

## Result certificate #050781:

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

## Sample

Sample: 14-23808

Name: Darleyfalls All Zet To Do It

Breed: Border Collie

Microchip: 981000004416756 Reg. number: DK00418/2014 Date of birth: 20.01.2014

Sex: female

Date received: 03.09.2014 Sample type: buccal swab

## Customer

Jane Elene Christensen Ibsensvei 59 2630 Taastrup Denmark

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-glykoprotein, 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 hypersenzitivity. 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: 11.09.2014

Responsible person: Mgr. Martina Šafrová, Laboratory Manager

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

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