



This supplemental sheet can be used as a guide to help clients better understand their DNA Coat Color results.

More comprehensive information about DNA Color testing can be found at our webpage:

<http://www.vetdnacenter.com/canine-dna-coat-color.html>

<b>BB</b>	<b>S41C -/-, Q331X -/-, 345delP -/-</b>	<b>(does not carry brown)</b>
<b>Bb</b>	<b>S41C +/-, Q331X -/-, 345delP -/-</b>	<b>(brown carrier)</b>
<b>Bb</b>	<b>S41C -/-, Q331X +/-, 345delP -/-</b>	<b>(brown carrier)</b>
<b>Bb</b>	<b>S41C -/-, Q331X -/-, 345delP +/-</b>	<b>(brown carrier)</b>
<b>Bb<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>S41C +/-, Q331X -/-, 345delP +/-</b>	<b>(carries 2 copies of brown alleles)</b>
<b>bb</b>	<b>S41C, Q331X, 345delP</b>	<b>(brown phenotype; 2 or more SNPs detected)</b>

\*Please note that brown color is also commonly referred to as “liver” or “chocolate” and occasionally “red” in a few breeds as well.

<b>EE</b>	<b>R306ter</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(does not carry yellow)</b>
<b>Ee</b>	<b>R306ter</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(yellow carrier)</b>
<b>ee</b>	<b>R306ter</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(yellow phenotype)</b>

\*Please note that yellow color in Labrador Retrievers can be interpreted differently in other breeds. The phenotype could include a number of lighter colors described by breeders as cream, white, clear red, red, or apricot.

<b>DD</b>	<b>C.22G&gt;A</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(does not carry dilution)</b>
<b>Dd</b>	<b>C.22G&gt;A</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(dilute carrier)</b>
<b>dd</b>	<b>C.22G&gt;A</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(dilute phenotype)</b>
<b>E<sup>M</sup>E<sup>M</sup></b>	<b>M264V</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(2 copies of dominant mask allele)</b>
<b>E<sup>M</sup>E<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>M264V</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(1 copy of dominant mask allele &amp; 1 copy of recessive non-mask allele)</b>
<b>E<sup>x</sup>E<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>M264V</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(2 copies of recessive non-mask allele)</b>
<b>NN</b>	<b>spot SINE</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(2 copies of the non-plebald allele)</b>
<b>NS</b>	<b>spot SINE</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(1 copy of the non-plebald allele and 1 copy of the plebald allele)</b>
<b>SS</b>	<b>spot SINE</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(2 copies of the plebald allele)</b>
<b>K<sup>B</sup>K<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>G23del</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(2 copies of dominant allele)</b>
<b>K<sup>B</sup>K<sup>y</sup></b>	<b>G23del</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(1 copy of dominant allele &amp; 1 copy of recessive allele)</b>
<b>K<sup>y</sup>K<sup>y</sup></b>	<b>G23del</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(2 copies of recessive allele)</b>
<b>a<sup>y</sup>a<sup>y</sup></b>	<b>A82S</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(2 copies of fawn/sable allele)</b>
<b>a<sup>y</sup>a<sup>w</sup></b>	<b>A82S</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(1 copy of fawn/sable allele &amp; 1 copy of non-fawn/sable allele)</b>
<b>a<sup>w</sup>a<sup>w</sup></b>	<b>A82S</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(2 copies of non- fawn/sable allele)</b>
<b>aa</b>	<b>R96C</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(2 copies of recessive black allele)</b>
<b>aa<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>R96C</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(1 copy of recessive black allele &amp; 1 copy of non-recessive black allele)</b>
<b>a<sup>x</sup>a<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>R96C</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(2 copies of non-recessive black allele)</b>
<b>a<sup>w</sup>a<sup>w</sup></b>	<b>tan SINE</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(2 copies of the non-tan point allele)</b>
<b>a<sup>w</sup>a<sup>t</sup></b>	<b>tan SINE</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(1 copy of the non-tan point allele and 1 copy of the tan point allele)</b>
<b>a<sup>t</sup>a<sup>t</sup></b>	<b>tan SINE</b>	<b>+/+</b>	<b>(2 copies of the tan point allele)</b>
<b>NN</b>	<b>PSMB7:c.146T&gt;G</b>	<b>-/-</b>	<b>(does not carry harlequin)</b>
<b>NH</b>	<b>PSMB7:c.146T&gt;G</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>(1 copy of the harlequin, harlequin is expressed if merle gene is also present)</b>