

Expression of the results and meaning

In genetics the code to indicate the normal copy of a gene is "+" and on the contrary the code to indicate the affected gene (allèle) is "-".

So, after a screening test EBJ, the status of a dog can be :

- + / +** Wild homozygote - not carrier of EBJ, will never pass on the transfer
- / +** Heterozygote - Carrier of EBJ, passes on the transfer statistically, in 50 % of the cases
- / -** Moved homozygote - Affected by EBJ, passes on the transfer in 100 % of the cases

To avoid the distribution of this pathology, we recommend to test the breeders.

To optimize the organization of your reproduction, please consult the chessboard of crossing below:

		Father						
		Not carrier		Carrier		Affected		
		+	+	+	-	-	-	
Mother	Not carrier	+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/-	+/-	+/-
		Not carrier	Not carrier	Not carrier	Carrier	Carrier	Carrier	
	Carrier	+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/-	+/-	+/-
		Not carrier	Not carrier	Not carrier	Carrier	Carrier	Carrier	
	Affected	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
		Carrier	Carrier	Carrier	Carrier	Affected	Affected	Affected
		-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
		Carrier	Carrier	Carrier	Carrier	Affected	Affected	Affected

For more information, do not hesitate to contact us !

EBJ : Epidermolyse Bulleuse Jonctionnelle



Description

The hereditary “epidermolyses bulleuses” (EBH) constitute a heterogeneous group of mecanobulleuses diseases of the skin and the mucous membranes, characterized by the spontaneous development of vesicles, of erosions and ulcers following small traumatism and due to the excessive fragility of the dermo-epidermic junction (the skin). About twenty forms of congenital and hereditary “epidermolyses bulleuses” are observed and classified in three groups according to the level where occurs the cleavage in the zone of junction dermoepidermic : the intraepidermic forms (simple and not scar), jonctionnel (cleavage at the level of it leave lucida) and dermolytic or dystrophic (cleavage under the basale blade). The identified transfers concern the genes of three branches of the laminine 5, the intégrine alpha-6-bêta-4 and the BPAG2.

On the German pointer:

The disease is caused by a homozygous replacement of the nucléotide on 1514 C-T to dogs EBJ. This disease is also present at horses but on another part of the DNA by the simple insertion of a cytosine which lead to a codon stop premature..

Transmission

The « epidermolyse bulleuse jonctionnelle » is a monogenic hereditary recessive autosomale illness.

Symptoms

This disease appeared in France in breedings of German Pointer at the beginning of 1980s. Since, it is regularly described in France but also, recently, in Italy. The incidence of the EBJ is important in our country because the development of a screening of the transfer showed that in 2000, approximately 13 % of the recommended breeders were carrier of the responsible transfer. The symptoms are characterized by the appearance or the presence of chronic ulcers confined on pads, scrotum, udders and also, by a premature wear of teeth and scar oral hurts. In these two cases, the less painful ulcers are compatible with a fitted out lifestyle. The forecast of the disease is very bad. The quasi-totality of the affected dogs was quickly euthanized after the diagnosis.

Diagnosis

The test EBJ bases on the detection of the transfers in the gene of Laminine 5. To realize the DNA screening of this disease, a simple oral smear or a blood test allows us to make the analysis. On simple request of your part, we send you a free of charge kit of taking. After reception of your taking in the laboratory, only 10 working days are enough so that you have the results by phone. Then a report is quickly sent to you by mail and/or by email.