

BCR/ABL t(9;22) major (p210) IS, Quantitative

Indications for testing

CML is one of the most common hematologic malignancies and accounts for 15-20% of all cases of leukemia. The incidence of CML is approximately 1.6/100,000. More than 95% of patients with CML have the distinctive Philadelphia chromosome that result from a reciprocal translocation between the long arms of chromosomes 9 and 22. The translocation involves the transfer of the Abelson or ABL1 gene on chromosome 9 to the breakpoint cluster region, BCR, of chromosome 22, resulting in a fused BCR/ABL gene. The fusion gene produces BCR/ABL, a tyrosine kinase with deregulated activity that plays a key role in the development of CML.

Testing Methodology

The quantitative BCR/ABL assay is performed on the GeneXpert (Cepheid) platform. RNA is extracted, converted to cDNA, and BCR/ABL and ABL cDNA targets are quantified by real-time PCR amplification.

The analytical sensitivity of this assay is 0.01% BCR/ABL:ABL. The reproducibility of this assay is such that results within 0.5 log should be considered equivalent.

Due to assay non-linearity for BCR/ABL values greater than 10%, values in this range will be reported as ">10%".

Specimen Requirements

Peripheral blood--1 lavender-top (EDTA) tube. Invert several times to mix blood. Forward promptly at ambient temperature.

Bone Marrow--Place 1-2 mL of anticoagulated bone marrow in a lavender-top (EDTA) tube. Invert several times to mix bone marrow. Forward promptly at ambient temperature.

Specimens must be analyzed within 120 hours of draw

Molecular Diagnostic Laboratory
Barnes-Jewish Hospital, Institute of Health
Mail Stop 90-28-344
425 South Euclid Avenue, Room 5970
St. Louis, MO 63110

Clinical information must be provided with specimen referral in order to correctly interpret test results.

Current Pricing

Contact Lab Customer Service for current pricing 314 362-1470.
CPT code: 81206

Branford S, Fletcher L, Cross N, et al. Desirable performance characteristics for BCR-ABL measurement on an international reporting scale to allow consistent interpretation of individual patient response and comparison of response rate between clinical trials. *Blood* 2008;113:3330-3338.

White HE, Matejschuk P, Rigsby P, et al. Establishment of the first World Health Organization International Genetic Reference Panel for quantification of BCR-ABL mRNA. *Blood* 2010;116:e111-117.

Xpert® BCR-ABL Monitor Technical Manual. Cepheid, 5/2011 revision