

Génotype ColorTest Allèles B : B, b and bl (cinnamon, chocolat)	Génotype ColorTest Allèles « Dilution » D : D and d (bleu, fawn, Lilas)	Color of the coat
B/B	D/D	Black (Seal Point)
B/B	D/d	Black, Carrier of dilution
B/B	d/d	Blue (Black dilué)
B/b		Black, carrier chocolate
B/bl		Black, carrier Cinnamon
b/b	D/D	Chocolate
b/b	D/d	Chocolate, Carrier of dilution
b/b	d/d	Lilas or Lilac (=chocolate dilué)
b/bl		Chocolate, Carrier Cinnamon
bl/bl	D/D	Cinnamon
bl/bl	D/d	Cinnamon, Carrier of dilution
bl/bl	d/d	Fawn = Cinnamon dilué

Taking :

Total blood collected on tube EDTA (mauve cork) or by oral taking.

WARNING : it is more important to fill the sample at least 2/3 (on a tube of 3ml).

Indeed, EDTA presents anticoagulative properties searching and is also inhibitive reactions of agglutination when it is present in too strong proportion with regard to the total blood.

Deadlines and price lists:

At reception of sample at the lab, your results are available in 10 open days.

Colortest allèles B serie: **Normal Price TTC**
60 €

Club Price TTC
52 €

Price +10 éch TTC
47 €

Colortest « Dilution » : **Normal PriceTTC**
60 €

Club PriceTTC
52 €

Price +10 éch TTC
47 €



Reduction of price for grouped tests

(exemple : colortest Dilution + colortest allèles série B) :

2 tests ADN for the same cat : 10%

3 tests ADN for the same cat : 15%

Other available colortests : Test « Agouti »

Colortests practicable on all the races of cats.

ColorTest

Allèles Série B : B, b and bl (cinnamon, chocolat)

&

ColorTest « Dilution » Allèles Série D : D and d (bleu, fawn, Lilas)

The colortest set up by GENINDEXE is a big overhang for all the feline breeders. Indeed, it allows to determine the genes of color of their kittens and thus to know the various colors that the future reaches can have.

We cannot predict the color of a kitten, but we can determine the probability whether he is of a certain color.



Description

The color to the cat is determined by 9 series of allèles acting in an independent way, which harmonize to give all the colors of dress.

We distinguish 6 colors : black, chocolate-brown, cinnamon, blue, lila and fawn. At the molecular level, it is about the same pigment the brown melanin. Several phenomena allow to see 6 colors there where there is " only black ".

The melanin is present in the hair in melanosomes. These structures are distributed in a more or less homogeneous way in the hair.

The gene **D** of dilution engenders the formation of heap which modify the distribution of the light and give a tint pastel (colortest Dilution).

The gene **B** acts on the size and the shape of granules as well as on their concentration in melanin, what influences our perception of the color (colortest Allèles Série b).

The implied genes are the following ones : **B** (black), **b** (chocolate) and **bl** (cinnamon). It is the basic colors which express themselves in a intense way or diluted (pastel) as they are accompanied of **D** intense or of **d** diluted. Genes of the both precedent allelic series are classified in decreasing order : **B** > **b** > **bl** et **D** > **d**.

Transmission

B is dominant with regard to **b** and **bl**. **B** > **b** > **bl**

So that a kitten is cinnamon he must have received the allèle **bl** of each of his two parents.

So that a kitten is chocolate-brown he must have received the allèle **b** of one of his parents and **b** or **bl** from the other one

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Here is a summary and explanatory table of the various phenotypes (see on the back):

