

**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

