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Role of guanine nucleotide exchange factor is involved in terminal kinase caused by epidermal growth factor

Azam Jazebi*

Department of Hepatitis and molecular biology,
Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Nigeria

Corresponding author: Azam Jazebi

E-mail: azamjazebi_profesor@hotmail.in

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INTRODUCTION

Aarskog-Scott syndrome is caused by mutations in the *FGD1* gene, which is the sole known cause. The *FGD1* gene codes for a protein that activates another protein called Cdc42, which sends signals critical for prenatal and postnatal development. A pathogenic mutation in the *FGD1* gene causes Aarskog–Scott syndrome, a genetically and clinically diverse uncommon disease. A comprehensive study was conducted to determine the incidence of clinical symptoms in patients and to assess the genotype-phenotype relationship. The outflow of *FGD1* has been limited to a few explicit spaces of mammalian cells and to explicit skeletal regions needed for beginning phase improvement. Every single one of the *FGD1* underlying themes is associated with flagging and in deciding the subcellular restriction of the protein. Notwithstanding its cytosolic subcellular limitation, *FGD1* is profoundly communicated in dynamic bone arrangement locales, explicitly inside osteoblasts, human osteosarcoma cell lines, clinical findings of the craniofacial, orthopaedic, and genitourinary tract correspond to the greatest prevalence scores, according to the data. Based on their frequency, the authors categorised the major, secondary, and extra criteria.

DESCRIPTION

Low height, facial abnormalities, skeletal and genital anomalies define Arskog–Scott syndrome, a rare X-linked illness characterised by short stature, face abnormalities, skeletal and genital malformations. Aarskog–Scott syndrome, also known as faciogenital dysplasia. Aarskog originally documented the disease in 1970, and Scott went on to characterise it in two distinct families with numerous afflicted boys. Widely spread eyes (hypertelorism), a tiny nose, a lengthy region between the nose and mouth (philtrum), and a widow's peak hairline are common facial characteristics in people with Aarskog–Scott syndrome. During the injury recuperating measure, movement of *FGD1* to the main edge film happens in cells confronting the injury. Besides, epidermal development factor (EGF) invigorates the layer movement of *FGD1*, however not *FGD3*. As the most striking distinction, *FGD3* does not have the N-terminal proline-rich space that is moderated in *FGD1*, showing that the proline-rich area might assume a critical part in the sign responsive movement of FGD1Heart defects and a split in the top lip (cleft lip) with or without a hole in the roof of the mouth are among the other anomalies seen in persons with Aarskog–Scott syndrome. This study evaluated and divided the phenotypes of the reported cases into main, secondary, and extra criteria, claiming that the presence of three or more classical symptoms might lead to a clinical suspicion of AAS. Uncontrolled study designs such as case reports and case series are recognised to have a higher risk of bias. The articles included in this study were assessed for quality using a validated method for systematic reviews of case reports/case series proposed in. For mutations in the *FGDY1* gene, genetic testing may be accessible. Individuals or

families who may be carriers of this illness should seek genetic counselling, as there are similarities to foetal alcohol syndrome. Initially, a manual search of the databases was conducted, and articles were chosen for full reading after applying the qualifying criteria. Following the review of each article, a list of those chosen was compiled, with titles, authors, and publication years separated. AAS has so far found 52 distinct pathogenic mutations in *FGD1* across all genes. Despite extensive research on a link between genetic polymorphisms and the range of clinical manifestations in AAS patients, no definite phenotype-genotype relationship has been identified.

CONCLUSION

Due to pathogenic mutations in the *FGD1* gene, Aarskog–Scott syndrome is an X-linked recessive genetic disease. Facial-digital-genital dysplasia is another name for AAS. The name is supported in light of clinical results, as intrinsic abnormalities of the craniofacial regions, upper limbs (hands), and genitourinary tract, such as hypertelorism, brachydactyly, and shawl scrotum, have very expressive prevalence rates. *FGD1* is a GEF that straightforwardly enacts the Cdc42 in light of different extracellular improvements. The Cdc42 protein is essential for the mammalian Rho GTPase protein family comprising of 20 explicit proteins in three significant subfamilies, Cdc42, Rho, and Rac, which each control particular sign transduction pathways. Authoritative activators of *FGD1* protein are right now obscure, albeit a few components have been proposed by the subcellular limitation of *FGD1*. Because of extracellular upgrades, like epidermal development factor (EGF) and changing development factor (TGF)- in endothelial cells, the *FGD1* protein moves from cytosolic and Golgi mechanical assembly regions to the plasma film of epithelial cells. There was no indication of a genotype-phenotype causal connection between the type and location of pathogenic mutations and clinical expression, as other scientists have previously reported. The development of further research that attempt to analyse the nature of clinical results in light of a deeper knowledge of the molecular mechanisms involved is proposed based on the disclosed premises.