

LUKA



BREED MIX

- Golden Retriever : 81.7%
- Poodle (Small) : 18.3%

GENETIC STATS

Wolfiness: 0.3 % **LOW**  
Predicted adult weight: **37 lbs**  
Life stage: **Young adult**  
Based on your dog’s date of birth provided.

TEST DETAILS

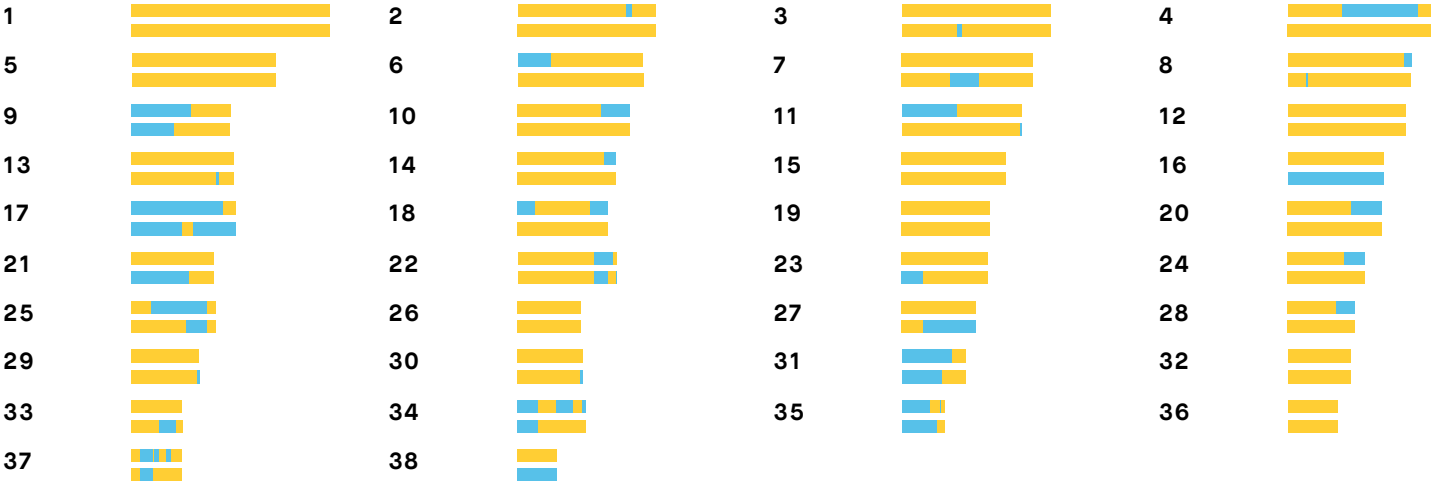
Kit number: EM-96021651  
Swab number: 31220910911102

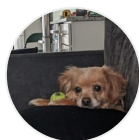
BREED MIX BY CHROMOSOME

Our advanced test identifies from where Luka inherited every part of the chromosome pairs in her genome.

Breed colors:

Golden Retriever Poodle (Small)





LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## FAMILY TREE





LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## GOLDEN RETRIEVER



### Fun Fact

A Golden Retriever is also pictured in the Guinness Book of World's Records for "Most tennis balls held in mouth" (with 6).

The Golden Retriever was developed in the early 19th century as an ideal hunting companion, able to retrieve birds on both land and water in the marshy Scottish countryside. Their friendliness and intelligence makes them both a popular family pet and an excellent working dog, well suited for being a service dog, therapy dog or for search and rescue. The third most popular breed in the US, the American and Canadian Goldens are generally lankier and darker than their British counterparts. Their wavy, feathered topcoat is water resistant, their undercoat helps them with thermoregulation and both coats have a tendency for heavy seasonal shedding. Goldens need lots of exercise (especially when younger), and their love of play and water means their owners usually get a lot of exercise too! In 2013, the 100th anniversary of Britain's Golden Retriever Club, Goldens from around the world came made the pilgrimage to the breed's birthplace in Scotland, where 222 of them posed in a single record-breaking photo. At the same time, the Golden Retriever Lifetime Study was getting started in the United States, recruiting 3,000 Golden Retrievers for a lifetime study aimed at understanding how genetics, lifestyle and environment influences healthy aging and cancer risk in Goldens.

## RELATED BREEDS



**Flat-Coated  
Retriever**

Sibling breed



**Labrador  
Retriever**

Sibling breed



**Chesapeake Bay  
Retriever**

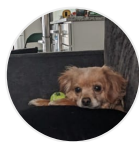
Cousin breed



**Newfoundland**

Cousin breed





## POODLE (SMALL)



Miniature and toy poodles are varieties of the poodle breed which originated in Germany in the 15th century. Unlike the larger standard poodle (>15 inches tall), these small poodles were not developed for hunting---except for truffles!---and were generally used as lap dogs and companions. Small poodles are frequently used to create designer dogs like Schnoodles and Maltipoos with low-shedding, hypoallergenic coats. All poodles are highly intelligent and energetic, and need daily exercise and stimulation. They are overall healthy dogs, although heritable eye disease, epilepsy and allergies are relatively common, and toy poodles also have a heightened risk of accidents/trauma due to their small size.

### Alternative Names

Toy Poodle, Miniature Poodle

### Fun Fact

Although Toy Poodles are the most popular dog breed in Japan, Poodles as a group are the eight most popular breed in the US, with miniature poodles being the most common variety.

