Från den vetenskapliga peer-reviewed studie Comparative Population Genomics of Arctic Sleddogs (Smith, Huson et al - 2024) som är publicerad september 2024;
"*The finding of European breed introgression in about half of the Siberians that compete in sled dog races, with notable European ancestry in both the Racing and Seppala population, but minimal admixture in other populations, supports Alaskan or European breed gene flow into the Siberian Husky after breed formation.*

Alaskan sled dog or European breed crosses in the Siberian Husky may have been used to introduce performance-enhancing alleles from faster and more heat tolerant breeds which would have been advantageous as sled dog racing expanded into warmer climates.
The Alaskan sled dog primarily bred for performance and lacking formal recognition by kennel clubs, has become a leading competitor in sled dog races, including the Iditarod, winning numerous events across various distances. Although their origins are initially from the native village dogs in Alaska, today they are mainly purpose-bred for sprint and distance racing and have included many different breeds in their genetic makeup. Crosses to European breed groups such as sighthounds and pointers have been used to improve speed and heat tolerance in the Alaskan over the past century (Huson et al. 2012)"

Siberian Husky har en stängd stambok sedan 1930, och "Forskning visar att den specifika utvecklingen av rasen Siberian Husky innebär att ett genetiskt test för ras bör korrelera nära eller vid 100 %, även vid höga specificitet nivåer" (Brown et. al 2015). Detta anges på den vetenskapliga resurssidan International Partnership for Dogs (IPFD). (dogwellnet.com)

Historien om Siberian Husky indikerar att individer bör testa som en enda ras (single breed) i genetiska härkomst test medan rasen har en stängd stambok i 94 år med en distinkt genetisk signatur.
Den jämförande populationsgenomik studien visar att signifikant inblandning hittades i delar av racing subpopulationer medan minimal i de andra populationerna, vilket indikerar genflöde från Alaskan husky typer och europeiska raser till registrerade Siberian husky och inte tvärtom.
Inblandningen har skjedd med hensikt att få fördel över konkurrenter pa slädhunds tävlingar i renrasiga klasser, och gjorda utom kontroll av kennel klubbarna och heller inte med tanke på hundens hälsa. Det är att betrakta som oetisk avel.

Hänvisar till FCI pet dog info webbsidan angående funktion av kennel klubben:
“Aspiring to be the most effective advocates for purebred dogs in their countries whilst safeguarding the pureness of the purebred genetic pool”.
https://www.petdoginfo.com/why-choose-a-registered-breeder/

Och dokumentet "Position of the FCI on the use of genomic tools"

I dag har en stor del av FCI Europa redan DNA-profil testing. bl.a. Nederland, Belgien, Frankrike, Spanien, Italien, Schweiz, Litauen, Slovakia, Czech, Polen.

Rasens moderklubb i USA har per 4 december 2024 oppdaterad statement som ligger ut på deras hemsidan och tillfogad att klubben fördömer all korsning av siberian husky.
"The Siberian Husky Club of America condemns all cross-breeding of the Siberian Husky" (shca.org). Det bor vara en selvfolge att också SPHKs rasklubb för siberian husky gör det.

Jag yttrar som motion:

Att be årsmöte att införa genetisk härstamningskontroll för individer som används i avel genom bruk av markör uppsättningar med hög densitet (high density marker sets).
Statusen registreras i SKK-database och bör vara känd innan individen används i avel. Detta gäller både genetisk ras identifikation och genetisk inavelskoefficient (gCOI) status.

/Eveline Koch

Raftälven, 3 februari 2025

The SHCA has issued an updated statement regarding any cross-breeding of the Siberian Husky.

Statement by the Board of the Siberian Husky Club of America
Regarding Genetic Testing

(Updated 12/04/2024)

The Siberian Husky Club of America (SHCA) has been following rapid advancements in the science of genetic testing as applied to Siberian Huskies and other breeds, and is supporting active research in that field, including assessing the most effective role genetic testing can serve for our breed

The SHCA supports efforts to research diseases of significance for the Siberian Husky, including the ongoing genome mapping being funded by the SHCA Trust at the University of Wisconsin, and recent genetic testing developed by the University of Minnesota for Polyneuropathy (SHPN1) and Hypomyelination (SPS1 – "Shaking Puppy Syndrome"). The Board recommends that members take advantage of these new testing tools to help eliminate two terrible diseases from the breed. This is in keeping with the club's longstanding commitment to sound and ethical breeding practices that seek to eliminate hereditary defects from the breed, which is exemplified in the standard testing of eyes and hips in breeding Siberian Huskies.

The SHCA is aware of early genetic testing results that show evidence of some isolated impure breeding in registered Siberian Huskies. These results are being evaluated by researchers in this country and others, and once available and subject to independent peer review, the SHCA will decide on an appropriate course of action. In the meantime, the SHCA is reaching out to university-based research institutions and other non-profit organizations for information and analyses. This is not the first time the club has been confronted with such a question – its action to disqualify merle and brindle markings a couple of years ago is a notable precedent.

Genetic science and DNA testing are evolving rapidly and as the parent club for Siberian Huskies, we want to address this issue in a careful, deliberate and timely manner. In conjunction with the American Kennel Club, we will develop practical and effective responses as needed. The SHCA stands committed to protecting the integrity of the Siberian Husky breed, and to advancing testing for genetic diseases where proven effective and practicable.

The Siberian Husky Club of America condemns all cross-breeding of the Siberian Husky.