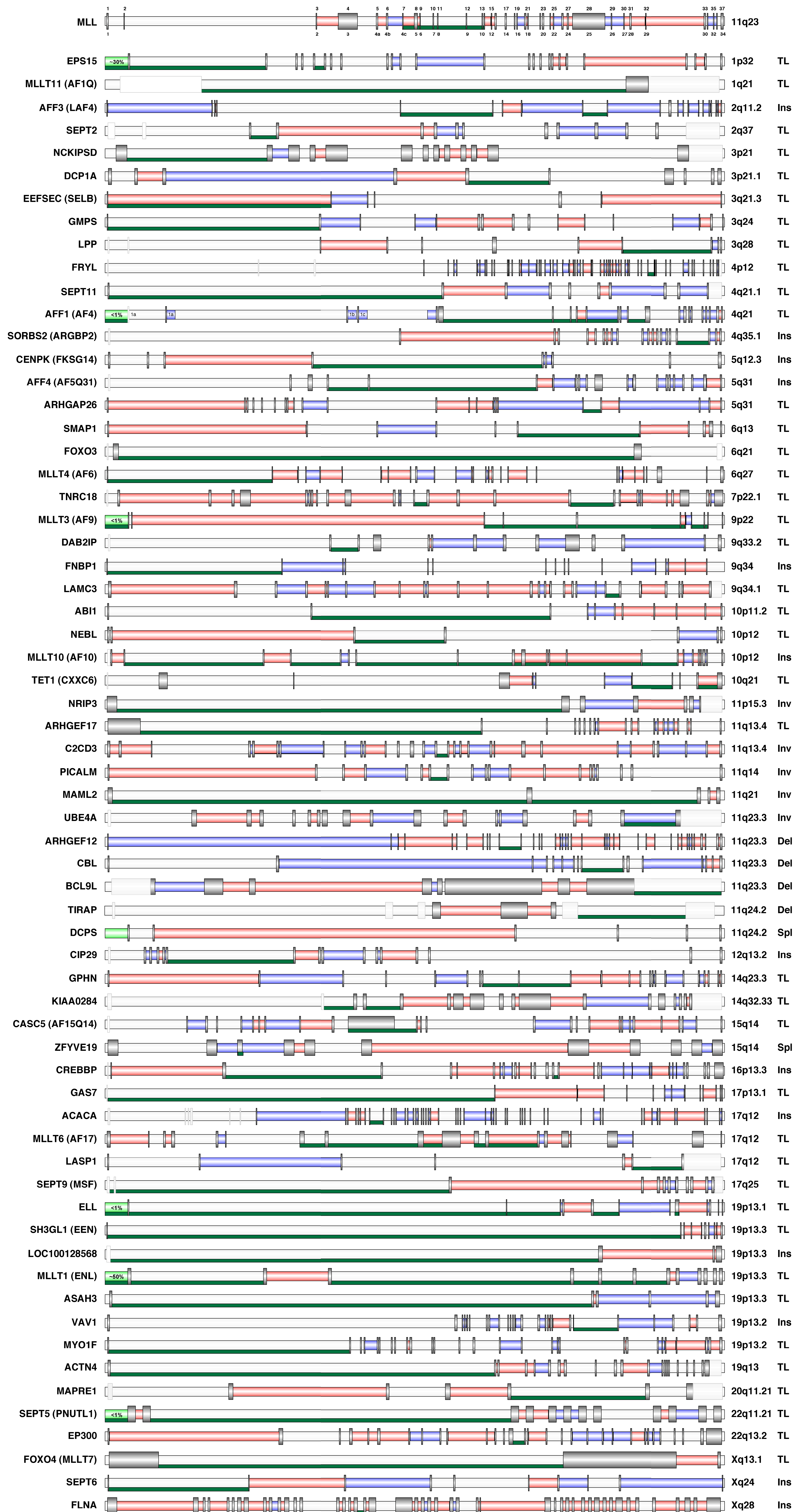
