Leukaemia Section
Short Communication

t(3;14)(p14;q32)

Jean-Loup Huret

Genetics, Dept Medical Information, UMR 8125 CNRS, University of Poitiers, CHU Poitiers Hospital, F-86021 Poitiers, France (JLH)

Published in Atlas Database: July 2005
Online updated version: http://AtlasGeneticsOncology.org/Anomalies/t0314p14q32ID1398.html
DOI: 10.4267/2042/38255

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 2.0 France Licence.
© 2005 Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology

Clinics and pathology

Disease
Extra-nodal Marginal Zone B-cell lymphoma (MZBCL) of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) type, also called MALT lymphoma.

Note
MALT lymphomas without the t(3;14) are frequently associated with either a t(1;14)(p22;q32) (BCL10/IGH), a t(11;18)(q21;q21) (API2/MALT1, or a t(14;18)(q32;q21) (IGH/MALT1).

Epidemiology
9 cases detected to date.

Clinics
MALT lymphoma is an indolent disease involving most often the stomach, the lung, the thyroid, the salivary gland, the orbit, and the skin, with a non random anatomic distribution according to the translocation. The t(3;14) is frequently found in MALT lymphomas of the thyroid, the orbit, and the skin.

Cytogenetics

Additional anomalies
+3 is found in half cases.

Genes involved and proteins

FOXP1
Location
3p14.1.

Protein
Transcription factor; member of the FOXP subfamily, characterized by a DNA binding forkhead.

IGH
Location
14q32.

Result of the chromosomal anomaly

Hybrid gene
Description
Breakpoint upstream the first 5’ non coding exon of FOXP1.

References


This article should be referenced as such: