

Result certificate #064777:

Detection of c.227_230delATAG mutation in the MDR1 gene causing drug sensitivity in dogs by fragmentation analysis

Sample

Sample: 15-50104
Name: FLOWER OF OLD HILL NOT JUST A BANANA
Breed: Border Collie
Microchip: 900 108 000 883 765
Reg. number: CMKU/BOC/7636/-14/14
Date of birth: 14. 3. 2014
Sex: female
Date received: 18.05.2015
Sample type: blood
Sample certified by Vet/Tech or witness.

Customer

Martina Paulino
Mezi Rolemi 11
158 00 Praha 5
Czech Republic

Result: Mutation was not detected (N/N)

Explanation

Presence or absence of AF045016.1: c.227_230delATAG mutation in MDR1 gene was tested. This mutation causes a frame shift and formation of a stop codon during P-glycoprotein synthesis. P-glycoprotein, an ATP-dependent transporter of various substrates, is contained in cells lining the blood vessels in the brain. In P-glycoprotein defective animals, administering of ivermectin or similar drug can lead to elevated levels of drug in the CNS, resulting in potentially lethal neurotoxic reaction. These drugs include, but are not limited to: Acepromazine, Butorphanol, Doramectin, Doxorubicin, Ivermectin, Loperamide, Milbemycin, Moxidectin, Selamectin, Vinblastine, Vincristine.

Mutation that causes MDR1 related drug hypersensitivity is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. That means the defect affects dogs with P/P (positive / positive) genotype only. The dogs with N/P (negative / positive) genotype are considered carriers of the deletion (heterozygotes). The dogs with N/N genotype are not endangered with MDR1 related drug hypersensitivity. Multiple drug hypersensitivity based on MDR1 gene mutation was proved in following breeds: Rough Collie, Smooth Collie, Shetland Sheepdog, Australian Sheepdog, White Swiss Shepherd Dog, Wäller, Bobtail, Border Collie and others.

Method: SOP04, accredited method

Sensitivity (probability of correct identification of the defective form of the gene in heterozygous or mutated homozygous) is higher than 99%. Specificity (probability of correct identification of the normal form of the gene in a normal homozygous or heterozygous) is higher than 99%.

Report date: 25.05.2015

Responsible person: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager

Genomia is accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 under #1549.

Genomia s.r.o, Janáčkova 51, 32300 Plzeň, Czech Republic
www.genomia.cz, laborator@genomia.cz, tel: +420 373 749 999

