Leukaemia Section
Short Communication

t(1;14)(p22;q32) in non Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)
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Clinics and pathology

Disease
The translocation is cytogenetically detectable in a minority of extranodal MALT lymphomas; irrespective of the presence of the 1;14 translocation, mutation or deletion of the BCL10 gene located at 1p22 can be detected by molecular genetic methods in 5-10% of extra-nodal MALT lymphomas, follicle centre cell lymphoma and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; among MALT lymphoma a preferential association was noted with high-grade histology.

Prognosis
In MALT lymphoma there may be an association with aggressive histology and antibiotic-unresponsive forms.

Cytogenetics

Cytogenetics morphological
The translocation is readily detectable by conventional karyotyping.

Genes involved and proteins

Note
The breakpoints on chromosome 1p22 are located upstream of the promoter of the BCL10 gene, which shows inactivating mutations or deletions.

BCL10
Location: 1p22

Protein
322 amino acids; contains a caspase recruitment domain; role in the apoptosis.

IgH
Location: 14q32

References


This article should be referenced as such: