**Suppl 2.** Glossary of variables

1. LMA-CBF group: group of patients with one of the chromosomal abnormalities that are included within the LMA – CBF.
	1. t(8;21)
	2. inv(16)
2. Sex: gender of the patient recorded in the reference study that distinguishes between male or female.
	1. Male
	2. Female
3. Age at diagnosis: number of years lived by the patient at the time of diagnosis of AML – CBF.
4. Age group: categorization of patients according to age at diagnosis.
	1. Pediatric: < 18 a
	2. Adult: 18 – 64 years
	3. Elderly: ≥ 65
5. FAB classification: the French – American – British (FAB) classification divided AML into subtypes, M0 through M7, based on the type of cell the leukemia develops from and how mature the cells are.
	1. M0: Undifferentiated acute myeloblastic leukemia
	2. M1: Acute myeloblastic leukemia with minimal maturation
	3. M2: Acute myeloblastic leukemia with maturation
	4. M3: Acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL)
	5. M4: Acute myelomonocytic leukemia
	6. M4 eos: Acute myelomonocytic leukemia with eosinophilia
	7. M5: Acute monocytic leukemia
	8. M6: Acute erythroid leukemia
	9. M7: Acute megakaryoblastic leukemia
6. Karyotype: individual's complete set of chromosomes extracted of each case with CBF – AML.
7. Number of chromosomes or ploidy: number of chromosomes occurring in the nucleus of a cell. It helped to identify any polyploidy or aneuploidy.
8. Structural rearrangements: chromosome's structure can be altered in several ways, this can be deletions, duplications, translocations, inversions, and rings.
9. del(2): delection of chromosome 2
10. del(7): delection of chromosome 7
11. del(9): delection of chromosome 9
12. del(11): delection of chromosome 11
13. del(12): delection of chromosome 12
14. del(20): delection of chromosome 20
15. t(1;12): chromosomal translocation t(1;12)
16. t(3;3): chromosomal translocation t(3;3)
17. t(6;17): chromosomal translocation t(6;17)
18. t(9;22): chromosomal translocation t(9;22)
19. t(11;12): chromosomal translocation t(11;12)
20. t(15;17): chromosomal translocation t(15;17)
21. t(8;13;21): chromosomal translocation t(8;13;21)
22. t(9;22;14): chromosomal translocation t(9;22;14)
23. t(9;22;19): chromosomal translocation t(9;22;19)
24. t(1;1;9;22): chromosomal translocation t(1;1;9;22)
25. t(1;13;21;8): chromosomal translocation t(1;13;21;8)
26. inv(18): chromosomal inversion inv(18)
27. der(3)t(3;8): derivative chromosome 3 with chromosomal translocation t(3;8)
28. der(7)t(7;11): derivative chromosome 7 with chromosomal translocation t(7;11)
29. der(16)t(1;16): derivative chromosome 16 with chromosomal translocation t(1;16)
30. der(21)t(8;21): derivative chromosome 21 with chromosomal translocation t(8;21)
31. der(22)t(9;22): derivative chromosome 22 with chromosomal translocation t(9;22)
32. der(8)t(8): derivative chromosome 8 with chromosomal inversion inv(8)
33. add(1): additional chromosome 1
34. add(4): additional chromosome 4
35. add(5): additional chromosome 5
36. add(6): additional chromosome 6
37. ins(9;22): chromosome insertion ins(9;22)
38. idic(22): isodicentric marker chromosome idic(22)
39. +mar: marker chromosome
40. Numerical chromosome abnormalities: type of chromosome defect that occurs when an individual gains or loss any chromosome or the full set of chromosomes, as occurs in polyploidy and aneuploidy.
41. +4: trisomy 4
42. +6: trisomy 6
43. +8: trisomy 8
44. +9: trisomy 9
45. +10: trisomy 10
46. +11: trisomy 11
47. +12: trisomy 12
48. +15: trisomy 15
49. +17: trisomy 17
50. +19: trisomy 19
51. +21: trisomy 21
52. +22: trisomy 22
53. -X: loss of chromosome X
54. -Y: los of chromosome Y
55. -18: loss of chromosome 18
56. 88-91,XXYY: aneuploidy with 88-91 chromosomes and extra X and Y chromosomes
57. 92,XXYY: aneuploidy with 92 chromosomes and extra X and Y chromosomes.
58. Secondary genetic mutations: genetic mutations of each case registered in the Mitelman database. It includes other mutations different from the RUNX1-RUNX1T1 and CBFβ-MYH11 genes.
59. BCR-ABL1: BCR-ABL1 fusion gene mutation
60. BRCC3: BRCA1/BRCA2-containing complex 3 gene mutation
61. ELN: Elastin gene mutation
62. TYK2: Tyrosine kinase 2 gene mutation; LIMK1: LIM Domain Kinase 1 gene mutation
63. PHF6: PHD finger protein 6 gene mutation
64. D7S613: Microsatellite markers D7S613
65. FRA7G: Aphidicolin-induced fragile site on human chromosome 7 mutation
66. CAV2: Caveolin 2 gene mutation
67. DHX15: DEAH-Box Helicase 15 gene mutation
68. NRAS: neuroblastoma RAS viral gene mutation
69. KRAS: Kirsten rat sarcoma virus gene mutation
70. KIT: Receptor tyrosine kinase gene KIT mutation
71. BCORL1: BCORL1 gene mutation
72. ADAM12: Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 12 gene mutation
73. ARF3: ADP-ribosylation factor 3 gene mutation
74. CAND1: Cullin-associated and neddylation-dissociated protein 1 gene mutation
75. CCND1: Cyclin D1 gene mutation
76. CCND2: Cyclin D2 gene mutation
77. CMIP: C-Maf inducing protein gene mutation
78. DOCK6: Dedicator of cytokinesis 6 gene mutation
79. KIF14: Kinesin family member 14 gene mutation
80. MIOX: Myo-Inositol oxigenase gene mutation
81. JAK1: Janus kinase 1 gene mutation
82. MYOCD: Myocardin gene mutation
83. EZH2: Enhancer Of Zeste 2 Polycomb Repressive Complex 2 Subunit gene mutation
84. RAD21: RAD21 Cohesin Complex Component gene mutation
85. NID2: Nidogen-2 gene mutation
86. PRSS16: Serine protease 16 gene mutation
87. PTPRT: Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type T gene mutation
88. PTNP11: Protein tyrosine phosphatase non-receptor type 11 gene mutation
89. PTEN: Phosphatase and tensin homolog gene mutation
90. GATA2: GATA binding protein 2 gene mutation
91. TMEM125: Transmembrane protein 125 gene mutation
92. ASXL1: ASXL Transcriptional regulator 1 gene mutation
93. ASXL2: ASXL Transcriptional regulator 2 gene mutation
94. RUNX1T1: RUNX1 partner transcriptional co-repressor 1 gene mutation
95. FLT3: FMS‐like tyrosine kinase 3 gene mutation
96. CBL: Casitas B-lineage lymphoma gene mutation
97. PML-RARa: Promyelocytic leukemia/retinoic acid receptor alpha gene mutation
98. IDH2R140: Isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 R140 gene mutation
99. ZRSR2: Zinc finger, RNA-binding motif and serine/arginine rich 2 gene mutation
100. SF3B1: Splicing factor 3b subunit 1 gene mutation
101. TET2: Tet methylcytosine dioxygenase 2 gene mutation
102. CALR: Calreticulin gene mutation.
103. WT1: Wilms' tumor 1 gene mutation.
104. Relapse: recurrence of the AML, was registered as present or absent.
	1. Present
	2. Absent
105. Status: refers to the state as alive or dead of each case registered in the Mitelman database.
	1. Alive
	2. Dead
106. Overall survival: time elapsed from diagnosis until patient is lost or dies, it was registered in months.