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Cluster of differentiations as biomarker in differentiation between ALL and AML

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Introduction & Aim: Antigen surface markers represent as the new prognostic tool for detection of acute leukemia. To aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence expression of lymphoid and myeloid antigen lineage in acute leukemias.

Material & Methods: This study included 100 acute leukemias patients. Specimens were selected from consecutive patients who had sufficient material available. Among the 100 patients in which a detailed history, hematological, clinical and immunophenotyping analysis were performed. This study showed distribution of immunophenotyping characters between studied AML and ALL cases.

Results: The most abundant immunophenotyping features in acute myeloid leukemia were cMPO, CD33, CD117, CD13, CD14 and CD64, while the most abundant immunophenotyping features in acute lymphoblastic leukemia were CD19, CD79a, TdT, CD20, CD10 and CD34.

Conclusion: cMPO which act as independent prognostic factor for AML, CD10 and TdT can be used as independent prognostic factor to differentiate between ALL and AML.

Biography

Walaa Fikry Elbossaty is a PhD Post Research Fellow, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science-Damietta, Egypt. She received BSc (Chemistry/Biochemistry), MSc in Biochemistry from Mansoura University and PhD in Biochemistry/Molecular Biology from Damietta University.

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