

Syndromic Craniosynostosis Etiology

In terms of syndromic craniosynostosis not only do [Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3](#) and [TWIST transcription factor](#) feature, but also [FGFR1](#) and in particular [FGFR2](#), which has been reported in 90% of the syndromic craniosynostoses such as Apert, Crouzon, Peiffer and Jackson-Weiss.

The mutations can be divided into mutations that lead to gain of function (in FGFR genes) and mutations that lead to loss of function (in TWIST genes).

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