osteochondrodysplasia, Skeletal Dwarfism (SLC13A1) (Chromosome 14)
- Skeletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2) (Chromosome 12)
- Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2) (Chromosome 5)
- Chondrodystrophy and Intervertebral Disc Disease, CDDY/IVDD, Type I IVDD (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12) (Chromosome 12)