

PennGen Laboratories | School of Veterinary Medicine | University of Pennsylvania 3900 Delancey Street, Room 4022, Philadelphia, PA 19104

Lab: 215-898-5703 | PennVetDNA@lists.upenn.edu | http://www.vet.upenn.edu/penngen DNA Testing: Owner/Patient Report 7/13/2018

Submitter Information

Owner's Name L.M Marleen Endeman

Patient Information

Official Name Bulls of Crown Iron the Irresitible

Call Name Iron DOB 4/22/2017 (1 Years 2 Months)

Breed French Bulldog Sex Male (Intact)

Microchip # 939000010862987

Testing Information

Submission ID 22355

Testing Date 7/13/2018 Processed By Dr. Paula Henthorn

Test Cystinuria-Associated Marker (Type 3)-DNA [Cheek brushes/swabs]

Result Information

Genotype 1-2 (Heterozygous) Phenotype See Interpretation

Interpretation 1-2 (Heterozygous Carrier) dogs have one copy of the normal markers and ONE

COPY of the markers associated with cystine stone formation in your dog's breed. Urine nitroprusside screening on intact males, starting between one and two

years of age, should be performed, since many 1-2 intact male dogs have elevated

cystine levels (nitroprusside test positive, NP+), and several have formed cystine stones. Therefore an intact male dog with this 1-2 result and an NP+ result is at intermediate risk for developing cystine stones. Castration is an option for lowering urine cystine levels in 1-2 dogs, thus reducing the risk for cystine stone formation. Both males and females with the 1-2 result

can pass on the high-risk marker allele (2) to their offspring.

Sincerely,

Paula Henthorn, PhD Michael Raducha, BS
Professor of Medical Genetics Research Specialist