

Information Sheet Clinical Genetics

Procedures for potentially inherited diseases

1. Take a family history

- What is known about the parents?
Are mother and/or father affected by the same disease?
- What is known about littermates and potential additional full-siblings?
How many animals in the litter?
How many males, how many females?
How many male/female animals are affected by the same disease?
Were there stillborn puppies or puppies that died early and were not registered?
- Has the same disease already been observed in another relatives or in an animal from the same breed?
- Is the affected animal a purebred animal? (inbreeding?)

2. If there is interest in a research project → comprehensive diagnostics (clinics, pathology) according to the phenotype (e.g. neurological, dermatological, etc.)

3. Sample acquisition

- **Mandatory:** For genetic investigations: **genomic DNA**
Suitable material for the isolation of genomic DNA:
EDTA blood, hairs with roots, native tissue samples
- **Optional:** For additional functional investigations: RNA and/or protein
Tissue samples of the affected organ(s) in RNA-later (for RNA),
native tissue samples at -80°C (for protein).

Genetic investigations with isolated cases are possible. However, the chances of success are much better, if DNA samples of complete families are obtained. These are the priorities (1 = high, 4 = low):

- 1 = affected animal
- 2 = parents of affected animal
- 3 = full siblings of affected animal
- 4 = other relatives or animals from the same breed

4. Requirements for samples submitted to the Institute of Genetics

- 1 to 5 ml EDTA blood (ideally \geq 2 ml, if the animal is big enough)
- submission form filled and signed (by the owner)
- a copy of the pedigree
- copies of relevant clinical and diagnostic reports
(the family history is part of the clinical report)