SOX

DNA Test Report | Test Date: September 6th, 2023 | embk.me/sox149

BREED ANCESTRY

Poodle (Standard) : 52.8%
Poodle (Small) : 39.1%
Golden Retriever : 8.1%

GENETIC STATS

Predicted adult weight: **29 lbs**

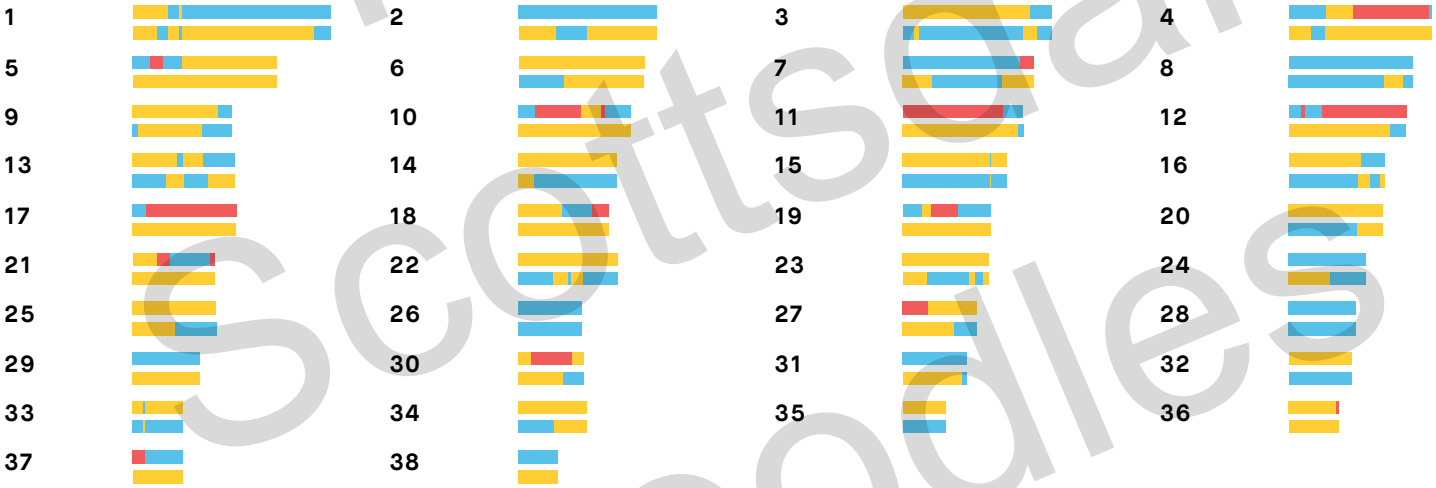
TEST DETAILS

Kit number: EM-16003204
Swab number: 31220610202051

BREED ANCESTRY BY CHROMOSOME

Our advanced test identifies from where Sox inherited every part of the chromosome pairs in his genome.

Breed colors:
Poodle (Standard) Poodle (Small) Golden Retriever



SOX

DNA Test Report | Test Date: September 6th, 2023 | embk.me/sox149

TRAITS: COAT COLOR

TRAIT	RESULT
E Locus (MC1R)	
The E Locus determines if and where a dog can produce dark (black or brown) hair. Dogs with two copies of the recessive **e** allele do not produce dark hairs at all, and will be "red" over their entire body. The shade of red, which can range from a deep copper to yellow/gold to cream, is dependent on other genetic factors including the Intensity loci. In addition to determining if a dog can develop dark hairs at all, the E Locus can give a dog a black "mask" or "widow's peak," unless the dog has overriding coat color genetic factors. Dogs with one or two copies of the **Em** allele usually have a melanistic mask (dark facial hair as commonly seen in the German Shepherd and Pug). Dogs with no copies of **Em** but one or two copies of the **Eg** allele usually have a melanistic "widow's peak" (dark forehead hair as commonly seen in the Afghan Hound and Borzoi, where it is called either "grizzle" or "domino").	**No dark hairs anywhere (ee)**
K Locus (CBD103)	
The K Locus K^B allele "overrides" the A Locus, meaning that it prevents the A Locus genotype from affecting coat color. For this reason, the K^B allele is referred to as the "dominant black" allele. As a result, dogs with at least one K^B allele will usually have solid black or brown coats (or red/cream coats if they are **ee** at the E Locus) regardless of their genotype at the A Locus, although several other genes could impact the dog's coat and cause other patterns, such as white spotting. Dogs with the k^yk^y genotype will show a coat color pattern based on the genotype they have at the A Locus. Dogs who test as K^Bk^y may be brindle rather than black or brown.	**Not expressed (K^BK^B)**

SOX

embark

DNA Test Report | Test Date: September 6th, 2023 | embk.me/sox149

TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Intensity Loci LINKAGE Areas of a dog's coat where dark (black or brown) pigment is not expressed either contain red/yellow pigment, or no pigment at all. Five locations across five chromosomes explain approximately 70% of red pigmentation "intensity" variation across all dogs. Dogs with a result of **Intense Red Pigmentation** will likely have deep red hair like an Irish Setter or "apricot" hair like some Poodles, dogs with a result of **Intermediate Red Pigmentation** will likely have tan or yellow hair like a Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier, and dogs with **Dilute Red Pigmentation** will likely have cream or white hair like a Samoyed. Because the mutations we test may not directly cause differences in red pigmentation intensity, we consider this to be a linkage test.	**Any pigmented hair likely apricot or red (Intense Red Pigmentation)**
A Locus (ASIP) The A Locus controls switching between black and red pigment in hair cells, but it will only be expressed in dogs that are not **ee** at the E Locus and are **$k^y k^y$** at the K Locus. Sable (also called "Fawn") dogs have a mostly or entirely red coat with some interspersed black hairs. Agouti (also called "Wolf Sable") dogs have red hairs with black tips, mostly on their head and back. Black and tan dogs are mostly black or brown with lighter patches on their cheeks, eyebrows, chest, and legs. Recessive black dogs have solid-colored black or brown coats.	**Not expressed ($a^w a^t$)**
D Locus (MLPH) The D locus result that we report is determined by three different genetic variants that can work together to cause diluted pigmentation. These are the common **d** allele, also known as **"d1"**, and the less common alleles known as **"d2"** and **"d3"**. Dogs with two **d** alleles, regardless of which variant, will have all black pigment lightened ("diluted") to gray, or brown pigment lightened to lighter brown in their hair, skin, and sometimes eyes. There are many breed-specific names for these dilute colors, such as "blue", "charcoal", "fawn", "silver", and "Isabella". Note that in certain breeds, dilute dogs have a higher incidence of Color Dilution Alopecia. Dogs with one **d** allele will not be dilute, but can pass the **d** allele on to their puppies.	**Not expressed (DD)**

SOX

embark

DNA Test Report | Test Date: September 6th, 2023 | embk.me/sox149

TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
Cocoa (HPS3) Dogs with the **coco** genotype will produce dark brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin. Dogs with the **Nco** genotype will produce black pigment, but can pass the **co** allele on to their puppies. Dogs that have the **coco** genotype as well as the **bb** genotype at the B locus are generally a lighter brown than dogs that have the **Bb** or **BB** genotypes at the B locus.	**No co alleles, not expressed (NN)**
B Locus (TYRP1) Dogs with two copies of the **b** allele produce brown pigment instead of black in both their hair and skin. Dogs with one copy of the **b** allele will produce black pigment, but can pass the **b** allele on to their puppies. E Locus **ee** dogs that carry two **b** alleles will have red or cream coats, but have brown noses, eye rims, and footpads (sometimes referred to as "Dudley Nose" in Labrador Retrievers). "Liver" or "chocolate" is the preferred color term for brown in most breeds; in the Doberman Pinscher it is referred to as "red".	**Likely black colored nose/feet (BB)**
Saddle Tan (RALY) The "Saddle Tan" pattern causes the black hairs to recede into a "saddle" shape on the back, leaving a tan face, legs, and belly, as a dog ages. The Saddle Tan pattern is characteristic of breeds like the Corgi, Beagle, and German Shepherd. Dogs that have the **II** genotype at this locus are more likely to be mostly black with tan points on the eyebrows, muzzle, and legs as commonly seen in the Doberman Pinscher and the Rottweiler. This gene modifies the A Locus $\mathbf{a^t}$ allele, so dogs that do not express $\mathbf{a^t}$ are not influenced by this gene.	**Not expressed (NI)**
S Locus (MITF) The S Locus determines white spotting and pigment distribution. MITF controls where pigment is produced, and an insertion in the MITF gene causes a loss of pigment in the coat and skin, resulting in white hair and/or pink skin. Dogs with two copies of this variant will likely have breed-dependent white patterning, with a nearly white, parti, or piebald coat. Dogs with one copy of this variant will have more limited white spotting and may be considered flash, parti or piebald. This MITF variant does not explain all white spotting patterns in dogs and other variants are currently being researched. Some dogs may have small amounts of white on the paws, chest, face, or tail regardless of their S Locus genotype.	**Likely solid colored, but may have small amounts of white (Ssp)**

SOX

TRAITS: COAT COLOR (CONTINUED)

TRAIT	RESULT
M Locus (PMEL) Merle coat patterning is common to several dog breeds including the Australian Shepherd, Catahoula Leopard Dog, and Shetland Sheepdog, among many others. Merle arises from an unstable SINE insertion (which we term the "M*" allele) that disrupts activity of the pigmentary gene PMEL, leading to mottled or patchy coat color. Dogs with an **M*m** result are likely to be phenotypically merle or could be "non-expressing" merle, meaning that the merle pattern is very subtle or not at all evident in their coat. Dogs with an **M*M*** result are likely to be phenotypically merle or double merle. Dogs with an **mm** result have no merle alleles and are unlikely to have a merle coat pattern. Note that Embark does not currently distinguish between the recently described cryptic, atypical, atypical+, classic, and harlequin merle alleles. Our merle test only detects the presence, but not the length of the SINE insertion. We do not recommend making breeding decisions on this result alone. Please pursue further testing for allelic distinction prior to breeding decisions.	**No merle alleles (mm)**
R Locus (USH2A) LINKAGE The R Locus regulates the presence or absence of the roan coat color pattern. Partial duplication of the USH2A gene is strongly associated with this coat pattern. Dogs with at least one **R** allele will likely have roaning on otherwise uniformly unpigmented white areas. Roan appears in white areas controlled by the S Locus but not in other white or cream areas created by other loci, such as the E Locus with **ee** along with Dilute Red Pigmentation by I Locus (for example, in Samoyeds). Mechanisms for controlling the extent of roaning are currently unknown, and roaning can appear in a uniform or non-uniform pattern. Further, non-uniform roaning may appear as ticked, and not obviously roan. The roan pattern can appear with or without ticking.	**Likely no impact on coat pattern (rr)**
H Locus (Harlequin) This pattern is recognized in Great Danes and causes dogs to have a white coat with patches of darker pigment. A dog with an **Hh** result will be harlequin if they are also **M*m** or **M*M*** at the M Locus and are not **ee** at the E locus. Dogs with a result of **hh** will not be harlequin. This trait is thought to be homozygous lethal; a living dog with an **HH** genotype has never been found.	**No harlequin alleles (hh)**

SOX

DNA Test Report | Test Date: September 6th, 2023 | embk.me/sox149

TRAITS: OTHER COAT TRAITS

TRAIT	RESULT
Furnishings (RSPO2) LINKAGE Dogs with one or two copies of the **F** allele have "furnishings": the mustache, beard, and eyebrows characteristic of breeds like the Schnauzer, Scottish Terrier, and Wire Haired Dachshund. A dog with two **I** alleles will not have furnishings, which is sometimes called an "improper coat" in breeds where furnishings are part of the breed standard. The mutation is a genetic insertion which we measure indirectly using a linkage test highly correlated with the insertion.	**Likely furnished (mustache, beard, and/or eyebrows) (FF)**
Coat Length (FGF5) The FGF5 gene is known to affect hair length in many different species, including cats, dogs, mice, and humans. In dogs, the **T** allele confers a long, silky haircoat as observed in the Yorkshire Terrier and the Long Haired Whippet. The ancestral **G** allele causes a shorter coat as seen in the Boxer or the American Staffordshire Terrier. In certain breeds (such as Corgi), the long haircoat is described as "fluff."	**Likely long coat (TT)**
Shedding (MC5R) Dogs with at least one copy of the ancestral **C** allele, like many Labradors and German Shepherd Dogs, are heavy or seasonal shedders, while those with two copies of the **T** allele, including many Boxers, Shih Tzus and Chihuahuas, tend to be lighter shedders. Dogs with furnished/wire-haired coats caused by RSPO2 (the furnishings gene) tend to be low shedders regardless of their genotype at this gene.	**Likely light shedding (CT)**
Coat Texture (KRT71) Dogs with a long coat and at least one copy of the **T** allele have a wavy or curly coat characteristic of Poodles and Bichon Frises. Dogs with two copies of the ancestral **C** allele are likely to have a straight coat, but there are other factors that can cause a curly coat, for example if they at least one **F** allele for the Furnishings (RSPO2) gene then they are likely to have a curly coat. Dogs with short coats may carry one or two copies of the **T** allele but still have straight coats.	**Likely wavy coat (CC)**

northscottsdaledoodles to you 36s

Subloci

Intensity_red_pigment_chr2

Genetic Result

Red/Red

Subloci

Intensity_red_pigment_KITLG

Genetic Result

Red/Red

Subloci

Intensity_red_pigment_chr18

Genetic Result

Red/Red

Subloci

Intensity_red_pigment_MFSD12

Genetic Result

Red/Red

Subloci

Intensity_red_pigment_chr21

Genetic Result

Red/Red

SOX

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HEALTH REPORT

How to interpret Sox's genetic health results:

If Sox inherited any of the variants that we tested, they will be listed at the top of the Health Report section, along with a description of how to interpret this result. We also include all of the variants that we tested Sox for that we did not detect the risk variant for.

A genetic test is not a diagnosis

This genetic test does not diagnose a disease. Please talk to your vet about your dog's genetic results, or if you think that your pet may have a health condition or disease.

Summary

Of the 255 genetic health risks we analyzed, we found 1 result that you should learn about.

Notable results (1)

ALT Activity

Clear results

Breed-relevant (16)

Other (238)

SOX

DNA Test Report | Test Date: September 6th, 2023 | embk.me/sox149

BREED-RELEVANT RESULTS

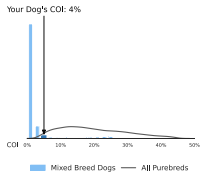
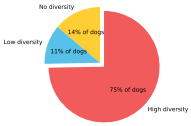
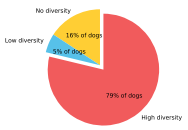
Research studies indicate that these results are more relevant to dogs like Sox, and may influence his chances of developing certain health conditions.

Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome, CMS (COLQ, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)	Clear
Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant)	Clear
Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3)	Clear
Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)	Clear
Ichthyosis, ICH1 (PNPLA1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Intervertebral Disc Disease (Type I) (FGF4 retrogene - CFA12)	Clear
Muscular Dystrophy (DMD, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)	Clear
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 5, NCL 5 (CLN5 Exon 4 Deletion, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Osteochondrodysplasia (SLC13A1, Poodle Variant)	Clear
Osteogenesis Imperfecta (COL1A1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)	Clear
Retina Dysplasia and/or Optic Nerve Hypoplasia (SIX6 Exon 1, Golden Retriever Variant)	Clear
Von Willebrand Disease Type I, Type I vWD (VWF)	Clear

SOX

DNA Test Report | Test Date: September 6th, 2023 | embk.me/sox149

INBREEDING AND DIVERSITY

CATEGORY	RESULT
Coefficient Of Inbreeding Our genetic COI measures the proportion of your dog's genome where the genes on the mother's side are identical by descent to those on the father's side.	**4%** 
MHC Class II - DLA DRB1 A Dog Leukocyte Antigen (DLA) gene, DRB1 encodes a major histocompatibility complex (MHC) protein involved in the immune response. Some studies have shown associations between certain DRB1 haplotypes and autoimmune diseases such as Addison's disease (hypoadrenocorticism) in certain dog breeds, but these findings have yet to be scientifically validated.	**High Diversity** How common is this amount of diversity in mixed breed dogs: 
MHC Class II - DLA DQA1 and DQB1 DQA1 and DQB1 are two tightly linked DLA genes that code for MHC proteins involved in the immune response. A number of studies have shown correlations of DQA-DQB1 haplotypes and certain autoimmune diseases; however, these have not yet been scientifically validated.	**High Diversity** How common is this amount of diversity in mixed breed dogs: 

Paw Print Genetics
A division of Genetic Veterinary Sciences, Inc.

Coat Color and Trait Certificate

Call Name:	Sox	**Laboratory #:**	437135
Registered Name:	-	**Registration #:**	-
Breed:	Goldendoodle	**Certificate Date:**	March 4, 2024
Sex:	Male		
DOB:	March 2023		

This canine's DNA showed the following genotype(s):

Coat Color/Trait Test	Gene	Genotype	Interpretation
Chondrodysplasia (CDPA)	*CFA18 FGF4*	cd/cd	No Leg Shortening Associated with CDPA
IC Locus (Improper Coat/Furnishings)	*RSPO2*	F/F	Furnishings

Interpretation:

Two genetic mutations are associated with shortened legs in dogs. Both mutations consist of copied sections (duplication) of the canine *FGF4* gene (called an *FGF4*-retrogene) that have been inserted into two aberrant locations in the genome; one in chromosome 12 (*CFA12 FGF4*; associated with CDDY and IVDD risk) and one in chromosome 18 (*CFA18 FGF4*; associated with chondrodysplasia [CDPA], but not associated with IVDD). Appropriate breeding decisions regarding dogs which have inherited the *CFA12 FGF4* mutation (WT/M or M/M) need to address both the potential loss of genetic diversity in a population which would occur if dogs with this mutation were prohibited from breeding as well as the loss of the short-legged appearance that is a defining physical characteristic for some breeds. In breeds which inherit both mutations, breeders may use genetic testing results to selectively breed for the CDPA (*CFA18 FGF4*) mutation while breeding away from the CDDY and IVDD risk (*CFA12 FGF4*) mutation to reduce IVDD risk and retain the short-legged appearance. However, the frequency of each mutation varies between breeds and, in some cases, may not be conducive to such a breeding strategy. For example, breeds with extreme limb shortening (e.g. Basset hound, Dachshund, Corgi) typically develop their appearance due to inheritance of both the *CFA12 FGF4* and *CFA18 FGF4* mutations. In addition, depending on the breed, offspring born without either the *CFA12 FGF4* or *CFA18 FGF4* mutations may display longer limbs than cohorts and, therefore, not meet specific breed standards.

This dog carries two copies of the **cd** allele which does not result in leg shortening. However, the actual leg length of the dog is a result of a combination of factors including the mutation associated with CDDY and IVDD risk (*CFA12 FGF4*) as well as variants in other genes. This dog will pass one copy of **cd** to 100% of its offspring.

This dog does not carry the mutation for improper coat and will therefore have furnishings (proper coat). However, the overall coat type of this dog is dependent on the combination of this dog's genotypes at the L, Cu, and IC loci. This dog will pass **F** (furnishings, proper coat) on to 100% of its offspring.

Paw Print Genetics® has genetic counseling available to you at no additional charge to answer any questions about these test results, their implications and potential outcomes in breeding this dog.

Paw Print Genetics
A division of Genetic Veterinary Sciences, Inc.

Canine Genetic Health Certificate™

Call Name:	Sox	**Laboratory #:**	437135
Registered Name:	-	**Registration #:**	-
Breed:	Goldendoodle	**Certificate Date:**	March 4, 2024
Sex:	Male		
DOB:	March 2023		

This canine's DNA showed the following genotype(s):

Disease	Gene	Genotype	Interpretation
Chondrodystrophy with Intervertebral Disc Disease Risk Factor (CDDY with IVDD)	*CFA12 FGF4*	WT/WT	Normal (Clear) - No CDDY or Increased IVDD Risk

WT, wild type (normal); M, mutant; Y, Y chromosome (male)

Paw Print Genetics® performed the testing on the dog listed on this certificate. See the Laboratory Report for interpretation and recommendations based on these findings. The genes/diseases reported here were selected by the client. Normal results do not exclude inherited mutations not tested in these or other genes that may cause medical problems or may be passed on to offspring. The results included in this report relate only to the items tested using the sample provided. These tests were developed and their performance determined by Paw Print Genetics. This laboratory has established and verified the test(s)' accuracy and precision with >99.9% sensitivity and specificity. The presence of mosaicism may not be detected by this test. Non-paternity may lead to unexpected results. This is not a breed identification test. Because all tests performed are DNA-based, rare genomic variations may interfere with the performance of some tests producing false results. If you think these results are in error, please contact the laboratory immediately for further evaluation. In the event of a valid dispute of results claim, Paw Print Genetics will do its best to resolve such a claim to the customer's satisfaction. If no resolution is possible after investigation by Paw Print Genetics with the cooperation of the customer, the extent of the customer's sole remedy is a refund of the fee paid. In no event shall Paw Print Genetics be liable for indirect, consequential or incidental damages of any kind. Any claim must be asserted within 60 days of the report of the test results. Genetic counseling is available at Paw Print Genetics.

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

Preliminary Hip Dysplasia Evaluation Report

SOX
registered name

NOREG2492355
registration no.

HYBRID
breed

M
sex

film/test/lab #

03/14/2023
date of birth

tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

6
age at evaluation in months

2492355
application number

10/06/2023
date of report

Veterinarian
SQUAW PEAK ANIMAL HOSPITAL
3165 E LINCOLN DR #115
PHOENIX AZ 85016

Owner
MISTY SHIM
[redacted]
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85262

Preliminary Hip Dysplasia Evaluation Report

_____ **EXCELLENT HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**
superior hip joint conformation as compared with other individuals of the same breed and age

_____ **BORDERLINE HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**
marginal hip joint conformation of indeterminate status with respect to hip dysplasia at this time -- Repeat study in six months

__√__ **GOOD HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**
well formed hip joint conformation as compared with other individuals of the same breed and age

_____ **MILD HIP DYSPLASIA**
radiographic evidence of minor dysplastic changes of the hip joints

_____ **FAIR HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**
minor irregularities of the hip joint conformation as compared with other individuals of the same breed and age

_____ **MODERATE HIP DYSPLASIA**
well defined radiographic evidence of dysplastic changes of the hip joints

_____ **SEVERE HIP DYSPLASIA**
radiographic evidence of marked dysplastic changes of the hip joints

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

_____ subluxation
_____ remodeling of femoral head/neck
_____ osteoarthritis/degenerative joint disease
_____ shallow acetabula
_____ acetabular rim/edge change

_____ unilateral _____ left _____ right
_____ transitional vertebra
_____ spondylosis
_____ panosteitis

G.G. KELLER, DVM, MS, DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

2300 E Nifong Blvd | Columbia MO 65201 | Phone (573) 442-0418 | Fax (573) 875-5073 | ofa@offa.org | w

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

Preliminary Elbow Dysplasia Evaluation Report

SOX
registered name

HYBRID
breed

film/test/lab #

tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

2492355
application number

10/06/2023
date of report

NOREG2492355
registration no.

M
sex

03/14/2023
date of birth

6
age at evaluation in months

Veterinarian
SQUAW PEAK ANIMAL HOSPITAL
3165 E LINCOLN DR #115
PHOENIX AZ 85016

Owner
MISTY SHIM
[redacted]
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85262

Preliminary Elbow Dysplasia Evaluation Report

ELBOW JOINTS -- FLEXED LATERAL VIEW
__√__ negative for elbow dysplasia L __√__ R __√__

ELBOW DYSPLASIA
GRADE I L _____ R _____
GRADE II L _____ R _____
GRADE III L _____ R _____

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS
degenerative joint disease (DJD) L _____ R _____
ununited anconeal process (UAP) L _____ R _____
fragmented coronoid process (FCP) L _____ R _____
osteochondrosis L _____ R _____

G.G. KELLER, DVM, MS, DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

2300 E Nifong Blvd | Columbia MO 65201 | Phone (573) 442-0418 | Fax (573) 875-5073 | ofa@offa.org | w

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

PATELLA REPORT

A Not-for-Profit Organization

SOX
registered name

HYBRID
breed

film/test/lab #

tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

2492355
application number

10/06/2023
date of report

NOREG2492355
registration no.

M
sex

03/14/2023
date of birth

6
age at evaluation in months

Owner
MISTY SHIM
[redacted]
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85262

Veterinarian
SQUAW PEAK ANIMAL HOSPITAL
3165 E LINCOLN DR #115
PHOENIX AZ 85016

Evaluations of Animals less than 12 months of age can be performed for private use of the owner. However, certification will not be possible at this age.

OFA recommends that the test be repeated when the animal reaches 12 months of age.

TEST: PATELLA

RESULTS: The results of the examination submitted to OFA indicate that no evidence of patellar luxation was recognized.

REMARKS:

G.G. KELLER, DVM, MS, DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

2300 E Nifong Blvd | Columbia MO 65201 | Phone (573) 442-0418 | Fax (573) 875-5073 | ofa@offa.org | www.ofa.org

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

BASIC CARDIAC REPORT

A Not-for-Profit Organization

SOX
registered name

HYBRID
breed

film/test/lab #

tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

2492355
application number

02/14/2024
date of report

NOREG2492355
registration no.

M
sex

03/14/2023
date of birth

6
age at evaluation in months

Owner
MISTY SHIM
[redacted]
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85262

Veterinarian
SQUAW PEAK ANIMAL HOSPITAL
3165 E LINCOLN DR #115
PHOENIX AZ 85016

Evaluations of Animals less than 12 months of age can be performed for private use of the owner. However, certification will not be possible at this age.

OFA recommends that the test be repeated when the animal reaches 12 months of age.

TEST: BASIC CARDIAC

RESULTS: Normal cardiovascular examination via auscultation - No evidence of congenital or acquired heart disease was noted. Since acquired heart disease may develop later, these evaluation results remain valid for one year, and annual examinations are recommended to continue to monitor cardiac health.

G.G. KELLER, DVM, MS, DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

ORTHOPEDIC FOUNDATION FOR ANIMALS, INC.

SOX
registered name

NOREG2492355
registration no.

HYBRID
breed

M
sex

814820
film/test/lab #

03/14/2023
date of birth

11
age at evaluation in months

A Not-For-Profit Organization

tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

2492355
application number

HY-EYE9254/11M-NOPI
O.F.A. NUMBER

This number issued with the right to correct or revoke by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals.

03/06/2024
date of report

RESULTS:

Based upon the exam dated 03/04/2024, this dog has been found to be free of observable inherited eye disease and has been issued an Eye Certification Registry Number which is valid for one year from the time of the exam.

NORMAL

owner

MISTY SHIM
[redacted]
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85262

OFA eCert

Verify QR scan

G.G.KELLER. D.V.M., M.S., DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

www.ofa.org

Stud Service Contract

This Contract is entered into by Stud Dog Owner, Misty Shim at North Scottsdale Doodles, LLC, and Bitch Owner _____, for the Stud Sox, who is a mini goldendoodle. The Stud Fee is $1,400 for two breeding services in said Bitches heat cycle, and $200 for any services beyond two. Additional fees may be necessary, such as Artificial Insemination ($50 each time I use A.I. supplies), or Progesterone testing (Not provided by Me; done by a 3rd party provider).

- ❏ Fee is to be paid up front before breeding, or
- ❏ Pick of litter Male/Female, determined by me (stud owner)
- ❏ Other service/trade agreed upon_____

DEFINITION OF LITTER

A litter, by definition of this contract, is defined as a minimum of 2 puppies born alive. If breeding does not take, a repeat breeding will be given to the same Bitch on her next heat cycle at no additional cost, except for use of AI supplies if necessary. If the second attempt also fails, a third breeding will be granted. **Progesterone testing will be required on 2nd and 3rd attempt.** There will be no refund if female does not result in pregnancy.

Bitch Owner Initials:_____

Stud dog owner agrees to:

1. Take proper care of the Bitch while in my custody.
2. Supervise tie or A.I. Service.
3. Brucellosis testing on stud every 4 months.
4. Provide Pictures and Testing Certificates upon request.

Bitch Owner Agrees to:

1. Pay agreed Stud Service Fee ***BEFORE*** services are rendered.
2. Provide copies of health testing for bitch, if doing pick of the litter.
3. Provide documentation of registration of bitch, if applicable.
4. Agree that the bitch is free of parasites, and contractible infections, including brucellosis. **Proof of negative brucellosis is required.** If brucellosis is passed on to the stud, there will be a $3,000 fine.
5. Notify me, in writing (text is fine), within 65 days after last breeding, if no pregnancy resulted from mating. Failure to do so will result in no return service provided by stud owner.

6. Keep bitch properly confined following the breeding to ensure no other dog could mate with her accidentally before her season is complete.
7. Agree to not knowingly sell or transfer puppies from this breeding to any person or firm with the business of resale or wholesale of dogs.
8. Pay any veterinarian and financial fees, including, but not limited to, traveling expenses, emergency vet care, and/or progesterone testing or any other expenses related to this breeding.
9. When advertising the sale of puppies, the studs name can be used. Authorized pictures of Stud are allowed to be used upon request.
10. ***Progesterone testing is highly recommended to ensure pregnancy.***

Stud Owner Agreements

Bitch will need to be bred 2-3 times naturally or artificially during her breeding cycle. I will make every effort to cover the breeding cycle of the Bitch.

Restrictions

No puppies resulting from this breeding will be sold to breeders, brokers, pet shops, or puppy mills. **ONE** holdback of a female for your personal program may be retained resulting from this litter. Should this part of the contract be ignored I, the stud owner, will pursue this clause in a court of law.

I understand and agree to the above written contract. I agree to abide by all sections both typed and written. Both parties agree to all the above terms and conditions of this contract.

Dog Name_____Dog Breed_____Breeding A.I. OR Natural

Bitch Owner Name/Program _____Date Signed _____

Bitch Owner Signature _____

Cell:_____Email Address: _____

Stud Dog Owner: Misty Shim, North Scottsdale Doodles, LLC Date: _____

Stud Dog Owner Signature _____