Orivet
POWERED BY PAW PRINT GENETICS

Genetic Summary Report

Animal Name: Affinity

Owner: Nicia Montminy
Membership Number: 143356
Member Body/Breed Club: ASCACAN

Approved Collection Method: No

Orivet
POWERED BY PAW PRINT GENETICS

Genetic Summary Report

Scan to authenticate this report online

Owner's details

Name	Nicia Montminy

Animal's Details

Registered Name	Skyborne's In Decent Sea
Pet Name	Affinity
Registration Number	E234892
Breed	Australian Shepherd
Microchip Number	Not provided
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	26th Oct 2023
Colour	—

Sample Collection Details

Case Number	26FB26734
Collected By	—
Approved Collection	No
Sample Type	SWAB

Test Details

Test Requested	Australian Shepherd - Full Breed Profile-
Pet Name	Affinity
Date of Test	7th Apr 2026

Authorisation

Sample with Lab ID Number 26FB26734 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported:

Orivet Genetic Analyst

Orivet
POWERED BY PAW PRINT GENETICS

Genetic Summary Report

Scan to authenticate this report online

Health Tests Reported (Continued)

Breed Sense	Diseases	Result
✓	Achromatopsia (Shepherd/Arctic Breed Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Chondrodystrophy with Intervertebral Disc Disease Risk Factor (CDDY with IVDD)	NORMAL (N/N) - NO CHONDRODYSTROPHY (CDDY) VARIANT DETECTED (NO INCREASED IVDD RISK)
✓	Collie Eye Anomaly/Choroidal Hypoplasia	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Craniomandibular Osteopathy (Terrier Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Degenerative Myelopathy	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Exercise Induced Collapse (Retriever Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Factor VII Deficiency	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Hereditary Ataxia (Australian Shepherd Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Hereditary Cataract	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Hereditary Cataract (Dominant)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Hyperuricosuria	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Intestinal Cobalamin Malabsorption (Australian Shepherd Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Ivermectin Sensitivity MDR1 (Multi Drug Resistance)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Multifocal Retinopathy CMR1 (Mastiff/Bull Breeds Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6 (Australian Shepherd Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Progressive Rod Cone Degeneration (prcd) - PRA	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Orivet
POWERED BY PAW PRINT GENETICS

Genetic Summary Report

Scan to authenticate this report online

Health Tests Reported

Breed Sense	Diseases	Result
✓	von Willebrand's Disease Type I	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Cobalamin Malabsorption: Cubilin Deficiency (Border Collie Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Early Adult Onset Deafness Border Collie (Linkage Association Test)	NORMAL (N/N) FOR THE EAOD RISK VARIANT [RESEARCH ONLY]
	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5 (Border Collie Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Orivet
POWERED BY PAW PRINT GENETICS

Genetic Summary Report

Scan to authenticate this report online

Health Tests Reported

Breed Sense	Traits	Result
✓	A Locus (Agouti)	a^t/a^t - TAN POINTS/BLACK & TAN or TRICOLOUR MAY BE BRINDLED [SEE K LOCUS]
✓	B Locus - Bd, Bs, Bc [Various Breeds]	bb [BcBc BdBd bsbs] - BROWN SKIN PIGMENT (YELLOW ee DOGS WILL HAVE BROWN NOSES)
✓	Brown TYRP1 [Australian Shepherd Type] = Ba	B^a/B^a - NO COPY OF THE BROWN/RED c.555T>G VARIANT [AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD TYPE] DETECTED
✓	Chondrodysplasia (CDPA)	NORMAL (N/N) - NO SHORTENED LEGS COMPARED TO CDPA DOGS
✓	Curly Coat/Hair Variant 1	NEGATIVE FOR THE R151W (C1) VARIANT - NOT SHOWING THE CURLY COAT PHENOTYPE
✓	D (Dilute) Locus	D/D - NO COPY OF MLPH-D ALLELE (DILUTE) - PIGMENT IS NORMAL
✓	E Locus - (Cream/Red/Yellow)	E/E - DOMINANT BLACK DOES NOT CARRY YELLOW/ RED/WHITE
✓	K Locus (Dominant Black)	k^y/k^y - RECESSIVE NON- BLACK [COLOUR PATTERN DETERMINED BY A LOCUS]
✓	Long Hair Gene - L1 (Canine C95F)	POSITIVE - SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE
✓	M Locus (Merle/Dapple)	m/m [171/171bp] - NON MERLE SOLID COAT (NO CHANGE TO COAT COLOUR)
✓	Natural Bob Tail (Short Tail Phenotype)	NEGATIVE - NO COPIES, NOT SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE
✓	Pied (BOTH SINE and REPEAT VARIANTS)	S/sp - CARRIER OF PIEBALD [LIMITED WHITE SPOTTING, FLASH OR PARTI]
✓	Sex Determination - ZFXY	DOG IS FEMALE
	E Locus (Cattle Dog Cream Variant) e2	E^2/E^2 - DOMINANT BLACK DOES NOT CARRY "AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG" TYPE CREAM

Owner's Name : Nicia Montminy **Pet Name :** Affinity
Microchip Number Not provided **Approved Collection Method :** No

Glossary of Genetic Terms (Results)

Clarification of Genetic Testing

The goal of genetic testing is to provide breeders with relevant information to improve breeding practices in the interest of animal health. However, genetic inheritance is not a simple process, and may be complicated by several factors. Below is some information to help clarify these factors.

Some diseases may demonstrate signs of what Geneticists call “genetic heterogeneity”. This is a term to describe an apparently single condition that may be caused by more than one mutation and/or gene.

It is possible that there exists more than one disease that presents in a similar fashion and segregates in a single breed. These conditions — although phenotypically similar — may be caused by separate mutations and/or genes.

It is possible that the disease affecting your breed may be what Geneticists call an “oligogenic disease”. This is a term to describe the existence of additional genes that may modify the action of a dominant gene associated with a disease. These modifier genes may for example give rise to a variable age of onset for a particular condition, or affect the penetrance of a particular mutation such that some animals may never develop the condition.

The range of hereditary diseases continues to increase and we see some that are relatively benign and others that can cause severe and/or fatal disease. Diagnosis of any disease should be based on pedigree history, clinical signs, history (incidence) of the disease and the specific genetic test for the disease. Penetrance of a disease will always vary not only from breed to breed but within a breed, and will vary with different diseases. Factors that influence penetrance are genetics, nutrition and environment. Although genetic testing should be a priority for breeders, we strongly recommend that temperament and phenotype also be considered when breeding.

Orivet Genetic Pet Care aims to frequently update breeders with the latest research from the scientific literature. If breeders have any questions regarding a particular condition, please contact us on (03) 9534 1544 or admin@orivet.com and we will be happy to work with you to answer any relevant questions.