

DNA CERTIFICATE

Name	Amazing Mr Darcy	Sex	Male
Breed	Bengal	Date of Birth	02-Mar-2025
Microchip	250269611367200	Pet Number	GFDE7R0N
Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	Colorpoint gene	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXHQE

Test Result:C/c^s

Result codes:

C/C: Full color, no copies of colorpoint pattern allele are present. Cat won't pass it to offspring

C/c^s: Full color, one copy of siamese pattern allele is present. Cat will pass it to half of offspring

c^s/c^s: Siamese pattern, two copies of siamese pattern allele are present. Cat will pass it to all of offspring

C/c^b: Full color, one copy of burmese pattern allele is present. Cat will pass it to half of offspring

c^b/c^b: Burmese pattern, two copy of burmese pattern allele are present. Cat will pass it to all of offspring

c^b/c^s: Tonkinese pattern, two kinds of allele are present. Cat will pass each of them to half of offspring

Some information about Colorpoint gene Information

The Tyrosinase (TYR) gene, also known as the Color gene, produces an enzyme that is required for pigment production. Mutations in TYR will lead to varying degree of albinism. There are three different alleles called C, c^b and c^s. The wild-type C allele produces normal coloration. The c^b allele produces burmese pattern phenotype and the c^s allele produces siamese pattern phenotype. Cats with two copies of c^b have slight albinism which reduces black to sepia and orange to yellow and produces green or green-gold eyes. Cats with two copies of c^s have intermediate temperature-sensitive albinism which produces normal color pigment only at the cooler extremities of the body, causing a "mask" of the face as well as darkened paws and tail, and produces bright blue eyes. It is also possible for cats to have one of each allele, c^b/c^s, producing a Siamese-patterned coat with a darker base body color and turquoise eyes: the Tonkinese pattern.



Bruce Wang

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Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	Dilution gene	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXHFE

Test Result:D/D

Result codes:

D/D: Full color, no copies of dilution allele are present. Cat won't pass it to offspring

D/d: Full color, one copy of dilution allele is present. Cat will pass it to half of offspring

d/d: Diluted color, two copies of dilution allele are present. Cat will pass it to all of offspring

Some information about Dilution gene Information

The Dilution gene affects the distribution of pigment granules in the hair shaft, producing dilution of all coat colors. Dilution is an autosomal recessive trait which means that two copies of the dilution alleles are needed to produce the phenotype. Therefore, the cats which carry only one copy of dilution allele will have the same phenotype with non-dilution cats. Testing for the dilution gene can help breeders more quickly determine the carriers of the dilution gene, and thus better plan their breeding programs. The effect of the dilution color gene is that: black dilutes to blue, chocolate dilutes to lilac, cinnamon dilutes to fawn, and red dilutes to cream.



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Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	Glitter gene	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXHDE

Test Result:G/g

Result codes:

G/G: Non-glitter, no copies of glitter gene are present.

G/g: Non-glitter, one copy of glitter gene is present.

g/g: Glitter, two copies of glitter gene are present.

Some information about Glitter gene information

Glitter gene affects the structure of the hair shaft, producing an iridescent sheen to the coat. It looks like metallic glitter dust on the coat, except it's built right into the hair. You can see the glitter outside with the sun hits the coat or under a bright light inside the house. Glitter gene also changes the hair texture and gives shorter, velvet-like coat. Glitter is an autosomal recessive trait which means that two copies of the glitter alleles are needed to produce the phenotype. Therefore, the cats which carry only one copy of glitter allele will have the same phenotype with non-glitter cats. Testing for the glitter gene can help breeders more quickly determine the carriers of the glitter gene, and thus better plan their breeding programs.



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Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	PK Deficiency	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXBZE

Test Result:N/N

Result codes:

N/N: Normal, no copies of PK mutation are present. Cat won't pass PK mutation to offspring

N/PK: Carrier, one copy of PK mutation is present. Cat will pass PK mutation to about half of offspring

PK/PK: Affected, two copies of PK mutation are present. Cat will pass PK mutation to all of offspring

Some information about PK Deficiency Information

Erythrocyte Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency is an inherited hemolytic anemia caused by insufficient activity of Pyruvate kinase which is an enzyme critical to the anaerobic glycolytic pathway of energy production in the erythrocyte. If erythrocytes are deficient in PK they are unable to sustain normal cell metabolism and hence are destroyed prematurely. The anemia is intermittent and non-fatal, the age of onset is variable and clinical signs are also variable. Symptoms of this anemia can include: severe lethargy, weakness, exercise intolerance, jaundice, heart murmur and splenomegaly. This condition is inherited as an autosomal recessive. This test only detects genetic disease caused by the mutation (c.693+304G>A) in gene PKLR.



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Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	PRA-b	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXH0E

Test Result:N/N

Result codes:

- N/N:** Normal, no copies of PRA mutation are present. Cat won't pass PRA mutation to offspring
N/PRA: Carrier, one copy of PRA mutation is present. Cat will pass PRA mutation to about half of offspring
PRA/PRA: Affected, two copies of PRA mutation are present. Cat will pass PRA mutation to all of offspring

Some information about PRA-b Information

Bengal progressive retinal atrophy is an autosomal recessive inherited ocular disorder. Affected cats initially have vision deficits in dim light and loss of peripheral vision around 7 weeks of age. Over time affected cats continue to lose night vision and begin to show visual deficits in bright light. Although there is individual variation in disease progression, generally the disease follows a slow progression and cats are typically completely blind by 2 year of age. The pupils are usually more dilated for affected cats than for cats with normal vision in the same lighting conditions. This test only detects genetic disease caused by the mutation (A334T) in gene KIF3B.