## RELATED BREEDS



**Poodle**  
**(Standard)**  
Sibling breed



**Maltese**  
Cousin breed



**Havanese**  
Cousin breed



**Bichon Frise**  
Cousin breed



LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## MATERNAL LINE



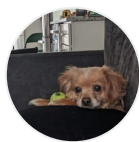
Through Luka's mitochondrial DNA we can trace her mother's ancestry back to where dogs and people first became friends. This map helps you visualize the routes that her ancestors took to your home. Their story is described below the map.

### HAPLOGROUP: A1a

A1a is the most common maternal lineage among Western dogs. This lineage traveled from the site of dog domestication in Central Asia to Europe along with an early dog expansion perhaps 10,000 years ago. It hung around in European village dogs for many millennia. Then, about 300 years ago, some of the prized females in the line were chosen as the founding dogs for several dog breeds. That set in motion a huge expansion of this lineage. It's now the maternal lineage of the overwhelming majority of Mastiffs, Labrador Retrievers and Gordon Setters. About half of Boxers and less than half of Shar-Pei dogs descend from the A1a line. It is also common across the world among village dogs, a legacy of European colonialism.

### HAPLOTYPE: A399

Part of the A1a haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most frequently in Golden Retrievers.



## TRAITS: BASE COAT COLOR

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Dark or Light Fur** | *E (Extension) Locus* | *Gene: Melanocortin Receptor 1 (MC1R)* | Genetic Result: **ee**

This gene helps determine whether a dog can produce dark (black or brown) hairs or lighter yellow or red hairs. Any result except for **ee** means that the dog can produce dark hairs. An **ee** result means that the dog does not produce dark hairs at all, and will have lighter yellow or red hairs over their entire body.

Light colored fur  
(cream to red)

**Did You Know?** If a dog has a **ee** result then the fur's actual shade can range from a deep copper to yellow/gold to cream - the exact color cannot be predicted solely from this result, and will depend on other genetic factors.

**Dark brown pigment** | *Cocoa* | *Gene: HPS3* | Genetic Result: **NN**

Dogs with the **coco** genotype will produce dark brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin. Dogs with the **Nco** genotype will produce black pigment, but can pass the **co** variant on to their puppies. Dogs that have the **coco** genotype as well as the **bb** genotype at the B locus are generally a lighter brown than dogs that have the **Bb** or **BB** genotypes at the B locus.

No impact on skin  
color

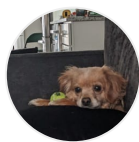
**Did You Know?** The **co** variant and the dark brown "cocoa" coat color have only been documented in French Bulldogs. Dogs with the cocoa coat color are sometimes born with light brown coats that darken as they reach maturity.

**Red Pigment Intensity** | *I (Intensity) Loci* | Genetic Result: **Intermediate Red Pigmentation**

Intensity refers to the concentration of red pigment in the coat. Dogs with more densely concentrated (intense) pigment will be a deeper red, while dogs with less concentrated (dilute) pigment will be tan, yellow, cream, or white. Five locations in the dog genome explain approximately 70% of red pigmentation intensity variation across all dogs. Because the locations we test may not directly cause differences in red pigmentation intensity, we consider this to be a linkage test.

Any pigmented fur  
likely yellow or tan

**Did You Know?** One of the genes that influences pigment intensity in dogs, TYR, is also responsible for intensity variation in domestic mice, cats, cattle, rabbits, and llamas. In dogs and humans, more genes are involved.



# LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## TRAITS: BASE COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Brown or Black Pigment** | *B (Brown) Locus* | *Gene: Tyrosinase Related Protein 1 (TYRP1)* | Genetic Result: **BB**

This gene helps determine whether a dog produces brown or black pigments. Dogs with a **bb** result produce brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin, while dogs with a **Bb** or **BB** result produce black pigment. Dogs that have **ee** at the E (Extension) Locus and **bb** at this B (Brown) Locus are likely to have red or cream coats and brown noses, eye rims, and footpads, which is sometimes referred to as "Dudley Nose" in Labrador Retrievers.

**Likely black colored nose/feet**

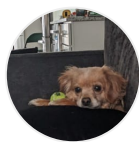
**Did You Know?** "Liver" or "chocolate" is the preferred color term for brown in most breeds; in the Doberman Pinscher it is referred to as "red".

**Color Dilution** | *D (Dilute) Locus* | *Gene: Melanophilin (MLPH)* | Genetic Result: **DD**

This gene helps determine whether a dog has lighter "diluted" pigment. A dog with a **Dd** or **DD** result will not be dilute. A dog with a **dd** result will have all their black or brown pigment lightened ("diluted") to gray or light brown, and may lighten red pigment to cream. This affects their fur, skin, and sometimes eye color. The D locus result that we report is determined by three different genetic variants that can work together to cause diluted pigmentation. These are the common **d** allele, also known as "**d1**", and the less common alleles known as "**d2**" and "**d3**". Dogs with two **d** alleles, regardless of which variant, are typically dilute.

**Dark (non-dilute) skin**

**Did You Know?** There are many breed-specific names for these dilute colors, such as "blue", "charcoal", "fawn", "silver", and "Isabella". Dilute dogs, especially in certain breeds, have a higher incidence of Color Dilution Alopecia which causes hair loss in some patches.



LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Hidden Patterning** | *K (Dominant Black) Locus* | Gene: Canine Beta-Defensin 103 (CBD103) | Genetic Result: **K<sup>B</sup>k<sup>Y</sup>**

This gene helps determine whether the dog has a black coat. Dogs with a **k<sup>Y</sup>k<sup>Y</sup>** result will show a coat color pattern based on the result they have at the A (Agouti) Locus. A **K<sup>B</sup>K<sup>B</sup>** or **K<sup>B</sup>k<sup>Y</sup>** result means the dog is dominant black, which overrides the fur pattern that would otherwise be determined by the A (Agouti) Locus. These dogs will usually have solid black or brown coats, or if they have **ee** at the E (Extension) Locus then red/cream coats, regardless of their result at the A (Agouti) Locus. Dogs who test as **K<sup>B</sup>k<sup>Y</sup>** may be brindle rather than black or brown.

No impact on coat color

**Did You Know?** Even if a dog is "dominant black" several other genes could still impact the dog's fur and cause other patterns, such as white spotting.

**Body Pattern** | *A (Agouti) Locus* | Gene: Agouti Signalling Protein (ASIP) | Genetic Result: **a<sup>t</sup>a<sup>t</sup>**

This gene is responsible for causing different coat patterns. It only affects the fur of dogs that do not have **ee** at the E (Extension) Locus and do have **k<sup>Y</sup>k<sup>Y</sup>** at the K (Dominant Black) Locus. It controls switching between black and red pigment in hair cells, which means that it can cause a dog to have hairs that have sections of black and sections of red/cream, or hairs with different colors on different parts of the dog's body. Sable or Fawn dogs have a mostly or entirely red coat with some interspersed black hairs. Agouti or Wolf Sable dogs have red hairs with black tips, mostly on their head and back. Black and tan dogs are mostly black or brown with lighter patches on their cheeks, eyebrows, chest, and legs. Recessive black dogs have solid-colored black or brown coats.

No impact on coat pattern

**Did You Know?** The ASIP gene causes interesting coat patterns in many other species of animals as well as dogs.

**Facial Fur Pattern** | *E (Extension) Locus* | Gene: Melanocortin Receptor 1 (MC1R) | Genetic Result: **ee**

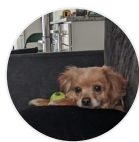
In addition to determining if a dog can develop dark fur at all, this gene can give a dog a black "mask" or "widow's peak," unless the dog has overriding coat color genetic factors. Dogs with one or two copies of **E<sup>m</sup>** in their result will have a mask, which is dark facial fur as seen in the German Shepherd and Pug. Dogs with no **E<sup>m</sup>** in their result but one or two copies of **E<sup>g</sup>** will instead have a "widow's peak", which is dark forehead fur.

No dark fur anywhere

**Did You Know?** The widow's peak is seen in the Afghan Hound and Borzoi, where it is called either "grizzle" or "domino".







## TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Saddle Tan** | Gene: *RALY* | Genetic Result: **II**

The "Saddle Tan" pattern causes the black hairs to recede into a "saddle" shape on the back, leaving a tan face, legs, and belly, as a dog ages. The Saddle Tan pattern is characteristic of breeds like the Corgi, Beagle, and German Shepherd. Dogs that have the **II** genotype at this locus are more likely to be mostly black with tan points on the eyebrows, muzzle, and legs as commonly seen in the Doberman Pinscher and the Rottweiler. This gene modifies the A Locus **a<sup>t</sup>** allele, so dogs that do not express **a<sup>t</sup>** are not influenced by this gene.

No impact on coat pattern

**Did You Know?** The Saddle Tan pattern is characteristic of breeds like the Corgi, Beagle, and German Shepherd.

**White Spotting** | S (*White Spotting*) Locus | Gene: *MITF* | Genetic Result: **SS**

This gene is responsible for most of the white spotting observed in dogs. Dogs with a result of **spsp** will have a nearly white coat or large patches of white in their coat. Dogs with a result of **Ssp** will have more limited white spotting that is breed-dependent. A result of **SS** means that a dog likely has no white or minimal white in their coat. The S Locus does not explain all white spotting patterns in dogs and other causes are currently being researched. Some dogs may have small amounts of white on the paws, chest, face, or tail regardless of their result at this gene.

Likely to have little to no white in coat

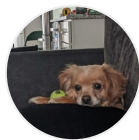
**Did You Know?** Any dog can have white spotting regardless of coat color. The colored sections of the coat will reflect the dog's other genetic coat color results.

**Roan** | R (*Roan*) Locus | Gene: *USH2A* | Genetic Result: **rr**

This gene, along with the S Locus, regulates whether a dog will have roaning. Dogs with at least one copy of **R** will likely have roaning on otherwise uniformly unpigmented white areas created by the S Locus. Roan may not be visible if white spotting is limited to small areas, such as the paws, chest, face, or tail. The extent of roaning varies from uniform roaning to non-uniform roaning, and patchy, non-uniform roaning may look similar to ticking. Roan does not appear in white areas created by other genes, such as a combination of the E Locus and I Locus (for example, Samoyeds). The roan pattern can appear with or without ticking.

Likely no impact on coat pattern

**Did You Know?** Roan, tick, and Dalmatians' spots become visible a few weeks after birth. The R Locus is probably involved in the development of Dalmatians' spots.



## TRAITS: COAT COLOR MODIFIERS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Merle** | *M (Merle) Locus* | Gene: *PMEL* | Genetic Result: **mm**

This gene is responsible for mottled or patchy coat color in some dogs. Dogs with an **M\*m** result are likely to appear merle or could be "non-expressing" merle, meaning that the merle pattern is very subtle or not at all evident in their coat. Dogs with an **M\*M\*** result are likely to have merle or double merle coat patterning. Dogs with an **mm** result are unlikely to have a merle coat pattern.

No impact on coat color

**Did You Know?** Merle coat patterning is common to several dog breeds including the Australian Shepherd, Catahoula Leopard Dog, and Shetland Sheepdog.

**Harlequin** | Gene: *PSMB* | Genetic Result: **hh**

This gene, along with the M Locus, determines whether a dog will have harlequin patterning. This pattern is recognized in Great Danes and causes dogs to have a white coat with patches of darker pigment. A dog with an **Hh** result will be harlequin if they are also **M\*m** or **M\*M\*** at the M Locus and are not **ee** at the E locus. Dogs with a result of **hh** will not be harlequin.

No impact on coat pattern

**Did You Know?** While many harlequin dogs are white with black patches, some dogs have grey, sable, or brindle patches of color, depending on their genotypes at other coat color genes.

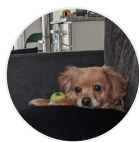
**Panda White Spotting** | Gene: *KIT* | Genetic Result: **NN**

Panda White Spotting originated in a line of German Shepherd Dogs and causes a mostly symmetrical white spotting of the head and/or body. This is a dominant variant of the KIT gene, which has a role in pigmentation.

Dogs with one copy of the I allele will exhibit this white spotting. Dogs with two copies of the I allele have never been observed, as two copies of the variant is suspected to be lethal to the developing embryo. Dogs with the **NN** result will not exhibit white spotting due to this variant.

Not expected to display Panda pattern

**Did You Know?** A de novo mutation (a genetic mutation not inherited from the parents) occurred in a female German Shepherd Dog named Lewcinka's Franka von Phenom. She was born in 2000, and all Panda Shepherds can trace their bloodline back to her.



# LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Furnishings** | Gene: *RSP02* | Genetic Result: **II**

This gene is responsible for "furnishings", which is another name for the mustache, beard, and eyebrows that are characteristic of breeds like the Schnauzer, Scottish Terrier, and Wire Haired Dachshund. A dog with an **FF** or **FI** result is likely to have furnishings. A dog with an **II** result will not have furnishings. We measure this result using a linkage test.

**Likely unfurnished (no mustache, beard, and/or eyebrows)**

**Did You Know?** In breeds that are expected to have furnishings, dogs without furnishings are the exception - this is sometimes called an "improper coat".

**Coat Length** | Gene: *FGF5* | Genetic Result: **LhLh**

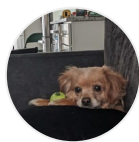
This gene affects hair length in many species, including cats, dogs, mice, and humans. In dogs, an **Lh** allele confers a long, silky hair coat across many breeds, including Yorkshire Terriers, Cocker Spaniels, and Golden Retrievers. An **ShSh** or **ShLh** result is likely to mean a shorter coat, like in the Boxer or the American Staffordshire Terrier. The coat length determined by FGF5, as reported by us, is influenced by four genetic variants that work together to promote long hair.

The most common of these is the **Lh1** variant (G/T, CanFam3.1, chr32, g.4509367) and the less common ones are **Lh2** (C/T, CanFam3.1, chr32, g.4528639), **Lh3** (16bp deletion, CanFam3.1, chr32, g.4528616), and **Lh4** (GG insertion, CanFam3.1, chr32, g.4528621). The FGF5\_Lh1 variant is found across many dog breeds. The less common variants, FGF5\_Lh2 have been found in the Akita, Samoyed, and Siberian Husky, FGF5\_Lh3 have been found in the Eurasier, and FGF5\_Lh4 have been found in the Afghan Hound, Eurasier, and French Bulldog.

**Likely long coat**

The **Lh** alleles have a recessive mode of inheritance, meaning that two copies of the **Lh** alleles are required to have long hair. The presence of two Lh alleles at any of these FGF5 loci is expected to result in long hair. One copy each of **Lh1** and **Lh2** have been found in Samoyeds, one copy each of **Lh1** and **Lh3** have been found in Eurasiers and one copy each of **Lh1** and **Lh4** have been found in Afghan Hounds and Eurasiers.

**Did You Know?** In certain breeds, such as Pembroke Welsh Corgi and French Bulldog, the long coat is described as "fluffy."



LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Shedding** | Gene: *MC5R* | Genetic Result: **TT**

This gene affects how much a dog sheds. Dogs with furnishings or wire-haired coats tend to be low shedders regardless of their result for this gene. In other dogs, a **CC** or **CT** result indicates heavy or seasonal shedding, like many Labradors and German Shepherd Dogs. Dogs with a **TT** result tend to be lighter shedders, like Boxers, Shih Tzus and Chihuahuas.

Likely light shedding

**Coat Texture** | Gene: *KRT71* | Genetic Result: **CC**

For dogs with long fur, dogs with a **TT** or **CT** result will likely have a wavy or curly coat like the coat of Poodles and Bichon Frises. Dogs with a **CC** result will likely have a straight coat—unless the dog has a "Likely Furnished" result for the Furnishings trait, since this can also make the coat more curly.

Likely straight coat

**Did You Know?** Dogs with short coats may have straight coats, whatever result they have for this gene.

**Hairlessness (Xolo type)** | Gene: *FOXI3* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This gene can cause hairlessness over most of the body as well as changes in tooth shape and number. This particular gene occurs in Peruvian Inca Orchid, Xoloitzcuintli (Mexican Hairless), and Chinese Crested; other hairless breeds are due to different genes. Dogs with the **NDup** result are likely to be hairless while dogs with the **NN** result are likely to have a normal coat. We measure this result using a linkage test.

Very unlikely to be hairless

**Did You Know?** The **DupDup** result has never been observed, suggesting that dogs with that genotype cannot survive to birth.

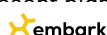
**Hairlessness (Terrier type)** | Gene: *SGK3* | Genetic Result: **NN**

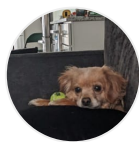
This gene is responsible for Hairlessness in the American Hairless Terrier. Dogs with the **DD** result are likely to be hairless. Dogs with the **ND** genotype will have a normal coat, but can pass the **D** variant on to their offspring.

Very unlikely to be hairless

**Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 2** | Gene: *SLC45A2* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This gene causes oculocutaneous albinism (OCA), also known as Doberman Z Factor Albinism. Dogs with a **DD** result will have OCA. Effects include severely reduced or absent pigment in the eyes, skin, and hair and





LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Muzzle Length** | Gene: *BMP3* | Genetic Result: **CC**

This gene affects muzzle length. A dog with a **AC** or **CC** result is likely to have a medium-length muzzle like a Staffordshire Terrier or Labrador, or a long muzzle like a Whippet or Collie. A dog with a **AA** result is likely to have a short muzzle, like an English Bulldog, Pug, or Pekingese.

Likely medium or long muzzle

**Did You Know?** At least five different genes affect snout length in dogs, with *BMP3* being the only one with a known causal mutation. For example, the muzzle length of some breeds, including the long-snouted Scottish Terrier or the short-snouted Japanese Chin, appear to be caused by other genes. This means your dog may have a long or short snout due to other genetic factors. Embark is working to figure out what these might be.

**Tail Length** | Gene: *T* | Genetic Result: **CC**

This is one of the genes that can cause a short bobtail. Most dogs have a **CC** result and a long tail. Dogs with a **CG** result are likely to have a bobtail, which is an unusually short or absent tail. This can be seen in many "natural bobtail" breeds including the Pembroke Welsh Corgi, the Australian Shepherd, and the Brittany Spaniel. Dogs with **GG** genotypes have not been observed, suggesting that dogs with such a result do not survive to birth.

Likely normal-length tail

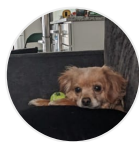
**Did You Know?** While certain lineages of Boston Terrier, English Bulldog, Rottweiler, Miniature Schnauzer, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, and Parson Russell Terrier, and Dobermans are born with a natural bobtail, it is not always caused by this gene. This suggests that other unknown genetic effects can also lead to a natural bobtail.

**Hind Dew Claws** | Gene: *LMBR1* | Genetic Result: **CC**

This is one of the genes that can cause hind dew claws, which are extra, nonfunctional digits located midway between a dog's paw and hock. Dogs with a **CT** or **TT** result have about a 50% chance of having hind dewclaws. Hind dew claws can also be caused by other, still unknown, genes. Embark is working to figure those out.

Unlikely to have hind dew claws

**Did You Know?** Hind dew claws are commonly found in certain breeds such as the Saint Bernard.



# LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Back Muscling & Bulk (Large Breed)** | Gene: *ACSL4* | Genetic Result: **CC**

This gene can cause heavy muscling along the back and trunk in characteristically "bulky" large-breed dogs including the Saint Bernard, Bernese Mountain Dog, Greater Swiss Mountain Dog, and Rottweiler. A dog with the **TT** result is likely to have heavy muscling. Leaner-shaped large breed dogs like the Great Dane, Irish Wolfhound, and Scottish Deerhound generally have a **CC** result. The **TC** result also indicates likely normal muscling.

Likely normal muscling

**Did You Know?** This gene does not seem to affect muscling in small or even mid-sized dog breeds with lots of back muscling, including the American Staffordshire Terrier, Boston Terrier, and the English Bulldog.

**Eye Color** | Gene: *ALX4* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This gene is associated with blue eyes in Arctic breeds like Siberian Husky as well as tri-colored (non-merle) Australian Shepherds. Dogs with a **DupDup** or **NDup** result are more likely to have blue eyes, although some dogs may have only one blue eye or may not have blue eyes at all; nevertheless, they can still pass blue eyes to their offspring. Dogs with a **NN** result may have blue eyes due to other factors, such as merle or white spotting. We measure this result using a linkage test.

Less likely to have blue eyes

**Did You Know?** Embark researchers discovered this gene by studying data from dogs like yours. Who knows what we will be able to discover next? Answer the questions on our research surveys to contribute to future discoveries!

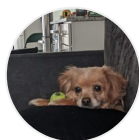
**Chondrodysplasia (Leg Length)** | Gene: *Chr. 18 FGF4 Retrogene* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This variant is associated with a type of disproportionate dwarfism known as chondrodysplasia (CDPA). CDPA is a breed-defining characteristic of many breeds exhibiting a "short-legged, long-bodied" appearance, such as Corgis, Dachshunds, Basset Hounds, and others. Dogs with the **II** result display the largest reduction in leg length. Dogs with the **NI** genotype will have an intermediate leg length, while dogs with the **NN** result will not exhibit leg shortening due to this variant.

Likely to have normal leg length

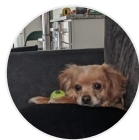
**Did You Know?** A similar genetic variant called the chondrodystrophy (CDDY) variant also plays an important role in shortening the leg length of many breeds. Dog breeds with the shortest legs, like the Corgi, Dachshund, and Basset Hound generally have one or two copies of the CDDY and CDPA variants. CDDY (but not CDPA) is also associated with an increased risk of Type I Intervertebral Disc Disease (IVDD). You can see the CDDY result in the health test results under "Intervertebral Disc Disease Type I".





TRAITS: BODY SIZE

TRAIT	RESULT
<b>Body Size 1</b>   <i>Gene: IGF1</i>   Genetic Result: <b>II</b>	
This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of <b>II</b> for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of <b>NN</b> is associated with larger body size.	<b>Smaller</b>
<b>Body Size 2</b>   <i>Gene: IGFR1</i>   Genetic Result: <b>GG</b>	
This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of <b>AA</b> for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of <b>GG</b> is associated with larger body size.	<b>Larger</b>
<b>Body Size 3</b>   <i>Gene: STC2</i>   Genetic Result: <b>TA</b>	
This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of <b>AA</b> for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of <b>TT</b> is associated with larger body size.	<b>Intermediate</b>
<b>Body Size 4</b>   <i>Gene: GHR - E191K</i>   Genetic Result: <b>GG</b>	
This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of <b>AA</b> for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of <b>GG</b> is associated with larger body size.	<b>Larger</b>
<b>Body Size 5</b>   <i>Gene: GHR - P177L</i>   Genetic Result: <b>CC</b>	
This is one of several genes that influence the size of a dog. A result of <b>TT</b> for this gene is associated with smaller body size. A result of <b>CC</b> is associated with larger body size.	<b>Larger</b>



LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## TRAITS: PERFORMANCE

TRAIT	RESULT
-------	--------

**Altitude Adaptation** | Gene: *EPAS1* | Genetic Result: **GG**

This gene causes dogs to be especially tolerant of low oxygen environments, such as those found at high elevations. Dogs with a **AA** or **GA** result will be less susceptible to "altitude sickness."

**Normal altitude  
tolerance**

**Did You Know?** This gene was originally identified in breeds from high altitude areas such as the Tibetan Mastiff.

---

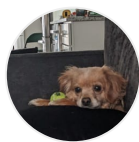
**Appetite** | Gene: *POMC* | Genetic Result: **NN**

This gene influences eating behavior. An **ND** or **DD** result would predict higher food motivation compared to **NN** result, increasing the likelihood to eat excessively, have higher body fat percentage, and be more prone to obesity. Read more about the genetics of POMC, and learn how you can contribute to research, in our blog post (<https://embarkvet.com/resources/blog/pomc-dogs/>). We measure this result using a linkage test.

**Normal food  
motivation**

**Did You Know?** POMC is actually short for "proopiomelanocortin," and is a large protein that is broken up into several smaller proteins that have biological activity. The smaller proteins generated from POMC control, among other things, distribution of pigment to the hair and skin cells, appetite, and energy expenditure.





# LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## HEALTH REPORT

### How to interpret Luka's genetic health results:

If Luka 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 Luka 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 2 results that you should learn about.

#### Increased risk results (1)

**Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd**

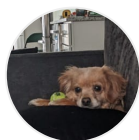
#### Notable results (1)

**Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)**

#### Clear results

**Breed-relevant (16)**

**Other (246)**



LUKA



DNA Test Report

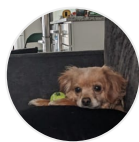
Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

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

⚠	Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)	Increased risk
✓	Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)	Clear
✓	Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant)	Clear
✓	Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3)	Clear
✓	Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)	Clear
✓	Ichthyosis, ICH1 (PNPLA1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Ichthyosis, ICH2 (ABHD5, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I) (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)	Clear
✓	Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)	Clear
✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 Deletion, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Osteochondrodysplasia (SLC13A1, Poodle Variant)	Clear
✓	Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Retina Dysplasia and/or Optic Nerve Hypoplasia (SIX6 Exon 1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Von Willebrand Disease Type I, Type I vWD (VWF)	Clear



# LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

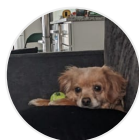
embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

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

⊖ Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (RETN, Labrador Retriever)	Notable
✓ 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
✓ Alexander Disease (GFAP)	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
✓ Canine Elliptocytosis (SPTB Exon 30)	Clear
✓ Canine Fucosidosis (FUCA1)	Clear
✓ Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type I, CLAD I (ITGB2, Setter Variant)	Clear
✓ Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, CLAD III (FERMT3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr1 (BEST1 Exon 2)	Clear
✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr2 (BEST1 Exon 5, Coton de Tulear Variant)	Clear





