

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Walkers puppy's Profile

### Pet information

<b>Registered name</b> Walkers puppy	<b>Sex</b> F
<b>Owner reported breed</b> Border Collie	<b>Date of birth</b> 2025-11-04

### Genetic Diversity

#### Walkers puppy's Percentage of Heterozygosity

40%

### Health summary

- At Risk** 0 conditions
- Carrier** 2 conditions
  - Collie Eye Anomaly (CEA)
  - Early Adult Onset Deafness For Border Collies only (Linkage test)
- Clear** 271 conditions

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

---

## Genetic Diversity

### Heterozygosity

---

#### Walkers puppy's Percentage of Heterozygosity

40%

Walkers puppy's genome analysis shows higher than average genetic heterozygosity when compared with other Border Collies.

#### Typical Range for Border Collies

32% - 39%

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Health conditions known in the breed

Collie Eye Anomaly (CEA)	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	NHEJ1	Deletion	1	AR	Carrier

### Information about the genetic condition

Collie Eye Anomaly is primarily characterized by choroidal hypoplasia, leading to an underdeveloped vascular supply to the retina, and is especially visible temporal to the optic nerve. CEA lesions may be present in both eyes or asymmetric in nature. CEA-associated choroidal hypoplasia is non-progressive and usually does not cause visual deficits on its own. However, CEA has a range of clinical expressions. Vision impairment is more likely in dogs with the “extended CEA phenotype,” which may include optic nerve head colobomas, retinal detachment or intraocular hemorrhage secondary to coloboma(s) in severely affected dogs. Optic nerve head colobomas appear as excavations of the optic disc surface. Diagnosis of CEA lesions should be completed before 10 weeks of age, as retinal pigmentation can mask choroidal hypoplasia as the puppies grow, a phenomenon termed “go normal” by breeders. Research is ongoing to determine what additional genetic factors may be present that influence the range of severity seen in dogs with CEA.

### Breeder recommendation

This disorder is autosomal recessive, meaning two copies of the variant are needed for a dog to be at an elevated risk for being diagnosed with the condition. A carrier dog with one copy of the Collie Eye Anomaly variant can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the Collie Eye Anomaly variant. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the variant. Furthermore, a dog with two copies of the CEA variant 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: Recent research has suggested that additional genetic risk factors likely exist in some breeds that resemble or contribute to CEA risk, especially the more severe disorder expression. It is possible that disorder signs similar to the ones associated with this CEA variant could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Early Adult Onset Deafness For Border Collies only (Linkage test)	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	Intergenic	Insertion	1	AR	Carrier

### Information about the genetic condition

Gradual hearing loss affecting both ears is observed usually between the ages of 5 to 7 years. Please note that this test is specifically for the Border Collie breed and is a predictive linkage test rather than a test for the true causal variant. Not all dogs with two copies of the linked marker will go on to show signs of hearing loss.

### Breeder recommendation

This disease is autosomal recessive meaning that two copies of the mutation are needed for disease signs to develop. A carrier dog with one copy of the Deafness mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the Deafness mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the Deafness mutation. Puppies in a litter which is expected to contain carriers should be tested prior to breeding. The carrier rate of the risk variant is up to 35% in the Border Collie population, highlighting the importance of keeping healthy carriers in the breeding program by breeding them to dogs tested “Clear” (zero copies) of the risk variant. Please note: It is possible that disease signs similar to the ones caused by the Deafness mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Health conditions known in the breed

Dental Hypomineralization	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	FAM20C	C>T	0	AR	Clear

### Information about the genetic condition

Clinical signs include brownish dental discoloration and abnormal wear of teeth. As the teeth wear, the biting surfaces of the teeth darkens, become dark brown in color; the enamel layer may also show a light brown discoloration and appear dull. The disorder causes severe tooth wear leading to pulp exposure, chronic inflammation of the pulp, and pulpal necrosis. Histologically, dentin of affected dogs has an abnormal structure and the enamel can be slightly hypoplastic.

### Breeder recommendation

This disease is autosomal recessive meaning that two copies of the mutation are needed for disease signs to be shown. A carrier dog with one copy of the Dental Hypomineralization mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the Dental Hypomineralization mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the Dental Hypomineralization mutation. A dog with two copies of the Dental Hypomineralization 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 Dental Hypomineralization mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Hereditary Calcium Oxalate Urolithiasis, Type 1	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear

### Information about the genetic condition

Hereditary Calcium Oxalate Urolithiasis, Type 1 is a disorder that is associated with increased risk of urinary calcium oxalate stone formation. Affected dogs will demonstrate clinical signs consistent with urolithiasis. This may range from being asymptomatic to hematuria (bloody urine), dysuria (painful urination), stranguria (straining to pass urine) and pollakiuria (frequent urination). Dogs with urinary stones are also more susceptible to urinary tract infections. And, due to the presence of the stones, affected dogs are at risk of urinary obstruction occurring at the renal pelvis, ureters, or urethra. Blockage of the urinary tract is a life-threatening condition that requires immediate intervention. While the average age of diagnosis is 3 years old, dogs affected by CaOx1 have the potential to develop urinary stones as puppies. And recurrent stone formation is common for affected dogs. There is evidence to suggest the clinical signs are more common in males than in females.

### Breeder recommendation

This disorder is autosomal recessive, meaning two copies of the variant are needed for a dog to be at an elevated risk for being diagnosed with the condition. A carrier dog with one copy of the Hereditary Calcium Oxalate Urolithiasis, Type 1 variant can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the Hereditary Calcium Oxalate Urolithiasis, Type 1 variant. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the variant. Furthermore, a dog with two copies of the Hereditary Calcium Oxalate Urolithiasis, Type 1 variant 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 disorder signs similar to the ones associated with this CaOx1 variant could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Health conditions known in the breed

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.

Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Border Collie)	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	CUBN	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

### Information about the genetic condition

Initial signs of intestinal cobalamin malabsorption can be seen in puppies 6 to 12 weeks of age, when cobalamin store become depleted. Puppies with IGS suffer from weakness and loss of appetite and fail to grow normally Bloodwork shows anemia, neutropenia, and low cobalamin concentrations. High levels of homocysteine and methylmalonic acid can also be observed in the blood. Proteinuria is typically present.

### 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 ICM mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the ICM mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the ICM mutation. A dog with two copies of the ICM 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 ICM mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Health conditions known in the breed

MDR1 Medication Sensitivity	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	MDR1/ABCB1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear

### Information about the genetic condition

Dogs with this variant are asymptomatic until exposed to a medication that uses the drug transport pump rendered defective by the mutation in the MDR1 (also called ABCB1) gene. Medications known to use this P-glycoprotein pump are macrocyclic lactones (antiparasitic drugs), loperamide (antidiarrheal), erythromycin (antibiotic), acepromazine (tranquilizer), butorphanol (opioid), certain drugs used in cancer treatment (vincristine, vinblastine, and doxorubicin), and others. When these medications are administered, they accumulate in the brain which results in adverse reactions. Typical symptoms include tremors, loss of balance, seizures, obtundation, excessive salivation, dilated pupils, and bradycardia. If untreated, the condition may lead to respiratory arrest, coma or death. Because dogs with 1 copy of the variant will have some P-glycoprotein function, the most severe cases tend to occur in dogs that have 2 copies of the variant and, therefore, lack any functional P-glycoprotein pumps. However, the disorder can still be very severe in dogs that have only one copy of the mutation.

### Breeder recommendation

This disorder is autosomal dominant meaning that only one copy of the variant is needed for associated signs to occur. For some breeds where the MDR1 mutation frequency is particularly high, breeders may consider mating pairs using dogs that have one or two copies of the MDR1 variant to maintain genetic diversity within their breed. It is important that resulting puppies be tested for the MDR1 variant to ensure safe future medical treatment. If a dog with one copy of the MDR1 variant is bred with a clear dog with no copies of the MDR1 variant, about half of the puppies will have one copy and half will have no copies of the MDR1 variant. If a dog with two copies of the MDR1 variant is bred with a clear dog, the resulting puppies will all have one copy of the variant. Please note: It is possible that clinical signs similar to the ones caused by the MDR1 variant could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (Discovered in the Border Collie)	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	CLN5	C>T	0	AR	Clear

### Information about the genetic condition

Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses (NCLs) are a group of inherited progressive neurodegenerative lysosomal storage disorders. NCLs are characterized by excessive accumulation of lipofuscin and ceroid lipopigments in the central nervous system and other tissues. The age of onset for dogs affected with Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (NCL5) can vary significantly, with some showing initial signs at 1 to 2 years of age while others show later in life. Similarly, severity of clinical signs can vary between affected individuals. Typical signs of NCL5 include vision impairment, epileptic seizures, ataxia (uncoordinated movements), and behavioral changes, such as hyperactivity and aggression. Some affected dogs can show air biting, likely secondary to hallucinations. Due to the progressive nature of NCL5, the average prognosis is considered poor for affected dogs. And the average life expectancy is less than 2.5 years.

### Breeder recommendation

This disorder is autosomal recessive, meaning two copies of the variant are needed for a dog to be at an elevated risk for being diagnosed with the condition. A carrier dog with one copy of the Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (Discovered in the Border Collie) variant can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (Discovered in the Border Collie) variant. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the variant. 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 disorder signs similar to the ones associated with this NCL5 variant could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Health conditions known in the breed

Sensory Neuropathy	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	FAM134B	Insertion	0	AR	Clear

### Information about the genetic condition

Clinical signs are detectable in puppies from two to seven months of age. Clinical signs include incoordination of gait (ataxia), knuckling of the paws, hyperextension of the limbs, and self-mutilation of the limbs. The hind legs are usually most severely affected. Loss of sensation is progressive and affects all limbs. Urinary incontinence and regurgitation can occur in the later stages of the disorder.

### Breeder recommendation

This disease is autosomal recessive meaning that two copies of the mutation are needed for disease signs to develop. A carrier dog with one copy of the Sensory Neuropathy mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the Sensory Neuropathy mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the Sensory Neuropathy 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 Sensory Neuropathy mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	VPS13B	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

### Information about the genetic condition

Clinical signs of TNS include an exceptional susceptibility to infections secondary to the low number of circulating neutrophils in the blood stream. Affected dogs also tend to suffer from chronic inflammatory conditions such as arthritis. Clinical signs are usually observed by 6 to 12 weeks of age and can include a smaller overall size as well as a ferret-like face due to abnormal craniofacial development leading to a narrowed, elongated skull shape. For some affected dogs, clinical signs can be mild and go unnoticed until adulthood. Nevertheless, TNS is a severe disease and affected dogs have a shorter life expectancy.

### 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 TNS mutation can be safely bred with a clear dog with no copies of the TNS mutation. About half of the puppies will have one copy (carriers) and half will have no copies of the TNS 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 TNS mutation could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Traits

### Coat Color

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Fawn</b>	ASIP	a <sup>y</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Recessive Black</b>	ASIP	a	0	No effect
<b>Tan Points</b> Two copies, or occasionally one copy, of this variant may result in a black and tan coat color pattern.	ASIP	a <sup>t</sup>	2	Tan points possible
<b>Dominant Black</b>	CBD103	K <sup>B</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Mask</b>	MC1R	E <sup>m</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Recessive Red (e1)</b> 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 <sup>1</sup>	1	No effect
<b>Recessive Red (e2)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>2</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Recessive Red (e3)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>3</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Sable (Discovered in the Cocker Spaniel)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>H</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Widow's Peak (Discovered in Ancient dogs)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>A</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Widow's Peak (Discovered in the Afghan Hound and Saluki)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>G</sup>	0	No effect

### Color Modification

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Cocoa (Discovered in the French Bulldog)</b>	HPS3	co	0	No effect
<b>Red Intensity</b>	MFS12	i	0	No effect
<b>Dilution (d1) Linkage test</b>	MLPH	d <sup>1</sup>	0	No effect

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Color Modification

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Dilution (d2)</b>	MLPH	d <sup>2</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Dilution (d3)</b>	MLPH	d <sup>3</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate (basd)</b>	TYRP1	b <sup>asd</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate (bc)</b>	TYRP1	b <sup>c</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate (bd)</b>	TYRP1	b <sup>d</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate (be)</b>	TYRP1	b <sup>e</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate (bh)</b>	TYRP1	b <sup>h</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate (bs)</b>	TYRP1	b <sup>s</sup>	2	Chocolate

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 ("bs"), or two of any combination of chocolate variants.

## Coat Patterns

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Piebald</b>	MITF	s <sup>p</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Merle</b>	PMEL	M	2	Merle or white

Most dogs with one copy of the Merle variant will show Merle patterning. Most dogs with two copies will be mostly white, but in some cases will show Merle patterning. Some dogs with this variant will not show the Merle pattern. This is because the Merle variant can sometimes be shortened (known as cryptic or atypical Merle), and these forms do not have an effect on appearance.

<b>Harlequin</b>	PSMB7	H	0	No effect
<b>Saddle Tan</b>	RALY	-	0	No effect

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Coat Patterns

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Roan Linkage Test</b>	USH2A	TR <sup>r</sup>	1	Roan possible
<p>To show roan patterning, a dog must inherit one or two copies of the roan variant and also express Piebald or another variant associated with white markings. Roan is only visible on the white areas of a dog's coat.</p>				

## Coat Length and Curl

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Long Hair (lh1)</b>	FGF5	lh <sup>1</sup>	2	Long coat
<p>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.</p>				
<b>Long Hair (lh2)</b>	FGF5	lh <sup>2</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Long Hair (lh3)</b>	FGF5	lh <sup>3</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Long Hair (lh4)</b>	FGF5	lh <sup>4</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Long Hair (lh5)</b>	FGF5	lh <sup>5</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Curly Coat</b>	KRT71	C	0	No effect

## Hairlessness

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Hairlessness (Discovered in the Chinese Crested Dog) Linkage test</b>	FOXI3	H <sup>rcc</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Hairlessness (Discovered in the American Hairless Terrier)</b>	SGK3	h <sup>raht</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Hairlessness (Discovered in the Scottish Deerhound)</b>	SKG3	h <sup>rsd</sup>	0	No effect

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Shedding

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Reduced Shedding	MC5R	sd	0	Seasonal shedder

## More Coat Traits

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Hair Ridge	FGF3, FGF4, FGF19, ORAQV1	R	0	No effect
Furnishings	RSPQ2	F	0	No effect
Albino	SLC45A2	cal	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

## Eye Color

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

## Ears

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
Floppy Ears	MSRB3	-	0	Pricked ears more likely

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## 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

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>2,8-dihydroxyadenine (DHA) Urolithiasis</b>	APRT	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Acral Mutilation Syndrome</b>	GDNF	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome</b>	ANLN	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy</b>	SLC19A3	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Alexander Disease</b>	GFAP	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)</b>	ENAM	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Lancashire Heeler)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
<b>Amelogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Parson Russell Terrier)</b>	ENAM	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Bandera's Neonatal Ataxia</b>	GRM1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Benign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy</b>	LGI2	A>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Bernard-Soulier Syndrome (Discovered in the Cocker Spaniel)</b>	GP9	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (Discovered in the Beagle)</b>	LRIT3	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency (CLAD), type III</b>	FERMT3	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 1</b>	BEST1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 2</b>	BEST1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 3</b>	BEST1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Multiple Systems Degeneration (Discovered in the Chinese Crested Dog)</b>	SERAC1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Canine Scott Syndrome</b>	ANO6	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Cardiomyopathy and Juvenile Mortality (Discovered in the Belgian Shepherd)</b>	YARS2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Centronuclear Myopathy (Discovered in the Great Dane)</b>	BIN1	A>G	0	AR	Clear

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

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

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Congenital Dyshormonogenic Hypothyroidism with Goiter (Discovered in the Shih Tzu)</b>	SLC5A5	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Eye Malformations (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)</b>	SIX6	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Congenital Hypothyroidism (Discovered in the Tenterfield Terrier)</b>	TPO	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Hypothyroidism (Discovered in the Toy Fox and Rat Terrier)</b>	TPO	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)</b>	LAMA2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (Discovered in the Staffordshire Bull Terrier)</b>	LAMA2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)</b>	COLQ	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Heiderterrier)</b>	CHRNE	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Jack Russell Terrier)</b>	CHRNE	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	COLQ	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Old Danish Pointer)</b>	CHAT	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB)</b>	RPE65	A>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in Scottish Terrier breeds)</b>	SLC37A2	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in the Australian Terrier)</b>	COL1A1	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in the Basset Hound)</b>	SLC37A2	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Discovered in the Weimaraner)</b>	SLC35D1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
<b>Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis</b>	INPP5E	G>A	0	AR	Clear

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Cystinuria Type I-A</b>	SLC3A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Cystinuria Type II-A</b>	SLC3A1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
<b>Darier Disease (Discovered in the Irish Terrier)</b>	ATP2A2	Insertion	0	AD	Clear
<b>Deafness and Vestibular Dysfunction (DINGS1), (Discovered in Doberman Pinscher)</b>	PTPRQ	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Deafness and Vestibular Dysfunction (DINGS2), (Discovered in Doberman Pinscher)</b>	MYO7A	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Degenerative Myelopathy</b>	SOD1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Demyelinating Neuropathy</b>	SBF2	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dental-Skeletal-Retinal Anomaly (Discovered in the Cane Corso)</b>	MIA3	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dilated Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Schnauzer)</b>	RBM20	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Disproportionate Dwarfism (Discovered in the Dogo Argentino)</b>	PRKG2	C>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy</b>	RHO	C>G	0	AD	Clear
<b>Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Basset Hound)</b>	COL7A1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Central Asian Ovcharka)</b>	COL7A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)</b>	COL7A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early Retinal Degeneration (Discovered in the Norwegian Elkhound)</b>	STK38L	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early-Onset Adult Deafness (Discovered in the Rhodesian Ridgeback)</b>	EPS8L2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early-Onset Progressive Polyneuropathy (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)</b>	NDRG1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Early-Onset Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Portuguese Water Dog)</b>	CCDC66	Insertion	0	AR	Clear

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Early-Onset Progressive Retinal Atrophy, (Discovered in the Spanish Water Dog)</b>	PDE6B	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Discovered in mixed breed)</b>	COL5A1	G>A	0	AD	Clear
<b>Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	COL5A1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
<b>Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis</b>	KRT10	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Episodic Falling Syndrome</b>	BCAN	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Exercise-Induced Collapse</b>	DNM1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Factor VII Deficiency</b>	F7	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Factor XI Deficiency</b>	FXI	Insertion	0	AD	Clear
<b>Familial Nephropathy (Discovered in the English Cocker Spaniel)</b>	COL4A4	A>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Familial Nephropathy (Discovered in the English Springer Spaniel)</b>	COL4A4	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Fanconi Syndrome</b>	FAN1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Fetal Onset Neuroaxonal Dystrophy</b>	MFN2	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Focal Non-Epidermolytic Palmoplantar Keratoderma</b>	KRT16	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Generalized Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Schapendoes)</b>	CCDC66	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Glanzmann Thrombasthenia Type I (Discovered in Great Pyrenees)</b>	ITGA2B	C>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Glanzmann Thrombasthenia Type I (Discovered in mixed breed dogs)</b>	ITGA2B	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy (Discovered in Terriers)</b>	GALC	A>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy (Discovered in the Irish Setter)</b>	GALC	A>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia (Discovered in the German Pinscher)</b>	G6PC	Insertion	0	AR	Clear

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia (Discovered in the Maltese)</b>	G6PC	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIa, (GSD IIIa)</b>	AGL	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM1 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Portuguese Water Dog)</b>	GLB1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM1 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Shiba)</b>	GLB1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Japanese Chin)</b>	HEXA	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis (Discovered in the Toy Poodle)</b>	HEXB	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia A (Discovered in Old English Sheepdog)</b>	FVIII	C>T	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Boxer)</b>	FVIII	C>G	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia A (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog - Variant 1)</b>	FVIII	G>A	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia A (Discovered in the German Shepherd Dog - Variant 2)</b>	FVIII	G>A	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Havanese)</b>	FVIII	Insertion	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia A (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	Confidential	-	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia B</b>	FIX	G>A	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia B (Discovered in the Airedale Terrier)</b>	FIX	Insertion	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hemophilia B (Discovered in the Lhasa Apso)</b>	FIX	Deletion	0	XR	Clear
<b>Hereditary Ataxia (Discovered in the Belgian Malinois)</b>	SLC12A6	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hereditary Ataxia (Discovered in the Norwegian Buhund)</b>	KCNIP4	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hereditary Elliptocytosis</b>	SPTB	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis</b>	FAM83G	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (Discovered in the Greyhound)</b>	SUV39H2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	SUV39H2	A>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets Type II</b>	VDR	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hypocatalasia</b>	CAT	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hypomyelination</b>	FNIP2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Hypophosphatasia</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
<b>Ichthyosis (Discovered in the American Bulldog)</b>	NIPAL4	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Ichthyosis (Discovered in the Great Dane)</b>	SLC27A4	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Ichthyosis Type 2 (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)</b>	ABHD5	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Inflammatory Myopathy (Discovered in the Dutch Shepherd Dog)</b>	SLC25A12	A>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Inflammatory Pulmonary Disease (Discovered in the Rough Collie)</b>	AKNA	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Beagle)</b>	CUBN	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Discovered in the Komondor)</b>	CUBN	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Intestinal Lipid Malabsorption (Discovered in the Australian Kelpie)</b>	ACSL5	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Australian Cattle Dog Mix)</b>	LAMA3	T>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (Discovered in the Australian Shepherd)</b>	LAMB3	A>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Juvenile Cataract (Discovered in the Wirehaired Pointing Griffon)</b>	FYCO1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Juvenile Dilated Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Toy Manchester Terrier)</b>	ABCC9	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Juvenile Encephalopathy (Discovered in the Parson Russell Terrier)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
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
Lagotto Storage Disease	ATG4D	G>A	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
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
Microphthalmia (Discovered in the Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier)	RBP4	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
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
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

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Myotubular Myopathy</b>	MTM1	A>C	0	XR	Clear
<b>Narcolepsy (Discovered in the Dachshund)</b>	HCRT2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Narcolepsy (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	HCRT2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Nemaline Myopathy</b>	NEB	C>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration</b>	SPTBN2	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures</b>	ATF2	T>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in Spanish Water Dog)</b>	TECPR2	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in the Papillon)</b>	PLA2G6	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (Discovered in the Rottweiler)</b>	VPS11	A>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1</b>	PPT1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 12 (Discovered in the Australian Cattle Dog)</b>	ATP13A2	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (Discovered in the Golden Retriever)</b>	CLN5	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 7</b>	MFSD8	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Alpine Dachsbracke)</b>	CLN8	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Australian Shepherd)</b>	CLN8	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the English Setter)</b>	CLN8	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8 (Discovered in the Saluki)</b>	CLN8	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Obesity risk (POMC)</b>	POMC	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
<b>Osteochondrodysplasia</b>	SLC13A1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Osteochondromatosis (Discovered in the American Staffordshire Terrier)</b>	EXT2	C>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Beagle)</b>	COL1A2	C>T	0	AD	Clear
<b>Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Discovered in the Dachshund)</b>	SERPINH1	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>P2RY12-associated Bleeding Disorder</b>	P2RY12	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Palmoplantar Hyperkeratosis (Discovered in the Rottweiler)</b>	DSG1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Paroxysmal Dyskinesia</b>	PIGN	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Persistent Müllerian Duct Syndrome</b>	AMHR2	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Phosphofructokinase Deficiency</b>	PFKM	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pituitary Dwarfism (Discovered in the Karelian Bear Dog)</b>	POU1F1	C>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Polycystic Kidney Disease</b>	PKD1	G>A	0	AD	Clear
<b>Prekallikrein Deficiency</b>	KLKB1	T>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia</b>	CCDC39	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (Discovered in the Alaskan Malamute)</b>	NME5	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Primary Lens Luxation</b>	ADAMTS17	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (Discovered in Basset Fauve de Bretagne)</b>	ADAMTS17	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (Discovered in Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen)</b>	ADAMTS17	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Lens Luxation (Discovered in Chinese Shar-Pei)</b>	ADAMTS17	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Early-Onset Cerebellar Ataxia</b>	SEL1L	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Basenji)</b>	SAG	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Golden Retriever - GR-PRA 2 variant)</b>	TTC8	Deletion	0	AR	Clear

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Golden Retriever - GR-PRA1 variant)</b>	SLC4A3	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Lapponian Herder)</b>	IFT122	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Lhasa Apso)</b>	IMPG2	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Miniature Long Haired Dachshund)</b>	RPGRIP1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Papillon and Phalène)</b>	CNGB1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog - BBS2 variant)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Shetland Sheepdog - CNGA1 variant)</b>	CNGA1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Swedish Vallhund)</b>	MERTK	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1 (Discovered in the Italian Greyhound)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Rod Cone Degeneration (prcd-PRA)</b>	PRCD	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Protein Losing Nephropathy</b>	NPHS1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphatase 1 Deficiency</b>	PDP1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Basenji)</b>	PKLR	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Beagle)</b>	PKLR	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the Pug)</b>	PKLR	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Discovered in the West Highland White Terrier)</b>	PKLR	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>QT Syndrome</b>	KCNQ1	C>A	0	AD	Clear
<b>Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis</b>	FLCN	A>G	0	AD	Clear
<b>Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1</b>	PDE6B	G>A	0	AR	Clear

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1a</b>	PDE6B	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Rod-Cone Dysplasia 3</b>	PDE6A	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Sensorineural Deafness (Discovered in the Rottweiler)</b>	LOXHD1	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in Frisian Water Dogs)</b>	RAG1	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (Discovered in Russell Terriers)</b>	PRKDC	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Shaking Puppy Syndrome (Discovered in the Border Terrier)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
<b>Skeletal Dysplasia 2</b>	COL11A2	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spinocerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in the Alpine Dachsbracke)</b>	SCN8A	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spinocerebellar Ataxia (Late-Onset Ataxia)</b>	CAPN1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures</b>	KCNJ10	C>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spondylocostal Dysostosis</b>	HES7	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in Belgian Malinois - SDCA1)</b>	KCNJ10	T>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (Discovered in Belgian Malinois - SDCA2)</b>	ATP1B2	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Stargardt Disease (Discovered in the Labrador Retriever)</b>	ABCA4	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Startle Disease (Discovered in Irish Wolfhounds)</b>	SLC6A5	G>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Startle Disease (Discovered in the Miniature American Shepherd)</b>	Confidential	-	0	AR	Clear
<b>Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency (Discovered in the Saluki)</b>	ALDH5A1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Thrombopathia (Discovered in the Basset Hound)</b>	RASGRP1	Deletion	0	AR	Clear
<b>Thrombopathia (Discovered in the Eskimo Spitz)</b>	RASGRP1	Insertion	0	AR	Clear

# Walkers puppy

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
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
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

Breed: Border Collie  
Birth date: 2025-11-04

Test date: 2025-11-28  
ID kit: DPCVKHDXWB

---

## 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.