Index

A
Abdominal abscess, 48
ACR, see American College of Radiology (ACR)
Actimid and MM growth, 192
Actinomyces spp. and ONJ lesions, 143
Activated osteoclasts, 65
Activin, 189
Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), 71
American College of Radiology (ACR) MRI accreditation, 22
American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), 145
Panel recommendations for MM, 127
Amino-and carboxy-terminal cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen, 69–70
Anatomic-based imaging, 16
Anemia, 1
Antimyeloma effects of bisphosphonates, 128
See also Bisphosphonates therapy
APEX, see Assessment of Proteasome Inhibition for Extending Remission (APEX)
Apoptosis of dose–response effect and cell proliferation, 141
Areas at high risk for fracture with CT, 32
ARH77/SCID mouse model, 161
ASCO, see American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO)
Aspergillus spp. as pathogens, 48
Assessment of Proteasome Inhibition for Extending Remission (APEX), 216–217
Autoimmune phenomena, 51
Autologous stem cell transplantations in clinical trial Total Therapy 3, 37–38
Avascular necrosis of hip, 26

B
BAFF, see B-Cell-activating factor (BAFF)
Balloon kyphoplasty, 106
BAPX-1 transcription factors, 233
B-Cell-activating factor (BAFF), 184–185
Biological response modifiers, 97
Bisphosphonates therapy, 77–79
antibone-resorptive actions of, 119
antimyeloma effects of, 128
apoptosis and proliferation of mucosal cells, 141
for MGUS patients, 124–125
placebo-controlled trials, 118
side effects
osteonecrosis of jaw, 126
renal issues, 125–126
for treatment of myeloma bone disease, 10
clodronate, 121
etidronate, 119–121
guidelines for, 126–128
ibandronate, 122–123
intravenous pamidronate, 122
oral pamidronate, 121–122
zoledronic acid, 123–124
types of, 120
BMSC, see Bone marrow stromal cells (BMSC)
Bone
lesions from multiple myeloma, 4
metabolism, anti-myeloma agents effects on, 81–82
scans in myeloma, 3
Bone markers biochemistry
formation markers
bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, 71
osteocalcin, 71
type I procollagen propeptides, 72

G.D. Roodman (ed.), Myeloma Bone Disease, Current Clinical Oncology,
Bone markers biochemistry (cont.)
  resorption markers
  amino- and carboxy-terminal
  cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen, 69–70
  hydroxyproline and hydroxylysine, 67–68
  pyridinoline and deoxypyridinoline
  cross-links of type I collagen, 68–69
  TRACP-5b, 70
Bone marrow microenvironment importance, 159–162
Bone marrow stromal cells (BMSC), 184–185
Bone sialoprotein (BSP), 65
  quantification of, 80
Bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, 71
Bortezomib
  effects on bone formation, 83
  NTX levels and, 218
  as proteasome antagonist, 11
  relapsed or refractory myeloma with, 217
  trials for, 216
Brown adipose tissue (BAT)
  activation of, 27
  avoidance of cold, 28
  uptake and tumor recurrence, 27
BSP, see Bone sialoprotein (BSP)
Busulfan therapy, 96

C
Cancer therapy bone remodeling and resorption, 144
Curious infection, 135
Caspase-3 upregulation, 141–142
Castleman’s disease, 2
  associated with HIV infection, 52
  imaging, 51
β-Catenin overexpression in osteoblasts, 219
C57BL/KaLwRij mice, MM development in, 153
Cell adhesion, 184–185
Cell cycle effects of ionizing irradiation, 92
Central venous catheter-associated septic thrombophlebitis, 47
CGA, see Cytogenetic abnormalities (CGA)
Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 3 (CCL3)/macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP)-1α, 184–185
“Chemotherapy rebound,” 22
Chronic paranasal sinus retention cysts, 48
Clodronate, 121
  See also Bisphosphonates therapy
Cockcroft–Gault formula, 125

Colony-forming osteoblast units (CFU-OB), 234
COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitions, 203
Creatinine clearance and bisphosphonate, 125
Cross-linked N-or C-telopeptides, 65
Cumulative incidence of imaging response, 36
CyberKnife techniques, 94–95
Cyclophosphamide therapy, 96
Cytogenetic abnormalities (CGA), 31
Cytomegalovirus spp. as pathogens, 48

D
Denosumab drug
  as anti-myeloma therapy, 177
  IV BPs in combination with, 176–177
  trials with, 11, 176
  on bone metastasis-related complications, 177–178
  pharmacodynamics of, 175–176
  vicious cycle and mechanism of action, 171
Deoxypyridinoline (DPD) cross-links of type I collagen, 68–69
Dickkopf-1 (Dkk-1) protein
  expression in BM, 184–185, 214
  and osteoblast stimulation, 80
  role in myeloma bone disease, 222
  Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway and, 220–221
1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3, 7
Discrete lytic lesions, 3
Diverticulitis, 48
“Domino effect,” 103
Drug-induced apoptosis, 170
Durie–Salmon PLUS staging system, 8, 18
  stage II disease randomized trials, 10

E
Eikenella spp. and ONJ lesions, 143
EMD, see Extramedullary disease (EMD)
Endothelial progenitor cells (EPC), 142–143
Ephrin/Eph signaling, 187
Epoxomicin, 214
ERK, see Extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERK)
Esophagitis, 48
Etidronate, 119–121
  See also Bisphosphonates therapy
Extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERK), 193
  ERK/MAP kinase pathway, 233
  signaling, 205–206
Extramedullary disease (EMD)  
associated with hepatic flexure region of large bowel, 48
as diffuse liver infiltration, 47
18F-FDG PET imaging for, 46
identification of, 45
median survival for relapsing or refractory patients with, 45
MRI examination, 45
needle core biopsy of lesions, 46
of small bowel, 48

F  
Fc-OPG, RANKL inhibitor, 174
Femur, diffuse myelomatosis in, 5
18F-FDG PET imaging for MM and plasma cell dyscrasias
activation of BAT, 28
attenuation correction, 26–27
baseline staging, 46
Castleman’s disease, 56
cumulative incidence of imaging response, 36
EMD presenting as diffuse liver infiltration, 47
of small bowel, 48
hematological malignancies for, 55
incidental second malignancy detection, 33–34
limitations
body weight and dose, 28
insulin and scan quality, 27
MGUS upgraded to MM by, 54
number of focal lesions at baseline on, 39
occult peridiverticular abscess, 53
progression or relapse, 42
rapid 18F-FDG PET response
patient with newly diagnosed MM, 36
response to treatment, 35
scan normalization, 41
series demonstrating progression of disease on treatment, 44
solitary extramedullary plasmacytoma, 55
STP discovered with, 49
SUVmax values from, 41–42
uptake in chronic paranasal sinus retention cysts, 48
focal skeletal lesions or sites of EMD, 35
semi-quantitative reporting, 42
Waldenström’s macroglobulinemia (WM), 57
Fibrils of collagen, N-and C-terminal ends, 69
Fibroblast colony-forming units (CFU-F), 234
First-line chemotherapy, 96
Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis of bone marrow, 9
Focal lesions (FL), 32
Formation markers, 65
Fractionated radiotherapy, 92
Fracture risk in MM, 118–119
Frameless stereotactic radiosurgical techniques, 94–95
Frizzled co-receptors, 173
Frizzled proteins, 219
Functional imaging, 16
Fusobacterium spp. and ONJ lesions, 143

G  
Gene expression profile-defined high-risk disease, 39
Generalized osteopenia, 3
Geranylgeranyl transferase II (GGTase II), 206
Giant cell tumor/osteoclastoma, 93
Gingivitis or mucositis, 135
GI tract infections, 48
Glucocorticoid-containing treatments, 4
Glutamate residues, γ-carboxylation, 71
Greek Multiple Myeloma Study Group incidence of ONJ, follow-up study, 137

H  
Healthy individuals and bone resorption, 72
Heat shock protein (HSP) 90 inhibitors, 193
Helical computed tomography (CT) for focal bone loss, 5
Hemangiomas, 32
Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), 235
Hepatosplenomegaly, 44, 51
Hey-1 regulators, 233
Histiocytosis X, 93
Hodgkin’s disease, 96
“Homing” of myeloma cell, 154
Hoxa2 regulators, 233
Human gingival fibroblasts (HGF) apoptosis in, 141
Humerus
focal OL bone lesions, 16
lytic bone lesions in, 2
Hu/SCID mouse model
RANK-Fc treatment study, 174
RANKL inhibition, 174
Hybrid imaging combining PET/SPECT with CT, 16
Hydroxylysine glycosides, 65
Hydroxyproline (Hyp) and hydroxylysine (Hyl), 67–68
Hypercalcemia, 10

I
Ibandronate, 122–123
effect on markers of bone metabolism, 78
placebo-controlled trial and, 78
ICTP in combined ICTP-ISS score, 76
Imaging of multiple myeloma (MM), 16
clinical relevance of
EMD identification, 45–46
findings, 31–38
infection detection, 46–49
significance, 39–44
role of
BAT activation, 27–29
18FDG PET or PET/CT, 26–27
metastatic bone survey, 18–21
MRI, 22–25
99mTc-sestamibi (MIBI), 29–30
Immunomodulatory drugs (IMiDs)
bortezomib, 83
effects on OCL, 200–202
phase II trials, 80
RANKL levels, 81
thalidomide, dexamethasone and
zoledronic acid, combination
of, 81
Immunosuppression-related entities, 48
IMRT, see Intensity modulated radiotherapy
techniques (IMRT)
Infectious osteomyelitis, 135
Intensity modulated radiotherapy techniques
(IMRT), 94–95
Interleukin
interleukin-1, 7
interleukin-6 (IL-6), 184–185
International Myeloma Foundation, 136
International Staging System (ISS)
for patient’s disease state classification, 8
Intravenous pamidronate
double-blind study for, 122
nine cycles of, 122
survival benefit from, 122
See also Bisphosphonates therapy
ISS, see International Staging System (ISS)

K
Kaplan–Meier curves for survival and first
on-study SRE by baseline NTX
levels, 77
KD5170, histone deacetylase (HDAC)
inhibitor, 206

KM analysis
superior overall survival and event-free
survival
combining normalization of 18F-FDG
PET/CT, 38
EMD at baseline, 45
gene expression profiling, 43
impact of number of conventional X-ray
focal osteolytic lesions, 40
impact of number of PET-FL and
MRI-FL at baseline, 41
normalization of PET-FL/sites of
EMD, 37
Kyphoplasty technique, 10
for collapsing vertebral body, 107
follow-up after, 106
Oswestry disability index scores, 110
in patients with
osteoporotic and osteolytic vertebral
compression fractures, 106
quality-of-life outcomes after, 107
Short Form 36 Health Survey scores, 106
See also Minimally invasive vertebral
augmentation
Kyphosis, 103

L
Lenalidomide drug, 11
effect on bone remodeling, 82
Leukopenia, 1
Lipoprotein receptor related proteins 5 and 6
(LRP5/6), 219
LRP5/6 co-receptors, 173
Lithium chloride and myeloma bone
disease, 225
Local bone marrow microenvironment and
MM cells, 184
LOng-Term Use of Zometa (LOTUZ) trial, 145
Low-dose technique, 29
LRP5/6, see Lipoprotein receptor related
proteins 5 and 6 (LRP5/6)
“Lumpy jaw” from Actinomycosis sp.
infection, 47
Lung infections high risk for development, 48
Lymphadenopathy, 51
Lymphocyte function-associated antigen
(LFA)-1/intercellular adhesion
molecule (ICAM)-1, 184–185
Lymphoid or myeloid leukemia, 96
Lymphoma of bone, 93
Lytic bone disease and anti-myeloma
therapies, 77
Lytic metastasis from previous or silent
primary cancer, 93
M
Macrophage-derived TRACP-5a, 70
Macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP-1α), 205
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) appearance of avascular necrosis, 26
hematopoietic marrow, 22
availability of, 25
for early diagnosis of avascular necrosis, 25
image quality standards by ACR, 22
limitations, 24–25
MRI-defined focal lesions (MRI-FL), 22–23
unmasking of, 24
number of focal lesions at baseline on, 39
progression/relapse on, 42
role in evaluation of bone marrow, 5–6
staging and restaging of MM, 22
STIR-weighted MRI series, sagittal views of, 23
T1-wt images, 22
value, diffuse and focal disease, 23
Mandibular or maxillary infections, 47
Markers of bone remodeling and myeloma bone disease, 72–75
during bisphosphonates therapy, 77–79
and correlations with clinical data, 73–74
and patients’ survival, 75–77
resorption and formation, 65–67
Matrigel assays, 142
Mayo Consensus Statement, 127
MBS, see Metastatic bone survey (MBS)
M-CSF, see Monocyte colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF)
Mediastinal blood pool, 42
Metastatic bone survey (MBS), 18
CT MBS, 19
18F-FDG PET/CT images, 20
limitations, 19–20
number of focal lesions at baseline on, 39
POEMS syndrome and, 20–21
whole-body musculoskeletal CT, 20
MGUS, see Monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance (MGUS)
Microenvironment-independent and-dependent models, 160
See also Murine models of human disease
Minimally invasive vertebral augmentation kyphoplasty, 106–107, 110
selected trials of, 108–109
vertebroplasty, 105–106
MIP-1α, see Macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP-1α)
Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway, 186
p38α mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), 206
MLN3897, MIP-1α receptor inhibitor, 205
Monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance (MGUS), 2, 6
tumor bone formation marker and, 7–8
Dkk1, expression of, 220
fracture risk, 118
imaging, 49–50
myeloma and, 8
serum bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, 7–8
Monocyte colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF), 186
Multicentric Castleman’s disease, 51–52
Multidetector CT (MDCT) of thoracic and lumbar spine, 5
Multiple myeloma (MM), 1
bone marrow niche in, 184–186
bone mineral density changes in, 4
bone resorption and formation, imbalance between, 204
Caucasians and African Americans, incidence in, 2–3
CCL3/CCR1 pathway in, 188
clinical presentation of, 3
first case descriptions of, 3
histologic studies of bone biopsies, 6
hypercalcemia in, 10
incidence of bone disease in, 3–4
MM-induced OC differentiation via BMSC and OB, 189
OC-activating factors in, 189
overall survival (OS) and NTX, 76
pathognomonic osteolytic lesions in, 184
RANKL/OPG expression in, 172–173
ratio in, 188
serum levels of bALP, 75
skeletal lesions, 4
staging, 25–26
targeting osteoclasts in, 189
BAFF neutralizing antibody, 191
bisphosphonates, 190–191
bortezomib, 193
denosumab, 191
DKK1, 192
MLN3897, 191
novel agents in MM-OBD, 190
**Multiple myeloma (cont.)**
- RAP-011 antibody, 192
- signaling pathways inhibitors, 193
- thalidomide derivatives, 192–193

**“Multiple solitary plasmacytomas,”** 39

**Murine models of human disease,** 151
- characteristics of, 163
  - for multiple myeloma bone disease, 152
- SCID mouse models of, 156–159
- 5TMM syngeneic models, 153–156
- selection, 162, 164

**Myeloma bone disease,** 170–171
- clinical and economic burden, 9
- diagnosis of, 4–6
- pathogenesis, 6–8
  - bone disease and patient prognosis, 8–9
- RANKL and OPG, clinical correlations of, 174–178
- treatment of, 10–11

**Myeloma cells and cells of bone, relationship between,** 160

**N**

**Neuralgia inducing cavitational osteonecrosis,** 135

**NH-MM,** see Nonhyperdiploid myeloma (NH-MM)

**Nitrogen-containing compounds,** 119
- Non-collagenous protein, 65
- Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, 53

**Nonhyperdiploid myeloma (NH-MM),** 8
- FISH analysis of bone marrow, 9
- translocations in, 9

**Non-nitrogen-containing drugs,** 119

**Non-weight-bearing bone,** 95

**NTX urinary levels in myeloma patients,** 72

**Nuclear factor of activated T cells, cytoplasmic, calcineurin-dependent (NF-κB)-1 induction,** 186

**O**

**OBD,** see Osteolytic bone disease (OBD)

**Occult infection**
- detection of presence of, 32
- \(^{18}\)F-FDG PET imaging for, 47
- in patient with MM, 52
- treatment for malignancy and, 46

**Occult peridiverticular abscess,** 53

**Odontoid process,** 32

**ONJ,** see Osteonecrosis of jaw (ONJ)

**OPG,** see Osteoprotegerin (OPG)

**Oral clodronate therapy,** 77

**Oral pamidronate,** 121–122

**See also** Bisphosphonates therapy

**Osteoblast formation**
- cell-to-cell contact, 239
- effect of MM cells on proliferation and survival, 238
- hormones, regulation of, 232
- IL-3 role in inhibition of, 236
- MM-induced suppression, 234–236
- role of Wnt inhibitors in MM-induced suppression, 236–238
- Runx2 and Wnt pathways, role of, 232–234

**Osteoclasts**
- activation mechanisms in MM, 187
  - CCL3/CCR1 pathway, 188
  - effects of IMiDs on, 200–201
  - inhibition by targeting nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) signaling, 202–204
  - MIP-1α for inhibition of, 205
  - MM-induced OC differentiation via BMSC and OB, 189
  - OC-activating factors in, 189
  - osteoclastogenesis, 186–188
  - RANKL for inhibition of, 204
  - RANKL/OPG ratio, 188
  - targeting signaling pathways, 205–206
  - during bone resorption, 71
  - formation and activity, 7
  - RANK ligand and, 172
  - human osteocalcin gene, 71
  - osteoclast derived TRACP-5b, 70
  - sensitive resorptive index, 70
  - stimulation, 66
  - type I collagen and, 72

**Osteolysis and multiple myeloma,** 3

**Osteolytic bone disease (OBD),** 183
- osteoclast and osteoblast activation, 184
- pathogenesis of, 184

**Osteonecrosis of jaw (ONJ),** 126
- American Academy of oral and facial surgeons
  - staging of bisphosphonate-related ONJ, 135
  - antimicrobials for prevention and therapy, 136
- clinical presentation of, 134–136
  - as complication of BP administration, 134
  - dental extractions, 138
  - diagnosis, 136
- \(^{18}\)F-FDG PET imaging, 138
Index

history in MM, 137–138
  gene transcriptional profiling study of, 143
    single-nucleotide polymorphisms and, 143
  incidence and risk factors, 136–137
    lesions, 135–136
    manufacturer-sponsored epidemiological studies, 136
    none-cancer setting and, 134
    oral soft tissue defect with superficial necrosis, 134
  pathogenesis of, 139–144
    hypothesis for, 140
    surgically removed bone from, 136
    pathophysiology of, 144
  radiological imaging of, 139
  representative studies in MM, 137
  risk of “jaw complications,” 137
  staging, 135
  super-infection of oral cavity, 143
  surgical interventions for, 138
  symptoms, 134
  99mTc-sestamibi (MIBI) imaging, 138
  therapeutic and prevention strategies, 144–145

Web-based survey, 137
Osteonecrosis of mandible or maxilla, 47
Osteoprotegerin (OPG), 6
  expression in MM, 172–173
  overexpression of, 172
  role in development of myeloma, 79
Osteoradionecrosis, 135
Osteosclerotic MM, 21
Osterix (Osx), 233
Oswestry disability index scores, 110
See also Kyphoplasty
Ozone therapy, 144

P
Palliative radiotherapy of multiple myeloma patients, 95
Pamidronate therapy, 10, 77
  effect on markers of bone metabolism, 78
  pamidronate addition with chemotherapy, study, 78
Paranasal sinus infection, 48
Parathyroid hormone (PTH), 7
  parathyroid-related protein (PTHrP), 10
  3-PEHPC, GGTase II inhibitor, 206
Peptostreptococcus spp. and ONJ lesions, 143
Periapical pathology, 135
Periodontal abscesses, 47
Periodontal disease, 135
PINP, see Procollagen type I N-propeptide (PINP)
Plasma cell dyscrasias, 4
  imaging, 49–53
  neoplasms, 2
Plasmacytoma
  of bone radiotherapy, 95
  57-year-old male house painter with, 2
POEMS syndrome (polyneuropathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathy, monoclonal gammopathy and skin changes), 4
  and MM, 20
  with osteosclerotic focal skeletal lesions on X-ray, 21
Polyclonal lymphoproliferative disorder, 51
Porphyromonas spp. and ONJ lesions, 143
Prevotella spp. and ONJ lesions, 143
Primary amyloidosis, 2
Procollagen type I N-propeptide (PINP), 72
Prostaglandin E-2, 7
Proteasome inhibition in myeloma bone disease
  clinical studies, 216–219
  preclinical studies, 214–216
Proximal femur replacement, 104
PTH, see Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
Pyridinoline (PYD), 68–69

R
Radiation therapy
  of plasma cell malignancies
    fraction size, 93
    multiple myeloma, 94–95
    orthopedic surgery consultation, 94
    overall treatment time, 93
    principle of four Rs, 92–93
    responsiveness, 92
    side effects, 93
    solitary lesions of plasmacytoma, 93
    total radiation dose, 93
    related uptake, 43
    secondary opportunistic infection, 96
    toxicities, pneumonitis and enteritis, 96
Radical oxygen species (ROS), 92
Random central marrow biopsy
  imaging with MRI and/or whole-body 18F-FDG PET or PET/CT, 39
RAP-011 antibody, 192
Receptor activator of nuclear factor-κB ligand (RANKL) expression in MM, 172–173
Fc-OPG inhibitor, 174
induced NF-κB activation, 202–203
as mediator of osteoclast formation, 172
pharmacological effect on inhibition in preclinical models of myeloma, 173–174
RANK/RANKL signaling pathway, normal and malignant bone remodeling
OPG expression, 6
osteoclast formation and, 7
RECIST and WHO guidelines
RECIST-like criteria modified for PET (PERCIST), 37
size and location of sites of tumor, 39
Recurrent fevers, 51
“Red grumous matter,” 3
Redistribution of cells, 92
Reoxygenation in tumor response, 92
Repopulation response, 92
Resting/noncycling cells into cell cycle, 92
Revlimid and MM growth, 192
Ror2 activation and homodimerization, 234
ROS, see Radical oxygen species (ROS)
Runt-related transcription factor (RUNX)2 activity, 189
osteoblast formation and, 232
Runx2/Cbfa1 activation, 232
Runx2 deficient mice (Runx2−/−), 232

growth of injected myeloma cells, 158
growth pattern, 158
human microenvironment, 158
injection of myeloma plasma cells, 158
myeloma in, 158
osteoclast activity, 159
study of interaction between human myeloma cells and murine bone marrow, 158
thalidomide treatment, 158–159
Wnt signaling by myeloma cell-secreted inhibitor dickkopf (Dkk-1), 159
SCID/primary human cell models
intraosseous injection, 157
study of development of myeloma in bone marrow, 157
SCIO-469, p38α MAPK, 206
SDX-308 drug, 202–203
Secondary plasma cell leukemia, 80
SEER, see Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program
Sentinel lesions, 39–40
Septic thrombophlebitis (STP), 49
Serum ICTP and urine NTX, 72–73
Signaling pathways inhibitors, 193
targeting, 205–206
Sinusitis, 135
Skeletal damage clinical presentations in MM, 103–104
Skeletal disease, complications associated with, 10
Skeletal-related event (SRE) relative risk for, 75
Skull focal OL bone lesions, 16
Smoldering myeloma, 6–7
Solitary extramedullary plasmacytoma, 55–56
Solitary granuloma, see Histiocytosis X
Solitary plasmacytoma imaging, 50–51
Sox9 regulators, 233
Spinal involvement in patients with myeloma, 102
SRE, see Skeletal-related event (SRE)
Staging of patients with multiple myeloma, considerations in, 93–94
Stat1 regulators, 233
Streptococcus spp. and ONJ lesions, 143
Study of Uncontrolled Multiple Myeloma managed with Proteasome Inhibition Therapy (SUMMIT), 216

S
Schmorl’s nodes, 32
SCID mouse models of MM, 152
SCID/human cell line models
ARH-77 cell line, 156
beta2M-NOD/SCID mice, 157
engraftment, 157
Epstein–Barr virus-transformed lymphoblastoid cell lines, 156
JNN-3 line and subline JNN-3T1, 157
KMS-12-BM cell line, 157
macrophage inflammatory protein lalpha (MIP-1α), 157
mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) injection, 157
OPG overexpression, 157
patterns of growth, 156
SCID-hu model
anti-angiogenic and anti-osteoclastic agents, 158–159
bisphosphonates treatment, 159
Surgical management of bone disease, 101
role of surgery in management of myeloma
bone disease, 104–105
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results
(SEER) program, 137
Survivin downregulation, 141–142
Synergy techniques, 94–95

T
Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase isoform
type 5b (TRACP-5b), 65
TAZ transcription factors, 233
99mTc-sestamibi (MIBI), imaging with, 16
18F-FDG PET or PET/CT imaging
and, 29
limitations, 29
scintigraphy and bone marrow infiltration
by plasma cells, 73
uptake, 29
useful in
MGUS from symptomatic MM,
discrimination of, 29
whole-body extent of disease, 29
whole-body with MM, 30
Temporo-mandibular joint disease, 135
Thrombocytopenia, 1
Thyroxine, 7
Tissue sensitization by chemotherapeutic
drugs, 94
5TMM syngeneic models of MM
5TGM1 model
anti-osteolytic and anti-myeloma
agents, efficacy of, 156
cell–cell interactions, 155
characterization, 155
green fluorescent protein
(GFP)-expressing 5TGM1
subclone, 155
immune system, 156
LiCl treatment, 155–156
paraparesis/paraplegia, development
of, 155
p38 MAPK inhibition, 156
study of pathogenesis of myeloma, 155
5T2MM model
angiogenesis in, 153
bisphosphonates effects, 154
cytogenetic analysis, 153
“homing” of myeloma cell, 154
laminin-1 and and IGF-1, 154
RANK/RANKL, 154
Wnt antagonist dickkopf-1 (dkk1)
expression, 154
5T33MM model
angiogenesis, 154
expression profile of, 155
immunization with DNA vaccines, 155
signs of morbidity, 154
stroma-independent growing variants
of, 155
study of bone disease, 155
TNF receptor-associated factor (TRAF)-6
activation, 186
Total body irradiation (TBI) and bone marrow
transplantation in patients with
MM, 96–97
Total or free pyridinoline cross-links, 65
TRACP-5b, see Tartrate-resistant acid
phosphatase isoform type 5b
(TRACP-5b)
Transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β)
signaling, 235
Treatment-associated mucositis/colitis, 48
Trilogy techniques, 94–95
Tumor growth and myeloma, 170
Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor
superfamily, 172
Tumor radiosensitizer/normal tissue
radioprotectors, 97
TUNEL assays, 141
Type I collagen, 69
after osteoclastic degradation, 70
amino- and carboxy-terminal cross-linking
telopeptide of, 69–70
cross-linked peptides and NTX
antigen, 70
pyridinoline and deoxypyridinoline
cross-links of, 68–69
synthesized by osteoblasts, 72
Type I procollagen propeptides, 72

U
Ubiquitin proteasome system in MM,
212–213
United States
CMS (Medicare), “broad coverage”
reimbursement for imaging of
MM, 31
diagnosis of ONJ in, 138
multiple myeloma in, 2–3
“Unmasking,” 24
Urinary hydroxyproline, 65

V
Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF),184–185
Vertebrae, lytic bone lesions in, 2
Vertebral augmentation, 110  
contraindications, 111  
diagnostic workup, 111–112  
incidence of complications, 113  
methods, 111  
safety considerations, 112–113  
timing of, 112
Vertebral compression fractures, 102
Vertebroplasty technique, 10, 105–106

See also Minimally invasive vertebral augmentation

Very late antigen (VLA)-4/vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM)-1, 184–185

“Vicious cycle” hypothesis, 170–171

Vitamin K-dependent post-translational modification, 71

Waldenström’s macroglobulinemia (WM), 2, 53–54
Weight-bearing areas of spine, 119
Whole-body PET or PET/CT and MRI examination, 25

Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway, 173  
in bone biology, 219–220  
in bone marrow microenvironment, 225  
in MM  
  Dkk1 expression, 222–223  
in myeloma bone disease  
  Dkk1 expression, 220–221  
targeting, 224–225  
in myeloma cells, 223–224  
Wnt-frizzled complex, 219

X
X-ray-based imaging, 32

Z
Zinc finger transcription factor, 233
Zoledronate treatment, 10
Zoledronic acid, 77  
and NTX levels, 79  
phase I and II trials, 123–124  
phase III trial  
  and pamidronate, 124  
and plasma disposition, 143–144  
randomized study, 78  
randomized trials, 9

See also Bisphosphonates therapy