t(11;14)(p11;q32)
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Disease
Splenic marginal zone B-cell lymphoma (MZBCL)

Phenotype/cell stem origin
CD19+; CD5-; CD22+; CD10-; CD25-/+; CD38+; CD11c-; CD103-; FMC7+; surface Ig bright+.

The transformed cell represents an IgM+/IgD+ B-lymphocyte deriving from the marginal zone.

Epidemiology
The translocation is rare (<1% of B-cell chronic lymphoid neoplasias).

Cytogenetics

Cytogenetics morphological
The translocation was described as a balanced t(11;14)(p11;q32).

Cytogenetics molecular
To detect the 14q32 break, the cos-Ca1, cosIg6 and cos3/64 and YAC Y6 were used. Splitting of cosmid signals and Y6 signals has been detected, indicating a break downstream of the IgVH sequences, in the region flanked by cos3/64 and Y6. The gene involved at the 11p11 band is presently unknown.

Additional anomalies
del(7)(q22q32); +12; del(17)(p12). In one case a 7q- chromosome was the primary anomaly, the t(11;14) having found at the time of histologic transformation into high grade lymphoma.

Pathology
The bone biopsy may show B-lymphoid cells of intermediate size with an interstitial infiltration pattern. An intrasinusoidal pattern of growth was also noted. The spleen specimens display a nodular lymphoid infiltrate of the white pulp by small lymphocytes mixed with larger blast cells with clear cytoplasm, centered on polyclonal follicle centers. Red pulp involvement may occur.

Treatment
The patients may show partial responses to alkylating agent and to multiagent chemotherapy.

Evolution
Transformation into high-grade lymphoma was reported.

References

This article should be referenced as such: