Leukaemia Section
Short Communication

t(6;14)(q25-27;q32)

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Clinics and pathology

Disease
Haematological malignancies.

Phenotype/cell stem origin
The phenotype is variable, and the translocation may be heterogenous at the level of the genes involved; there was one acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL), four biphenotypic acute leukaemias (BAL), two of which with expression of myeloid and T-cell markers, one acute myeloid leukaemia (AML), one chronic T-cell neoplasm, and one chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B-CLL) Binet stage B.

Epidemiology
Only 8 cases to date (5M/2F); there was 3 children and 4 adults (ages were: 12, 14, 28, 41, 54, 62, ?, ?).

Prognosis
Survival data is available in only 5 cases; patients died: "shortly", at 17 months, 33 mths, 45 mths, and 112 mths after diagnosis.

Cytogenetics

Additional anomalies
The t(6;14) was the sole anomaly in five of eight cases; there was del(13q) in two cases, +12 in one, +21 in one.

Genes involved and proteins

Note
In only one of the above mentioned cases, BCL11B was detected as being involved in the translocation; the partner is unknown (Bezrookove et al., 2004). The case with BCL11B involvement was a case of M1-AML in a 54 year old male patient who died shortly after diagnosis. The t(6;14) was the sole anomaly. In other cases, data is missing concerning the genes implicated in the translocation.

BCL11B

Location
14q32

Protein

References


This article should be referenced as such: