

Gracie & Bo Bo
12/16/22

Coat Color and Trait Certificate

Call Name: Kelly / *Minnie*
Registered Name: -
Breed: Bernedoodle
Sex: Female
DOB: Dec. 2022

Laboratory #: 383136
Registration #: -
Certificate Date: Feb. 3, 2023

This canine's DNA showed the following genotype(s):

Coat Color/Trait Test	Gene	Genotype	Interpretation
Chondrodysplasia (CDPA)	<i>CFA18 FGF4</i>	cd/cd	No Leg Shortening Associated with CDPA
I Locus (Intensity)	<i>MFSD12</i>	I/I	Normal intensity
M Locus (Merle)	<i>PMEL</i>	m/m	Non merle

Interpretation:

Two genetic mutations are associated with shortened legs in dogs. Both mutations consist of copied sections (duplication) of the canine *FGF4* gene (called an *FGF4*-retrogene) that have been inserted into two aberrant locations in the genome; one in chromosome 12 (*CFA12 FGF4*; associated with CDDY and IVDD risk) and one in chromosome 18 (*CFA18 FGF4*; associated with chondrodysplasia [CDPA], but not associated with IVDD). Appropriate breeding decisions regarding dogs which have inherited the *CFA12 FGF4* mutation (WT/M or M/M) need to address both the potential loss of genetic diversity in a population which would occur if dogs with this mutation were prohibited from breeding as well as the loss of the short-legged appearance that is a defining physical characteristic for some breeds. In breeds which inherit both mutations, breeders may use genetic testing results to selectively breed for the CDPA (*CFA18 FGF4*) mutation while breeding away from the CDDY and IVDD risk (*CFA12 FGF4*) mutation to reduce IVDD risk and retain the short-legged appearance. However, the frequency of each mutation varies between breeds and, in some cases, may not be conducive to such a breeding strategy. For example, breeds with extreme limb shortening (e.g. Basset hound, Dachshund, Corgi) typically develop their appearance due to inheritance of both the *CFA12 FGF4* and *CFA18 FGF4* mutations. In addition, depending on the breed, offspring born without either the *CFA12 FGF4* or *CFA18 FGF4* mutations may display longer limbs than cohorts and, therefore, not meet specific breed standards.

This dog carries two copies of the **cd** allele which does not result in leg shortening. However, the actual leg length of the dog is a result of a combination of factors including the mutation associated with CDDY and IVDD risk (*CFA12 FGF4*) as well as variants in other genes. This dog will pass one copy of **cd** to 100% of its offspring.

This dog does not carry a copy of the **i** mutation and has an I locus genotype of **I/I** which does not result in the lightening of the light, phaeomelanin pigments that produce the dog's coat color in an **e/e** dog. This dog will pass one copy of **I** to 100% of its offspring and cannot produce **i/i** dogs.

This dog carries two copies of **m**, the non-merle, wild-type allele of the *PMEL* gene, and, therefore, does not have a merle coat color/pattern. This dog will pass on one copy of the **m** allele to 100% of its offspring.

Paw Print Genetics® has genetic counseling available to you at no additional charge to answer any questions about these test results, their implications and potential outcomes in breeding this dog.