Abstract

Introduction
Multiple myeloma is one of the most common haematological malignancies, occurring mainly in men over 60 years of age. Despite significant therapeutic progress and a twofold increase in overall survival, multiple myeloma is still an incurable disease. The reason for the relatively poor prognosis for multiple myeloma patients lies in the biology of this tumour, the progressive development of which is closely dependent on the bone marrow microenvironment. The conditions in the bone marrow, in particular, the presence of growth factors for malignant plasma cells (including interleukin 6, insulin-like growth factor-1, and vascular endothelial growth factor) secreted by different cells, promote their survival and proliferation in the bone marrow niches. Migration and expansion of malignant plasma cells and their mobilisation to/from the peripheral blood, characteristic of myeloma progression, are mainly due to disruption of the stromal cell-derived factor-1/CXCR4 axis caused by numerous molecular extracellular factors. It has been shown that the formation of premetastatic niches in the bone marrow, which are indicative of progression, occurs even before the first metastatic cells, home to the bone marrow, and is affected by cellular and extracellular components of the bone marrow. This close interaction between malignant plasma cells and the bone marrow microenvironment should determine appropriate therapeutic management focused on all elements of this complex biological system for a real improvement in prognosis. This paper reviews the current literature describing the participation of myeloma cells and the bone marrow microenvironment in disease development and progression.

Conclusion
Novel therapeutic approaches should target not only the malignant plasma cell, but also its interaction with the bone marrow microenvironment to sufficiently prevent disease progression. Despite administration of several immunomodulators and proteasome inhibitors, other therapies are still under active investigation.

Introduction
Multiple myeloma is a B-cell malignancy caused by uncontrolled clonal proliferation of plasma cells in the bone marrow or outside it (affecting the liver and spleen). Myeloma plasma cells are similar to long-lived normal plasma cells and, similarly, they show a strong dependence on the bone marrow microenvironment. Probably in the process of malignant transformation, not fully known epigenetic processes are activated and they alter the surface expression of certain antigens, such as CD19, CD45 and CD5612, owing to which it is possible to distinguish normal from malignant plasma cells. The phenotype of normal plasma cells is defined as CD38+CD138+CD19+CD45+CD56. In contrast, cancer cells in multiple myeloma exhibit positive expression of CD38 and CD138, but as many as 90% of them are CD19-, 99% CD45- or CD45 low, and 70% CD56+12.

The clinical course of multiple myeloma is characterised by frequent occurrence of numerous complications including the presence of osteolytic lesions in bones, anaemia, and immune disorders with reduced levels of serum immunoglobulins. The presence of monoclonal protein produced by malignant plasma cells in serum and/or urine of patients, which often leads to renal dysfunction, is also very characteristic. Myeloma accounts for approximately 1% of all malignant tumours and approximately 14% of haematological malignancies. The annual incidence in Europe is approximates 4.5/100 thousand. It has been shown that more men than women suffer from the disease, with a ratio of 3:2. The incidence of MM increases with age, with peak incidence in the seventh decade of life (median age, 65 years). Despite the significant progress in MM treatment and longer median lifespan of MM patients (from 3 to 6 years), it is still an incurable disease. The aim of this review was to discuss the functional significance of the bone marrow microenvironment in multiple myeloma development and progression.

Discussion
The role of the cellular compartment in multiple myeloma development and progression
The bone marrow microenvironment plays an essential role in multiple...
myeloma development and progression, and in the development of cytostatic drug resistance. Conditions of the bone marrow determine both maturation and maintenance of stem cells and blood precursor cells under physiological conditions and in malignancies such as multiple myeloma. Studies on the biology of MM clearly indicate that its induction probably results from engraftment of long-lived normal plasma cells, produced in the germinal centres of peripheral lymphoid tissues in the bone marrow. It has been shown that the bone marrow environment per se may promote carcinogenesis, inducing malignant transformation of normal plasma cells. In addition, conditions in the bone marrow, in particular, the presence of a number of myeloma cell growth factors, promote their survival and proliferation in the bone marrow niches.

The role of stromal cells
In the process of carcinogenesis within bone marrow stromal elements, structural and functional changes occur and they cause an imbalance between factors that stimulate and inhibit the growth and differentiation of progenitor blood cells. In MM patients, there are changes in interactions between malignant plasma cells derived from multiple myeloma stem cells and the microenvironment. These interactions play a significant role in the proliferation, migration, and survival time of myeloma cells and the development of cytostatic drug resistance. Interactions between myeloma cells, stromal cells and elements of the extracellular matrix (ECM) occur directly via cell receptors and adhesion molecules, such as integrins, proteoglycans, immunoglobulins, cadherins, selectins, and syndecans, which are present on the surface of myeloma cells. Plasma cell adhesion to extracellular matrix proteins (e.g. collagen (mainly type I and VI), fibronectin, laminin, vitronectin) activates signalling pathways in plasma cells, which affects their proliferation and survival, development of drug resistance, as well as synthesis and secretion of urokinase-type plasminogen activator and metalloproteinases. Some of the adhesion molecules, such as cadherins, facilitate intercellular binding and participate in the formation of functional multicellular structures in the bone marrow by anchoring to the actin cytoskeleton of cell through catenins. Free catenins which accumulate in plasma cells in high concentrations are involved in Wnt signal transduction pathways, activating certain oncogenes (e.g. c-Myc) or cyclin D1, and thereby contributing to the development of cancer.

In the process of adhesion of myeloma cells to stromal cells, an important role is also played by extracellular factors, such as cytokines, chemokines, and growth factors, which have the ability to activate multiple signalling pathways (such as NF-kB and Notch), and increase the expression of cell cycle regulatory proteins (D-type cyclins) and Bcl-2 family anti-apoptotic proteins in both stromal and myeloma cells.

The activation of these cells leads to secretion of factors that are of particular importance for the proliferation and survival of myeloma cells, especially IL-6, VEGF, and IGF-1, to the environment and intensification of chemotherapy resistance. It has also been confirmed that factors such as basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1), transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), and interleukin 1 (IL-1), secreted by stromal cells of patients with MM, affect the growth of myeloma cells. Recently, it has been reported that there is a novel mechanism of intercellular transfer of genetic information which involves stromal cell-derived exosomes, which, after entering myeloma cells, modulate their growth mediated by specific miRNAs.

Stromal cells are also a source of chemokines – CCL2 (MCP-1), CCL8 (MCP-2), and CCL7 (MCP-3) – involved in the migration and homing of myeloma cells to the bone marrow due to the presence of chemokine receptor CCR2 on their surface. However, a special role in this process is attributed to the SDF-1 (CXCL12)/CXCR4 axis. Stromal cells also have the ability to secrete CCL3 chemokine (MIP-1α), affecting the severity of adhesion and interaction between the integrins of myeloma plasma cells and vascular cell adhesion protein 1 (VCAM-1) molecules on the surface of endothelial cells, which in turn promotes neovascularisation in the bone marrow of MM patients. Further expansion of plasma cells in the bone marrowstroma is promoted by cytokines, growth factors, and metalloproteinases (especially MMP-9, MMP-2, IL-6, VEGF, TNFα, SDF-1, MIP-1α, IGF-1, IL-1, IL-3, IL-10 and IL-15), secreted by a variety of bone marrow cells.

The role of endothelial cells and angiogenesis
Clear intensification of angiogenesis in samples from patients with MM, measured by microvessel density (MVD), is observed in patients with active disease as compared to those with inactive MM or monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS). Bone marrow angiogenesis in multiple myeloma is a determinant of tumour cell growth and disease progression, and a process partially regulated by pro-angiogenic factors released by plasma cells, stromal cells, and osteoclasts. Among these factors, the most important role is attributed to VEGF, bFGF, MMP, IL-6, TNFα, HGF, and chemokines IGF-1, MIP-1, MCP-1, and SDF-1, the secretion of which is a consequence of interaction between stromal cells and myeloma plasma cells. Constitutive secretion of VEGF and bFGF by myeloma cells may also result from the activation of oncogenes and/or genetic mutations.
In order to identify the vascular mechanism underlying metastasis and disease progression, expression profiling of genes involved in the regulation of ECM formation and bone marrow remodelling, angiogenesis, cell cycle regulation, chemotaxis, cell adhesion, and resistance to apoptosis, or processes which promote disease progression, was performed in the endothelial cells of MM patients, showing aberrant expression of 22 genes assayed. These studies have highlighted the role of the microenvironment in the induction of bone marrow neovascularisation, encouraging development of tumour cells and MM progression. This study clearly shows that the use of anti-angiogenic factors in multiple myeloma therapy can significantly improve the prognosis.

The role of osteoclasts and osteoblasts

The observed severe bone destruction in the immediate vicinity of myeloma cells indicates their participation in the process of osteoclastogenesis. In particular, it has been shown that the interaction of myeloma cells with stromal cells in the bone marrow leads to increased expression of RANKL (receptor activator of NF-kB ligand) on myeloma cells, thus generating a signal for the activation of osteoclast precursors that express the cell-surface receptor RANK. The RANKL and OPG (osteoprotegerin) molecules, which are their competitive receptors, are assigned the most important role in the regulation of bone resorption.

In physiological conditions, a dynamic balance between RANKL and OPG develops, and in the course of multiple myeloma it shifts towards higher RANKL expression in the bone marrow microenvironment, contributing to increased osteoclast activation and bone osteolysis. RANK ligand (RANKL) promotes osteoclastogenesis also via inhibition of osteoclast apoptosis, which significantly prolongs their survival. Blocking RANKL with a soluble form of RANKL modulates bone resorption and inhibits MM progression. The osteoclast activity and bone destruction are also enhanced by MIP-1α, IL-1, IL-3, IL-6, IL-11, TGFα, MMP-9, and TNFα. In turn, the process of osteoclastogenesis is inhibited by OPG and TGF-beta. It has been shown that osteoclasts are also a constant source of osteopontin, which is a known pro-angiogenic factor, promoting the formation of an environment conducive to the development and progression of the disease.

It has been shown that both disease progression and the resulting increased destruction of bone tissue can result from impaired osteoblast activity, which depends on the activity of the inhibitor DKK1. DKK1 is a Wnt antagonist, secreted by myeloma cells, which inhibits differentiation of precursor cells to osteoblasts. In MM patients with osteolytic foci detected in the bones, significantly increased DKK1 expression on the surface of malignant plasma cells has been found. The importance of DKK1 for MM development and progression has been demonstrated in studies which involved blocking of DKK1, subsequent inhibition of bone osteolysis and tumour weight reduction. In contrast, despite the loss of their osteogenic function, osteoblasts maintain their ability to produce and secrete OPG, which binds to the TRAIL receptor on the surface of myeloma cells and is responsible for their prolonged survival by blocking apoptosis signal transduction. Osteoblasts are also an additional source of IL-6, a recognised MM cell growth factor, as confirmed in the culture of MM cell lines.

The impact of the extracellular environment on multiple myeloma development

Complex positive and negative interactions mediated by various adhesion molecules, cytokines, and their receptors occur between individual bone marrow cells and myeloma cells. Some of the growth and survival factors for myeloma cells, such as IL-6, are produced by many types of bone cells (osteoblasts, osteoclasts, stromal cells) and the MM cells themselves. Additional external factors such as hypoxia or internal signals generated by a deregulated c-Myc oncogene in myeloma cells lead to hypoxia-inducible factor 1-α (HIF-1α) activation and VEGF secretion by myeloma cells. VEGF, in turn, stimulates endothelial cells to secrete IGF-1, which induces proliferation of myeloma cells. Thus, interleukin-6, VEGF, and IGF constitute a network of factors essential for MM development and progression.

Interleukin-6

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a key growth and survival factor for multiple myeloma cells, originally produced by stromal cells, osteoclasts, and malignant plasma cells, and affecting tumour growth by autocrine and paracrine mechanisms. IL-6 secretion by medullary stromal cells is regulated directly by adhesion to myeloma cells, and indirectly by soluble factors secreted by these cells (TNFα, VEGF, IL-1β, TGFβ), which lead to activation of the transcription factor NF-κB in plasma cells. Thus, a cross-regulation network develops between the tumour cells and the microenvironment, which promotes myeloma progression. After binding to its receptor on myeloma cells, IL-6 induces a signalling pathway that leads to activation and proliferation of plasma cells, inhibits the activity of p27 and p21 inhibitors, and activates anti-apoptotic proteins (Mcl-1 and Bcl-x) and c-Myc. It has been observed that a high level of IL-6 in the serum of MM patients is correlated with poor prognosis and an increased percentage of proliferating myeloma cells in the peripheral blood.
Insulin-like growth factor 1
Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) is a factor promoting the carcinogenesis of many cancers. Its role is secreted by stromal cells, endothelial cells, and the bone marrow microenvironment, and in the paracrine mechanism, it is conducive to MM development by binding to its receptor on tumour cells. This interaction leads to a shift in the balance of factors associated with apoptosis towards cell death inhibitors in myeloma cells.

