

Table 1 The phenotypic traits of the domestic cat.

Locus (alleles)	MOI[†]	Phenotype	Gene	Gene Name
<i>Agouti (A⁺, a)⁶²</i>	AR	Banded fur to solid	<i>ASIP</i>	<i>Agouti signaling protein</i>
<i>Brown (B⁺, b, b')^{63,64}</i>	AR	Brown, light brown color variants	<i>TYRP1</i>	<i>Tyrosinase related protein</i>
<i>Color (C⁺, C^b, C^s, c)⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶</i>	AR	Burmese, Siamese color pattern, full albino	<i>TYR</i>	<i>Tyrosinase</i>
<i>Dilution (D⁺, d)⁶⁷</i>	AR	Black to grey / blue, Orange to cream	<i>MLPH</i>	<i>Melanophilin</i>
<i>Extension (E⁺, e) – Amber⁶⁸</i>	AR	Brown/red color variant	<i>MC1R</i>	<i>Melanocortin receptor 1</i>
<i>Fold (Fd, fd⁺)</i>	AD	Ventral ear fold	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unpublished</i>

<i>Gloves (G⁺, g)</i>	AR	White feet	<i>KIT</i>	<i>unpublished</i>
<i>Hairless (Hr⁺, hr)⁴⁷</i>	AR	Atrichia	<i>KRT71</i>	<i>Keratin 71</i>
<i>Inhibitor (I, i)</i>	AD	Loss of pheomelanin	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Japanese Bobtail (J, j⁺)</i>	AD	<i>Kinked tail</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Kurl (K, k⁺)</i>	AD	<i>Rostral curled pinna</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Long fur (L⁺, l)^{23,69}</i>	AR	<i>Long fur</i>	<i>FGF5</i>	<i>Fibroblast growth factor 3</i>
<i>Manx (M, m⁺)</i>	AD	Absence/short tail	<i>TBOX</i>	<i>T - box</i>
<i>Orange (O⁺, o)</i>	X linked	Change in pigment hue	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Polydactyla (Pd, pd⁺)⁷⁷</i>	AD	Extra toes	<i>SHH</i>	<i>Sonic hedgehog</i>
<i>Rexing (R⁺, r)⁷⁰</i>	AR	Curly hair coat – Cornish Rex	<i>LPAR6</i>	<i>Lysophosphatidic acid receptor 6</i>
<i>Rexing (Re⁺, re)⁴⁷</i>	AR	Curly hair coat – Devon Rex	<i>KRT71</i>	<i>Keratin 71</i>

<i>Rexing</i> (R^S, r^{s+}) ²⁴	AD	Curly hair coat – Selkirk Rex	<i>KRT71</i>	<i>Keratin 71</i>
<i>Spotting</i> (S, s^+)	Co-D	Bicolor / van white	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Tabby</i> ⁴⁸ (T^a, t^b)	AR	Blotched/classic pattern	<i>TAQPEP</i>	<i>Transmembrane aminopeptidase Q</i>
<i>Ticked</i> (T^a, t)	AD	No Tabby pattern	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>White</i> (W, w^+)	AD	Loss of pigmentation	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Wide-band</i>	unknown	Length of pheomelanin band in hair	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Dwarfism</i>	AD	Shortening of long bones	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Peterbald</i>	AD	Hairless, brush coat	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>LaPerm</i>	AD	Curly hair coat	<i>unknown</i>	<i>Unknown</i>

‡ Mode of inheritance of the non-wild type variant. A “+” implies the wild type allele. If reference to the mutant allele, AD implies autosomal dominant, AR implies autosomal recessive, co-D implies co-dominant.

Table 2 Common commercialized DNA tests for diseases of domestic cats and breeds.

Disease / Trait (alleles)	MOI[‡]	Phenotype	Breeds	Gene	Mutation
AB Blood Type (A ⁺ , b) ⁷¹	AR	Determines Type B	All cats	<i>CMAH</i>	c.1del-53_70, c.139G>A
Craniofacial Defect	AR	Craniofacial Defect	Burmese		Unpublished
Gangliosidosis 1 ⁷²	AR	Lipid storage disorder	Korat, Siamese	<i>GBL1</i>	c.1457G>C
Gangliosidosis 2 ⁷³	AR	Lipid storage disorder	Burmese	<i>HEXB</i>	c.1356del-1_8, c.1356_1362delGTTCTCA
Gangliosidosis 2 ⁷⁴	AR	Lipid storage disorder	Korat	<i>HEXB</i>	c.39delC
Glycogen Storage Dis. IV ⁷⁵	AR	Glycogen storage disorder	Norwegian Forest	<i>GBE1</i>	IVS11+1552_IVS12-1339 del6.2kb ins334 bp
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy ⁶⁰	AD	Cardiac disease	Maine Coon	<i>MYBPC</i>	c.93G>C

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy ⁷⁶	AD	Cardiac Disease	Ragdoll	<i>MYBPC</i>	c.2460C>T
Hypokalemia ³⁸	AR	Potassium deficiency	Burmese	<i>WNK4</i>	c.2899C>T
Progressive Retinal Atrophy ⁴²	AR	Late onset blindness	Abyssinian	<i>CEP290</i>	IVS50 + 9T>G
Progressive Retinal Atrophy ⁴¹	AD	Early onset blindness	Abyssinian	<i>CRX</i>	c.546delC
Polycystic Kidney Disease ⁷⁸	AD	Kidney cysts	Persian	<i>PKD1</i>	c.10063C>A
Pyruvate Kinase Def. ⁴³	AR	Hemopathy	Abyssinian	<i>PKLR</i>	c.693+304G>A
Spinal Muscular Atrophy ⁷⁹	AR	Muscular atrophy	Maine Coon	<i>LIX1-</i> <i>LNPEP</i>	Partial gene deletions

‡ Mode of inheritance of the non-wild type variant. Not all transcripts for a given gene may have been discovered or well documented in the cat, mutations presented as interpreted from original publication. A “+” implies the wild type allele. If

reference to the mutant allele, AD implies autosomal dominant, AR implies autosomal recessive, co-D implies co-dominant.

Table 3 Domestic cat DNA testing laboratories.

Laboratory and Webpage	Region	Univ. Research Affiliate	ID	Cat Test[†] Disease	Color	Blood	Coat
Animal DNA Testing www.animalsdna.com	Australia		Yes	8	4	Yes	Long
Animal Health Trust www.aht.org.uk	UK	Animal Health Trust	Yes	PKD	No	No	No
Antagene Immeuble Le Meltem www.antagene.com	France		Yes	4	Color	Yes	No
BioAxis DNA Research Centre Ltd. www.dnares.in	India		Yes	PKD	No	No	No
DNA Diagnostics Center www.dnacenter.com	USA		No	PKD	No	No	No
GENINDEXE www.genindexe.com	France		Yes	7	5	Yes	No
Genoscooper www.genoscooper.com	Finland		Yes	7	Yes	Yes	Long
Gribbles www.gribblesvets.com	Australia		No	PKD	No	No	No
IDEXX www.idexx.ca	Canada		No	PK def.	No	No	No

Laboklin www.laboklin.de/	Germany		Yes	9	5	Yes	Long
Langford Veterinary Services Langfordvets.co.uk	UK	Bristol	Yes	10	8	Yes	Long
PennGen research.vet.upenn.edu/penngen‡	USA	Pennsylvania	No	PK Def. GSD	No	No	No
PROGENUS S.A. www.progenus.be	Belgium		Yes	7	6	No	Long
Van Haeringen Laboratory www.vhlgenetics.com	Netherlands		Yes	10	6	Yes	Long
Veterinary Cardiac Genetics Lab VCGL@vetmed.wsu.edu	USA	Washington St.	No	HCM	No	No	No
Veterinary Genetics Lab www.vgl.ucdavis.edu	USA	California, Davis	Yes	14	All	Yes	All
VetGen www.vetgen.com	USA	Michigan	Yes	No	Brown Dilute	No	Long
Vetogene www.vetogene.com	Italy	Milan	Yes	5	No	Yes	Long

† Tests reference to those listed in Tables 1- 2. If a laboratory offers only one or two test, those tests are listed. PKD and the HCMs are the most popular cat tests offerings. ‡ PennGen also offers tests for diseases in Table 5 that are not of concern to the cat breeds or cat population in general.