Evaluation of SOX4 levels in multiple myeloma patients

Authors

Elisabetta Lombardi,¹ Kinga Eva Kowal,¹ Gonzalo Almanza,² Francesco Agostini,¹ Francesco Da Ros,¹ Marco Valvasori,¹ Carla Vicinanza,¹ Daniel Alzetta,³ Barbara Montante,³ Miriam Marangon,¹ Silvia Crestani,³ Giuseppe Lamon,³ Maurizio Rupolo,³ Mario Mazzucato,¹ Cristina Durante,¹ Maurizio Zanetti² and Mariagrazia Michieli³

¹Stem Cell Unit, Department of Research and Advanced Cancer Diagnostic, Centro di Riferimento Oncologico di Aviano (CRO), IRCCS, Aviano, Italy; ²The Laboratory of Immunology, Department of Medicine and Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA and ³Oncohematology and Cell Therapy Unit, Department of Medical Oncology, Centro di Riferimento Oncologico di Aviano (CRO), IRCCS, Aviano, Italy

Correspondence:

E. LOMBARDI - elombardi@cro.it

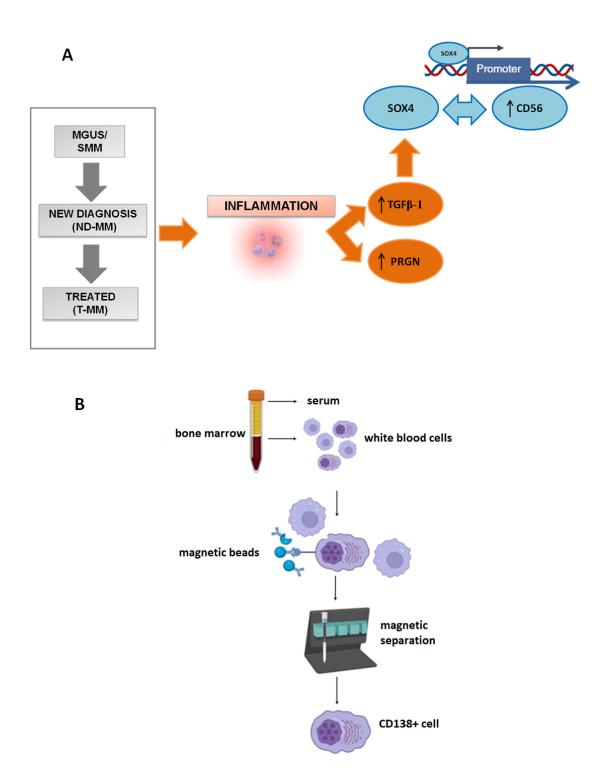
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Supp. Figure 1



A) A representative cartoon to describe the link between multiple myeloma, inflammation and SOX4/CD56 axis

B) **CD138+ cell isolation work flow**. Schematic rappresentation to samples processation: Buffy coat was obtained from bone marrow ACD collected blood and CD138+ cells were obtained by immunosoring using BD-MACS system

Supp. Table 1

Population parameters Population parameters			
Average Age (years)	65		
Males (n/%)	42/62.7		
Females (n/%)	25/37.3		
Sample distribution	n/%	Group characterization	Therapy line
MGUS/SMM	9/10.9		
New Diagnosis MM (ND-MM)	31/37.3	I-RSS 1 n= 7 I-RSS 2 n= 15 I-RSS 3 n= 9	
Treated MM	43/51.8	Progression n=19 Follow-up n=8 Response n=16	1 Therapy line n= 23 2 Therapy lines n= 13 >3 Therapy lines n= 7

Mean age, gender distribution of the 67 patients, and the distribution of 83 biological samples obtained from MGUS/SMM (Monoclonal Gammopathy of Undefined Significance/ Smoldering multiple myeloma), New diagnosis MM (ND-MM) sample distribution was characterized on I-RSS code and Treated MM (T-MM) one on therapy line and response. Patients signed informed consent upon enrolment. Inclusion criteria were the following: age ≥ 18 years; candidate patients for diagnosis or staging of Multiple Myeloma by bone marrow biopsy; ability to express adequate consent to participate in the study. Exclusion criteria were the following: patient refusal to sign informed consent; inadequate or insufficient bone marrow aspirate material for analysis. All enrolled participants finished the study, i.e., there was no attrition