

Leukaemia Section
Short Communication

**t(6;11)(q15;q23)**

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### Identity

Giemsa-banding partial karyograms of t(6;11)(q15;q23). (Each left side chromosomes 6 and 11: normal, each right side chromosomes 6 and 11: derivative chromosome).

### Clinics and pathology

**Disease**

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)

**Note**

Only 4 cases to date, 3 of which do not provide further descriptions.

**Phenotype/cell stem origin**

All cases were acute myeloid leukaemia (AML); AML-M0 (1 case), AML-M2 (1 case), AML-M4 (2 cases).

**Epidemiology**

All patients were female between the ages of 13 to 68 years.

### Prognosis

Very poor in 1 case (survival: only 2 weeks in AML-M2).

### Cytogenetics

**Cytogenetics morphological**

It shows distinct balanced chromosomal abnormal-lities between chromosomes 6 and 11; however, it should be differentiated from t(6;11)(q13;q23) in association with MLL/SMAP1 rearrangement.

**Cytogenetics molecular**

MLL breakapart FISH probe is very useful.

**Additional anomalies**

del(5)(q13q15) in 1 case, sole abnormality in remaining 3 cases.

### Genes involved and proteins

The gene involved in 6q15 is unknown.

**MLL**

**Location:** 11q23

**Note**

More than 50 different translocation fusion partners in association with the MLL gene have been reported in the literature. In chromosome 6, t(6;11)(q27;q23) (MLL/AF6 rearrangement) is the most commonly encountered chromosomal abnor-mallity. In contrast, t(6;11)(q13q23) or t(6;11)(q15q23) is the rarest type of MLL rearrangement involving the long arm of chromosome 6.
Multi-color FISH image showing t(6;11)(q15;q23).

Bone marrow morphology from AML-M2 case with t(6;11)(q15;q23).
Result of the chromosomal anomaly

Hybrid gene
Note
Unknown. However, MLL/SMAP1 rearrangement was excluded in one case by both our group and Dr. Meyer.

Fusion protein
Note
Unknown.

References


This article should be referenced as such: