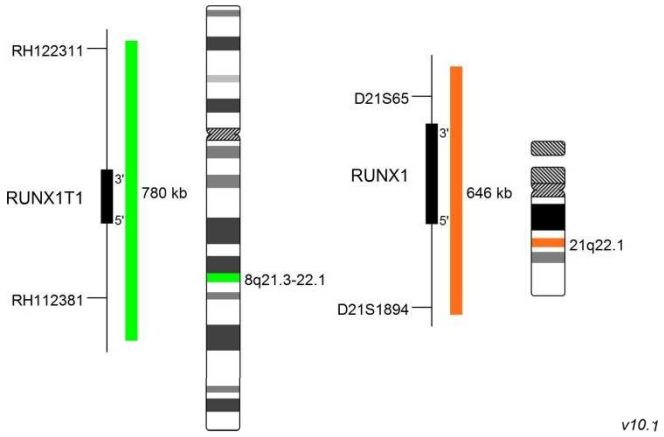
XL t(8;21) plus

Translocation – Dual Fusion Probe, Ref. No. D-5114-100-OG

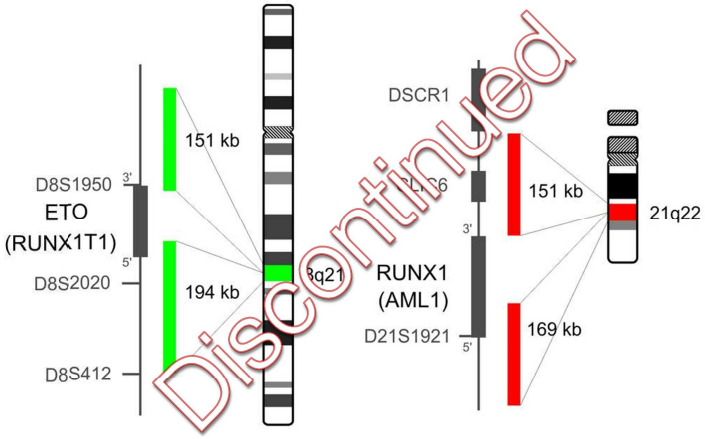
XL t(8;21) plus is a further development of XL AML1/ETO D-5026-100-OG. Several studies have reported RUNX1/RUNX1T1 positive acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cases without evidence of the classical t(8;21)(q22;q22) by conventional cytogenetics in which cryptic insertions were identified. Consequently, XL t(8;21) plus is now spanning the RUNX1T1 and RUNX1 breakpoints allowing the detection of ins(21;8) and ins(8;21).

The balanced translocation t(8;21)(q22;q22) is one of the most frequent cytogenetic aberrations found in AML. The translocation generates the leukemogenic fusion gene RUNX1/RUNX1T1 on the derivative chromsome 8. Usually, AML patients positive for RUNX1/RUNX1T1 have a favourable outcome.

XL t(8;21) plus
D-5114-100-OG



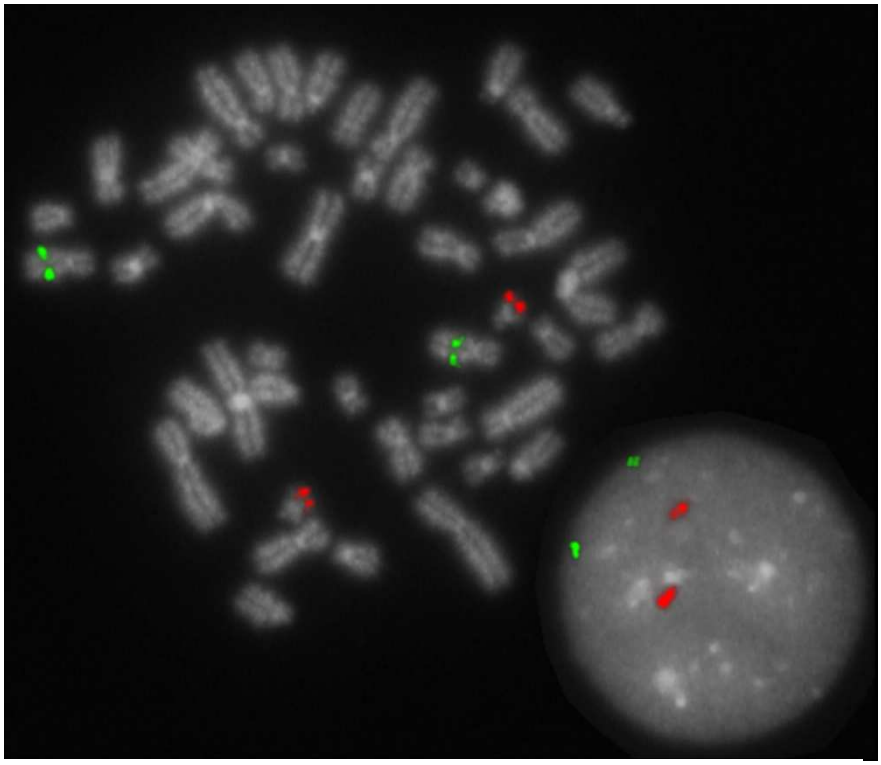
XL AML1/ETO
D-5026-100-OG



FACT SHEET

MetaSystems Probes

info@metasystems-probes.com
www.metasystems-probes.com



XL t(8;21) plus hybridized to lymphocytes. One normal metaphase and one normal interphase are shown.

Summary

Clinical Applications:

- AML

Related Probes:

- XL AML1/ETO D-5026-100-OG *discontinued*
- XL RUNX1 D-5096-100-OG

Literature:

- Zhang et al (2002) PNAS 99:3070-3075
- Gamerdinger et al (2003) Gene Chromosome Canc 36:261-272
- Jang et al (2010) Ann Clin Lab Sci 40:80-84

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info@metasystems-probes.com
www.metasystems-probes.com