Copper Toxicosis

Our DNA assay for this inherited form of Copper Toxicosis detects the mutations in these two genes:

ATP7A: a modifier mutation that can reduce the effects of the disease mutation. Females may have two copies (double positive), one copy (positive) or no copies (negative). Males may have one copy (positive) or no copies (negative).

ATP7B: the disease mutation. Dogs with one copy or two copies of this mutation are both considered at risk for developing the disease.

The DNA test for disease mutation ATP7B reveals one of 3 possible genotypes:

- CLEAR (those having 2 copies of the normal allele and appear to be normal).
- **CARRIER/AT RISK** (those having 1 copy of the normal allele and 1 copy of the disease mutation = 1+ At Risk for clinical signs.).
- **AFFECTED** (those having 2 copies of the disease mutation = 2+ At Risk for clinical signs.)

ATP7B Disease Mutation	CLEAR Male	CARRIER/AT RISK Male	AFFECTED Male
CLEAR Female	100% Clear	50% Carrier/AtRisk 50% Clear	100% Carrier/AtRisk
CARRIER/AT RISK Female	50% Carrier/AtRisk 50%Clear	25% Clear 50% Carrier/AtRisk 25% Affected	50% Carrier/AtRisk 50% Affected
AFFECTED Female	100% Carrier/AtRisk	50% Carrier/AtRisk 50% Affected	100% Affected

The protective mutation ATP7A works to provide some form of risk reduction from the disease mutation, when present. The number of possible copies is dictated by gender. Only the X chromosome can carry a copy of the ATP7A, which is why males cannot carry two copies (they are XY). The Y chromosome will not carry a copy of the protective mutation.

ATP7A Protective Gene	NEGATIVE Male	POSITIVE Male
NEGATIVE Female	0 Copies	1 Сору
POSITIVE Female (Carrier)	0 or 1 Copy	0 or 1 Copy
DOUBLE POSITIVE Female	1 Сору	2 Copies

The effects of the disease mutation may be reduced based on the dog's genotype for the protective mutation.