8700 2369 1526

Ch. Nostryffelns Mozzafiata Mimi, Lagotto Romagnolo - Romagna Water Dog

Registered Name: Ch. Nostryffelns Mozzafiata Mimi
Nickname: Mimi
Registration ID: SE48453/2011
Microchip: 752098100587739
Breed: Lagotto Romagnolo - Romagna Water Dog
Gender: Female

Owner: Janelle Schramko
Country: Australia
Testing date: 2016/11/18

Dog's identity verified from microchip or tattoo by veterinarian or other authorised person during sample taking: **Yes**

Test results - Known disorders in the breed

Disorder	Type	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Benign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy or Remitting Focal Epilepsy	Neurologic Disorders	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Hyperuricosuria, (HUU)	Renal Disorders	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Lagotto Storage Disease, (LSD)	Neurologic Disorders	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Test results - New potential disorders in the breed

Disorder	Type	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (NAD); mutation originally found in Spanish Water Dog	Neurologic Disorders	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Von Willebrand's Disease (vWD) Type II	Blood Disorders	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

On behalf of Genoscoper Laboratories,

SIGNATURE

Jonas Donner, PhD, Head of Research and Development at Genoscoper Laboratories

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Dog's identity verified from microchip or tattoo by veterinarian or other authorised person during sample taking: **Yes**

Test results - Traits - page 1

Coat Type

Trait	Genotype	Description
Coat Length	I/I	The dog is genetically long-haired.
Furnishings / Improper Coat in Portuguese Water Dogs (marker test)	AA/TT	The dog is genetically likely to express furnishings.
Curly coat	T/T	The dog has a curly appearance and it carries two copies of the genetic variant typically associated with a curly coat.

On behalf of Genoscoper Laboratories,

Jonas Donner

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Jonas Donner, PhD, Head of Research and Development at Genoscoper Laboratories

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Dog's identity verified from microchip or tattoo by veterinarian or other authorised person during sample taking: **Yes**

Test results - Traits - page 2

Coat Colour

Trait	Genotype	Description
Colour Locus E - Extensions	E/E	The dog is likely to express the coat colour defined by the K and A loci.
Colour Locus B - Brown	bc/bs	The dog is likely to have brown coat.
Colour Locus K - Dominant Black	KB/KB || KB/kbr || kbr/kbr	The dog is genetically dominant black or brindle.
Colour Locus A - Agouti	at/a	The dog has genetically tan points or saddle tan pattern. The dog carries recessive black.
Colour Locus S - Piebald or extreme white spotting	sp/sp	The dog is likely to have piebald spotting or to be extreme white.
Colour Locus H - Harlequin	h/h	The dog doesn't have harlequin pattern.
Colour Locus C - Albinism (c^{aL}-allele)	C/C	This dog does not carry the tested mutation for albinism.
Colour Pattern (RALY gene): Saddle Tan	dup/dup	The dog may have tan points if it has tan point genotype at the A locus.

On behalf of Genoscoper Laboratories,

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Dog's identity verified from microchip or tattoo by veterinarian or other authorised person during sample taking: **Yes**

Test results - Traits - page 3

Morphology

Trait	Genotype	Description
Tiny size, insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor (IGF1R) gene variant	G/G	Your dog is homozygous for a genetic variant typically found in larger-sized breeds (height at the withers > 25.4 cm (10 inches)).
Ear erectness (pricked ears versus floppy ears), variant chr10:11072007	C/C	Your dog is homozygous for (carries two copies of) a genetic variant typically associated with floppy ears. This genotype is common in breeds like English Springer Spaniel, Leonberger, Saluki, and Dachshunds. Interestingly, the C-allele of this variant is the ancestral allele frequent in wolf.
Bobtail	C/C	The dog does not carry any copy of the bobtail mutation. It therefore likely has a long-tailed phenotype.
Snout/skull length (shortened head versus elongated head), bone morphogenetic protein 3 (BMP3) gene variant	C/C	Your dog is homozygous for the genetic variant typically found in breeds with an elongated head (e.g. Saluki, Collie, Irish Wolfhound).
Body mass, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1) gene variant	A/A	The dog is homozygous for the genetic variant typically associated with small body mass. This genotype is common e.g. in Yorkshire Terrier, Chihuahua and Chinese Crested Dogs.

On behalf of Genoscoper Laboratories,

Jonas Donner

SIGNATURE

Jonas Donner, PhD, Head of Research and Development at Genoscoper Laboratories

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 1

Blood Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Bleeding disorder due to P2RY12 defect	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Canine Cyclic Neutropenia, Cyclic Hematopoiesis, Grey Collie Syndrome, (CN)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency (CLAD), type III	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Canine Scott Syndrome, (CSS)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Factor IX Deficiency or Hemophilia B (4 mutations)	X-linked Recessive	Clear
Factor VII Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Factor VIII Deficiency or Hemophilia A (3 mutations)	X-linked Recessive	Clear
Factor XI Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia Type I, (GT); mutation originally found in Pyrenean Mountain Dog	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Hereditary Elliptocytosis		Clear
Hereditary Phosphofructokinase (PFK) Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Macrothrombocytopenia; disease-linked variant originally found in Norfolk and Cairn Terrier	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
May-Hegglin Anomaly (MHA)	Autosomal Dominant	Clear
Prekallikrein Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (4 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Thrombopathia (3 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome, (TNS)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 2

Ocular Disorders - page 1

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 1, (CMR1); Mastiff-related breeds mutation	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 2, (CMR2); mutation originally found in Coton de Tulear	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 3, (CMR3); mutation originally found in Lapponian Herder	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cone Degeneration, (CD) or Achromatopsia (3 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 1, (crd1); mutation originally found in American Staffordshire Terrier	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 2, (crd2); mutation originally found in American Pit Bull Terrier	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cone-Rod Dystrophy, (cord1-PRA / crd4)	Autosomal Recessive (Incomplete Penetrance)	Clear
Cone-Rod Dystrophy, Standard Wirehaired Dachshund, (crd SWD)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy, (DPRA)	Autosomal Dominant	Clear
Early Retinal Degeneration, (erd); mutation originally found in Norwegian Elkhound	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Generalized Progressive Retinal Atrophy	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, (GR_PRA 1)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Primary Hereditary Cataract (PHC); mutation originally found in Australian Shepherd	Autosomal Dominant (Incomplete Penetrance)	Clear
Primary Lens Luxation, (PLL)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma, (POAG); mutation originally found in Beagle	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Primary Open Angle Glaucoma, (POAG); mutation originally found in Norwegian Elkhound	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy Type III, (PRA type III); mutation originally found in Tibetan Spaniel and Tibetan Terrier	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, (CNGA1-PRA); mutation originally found in Shetland Sheepdog	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, (PAP1_PRA); mutation originally found in Papillon and Phalene	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, (PRA); mutation originally found in Basenji	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 3

Ocular Disorders - page 2

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1, (rcd1) and Rod-Cone Dysplasia 1a, (rdc1a) (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Rod-Cone Dysplasia 3, (rcd3)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, (XLPRA1)	X-linked Recessive	Clear
X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, (XLPRA2)	X-linked Recessive	Clear

Cardiac Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Long QT Syndrome	Autosomal Dominant	Clear

Endocrine Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Congenital Hypothyroidism (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Immunologic Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Autosomal Recessive Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, (ARSCID)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Complement 3 (C3) Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Myeloperoxidase Deficiency		Clear
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency in Frisian Water Dogs, (SCID)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (XSCID) (2 mutations)	X-linked Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 4

Renal Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Cystinuria Type I-A; mutation originally found in Newfoundland Dog	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cystinuria Type II-A; mutation originally found in Australian Cattle Dog	Autosomal Dominant	Clear
Cystinuria, Type II-B; mutation originally found in Miniature Pinscher	Autosomal Dominant	Clear
Fanconi Syndrome	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Polycystic Kidney Disease in Bull Terriers, (BTPKD)	Autosomal Dominant	Clear
Primary Hyperoxaluria, (PH); mutation originally found in Coton de Tulear	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Protein Losing Nephropathy, (PLN); NPHS1 gene variant		Clear
Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis, (RCND)	Autosomal Dominant	Clear
X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy, (XLHN) (2 mutations)	X-linked Recessive	Clear

Metabolic Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Glycogen Storage Disease Type II or Pompe's Disease, (GSD II)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIa, (GSD IIIa)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia, (GSD Ia)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Hypocatalasia or Acatalasemia	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption or Imerslund-Gräsbeck Syndrome, (IGS) (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, (MPS IIIA) (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, (MPS VII) (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphatase 1 (PDP1) Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 5

Muscular Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Muscular Dystrophy, (CKCS-MD)	X-linked Recessive	Clear
Centronuclear Myopathy, (CNM) (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Duchenne or Dystrophin Muscular Dystrophy, (DMD); mutation originally found in Golden Retriever	X-linked Recessive	Clear
Duchenne or Dystrophin Muscular Dystrophy, (DMD); mutation originally found in Norfolk Terrier	X-linked Recessive	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (MDL), Ullrich-type; mutation originally found in Landseer	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Muscular Hypertrophy (Double Muscling)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Myotonia Congenita (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
X-Linked Myotubular Myopathy (2 mutations)	X-linked Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 6

Neurologic Disorders - page 1

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy, (AHE)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Bandera's Neonatal Ataxia, (BNAt)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Dandy-Walker-Like Malformation (DWLM); mutation originally found in Eurasier	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cerebral Dysfunction; mutation originally found in Friesian Stabyhoun	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Early-Onset Progressive Polyneuropathy (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Fetal Onset Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, (FNAD)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Hereditary Ataxia or Cerebellar Ataxia; mutation originally found in Old English Sheepdog and Gordon Setter	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Hyperekplexia or Startle Disease	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Hypomyelination; mutation originally found in Weimaraner	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
L-2-Hydroxyglutaric aciduria, (L2HGA); mutation originally found in Staffordshire Bull Terrier	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration or Cerebellar Abiotrophy, (NCCD)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, (NEWS)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, (NCL1); mutation originally found in Dachshund	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, (NCL10); mutation originally found in American Bulldog	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 12, (NCL12)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, (NCL8) (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, (NCL7); mutation originally found in Chinese Crested Dog and Chihuahua	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Progressive Early-Onset Cerebellar Ataxia; mutation originally found in Finnish Hound	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Spinal Dysraphism	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (SCA)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Spinocerebellar Ataxia/ Late-Onset Ataxia (SCA, LOA)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 7

Neurologic Disorders - page 2

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
X-Linked Tremors; mutation originally found in English Springer Spaniel	X-linked Recessive	Clear

Neuromuscular Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, (CMS); mutation originally found in Jack Russell Terrier	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CMS); mutation originally found in Labrador Retriever	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, (CMS); mutation originally found in Old Danish Pointing Dog	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
GM1 Gangliosidosis (3 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
GM2 Gangliosidosis or Sandhoff Disease (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy or Krabbe's Disease, (GLD) (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 8

Skeletal Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Chondrodysplasia; mutation originally found in Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cleft Palate; Cleft Lip and Palate with Syndactyly; ADAMTS20 gene mutation originally found in Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Cleft Palate; Cleft Lip and Palate with Syndactyly; DLX6 gene mutation originally found in Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Craniomandibular Osteopathy, (CMO); mutation associated with terrier breeds	Autosomal Dominant (Incomplete Penetrance)	Clear
Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets, (HVDRR)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Osteochondrodysplasia; mutation originally found in Miniature Poodle	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta, (OI); mutation originally found in Beagle		Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta, (OI); mutation originally found in Dachshund	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Skeletal Dysplasia 2, (SD2)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Spondylocostal Dysostosis	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Van den Ende-Gupta Syndrome, (VDEGS)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 9

Dermal Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (2 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Focal Non-Epidermolytic Palmoplantar Keratoderma (FNEPPK/DH)		Clear
Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis, (HFH)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Ichthyosis; mutation originally found in Great Dane	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Lamellar Ichthyosis, (LI)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Ligneous Membranitis	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Musladin-Lueke syndrome, (MLS)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
X-Linked Ectodermal Dysplasia, (XHED)	X-linked Recessive	Clear

Pharmacogenetics

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Malignant Hyperthermia (MH)	Autosomal Dominant	Clear

Test results - Additional disorders found in other breeds - page 10

Other Disorders

Disorder	Mode of Inheritance	Result
Amelogenesis Imperfecta, (AI)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Congenital Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca and Ichthyosiform Dermatosis, (CKCSID)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Dental Hypomineralisation; mutation originally found in Border Collie	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Narcolepsy (3 mutations)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Persistent Müllerian Duct Syndrome, (PMDS); mutation originally found in Miniature Schnauzer	Autosomal Recessive	Clear
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, (PCD)	Autosomal Recessive	Clear

APPENDIX
Explanation of the results of the tested disorders

Autosomal recessive inheritance (ARI)

Clear - A dog carries no copies of the tested mutation and has no or reduced likelihood of developing and passing on the disease/condition.
Carrier - A dog carries one copy of the tested mutation. Carriers typically have a normal, healthy appearance but pass on the mutation to approximately 50% of their offspring.
At risk - A dog carries two copies of the tested mutation and is at high or increased risk of developing the disease/condition.

Autosomal dominant inheritance (ADI)

Clear - A dog carries no copies of the tested mutation and has no or reduced likelihood of developing and passing on the disease/condition.
At risk - A dog carries one or two copies of the tested mutation and is at high or increased risk of developing the disease/condition.

X-linked recessive inheritance (X-linked)

Clear - A dog carries no copies of the tested mutation and has no or reduced likelihood of developing and passing on the disease/condition.
Carrier - Female carriers typically have a normal, healthy appearance but carry one copy of the tested mutation on one of their X chromosomes. As males only have one X chromosome, there are no male carriers.
At risk - Female dogs at risk carry two mutated copies of the tested mutation. Males carry one copy of the tested mutation on their single X chromosome. Dogs at risk are at high or increased risk of developing the disease/condition.

Please note that the descriptions above are generalized based on typically observed inheritance patterns. When obtaining a 'carrier' or 'at risk' test result, always refer to the corresponding online test documentation for more detailed information on the condition and any exceptions.

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