Waardenburg syndrome (WS) is a rare autosomal dominant syndrome that affects the auditory system and causes pigmentation abnormalities in hair, skin, and eyes [1]. WS type 2a (WS2A) is affected by the MITF gene. The main symptoms of WS2A can include a patch of white hair in the front hairline, full or partial hearing loss, and brilliant blue coloring of one eye (heterochromia iridis) or both eyes [1]. When the MITF gene is mutated it is unable to trans-activate the tyrosinase, a melanocyte-specific enzyme, promoter [1]. However, *the* *molecular mechanism for the induction of the melanogenic marker expession of MITF in the eyes still needs to be clarified*.

References

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