## Serum B-cell maturation antigen: a novel biomarker to predict outcomes for multiple myeloma patients

Michael Ghermezi, ${ }^{1}$ Mingjie Li, ${ }^{1}$ Suzie Vardanyan, ${ }^{1}$ Nika Manik Harutyunyan, ${ }^{1}$ Jillian Gottlieb, ${ }^{1}$ Ariana Berenson, ${ }^{1}$ Tanya M. Spektor, ${ }^{2}$ Claudia Andreu-Vieyra, ${ }^{2}$ Sophia Petraki, ${ }^{2}$ Eric Sanchez, ${ }^{1}$ Kyle Udd, ${ }^{1}$ Cathy S. Wang, ${ }^{1}$ Regina A. Swift, ${ }^{3}$ Haiming Chen ${ }^{1}$ and James R. Berenson ${ }^{1,2,3}$
${ }^{1}$ Institute for Myeloma \& Bone Cancer Research, West Hollywood, CA; ${ }^{2}$ Oncotherapeutics, West Hollywood, CA and ${ }^{3}$ James R. Berenson, MD, Inc., West Hollywood, CA, USA
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Correspondence: jberenson@imbcr.org

Supplemental Figure 1: Comparison of BCMA levels in samples with different clinical status using Dunnett's test. The group complete response (CR) is used as the Dunnett's control group. BCMA levels of cohorts grouped under progressive disease (PD) and untreated patients show a significant difference from the control group.

Supplemental Figure 2: Correlation of a matrix of different covariates among each other following multivariate analysis. This shows that BCMA is independent of the other co-variates and is not influenced by any of the other factors. The Color map represents the degree of correlation for each covariate with the other co-variates. Strong Red indicates a positive correlation whereas Blue represents an inverse correlation.

Supplemental Figure 3: Comparison of BCMA levels in samples of patients with (group 1) or without (group 0) the bone disease using Dunnett's test. The group without the bone disease is used as the Dunnett's control group. No significant differences $(P=0.46)$ are observed amongst these two groups.

Supplemental Figure 4: A total of 44 patients were evaluated to determine if there was a relationship between sBCMA and conventional MM markers. Of these 44 patients, 33 had at least 4 time points at which their sBCMA level was measured within 2-weeks of their conventional MM labs. A Pearson R-correlation coefficient was computed between sBCMA levels and either serum M-protein or SFLC. Patients with a diagnosis of heavy and light chain myeloma had their sBCMA levels correlated to serum M-protein or SFLC depending on their clinical status (patients diagnosed with both a heavy and light chain isotype of MM and a clinical response measured to be CR with negative immunofixation results were correlated using SFLC
instead of serum M-protein). Patients with light chain only had their sBCMA levels correlated to SFLC.

## Supplemental Table 1

| Co- Variate | Regression Co-Efficient | Error | Wald | P-Value | Hazard Ratio | 95\% CI -Hazard Ratio |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Age | -0.00465 | 0.013 | 0.1134 | 0.78 | 0.9989 | $0.980432-1.0178$ |
| BCMA | 0.0004182 | $9.96 \mathrm{E}-05$ | 14.5948 | 0.00024 | 1.0001 | $0.9998-1.00045$ |
| Creatinine | 0.2172 | 0.2218 | 0.6148 | 0.5161 | 1.3104 | $0.7418-2.2614$ |
| Hemoglobin | -0.02865 | 0.0914 | 0.06674 | 0.7524 | 1.01929 | $0.7642-1.24933$ |
| ISS | 0.05123 | 0.3624 | 0.02542 | 0.92 | 1.3214 | $0.5562-2.0128$ |

## Supplemental Figure 1



## Means Comparisons

Comparisons with a control using Dunnett's Method
Control Group $=C R$
Confidence Quantile


LSD Threshold Matrix

|  | Abs(Dif)- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level | LSD | p -Value |
| PD | 233 | 0.0005 |
| Untreated | 28.81 | $0.0323^{*}$ |
| X | -234 | 0.6309 |
| MR | -423 | 0.9477 |
| SD | -365 | 0.9636 |
| PR | -436 | 1.0000 |
| CR | -503 | 1.000 |

Positive values show pairs of means that are significantly different.

## Supplemental Figure 2

| Correlations |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age $\beta 2$ Microglobulin |  | BCMA | HgB | Creatinine |
| Age | 1.0000 | 0.1352 | -0.0566 | -0.1122 | 0.0796 |
| $\beta 2$ Microglobulin | 0.1352 | 1.0000 | 0.2511 | -0.3916 | 0.7840 |
| BCMA | -0.0566 | 0.2511 | 1.0000 | -0.2922 | 0.1503 |
| HgB | -0.1122 | -0.3916 | -0.2922 | 1.0000 | -0.3211 |
| Creatinine | 0.0796 | 0.7840 | 0.1503 | -0.3211 | 1.0000 |

There are 63 missing values. The correlations are estimated by REML method.

| Inverse Corr | Age $\beta 2$ Microglobulin |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | BCMA | HgB | Creatinine |  |  |
| Age | 1.0389 | -0.2024 | 0.1263 | 0.1032 | 0.0901 |
| $\beta 2$ Microglobulin | -0.2024 | 2.8681 | -0.3204 | 0.3403 | -2.0751 |
| BCMA | 0.1263 | -0.3204 | 1.1439 | 0.2734 | 0.1570 |
| HgB | 0.1032 | 0.3403 | 0.2734 | 1.2524 | 0.0861 |
| Creatinine | 0.0901 | -2.0751 | 0.1570 | 0.0861 | 2.6238 |

B


## Supplemental Figure 3



## Means Comparisons

Comparisons with a control using Dunnett's Method Control Group = 1
Confidence Quantile

| [d] | Alpha |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1.97897 | 0.05 |
| LSD Threshold Matrix |  |
|  | (Dif)- |
| Level | LSD p-Value |
| 1 | -218 1.0000 |
| 0 | -223 0.7640 |

Positive values show pairs of means that are significantly different.

Van der Waerden Test (Normal Quantiles)

| Level | Count | Score Sum | Expected | Score | Score Mean | (Mean-Mean0)/Std0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 44 | 3.970 | 0.000 | 0.09023 | 0.761 |  |
| 1 | 84 | -3.970 | 0.000 | -0.04726 | -0.761 |  |

2-Sample Test, Normal Approximation
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { S } & \mathbf{Z} & \text { Prob> }|\mathbf{Z}|\end{array}$
1-way Test, ChiSquare Approximation
ChiSquare DF Prob>ChiSq
$\begin{array}{lll}0.5785 & 1 & 0.4469\end{array}$

Supplemental Figure 4

| MRN | Heavy Chain | Light Chain | Correlation Coefficient |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1119 | IgG | Lambda | 0.46 |
| 1148 | IgG | Kарpa | 0.85* |
| 1411 | IgG | Kарpa | 0.99* |
| 1416 | $\lg A$ | Kарpa | 0.10 |
| 1429 | $\lg A$ | Kарpa | 0.93* |
| 1431 | IgG | Kappa | 0.21 |
| 1538 | N/A | Lambda | 0.02 |
| 1547 | $\lg A$ | Lambda | 0.97* |
| 1634 | IgG | Lambda | 0.81* |
| 1697 | N/A | Kappa | -0.09 |
| 1701 | $\lg A$ | Kappa | 0.82* |
| 1899 | $\lg A$ | Lambda | 0.99* |
| 1904 | N/A | Kappa | 0.87* |
| 1916 | lgG | Kарpa | 0.98* |
| 1944 | IgG | Kappa | 0.62* |
| 1945 | IgG | Kappa | 0.85* |
| 1964 | N/A | Lambda | 0.75* |
| 1973 | IgG | Kappa | 0.02 |
| 1978 | IgG | Kappa | 0.96* |
| 1979 | lgG | Lambda | 0.69* |
| 2023 | IgG | Kappa | 0.50* |
| 2036 | IgG | Lambda | -0.05 |
| 2064 | IgG | Kappa | 0.91* |
| 2079 | $\lg A$ | Lambda | 0.68* |
| 2080 | IgG | Kappa | 0.65* |
| 2106 | N/A | Lambda | 0.92* |
| 2116 | IgG | Kappa | -0.30 |
| 2130 | $\lg G$ | Kappa | 0.27 |
| 2143 | $\lg A$ | Lambda | 0.79* |
| 2145 | N/A | Kарpa | 0.84* |
| 2166 | IgG | Kарpa | 0.33 |
| 2167 | N/A | Kарра | 0.82* |
| 2188 | IgG | Kарра | 0.56* |

*significant correlation

