
ARTEMIS

Veterinary Report by Embark

embarkvet.com

Test Date: June 8th, 2026

Customer-supplied information

Owner Name: Bethany Martinez

Dog Name: Artemis

Sex: Female

Date of birth: 03/10/26

Breed type: N/A

Breed: Doberman Pinscher

Breed registration: American Kennel Club (AKC) Ws88561502

Microchip: N/A

Genetic summary

Genetic breed identification:

Doberman Pinscher

Predicted adult weight: **78 lbs**

Calculated from 17 size genes.

Breed mix:

 **Doberman Pinscher: 100.0%**

Life stage: **Puppy**

Based on date of birth provided.

Health Report

How to interpret Artemis's genetic health results:

If Artemis 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 Artemis 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 274 genetic health risks we analyzed, we found 2 results that you should learn about.

Increased risk results (1)

Mast Cell Tumor

Notable results (1)

ALT Activity

Clear results

Breed-relevant (8)

Other (264)

Health Report

BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

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

	Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating) (ATP7B)	Clear
	Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)	Clear
	Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4, Doberman Pinscher Variant 1)	Clear
	Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN, Doberman Pinscher Variant 2)	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 Artemis. Review any increased risk or notable results to understand her potential risk and recommendations.

	Mast Cell Tumor	Increased risk
	ALT Activity (GPT)	Notable
	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
	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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Canine Multifocal Retinopathy, cmr3 (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion, Finnish and Swedish Lapphund, Lapponian Herder Variant)	Clear
✓ 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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (SLC5A5, Shih Tzu Variant)	Clear
✓ 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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Day Blindness (CNGA3 Exon 7, German Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓ 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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)	Clear
✓ 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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15, Alaskan Husky Variant)	Clear
✓ 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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

	Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (SUV39H2 Intron 4, Greyhound Variant)	Clear
	Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis, HNPK (SUV39H2)	Clear
	Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR)	Clear
	Hypocatalasia, Acatlasemia (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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓	Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMB3 Exon 11, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓	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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Lunde hund Syndrome (LEPREL1)	Clear
✓ 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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

	Musladin-Lueke Syndrome, MLS (ADAMTSL2)	Clear
	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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓	Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7, Australian Shepherd Variant)	Clear
✓	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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓	Platelet Factor X Receptor Deficiency, Scott Syndrome (TMEM16F)	Clear
✓	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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

	Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B, American Staffordshire Terrier Variant)	Clear
	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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

✓ Retina Dysplasia and/or Optic Nerve Hypoplasia (SIX6 Exon 1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
✓ 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

Health Report

OTHER RESULTS

	Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A3 Exon 10, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
	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**

Mast Cell Tumor

Artemis's genetic results are associated with an increased risk of developing a mast cell tumor.

What does this mean for Artemis?

An estimated 168 out of 1,000 female dogs with genetics and breed ancestry similar to Artemis of Living Hope have received a mast cell tumor diagnosis. Among dogs without any of those common genetic factors, approximately 37 out of 1,000 female dogs have received a mast cell tumor diagnosis. The results were calculated using genetic results plus diagnoses provided in Embark surveys, and may continue to be refined over time as we collect more data.

What can you do?

The good news is this type of cancer is usually easy to diagnose and very treatable if detected early. Understanding the signs and when to seek care for a health condition can help you prepare for any outcome.

We recommend the following:

1. Take a deep breath (and pet your dog!)

We know it can be concerning to learn of an increased health risk for your dog. Remember, this test result is not a diagnosis; it is an assessment of risk and does not guarantee that a dog will or will not develop a disease. You can use this information to make informed, proactive decisions for your dog's health.

2. Take action

Petting your dog is a great way to take action. Start incorporating body checks into your dog's routine by laying your hand flat against their body to feel for any masses on, under, or within the skin. Make an appointment with your veterinarian as soon as possible if you notice any new masses or ones that have changed size, color, or hair cover, or are bleeding.

3. Consult with your veterinarian

Consult with your vet so you can make a plan to monitor your dog's health. If your dog is diagnosed with this condition, your veterinarian will help you determine which medical or surgical intervention options are best for your dog.

Risk Factors

Embark's risk model is based on breed ancestry, the dog's sex, and certain genetic markers associated with MCTs. The exact cause of MCTs may be due to a variety of genetic and environmental factors. Any breed or breed-mix can develop MCTs, but certain breeds are more susceptible such as the American Pit Bull Terrier, Boston Terrier, and Boxer.

Clinical Signs

Dogs with MCTs may exhibit any combination of the following signs:

- a new mass under or within the skin
- an existing mass that has changed size, color, or hair cover
- swelling, redness, and/or itching of an existing mass
- a bleeding mass
- swelling of the face or hives
- a mass that gets bigger then smaller over a 24-hour period
- unexplained loss of appetite, vomiting, and/or diarrhea

Health Report

It is important to make an appointment with your veterinarian as soon as possible if you notice any of the above signs, or if an undiagnosed mass grows greater than 1 cm (about the size of a pea). Because MCTs can itch and be irritating, dogs may bite, lick, or scratch at the tumor causing mast cells to release their contents, including histamine. Having your dog wear an E-collar (Elizabethan collar) until your veterinary appointment may be necessary to prevent the dog from aggravating the tumor.

Diagnosis

MCTs can be accurately diagnosed with a fine needle aspirate of the tumor in almost all cases. Any breed or breed-mix can get MCTs, but certain breeds are more susceptible such as the American Pit Bull Terrier, Boston Terrier, and Boxer.

Your veterinarian may recommend additional tests for your dog, including a fine needle aspiration of the lymph nodes and abdominal organs, to determine if the tumor cells have spread. Other tests like bloodwork and urinalysis may also be used to check for the secondary effects of the spread of cancerous cells or your dog's ability to tolerate different treatment options. A tissue sample is needed from the tumor to determine its grade, which helps in the prognosis and with treatment options.

Treatment

Surgical removal of MCTs is the preferred treatment, although your veterinarian can recommend the best course of action for your individual dog. MCTs invade surrounding tissues like tentacles, and wide surgical margins (a wide area of healthy tissue surrounding the tumor) are necessary to remove all cancerous cells. The amount of normal tissue considered "wide" will be determined by your veterinarian taking into account clinical presentation, tumor location, and tumor grade (if known). Occasionally, additional or alternative treatment options may be suggested by your veterinarian. See related resources below to learn more.

Understanding ancestry-based risk

Certain diseases are more common in some breeds than others but without detailed genetic ancestry data, most research has only been able to focus on purebred dogs. Using breed ancestry data, we have developed a new approach for calculating risk in both single and mixed breed dogs.

To calculate a dog's ancestry-based risk, we start by comparing breed ancestry data and specific health conditions reported by owners in our surveys. To see if the data suggest an underlying genetic predisposition, we calculate how often the disease occurs among dogs with varying percentages of a specific breed compared to dogs without any of that breed or closely related breeds. Removing closely related breeds allows us to detect more clearly if there are any pronounced links between breed ancestry and disease.

Once we have identified that a certain breed appears to be disproportionately at risk for a health condition, we conduct genome-wide association studies to try to find genetic variants that are shared by dogs with the disease. We then combine ancestry percentage and genetic variant data with additional information that may influence the probability of disease (such as sex and body weight) to develop an algorithm that estimates an individualized risk score for a dog.

Ancestry-based risk models are a completely novel approach for predicting disease, powered by Embark Research and customers like you. These algorithms are based on data that our customers provide to us and will continue to improve over time as we collect more, so you may see slight updates to a dog's risk score.

Note that this is not a diagnostic test, and an increased risk result does not mean a dog will develop a MCT—nor that dogs without this result are free from risk. The results are intended to help you better monitor your dog for signs that can aid in early detection and improved treatment outcomes.

For breeders, using ancestry-based risk estimates when planning a litter is not recommended because it represents only a small fraction of risk within a breed and there are more genetic and non-genetic risk factors that our current algorithm cannot capture.

[Learn more \(PDF\)](#)

Health Report

HEALTH REPORT

Notable result

ALT Activity

Artemis of Living Hope inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Alanine Aminotransferase Activity

Why is this important to your vet?

Artemis has one copy of a variant associated with reduced ALT activity as measured on veterinary blood chemistry panels. Please inform your veterinarian that Artemis has this genotype, as ALT is often used as an indicator of liver health and Artemis is likely to have a lower than average resting ALT activity. As such, an increase in Artemis's ALT activity could be evidence of liver damage, even if it is within normal limits by standard ALT reference ranges.

What is Alanine Aminotransferase Activity?

ALT is a liver enzyme that vets measure to monitor liver health. With this result, your dog may naturally have a lower ALT baseline. Knowing this helps your veterinarian interpret future bloodwork results more accurately.

How vets diagnose this condition

Genetic testing is the only way to provide your veterinarian with this clinical tool.

How this condition is treated

Veterinarians may recommend blood work to establish a baseline ALT value for healthy dogs with one or two copies of this variant.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Talk to your vet about your dog's ALT result, as it may help them better interpret your dog's blood work.
- Dogs with this result do not exhibit symptoms or develop health issues associated with this variant.

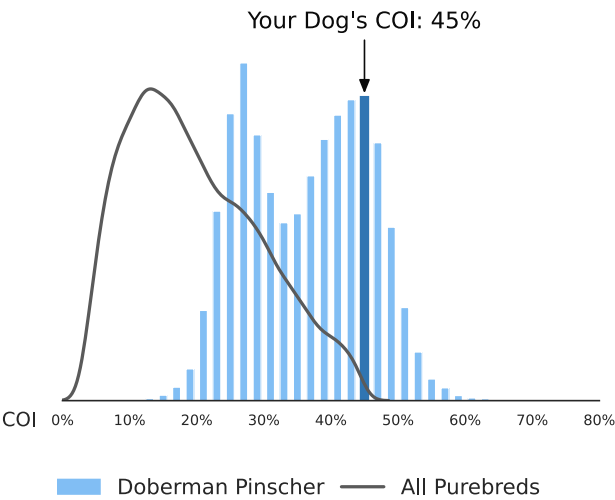
Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

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"](#)

[Chu et al 2019 "Inbreeding depression causes reduced fecundity in Golden Retrievers"](#)

[Yordy et al 2019 "Body size, inbreeding, and lifespan in domestic dogs"](#)

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 250 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.