

Kit type: Complete

ID kit: CWHDYVC

Test date: 2026-02-05

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## ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIVINEDOLLS's Profile

### Pet information

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<b>Registered name</b>	<b>Date of birth</b>
ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIVINEDOLLS	2025-02-08

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Neutered</b>
M	No

### Top breeds

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100% Ragdoll

### Blood type summary

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<b>Blood type</b>	<b>Transfusion risk</b>
Type AB (very rare)	 Low

### Health summary

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**At Risk** 0 conditions

**Carrier** 1 condition

- Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2)

**Clear** 48 conditions

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## Breed ancestry

ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIV... appears to be 100% Ragdoll.



Western



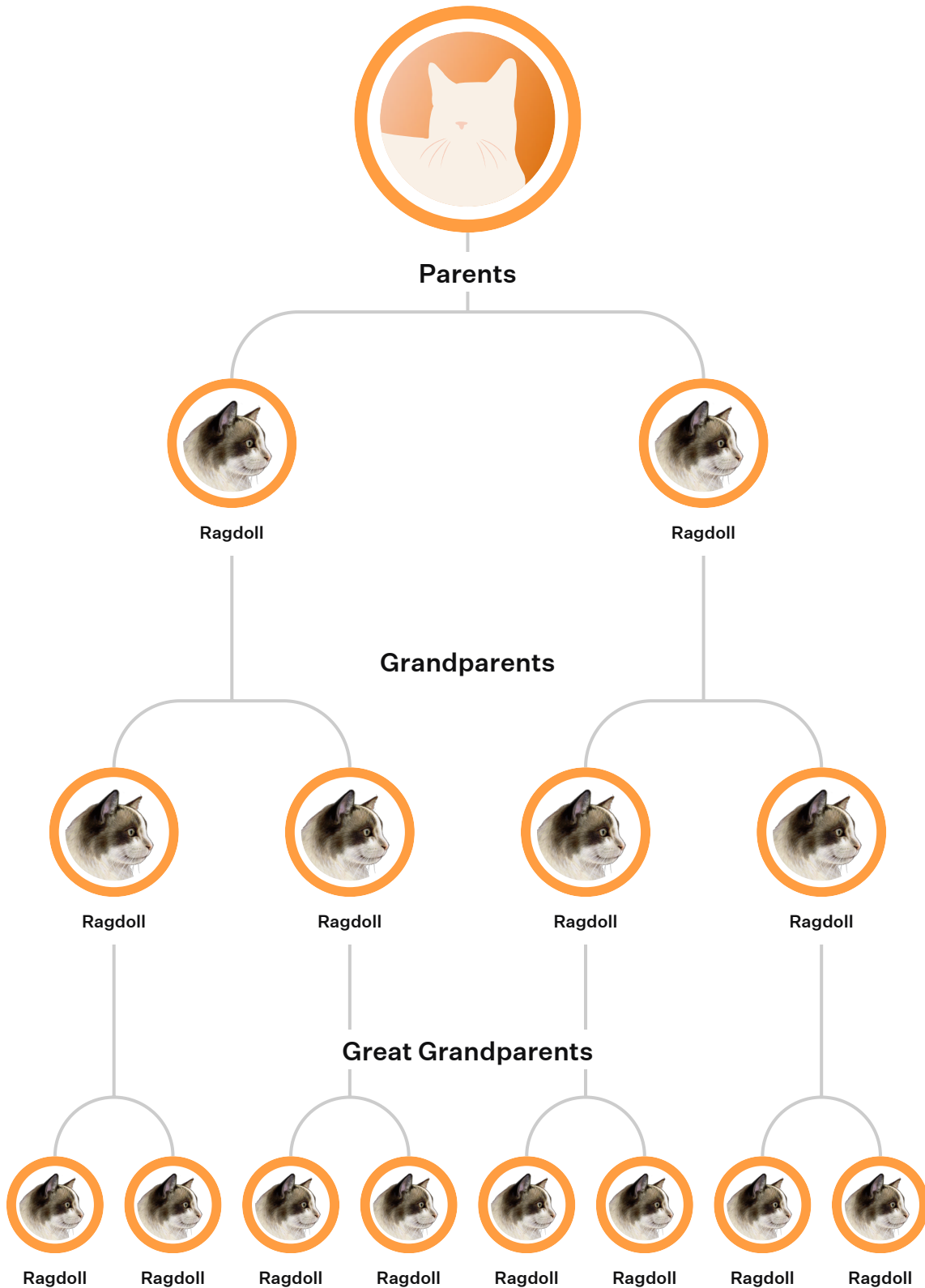
100% Ragdoll

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## Family Tree



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## Genetic Diversity

### Heterozygosity

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#### ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR...’s Percentage of Heterozygosity

31%

#### Typical Range for Ragdolls

32% - 37%

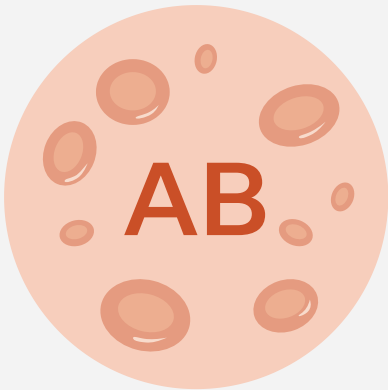
This may make him more susceptible to genetic health complications when compared with other Ragdolls.

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## Blood Type



**Blood type**  
Type AB (Very rare)

**Genotype\***  
c/b (Carrier for Blood Type B)

**Transfusion risk**  
✔ Low

ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIVINEDOLLS has a rare blood type. He can be transfused with Type A or Type AB blood.

### Blood variants tested\*

Variant Tested	Description	Copies
<b>b variant 1</b>	(Common b variant)	0
<b>b variant 2</b>	(Discovered in Turkish breeds)	0
<b>b variant 3</b>	(Discovered in Ragdolls)	1
<b>c variant - Causes AB Blood Type</b>	(Discovered in Ragdolls)	1

\*This test identifies three known 'b' variants and one known 'c' variant in the CMAH gene when determining a cat's genetic blood type. Blood Type A is inferred in reporting when less than two genetic blood variants are detected.

Kit type: Complete

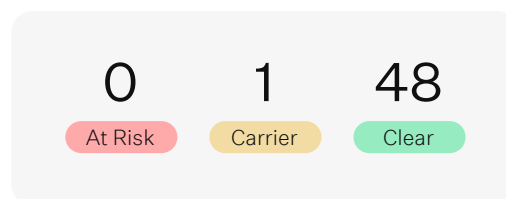
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## Summary of health conditions

### Key Findings

We detected 1 genetic condition in ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIVINEDOLLS's DNA.



Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2)	F12	Deletion	1	ARa	Carrier

### What this means for ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIVINEDOLLS

Carrier

#### Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2)

Two copies of the Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2) variant are needed for a cat to be affected by this condition, so ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIVINEDOLLS should not show signs due to this variant. Please note, a cat having 1 copy of Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 1) and 1 copy of Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2) will not cause Factor XII Deficiency. However, similar clinical signs could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

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## Health conditions tested

### At-risk and carrier conditions (1)

Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2)	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
	F12	Deletion	1	ARa	<b>Carrier</b>

#### What is it

Factor XII Deficiency, also known as Hageman trait, is an asymptomatic blood factor deficiency. While it does not cause an abnormal tendency to bleed, it can be observed as prolonged blood clotting times during certain laboratory screening tests.

#### What it means

Two copies of the Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2) variant are needed for a cat to be affected by this condition, so ELVIASRDBABZ CRIUS THE CONQUEROR OF NYDIVINEDOLLS should not show signs due to this variant. Please note, a cat having 1 copy of Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 1) and 1 copy of Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 2) will not cause Factor XII Deficiency. However, similar clinical signs could develop due to a different genetic or clinical cause.

#### What to do

##### Here's how to care for a cat with Factor XII Deficiency

Partner with your veterinarian to make a plan regarding your cat's well-being, including any insights provided through genetic testing. If your pet is at risk or is showing signs of this disorder, then the first step is to speak with your veterinarian.

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## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
Acute Intermittent Porphyria (Variant 1)	HMBS	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyria (Variant 2)	HMBS	G>A	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyria (Variant 3)	HMBS	Insertion	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyria (Variant 4)	HMBS	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Acute Intermittent Porphyria (Variant 5)	HMBS	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome (Discovered in British Shorthair)	FASL	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Burmese Head Defect (Discovered in the Burmese)	ALX1	Deletion	0	AD	Clear
Chediak-Higashi Syndrome (Discovered in the Persian)	LYST	Insertion	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	CYP11B1	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria	UROS	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (Discovered in the Devon Rex and Sphynx)	COLQ	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type 1A	SCL3A1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type B (Variant 1)	SCL7A9	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type B (Variant 2)	SCL7A9	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Cystinuria Type B (Variant 3)	SCL7A9	T>A	0	AR	Clear
Dihydropyrimidinase Deficiency	DPYS	G>A	0	AR	Clear
Earfold and Osteochondrodysplasia (Discovered in the Scottish Fold)	TRPV4	G>T	0	AD	Clear
Factor XII Deficiency (Variant 1)	F12	Deletion	0	ARa	Clear
Familial Episodic Hypokalemic Polymyopathy (Discovered in the Burmese)	WNK4	C>T	0	AR	Clear
Glutaric Aciduria Type II	ETFDH	T>G	0	AR	Clear

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## Other health conditions tested

Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Glycogen Storage Disease (Discovered in the Norwegian Forest Cat)</b>	GBE1	Insertion	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>GM1 Gangliosidosis</b>	GLB1	G>C	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis</b>	GM2A	Deletion	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis Type II (Discovered in Domestic Shorthair cats)</b>	HEXB	Insertion	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis Type II (Discovered in Japanese domestic cats)</b>	HEXB	C>T	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>GM2 Gangliosidosis Type II (Discovered in the Burmese)</b>	HEXB	Deletion	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Hemophilia B (Variant 1)</b>	F9	C>T	0	XR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Hemophilia B (Variant 2)</b>	F9	G>A	0	XR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Hyperoxaluria Type II</b>	GRHPR	G>A	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Maine Coon)</b>	MYBPC	G>C	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (Discovered in the Ragdoll)</b>	MYBPC	C>T	0	AD	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Hypotrichosis (Discovered in the Birman)</b>	FOXN1	Deletion	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency</b>	LPL	G>A	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>MDR1 Medication Sensitivity</b>	ABCB1	Deletion	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I</b>	IDUA	Deletion	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI</b>	ARSB	T>C	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI Modifier</b>	ARSB	G>A	0	MO	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Variant 1)</b>	GUSB	G>A	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII (Variant 2)</b>	USB	C>T	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Myotonia Congenita</b>	CLCN1	G>T	0	AR	<a href="#">Clear</a>
<b>Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD)</b>	PKD1	C>A	0	AD	<a href="#">Clear</a>

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## Other health conditions tested

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Genetic Condition	Gene	Risk Variant	Copies	Inheritance	Result
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Abyssinian)</b>	CEP290	T>G	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Bengal)</b>	KIF3B	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Progressive Retinal Atrophy (Discovered in the Persian)</b>	AIP1	C>T	0	AR	Clear
<b>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency</b>	PKLR	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Sphingomyelinosis (Variant 1)</b>	NPC1	G>C	0	AR	Clear
<b>Sphingomyelinosis (Variant 2)</b>	NPC2	G>A	0	AR	Clear
<b>Vitamin D-Dependent Rickets</b>	CYP27B1	G>T	0	AR	Clear

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## Traits

### Coat Color

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Charcoal (Discovered in the Bengal)</b>	ASIP	A <sup>Pb</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Solid Color</b> Two copies of the Solid Color variant are needed for a cat to have solid colored hair. However, orange coloration overrides this effect, meaning that cats with partial or full orange coats can show tabby patterning in orange areas. Cats with zero or one copy of this variant are likely to have a tabby pattern due to color banding of the hairs.	ASIP	a	2	Solid color hairs likely
<b>Partial and Full White</b> One or two copies of this variant will cause a part white or a full white appearance with blue coloration of one or both eyes possible.	KIT	W or w <sup>s</sup>	1	Partly or fully white coat likely
<b>Amber (Discovered in the Norwegian Forest Cat)</b>	MC1R	e	0	No effect
<b>Russet (Discovered in the Burmese)</b>	MC1R	e <sup>r</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Dilution</b> Two copies of the Dilution variant are required to have a lightening effect on the coat.	MLPH	d	1	No effect
<b>Albinism (Discovered in Oriental breeds)</b>	TYR	c <sup>a</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Colorpoint (Discovered in the Burmese)</b>	TYR	c <sup>b</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Colorpoint (Discovered in the Siamese)</b> Two copies of this variant result in a colorpoint pattern, although this can be blocked by other variants. Cats with one copy of the Colorpoint (Discovered in the Burmese) variant and one copy of the Colorpoint (Discovered in the Siamese) variant will show a darker base coat color and less contrasting colorpoint pattern than cats with two copies of the Colorpoint (Discovered in the Siamese) variant.	TYR	c <sup>s</sup>	2	Siamese colorpoint pattern likely
<b>Mocha (Discovered in the Burmese)</b>	TYR	c <sup>m</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Chocolate</b> Cats with either two copies of the Chocolate variant or one copy of the Chocolate variant and one copy of the Cinnamon variant are likely to have a chocolate coat color.	TYRP	b	1	No effect
<b>Cinnamon</b>	TYRP	b <sup>l</sup>	0	No effect

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## Coat Type

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Long Hair (Discovered in many breeds)</b> Two copies of any Long Hair variant must be inherited for a cat to have a long coat. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one, or two of any combination of Long Hair variants.	FGF5	M4	1	Long coat possible, short coat likely
<b>Long Hair (Discovered in the Norwegian Forest Cat)</b>	FGF5	M2	0	No effect
<b>Long Hair (Discovered in the Ragdoll and Maine Coon)</b> Two copies of any Long Hair variant must be inherited for a cat to have a long coat. This can either be two copies of a particular variant, such as this one, or two of any combination of Long Hair variants.	FGF5	M3	1	Long coat possible, short coat likely
<b>Long Hair (Discovered in the Ragdoll)</b>	FGF5	M1	0	No effect
<b>Lykoi Coat (Variant 1)</b>	HR	hr <sup>Ca</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Lykoi Coat (Variant 2)</b>	HR	hr <sup>VA</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Hairlessness (Discovered in the Sphynx)</b>	KRT71	re <sup>hr</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Rexing (Discovered in the Devon Rex)</b>	KRT71	re <sup>dr</sup>	0	No effect
<b>Rexing (Discovered in the Cornish Rex and German Rex)</b>	LPAR6	r	0	No effect
<b>Glitter</b>	Pending	gl	0	No effect

## Tail Length

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Short Tail (Variant 3)</b>	HES7	jb	0	No effect
<b>Short Tail (Variant 1)</b>	T	C1199del	0	No effect
<b>Short Tail (Variant 2)</b>	T	T988del	0	No effect

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## Extra Toes

	Gene	Variant	Copies	Result
<b>Polydactyly (Variant 1)</b>	LIMBR1	HW	0	No effect
<b>Polydactyly (Variant 2)</b>	LIMBR1	UK1	0	No effect
<b>Polydactyly (Variant 3)</b>	LIMBR1	UK2	0	No effect

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## Glossary of genetic terms

### Test result definitions

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**At Risk:** Based on the disorder's mode of inheritance, the cat inherited a number of genetic variant(s) which increases the cat's risk of being diagnosed with the associated disorder.

**Carrier:** The cat inherited one copy of a genetic variant when two copies are usually necessary to increase the cat's risk of being diagnosed with the associated disorder. While carriers are usually not at risk of clinical expression of the disorder, carriers of some complex variants may be associated with a low risk of developing the disorder.

**Notable:** Inheriting two copies of the genetic variant is noteworthy for specific aspects of health and breeding of the cat, but the cat should otherwise not suffer disease due to this genetic cause when in absence of other genetic variants.

**Clear:** The cat did not inherit the genetic variant(s) associated with the disorder and will not be at elevated risk of being diagnosed with the disorder due to this genotype. However, similar clinical signs could develop from different genetic or clinical causes.

**Inconclusive:** An inconclusive result indicates a confident call could not be made based on the data for that genetic variant. Health testing is performed in replicates, and on occasion the outcomes do not agree. This may occur due to an unusual sequence of DNA in the region tested, multiple cell genotypes present due to chimerism or acquired mutations, or due to quality of the DNA sample.

### Inheritance mode definitions

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**Autosomal Recessive (AR):** For autosomal recessive disorders, cats with two copies of the genetic variant are at risk of developing the associated disorder. Cats with one copy of the variant are considered carriers and are usually not at risk of developing the disorder. However, carriers of some complex variants grouped in this category may be associated with a low risk of developing the disorder. Cats with one or two copies may pass the disorder-associated variant to their kittens if bred.

**Autosomal Recessive, asymptomatic (ARa):** For autosomal recessive, asymptomatic disorders, cats with two copies of the variant can exhibit certain aspects of the variant-associated disorder but otherwise, they should not suffer clinical disease as typically expected with autosomal recessive disorders. Cats with one copy of the variant are called carriers and should not exhibit any aspect of the disorder. However, cats with one or two copies may pass the disorder-associated variant to their kittens if bred.

**Autosomal Dominant (AD):** For autosomal dominant disorders, cats with one or two copies of the genetic variant are at risk of developing the associated disorder. Inheriting two copies of the variant may increase the risk of development of the disorder or cause the condition to be more severe. These cats may pass the disorder-associated variant to their kittens if bred.

**X-linked Recessive (XR):** For X-linked recessive disorders, the genetic variant is found on the X chromosome. Female cats must inherit two copies of the variant to be at risk of developing the condition, whereas male cats only need one copy to be at risk. Males and females with any copies of the variant may pass the disorder-associated variant to their kittens if bred.

**Modifier (MO):** Genetic modifiers do not cause disease on their own but can cause disease or change the onset or severity of a disorder when combined with another disorder-associated variant. For some modifier variants only one copy is required to cause an effect, for others two copies are required. Please refer to the associated variant's breeder recommendations regarding safe breeding practices for each modifier variant.