



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

BREED MIX

 **East Siberian Laika : 100.0%**

GENETIC STATS

Predicted adult weight: **41 lbs**

TEST DETAILS

Kit number: EM-94736787

Swab number: 31220910902840



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EAST SIBERIAN LAIKA

East Siberian Laika dogs are medium-sized, Russian, spitz-type dog. The most defining physical characteristic of the breed is the strong, curly tail they carry high upon their backs. Bred in the frigid Russian territory of East Siberia, the breed was crafted for its exceptional game hunting skills throughout the 20th century, and tough terrain (like taiga) is no match for them. The Laika name means "barking dog", an apt description of the bark-pointing this dog is famous for after cornering or chasing game into a tree. These tenacious, brave, and independent dogs require much stimulation, greatly preferring running through the woods over sitting in the house. Exercise is an absolute must for the Laika's happiness. With their exceptional senses and active nature, these dogs also make keen watchdogs. Laikas form deep bonds with their owner and family, and do not transfer to a new owner well. Though careful with children, supervision with young ones is advisable. The Laika may be aggressive to new dogs without a proper introduction, especially those of the same sex.

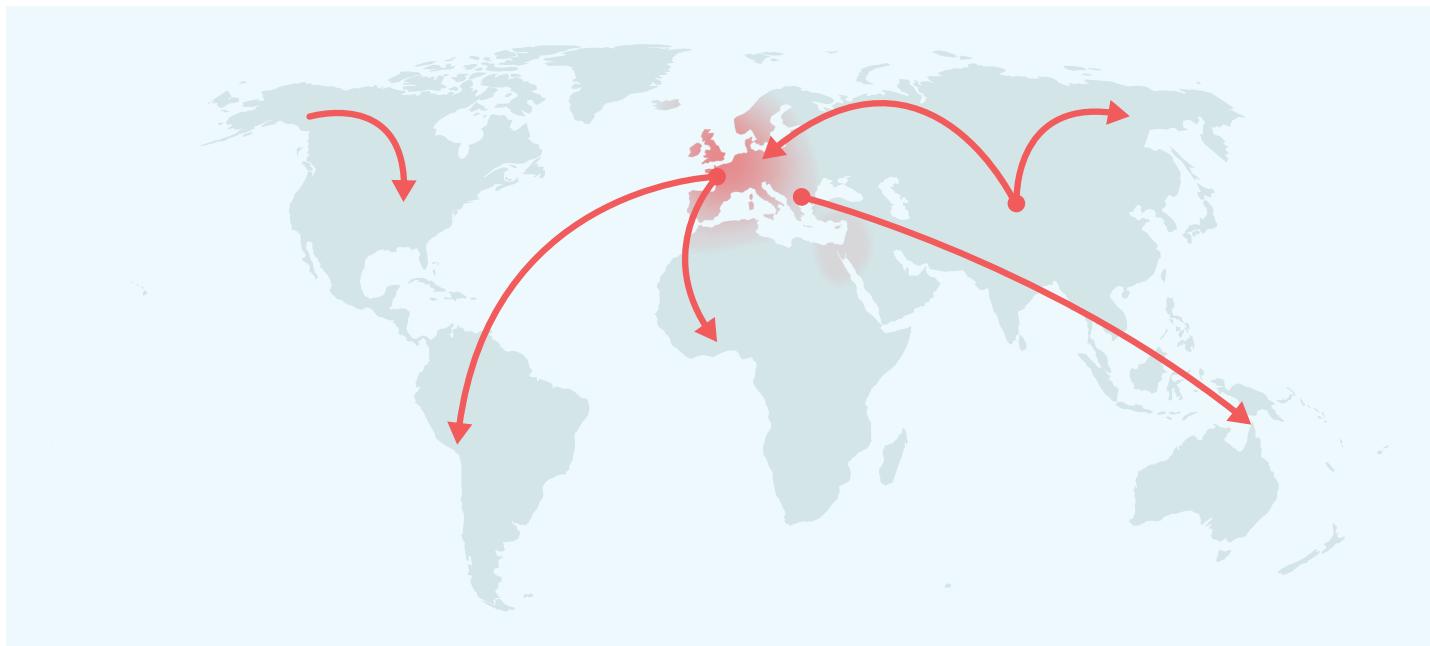
Additionally, their strong prey instincts may cause problems with other pets like cats and rabbits. Early socialization with people and other animals, as well as obedience training are crucial.

Fun Fact

The East Siberian Laika comes in many coat colors! Like other Laika breeds, this does include the wolfy agouti coloring, but they can also be black, black-and-tan, white, sable, red, and brown.



MATERNAL LINE



Through FI22472/21 Vilja'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: A1e

This female lineage likely stems from some of the original Central Asian wolves that were domesticated into modern dogs starting about 15,000 years ago. It seemed to be a fairly rare dog line for most of dog history until the past 300 years, when the lineage seemed to "explode" out and spread quickly. What really separates this group from the pack is its presence in Alaskan village dogs and Samoyeds. It is possible that this was an indigenous lineage brought to the Americas from Siberia when people were first starting to make that trip themselves! We see this lineage pop up in overwhelming numbers of Irish Wolfhounds, and it also occurs frequently in popular large breeds like Bernese Mountain Dogs, Saint Bernards and Great Danes. Shetland Sheepdogs are also common members of this maternal line, and we see it a lot in Boxers, too. Though it may be all mixed up with European dogs thanks to recent breeding events, its origins in the Americas makes it a very exciting lineage for sure!

HAPLOTYPE: A2b/322/504

Part of the A1e haplogroup, this haplotype occurs most frequently in mixed breed dogs.



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: COAT COLOR

TRAIT	RESULT
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E Locus (MC1R)

The E Locus determines if and where a dog can produce dark (black or brown) hair. Dogs with two copies of the recessive **e** variant do not produce dark hairs and will express a red pigment called pheomelanin over their entire body. The shade of red, which can range from a deep copper to white, depends on other genetic factors, including the Intensity loci. In addition to determining if a dog can develop dark hairs, the E Locus 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 the **E^m** variant may have a melanistic mask (dark facial hair as commonly seen in the German Shepherd Dog and Pug). In the absence of **E^m**, dogs with the **E^g** variant can have a "grizzle" phenotype (darker color on the head and top with a melanistic "widow's peak" and a lighter underside, commonly seen in the Afghan Hound and Borzoi and also referred to as "domino"). In the absence of both **E^m** and **E** variants, dogs with the **E^a** or **E^h** variants can express the grizzle phenotype. Additionally, a dog with any combination of two of the **E^g**, **E^a**, or **E^h** variants (example: **E^gE^a**) is also expected to express the grizzle phenotype.

No dark mask or grizzle (EE)

K Locus (CBD103)

The K Locus **K^B** allele "overrides" the A Locus, meaning that it prevents the A Locus genotype from affecting coat color. For this reason, the **K^B** allele is referred to as the "dominant black" allele. As a result, dogs with at least one **K^B** allele will usually have solid black or brown coats (or red/cream coats if they are **ee** at the E Locus) regardless of their genotype at the A Locus, although several other genes could impact the dog's coat and cause other patterns, such as white spotting. Dogs with the **k^Yk^Y** genotype will show a coat color pattern based on the genotype they have at the A Locus. Dogs who test as **K^Bk^Y** may be brindle rather than black or brown.

More likely to have a patterned haircoat (k^Yk^Y)



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT	
Intensity Loci	Areas of a dog's coat where dark (black or brown) pigment is not expressed either contain red/yellow pigment, or no pigment at all. Five locations across five chromosomes explain approximately 70% of red pigmentation "intensity" variation across all dogs. Dogs with a result of Intense Red Pigmentation will likely have deep red hair like an Irish Setter or "apricot" hair like some Poodles, dogs with a result of Intermediate Red Pigmentation will likely have tan or yellow hair like a Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier, and dogs with Dilute Red Pigmentation will likely have cream or white hair like a Samoyed. Because the mutations we test may not directly cause differences in red pigmentation intensity, we consider this to be a linkage test.	Any light hair likely yellow or tan (Intermediate Red Pigmentation)

A Locus (ASIP)

The A Locus controls switching between black and red pigment in hair cells, but it will only be expressed in dogs that are not **ee** at the E Locus and are **kyky** at the K Locus. Sable (also called "Fawn") dogs have a mostly or entirely red coat with some interspersed black hairs. Agouti (also called "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.

Fawn Sable coat color pattern (a^ya^w)

D Locus (MLPH)

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, will have all black pigment lightened ("diluted") to gray, or brown pigment lightened to lighter brown in their hair, skin, and sometimes eyes. There are many breed-specific names for these dilute colors, such as "blue", "charcoal", "fawn", "silver", and "Isabella". Note that in certain breeds, dilute dogs have a higher incidence of Color Dilution Alopecia. Dogs with one **d** allele will not be dilute, but can pass the **d** allele on to their puppies.

Dark areas of hair and skin are not lightened (DD)



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Cocoa (HPS3)	No co alleles, not expressed (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 allele 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.	
B Locus (TYRP1)	Black or gray hair and skin (BB)
Dogs with two copies of the b allele produce brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin. Dogs with one copy of the b allele will produce black pigment, but can pass the b allele on to their puppies. E Locus ee dogs that carry two b alleles will have red or cream coats, but have brown noses, eye rims, and footpads (sometimes referred to as "Dudley Nose" in Labrador Retrievers). "Liver" or "chocolate" is the preferred color term for brown in most breeds; in the Doberman Pinscher it is referred to as "red".	
Saddle Tan (RALY)	Not expressed (NI)
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^t allele, so dogs that do not express a^t are not influenced by this gene.	
S Locus (MITF)	Likely solid colored, but may have small amounts of white (Ssp)
The S Locus determines white spotting and pigment distribution. MITF controls where pigment is produced, and an insertion in the MITF gene causes a loss of pigment in the coat and skin, resulting in white hair and/or pink skin. Dogs with two copies of this variant will likely have breed-dependent white patterning, with a nearly white, parti, or piebald coat. Dogs with one copy of this variant will have more limited white spotting and may be considered flash, parti or piebald. This MITF variant does not explain all white spotting patterns in dogs and other variants are currently being researched. Some dogs may have small amounts of white on the paws, chest, face, or tail regardless of their S Locus genotype.	



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
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M Locus (PMEL)

Merle coat patterning is common to several dog breeds including the Australian Shepherd, Catahoula Leopard Dog, and Shetland Sheepdog, among many others. Merle arises from an unstable SINE insertion (which we term the "M*" allele) that disrupts activity of the pigmentary gene PMEL, leading to mottled or patchy coat color. Dogs with an **M*m** result are likely to be phenotypically 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 be phenotypically merle or double merle. Dogs with an **mm** result have no merle alleles and are unlikely to have a merle coat pattern.

No merle alleles (mm)

Note that Embark does not currently distinguish between the recently described cryptic, atypical, atypical+, classic, and harlequin merle alleles. Our merle test only detects the presence, but not the length of the SINE insertion. We do not recommend making breeding decisions on this result alone. Please pursue further testing for allelic distinction prior to breeding decisions.

R Locus (USH2A)

The R Locus regulates the presence or absence of the roan coat color pattern. Partial duplication of the USH2A gene is strongly associated with this coat pattern. Dogs with at least one **R** allele will likely have roaning on otherwise uniformly unpigmented white areas. Roan appears in white areas controlled by the S Locus but not in other white or cream areas created by other loci, such as the E Locus with **ee** along with Dilute Red Pigmentation by I Locus (for example, in Samoyeds). Mechanisms for controlling the extent of roaning are currently unknown, and roaning can appear in a uniform or non-uniform pattern. Further, non-uniform roaning may appear as ticked, and not obviously roan. The roan pattern can appear with or without ticking.

Likely no impact on coat pattern (rr)

H Locus (Harlequin)

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. This trait is thought to be homozygous lethal; a living dog with an **HH** genotype has never been found.

No harlequin alleles (hh)



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Panda White Spotting 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 (NN)



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS

TRAIT	RESULT
Furnishings (RSPO2)	Likely unfurnished (no mustache, beard, and/or eyebrows) (II)

Dogs with one or two copies of the **F** allele have "furnishings": the mustache, beard, and eyebrows characteristic of breeds like the Schnauzer, Scottish Terrier, and Wire Haired Dachshund. A dog with two **I** alleles will not have furnishings, which is sometimes called an "improper coat" in breeds where furnishings are part of the breed standard. The mutation is a genetic insertion which we measure indirectly using a linkage test highly correlated with the insertion.



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
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Coat Length (FGF5)

The FGF5 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, while the **Sh** allele causes a shorter coat, as seen in the Boxer or the American Staffordshire Terrier. In certain breeds, such as the Pembroke Welsh Corgi and French Bulldog, the long haircoat is described as "fluffy". 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 alleles, 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 short or mid-length coat (ShSh)

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 the Afghan Hounds and Eurasiers.

Interestingly, the Lh3 variant, a 16 base pair deletion, encompasses the Lh4 variant (GG insertion). The presence of one or two copies of Lh3 influences the outcome at the Lh4 locus. When two copies of Lh3 are present, there will be no reportable result for the FGF5_Lh4 locus. With one copy of Lh3, Lh4 can have either one copy of the variant allele or the normal allele. The overall FGF5 result remains unaffected by this.



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Shedding (MC5R)	Likely heavy/seasonal shedding (CT)
Dogs with at least one copy of the ancestral C allele, like many Labradors and German Shepherd Dogs, are heavy or seasonal shedders, while those with two copies of the T allele, including many Boxers, Shih Tzus and Chihuahuas, tend to be lighter shedders. Dogs with furnished/wire-haired coats caused by RSPO2 (the furnishings gene) tend to be low shedders regardless of their genotype at this gene.	
Coat Texture (KRT71)	Likely straight coat (CC)
Dogs with a long coat and at least one copy of the T allele have a wavy or curly coat characteristic of Poodles and Bichon Frises. Dogs with two copies of the ancestral C allele are likely to have a straight coat, but there are other factors that can cause a curly coat, for example if they at least one F allele for the Furnishings (RSPO2) gene then they are likely to have a curly coat. Dogs with short coats may carry one or two copies of the T allele but still have straight coats.	
Hairlessness (FOXI3)	Very unlikely to be hairless (NN)
A duplication in the FOXI3 gene causes hairlessness over most of the body as well as changes in tooth shape and number. This mutation occurs in Peruvian Inca Orchid, Xoloitzcuintli (Mexican Hairless), and Chinese Crested (other hairless breeds have different mutations). Dogs with the NDup genotype are likely to be hairless while dogs with the NN genotype are likely to have a normal coat. The DupDup genotype has never been observed, suggesting that dogs with that genotype cannot survive to birth. Please note that this is a linkage test, so it may not be as predictive as direct tests of the mutation in some lines.	
Hairlessness (SGK3)	Very unlikely to be hairless (NN)
Hairlessness in the American Hairless Terrier arises from a mutation in the SGK3 gene. 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.	



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 2 (SLC45A2)	Likely not albino (NN)

Dogs with two copies **DD** of this deletion in the SLC45A2 gene have oculocutaneous albinism (OCA), also known as Doberman Z Factor Albinism, a recessive condition characterized by severely reduced or absent pigment in the eyes, skin, and hair. Affected dogs sometimes suffer from vision problems due to lack of eye pigment (which helps direct and absorb ambient light) and are prone to sunburn. Dogs with a single copy of the deletion **ND** will not be affected but can pass the mutation on to their offspring. This particular mutation can be traced back to a single white Doberman Pinscher born in 1976, and it has only been observed in dogs descended from this individual. Please note that this is a linkage test, so it may not be as predictive as direct tests of the mutation in some lines.



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES

TRAIT	RESULT
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Muzzle Length (BMP3)

Dogs in medium-length muzzle (mesocephalic) breeds like Staffordshire Terriers and Labradors, and long muzzle (dolichocephalic) breeds like Whippet and Collie have one, or more commonly two, copies of the ancestral **C** allele. Dogs in many short-length muzzle (brachycephalic) breeds such as the English Bulldog, Pug, and Pekingese have two copies of the derived **A** allele. At least five different genes affect muzzle length in dogs, with BMP3 being the only one with a known causal mutation. For example, the skull shape of some breeds, including the dolichocephalic Scottish Terrier or the brachycephalic Japanese Chin, appear to be caused by other genes. Thus, dogs may have short or long muzzles due to other genetic factors that are not yet known to science.

Likely medium or long muzzle (CC)

Tail Length (T)

Whereas most dogs have two **C** alleles and a long tail, dogs with one **G** allele are likely to have a bobtail, which is an unusually short or absent tail. This mutation causes natural bobtail in many 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 the **GG** genotype do not survive to birth.

Please note that this mutation does not explain every natural bobtail! 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, these breeds do not have this mutation. This suggests that other unknown genetic mutations can also lead to a natural bobtail.

Likely normal-length tail (CC)

Hind Dewclaws (LMBR1)

Common in certain breeds such as the Saint Bernard, hind dewclaws are extra, nonfunctional digits located midway between a dog's paw and hock. Dogs with at least one copy of the **T** allele have about a 50% chance of having hind dewclaws. Note that other (currently unknown to science) mutations can also cause hind dewclaws, so some **CC** or **TC** dogs will have hind dewclaws.

Likely to have hind dew claws (CT)



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: OTHER BODY FEATURES (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Chondrodysplasia (Chr. 18 FGF4 Retrogene)	Not indicative of chondrodysplasia (normal leg length) (NN)
Dogs with one or two copies of the I allele will exhibit a short-legged trait known as chondrodysplasia (CDPA). CDPA is a breed-defining characteristic of many breeds exhibiting the "short-legged, long-bodied" appearance known as disproportionate dwarfism, including the corgi, dachshund and basset hound. The impact of the I allele on leg length is additive. Therefore, 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. Breeds that display disproportionate dwarfism also frequently inherit a genetic variant known as the chondrodystrophy (CDDY) variant. The CDDY variant also shortens legs (in a less significant amount than CDPA) but, secondarily, increases the risk of Type I Intervertebral Disc Disease (IVDD). Test results for CDDY are listed in this dog's health testing results under "Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I)". In contrast, the CDPA variant has NOT been shown to increase the risk of IVDD.	
Blue Eye Color (ALX4)	Less likely to have blue eyes (NN)
Embark researchers discovered this large duplication associated with blue eyes in Arctic breeds like Siberian Husky as well as tri-colored (non-merle) Australian Shepherds. Dogs with at least one copy of the duplication (Dup) are more likely to have at least one blue eye. Some dogs with the duplication may have only one blue eye (complete heterochromia) or may not have blue eyes at all; nevertheless, they can still pass the duplication and the trait to their offspring. NN dogs do not carry this duplication, but may have blue eyes due to other factors, such as merle. Please note that this is a linkage test, so it may not be as predictive as direct tests of the mutation in some lines.	
Back Muscling & Bulk, Large Breed (ACSL4)	Likely normal muscling (CC)
The T allele is associated with 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. The "bulky" T allele is absent from leaner shaped large breed dogs like the Great Dane, Irish Wolfhound, and Scottish Deerhound, which are fixed for the ancestral C allele. Note that this mutation does not seem to affect muscling in small or even mid-sized dog breeds with notable back muscling, including the American Staffordshire Terrier, Boston Terrier, and the English Bulldog.	



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: BODY SIZE

TRAIT	RESULT
Body Size (IGF1) The I allele is associated with smaller body size.	Intermediate (NI)
Body Size (IGFR1) The A allele is associated with smaller body size.	Larger (GG)
Body Size (STC2) The A allele is associated with smaller body size.	Larger (TT)
Body Size (GHR - E191K) The A allele is associated with smaller body size.	Intermediate (GA)
Body Size (GHR - P177L) The T allele is associated with smaller body size.	Larger (CC)



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

TRAITS: PERFORMANCE

TRAIT	RESULT
Altitude Adaptation (EPAS1)	Normal altitude tolerance (GG)
Appetite (POMC)	Normal food motivation (NN)

This mutation causes dogs to be especially tolerant of low oxygen environments (hypoxia), such as those found at high elevations. Dogs with at least one **A** allele are less susceptible to "altitude sickness." This mutation was originally identified in breeds from high altitude areas such as the Tibetan Mastiff.

This mutation in the POMC gene is found primarily in Labrador and Flat Coated Retrievers. Compared to dogs with no copies of the mutation (**NN**), dogs with one (**ND**) or two (**DD**) copies of the mutation are more likely to have high food motivation, which can cause them 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.



FI22472/21 VILJA



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Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

HEALTH REPORT

How to interpret FI22472/21 Vilja's genetic health results:

If FI22472/21 Vilja 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 FI22472/21 Vilja 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 273 genetic health risks we analyzed, we found 1 result that you should learn about.

Notable results (1)

ALT Activity

Clear results

Other (271)



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embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

Research has not yet linked these conditions to dogs with similar breeds to FI22472/21 Vilja. Review any increased risk or notable results to understand her potential risk and recommendations.

<input type="checkbox"/> ALT Activity (GPT)	Notable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2-DHA Kidney & Bladder Stones (APRT)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acral Mutilation Syndrome (GDNF-AS, Spaniel and Pointer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy (SLC19A3)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alaskan Malamute Polyneuropathy, AMPN (NDRG1 SNP)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alexander Disease (GFAP)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (EDA Intron 8)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Autosomal Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy (RHO)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bald Thigh Syndrome (IGFBP5)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, BSS (GP9, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bully Whippet Syndrome (MSTN)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Elliptocytosis (SPTB Exon 30)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Fucosidosis (FUCA1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type I, CLAD I (ITGB2, Setter Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, CLAD III (FERMT3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr1 (BEST1 Exon 2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr2 (BEST1 Exon 5, Coton de Tulear Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr3 (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

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embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 4, Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 15, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cardiomyopathy and Juvenile Mortality (YARS2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Centronuclear Myopathy, CNM (PTPLA)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cerebellar Hypoplasia (VLDLR, Eurasier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chondrodystrophy (ITGA10, Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleft Lip and/or Cleft Palate (ADAMTS20, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleft Palate, CP1 (DLX6 intron 2, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 8, Beagle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 53, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collie Eye Anomaly (NHEJ1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Cornification Disorder (NSDHL, Chihuahua Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia and Polymyopathy (EHPB1L1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (TPO Intron 13, French Bulldog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (SLC5A5, Shih Tzu Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cairn and Norfolk Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (LAMA2, Italian Greyhound)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHAT, Old Danish Pointing Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHRNE, Jack Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (LRIT3, Beagle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65, Briard Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating) (ATP7B)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (ATP7A, Labrador Retriever)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (RETN, Labrador Retriever)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2 Intron 16, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1, Newfoundland Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Darier Disease (ATP2A2, Irish Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Day Blindness (CNGB3 Deletion, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Day Blindness (CNGB3 Exon 6, German Shorthaired Pointer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDOB, DINGS (MYO7A)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (SBF2/MTRM13)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dental-Skeletal-Retinal Anomaly (MIA3, Cane Corso Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diffuse Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis (INPP5E Intron 9, Norwich Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM (RBM20, Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4, Doberman Pinscher Variant 1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN, Doberman Pinscher Variant 2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disproportionate Dwarfism (PRKG2, Dogo Argentino Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry Eye Curly Coat Syndrome (FAM83H Exon 5)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Central Asian Shepherd Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early Bilateral Deafness (LOXHD1 Exon 38, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early Onset Adult Deafness, EOAD (EPS8L2 Deletion, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early Onset Cerebellar Ataxia (SEL1L, Finnish Hound Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ehlers Danlos (ADAMTS2, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (EDS) (COL5A1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM Deletion, Italian Greyhound Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM SNP, Parson Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exercise-Induced Collapse, EIC (DNM1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Factor VII Deficiency (F7 Exon 5)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Factor XI Deficiency (F11 Exon 7, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 3, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 30, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fanconi Syndrome (FAN1, Basenji Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fetal-Onset Neonatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (MFN2, Giant Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 13, Great Pyrenees Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 12, Otterhound Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Krabbe disease (GALC Exon 5, Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC1, German Pinscher Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC, Maltese Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIA, GSD IIIA (AGL, Curly Coated Retriever Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA

DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Whippet and English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Wachtelhund Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 2, Portuguese Water Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Shiba Inu Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Alaskan Husky Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA, Japanese Chin Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Goniodysgenesis and Glaucoma, Pectinate Ligament Dysplasia, PLD (OLFM3)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 11, German Shepherd Variant 1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 1, German Shepherd Variant 2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 10, Boxer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Ataxia (PNPLA8, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Ataxia, Cerebellar Degeneration (RAB24, Old English Sheepdog and Gordon Setter Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Cataracts (FYCO1, Wirehaired Pointing Griffon Variant)	Clear



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxia (SELENOP, Belgian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (FAM83G, Terrier and Kromfohrlander Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (DSG1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (SUV39H2 Intron 4, Greyhound Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis, HNPK (SUV39H2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hypocatalasia, Acatalasemia (CAT)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hypomyelination and Tremors (FNIP2, Weimaraner Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hypophosphatasia (ALPL Exon 9, Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ichthyosis (NIPAL4, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ichthyosis (ASPRV1 Exon 2, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ichthyosis (SLC27A4, Great Dane Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ichthyosis, ICH1 (PNPLA1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ichthyosis, ICH2 (ABHD5, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inflammatory Myopathy (SLC25A12)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inherited Selected Cobalamin Malabsorption with Proteinuria (CUBN, Komondor Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I) (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intestinal Lipid Malabsorption (ACSL5, Australian Kelpie)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMA3 Exon 66, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMB3 Exon 11, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Epilepsy (LGI2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy (RAB3GAP1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (DIRAS1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-2-Hydroxyglutaricaciduria, L2HGA (L2HGDH, Staffordshire Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lagotto Storage Disease (ATG4D)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laryngeal Paralysis (RAPGEF6, Miniature Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy (CNTNAP1, Leonberger, Saint Bernard, and Labrador Retriever variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Late Onset Spinocerebellar Ataxia (CAPN1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Late-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, NCL 12 (ATP13A2, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1 (LPN1, ARHGEF10)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leonberger Polyneuropathy 2 (GJA9)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lethal Acrodermatitis, LAD (MKLN1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leukodystrophy (TSEN54 Exon 5, Standard Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ligneous Membranitis, LM (PLG)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (SGCD, Boston Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy 2D (SGCA Exon 3, Miniature Dachshund Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD (ACADM, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methemoglobinemia (CYB5R3, Pit Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methemoglobinemia (CYB5R3)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microphthalmia (RBP4 Exon 2, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mucopolysaccharidosis IIIB, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type B, MPS IIIB (NAGLU, Schipperke Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, New Zealand Huntaway Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI, Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome, MPS VI (ARSB Exon 5, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 5, Terrier Brasileiro Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Drug Sensitivity (ABCB1)	Clear



FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathy (LARGE1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Musladin-Lueke Syndrome, MLS (ADAMTSL2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Myasthenia Gravis-Like Syndrome (CHRNE, Heideterrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 23, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 19, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 7, Miniature Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Narcolepsy (HCRT2 Exon 1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Narcolepsy (HCRT2 Intron 4, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Narcolepsy (HCRT2 Intron 6, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nemaline Myopathy (NEB, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration (SPTBN2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neonatal Interstitial Lung Disease (LAMP3)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (VPS11, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (TECPR2, Spanish Water Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8, Dachshund Variant 1)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, NCL 10 (CTSD Exon 5, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 2, NCL 2 (TPP1 Exon 4, Dachshund Variant 2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 SNP, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 Deletion, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 7, NCL 7 (MFSD8, Chihuahua and Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Exon 2, English Setter Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Insertion, Saluki Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Cerebellar Ataxia, NCL4A (ARSG Exon 2, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (SLC45A2 Exon 6, Bullmastiff Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (SLC45A2, Small Breed Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oculoskeletal Dysplasia 2 (COL9A2, Samoyed Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Osteochondrodysplasia (SLC13A1, Poodle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Osteogenesis Imperfecta (SERPINH1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P2Y12 Receptor Platelet Disorder (P2Y12)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pachyonychia Congenita (KRT16, Dogue de Bordeaux Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paroxysmal Dyskinesia, PxD (PIGN)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome, PMDS (AMHR2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pituitary Dwarfism (POU1F1 Intron 4, Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Platelet Factor X Receptor Deficiency, Scott Syndrome (TMEM16F)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD (PKD1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pompe's Disease (GAA, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLKB1 Exon 8)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (NME5, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (STK36, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (CCDC39 Exon 3, Old English Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Hyperoxaluria (AGXT)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 11, Basset Fauve de Bretagne Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 17, Beagle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 9, Norwegian Elkhound Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17 Exon 2, Chinese Shar-Pei Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Progressive Retinal Atrophy (SAG)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy (IFT122 Exon 26, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy 5, PRA5 (NECAP1 Exon 6, Giant Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS2 Exon 11, Shetland Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, CNGA (CNGA1 Exon 9)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA1 (CNGB1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA3 (FAM161A)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd1 (PDE6B Exon 21, Irish Setter Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd3 (PDE6A)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proportionate Dwarfism (GH1 Exon 5, Chihuahua Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protein Losing Nephropathy, PLN (NPHS1)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (PDP1, Spaniel Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 5, Basenji Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Beagle Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Pug Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raine Syndrome (FAM20C)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recurrent Inflammatory Pulmonary Disease, RILD (AKNA, Rough Collie Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis (FLCN Exon 7)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retina Dysplasia and/or Optic Nerve Hypoplasia (SIX6 Exon 1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sensory Neuropathy (FAM134B, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (PRKDC, Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (RAG1, Wetterhoun Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shaking Puppy Syndrome (PLP1, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shar-Pei Autoinflammatory Disease, SPAID, Shar-Pei Fever (MTBP)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skeletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skin Fragility Syndrome (PKP1, Chesapeake Bay Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spinocerebellar Ataxia (SCN8A, Alpine Dachsbracke Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (KCNJ10)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 1 (KCNJ10)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 2 (ATP1B2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stargardt Disease (ABCA4 Exon 28, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency (ALDH5A1 Exon 7, Saluki Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA



DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

embk.me/vilja4

OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, American Eskimo Dog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 8, Landseer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome, TNS (VPS13B)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A3 Exon 10, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A1 Exon 3, Landseer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unilateral Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome (PTPRQ Exon 39, Doberman Pinscher)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urate Kidney & Bladder Stones (SLC2A9)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Von Willebrand Disease Type I, Type I vWD (VWF)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Von Willebrand Disease Type II, Type II vWD (VWF, Pointer Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 4, Terrier Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Intron 16, Nederlandse Kooikerhondje Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 7, Shetland Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy, XLHN (COL4A5 Exon 35, Samoyed Variant 2)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X-Linked Myotubular Myopathy (MTM1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, XL-PRA1 (RPGR)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG Exon 1, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG, Corgi Variant)	Clear





FI22472/21 VILJA

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DNA Test Report

Test Date: November 25th, 2024

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OTHER RESULTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Xanthine Urolithiasis (XDH, Mixed Breed Variant)	Clear
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> β-Mannosidosis (MANBA Exon 16, Mixed-Breed Variant)	Clear
Mast Cell Tumor	No result





FI22472/21 VILJA



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HEALTH REPORT

Notable result

ALT Activity

FI22472/21 Vilja inherited both copies of the variant we tested for Alanine Aminotransferase Activity

Why is this important to your vet?

FI22472/21 Vilja has two copies of a variant in the GPT gene and is likely to have a lower than average baseline ALT activity. ALT is a commonly used measure of liver health on routine veterinary blood chemistry panels. As such, your veterinarian may want to watch for changes in FI22472/21 Vilja's ALT activity above their current, healthy, ALT activity. As an increase above FI22472/21 Vilja's baseline ALT activity could be evidence of liver damage, even if it is within normal limits by standard ALT reference ranges.

What is Alanine Aminotransferase Activity?

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) is a clinical tool that can be used by veterinarians to better monitor liver health. This result is not associated with liver disease. ALT is one of several values veterinarians measure on routine blood work to evaluate the liver. It is a naturally occurring enzyme located in liver cells that helps break down protein. When the liver is damaged or inflamed, ALT is released into the bloodstream.

How vets diagnose this condition

Genetic testing is the only way to provide your veterinarian with this clinical tool.

How this condition is treated

Veterinarians may recommend blood work to establish a baseline ALT value for healthy dogs with one or two copies of this variant.



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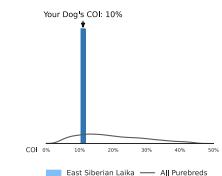
INBREEDING AND DIVERSITY

CATEGORY

RESULT

Coefficient Of Inbreeding

Our genetic COI measures the proportion of your dog's genome where the genes on the mother's side are identical by descent to those on the father's side.

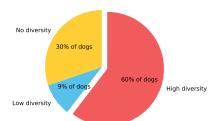


MHC Class II - DLA DRB1

A Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) gene, DRB1 encodes a major histocompatibility complex (MHC) protein involved in the immune response. Some studies have shown associations between certain DRB1 haplotypes and autoimmune diseases such as Addison's disease (hypoadrenocorticism) in certain dog breeds, but these findings have yet to be scientifically validated.

High Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in purebreds:



MHC Class II - DLA DQA1 and DQB1

DQA1 and DQB1 are two tightly linked DLA genes that code for MHC proteins involved in the immune response. A number of studies have shown correlations of DQA-DQB1 haplotypes and certain autoimmune diseases; however, these have not yet been scientifically validated.

High Diversity

How common is this amount of diversity in purebreds:

