Swyer syndrome can be inherited in a X-linked, Y-linked, autosomal dominant, or autosomal recessive manner, depending on the underlying mutation that results in the complete, or pure, gonadal dysgenesis.Meanwhile, SRY gene mutations follow a Y-linked mode of inheritance, which means that the genetic mutation is located on a Y-chromosome and therefore, is exclusively inherited from the father.For instance, NR5A1 and WNT4 mutations are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner, which means that only one copy of the mutation needs to be inherited from either parent in order for the syndrome to be expressed.