

# Acute myeloid leukemia with mast cell differentiation is characterized by interstitial mast cells, complex karyotype, *TP53* alterations and poor prognosis

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Do Hwan Kim,<sup>1</sup> Sa A Wang,<sup>1</sup> Wei Wang,<sup>1</sup> Guilin Tang,<sup>1</sup> Shaoying Li,<sup>1</sup>  
C. Cameron Yin,<sup>1</sup> Pei Lin,<sup>1</sup> Marina Konopleva,<sup>2</sup> M. James You,<sup>1</sup> Roberto N.  
Miranda,<sup>1</sup> Xiaoqiong Wang,<sup>1</sup> Qing Wei,<sup>1</sup> L. Jeffrey Medeiros<sup>1</sup> and Jie Xu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Hematopathology and <sup>2</sup>Department of Leukemia,  
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA

Correspondence:

J. XU - [jxu9@mdanderson.org](mailto:jxu9@mdanderson.org)

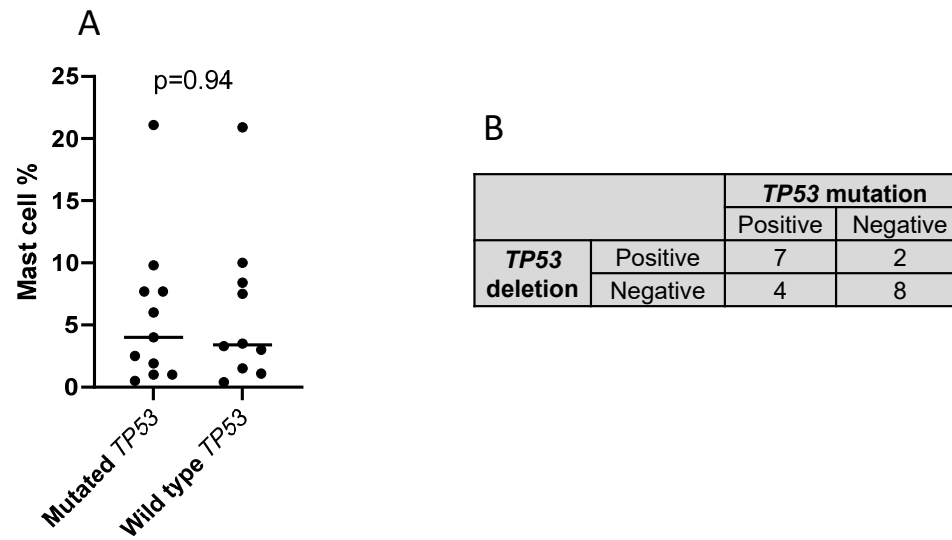
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Supplemental Table 1. Classifications of Acute Myeloid Leukemia with Mast Cell Differentiation

<b>AML classification</b>	<b>Entire cohort (n =21)</b>
WHO classification (5th edition)	
AML with <i>RUNX1::RUNX1T1</i> fusion	4.8% (1/21)
AML with <i>CBFB::MYH11</i> fusion	9.5% (2/21)
Acute myelomonocytic leukemia	4.8% (1/21)
Myeloid neoplasm post cytotoxic therapy	24% (5/21)
AML, myelodysplasia-related	48% (10/21)
BP-CML	9.5% (2/21)
ICC classification	
AML with t(8;21)(q22;q22.1)/ <i>RUNX1::RUNX1T1</i>	4.8% (1/21)
AML with inv(16)(p13.1q22)/ <i>CBFB::MYH11</i>	9.5% (2/21)
AML with myelodysplasia-related gene mutations	14% (3/21)
AML with myelodysplasia-related cytogenetic abnormalities	14% (3/21)
AML with mutated <i>TP53</i>	48% (10/21)
BP-CML	9.5% (2/21)

AML, acute myeloid leukemia; BP-CML, blast phase of chronic myeloid leukemia.

## Supplemental Figure 1



**Supplemental Figure 1.** A, the number of mast cells in AML-MC with mutated and wild-type *TP53*. B, status of *TP53* mutation and deletion in AML-MC cases. AML-MC, acute myeloid leukemia with mast cell differentiation.