CaniGen Ay

Biomedicum Helsinki
Haartmaninkatu 8, room B332a
00290 Helsinki

Helsinki 25.2.2009

Test result of the epilepsy genetest

Breed:**Lagotto Romagnolo**

Dogs name: **Arabella von der Schnuffelnase**

Microchip number/register number: **VDH 04/142 R 0042**

Test result: The dog is a carrier of the juvenile epilepsy mutation and has therefore no increased chance of developing the disease but can transfer the gene defect to its offsprings.

The interpretation of the result:

In Lagotto Romagnolo breed the susceptibility to juvenile epilepsy is inherited in autosomal recessive fashion. This means that a dog can have three different genetic statuses concerning the epilepsy mutation.

NORMAL = no epilepsy mutation and therefore no predisposition to juvenile epilepsy.

CARRIER (HETEROZYGOTE) = Heterozygote towards the epilepsy gene mutation in other words only the other chromosome carries the mutation. A carrier does not develop juvenile epilepsy but can transfer the gene defect, approximately to 50% of its offsprings. Carriers can be used in breeding but should only be mated with normal dogs.

AFFECTED (HOMOZYGOTE) = Homozygote towards the epilepsy gene mutation (both of the chromosomes carry the mutation). A homozygote carrier should not be used in breeding because all of its offsprings will be either heterozygote carriers (mated with a normal dog or a heterozygote carrier) or homozygote affected (mated with a heterozygote carrier or an affected dog).

Puppies that have an increased risk of developing juvenile epilepsy can be born if both parents are heterozygote. The probability of having affected puppies in that case is approximately 25%. If one parent is heterozygote and the other homozygote (affected) the probability of having affected puppies is 50%. If both parents are homozygote (affected) only affected puppies will be born.

On behalf of CaniGen Lab

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