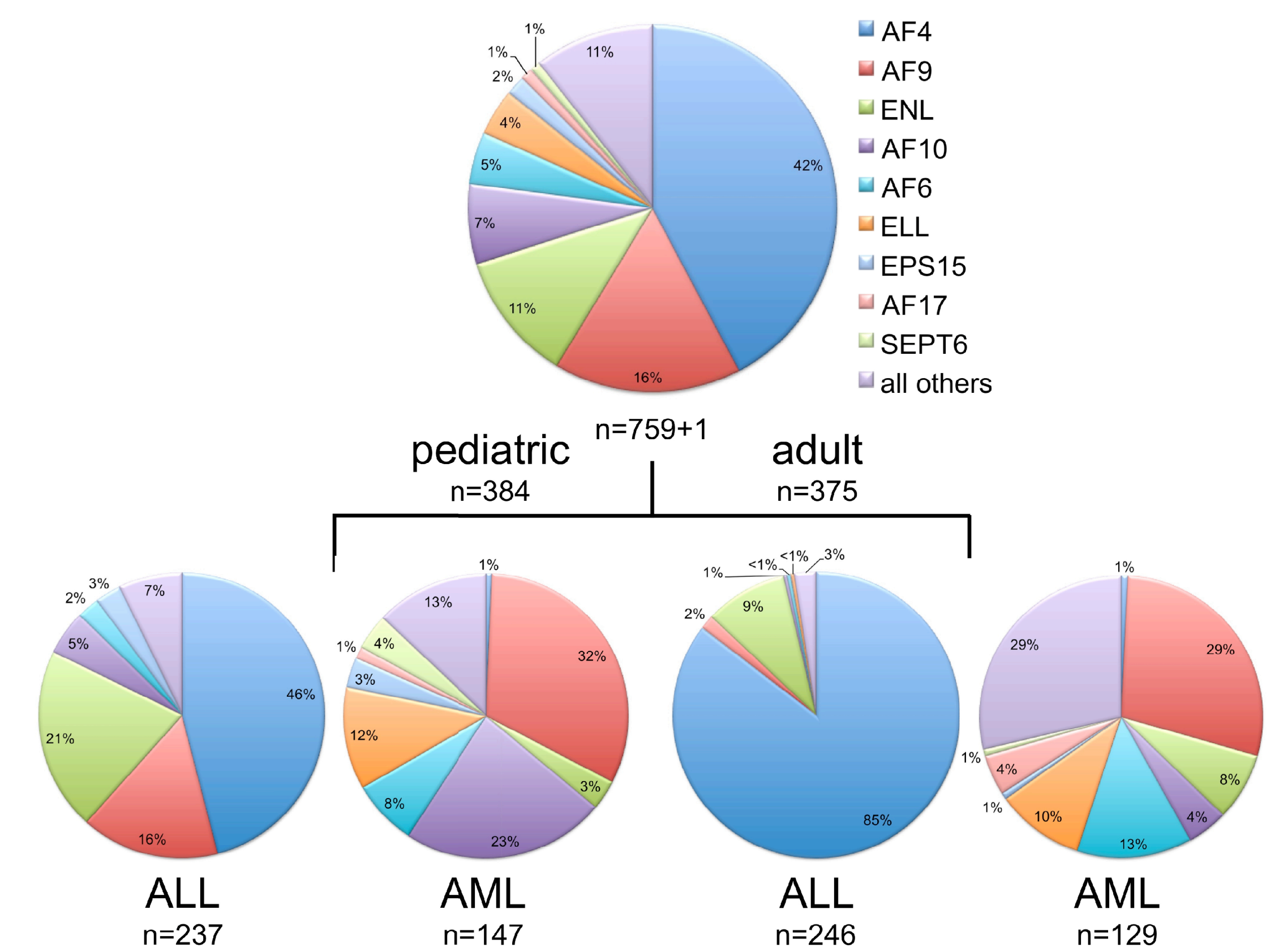


