GENETIC REPORT

Pet's name: - ID: -
Date of birth / age: -
Breed: Golden retriever
Sex: male
Microchip: -
Owner's name: -

Indications:	Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy (GR-PRA1) represents a genetic disorder caused by a mutation in the SLC4A3 gene. GR-PRA1 leads to loss of vision due to degeneration of the photoreceptor cells of the retina.
Inheritance:	Autosomal recessive inheritance

Methods:	1. DNA extraction 2. Amplification by polymerase chain reaction and subsequent analysis of the c.2601_2602insC variant in the SLC4A3 gene	*Sample:* *Date:*	Venous blood 14.09.2021

Results:	**The molecular genetic analysis showed a normal genotype (Normal/Normal) in concern to the tested genetic variant in the SLC4A3 gene.**

Comments: Normal/Normal (wild type) – the dog is NOT a carrier of the SLC4A3 mutation.

The dog can NOT pass the genetic variant in its offspring.

The molecular genetic testing applies only to the above mentioned mutation in the SLC4A3 gene and does not cover other defects in the same or other genes.

19.09.2021
Sofia, Bulgaria

Molecular Biologist:

/ Savina Tincheva, PhD /

Head of Section "Molecular Genetic":

/ Prof. Albena Todorova, DSc /

Requesting veterinarian: -

GENETIC REPORT

Pet's name: - ID: -
Date of birth / age: -
Breed: Golden retriever
Sex: female
Microchip: -
Owner's name: -

Indications:	Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy (GR-PRA2) represents a genetic disorder caused by a mutation in the TTC8 gene. GR-PRA2 leads loss of vision due to degeneration of the photoreceptor cells of the retina.
Inheritance:	Autosomal recessive inheritance
Methods:	1. DNA extraction 2. Amplification by polymerase chain reaction and subsequent analysis of the c.669delA variant in the TTC8 gene
Sample:	Venous blood
Date:	15.04.2022
Results:	**The molecular genetic analysis showed a heterozygous genotype (Mutant/Normal) in concern to the tested genetic variant in the TTC8 gene.**

Comments:

Mutant/Normal (heterozygous carrier) – the dog is a non-affected carrier of one copy of the TTC8 mutation.

The dog can pass the genetic variant in its offspring (50% chance). Should be bred only to NON-CARRIERS of the mutation.

The molecular genetic testing applies only to the above mentioned mutation in the TTC8 gene and does not cover other defects in the same or other genes.

22.04.2022
Sofia, Bulgaria

Molecular Biologist:

/ Savina Tincheva, PhD /

Head of Section "Molecular Genetic":

/ Prof. Albena Todorova, DSc /

Requesting veterinarian: -