



THE TECHNOLOGY

The briard dog is affected with a recessively inherited retinal disorder characterized by congenital night blindness with various degrees of visual impairment under photopic illumination called Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB). Vision in affected dogs ranges from normal day vision to profound day blindness. In this invention, RPE 65, the gene involved in CSNB has been isolated and the deletion mutation identified to permit genetic testing of Briards for this disease.

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Inventors	Gustavo Aguirre & Gregory Acland
Licensee	OptiGen, LLC

THE PRODUCT

Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB) Test

The CSNB test is a DNA-based test that provides, for the first time, a method to unequivocally identify Congenital Stationary Night Blindness, or CSNB, in the Briard. This will control the gene frequency in the breed so as to prevent producing puppies affected with the disease. Reliable identification of dogs that do not carry disease genes is the key to controlling autosomal recessive diseases. The CSNB test enables 100% accurate identification of these dogs.

