CARTER

Veterinary Report by Embark

embarkvet.com

Test Date: May 10th, 2024

Customer-supplied information

Owner Name: Kim Duke Dog Name: Carter Sex: Female Date of birth: n/a Breed type: N/A Breed: N/A

Breed registration: N/A

Microchip: N/A

Genetic summary

Genetic breed identification:

Labrador Retriever

Predicted adult weight: **56 lbs** Calculated from 17 size genes.

Breed mix:

Labrador Retriever: 100.0%

How to interpret Carter's genetic health results:

If Carter inherited any of the variants that we tested, they will be listed at the top of the Health Report section, along with a description of how to interpret this result. We also include all of the variants that we tested Carter for that we did not detect the risk variant for.

A genetic test is not a diagnosis

This genetic test does not diagnose a disease. Please talk to your vet about your dog's genetic results, or if you think that your pet may have a health condition or disease.

Summary

Of the 265 genetic health risks we analyzed, we found 3 results that you should learn about.

Notable results (3)Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)

Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)

Stargardt Disease

Clear results

Breed-relevant (21)

Other (240)

BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

Research studies indicate that these results are more relevant to dogs like Carter, and may influence her chances of developing certain health conditions.

Stargardt Disease (ABCA4 Exon 28, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Notable
Alexander Disease (GFAP)	Clear
	Clear
Centronuclear Myopathy, CNM (PTPLA)	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Opper Toxicosis (Accumulating) (ATP7B)	Clear
Oay Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
O Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)	Clear
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (EDS) (COL5A1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Exercise-Induced Collapse, EIC (DNM1)	Clear
Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)	Clear
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis, HNPK (SUV39H2)	Clear
Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 19, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 6, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear

BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

Skeletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A3 Exon 10, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Urate Kidney & Bladder Stones (SLC2A9)	Clear
X-Linked Myotubular Myopathy (MTM1 Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear

OTHER RESULTS

Research has not yet linked these conditions to dogs with similar breeds to Carter. Review any increased risk or notable results to understand her potential risk and recommendations.

Opper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (ATP7A, Labrador Retriever)	Notable
Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (RETN, Labrador Retriever)	Notable
② 2-DHA Kidney & Bladder Stones (APRT)	Clear
Acral Mutilation Syndrome (GDNF-AS, Spaniel and Pointer Variant)	Clear
Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy (SLC19A3)	Clear
Alaskan Malamute Polyneuropathy, AMPN (NDRG1 SNP)	Clear
ALT Activity (GPT)	Clear
Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (EDA Intron 8)	Clear
Autosomal Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy (RHO)	Clear
Bald Thigh Syndrome (IGFBP5)	Clear
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, BSS (GP9, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Bully Whippet Syndrome (MSTN)	Clear
Oanine Fucosidosis (FUCA1)	Clear
Oanine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type I, CLAD I (ITGB2, Setter Variant)	Clear
Oanine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, CLAD III (FERMT3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Oanine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr1 (BEST1 Exon 2)	Clear
Oanine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr2 (BEST1 Exon 5, Coton de Tulear Variant)	Clear
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr3 (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear

Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 4, Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear
Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 15, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
Cardiomyopathy and Juvenile Mortality (YARS2)	Clear
Cerebellar Hypoplasia (VLDLR, Eurasier Variant)	Clear
Chondrodystrophy (ITGA10, Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
Cleft Lip and/or Cleft Palate (ADAMTS20, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
Cleft Palate, CP1 (DLX6 intron 2, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 8, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 53, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
○ Collie Eye Anomaly (NHEJ1)	Clear
✓ Collie Eye Anomaly (NHEJ1)✓ Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)	Clear
Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)	Clear
 Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3) Congenital Cornification Disorder (NSDHL, Chihuahua Variant) 	Clear
 ✓ Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3) ✓ Congenital Cornification Disorder (NSDHL, Chihuahua Variant) ✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant) 	Clear Clear
 ✓ Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3) ✓ Congenital Cornification Disorder (NSDHL, Chihuahua Variant) ✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant) ✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant) 	Clear Clear Clear
 ✓ Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3) ✓ Congenital Cornification Disorder (NSDHL, Chihuahua Variant) ✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant) ✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant) ✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (TPO Intron 13, French Bulldog Variant) 	Clear Clear Clear Clear

Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHAT, Old Danish Pointing Dog Variant)	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHRNE, Jack Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (LRIT3, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Ongenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65, Briard Variant)	Clear
	Clear
Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2 Intron 16, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
Oystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1, Newfoundland Variant)	Clear
Oystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Oarier Disease (ATP2A2, Irish Terrier Variant)	Clear
Oay Blindness (CNGB3 Deletion, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
Oay Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Oay Blindness (CNGB3 Exon 6, German Shorthaired Pointer Variant)	Clear
O Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)	Clear
Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (SBF2/MTRM13)	Clear
O Dental-Skeletal-Retinal Anomaly (MIA3, Cane Corso Variant)	Clear
Oiffuse Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis (INPP5E Intron 9, Norwich Terrier Variant)	Clear
Oilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM (RBM20, Schnauzer Variant)	Clear

Oilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4, Doberman Pinscher Variant 1)	Clear
Oilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN, Doberman Pinscher Variant 2)	Clear
Oisproportionate Dwarfism (PRKG2, Dogo Argentino Variant)	Clear
Ory Eye Curly Coat Syndrome (FAM83H Exon 5)	Clear
Oystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Central Asian Shepherd Dog Variant)	Clear
Opystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Early Bilateral Deafness (LOXHD1 Exon 38, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
Early Onset Adult Deafness, EOAD (EPS8L2 Deletion, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear
Early Onset Cerebellar Ataxia (SEL1L, Finnish Hound Variant)	Clear
Ehlers Danlos (ADAMTS2, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM Deletion, Italian Greyhound Variant)	Clear
Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM SNP, Parson Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)	Clear
Factor VII Deficiency (F7 Exon 5)	Clear
Factor XI Deficiency (F11 Exon 7, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 3, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 30, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Fanconi Syndrome (FAN1, Basenji Variant)	Clear

Fetal-Onset Neonatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (MFN2, Giant Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 13, Great Pyrenees Variant)	Clear
Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 12, Otterhound Variant)	Clear
Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Krabbe disease (GALC Exon 5, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC, Maltese Variant)	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIA, GSD IIIA (AGL, Curly Coated Retriever Variant)	Clear
Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Whippet and English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Wachtelhund Variant)	Clear
	Clear
	Clear
	Clear
GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA, Japanese Chin Variant)	Clear
	Clear
	Clear
Goniodysgenesis and Glaucoma, Pectinate Ligament Dysplasia, PLD (OLFM3)	Clear
Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 11, German Shepherd Variant 1)	Clear
Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 1, German Shepherd Variant 2)	Clear
Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 10, Boxer Variant)	Clear

Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Ataxia, Cerebellar Degeneration (RAB24, Old English Sheepdog and Gordon Setter Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Cataracts (HSF4 Exon 9, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (FAM83G, Terrier and Kromfohrlander Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (DSG1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (SUV39H2 Intron 4, Greyhound Variant)	Clear
Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR)	Clear
Hypocatalasia, Acatalasemia (CAT)	Clear
Hypomyelination and Tremors (FNIP2, Weimaraner Variant)	Clear
Hypophosphatasia (ALPL Exon 9, Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
O Ichthyosis (NIPAL4, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
Orthogosis (ASPRV1 Exon 2, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
O Ichthyosis (SLC27A4, Great Dane Variant)	Clear
Olichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Olichthyosis, ICH1 (PNPLA1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Olichthyosis, ICH2 (ABHD5, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
	Clear

Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1)	Clear
Inherited Selected Cobalamin Malabsorption with Proteinuria (CUBN, Komondor Variant)	Clear
Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I) (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)	Clear
Intestinal Lipid Malabsorption (ACSL5, Australian Kelpie)	Clear
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMA3 Exon 66, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMB3 Exon 11, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Juvenile Epilepsy (LGI2)	Clear
Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy (RAB3GAP1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (DIRAS1)	Clear
	Clear
	Clear
Laryngeal Paralysis (RAPGEF6, Miniature Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
Late Onset Spinocerebellar Ataxia (CAPN1)	Clear
 Late-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, NCL 12 (ATP13A2, Australian Cattle Dog Variant) 	Clear
	Clear
	Clear
	Clear
 Leukodystrophy (TSEN54 Exon 5, Standard Schnauzer Variant) 	Clear

	Clear
Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (SGCD, Boston Terrier Variant)	Clear
	Clear
O Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)	Clear
Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)	Clear
Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1)	Clear
May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9)	Clear
Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD (ACADM, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Methemoglobinemia (CYB5R3, Pit Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
	Clear
Microphthalmia (RBP4 Exon 2, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis IIIB, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type B, MPS IIIB (NAGLU, Schipperke Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, New Zealand Huntaway Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI, Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome, MPS VI (ARSB Exon 5, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 5, Terrier Brasileiro Variant)	Clear
Multiple Drug Sensitivity (ABCB1)	Clear

Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1)	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Musladin-Lueke Syndrome, MLS (ADAMTSL2)	Clear
Myasthenia Gravis-Like Syndrome (CHRNE, Heideterrier Variant)	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 23, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 7, Miniature Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Exon 1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 4, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Nemaline Myopathy (NEB, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration (SPTBN2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)	Clear
Neonatal Interstitial Lung Disease (LAMP3)	Clear
Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (VPS11, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (TECPR2, Spanish Water Dog Variant)	Clear
 Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (TECPR2, Spanish Water Dog Variant) Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8, Dachshund Variant 1) 	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8, Dachshund Variant 1) Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8, Dachshund Variant 1)	Clear

Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 Deletion, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 7, NCL 7 (MFSD8, Chihuahua and Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Exon 2, English Setter Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Insertion, Saluki Variant)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Cerebellar Ataxia, NCL4A (ARSG Exon 2, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (SLC45A2 Exon 6, Bullmastiff Variant)	Clear
Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (SLC45A2, Small Breed Variant)	Clear
Oculoskeletal Dysplasia 2 (COL9A2, Samoyed Variant)	Clear
Osteochondrodysplasia (SLC13A1, Poodle Variant)	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (SERPINH1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
P2Y12 Receptor Platelet Disorder (P2Y12)	Clear
Pachyonychia Congenita (KRT16, Dogue de Bordeaux Variant)	Clear
Paroxysmal Dyskinesia, PxD (PIGN)	Clear
Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome, PMDS (AMHR2)	Clear

Pituitary Dwarfism (POU1F1 Intron 4, Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
Platelet Factor X Receptor Deficiency, Scott Syndrome (TMEM16F)	Clear
Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD (PKD1)	Clear
Pompe's Disease (GAA, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
	Clear
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (NME5, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (STK36, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (CCDC39 Exon 3, Old English Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
Primary Hyperoxaluria (AGXT)	Clear
Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 11, Basset Fauve de Bretagne Variant)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 17, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 9, Norwegian Elkhound Variant)	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17 Exon 2, Chinese Shar-Pei Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (SAG)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (IFT122 Exon 26, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS2 Exon 11, Shetland Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, CNGA (CNGA1 Exon 9)	Clear

Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA1 (CNGB1)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA3 (FAM161A)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd1 (PDE6B Exon 21, Irish Setter Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd3 (PDE6A)	Clear
Proportionate Dwarfism (GH1 Exon 5, Chihuahua Variant)	Clear
Protein Losing Nephropathy, PLN (NPHS1)	Clear
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (PDP1, Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 5, Basenji Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Beagle Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Pug Variant)	Clear
Raine Syndrome (FAM20C)	Clear
Recurrent Inflammatory Pulmonary Disease, RIPD (AKNA, Rough Collie Variant)	Clear
Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis (FLCN Exon 7)	Clear
Retina Dysplasia and/or Optic Nerve Hypoplasia (SIX6 Exon 1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Sensory Neuropathy (FAM134B, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (PRKDC, Terrier Variant)	Clear

Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (RAG1, Wetterhoun Variant)	Clear
Shaking Puppy Syndrome (PLP1, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
Shar-Pei Autoinflammatory Disease, SPAID, Shar-Pei Fever (MTBP)	Clear
Skin Fragility Syndrome (PKP1, Chesapeake Bay Retriever Variant)	Clear
Spinocerebellar Ataxia (SCN8A, Alpine Dachsbracke Variant)	Clear
Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (KCNJ10)	Clear
Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 1 (KCNJ10)	Clear
Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 2 (ATP1B2)	Clear
Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency (ALDH5A1 Exon 7, Saluki Variant)	Clear
Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, American Eskimo Dog Variant)	Clear
Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 8, Landseer Variant)	Clear
Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome, TNS (VPS13B)	Clear
Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A1 Exon 3, Landseer Variant)	Clear
Unilateral Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome (PTPRQ Exon 39, Doberman Pinscher)	Clear
	Clear
✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type II, Type II vWD (VWF, Pointer Variant)	Clear
✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 4, Terrier Variant)	Clear

✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Intron 16, Nederlandse Kooikerhondje Variant)	Clear
✓ Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 7, Shetland Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy, XLHN (COL4A5 Exon 35, Samoyed Variant 2)	Clear
X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, XL-PRA1 (RPGR)	Clear
X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG Exon 1, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG, Corgi Variant)	Clear
Xanthine Urolithiasis (XDH, Mixed Breed Variant)	Clear
β-Mannosidosis (MANBA Exon 16, Mixed-Breed Variant)	Clear
Mast Cell Tumor	No result

HEALTH REPORT



Notable result

Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)

Carter inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)

Why is this important to your vet?

Carter has a genotype at the ATP7A gene that modifies and may help mitigate some of the symptoms from dogs with variants at ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20). This variant is not associated with an increased risk of any disease.

What is Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)?

The ATP7A variant is considered beneficial and may be best described as a helpful modifier of the harmful copper toxicosis variant ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20). The ATP7A variant may help mitigate some of the symptoms of dogs with variants at ATP7B. Dogs with the ATP7A variant have not been observed to have any beneficial or harmful complications if they have two copies of the normal ATP7B variant.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs

A variant in this gene may delay or have no effect on the onset of clinical signs of copper toxicosis in dogs with the ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant. If your dog has the ATP7B variant, please read more about the age of onset on the ATP7B page.

How vets diagnose this condition

No diagnostics are required for this variant. If your dog has the ATP7B

(https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant, please read what diagnostics may be considered on the ATP7B page.

How this condition is treated

No treatment is required for this variant. If your dog has the ATP7B

(https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant, please read the available treatment on the ATP7B page.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

· No actions are required for dogs with this variant. If your dog has the ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant, please read what actions you can take on the ATP7B page.

HEALTH REPORT



Notable result

Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)

Carter inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)

Why is this important to your vet?

Carter has a genotype at the RETN gene that modifies and may help mitigate some of the symptoms from dogs with variants at ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20). This variant is not associated with an increased risk of any disease.

What is Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)?

The RETN variant is considered beneficial and may be best described as a helpful modifier of the harmful copper toxicosis variant ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20). The RETN variant may help mitigate some of the symptoms of dogs with variants at ATP7B. Dogs with the RETN variant have not been observed to have any beneficial or harmful complications if they have two copies of the normal ATP7B variant.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs

A variant in this gene may delay or not affect the onset of clinical signs of copper toxicosis in dogs with the ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant. If your dog has the ATP7B variant, please read more about the age of onset on the ATP7B page.

How vets diagnose this condition

No diagnostics are required for this variant. If your dog has the ATP7B

(https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant, please read what diagnostics may be considered on the ATP7B page.

How this condition is treated

No treatment is required for this variant. If your dog has the ATP7B

(https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant, please read the available treatment on the ATP7B page.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

· No actions are required for dogs with this variant. If your dog has the ATP7B (https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=20) variant, please read what actions you can take on the ATP7B page.

HEALTH REPORT



Notable result

Stargardt Disease

Carter inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Stargardt Disease

What does this result mean?

This variant should not impact Carter's health. This variant is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner, meaning that a dog needs two copies of the variant to show signs of this condition. Carter is unlikely to develop this condition due to this variant because she only has one copy of the variant.

What is Stargardt Disease?

Stargardt Disease is a non-painful inherited degenerative disorder of the rod and cone photoreceptor cells of the retina that results in vision loss. Rods affect vision in the dark, or low light, and cones affect vision in light. As the disease progresses, cone function is profoundly abnormal, whereas rod function is better preserved. Vision slowly deteriorates, but some vision seems to remain throughout an affected dog's lifetime.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs

Although subtle changes to vision and the retinas may be noted at 1-2 years of age, dogs may not be diagnosed until middle or advanced age when changes are more noticeable.

How vets diagnose this condition

Stargardt Disease is diagnosed by examining the fundus, or back of the eye. It may be difficult to observe any obvious changes to the retina. But as the disease progresses, there will be mottling of the tapetum (a layer of tissue immediately behind the retina) and thinning of the retinal blood vessels. Changes to the back of the eye are bilateral and symmetrical, helping to distinguish Stargardt Disease from other retinal diseases. If the retinas cannot be evaluated due to other abnormalities, a veterinary ophthalmologist can perform electroretinography (ERG), the definitive test, which measures the electrical activity and, thus, the function of the retinas.

How this condition is treated

Currently, there is no widespread treatment for Stargardt Disease; however, gene and stem cell therapies are an evolving field.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- · Affected dogs may experience a painful sensitivity to light and may squint in bright light.
- Dog owners can help affected dogs navigate their homes and the outside world by keeping furniture in the same location, ensuring they are on a leash in unfamiliar territory, and training them to understand verbal commands or using scent markers.

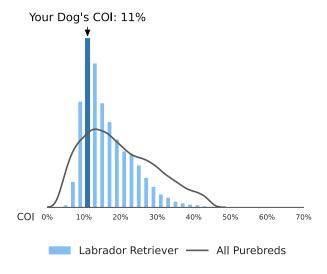
Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI)

Genetic Result: 11%

Our genetic COI measures the proportion of your dog's genome (her genes) where the genes on the mother's side are identical by descent to those on the father's side. The higher your dog's coefficient of inbreeding (the percentage), the more inbred your dog is.

Your Dog's COI



This graph represents where your dog's inbreeding levels fall on a scale compared to both dogs with a similar breed makeup to her (the blue bars) and all purebred dogs (the grey line).

Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

More on the Science

Embark scientists, along with our research partners at Cornell University, have shown the impact of inbreeding on longevity and fertility and developed a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed method for accurately measuring COI and predicting average COI in litters.

Citations

Sams & Boyko 2019 "Fine-Scale Resolution of Runs of Homozygosity Reveal Patterns of Inbreeding and Substantial Overlap with Recessive Disease Genotypes in Domestic Dogs" (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30429214)

Chu et al 2019 "Inbreeding depression causes reduced fecundity in Golden Retrievers" (https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00335-019-09805-4)

Yordy et al 2019 "Body size, inbreeding, and lifespan in domestic dogs" (https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Body-size%2C-inbreeding%2C-and-lifespan-in-domestic-Yordy-Kraus/61d0fa7a71afb26f547f0fb7ff71e23a14d19d2c)

About Embark

Embark Veterinary is a canine genetics company offering research-grade genetic tests to pet owners and breeders. Every Embark test examines over 200,000 genetic markers, and provides results for over 250 genetic health conditions, breed identification, clinical tools, and more.

Embark is a research partner of the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine and collaborates with scientists and registries to accelerate genetic research in canine health. We make it easy for customers and vets to understand, share and make use of their dog's unique genetic profile to improve canine health and happiness.

Learn more at embarkvet.com

Veterinarians and hospitals can send inquiries to veterinarians@embarkvet.com.