
SASHA

Veterinary Report by Embark

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Test Date: February 4th, 2026

Customer-supplied information

Owner Name: Bethany Martinez

Dog Name: Sasha

Sex: Female (intact)

Date of birth: 06/13/24

Breed type: N/A

Breed: Doberman Pinscher

Breed registration: American Kennel Club (AKC) Ws84139305

Microchip: N/A

Genetic summary

Genetic breed identification:

Doberman Pinscher

Predicted adult weight: **70 lbs**

Calculated from 17 size genes.

Breed mix:

 **Doberman Pinscher: 100.0%**

Life stage: **Young adult**

Based on date of birth provided.

Health Report

How to interpret Sasha's genetic health results:

If Sasha inherited any of the variants that we tested, they will be listed at the top of the Health Report section, along with a description of how to interpret this result. We also include all of the variants that we tested Sasha for that we did not detect the risk variant for.

A genetic test is not a diagnosis

This genetic test does not diagnose a disease. Please talk to your vet about your dog's genetic results, or if you think that your pet may have a health condition or disease.

Summary

Of the 273 genetic health risks we analyzed, we found 2 results that you should learn about.

Increased risk results (2)

Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)

Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2

Clear results

Breed-relevant (6)

Other (265)

Health Report

BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

Research studies indicate that these results are more relevant to dogs like Sasha, and may influence her chances of developing certain health conditions.

	Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating) (ATP7B)	Increased risk
	Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN, Doberman Pinscher Variant 2)	Increased risk
	Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)	Clear
	Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4, Doberman Pinscher Variant 1)	Clear
	Ehlers Danlos (ADAMTS2, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
	Narcolepsy (HCRT2 Intron 4, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
	Unilateral Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome (PTPRQ Exon 39, Doberman Pinscher)	Clear
	Von Willebrand Disease Type I, Type I vWD (VWF)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

Research has not yet linked these conditions to dogs with similar breeds to Sasha. Review any increased risk or notable results to understand her potential risk and recommendations.

✓ 2-DHA Kidney & Bladder Stones (APRT)	Clear
✓ Acral Mutilation Syndrome (GDNF-AS, Spaniel and Pointer Variant)	Clear
✓ Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy (SLC19A3)	Clear
✓ Alaskan Malamute Polyneuropathy, AMPN (NDRG1 SNP)	Clear
✓ Alexander Disease (GFAP)	Clear
✓ ALT Activity (GPT)	Clear
✓ Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (EDA Intron 8)	Clear
✓ Autosomal Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy (RHO)	Clear
✓ Bald Thigh Syndrome (IGFBP5)	Clear
✓ Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, BSS (GP9, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
✓ Bully Whippet Syndrome (MSTN)	Clear
✓ Canine Elliptocytosis (SPTB Exon 30)	Clear
✓ Canine Fucosidosis (FUCA1)	Clear
✓ Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type I, CLAD I (ITGB2, Setter Variant)	Clear
✓ Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, CLAD III (FERMT3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr1 (BEST1 Exon 2)	Clear
✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr2 (BEST1 Exon 5, Coton de Tulear Variant)	Clear
✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr3 (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

	Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 4, Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear
	Canine Multiple System Degeneration (SERAC1 Exon 15, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
	Cardiomyopathy and Juvenile Mortality (YARS2)	Clear
	Centronuclear Myopathy, CNM (PTPLA)	Clear
	Cerebellar Hypoplasia (VLDLR, Eurasier Variant)	Clear
	Chondrodysplasia (ITGA10, Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
	Cleft Lip and/or Cleft Palate (ADAMTS20, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
	Cleft Palate, CP1 (DLX6 intron 2, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Variant)	Clear
	Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 8, Beagle Variant)	Clear
	Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 53, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
	Collie Eye Anomaly (NHEJ1)	Clear
	Complement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)	Clear
	Congenital Cornification Disorder (NSDHL, Chihuahua Variant)	Clear
	Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia and Polymyopathy (EHPB1L1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
	Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant)	Clear
	Congenital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant)	Clear
	Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (TPO Intron 13, French Bulldog Variant)	Clear
	Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (SLC5A5, Shih Tzu Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓	Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cairn and Norfolk Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓	Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (LAMA2, Italian Greyhound)	Clear
✓	Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHAT, Old Danish Pointing Dog Variant)	Clear
✓	Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (CHRNE, Jack Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓	Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (LRIT3, Beagle Variant)	Clear
✓	Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65, Briard Variant)	Clear
✓	Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (ATP7A, Labrador Retriever)	Clear
✓	Copper Toxicosis (Attenuating) (RETN, Labrador Retriever)	Clear
✓	Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2)	Clear
✓	Craniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2 Intron 16, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
✓	Cystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1, Newfoundland Variant)	Clear
✓	Cystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
✓	Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
✓	Darier Disease (ATP2A2, Irish Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓	Day Blindness (CNGB3 Deletion, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
✓	Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

 Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
 Day Blindness (CNGB3 Exon 6, German Shorthaired Pointer Variant)	Clear
 Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)	Clear
 Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (SBF2/MTRM13)	Clear
 Dental-Skeletal-Retinal Anomaly (MIA3, Cane Corso Variant)	Clear
 Diffuse Cystic Renal Dysplasia and Hepatic Fibrosis (INPP5E Intron 9, Norwich Terrier Variant)	Clear
 Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM (RBM20, Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
 Disproportionate Dwarfism (PRKG2, Dogo Argentino Variant)	Clear
 Dry Eye Curly Coat Syndrome (FAM83H Exon 5)	Clear
 Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Central Asian Shepherd Dog Variant)	Clear
 Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
 Early Bilateral Deafness (LOXHD1 Exon 38, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
 Early Onset Adult Deafness, EOAD (EPS8L2 Deletion, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear
 Early Onset Cerebellar Ataxia (SEL1L, Finnish Hound Variant)	Clear
 Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (EDS) (COL5A1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
 Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM Deletion, Italian Greyhound Variant)	Clear
 Enamel Hypoplasia (ENAM SNP, Parson Russell Terrier Variant)	Clear
 Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Exercise-Induced Collapse, EIC (DNM1)	Clear
✓ Factor VII Deficiency (F7 Exon 5)	Clear
✓ Factor XI Deficiency (F11 Exon 7, Kerry Blue Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 3, Cocker Spaniel Variant)	Clear
✓ Familial Nephropathy (COL4A4 Exon 30, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
✓ Fanconi Syndrome (FAN1, Basenji Variant)	Clear
✓ Fetal-Onset Neonatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (MFN2, Giant Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
✓ Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 13, Great Pyrenees Variant)	Clear
✓ Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 12, Otterhound Variant)	Clear
✓ Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Krabbe disease (GALC Exon 5, Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC1, German Pinscher Variant)	Clear
✓ Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC, Maltese Variant)	Clear
✓ Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIA, GSD IIIA (AGL, Curly Coated Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Whippet and English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
✓ Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM, Wachtelhund Variant)	Clear
✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 2, Portuguese Water Dog Variant)	Clear
✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Shiba Inu Variant)	Clear
✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Alaskan Husky Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

 GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA, Japanese Chin Variant)	Clear
 GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant)	Clear
 Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3)	Clear
 Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)	Clear
 Goniodysgenesis and Glaucoma, Pectinate Ligament Dysplasia, PLD (OLFM3)	Clear
 Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 11, German Shepherd Variant 1)	Clear
 Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 1, German Shepherd Variant 2)	Clear
 Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 10, Boxer Variant)	Clear
 Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Terrier Variant)	Clear
 Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Ataxia (PNPLA8, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Ataxia, Cerebellar Degeneration (RAB24, Old English Sheepdog and Gordon Setter Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Cataracts (HSF4 Exon 9, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Cataracts (FYCO1, Wirehaired Pointing Griffon Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxia (SELENOP, Belgian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (FAM83G, Terrier and Kromfohrlander Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (DSG1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
 Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (SUV39H2 Intron 4, Greyhound Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

	Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis, HNPK (SUV39H2)	Clear
	Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR)	Clear
	Hypocatalasia, Acatalasemia (CAT)	Clear
	Hypomyelination and Tremors (FNIP2, Weimaraner Variant)	Clear
	Hypophosphatasia (ALPL Exon 9, Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
	Ichthyosis (NIPAL4, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
	Ichthyosis (ASPRV1 Exon 2, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
	Ichthyosis (SLC27A4, Great Dane Variant)	Clear
	Ichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
	Ichthyosis, ICH1 (PNPLA1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
	Ichthyosis, ICH2 (ABHD5, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
	Inflammatory Myopathy (SLC25A12)	Clear
	Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1)	Clear
	Inherited Selected Cobalamin Malabsorption with Proteinuria (CUBN, Komondor Variant)	Clear
	Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I) (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)	Clear
	Intestinal Lipid Malabsorption (ACSL5, Australian Kelpie)	Clear
	Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMA3 Exon 66, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
	Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMB3 Exon 11, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Juvenile Epilepsy (LGI2)	Clear
✓ Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy (RAB3GAP1, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
✓ Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (DIRAS1)	Clear
✓ L-2-Hydroxyglutaricaciduria, L2HGA (L2HGDH, Staffordshire Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Lagotto Storage Disease (ATG4D)	Clear
✓ Laryngeal Paralysis (RAPGEF6, Miniature Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy (CNTNAP1, Leonberger, Saint Bernard, and Labrador Retriever variant)	Clear
✓ Late Onset Spinocerebellar Ataxia (CAPN1)	Clear
✓ Late-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, NCL 12 (ATP13A2, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
✓ Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1 (LPN1, ARHGEF10)	Clear
✓ Leonberger Polyneuropathy 2 (GJA9)	Clear
✓ Lethal Acrodermatitis, LAD (MKLN1)	Clear
✓ Leukodystrophy (TSEN54 Exon 5, Standard Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
✓ Ligneous Membranitis, LM (PLG)	Clear
✓ Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (SGCD, Boston Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy 2D (SGCA Exon 3, Miniature Dachshund Variant)	Clear
✓ Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)	Clear
✓ Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓	Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)	Clear
✓	Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1)	Clear
✓	May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9)	Clear
✓	MDR1 Drug Sensitivity (ABCB1)	Clear
✓	Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD (ACADM, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant)	Clear
✓	Methemoglobinemia (CYB5R3, Pit Bull Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓	Methemoglobinemia (CYB5R3)	Clear
✓	Microphthalmia (RBP4 Exon 2, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓	Mucopolysaccharidosis IIIB, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type B, MPS IIIB (NAGLU, Schipperke Variant)	Clear
✓	Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
✓	Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6, New Zealand Huntaway Variant)	Clear
✓	Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI, Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome, MPS VI (ARSB Exon 5, Miniature Pinscher Variant)	Clear
✓	Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 3, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓	Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 5, Terrier Brasileiro Variant)	Clear
✓	Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1)	Clear
✓	Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathy (LARGE1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	Musladin-Lueke Syndrome, MLS (ADAMTSL2)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Myasthenia Gravis-Like Syndrome (CHRNE, Heideterrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 23, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
✓ Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 19, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 7, Miniature Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
✓ Narcolepsy (HCRT2 Exon 1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
✓ Narcolepsy (HCRT2 Intron 6, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Nemaline Myopathy (NEB, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
✓ Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration (SPTBN2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
✓ Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)	Clear
✓ Neonatal Interstitial Lung Disease (LAMP3)	Clear
✓ Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (VPS11, Rottweiler Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (TECPR2, Spanish Water Dog Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8, Dachshund Variant 1)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, NCL 10 (CTSD Exon 5, American Bulldog Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 2, NCL 2 (TPP1 Exon 4, Dachshund Variant 2)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 SNP, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 Deletion, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 7, NCL 7 (MFSD8, Chihuahua and Chinese Crested Variant)	Clear
✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Exon 2, English Setter Variant)	Clear
✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 Insertion, Saluki Variant)	Clear
✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Cerebellar Ataxia, NCL4A (ARSG Exon 2, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓	Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (SLC45A2 Exon 6, Bullmastiff Variant)	Clear
✓	Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (SLC45A2, Small Breed Variant)	Clear
✓	Oculoskeletal Dysplasia 2 (COL9A2, Samoyed Variant)	Clear
✓	Osteochondrodysplasia (SLC13A1, Poodle Variant)	Clear
✓	Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A2, Beagle Variant)	Clear
✓	Osteogenesis Imperfecta (SERPINH1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
✓	Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓	P2Y12 Receptor Platelet Disorder (P2Y12)	Clear
✓	Pachyonychia Congenita (KRT16, Dogue de Bordeaux Variant)	Clear
✓	Paroxysmal Dyskinesia, PxD (PIGN)	Clear
✓	Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome, PMDS (AMHR2)	Clear
✓	Pituitary Dwarfism (POU1F1 Intron 4, Karelian Bear Dog Variant)	Clear
✓	Platelet Factor X Receptor Deficiency, Scott Syndrome (TMEM16F)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD (PKD1)	Clear
✓ Pompe's Disease (GAA, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
✓ Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLKB1 Exon 8)	Clear
✓ Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (NME5, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
✓ Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (STK36, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓ Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (CCDC39 Exon 3, Old English Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
✓ Primary Hyperoxaluria (AGXT)	Clear
✓ Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17)	Clear
✓ Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 11, Basset Fauve de Bretagne Variant)	Clear
✓ Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 17, Beagle Variant)	Clear
✓ Primary Open Angle Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 9, Norwegian Elkhound Variant)	Clear
✓ Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17 Exon 2, Chinese Shar-Pei Variant)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy (SAG)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy (IFT122 Exon 26, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy 5, PRA5 (NECAP1 Exon 6, Giant Schnauzer Variant)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS2 Exon 11, Shetland Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, CNGA (CNGA1 Exon 9)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA1 (CNGB1)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA3 (FAM161A)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd1 (PDE6B Exon 21, Irish Setter Variant)	Clear
✓ Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd3 (PDE6A)	Clear
✓ Proportionate Dwarfism (GH1 Exon 5, Chihuahua Variant)	Clear
✓ Protein Losing Nephropathy, PLN (NPHS1)	Clear
✓ Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (PDP1, Spaniel Variant)	Clear
✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 5, Basenji Variant)	Clear
✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Beagle Variant)	Clear
✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 10, Terrier Variant)	Clear
✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7, Pug Variant)	Clear
✓ Raine Syndrome (FAM20C)	Clear
✓ Recurrent Inflammatory Pulmonary Disease, RIPD (AKNA, Rough Collie Variant)	Clear
✓ Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis (FLCN Exon 7)	Clear
✓ Retina Dysplasia and/or Optic Nerve Hypoplasia (SIX6 Exon 1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

 Sensory Neuropathy (FAM134B, Border Collie Variant)	Clear
 Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (PRKDC, Terrier Variant)	Clear
 Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, SCID (RAG1, Wetterhoun Variant)	Clear
 Shaking Puppy Syndrome (PLP1, English Springer Spaniel Variant)	Clear
 Shar-Pei Autoinflammatory Disease, SPAID, Shar-Pei Fever (MTBP)	Clear
 Skeletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
 Skin Fragility Syndrome (PKP1, Chesapeake Bay Retriever Variant)	Clear
 Spinocerebellar Ataxia (SCN8A, Alpine Dachsbracke Variant)	Clear
 Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (KCNJ10)	Clear
 Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 1 (KCNJ10)	Clear
 Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 2 (ATP1B2)	Clear
 Stargardt Disease (ABCA4 Exon 28, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
 Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency (ALDH5A1 Exon 7, Saluki Variant)	Clear
 Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, American Eskimo Dog Variant)	Clear
 Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
 Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 8, Landseer Variant)	Clear
 Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome, TNS (VPS13B)	Clear
 Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A3 Exon 10, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

	Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A1 Exon 3, Landseer Variant)	Clear
	Urate Kidney & Bladder Stones (SLC2A9)	Clear
	Von Willebrand Disease Type II, Type II vWD (VWF, Pointer Variant)	Clear
	Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 4, Terrier Variant)	Clear
	Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Intron 16, Nederlandse Kooikerhondje Variant)	Clear
	Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 7, Shetland Sheepdog Variant)	Clear
	X-Linked Hereditary Nephropathy, XLHN (COL4A5 Exon 35, Samoyed Variant 2)	Clear
	X-Linked Myotubular Myopathy (MTM1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
	X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, XL-PRA1 (RPGR)	Clear
	X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG Exon 1, Basset Hound Variant)	Clear
	X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-SCID (IL2RG, Corgi Variant)	Clear
	Xanthine Urolithiasis (XDH, Mixed Breed Variant)	Clear
	β-Mannosidosis (MANBA Exon 16, Mixed-Breed Variant)	Clear

Health Report

HEALTH REPORT

Increased risk result

Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)

Basile's Sasha inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)

Sasha is at increased risk for Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)

How to interpret this result

Sasha has a variant at the ATP7B gene and is at increased risk for developing Copper Toxicosis. Please consult your veterinarian to discuss further diagnostics, monitoring, and treatment for Sasha. Mutations in the ATP7A

(<https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/140101?i=13>) and RETN

(<https://my.embarkvet.com/members/results/health/condition/200070?i=13>) genes may help modify this risk.

What is Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)?

This condition affects the liver's ability to remove excess copper. Over time, copper can build up in the liver and damage liver cells. Both genetic and environmental factors play a role in how the condition develops.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs

Signs typically develop in adults.

Signs & symptoms

Signs are non-specific, including weight loss, inappetence, vomiting, and diarrhea. Jaundice, a fluid-filled abdomen, and neurologic signs can occur in more severely affected dogs.

How vets diagnose this condition

Genetic testing, blood work, abdominal ultrasound, and surgical biopsy are all used to diagnose this condition.

How this condition is treated

Treatment includes a low copper diet and medical management to help bind excess copper. Antioxidant supplements may also be considered.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Talk to your vet about your dog's copper toxicosis result so you can discuss if dietary management or monitoring is indicated.
- Copper is an essential nutrient, but amounts can vary widely among commercial diets, so your vet may recommend a specific food or periodic testing to maintain safe levels.
- Many dogs with this result never develop clinical disease. Watch for signs that may indicate high copper levels, such as decreased appetite, vomiting, lethargy, or jaundice.
- Learn more about how the three variants for Copper Toxicosis are inherited and, if applicable, how results can be used in a breeding program here (<https://embarkvet.com/resources/embark-adds-copper-toxicosis-dna-test/>).

Health Report

HEALTH REPORT

Increased risk result

Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2

Basile's Sasha inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2
Sasha is at increased risk for DCM2

How to interpret this result

Sasha has one copy of a variant in the TTN gene associated with increased risk for DCM in the American Doberman Pinscher. This variant, also referred to as DCM2, is inherited in a dominant manner, meaning having one or two copies of this variant is thought to confer the same amount of risk. However, the variant is thought to have incomplete penetrance: That is, not all dogs with this variant will ultimately show signs of DCM. Moreover, the impact of this variant in other breeds of dog besides the Doberman has yet to be fully understood. However, if your veterinarian thinks Sasha shows signs of having DCM based on their diagnostic testing, you now have the opportunity to discuss early treatment. Please consult with your veterinarian regarding a diagnostic and treatment plan for Sasha.

What is Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2?

This heart condition causes the main pumping chambers to become enlarged and weaker over time. Some dogs may never develop obvious signs, while others can experience reduced exercise tolerance or heart-related problems as the condition progresses.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs

This disease can rarely be seen in puppies and young adults. It is typically seen in middle aged to older dogs.

Signs & symptoms

In the early stages of DCM, you will likely not notice any changes in your dog. DCM typically presents at the end stages of the disease, when the heart is failing. Signs include weakness, cold toes and ears, blue-grey gums and tongue, and respiratory distress. If you see these signs, take your dog immediately to an emergency veterinarian!

How vets diagnose this condition

The earlier a diagnosis can be reached, the better the outcome. If you are concerned about your dog's heart, discuss it with your veterinarian who can run basic preliminary tests. They may recommend a visit to a veterinary cardiologist for a complete evaluation, including an ultrasound of the heart (echocardiogram).

How this condition is treated

Treatment is completely dependent on how advanced the disease is at the time of diagnosis. It can range from monitoring the patient periodically to intensive hospitalization at specialty veterinary practices.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Talk to your vet about your dog's dilated cardiomyopathy result so you can plan ongoing monitoring and care.
- Annual echocardiograms and Holter monitoring can help detect early heart changes before symptoms appear.
- Watch for signs such as fatigue, coughing, or difficulty breathing, and contact your vet if you notice any of these.
- If diagnosed with DCM, avoid strenuous exercise or sudden bursts of activity, and maintain a calm, consistent routine to help reduce strain on your dog's heart.

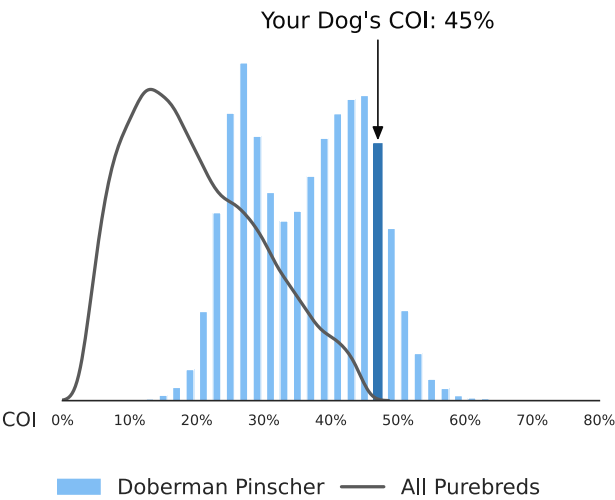
Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI)

Genetic Result: 45%

Our genetic COI measures the proportion of your dog’s genome (her genes) where the genes on the mother’s side are identical by descent to those on the father’s side. The higher your dog’s coefficient of inbreeding (the percentage), the more inbred your dog is.

Your Dog’s COI



This graph represents where your dog’s inbreeding levels fall on a scale compared to both dogs with a similar breed makeup to her (the blue bars) and all purebred dogs (the grey line).

Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

More on the Science

Embark scientists, along with our research partners at Cornell University, have shown the impact of inbreeding on longevity and fertility and developed a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed method for accurately measuring COI and predicting average COI in litters.

Citations

Sams & Boyko 2019 "Fine-Scale Resolution of Runs of Homozygosity Reveal Patterns of Inbreeding and Substantial Overlap with Recessive Disease Genotypes in Domestic Dogs" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30429214>)

Chu et al 2019 "Inbreeding depression causes reduced fecundity in Golden Retrievers" (<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00335-019-09805-4>)

Yordy et al 2019 "Body size, inbreeding, and lifespan in domestic dogs" (<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Body-size%2C-inbreeding%2C-and-lifespan-in-domestic-Yordy-Kraus/61d0fa7a71afb26f547f0fb7ff71e23a14d19d2c>)

About Embark

Embark Veterinary is a canine genetics company offering research-grade genetic tests to pet owners and breeders. Every Embark test examines thousands of genetic markers, and provides results for over 280 genetic health conditions, breed identification, clinical tools, and more.

Embark is a research partner of the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine and collaborates with scientists and registries to accelerate genetic research in canine health. We make it easy for customers and vets to understand, share and make use of their dog's unique genetic profile to improve canine health and happiness.

Learn more at embarkvet.com

Veterinarians and hospitals can send inquiries to veterinarians@embarkvet.com.