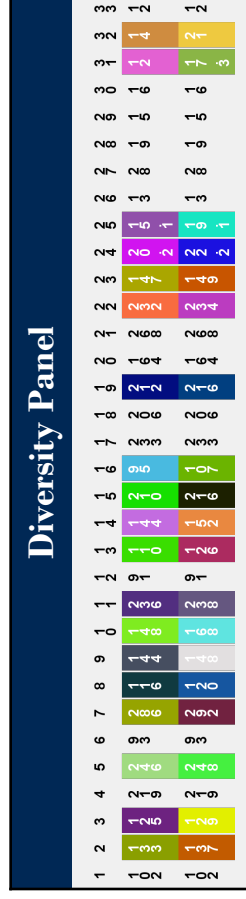


CALHOUN'S FIZZY MUDSLIDE

Reg: S542827601

Report ID: 4538-5313-7648-9024



Golden Retriever DLA			
	DLA I	DLA II	
Haplotype 1	1066	2048	Maintaining diversity in the DLA which helps regulate immune responses is beneficial to a breed. Choosing mates differing in their DLA haplotypes helps maintain diversity in litters.
Haplotype 2	1069	2045	

www.vgl.ucdavis.edu

TRACY CALHOUN
36290 GERIG DR SE
ALBANY, OR 97322

CANINE GENETIC DIVERSITY TEST REPORT

Provided Information:		Case:	NCD261416
Name:	CALHOUN'S FIZZY MUDSLIDE	Date Received:	17-Nov-2025
Registration:	SS42827601	Report Issue Date:	21-Nov-2025
		Report ID:	4538-5313-7648-9024
Verify report at vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify			
DOB: 06/27/2023 Sex: Female Breed: Golden Retriever Microchip: 956000017164321 Color: Gold			
Call Name: Maeve			
Sire:	CALHOUN'S LUCK OF THE IRISH	Dam:	CALHOUN'S MAYHEM ON A SATURDAY NIGHT
Reg:	SS14893707	Reg:	SS15346901
Microchip:		Microchip:	

INTERNAL RELATEDNESS

IR = 0.15 (0.11 to 0.18)

DLA HAPLOTYPE RESULT

	DLA I	DLA II
Haplotype 1	1066	2048
Haplotype 2	1069	2045

DIVERSITY PANEL

LOCUS	TYPE	LOCUS	TYPE	LOCUS	TYPE
1: AHT121	102/102	2: AHT137	133/137	3: AHTH130	125/129
4: AHTH171-A	219/219	5: AHTH260	246/248	6: AHTk211	93/93
7: AHTk253	286/292	8: C22.279	116/120	9: FH2001	144/148
10: FH2054	148/168	11: FH2848	236/238	12: INRA21	91/91
13: INU005	110/126	14: INU030	144/152	15: INU055	210/216
16: LEI004	107/95	17: REN105L03	233/233	18: REN162C04	206/206
19: REN169D01	212/216	20: REN169O18	164/164	21: REN247M23	268/268
22: REN54P11	232/234	23: REN64E19	147/149	24: VGL0760	20.2/22.2
25: VGL0910	15.1/19.1	26: VGL1063	13/13	27: VGL1165	28/28
28: VGL1828	19/19	29: VGL2009	15/15	30: VGL2409	16/16
31: VGL2918	12/17.3	32: VGL3008	14/21	33: VGL3235	12/12

CANINE GENETIC DIVERSITY TEST REPORT

Client/Owner/Agent Information: TRACY CALHOUN 36290 GERIG DR SE ALBANY, OR 97322	Case: NCD261416 Date Received: 17-Nov-2025 Report Issue Date: 21-Nov-2025 Report ID: 4538-5313-7648-9024 Verify report at vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify
Name: CALHOUN'S FIZZY MUDSLIDE	

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.

The Veterinary Genetics Laboratory is an institutional member of ISAG. DNA types are reported according to standardized nomenclature for those markers tested in the ISAG core panel.

For more detailed information on Canine Genetic Diversity test results, please visit our website at:
vgl.ucdavis.edu/test/canine-genetic-diversity

For terms and conditions of testing, please see 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 · (530) 752-2211

GOLDEN RETRIEVER GENETIC HEALTH PANEL TEST REPORT

Provided Information:		Case:	NCD261416
Name:	CALHOUN'S FIZZY MUDSLIDE	Date Received:	17-Nov-2025
Registration:	SS42827601	Report Issue Date:	21-Nov-2025
		Report ID:	2481-8548-0898-3066
Verify report at vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify			
DOB: 06/27/2023 Sex: Female Breed: Golden Retriever Microchip: 956000017164321 Color: Gold			
Call Name: Maeve			
Sire:	CALHOUN'S LUCK OF THE IRISH	Dam:	CALHOUN'S MAYHEM ON A SATURDAY NIGHT
Reg:	SS14893707	Reg:	SS15346901
Microchip:		Microchip:	

RESULT

INTERPRETATION

Congenital Hypomyelinating Polyneuropathy (HPN-MPZ)	N/N	Normal. No copies of the MPZ allele associated with congenital hypomyelinating polyneuropathy (HPN) detected.
Congenital Hypomyelinating Polyneuropathy (HPN-MTMR2)	N/N	Normal. No copies of the MTMR2 allele associated with congenital hypomyelinating polyneuropathy (HPN) detected.
Congenital Hypomyelinating Polyneuropathy (HPN-SH3TC2)	N/N	Normal. No copies of the SH3TC2 allele associated with congenital hypomyelinating polyneuropathy (HPN) detected.
Congenital Ichthyosis 1 (Ich1)	N/N	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with congenital ichthyosis 1 found in Golden Retrievers.
Congenital Ichthyosis 2 (Ich2)	N/N	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with congenital ichthyosis 2 found in Golden Retrievers.
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CMS)	N/N	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with congenital myasthenic syndrome found in Golden Retrievers.
Degenerative Myelopathy (DM)	N/N	No copies of the DM mutation.
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (NCL)	N/N	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis found in Golden Retrievers.
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA1)	N/N	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with PRA1 found in Golden Retrievers.
Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA2)	N/N	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with PRA2 found in Golden Retrievers.
Progressive Rod-Cone Degeneration (PRCD)	N/N	Normal. No copies of this progressive rod-cone degeneration (PRA-prcd) allele detected.
Sensory Ataxic Neuropathy (SAN)	N/N	Normal. Dog does not have the variant associated with sensory ataxic neuropathy found in Golden Retrievers.

GOLDEN RETRIEVER GENETIC HEALTH PANEL TEST REPORT

Client/Owner/Agent Information: TRACY CALHOUN 36290 GERIG DR SE ALBANY, OR 97322	Case: NCD261416 Date Received: 17-Nov-2025 Report Issue Date: 21-Nov-2025 Report ID: 2481-8548-0898-3066 Verify report at vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify
Name: CALHOUN'S FIZZY MUDSLIDE	

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 Golden Retriever Genetic Health Panel test results, please visit our website at:
vgl.ucdavis.edu/panel/golden-retriever-health-panel

For terms and conditions of testing, please see 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

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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>