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Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	PRA-rdAc	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXHGE

Test Result:N/N

Result codes:

- N/N:** Normal, no copies of rdAc mutation are present. Cat won't pass this mutation to offspring
N/rdAc: Carrier, one copy of rdAc mutation is present. Cat will pass this mutation to about half of offspring
rdAc/rdAc: Affected, two copies of rdAc mutation are present. Cat will pass this mutation to all of offspring

Some information about PRA-rdAc Information

This inherited late-onset blindness disease is an autosomal recessive condition, which has been designated "rdAc". Cats affected with this form of blindness have normal vision at birth, with degeneration first detected by electroretinographic (ERG) exam at about seven months of age. Symptoms first appear clinically at 1.5-2 years of age, such as poor night vision and the resulting abnormal behavior. Vision loss progresses slowly and is variable, with most cats becoming blind by usually 3-5 years of age. This test only detects genetic disease caused by the mutation (IVS50+9T>G) in gene CEP290.



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Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	Inhibitor gene	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXH1E

Test Result: I/I

Result codes:

- i/i: Non-silver, no copies of silver gene are present.
- I/i: Silver, one copy of silver gene is present.
- I/I: Silver, two copies of silver gene are present.

Some information about Inhibitor gene Information

Inhibitor gene, also known as Silver gene, inhibits the production of pheomelanin pigment in the hairs to make a cat silver appearance. There are two alleles called I and i. The wild-type i allele produces non-silver fur. The I allele produces silver fur, typically eliminating the production of pheomelanin of the yellow bands on tabby cats. This gene is inherited in an autosomal dominant trait which means that only one copy of the mutation gene will lead to the silver phenotype. In the case of a non-agouti (a/a) cat the inhibitor removes color from the base of the hair-shaft to produce a silvery white hair with a coloured tip, which is called smoke.



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Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	11-Nov-2025
Test Item	Brown gene	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXHCE

Test Result: B/B

Result codes:

- B/B:** Black, no copies of chocolate or cinnamon allele are present. Cat won't pass it to offspring
- B/b:** Black, one copy of chocolate allele is present. Cat will pass it to half of offspring
- b/b:** Chocolate color, two copies of chocolate allele are present. Cat will pass it to all of offspring
- B/b1:** Black, one copy of cinnamon allele is present. Cat will pass it to about half of offspring
- b1/b1:** Cinnamon color, two copies of cinnamon allele are present. Cat will pass it to all of offspring
- b/b1:** Chocolate color, two kinds of allele are present. Cat will pass each of them to half of offspring

Some information about Brown gene information

The Brown gene (TYRP1) affects the amount of black (eumelanin) pigment produced. Two different mutations have been identified in the TYRP1 gene, which are responsible for chocolate and cinnamon. There are three different alleles called B, b and b1. The wild-type B allele produces normal, black coloration. The b allele produces the brown (chocolate) phenotype and the b1 allele produces a light brown or cinnamon phenotype. Cats with "brown" genotypes (b/b or b/b1) have a chocolate phenotype, whereas cats with the "light brown" genotype (b1/b1) have a cinnamon phenotype. Different breeds have different terms for shades of brown, including cinnamon, fawn, platinum, brown, chestnut, chocolate, lilac and champagne.



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Cattery	Pardus Dei	Sample ID	25S346H4
Owner	Amélie Risbec	Report Date	12-Nov-2025
Test Item	Charcoal Pattern	Report ID	ZDDE01QCGDXHEE

Test Result: A^{pb}/A

Result codes:

- A/A:** Normal pattern, no copies of ALC agouti allele are present. Cat won't pass it to offspring
- A/a:** Normal pattern, no copies of ALC agouti allele are present. Cat won't pass it to offspring
- a/a:** Normal pattern, no copies of ALC agouti allele are present. Cat won't pass it to offspring
- A^{pb}/A^{pb} :** False charcoal pattern, two copies of ALC agouti allele are present. Cat will pass it to all of offspring
- A^{pb}/A :** Normal pattern, one copy of ALC agouti allele is present. Cat will pass it to half of offspring
- A^{pb}/a :** Charcoal pattern, one copy of ALC agouti allele is present. Cat will pass it to half of offspring

Some information about Charcoal Pattern Information

A bengal cat is a domestic breed of cat that originated from the crossing of Asian Leopard Cats (ALC) with domestics. Charcoal is a breeder description of a pattern that is exclusive to bengal cats. Charcoal bengal cats have distinct markings consisting of a mask and a cape. Recent research demonstrated that the ALC agouti gene is the key gene for the charcoal pattern. Only these cats which carry one copy of domestic cat non-agouti gene and one copy of ALC agouti gene will show charcoal pattern. It should be noted that these cats which carry two copies of ALC agouti genes will show a false charcoal pattern. When as a kitten, the false charcoal cat has an identical feature with charcoal pattern, but the charcoal feature will fade away as time pass by.



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