t(1;3)(p36;q21)
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Identity

Disease
Myeloid lineage (MDS, ANLL, therapy related ANLL, CML, MPD); very rarely in lymphoid lineage.

Phenotype/cell stem origin
Of 39 available cases, there were: 22 myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) (17/22 transformed into refractory acute non lymphoblastic leukemia (ANLL) of -M1 or - M4 type), 8 de novo ANLL, 3 therapy-related MDS, 2 polycythemia vera, 1 essential thrombocythemia, 1 chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), 1 multiple myeloma, 1 waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia.

Epidemiology
Patients are aged: 30-80 years.

Clinics
Blood data: frequent thrombocytosis or normal platelet count.

Cytology
Frequently characterized by dysmegakaryocytopenia.
**Pathology**
Trilineage dysplasia.

**Prognosis**
Very poor so far: from 16 cases, median survival was 6 months in ANLL, 20 months in MDS.

**Cytogenetics**

**Cytogenetics morphological**

del(5q) in 5 of 20 cases (1/4).

**Genes involved and proteins**

Note
Genes involved are yet unknown.

**To be noted**

Note
It has been hypothesized that the chromosomal breakpoints at the 3q21 in ANLL/MDS with t(1;3) overlap with the breakpoints of the 3q21q26 syndrome (inv(3)(q21q26), t(3;3)(q21;q26)); common molecular mechanism may explain the clinical and morphologic similarities seen in these malignancies.

**References**


**This article should be referenced as such:**