Paw Print Genetics
A division of Genetic Veterinary Sciences, Inc.

Coat Color and Trait Certificate

Call Name:	Charlie	**Laboratory #:**	289088
Registered Name:	-	**Registration #:**	-
Breed:	Poodle	**Microchip #:**	991003001191892
Sex:	Male	**Certificate Date:**	March 3, 2022
DOB:	Sept. 2021		

This canine's DNA showed the following genotype(s):

Coat Color/Trait Test	Gene	Genotype	Interpretation
Chondrodysplasia (CDPA)	*CFA18 FGF4*	cd/cd	No Leg Shortening Associated with CDPA
E Locus - e (Apricot/Cream/Red/Yellow, Common Variant Found in Many Breeds)	*MC1R*	E/e	Black (carries yellow/red)
IC Locus (Improper Coat/Furnishings)	*RSPO2*	F/F	Furnishings
K Locus (Dominant Black)	*CBD103*	k^y/k^y	Agouti expression allowed
M Locus (Merle)	*PMEL*	m/M	*See detailed interpretation
S Locus (White Spotting, Parti, or Piebald)	*MITF*	S/S	No white spotting, flash, parti, or piebald

Interpretation:

Two genetic mutations are associated with shortened legs in dogs. Both mutations consist of copied sections (duplication) of the canine *FGF4* gene (called an *FGF4*-retrogene) that have been inserted into two aberrant locations in the genome; one in chromosome 12 (*CFA12 FGF4*; associated with CDDY and IVDD risk) and one in chromosome 18 (*CFA18 FGF4*; associated with chondrodysplasia [CDPA], but not associated with IVDD). Appropriate breeding decisions regarding dogs which have inherited the *CFA12 FGF4* mutation (WT/M or M/M) need to address both the potential loss of genetic diversity in a population which would occur if dogs with this mutation were prohibited from breeding as well as the loss of the short-legged appearance that is a defining physical characteristic for some breeds. In breeds which inherit both mutations, breeders may use genetic testing results to selectively breed for the CDPA (*CFA18 FGF4*) mutation while breeding away from the CDDY and IVDD risk (*CFA12 FGF4*) mutation to reduce IVDD risk and retain the short-legged appearance. However, the frequency of each mutation varies between breeds and, in some cases, may not be conducive to such a breeding strategy. For example, breeds with extreme limb shortening (e.g. Basset hound, Dachshund, Corgi) typically develop their appearance due to inheritance of both the *CFA12 FGF4* and *CFA18 FGF4* mutations. In addition, depending on the breed, offspring born without either the *CFA12 FGF4* or *CFA18 FGF4* mutations may display longer limbs than cohorts and, therefore, not meet specific breed standards.

This dog carries two copies of the **cd** allele which does not result in leg shortening. However, the actual leg length of the dog is a result of a combination of factors including the mutation associated with CDDY and IVDD risk (*CFA12 FGF4*) as well as variants in other genes. This dog will pass one copy of **cd** to 100% of its offspring.

This dog carries one copy of **E** and one copy of **e** which allows for the production of black pigment. However, this dog's coat color is also dependent on the K, A, and B genes. This dog will pass **E** on to 50% of its offspring and **e** to 50% of its offspring, which can produce a yellow/red coat (including shades of white, cream, yellow, apricot or

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Canine Genetic Health Certificate™

Call Name:	Charlie	**Laboratory #:**	289088
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Breed:	Poodle	**Microchip #:**	991003001191892
Sex:	Male	**Certificate Date:**	March 3, 2022
DOB:	Sept. 2021		

This canine's DNA showed the following genotype(s):

Disease	Gene	Genotype	Interpretation
Chondrodystrophy with Intervertebral Disc Disease Risk Factor (CDDY with IVDD)	*CFA12 FGF4*	M/M	Increased IVDD Risk Associated with CDDY
Degenerative Myelopathy	*SOD1*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Variants 1 and 2)	*TNXB*	WT/WT	Normal (Clear)
GM2 Gangliosidosis (Poodle Type)	*HEXB*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Hereditary Cataracts	*HSF4*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Multidrug Resistance 1	*ABCB1*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures	*ATF2*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Osteochondrodysplasia	*SLC13A1*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Progressive Rod-Cone Degeneration	*PRCD*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Rod-Cone Dysplasia 4	*C2orf71*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Von Willebrand Disease I	*VWF*	WT/WT	Normal (clear)

WT, wild type (normal); M, mutant; Y, Y chromosome (male)

Helen F Smith, PhD
Associate Laboratory Director

Christina J Ramirez, PhD, DVM, DACVP
Medical Director

Paw Print Genetics® performed the testing on the dog listed on this certificate. See the Laboratory Report for interpretation and recommendations based on these findings. The genes/diseases reported here were selected by the client. Normal results do not exclude inherited mutations not tested in these or other genes that may cause medical problems or may be passed on to offspring. The results included in this report relate only to the items tested using the sample provided. These tests were developed and their performance determined by Paw Print Genetics. This laboratory has established and verified the test(s)' accuracy and precision with >99.9% sensitivity and specificity. The presence of mosaicism may not be detected by this test. Non-paternity may lead to unexpected results. This is not a breed identification test. Because all tests performed are DNA-based, rare genomic variations may interfere with the performance of some tests producing false results. If you think these results are in error, please contact the laboratory immediately for further evaluation. In the event of a valid dispute of results claim, Paw Print Genetics will do its best to resolve such a claim to the customer's satisfaction. If no resolution is possible after investigation by Paw Print Genetics with the cooperation of the customer, the extent of the customer's sole remedy is a refund of the fee paid. In no event shall Paw Print Genetics be liable for indirect, consequential or incidental damages of any kind. Any claim must be asserted within 60 days of the report of the test results. Genetic counseling is available at Paw Print Genetics.