# LUKA



DNA Test Report

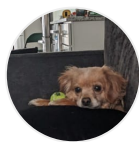
Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ 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
✓ Centronuclear Myopathy, CNM (PTPLA)	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
✓ Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)	Clear
✓ Congenital Cornification Disorder (NSDHL, Chihuahua Variant)	Clear
✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (TPO Intron 13, French Bulldog Variant)	Clear
✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (SLC5A5, Shih Tzu Variant)	Clear





LUKA



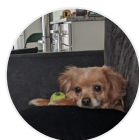
DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cairn and Norfolk Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Labrador Retriever Variant)	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
✓ Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65, Briard Variant)	Clear
✓ Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating) (ATP7B)	Clear
✓ Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (ATP7A, Labrador Retriever)	Clear
✓ Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2)	Clear
✓ Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2 Intron 16, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
✓ Cystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1, Newfoundland Variant)	Clear
✓ Cystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
✓ Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
✓ Darier Disease (ATP2A2, Irish Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Day Blindness (CNGB3 Deletion, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
✓ Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓ Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Day Blindness (CNGB3 Exon 6, German Shorthaired Pointer Variant)	Clear



# LUKA



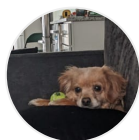
DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)	Clear
✓ Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (SBF2/MTRM13)	Clear
✓ Dental-Skeletal-Retinal Anomaly (MIA3, Cane Corso Variant)	Clear
✓ Diffuse Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis (INPP5E Intron 9, Norwich Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM (RBM20, Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
✓ Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4, Doberman Pinscher Variant 1)	Clear
✓ Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN, Doberman Pinscher Variant 2)	Clear
✓ Disproportionate Dwarfism (PRKG2, Dogo Argentino Variant)	Clear
✓ Dry Eye Curly Coat Syndrome (FAM83H Exon 5)	Clear
✓ Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Central Asian Shepherd Dog 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
✓ Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (EDS) (COL5A1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM Deletion, Italian Greyhound Variant)	Clear
✓ Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM SNP, Parson Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)	Clear



# LUKA



DNA Test Report

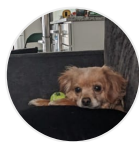
Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Exercise-Induced Collapse, EIC (DNM1)	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
✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 2, Portuguese Water Dog Variant)	Clear
✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Shiba Inu Variant)	Clear
✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Alaskan Husky Variant)	Clear
✓ GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA, Japanese Chin Variant)	Clear





LUKA



DNA Test Report

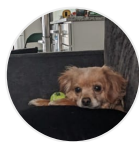
Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ 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 Nasal Parakeratosis, HNPK (SUV39H2)	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
✓ Ichthyosis (NIPAL4, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
✓ Ichthyosis (ASPRV1 Exon 2, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear





LUKA



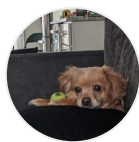
DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Ichthyosis (SLC27A4, Great Dane Variant)	Clear
✓ Ichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Inflammatory Myopathy (SLC25A12)	Clear
✓ Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1)	Clear
✓ Inherited Selected Cobalamin Malabsorption with Proteinuria (CUBN, Komondor Variant)	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
✓ L-2-Hydroxyglutaricaciduria, L2HGA (L2HGDH, Staffordshire Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Lagotto Storage Disease (ATG4D)	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
✓ Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1 (LPN1, ARHGEF10)	Clear
✓ Leonberger Polyneuropathy 2 (GJA9)	Clear



# LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Lethal Acrodermatitis, LAD (MKLN1)	Clear
✓ Leukodystrophy (TSEN54 Exon 5, Standard Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
✓ Ligneous Membranitis, LM (PLG)	Clear
✓ Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (SGCD, Boston Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy 2D (SGCA Exon 3, Miniature Dachshund Variant)	Clear
✓ Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)	Clear
✓ Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)	Clear
✓ Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)	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
✓ Methemoglobinemia (CYB5R3)	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



LUKA



DNA Test Report

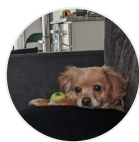
Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ 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
✓ 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 19, Labrador Retriever 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
✓ Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 6, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Nemaline Myopathy (NEB, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
✓ Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration (SPTBN2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
✓ Neonatal Interstitial Lung Disease (LAMP3)	Clear
✓ Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (VPS11, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (TECPR2, Spanish Water Dog Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8, Dachshund Variant 1)	Clear





LUKA



DNA Test Report

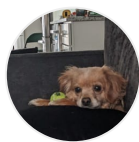
Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, NCL 10 (CTSD Exon 5, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 2, NCL 2 (TPP1 Exon 4, Dachshund Variant 2)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 SNP, Border Collie 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
✓ Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
✓ Osteogenesis Imperfecta (SERPINH1, Dachshund 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





# LUKA



DNA Test Report

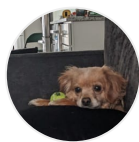
Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ 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
✓ Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLKB1 Exon 8)	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





LUKA



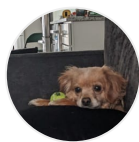
DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1)	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, Labrador Retriever 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
✓ Sensory Neuropathy (FAM134B, Border Collie Variant)	Clear



