

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

REFERENCE NO.: 2018 - 20302 OWNER: JENNIFER ZIESERL ÜBERSBACH 199 AT-8280 ÜBERSBACH AUSTRIA NAME/LABEL: CLAN ABBY DANGER ZONE SPECIES: DOG BREED: BORDER COLLIE SEX: MALE MICROCHIP NO.: 953010001322295 TATOO NO.: NOT PROVIDED PEDIGREE NO.: ANKC 3100347128

GENETIC REPORT

SAMPLE: BUCCAL SWAB

SAMPLE TAKEN BY: OWNER

REQUESTED TEST: TRAPPED NEUTROPHIL SYNDROME (TNS)

RESULT: CARRIER

COMMENT :

The test examines presence or absence of VPS13B gene mutation (g.4411950_4411953delGTTT) described as the cause of inherited neutropenia called trapped neutrophil syndrome (TNS) in Border Collie. Consequence of tested mutation is severe neutropenia, which leads to severe life-threatening infections. Trapped neutrophil syndrome 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, 17.07.2018

Results bre Valid for faboratory 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.