BROOKLYN

Veterinary Report by Embark

embarkvet.com

Test Date: March 23rd, 2026

Customer-supplied information

Owner Name: Melvin Lapp
Dog Name: Brooklyn
Sex: Female
Date of birth: 09/01/25

Breed type: N/A
Breed: Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
Breed registration: N/A
Microchip: N/A

Genetic summary

Genetic breed identification:
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Breed ancestry:

Cavalier King Charles Spaniel: 100.0%

Predicted adult weight: **18 lbs**
Calculated from 17 size genes.

Life stage: **Young adult**
Based on date of birth provided.

Health Report

How to interpret Brooklyn's genetic health results:

If Brooklyn 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 Brooklyn 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 5 results that you should learn about.

Increased risk results (1)

Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I)

Notable results (4)

Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)

Degenerative Myelopathy, DM

Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD

Proportionate Dwarfism

Clear results

Breed-relevant (3)

Other (265)

Health Report

BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

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

Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I) (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)	Increased risk
Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)	Notable
Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD (ACADM, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant)	Notable
Dry Eye Curly Coat Syndrome (FAM83H Exon 5)	Clear
Episodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

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

Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating) (ATP7B)	Notable
Proportionate Dwarfism (GH1 Exon 5, Chihuahua Variant)	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
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

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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
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

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OTHER RESULTS

Congenital Hypothyroidism with Goiter (TPO Intron 13, French Bulldog Variant)	Clear
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

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OTHER RESULTS

Day Blindness (CNGB3 Deletion, Alaskan Malamute Variant)	Clear
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
Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)	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
Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4, Doberman Pinscher Variant 1)	Clear
Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN, Doberman Pinscher Variant 2)	Clear
Disproportionate Dwarfism (PRKG2, Dogo Argentino Variant)	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 (ADAMTS2, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear

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OTHER RESULTS

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
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

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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
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

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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
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
Intestinal Lipid Malabsorption (ACSL5, Australian Kelpie)	Clear

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Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMA3 Exon 66, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)	Clear
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

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Long QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)	Clear
Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)	Clear
Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)	Clear
Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1)	Clear
May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9)	Clear
MDR1 Drug Sensitivity (ABCB1)	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, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathy (LARGE1, Labrador Retriever Variant)	Clear
Musladin-Lueke Syndrome, MLS (ADAMTSL2)	Clear

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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 (HCRTR2 Exon 1, Dachshund Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 4, Doberman Pinscher Variant)	Clear
Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 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

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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

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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

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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
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

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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

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Ullrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A1 Exon 3, Landseer Variant)	Clear
Unilateral Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome (PTPRQ Exon 39, Doberman Pinscher)	Clear
Urate Kidney & Bladder Stones (SLC2A9)	Clear
Von Willebrand Disease Type I, Type I vWD (VWF)	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

Increased risk result

Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I)

Brooklyn inherited both copies of the variant we tested for Chondrodystrophy and Intervertebral Disc Disease, CDDY/IVDD, Type I IVDD
Brooklyn is at increased risk for Type I IVDD

How to interpret this result
Brooklyn has two copies of an FGF4 retrogene on chromosome 12. In some breeds such as Beagles, Cocker Spaniels, and Dachshunds (among others) this variant is found in nearly all dogs. While those breeds are known to have an elevated risk of IVDD, many dogs in those breeds never develop IVDD. For mixed breed dogs and purebreds of other breeds where this variant is not as common, risk for Type I IVDD is greater for individuals with this variant than for similar dogs.

What is Chondrodystrophy and Intervertebral Disc Disease, CDDY/IVDD, Type I IVDD?
This condition is associated with differences in body proportions, such as a longer back and shorter legs, and may increase the risk of spinal disc problems. Disc disease can vary in severity, from mild discomfort to more serious movement changes.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs
Signs of CDDY are recognized in puppies as it affects body shape. IVDD is usually first recognized in adult dogs, with breed specific differences in age of onset.

Signs & symptoms
Research indicates that dogs with one or two copies of this variant have a similar risk of developing IVDD. However, there are some breeds (e.g. Beagles and Cocker Spaniels, among others) where this variant has been passed down to nearly all dogs of the breed and most do not show overt clinical signs of the disorder. This suggests that there are other genetic and environmental factors (such as weight, mobility, and family history) that contribute to an individual dog's risk of developing clinical IVDD. Signs of IVDD include neck or back pain, a change in your dog's walking pattern (including dragging of the hind limbs), and paralysis. These signs can be mild to severe, and if your dog starts exhibiting these signs, you should schedule an appointment with your veterinarian for a diagnosis.

How vets diagnose this condition
For CDDY, dogs with one copy of this variant may have mild proportional differences in their leg length. Dogs with two copies of this variant will often have visually longer bodies and shorter legs. For IVDD, a neurological exam will be performed on any dog showing suspicious signs. Based on the result of this exam, radiographs to detect the presence of calcified discs or advanced imaging (MRI/CT) to detect a disc rupture may be recommended.

How this condition is treated
IVDD is treated differently based on the severity of the disease. Mild cases often respond to medical management which includes cage rest and pain management, while severe cases are often treated with surgical intervention. Both conservative and surgical treatment should be followed up with rehabilitation and physical therapy.

Actions to take if your dog is affected
- Talk to your vet about your dog's chondrodystrophy and intervertebral disc disease result so you can discuss how it may influence their daily activities and lifestyle.
- This variant is very common in certain breeds, and many dogs with this result will not need any special accommodations because they are unlikely to develop symptoms. However, some breeds are at greater risk, and precautions may help reduce strain on the back and neck.
- Keep your dog fit with regular, low-impact exercise and maintain a healthy weight to support spinal health.
- Consider using ramps to access furniture, avoiding long flights of stairs, and choosing a harness instead of a collar to minimize stress on the spine.

HEALTH REPORT

Notable result

Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)

Brooklyn inherited both copies of the variant we tested for Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)
Brooklyn is not known to be at increased risk for Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating)

What does this result mean?
We do not know whether this increases the risk that Brooklyn will develop Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating).

Scientific Basis
Research studies for this variant have been based on dogs of other breeds. Not enough dogs with Brooklyn's breed have been studied to know whether or not this variant will increase Brooklyn's risk of developing this disease.

Impact on Breeding
Research into the clinical impact of this variant is ongoing. We recommend tracking this genetic result and incidence of Copper Toxicosis (Accumulating) in your breeding program and related dogs.

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.

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

Notable result

Degenerative Myelopathy, DM

Brooklyn inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Degenerative Myelopathy, DM

What does this result mean?
This variant should not impact Brooklyn's health. This variant is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner, meaning that a dog needs two copies of the variant to show signs of this condition. Brooklyn is unlikely to develop this condition due to this variant because she only has one copy of the variant.

Impact on Breeding
Your dog carries this variant and will pass it on to ~50% of her offspring. You can email breeders@embarkvet.com to discuss with a genetic counselor how the genotype results should be applied to a breeding program.

What is Degenerative Myelopathy, DM?
This condition affects the spinal cord nerves involved in movement, most noticeably in the hind limbs. It is progressive, meaning symptoms worsen over time, including weakness, muscle loss, and changes in walking.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs
Affected dogs do not usually show signs of DM until they are at least 8 years old.

How vets diagnose this condition
Definitive diagnosis requires microscopic analysis of the spinal cord after death. However, veterinarians use clues such as genetic testing, breed, age, and other diagnostics to determine if DM is the most likely cause of your dog's clinical signs.

How this condition is treated
As dogs are seniors at the time of onset, the treatment for DM is aimed towards increasing their comfort through a combination of lifestyle changes, medication, and physical therapy.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Talk to your vet about your dog's degenerative myelopathy result, as it may influence how they monitor your dog's mobility and overall health, especially in their senior years.
- Keep your dog active with regular, low-impact exercise to help them maintain a healthy weight and support their mobility.
- Watch for changes in movement, such as wobbling, reluctance to jump, or dragging their back paws, and consult your vet if you notice any of these signs.
- Provide good traction in your home with rugs or mats to help prevent slipping as your dog ages. If mobility becomes difficult, ask your vet about supportive devices such as harnesses or wheelchairs.

HEALTH REPORT

Notable result

Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD

Brooklyn inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD

What does this result mean?
This variant should not impact Brooklyn's health. This variant is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner, meaning a dog needs two copies of the variant to show signs of this condition. Brooklyn is unlikely to develop this condition due to this variant because she only has one copy of the variant.

Impact on Breeding
Your dog carries this variant and will pass it on to ~50% of her offspring. You can email breeders@embarkvet.com to discuss with a genetic counselor how the genotype results should be applied to a breeding program.

What is Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, MCADD?
This condition affects how the body uses certain fats for energy. When energy demands are high, affected dogs may develop low energy levels and, in some cases, seizures.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs
The age of diagnosis can vary, but signs typically first appear in young dogs.

How vets diagnose this condition
A combination of physical examination, blood tests, and genetic testing can be used to diagnose MCADD.

How this condition is treated
Treatment consists of frequent feeding of low-fat diets. Anti-convulsant therapy may be indicated in some cases.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Talk to your vet about your dog's MCADD result so you can discuss a feeding schedule and diet that help prevent low blood sugar.
- Provide frequent, regular meals and avoid prolonged fasting, as affected dogs have trouble using fat for energy between meals.
- Keep a small, easily digestible snack on hand for times when meals may be delayed or if your dog seems weak or lethargic.
- If your dog shows signs of low energy, wobbliness, or collapse, offer a small meal or a bit of a sugar source like honey on the gums and contact your vet.

HEALTH REPORT

Notable result

Proportionate Dwarfism

Brooklyn inherited one copy of the variant we tested for Proportionate Dwarfism

What does this result mean?
This variant should not impact Brooklyn's health. This variant is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner, meaning that a dog needs two copies of the variant to show signs of this condition. Brooklyn is unlikely to develop this condition due to this variant because she only has one copy of the variant.

Impact on Breeding
Your dog carries this variant and will pass it on to ~50% of her offspring. You can email breeders@embarkvet.com to discuss with a genetic counselor how the genotype results should be applied to a breeding program.

What is Proportionate Dwarfism?
This genetic variant may contribute to smaller adult size by affecting growth hormone activity. Other features, such as retained baby teeth, puppy-like coats, or low blood sugar, have been occasionally reported but can vary widely and may not be related.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs
Dogs with this variant may never show clinical signs. Smaller stature may be noticeable if the puppy grows at a different rate than littermates without this variant. Low blood sugar is a potential issue common to most toy breeds but could persist beyond four months of age. Retained puppy teeth and puppy-like coats can only be noted at more than six months of age.

How vets diagnose this condition
Clinical history, genetic testing, and laboratory testing can be used to diagnose this form of Proportionate Dwarfism. Further research is needed to determine the full effects of this variant.

How this condition is treated
Our internal data suggests that most dogs with two copies of this variant will not require additional care than other toy breed puppies. If a complication occurs, your veterinarian may recommend various treatments, including correcting blood sugar or extracting retained baby teeth.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Talk to your vet about your dog's proportionate dwarfism result so you can discuss any monitoring that may be helpful as your dog grows.
- Most dogs with this result live normal, healthy lives, but puppies may occasionally experience low blood sugar, especially if they miss a meal or overexert themselves.
- Watch for signs of hypoglycemia such as unusual tiredness, weakness, or wobbliness. If this happens, offer a small meal or a bit of a sugar source like corn syrup or honey rubbed gently on the gums.
- If your dog does not improve within a few minutes or shows severe signs such as collapse, contact your vet right away.

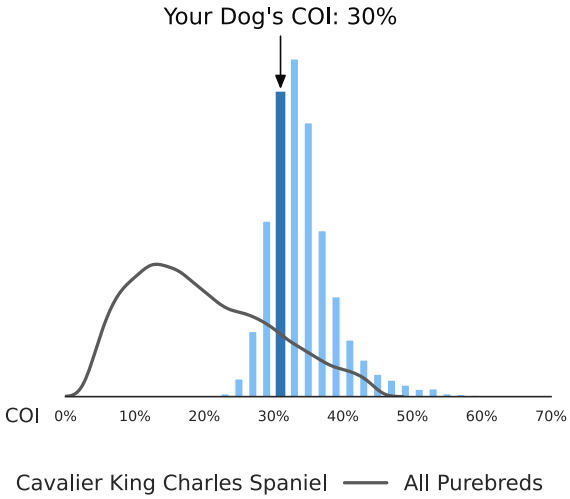
Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI)

Genetic Result: 30%

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 NaN 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.