# LUKA



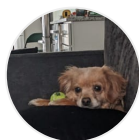
DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ 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
✓ Skeletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2, Labrador Retriever Variant)	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
✓ Stargardt Disease (ABCA4 Exon 28, Labrador Retriever Variant)	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 (COL6A3 Exon 10, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A1 Exon 3, Landseer Variant)	Clear



LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## OTHER RESULTS

✓ Unilateral Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome (PTPRQ Exon 39, Doberman Pinscher)	Clear
✓ Urate Kidney & Bladder Stones (SLC2A9)	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 Myotubular Myopathy (MTM1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	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
✓ $\beta$ -Mannosidosis (MANBA Exon 16, Mixed-Breed Variant)	Clear

Mast Cell Tumor

No result







## HEALTH REPORT

### Increased risk result

#### Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd

Luka inherited both copies of the variant we tested for Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd  
Luka is at increased risk for PRA-prcd

#### How to interpret this result

Luka has two copies of a mutated allele at PRCD and is at risk for developing PRA. Remember that PRA is a subtle disease with a variable age of onset, and that the gold standard for diagnosing PRA is a thorough ophthalmologic exam and specialized tests to evaluate retinal function. Please consult with your veterinarian to develop a diagnostic and monitoring plan for Luka.

#### What is Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd?

PRA-prcd is a retinal disease that causes progressive, non-painful vision loss. The retina contains cells, called photoreceptors, that collect information about light and send signals to the brain. There are two types of photoreceptors: rods, for night vision and movement, and cones, for day vision and color. This type of PRA leads to early loss of rod cells, leading to night blindness before day blindness.

#### When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs

The age affected dogs will first show signs of visual impairment varies by breed. However, most begin showing clinical signs in early adulthood.

#### Signs & symptoms

PRA is a subtle disease and dogs adapt very well to the slow loss of vision. You may notice that your dog is reluctant to go down the stairs, bumps into door frames or corners, or takes a longer time to fetch a toy.

#### How vets diagnose this condition

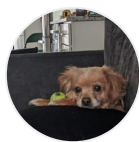
Veterinarians use a focused light to examine the pupils. In affected dogs, the pupils will appear more dilated and slower to contract. Your vet may also use a lens to visualize the retina at the back of the eye to look for changes in the optic nerve or blood vessels. You may be referred to a veterinary ophthalmologist for a definitive diagnosis.

#### How this condition is treated

Currently, there is no definitive treatment for PRA. Supplements, including antioxidants, have been proposed for management of the disease, but have not been scientifically proven effective.

#### Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Careful monitoring by your veterinarian will be required for the rest of your affected dog's life as secondary complications, including cataracts, can develop.
- With blind dogs, keeping furniture in the same location, making sure they are on a leash in unfamiliar territory, and training them to understand verbal commands are some of the ways to help them at home.



# LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## HEALTH REPORT

### Notable result

#### Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating)

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

#### Why is this important to your vet?

Luka 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=1>). 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=1>). 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=1>) 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

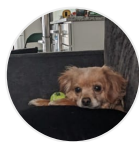
No diagnostics are required for this variant. If your dog has the ATP7B (<https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140102?i=1>) variant, please read what diagnostics may be considered on the ATP7B page.

#### 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=1>) 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=1>) variant, please read what actions you can take on the ATP7B page.



LUKA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: May 30th, 2024

embk.me/luka801

## INBREEDING AND DIVERSITY

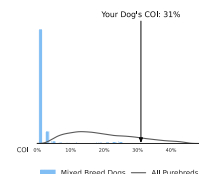
### CATEGORY

### RESULT

**Inbreeding** | Gene: *n/a* | Genetic Result: **31%**

Inbreeding is a measure of how closely related this dog's parents were. The higher the number, the more closely related the parents. In general, greater inbreeding is associated with increased incidence of genetically inherited conditions.

**31%**

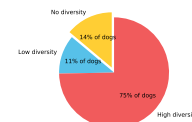


**Immune Response 1** | Gene: *DRB1* | Genetic Result: **No Diversity**

Diversity in the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) region of the genome has been found in some studies to be associated with the incidence of certain autoimmune diseases. Dogs that have less diversity in the MHC region—i.e. the Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) inherited from the mother is similar to the DLA inherited from the father—are considered less immunologically diverse. A High Diversity result means the dog has two highly dissimilar haplotypes. A Low Diversity result means the dog has two similar but not identical haplotypes. A No Diversity result means the dog has inherited identical haplotypes from both parents. Some studies have shown associations between certain DRB1 haplotypes and autoimmune diseases such as Cushing's disease, but these findings have yet to be scientifically validated.

### No Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in mixed breed dogs:



**Immune Response 2** | Gene: *DQA1 and DQB1* | Genetic Result: **No Diversity**

Diversity in the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) region of the genome has been found in some studies to be associated with the incidence of certain autoimmune diseases. Dogs that have less diversity in the MHC region—i.e. the Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) inherited from the mother is similar to the DLA inherited from the father—are considered less immunologically diverse. A High Diversity result means the dog has two highly dissimilar haplotypes. A Low Diversity result means the dog has two similar but not identical haplotypes. A No Diversity result means the dog has inherited identical haplotypes from both parents. A number of studies have shown correlations of DQA-DQB1 haplotypes and certain autoimmune diseases; however, these have not yet been scientifically validated.

### No Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in mixed breed dogs:

