HOW AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE GENETIC DISEASES ARE INHERITED IN THE ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL

- All of the genes inherited by dogs are contained within 39 different sets of chromosomes. Within those sets of chromosomes, there are thought to be between 20,000 30,000 different genes.
- Any chromosome between number 1 and 38 is called an *Autosome*. The 39th chromosome determines the sex of the dog.
- Chromosomes (and therefore genes) are inherited in pairs, with one copy of each being inherited from each parent.
- The genes responsible for diseases such as Cord1 PRA, Fucosidosis, Acral Mutilation Syndrome (AMS) and Phosphofructokinase Deficiency (PFK) in the English Springer Spaniel are inherited as *Autosomal Recessive Traits*. This means that (a) they are not linked to the chromosome that determines the sex of the dog, and that (b) two abnormal (mutant) copies of the gene must be present (one from each parent) in order for a dog to be clinically affected by the disease.
- With all diseases that are inherited as simple autosomal recessive traits, every dog can be classified genetically in one of three ways:



GENETICALLY CLEAR

This dog has inherited TWO NORMAL COPIES (**OO**) (one from each parent) of the gene associated with a particular disease. It will not itself have the disease and it cannot pass on a mutant copy of the gene to its offspring.



GENETIC CARRIER

This dog has inherited ONE NORMAL COPY (O) of the gene from one parent and ONE MUTANT COPY (X) from the other parent. A Carrier will not itself have the disease, but (*statistically*) it will pass on a MUTANT copy of the gene to approximately HALF its offspring.

GENETICALLY AFFECTED



This dog has inherited TWO MUTANT COPIES (XX) of the gene (one from each parent). It will usually suffer from the disease (although clinical signs may not always develop during its lifetime). GENETICALLY AFFECTED dogs will ALWAYS pass on a MUTANT copy of the gene to their offspring.

AT-A-GLANCE: GENETIC RESULTS FROM DIFFERENT MATING COMBINATIONS

