

## DOBERMAN PINSCHER GENETIC HEALTH PANEL TEST REPORT

<p><b>Provided Information:</b></p> <p><b>Name:</b> AUST. CH. FIREAX WHISPER DIRTY TO ME</p> <p><b>Registration:</b> 2100609465</p>	<p><b>Case:</b> <b>NCD263874</b></p> <p><b>Date Received:</b> 28-Jan-2026</p> <p><b>Report Issue Date:</b> 04-Feb-2026</p> <p><b>Report ID:</b> 5758-8353-5031-1091</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Verify report at <a href="http://vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify">vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify</a></p>
<p><b>DOB:</b> 11/17/2023 <b>Sex:</b> Male <b>Breed:</b> Doberman Pinscher <b>Microchip:</b> 991003002416308 <b>Color:</b> Black/Rust Markings</p>	
<p><b>Call Name:</b> Boss</p>	
<p><b>Sire:</b> ARAGON SAV SAN (IMPORTED LATVIA)</p> <p><b>Reg:</b> LV-35467/15</p> <p><b>Microchip:</b></p>	<p><b>Dam:</b> FIREAX PARTY WHISPERS</p> <p><b>Reg:</b> 2100523792</p> <p><b>Microchip:</b></p>

**RESULT**

**INTERPRETATION**

Genetic Condition	Result	Interpretation
<b>Deafness and Vestibular Dysfunction (DINGS 1)</b>	<b>N/N</b>	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with unilateral deafness.
<b>Deafness and Vestibular Dysfunction (DINGS 2)</b>	<b>N/N</b>	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with bilateral deafness.
<b>Degenerative Myelopathy (DM)</b>	<b>N/N</b>	No copies of the DM mutation.
<b>Dilated Cardiomyopathy 1 (DCM1)</b>	<b>N/N</b>	Dog does not have the variant associated with Doberman DCM1.
<b>Dilated Cardiomyopathy 2 (DCM2)</b>	<b>N/N</b>	Dog does not have the variant associated with Doberman DCM2.
<b>Narcolepsy</b>	<b>N/N</b>	Normal. Dog does not carry the Doberman narcolepsy associated variant.
<b>vWD Type 1</b>	<b>N/N</b>	Normal - no copies of vWF mutation associated with vWD Type 1.
<b>Doberman OCA</b>	<b>N/N</b>	Normal - no copies of the OCA mutation.

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<i>Client/Owner/Agent Information:</i> ELLA & DAVID PIETON & WEST	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Case:</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><b>NCD263874</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Date Received:</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">28-Jan-2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Report Issue Date:</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">04-Feb-2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Report ID:</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">5758-8353-5031-1091</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Verify report at <a href="http://vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify">vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify</a></p>	<i>Case:</i>	<b>NCD263874</b>	<i>Date Received:</i>	28-Jan-2026	<i>Report Issue Date:</i>	04-Feb-2026	<i>Report ID:</i>	5758-8353-5031-1091
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### Additional Information

If testing for a disease or a disorder was performed and results indicate the animal is affected or at risk, we recommend contacting your veterinarian for further clinical evaluation and for additional information on disease and management.

For more detailed information on Doberman Pinscher test results, please visit our website at:  
[vgl.ucdavis.edu/panel/doberman-pinscher-health-panel](http://vgl.ucdavis.edu/panel/doberman-pinscher-health-panel)

\*Dogs with results indicating affected alleles in both genes (N/DCM1 or DCM1/DCM1 and N/DCM2 or DCM2/DCM2) are at greater risk for developing disease.

For terms and conditions of testing, please see [vgl.ucdavis.edu/about/terms-and-conditions](http://vgl.ucdavis.edu/about/terms-and-conditions)

Results are determined using PCR-based methods. The results relate only to the sample tested as identified by the submitter (for example, identity and/or breed).

**Report authorized by Dr. Rebecca Bellone, VGL Director**

Veterinary Genetics Laboratory · University of California Davis · One Shields Ave · Davis, CA 95616  
[vgl.ucdavis.edu](http://vgl.ucdavis.edu) · (530) 752-2211



Degenerative Myelopathy is associated with a genetic variant in the *SOD1* gene (c.118G>A). We therefore denote this associated allele as DM on our reports.

Many dog breeds carry the *SOD1* allele associated with Degenerative Myelopathy. The following breeds have been reported as having **clinically-affected** individuals with two copies of the *SOD1* associated variant (denoted on our report as **DM/DM**): American Eskimo Dog, Australian Shepherd, Bernese Mountain Dog, Bloodhound, Borzoi, Boxer, Cardigan Welsh Corgi, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Czech Wolfhound, English Springer Spaniel, German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, Hovawart, Kerry Blue Terrier, Labrador Retriever, Pembroke Welsh Corgi, Pug, Rhodesian Ridgeback, Rough Collie, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier, Standard Poodle, and Wire Fox Terrier. Testing is advisable for these breeds.

There have also been reports of crossbred dogs with two copies of the *SOD1* allele that were clinically affected by degenerative myelopathy.

### What do the results mean for my dog?

Within clinically-affected breeds, dogs with two copies of DM (**DM/DM**) are considered at higher risk for developing clinical signs of DM. However, not all dogs that are DM/DM will develop clinical signs of disease, and not all cases of degenerative myelopathy are explained by the DM/DM result.

Why some DM/DM dogs display symptoms of disease and others do not, is not yet known, but one hypothesis is that there are other genetic modifiers that contribute to risk. This is still under investigation.

Dogs with one copy of DM (**N/DM**) are not expected to develop clinical signs of degenerative myelopathy. They are considered carriers, because they carry the allele associated with disease.

Dogs with **N/N** genotype do not have this *SOD1* variant associated with degenerative myelopathy.

Please note that there may be other causes for degenerative myelopathy in the dog that are not explained by the *SOD1* variant (c.118G>A) tested by the VGL.

### What about breeding my dog?

Dogs with a DM/DM genotype will pass on the DM allele to all of their offspring.

Dogs with an N/DM genotype may pass on the DM allele to ~50% of their offspring. If bred to another N/DM dog, 25% of puppies will be expected to have a DM/DM genotype and be at increased risk for developing DM.

For more detailed information about DM, visit <https://vgl.ucdavis.edu/test/degenerative-myelopathy>

## DOG COAT COLOR / NATURAL BOBTAIL TEST REPORT

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<p><b>DOB:</b> 11/17/2023 <b>Sex:</b> Male <b>Breed:</b> Doberman Pinscher <b>Microchip:</b> 991003002416308 <b>Color:</b> Black/Rust Markings</p>	
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**RESULT**

**INTERPRETATION**

MC1R (E LOCUS)	E/E	2 copies of black.
BROWN (B LOCUS)	B/b	1 copy of brown present - carrier.
DILUTE (D LOCUS)	D/D	No known dilution variants present.
DOMINANT BLACK (K LOCUS)	N/N	Dog does not have the dominant black mutation.
LEGACY AGOUTI	a <sup>+</sup> /a <sup>t</sup>	Homozygous for black-and-tan.
AGOUTI (A LOCUS)	ASIP <sup>BB1</sup> /ASIP <sup>BB2</sup>	One copy of black back 1 and one copy of black back 2.
PIEBALD (S LOCUS)	N/N	Dog has no copies of piebald.
NATURAL BOBTAIL	N/N	Normal - no copies of the NBT mutation.
DOBERMAN OCA	N/N	Normal - no copies of the OCA mutation.

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**Additional Information**

If testing for a disease or a disorder was performed and results indicate the animal is affected or at risk, we recommend contacting your veterinarian for further clinical evaluation and for additional information on disease and management.

For more detailed information on Dog Coat Color test results, please visit our website at:  
[vgl.ucdavis.edu/resources/dog-coat-color](http://vgl.ucdavis.edu/resources/dog-coat-color)

Agouti research is ongoing, and additional variation beyond the resolution of this test may exist.

For terms and conditions of testing, please see [vgl.ucdavis.edu/about/terms-and-conditions](http://vgl.ucdavis.edu/about/terms-and-conditions)

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# Agouti: the ASIP (A) locus


The Agouti gene, also referred to as the **A locus** or **ASIP locus**, is a gene that controls where and when eumelanin (i.e. black/brown pigment) or phaeomelanin (i.e. red/yellow/tan pigment) is produced in the coat of dogs and other mammals. The old Agouti test (now referred to as Legacy Agouti) identified four alleles at the Agouti locus, but these alleles did not fully explain the different coat color phenotypes controlled by this gene. Recent research by Dr. Bannasch and colleagues has uncovered more of the complexity of dog coat color as it relates to the ASIP locus, allowing our laboratory to offer a more complete test to our clients.

The new Agouti test allows for the identification of eight haplotype combinations, and their correspondence to the Legacy Agouti alleles is shown below.

*Note: The illustrations below portray examples of adult coat patterns. Puppy coats typically exhibit more eumelanin (black/brown pigment). For example, in puppies, the Black Saddle coloration looks like Black Back and Shaded Yellow can look very similar to Agouti.*

PHENOTYPE NAME	COMMON NAMES	ASIP HAPLOTYPE COMBINATION	OLD ALLELE Legacy Agouti		
	Dominant Yellow	fawn, sable, red, cream, tan	<b>ASIP<sup>DY</sup></b>	a <sup>y</sup>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1; border-left: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small;">most dominant</div> </div>
	Shaded Yellow	shaded sable, shaded fawn, fawn, sable, red, cream, tan	<b>ASIP<sup>SY</sup></b>		
	Agouti	wolf sable, sable, grey, agouti	<b>ASIP<sup>AG</sup></b>	a <sup>w</sup> *	
	Black Saddle	saddle back, saddle tan, black and tan, hound	<b>ASIP<sup>BS</sup></b>	a <sup>t</sup>	
	Black Back	black and tan, bicolor, tan points, pointed	<b>ASIP<sup>BB1</sup></b> <b>ASIP<sup>BB2</sup></b> <b>ASIP<sup>BB3</sup></b>		
	Recessive Black	black	<b>ASIP<sup>a</sup></b>		

 Eumelanin (black/brown pigment)  
Appearance of pigment will depend on other genes, e.g. Brown (B locus), Dilute (D locus), *MC1R* (E locus), and Dominant Black (K locus)

 Phaeomelanin (yellow/red/tan pigment)  
Appearance of pigment will depend on other genes, e.g. Dilute (D locus), Intensity (I<sub>n</sub>), and *KITLG*

\*In some cases, the a<sup>w</sup> Legacy Agouti allele can correspond to the new **ASIP<sup>BB3</sup>** haplotype combination.

For more detailed information about the new Agouti test, please visit our website at <https://vgl.ucdavis.edu/test/agouti-dog>