Vascular endothelial growth factor
It has been shown that increased bone marrow vascularisation is positively correlated with a poor prognosis for cancer patients; the growth of new blood vessels significantly improves the conditions for nutrient and oxygen transport to cells, facilitating further growth of the tumour. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), as a known pro-angiogenic factor in a number of haematological malignancies including multiple myeloma, is clearly associated with disease progression.

Multiple myeloma progression
In most cases, myeloma cells develop primarily in the bone marrow, although in aggressive forms of the disease, malignant plasma cells can also be found in extramedullary sites, such as spleen, liver, and body fluids. Symptomatic MM progression is associated with further expansion of myeloma cells within the bone marrow and spreads to secondary sites in bone marrow by the bloodstream. Myeloma cell migration from the blood to the bone marrow (called homing) is a multi-stage process actively managed by several interactions in the bone marrow, primarily initiated by the activation of selectins. The next stages of homing, such as adhesion and extravasation, when myeloma cells exit the capillaries, occur by the activation of integrins LFA-1 and VLA-4 on their surface.

However, substantial mobilisation of malignant plasma cells from the peripheral blood to the bone marrow occurs due to activity of the SDF-1/CXCR4 axis. SDF-1 chemokine, which induces homing of myeloma cells into the bone marrow, is secreted by stromal cells (e.g. endothelial cells, mesenchymal stem cells), and binds specifically to the cell-surface receptor CXCR4 expressed on plasma cells. Worth mentioning is the large diversity of CXCR4 expression on myeloma cells, confirmed on the surface of 10% to 100% of the cells. It has been found that blocking CXCR4 inhibits migration of myeloma cells to SDF-1 chemokines in the bone marrow.

In turn, migration and expansion of myeloma cells in the bone marrow and their mobilisation or egress into the peripheral blood occur due to disruption of the SDF-1/CXCR4 axis, which involves weakening of SDF-1 expression under the influence of bone marrow environment proteases and intensification of CXCR4 expression following hypoxic myeloid niches. Nevertheless, the bone marrow microenvironment is not sufficiently prepared for metastatic myeloma cell engraftment. The requirement for MM dissemination within the bone marrow is the adaptation of myeloid niches to conditions that enable further development of MM, which is mediated by ECM components, stroma, endothelial cells, cytokines, chemokines, and growth factors, in particular, IL-6, IGF-1, and APRIL. It has been demonstrated that myeloma cells can invade large areas of the bone marrow with particular ease by entering into abnormal interactions with both ECM proteins and bone marrow stromal cells, on which they are closely dependent. The formation of premetastatic niches in the bone marrow, which are an expression of a pathological response of the bone marrow environment to the presence of myeloma cells, occurs even before the first arrival of metastatic cells and substantially facilitates their distribution, thus promoting the creation of new malignant foci.

This results in characteristic premetastatic disorders in the said components of the bone marrow microenvironment, which together facilitate the growth and survival of the metastasizing myeloma cells. This specific bone marrow microenvironment remodelling is also affected by increased osteoclast activity mediated by RANKL/RANK and MIP-1alpha, osteoblastogenesis attenuated by DKK1 and IL-3, as well as the previously mentioned intensive neangiogenesis. It is believed that myeloma cells circulating in the peripheral blood and molecular factors secreted by them, including metalloproteinases, are also of particular importance in the phenomenon of MM bone marrow metastases.

Metalloproteinases (MMPs) have the ability to degrade ECM, and at the same time, they stimulate angiogenesis, which promotes the spread of malignant cells. Among the various MMPs, considerable importance in MM progression is attributed mainly to gelatinases MMP-2 and MMP-9, which degrade type IV collagen, the major component of the basal membrane of cells, and thus affect their ability to spread myeloma.

Among other factors involved in premetastatic bone marrow remodelling, there are also adhesion molecules, characterised by increased VLA-4 expression on the surface of myeloma cells, and exosomes which induce angiogenesis in metastatic lesions. Additionally, cells of haematopoietic origin that exhibit the expression of fibronectin (VLA-4) and VEGF (VEGFR1) receptors on their surface allow implantation.
of new myeloma cells into the bone marrow.  

**Conclusion**

The recent studies clearly emphasize a strong interaction between myeloma cells and elements of the bone marrow microenvironment both in MM development and progression. Novel therapeutic approaches should target not only the malignant plasma cell, but also its interaction with the bone marrow microenvironment, to sufficiently prevent disease progression. Despite administration of several immunomodulators and proteasome inhibitors, other therapies are still under active investigation.

**Abbreviations list**

Ang-1, angiopoietin-1; bFGF, basic fibroblast growth factor; ECM, extracellular matrix; HGF, hepatocyte growth factor; HIF-α, hypoxia-inducible factor 1-α; KIF-1, insulin-like growth factor 1; IL-1, interleukin 1; IL-6, interleukin-6; MM, multiple myeloma; MGUS, monoclonal gammapathy of undetermined significance; MVD, microvessel density; PDGF, platelet-derived growth factor; RANKL, receptor activator of NF-κB ligand; TGF-beta, transforming growth factor beta; VCAM-1, vascular cell adhesion protein 1.

**References**

1. Pérez-Persona E, Vidriales MB, Mateo G, García-Sanz R, Mateos MV, de Coca AG, et al. New criteria to identify risk of progression in monoclonal gammapathy of uncertain significance and smoldering multiple myeloma based on multiparameter flow cytometry analysis of bone marrow plasma cells. Blood. 2007 Oct;110(7):2566–92.

2. Raja KR, Kovarova RL, Hajek R. Review of phenotypic markers used in flow cytometric analysis of MGUS and MM, and applicability of flow cytometry in other plasma cell disorders. Br J Haematol. 2010 May;149(3):334–51.

3. Palumbo A, Anderson K. Multiple myeloma. N Engl J Med. 2011 Mar;364(11):1046–160.

4. Mahindra A, Laubach J, Raje N, Munsini N, Richardson PG, Anderson K. Latest advances and current challenges in the treatment of multiple myeloma. Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 2012 Feb;9(3):135–43.

5. Ghobrial IM. Myeloma as a model for the process of metastasis: implications for therapy. Blood. 2012 Jul;120(1):20–30.

6. Fidler IJ. The pathogenesis of cancer metastasis: the seed and soil hypothesis revisited. Nat Rev Cancer. 2003 Jun;3(6):453–8.

7. Hideshima T, Bergsagel P, Kuehl W, Anderson K. Advances in biology of multiple myeloma: clinical applications. Blood. 2004 Aug;104(3):607–18.

8. Radkte F, Raj K. The role of Notch in tumorigenesis: oncogene of tumour suppressor. Nat Rev Cancer. 2003 Oct;3(10):756–67.

9. Nefedova Y, Cheng P, Alisina M, Dalton W, Gabrilovich D. Involvement of Notch-1 signaling in bone-marrow stroma-mediated de novo drug resistance of myeloma and other malignant lymphoid cell lines. Blood. 2004 May;103(9):3503–10.

10. Giuliani N, Storti P, Bobzuni M, Palma B, Bonomini S. Angiogenesis and multiple myeloma. Cancer Microenviron. 2011 Dec;4(3):325–37.

11. Roccaro AM, Sacco A, Maiso P, Azab AK, Messori A, De Luisi A, Mattioli M. Gene expression profiling of bone marrow endothelial cells in patients with multiple myeloma. Cancer. 2005 Dec;103(10):252–66.

12. Podar K, Anderson KC. The pathophysiologic role of VEGF in hematologic malignancies: therapeutic implications. Blood. 2005 Feb;105(40):1383–95.

13. Rajkumar SV, Witzig TE. A review of angiogenesis and antiangiogenic therapy with thalidomide in multiple myeloma. Cancer Treat Rev. 2000 Oct;26(5):351–62.

14. Ria R, Todoerti S, Berardi S, Coluccia AM, De Luisi A, Mattioli M. Gene expression profiling of bone marrow endothelial cells in patients with multiple myeloma. Cancer Clin Res. 2009 Sep;15(17):5369–78.

15. Ehrlich LA, Roodman GD. The role of tumor growth factor beta; VCAM-1, vascular cell adhesion protein 1.

16. Emery JG, McDonnell P, Burke E, Roodman P, Johnson CL, Shaughnessy JD Jr. The role of the Wnt-signaling antagonist DKK1 in the development of osteolytic lesions in multiple myeloma. New Engl J Med. 2003 Dec;349(26):2483–94.

17. Yaccoby S, Ling W, Zhan F, Walker R, Barlogie B, Shaughnessy JD Jr. Antibody-based inhibition of DKK1 suppresses tumor-induced resorption and multiple myeloma growth in vivo. Blood. 2007 Mar;109(5):2106–11.

18. Heath DJ, Chantry AD, Buckle CH, Coulton I, Shaughnessy J Jr, Evans H, et al. Inhibiting Dickopff-1 (Dkk1) removes suppression of bone formation and prevents the development of osteolytic bone disease in multiple myeloma. J Bone Miner Res. 2009 Mar;24(3):425–36.

19. Yaccoby S, Meng S, Song H, Claret FX. Dickopff-1 is a key regulator of myeloma bone disease: Opportunities and challenges for therapeutic intervention. Blood Rev 2013 Nov;27(6):261–7.

20. Tian E, Zhan F, Walker R, Barlogie B, Shaughnessy JD Jr. Antibody-based inhibition of DKK1 suppresses tumor-induced resorption and multiple myeloma growth in vivo. Blood. 2007 Mar;109(5):2106–11.

21. Heath DJ, Chantry AD, Buckle CH, Coulton I, Shaughnessy J Jr, Evans H, et al. Inhibiting Dickopff-1 (Dkk1) removes suppression of bone formation and prevents the development of osteolytic bone disease in multiple myeloma. J Bone Miner Res. 2009 Mar;24(3):425–36.

22. Zhou F, Meng S, Song H, Claret FX. Dickopff-1 is a key regulator of myeloma bone disease: Opportunities and challenges for therapeutic intervention. Blood Rev 2013 Nov;27(6):261–7.

23. Kawano Y, Ueno S, Abe M, Kikukawa Y, Yuki H, Iyama K, et al. TRAIL produced by t-PA attenuates bone destruction in multiple myeloma. J Bone Miner Res. 2009 Mar;24(3):425–36.

24. Kajino Y, Ueno S, Abe M, Kikukawa Y, Iyama K, et al. TRAIL produced by t-PA attenuates bone destruction in multiple myeloma. J Bone Miner Res. 2009 Mar;24(3):425–36.

25. Noll JE, Williams SA, Tong CM, Wang H, Quach JM, Burton LE, et al. Myeloma plasma cells alter the bone marrow microenvironment by stimulating the proliferation of mesenchymal stromal cells. Haematologica. 2013 Jan;98(1):161–71.

26. Hu J, Handsides DE, Van Valkenborgh E, De Raeye H, Menu E, Van de Broek I, et al. Targeting the multiple myeloma hypoxic niche with TH-302, a novel antiangiogenic drug. Cancer Res. 2009 Jun;69(13):5079–92.

27. Osteoprotegerin is a receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TRAIL. J Biol Chem. 1998 Jun;273(23):14363–7.

For citation purposes: Kosmaczewska A, Masternak A, Kosciw K. The functional significance of the bone marrow microenvironment in multiple myeloma development and progression. OA Immunology 2013 Aug;01(1)7.
Critical review

Licensee OA Publishing London 2013. Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY)

For citation purposes: Kosmaczewska A, Masternak A, Kosciow K. The functional significance of the bone marrow microenvironment in multiple myeloma development and progression. OA Immunology 2013 Aug 01;1(1):7.

Competing interests: none declared. Conflict of interests: none declared.
All authors contributed to conception and design, manuscript preparation, read and approved the final manuscript.
All authors abide by the Association for Medical Ethics (AME) ethical rules of disclosure.

40. Barillé S, Akhoundi C, Collette M, Mellerin M, Rapp M, Harousseau J, et al. Metalloproteinases in multiple myeloma: Production of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), activation of proMMP-2, and induction of MMP-1 by myeloma cells. Blood. 1997 Aug;90(4):1649–55.
41. Corre J, Mahtouk K, Attal M, Gadelorge M, Huynh A, Fleury-Cappellosso S, et al. Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells are abnormal in multiple myeloma. Leukemia. 2007 May;21(5):1079–88.
42. Jezierska A, Motyl T. Matrix metalloproteinase-2 involvement in breast cancer progression: a mini-review. Med Sci Monit. 2009 Feb;15(2):RA32–40.
43. Matsumoto H, Ishibashi Y, Ohtaki T, Hasegowa Y, Koyama C, Inoue K. Newly established murine pituitary folliculo-stellate-like cell line (TtT/GF) secretes potent pituitary glandular cell survival factors, one of which corresponds to metalloproteinase inhibitor. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 1993;194:909–15.
44. Sleeman JP. The metastatic niche and stromal progression. Cancer Metastasis Rev. 2012 Dec;31(3–4):429–40.
45. Zhang H, Grizzle W. Exosomes: a novel pathway of local and distant intercellular communication that facilitates the growth and metastasis of neoplastic lesions. Am J Pathol. 2014 Jan;184(1):28–41.