

FURRYDNA BY FURLICIOUS



Feline Analysis Report

Sample

Your Pet Photo



薯饼 **SHUBAN'S TALE**

Microchip ID
PlaceHolder

Test Report Code
CATyymmdd

Owner Name
Anonymous

Date Printed
19 Nov 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Overview	04 - 05
2.0 Details	
2.1 Pedigree Analysis	
Family Tree	07 - 08
Variety Description	09 - 10
2.2 Genetic Diseases	
Single Gene Diseases	12
Diagnosis and Medical Advice	
Feeding and Nursing Guide	
2.3 Blood Group	
Blood Group Report	14
Blood Transfusion Risk	
2.4 Behaviours	
Behavioural Analysis	16 - 17
3.0 Reference	19 - 20



1.0 OVERVIEW

Say Hi To my Beloved Family



1.0 OVERVIEW

Overview

薯餅 Shuban's samples were submitted for a full set of genetic testing for cats, including breed identification, single-gene genetic disease detection, blood group detection and behaviour determination. The analysis of sample received for PET25101 was completed and reported on 19 November 2025.

Sample quality

DNA extraction was successful. The specific information is as follows:

Sample ID	Total Reads	Reads matched with primer	Effective average depth	Ontarget ratio	Q20
PET	4446978	4245028	8638.32	0.95458713760221	0.983132739723861

Breed identification

In this test, the sample is a mixed breed of **Maine Coon** and **British Shorthair**.



Maine Coon



British Shorthair

1.0 OVERVIEW

Disease detection

49 feline single-gene genetic diseases was tested. 1 single gene mutation was detected in this sample.

Single-gene Disease Detection

Single-gene Disease	Risk
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy	Carrier

Blood Group Type Detection

Blood Group	Result
B	✓
Non-B (A or AB)	

2.1 PEDIGREE ANALYSIS

Variety description
Family tree



2.1 BREED

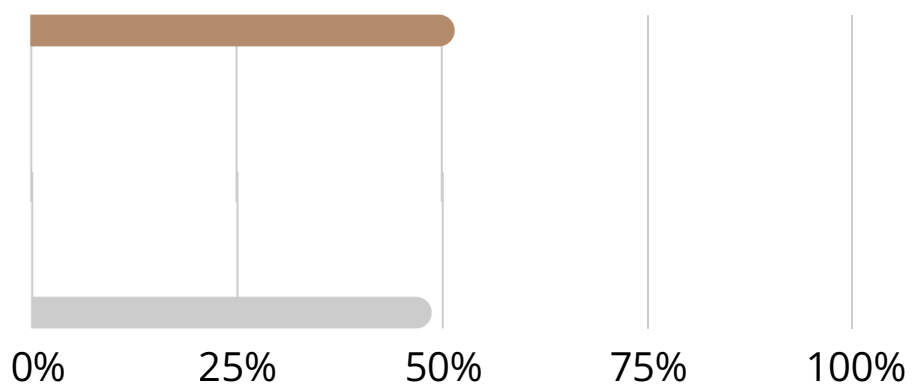
Breed Identification Report

Your pet is a mixed breed. The breed composition diagram is as follows:



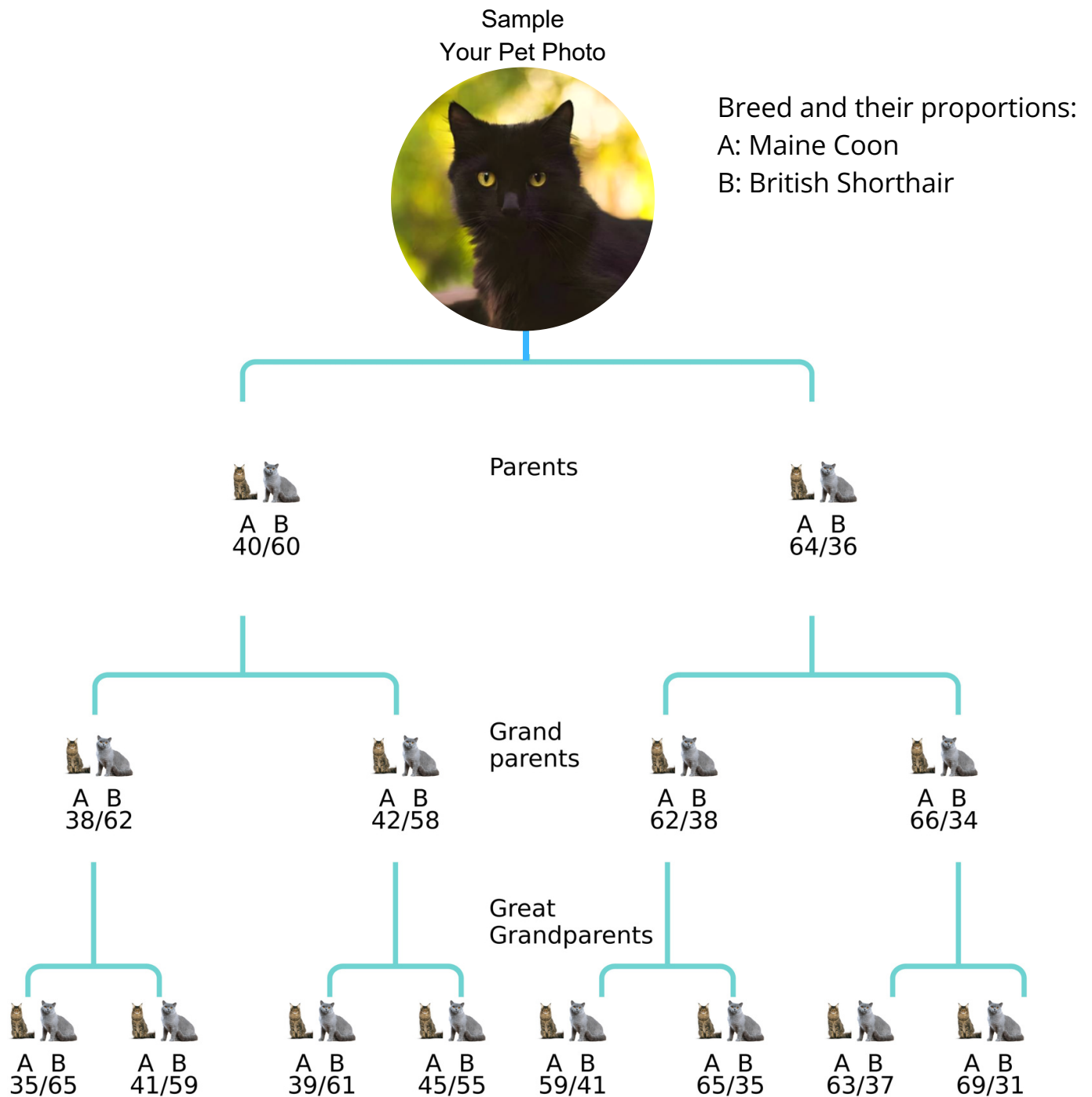
51.52% Maine Coon

48.48% British Shorthair



2.1 BREED

Family Tree



* Please note, the family tree above only shows the most likely scenario according to laws of genetics. It's just for reference.

2.1 BREED

Variety Description

Maine Coon

Historical Origin

It originated in Maine, USA.

Characteristics

The Maine Coon cat is named after its origin in Maine, USA. It is the first long-haired cat breed naturally produced in North America. It formed a relatively stable breed around the middle of the 18th century. The Maine Coon cat has a strong physique, thick coat, and looks similar to the Siberian forest cat. It is also a large breed among cats.

Traits

- Average Weight: 6.8-11.3 kg
- Average Height: 36-49 cm
- Average Life Expectancy: 10-15 years



Anecdote

Maine Coon cats are docile, close to people, intelligent, independent, considerate, stubborn, brave and clever, like to be alone, but can get along well with people, so they are good pets.

2.1 BREED

Variety Description

British Shorthair

Historical Origin

It origins in Britain, dating back over 2,000 years.

Characteristics

British shorthair cats have a chubby body, short and well-developed limbs, short and dense hair, a big head and a round face. They are gentle and calm, friendly to people, and are easy to raise. The large, round eyes come in various colors depending on the coat. As an ancient cat breed, its history can be traced back to the domestic cats in ancient Rome. Due to its long breeding history, it can be regarded as a model in the cat family. In addition to having fixed and representative genetic characteristics, British shorthair cats also have rich variability, such as back coat color and eye color.



Anecdote

British shorthair cats are bold and curious, but very gentle and adaptable. They will not change due to changes in the environment, nor will they lose their temper, let alone make noises. They will only try to climb to a higher place, lowering his head and staring at you with his big round eyes and a smile, just like the cat named "Louis" mentioned in "Alice in Wonderland", without using words, just using that the cute facial expression captures your heart and nothing can change your love for it.

Traits

- Average Weight: 4-8 kg
- Average Height: 30-45 cm
- Average Life Expectancy: 10-15 years



2.2 GENETIC DISEASES

Single Gene Diseases
Diagnosis and Medical Advice
Feeding and Nursing Guide

2.2 GENETIC DISEASES

Single-gene disease detection report

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM)

- Genetic cardiac muscle disease.
- Associated genes: MYBPC3 (most common), MYH7 and TNNT2.
- Most common feline heart disease
- Affects 4 months –16 years; commonly detected at 5.5 – 6.5 years.
- Often asymptomatic at time of diagnosis.

Items	Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
Test results	+ /-
Genotype	GT
Genetic model	Recessive
Heredity	50% probability of passing at least one mutation to the next generation
Risk interpretation	Low risk

Diagnosis and Medical Advice:

- Affected cats may remain asymptomatic in early stages but can develop lethargy, decreased appetite, or respiratory distress as the disease progresses.
- Thromboembolism, particularly involving the femoral arteries, may occur in advanced cases and cause hind limb pain, coldness, or paralysis.
- Regular cardiac ultrasound examination is recommended to detect structural changes, including left ventricular wall thickening and reduced chamber volume.
- Screening may begin as early as 3 months of age in high-risk cats, and early detection supports appropriate monitoring and long-term management.

Feeding / Nursing Guide:

- A balanced, meat-based diet with adequate animal protein intake is recommended to support overall cardiovascular health.
- Diets low in animal protein or predominantly plant-based may contribute to disease progression in cats.
- Appropriate body weight and controlled physical activity should be maintained to reduce cardiac strain.
- Regular veterinary monitoring is advised to assess disease progression and adjust management plans accordingly.



2.3 BLOOD GROUP

Blood Group Report
Blood Transfusion Risk

2.3 BLOOD GROUP

Blood Group Report

There are two main types in felines' blood group system. Antigens of type A and type B are N-glycolylneuraminic acid (Neu5Gc) and N-acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Ac), respectively. Mutations in Cytidine monophospho-N-acetylneuraminic acid hydroxylase (CMAH) are associated with type B blood. CMAH determines the sugar bound to erythrocytes by converting NeuAc to NeuGc. Type AB red blood cells express both Neu5Gc and Neu5Ac.

Detection result: Your pet is a **Non-B type** cat, which indicates that either A or AB type. Genotype of related SNPs are as follows:

Gene	Site	Genotype	Interpretation
CMAH	I	N/N	Blood Type A or AB
CMAH	II	N/N	
CMAH	III	N/N	
CMAH	IV	N/b	

****N/N:** No mutation, blood type A or AB, no blood type B gene, no genetic risk;

****N/b:** Heterozygous mutation, type A or type AB, carrying a blood type B gene, which will be 50% possibility that pass to the next generation;

****b/b:** Homozygous mutation, type B blood, carries two copies of the type B blood gene, which will be 100% possibility that pass to the next generation.

Breeding risk and Blood transfusion risk:

Breeding risk: Cats with non-B blood type may breed B blood type kittens. The milk of mother cats with a blood type contains anti-B antibodies. Although the attack ability is weak and not enough to cause hemolysis in B blood type kittens, but it will also occur and resulting in a certain degree of adverse reactions, such as tachycardia, shortness of breath and other symptoms. It is recommended to isolate and observe the mother cats and the kitten as soon as possible after delivery, and artificially feed the kitten to prevent the adverse reaction of breastfeeding.

Blood transfusion risk: Transfusion of type B blood to type A or AB cats usually has relatively mild adverse effects, but symptoms such as tachycardia and shortness of breath may occur within minutes of the transfusion; transfusing of type A blood to cats with type B blood can cause serious adverse reactions: even with less than 1 mL of blood transfusion, can cause apnea, vomiting, diarrhea, shock, multiple organ dysfunction, disseminated intravascular coagulation, and other life-threatening symptoms. Cross-transfusion of blood types A, AB and B should be avoided to avoid transfusion reactions.

**Please note that the genetic test cannot distinguish between blood type A and type AB because of the limitations of science and technology.*

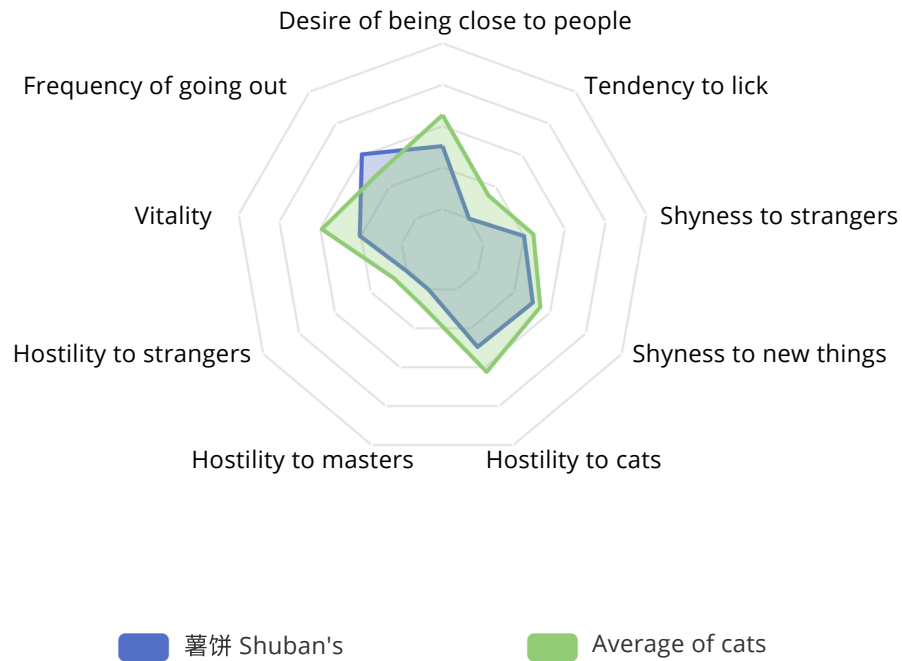
A close-up photograph of a fluffy orange and white cat sitting on a wooden surface. The cat has large, expressive green eyes and is looking directly at the camera. The background is blurred, showing a wooden structure and some colorful objects. A semi-transparent text box is overlaid on the bottom right of the image.

2.4 BEHAVIOURS

Behavioural Analysis
Intelligence Assessment

2.5 BEHAVIOURS

Behavioural Analysis



Desire of being close to people refers to the friendliness between cats and humans. The higher the score, the easier it is to get along with people, and the more natural and friendly they are.

Frequency of going out refers to the frequency of cats going out. The higher the score, the higher the likelihood of going out and the lower the reaction to stimulation when going out.

2.5 BEHAVIOURS

Behavioural Analysis

Vitality refers to the cat's activity level. The higher the score, the more lively, energetic, fun and noisy the cat is, and the greater the amount of exercise it needs.

Hostility to strangers refers to the cat's hostility to strangers. The higher the score, the greater the response to stimulation, and the easier it is to conduct aggressive behavior.

Hostility to masters refers to the cat's hostility to the owner. The higher the score, the lower the obedience and the unwillingness to follow orders.

Hostility to cats refers to the cat's hostility to other cats. The higher the score, the more likely it is to conduct aggressive behavior, regardless of combat effectiveness.

Shyness to new things refers to the cat's fear and anxiety about unfamiliar things. The higher the score, the easier it is to be scary or anxious, and the higher the shyness.

Shyness to strangers refers to the cat's fear and anxiety towards strangers. The higher the score, the easier it is to be scary or anxious, and the higher the shyness.

Tendency to lick refers to the cat's tendency to use licking behavior to relieve stress in addition to its own cleaning needs. The higher the score, the greater the stress, and the higher the need to release stress.

3.0 REFERENCE

"Time spent with cats is never wasted."

— Colette



3.0 REFERENCES

Single-gene genetic diseases:

Metabolic & Storage Diseases (19 types)

- Glycogen storage disease IV
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency
- Acute Intermittent Porphyria
- Hyperchylomicronemia
- Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria
- Dihydropyrimidinase Deficiency
- GM1 Gangliosidosis
- GM2 Gangliosidosis
- Primary Hyperoxaluria
- Mucopolysaccharidosis I
- Mucopolysaccharidosis VI
- Mucopolysaccharidosis VII
- Niemann-Pick Disease Type C1
- Niemann-Pick Disease Type C2
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinoses (NCL)
- α -Mannosidosis
- Niemann-Pick Disease Type A (NPA)
- Wilson disease
- Mucopolipidosis II (ML II; I-cell disease)

Ocular & Vision (5 types)

- Retinal Degeneration
- Congenital Glaucoma
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy
- Rod-cone Dysplasia(Rdy)
- Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA)

Neurological & Neuromuscular (5 types)

- Hypokalaemic periodic paralysis
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy
- Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome
- Myotonia Congenita
- Cerebral dysgenesis

Cardiovascular & Hemic (Heart & Blood) (6 types)

- **Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy**
- Factor XII Deficiency
- Hemophilia B
- Leukocyte adhesion deficiency, type I
- Chediak-Higashi Syndrome
- Thrombasthenia

Carrier

Urinary & Renal (2 types)

- Cystinuria
- Polycystic Kidney Disease

Skeletal & Developmental (5 types)

- Folded Ear and Osteochondrodysplasia
- Brachycephaly
- Vitamin D-Dependent Rickets
- Fibrodysplasia ossificans
- Vitamin D-Dependent Rickets type Ib

Integumentary (Skin & Coat) (5 types)

- Hypotrichosis with short life expectancy
- Inflammatory linear verrucous epidermal nevus (ILVEN)
- Simplex Epidermolysis Bullosa
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, classic type, 1
- Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome

Endocrine & Reproductive (2 types)

- Congenital Hypothyroidism
- Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism

3.0 REFERENCES

Breed lists:

Abyssinian	Cornish Rex
American Curl	Devon Rex
American Shorthair	Exotic Shorthair
American Wirehair	Maine Coon Carrier
Bengal	Norwegian Forest
Birman	Oriental Shorthair
British Blue	Persian
British Longhair	Ragdoll
British Shorthair Carrier	Scottish Fold
Burmese	Siamese
Chartreux	Siberian
Chinese Domestic Cat	Sphynx
	Turkish Van

FELINE BREED COMPOSITION CERTIFICATE



Certified breed analysis and genetic makeup for

薯饼 *Shuban*

BREED BREAKDOWN

Maine Coon – 51.52%

British Shorthair – 48.48%

LAB SAMPLE ID : PET25101

OWNER NAME : Anonymous

19 November 2025

DATE OF ANALYSIS

The test is based on CFA certified database.





FurryDNA by Furlicious



Furlicious
Pet Wellness Begins with DNA



**Scan to learn more
or get your pet tested!**

FurryDNA by Furlicious
www.furliciousprt.com
info@furliciouspet.com
(+60) 12-286 5826
(+60) 11-3651 7921

