

Analysis Certificate

K870 CombiBreed Ragdoll

Customer Info

Name	:	Cattery The EyeCatCher
Adress	:	Berkenlaan 43
Zip Code / City	:	3940 Hechtel-Eksel
Customer no.	:	131465

Animal Info

Name	:	Asula von Grafenhausen
Animal ID	:	276098108631255
Breed	:	Ragdoll
Gender	:	Female
Date of Birth	:	27.4.2022
VHL ID	:	K31382

Sample Info

Order number	:	BE36350
Sample type	:	Swab
Certificate number	:	K102688
Test date	:	NaN

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Name : Asula von Grafenhausen Test Code : K870
Animal ID : 276098108631255 VHL ID : K31382
Breed : Ragdoll Test Date : NaN



Health Conditions

An explanation of these results is accessible in our Online Results Portal, which can be found in your account on the Combibreed Webshop. Within this portal, you will also discover comprehensive details for each test, including the breed relevance associated with each DNA test.

Breed Relevant Test Results

Code	Test Name	Gene	Mode of Inheritance	Result
K799	Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy 3 (HCM3)	MYBPC3	Autosomal Dominant	Normal
K711	Polycystic Kidney Disease type 1 (PKD) – Cat	PKD1	Autosomal Dominant	pkd1/pkd1

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Trait Characteristics

Coat colour and patterns are caused by the interaction of several genetic traits. For in-depth insights into these genetic traits, you can visit the online portal with test results or access the knowledgebase via the CombiBreed webshop.

Coat Colours

Code	Test Name	Gene	Mode of Inheritance	Result	Phenotype
K756	Coat Colour B-Locus (Chocolate)	TYRP1	Autosomal Recessive	N/b	No effect, carrier for chocolate
K755	Coat Colour B-Locus (Cinnamon)	TYRP1	Autosomal Recessive	N/N	No effect
K759	Coat Colour C-Locus (Burmese)	TYR	Autosomal Recessive	N/N	No effect
K758	Coat Colour C-Locus (Siamese)	TYR	Autosomal Recessive	N/cs	No effect, carrier for Siamese point colouration

Coat Patterns

Code	Test Name	Gene	Mode of Inheritance	Result	Phenotype
K757	Coat Colour A-Locus (Agouti) – Cat	ASIP	Autosomal Recessive	A/a	Striped coat likely, carrier for solid coat

Other Coat Features

Code	Test Name	Gene	Mode of Inheritance	Result	Phenotype
K462	Hair Length Cat - Norwegian Forest	FGF5	Autosomal Recessive	N/N	Short coat
K463	Hair Length Cat - Ragdoll / Maine Coon	FGF5	Autosomal Recessive	N/N	Short coat

On behalf of VHLGenetics B.V.,
Hendrik Tolsma, CEO



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Modes of Inheritance

Autosomal Co-Dominant: A mode of inheritance where the affected and normal alleles are expressed equally, leading to an intermediate phenotype when both alleles are present in carriers.

Autosomal Dominant Inheritance: A single copy of a dominant allele from one parent is sufficient to express the disease/trait. Individuals with at least one dominant allele will exhibit the trait.

Autosomal Incompletely Dominant: A genetic inheritance pattern that functions as normal Autosomal Dominant. However, carriers are not guaranteed to express the trait.

Autosomal Incompletely Recessive: A genetic inheritance pattern that functions as normal Autosomal Recessive. However, affected individuals are not guaranteed to express the disease/trait.

Autosomal Recessive Inheritance: Two copies of a recessive allele must be present for the trait to be expressed. If an individual has two recessive alleles, the disease/trait will be expressed. If they have one recessive allele, they are a carrier but do not exhibit the trait.

Autosomal Recessive Lethal: A genetic inheritance pattern where an individual must inherit two copies of the recessive allele to express a lethal trait, typically resulting in spontaneous abortion, stillbirth or early death.

Autosomal Semi-Dominant: A mode of inheritance where the phenotype is dependent on the number of copies present. Individuals with a single copy of the affected allele express a version of the trait specific to carriers. Individuals with two copies express the version specific to affected.

Mitochondrial Inheritance: Genes located in the mitochondria, outside the cell nucleus, are inherited from the mother. Both sons and daughters can inherit these genes, but only daughters pass them on to their offspring.

Multifactorial Inheritance: Disease/trait is influenced by multiple genetic and/or environmental factors, and may be difficult to predict.

Resistance/Susceptibility: The genetic predisposition of an individual or organism to either resist or be susceptible to a particular condition, disease, or treatment.

Risk factor: A risk factor in genetics refers to a specific genetic variation, trait, or condition that increases the likelihood of an individual developing a particular disease or health issue.

Unknown: Refers to cases where the mode of inheritance associated with the mutation is not yet fully identified or understood.

X-Linked Dominant Inheritance: Dominant alleles located on the X chromosome result in the expression of the disease or trait. In females, a single copy of the allele is sufficient. In males, who have only one X chromosome, the presence of the dominant allele leads to the trait's expression.

X-Linked Recessive Inheritance: Recessive alleles on the X chromosome cause the disease/trait to be expressed in males, who have only one X chromosome with the allele. Females need two copies of the recessive allele to exhibit the disease/trait.

X-Linked Semi-dominant: A mode of inheritance where the phenotype is dependent on the number of copies present. Females with a single copy of the affected allele express a version of the trait specific to carriers. Females with two copies, and males carrying the allele, express the version specific to affected animals.

Y-Linked Inheritance: Genes on the Y chromosome are passed exclusively from father to son. Traits determined by Y-linked genes are inherited in a straightforward manner down the paternal lineage.