Siamese Colourpoint

About the Colour

The Colour gene (Tyrosinase, TYR) has four alleles (C, c^s, c^b and c). The wild-type allele (C) is dominant and produces full colouration. The c^s and c^b mutations cause temperature sensitive pigment production that is characteristic of Siamese colourpoint and Burmese colouration, repectively. The c allele is rare and causes full albino colour.

Two copies of the Siamese allele (c^s) are required for Siamese colouration. The Siamese mutation restricts the pigmentation to the points.

Bengal and Savannah cats - our domestic cat Siamese colourpoint genetic test has also been validated in Bengal and Savannah cats (i.e. it will detect Asian Leopard Cat or Serval genes if they are present).

Interpretation of results

Test Result Genetic Result	Interpretation
Siamese colourpoint (c^s/c^s)	Has two copies of the Siamese colourpoint allele (c^s/c^s) Cat will have Siamese colouration
Carrier of Siamese colourpoint (C/c^s or c^s/c^b)	Has one copy of the Siamese colourpoint allele. Cat will have solid colouration (C/c^s) or be Mink (see below) if it also carries Burmese colouration (c^s/c^b)
Does not carry Siamese colourpoint (C/C or C/c^b or c^b/c^b)	Has no copies of the Siamese colourpoint allele. Cat will have solid colouration (C/C or C/c^b) or be Burmese colouration (c^b/c^b)

Mink Colour

Mink colouration is intermediate between Siamese and Burmese and is caused by the presence of one Siamese allele (c^s) and one Burmese allele (c^b). If you wish to test for Mink please select both the Siamese and Burmese colouration tests.

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FAQs

How do I test for snow colour in my Bengals?

There are 3 kinds of Snow Bengal - Lynx, Sepia and Mink.

Snow Lynx is caused by the Siamese colourpoint mutation.

Snow Sepia is caused by the Burmese colour mutation.

Snow Mink is caused by a combination of Siamese and Burmese mutations.

Hence, to check the kind of Snow Bengal you have you need to request Siamese and Burmese colour tests.