Exploration of the FLT3-ITD mutation in acute myeloid leukemia patients in the western Algerian

Higher School of Biological Sciences of Oran, Algeria

Statement of the Problem: Leukemia a ects 9,000 people worldwide each year; with 3/700 have acute myeloid leukemia (AML). ey arise from mutations that a ect the genes in uencing hematopoiesis. FMS-related tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3) is a tyrosine kinase receptor usually expressed in hematopoietic progenitors, is the most common genetic lesion in AML with mutations detected in 25% to 40% of cases. ere are two main types of mutations: tandem internal duplication (ITD),