













Animal Name: Esme

















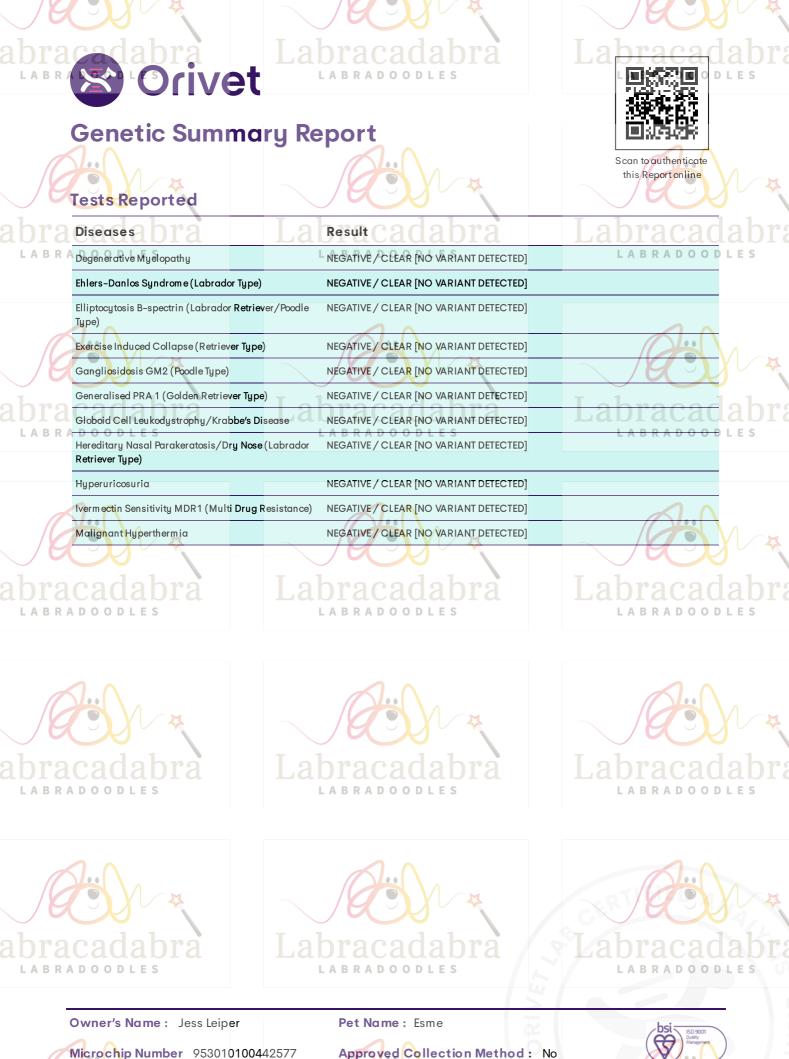
	Labracadabra	Labracad
S Orive		
Genetic Summ	nary Report	
Owner's details		S can to authenticate this Report online
Name:labra	Jess Leiper racadabra	Labracad
Animal's Details	LABRADOODLES	LABRADOOD
Registered Name :	Labracadabra Esme Magic	
Pet Name :	Esme	\square
Registration Number :		
Breed :	Australian Labradoodle	Labraga
Microchip Number :	953010100442577 0 0 D L E S	Labracao
Sex :	Female	
Date of Birth :	2nd Jan 2022	
Colour:	Red	
Sample Collection D	etails	
Case Number: 12	22M018729 acadabra	Labracac
Collected By :	LABRADOODLES	LABRADOOD
Approved Collection :	No	
Sample Type :	SWAB	
Test Details		
Test Requested :	Australian Labradoodle – Full Breed Profile	Labracad
Pet Name E s	Esme LABRADOODLES	
Date of Test :	4th May 2022	
Authorisation	Labraadabra	T abraca
	2M018729 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was LABRADOODLES	extracted and analysed with LABRADOOD
anel	N. M.	hei
- 		DSI USO 9001 Quality Management

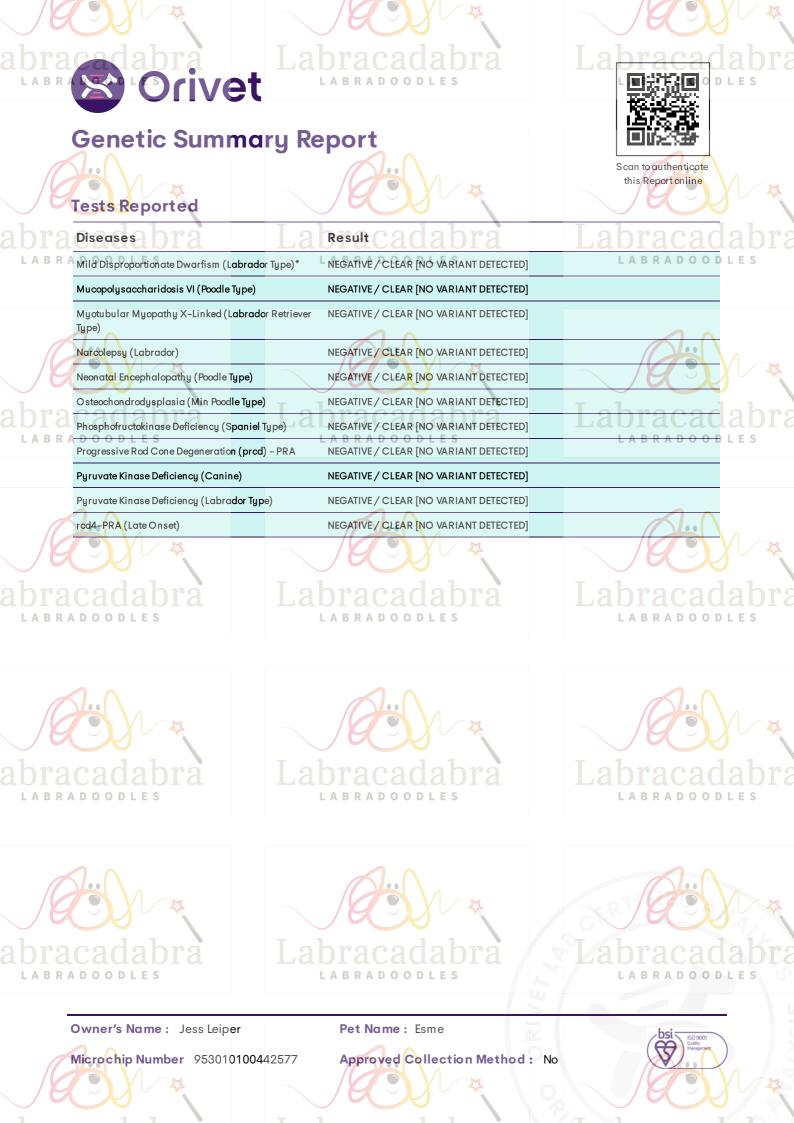
George Sofronidis BSc (Ho**ns)**

Dr Noam Pik BVSc, MAVS









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	Sedabra Orive	Labracadabra	Labracadabra	
	Genetic Summe	ary Report		
Æ	Tests Reported	E A	Scan to authenticate this Report online	
	Diseases D12	Labresult cadabra	Labracadabra	
LABRADOODLE LABRADOODLE LABRADOODLE				
	Stargardt Disease (Retinal Degeneratio	n) NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]		
	von Willebrand's Disease Type I	NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]		
Æ	Traits	Result		
abra	E Locus - (Cream/Red/Yellow)	e/e - HOMOZYGOUS FOR NON-EXTENSION	HITE/YELLOW/APRICOT/WHEATEN]	
apra	EM (MC1R) Locus – Melanistic Ma <mark>sk</mark>	E ⁿ /E ⁿ - NO MELANISTIC MASK (E ⁿ) EXTENSION A		
LABRA	BRADOODLES I Locus Colour Intensity DILUTION			
	Brown (345DELPRO) Deletion	B ^d /B ^d - DOES NOT CARRY BROWN/RED/LIVER	or CHOCOLATE [DELETION]	
	Brown (GLNT331STOP) Stop Codon	B ^{\$} /B ^{\$} - DOES NOT CARRY BROWN/RED/LIVER of	x CHOCOLATE [STOP CODON]	
	Brown (SER41CYS) Insertion Codon	B°/b° - CARRIER OF BROWN/LIVER/RED/CHO		
	Liver [TYRP1] (Lancashire Heeler Type)	B ^e /B ^e - DOES NOT CARRY BROWN/LIVER [TYRP		
	D (Dilute) Locus	D/D - NO COPYOF MLPH-D ALLELE (DILUTE) - P	IGMENT IS NORMAL 2 C 2 C 2 D 1 2	
LABRA	DOODLES	LABRADOODLES	LABRADOODLES	













bsi

Owner's Name : Jess Leiper

Microchip Number 953010100442577

Pet Name: Esme

Approved Collection Method : No

abracadabra	Labracadabra	
Genetic Summo		Scan to authenticate this Report on line
Tests Reported		
abra traits labra	La Result Cadabra	<u>Labracad</u> abra
L A B R A KLocus (Dominant Black)	K/K-BOMINANTBLACK-SOLID [WILL NOT	EBRINDLED or EXPRESS AGOUTI O D L E S
A Locus (Fawn/Sable;Tri/Tan Points)	a ^t /a - TRI COLOUR / TAN POINTS CARRIES SOLID COLOUR/BICOLOUR	
Pied (BOTH SINE and REPEAT VARIANTS)	S/S - NO PIEBALD, WHITE SPOTTING, FLASH C	R PARTI COAT COLOUR
Merle	m [171bp]/m [171bp]-NON MERLE SOLID C COLOUR)	OAT (NO CHANGE TO COAT or EYE
Long Hair Gene (Canine C95F)	POSITIVE - SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE	ACT
abra cacabra	shd/shd [HIGH SHEDDING] - TWO COPIES OF REFER TO R151W (IC) FOR LEVEL OF SHEDDIN	
LABRACoot Composition CFA28 Gene (Double/	Single Coat) UDE/Ude-ONECOPYOF THE DOUBLE COAT	(DENSE UNDERCOAT) PHENOTYPE ODLES
Curly Coat/Hair Curl (KRT71 R151W)	NEGATIVE FOR THE KRT71 R151W (CU/CU) W COAT PHENOTYPE	ARIANT - NOT SHOWING THE CURLY
Curly Coat Phenotype (KRT71 – p.Ser422	2ArgfsTer) NEGATIVE FOR THE KRT71 (p.Ser422ArgfsTer) COAT (C2) PHENOTYPE	VARIANT - NOT SHOWING THE CURLY
Improper Coat (RSPO2)	IC2/IC2 - NO COPYTHE IMPROPER COAT R	PO2 (DELETION) VARIANT DETECTED
abracadabra LABRADOODLES	Labracadabra	Labracadabra
abracadabra	Labracadabra	Labracadabra



LABRADOODLES











Microchip Number 953010100442577

Pet Name : Esme

Approved Collection Method : No



Glossary of Genetic Terms (Results)



ODI

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NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

No presence of the variant (mutation) has been detected. The animal is clear of the disease and will not pass on any disease-causing mutation.

CARRIER [ONE COPY OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]

This is also referred to as HETEROZYGOUS. One copy of the normal gene and copy of the affected (mutant) gene has been detected. The animal will not exhibit disease symptoms or develop the disease. Consideration needs to be taken if breeding this animal – if breeding with another carrier or affected or unknown then it may produce an affected offspring.

POSITIVE / AT RISK [TWO COPIES OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]

Two copies of the disease gene variant (mutation) have been detected also referred to as HOMOZYGOUS for the variant. The animal may show symptoms (affected) associated with the disease. Appropriate treatment should be pursued by consulting a Veterinarian.

D POSITIVE HET EROZYGOUS [ONE COPY OF THE DOMINANT VARIANT DETECTED]

Also referred to as POSITIVE ONE COPY or POSITIVE HETEROZYGOUS. This result is associated with a disease that has a dominant mode of inheritance. One copy of the normal gene (wild type) and affected (mutant) gene is present. Appropriate treatment should be pursued by consulting a Veterinarian. This result can still be used to produce a clear offspring.

NORMAL BY PARENTAGE HISTORY

The sample submitted has had its parentage verified by DNA. By interrogating the DNA profiles of the Dam, Sire and Offspring this information together with the history submitted for the parents excludes this animal from having this disease. The controls run confirm that the dog is NORMAL for the disease requested.

A B R NORMAL BY BEDIGREE

The sample submitted has had its parentage verified by Pedigree. The pedigree has been provided and details(genetic testing reports) of the parents have been included. Parentage could not be determined via DNA profile as no sample was submitted.

NO RESULTS AVAILABLE

Insufficient information has been provided to provide a result for this test. Sire and Dam information and/or sample may be required. This result is mostly associated with tests that have a patent/license and therefore certain restrictions apply. Please contact the laboratory to discuss.

^R The sample submitted has failed to give a conclusive result. This result is mainly due to the sample failing to "cluster" or result in the current grouping. A recollection is required at no charge.

DNA PROFILE

Also known as a DNA fingerprint. This is unique for the animal. No animal shares the same DNA profile. An individual's DNA profile is inherited from both parents and can be used for verifying parentage (pedigrees). This profile contains no disease or trait information and is simply a unique DNA signature for that animal.

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A A

Labracadabra

Glossary of Genetic Terms (Results)



DO

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PARENTAGE VERIFICATION/ QUALIFIES/CONFIRMED OR DOES NOT QUALIFY/EXCLUDED

Parentage is determined by examining the markers on the DNA profile. A result is generated and stated for all DNA parentage requests. Parentage confirmation reports can only be generated if a DNA profile has been carried out for Dam, Offspring and possible Sire/s.

LABRADOODLES

l a b r **RENDING** l e s

PENDING

TRAIT (PHENOTYPE)

A feature that an animal is born with (a genetically determined characteristic). Traits are a visual phenotype that range from colour to hair length, and also includes certain features such as tail length. If an individual is AFFECTED for a trait then it will show that characteristic eg. AFFECTED for the B (Brown) Locus or bb will be brown/chocolate.

POSITIVE - SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE

The animal is showing the t**rait o**r phenotype tested.

CLARIFICATION OF GENETIC TESTING

The goal of genetic testing is to provide breeders with relevant information to improve breeding practices in the interest of animal health. However, genetic inheritance is not a simple process, and may be complicated by several factors. Below is some information to help clarify these factors.

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2) It is possible that there exists more than one disease that presents in a similar fashion and segregates in a single breed. These conditions –although phenotypically similar – may be caused by separate mutations and/or genes.

3) It is possible that the disease affecting your breed may be what Geneticists call an "oligogenic disease". This is a term to describe the existence of additional genes that may modify the action of a dominant gene associated with a disease. These modifier genes may for example give rise to a variable age of onset for a particular condition, or affect the penetrance of a particular mutation such that some animals may never develop the condition.

A B R The range of hereditary diseases continues to increase and we see some that are relatively benign and o b L others that can cause severe and/or fatal disease. Diagnosis of any disease should be based on pedigree history, clinical signs, history (incidence) of the disease and the specific genetic test for the disease. Penetrance of a disease will always vary not only from breed to breed but within a breed, and will vary with different diseases. Factors that influence penetrance are genetics, nutrition and environment. Although genetic testing should be a priority for breeders, we strongly recommend that temperament and phenotype also be considered when breeding.

Orivet Genetic Pet Care aims to frequently update breeders with the latest research from the scientific literature. If breeders have any questions regarding a particular condition, please contact us on (03) 9534 1544 or admin@orivet.com and we will be happy to work with you to answer any relevant questions.

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