

Our History

- ⇒ 1969: First Reported Case by Drs. Russell Snyder and Arthur Robinson
- ⇒ 1989: NIH Funding for GGC-Miami Research on X-linked Intellectual Disability
- ⇒ 1991-2009: Visits with SRS Families
- ⇒ 1996: Mapping of Gene Xp22.11
- ⇒ 2003: SMS Gene Identification
- ⇒ 2009: First Treatment Trial
- ⇒ 2014: SRF Foundation Established
- ⇒ 2015: Inaugural SRF Conference
- ⇒ 2016: Funded First Research Fellowship



The Snyder-Robinson Foundation

Donate Now!

Your money directly funds targeted research, with the following goals for SRS persons:

- ⇒ He will not break a bone as a result of a simple fall
- ⇒ His seizures are controlled and/or eliminated
- ⇒ He is not dependent on others for his mobility, daily living activities, and personal care
- ⇒ He is able to communicate with others
- ⇒ His spine is not bent
- ⇒ His kidneys, eyes, and other organs function properly
- ⇒ His neurological system can function more normally

“To know even one life has breathed easier because you have lived. This is to have succeeded.”

— Ralph Waldo Emerson



Contact Us

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**The Snyder-Robinson
Foundation**

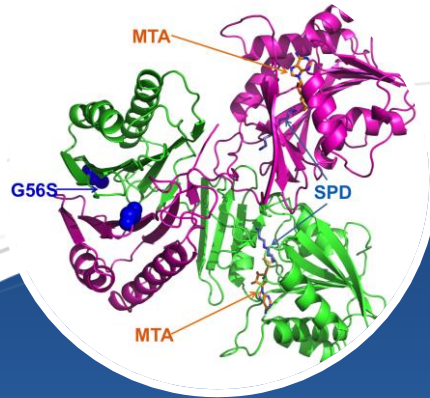
Making Connections
Improving Lives



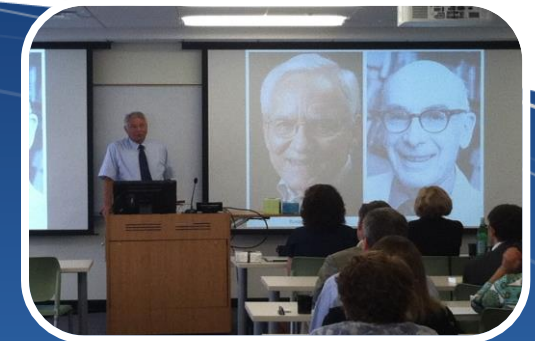
The Snyder-Robinson Foundation

Historical documentation of Snyder-Robinson Syndrome (SRS) dates back to 1969 by research conducted by Russell Snyder, M.D., and Arthur Robinson, M.D. Since 1969, approximately 35 males have been identified with SRS. Patients are distributed among at least eleven countries worldwide.

In 2014, Michael Raymond, in collaboration with six SRS families, started the Snyder-Robinson Foundation (SRF) to raise awareness and advance medical research related to SRS. Because of the Foundation, many newly diagnosed SRS families are connecting. The SRF is a 501c(3) non-profit organization.



“SRS is the only known disease caused by an imbalance of polyamines”



Snyder-Robinson Syndrome (SRS) is an X-linked intellectual disability disorder caused by a mutation in the Spermium Synthase (SMS) gene, which is depicted in the computer model above. It occurs exclusively in males. Typical symptoms of SRS include:

- Intellectual Disability
- Developmental Delays
- Seizures
- Osteoporosis
- Hypotonia
- Skoliosis / Kyphosis
- Pulmonary / Respiratory Issues

Collaborative Research Plan

- 1) **Collaborate with Penn Medicine for Research Grants** – Through the Million Dollar Bike Ride (MDBR), Penn Medicine has graciously matched donations for Snyder-Robinson Research.
- 2) **Current Studies Include:**
 - a. The Role of Mitochondria and ROS in Etiology of SRS
 - b. Exploring why MSC with a dysfunctional SMS gene cannot become normal, mature osteoblasts.