The *MLL* Recombinome of Acute Leukemia

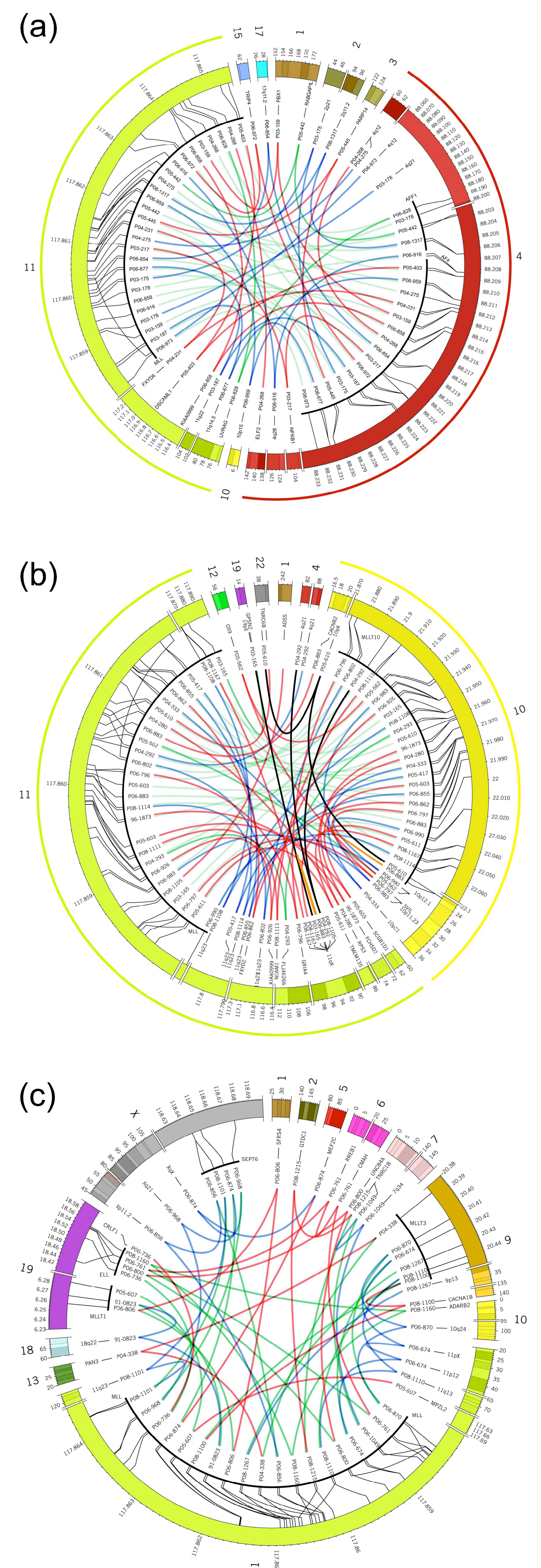
A. Translocation partner genes (TPGs)



B. Distribution of TPGs



C. Complex rearrangements



A. All currently known TPGs are shown according to their chromosomal localization (listed from chromosome 1 to X). Gene names are given on the left, chromosomal positions are given on the right. TL = translocation; Ins = insertion; Spl = spliced fusion; Del = deletion; Inv = inversion. Dark green bars below introns or exons indicate the BCRs involved in MLL translocations. Light grey boxes: non-translated regions. Top: MLL gene structure with the two published exon nomenclatures. Below: exon/intron structures of all known TPGs. Introns are shown in white, red or blue, depending on the specific intron type (intron type 0 = white; intron type 1 = red; intron type 2 = blue). B. Distribution of different TPGs in pediatric and adult ALL and AML patients. Numbers indicate the amount of analyzed patients. C. Circos diagrams (<http://mkweb.bcgsc.ca/circos>) of the most frequently occurring complex rearrangements involving the human genes (a) *AFF1/AF4*, (b) *MLLT10/AF10* and (c) *MLLT3/AF9*, *SEPT6*, *MLLT1/ENL* and *ELL*. Colored lines: green lines: in-frame fusions; red lines: out-of-frame fusions; blue lines: no partner gene present at the recombination site.