References

2. Jaffe ES, Harris NL, Stein H et al. Pathology and Genetics of Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues. 2001;


56. Derenne S, Monia B, Dean NM et al. Antisense strategy shows that Mcl-1 rather than Bcl-2 or Bcl-x(L) is an essential survival protein of human myeloma cells. Blood 2002;100:194-9.


60. Quintanilla-Martinez L, Kremer M, Specht K et al. Analysis of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (Stat 3) pathway in multiple myeloma: Stat 3 activation and cyclin D1 dysregulation are mutually exclusive events. American Journal of Pathology 2003;162:1449-61.


65. Lacey DL, Timms E, Tan HL et al. Osteoprotegerin ligand is a cytokine that regulates osteoclast differentiation and activation. Cell 1998;93:165-76.


77. Tian E. Elevated expression of WNT signaling antagonists DKK1 and FrzB by malignant plasma cells is strongly associated with lytic bone disease in myeloma. The Hematology Journal 2003;S19.


References


99. Richardson PG. A multi-center randomized phase II study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of two CC-5013 dose regimens, when used alone or in combination with dexamethasone for the treatment of relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma. Blood 2002;100:104a (abstract).


References

114. Tricot G, Spencer T, Sawyer J et al. 
**Predicting long-term (> or = 5 years) event-free survival in multiple myeloma patients following planned tandem autotransplants.**

**Single versus double autologous stem-cell transplantation for multiple myeloma.**

116. Cavo M. 
**Single versus tandem autologous transplants in multiple myeloma: Italian experience (abstract).**

117. Barlogie B. 
**High dose therapy versus conventional chemotherapy for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: historical comparison of total therapy I versus standard SWOG trials and US intergroup trial SWOG 9321.**
The Hematology Journal 2003;4:S57.

**Molecular and clinical remissions in multiple myeloma: role of autologous and allogeneic transplantation of hematopoietic cells.**

119. Libura J, Hoffmann T, Passweg J et al. 
**Graft-versus-myeloma after withdrawal of immunosuppression following allogeneic peripheral stem cell transplantation.**
Bone Marrow Transplantation 1999;24:925-7.

120. Salama M, Nevill T, Marcellus D et al. 
**Donor leukocyte infusions for multiple myeloma.**
Bone Marrow Transplantation 2000;26:1179-84.

121. Singhal S, Mehta J, Desikan R et al. 
**Antitumor activity of thalidomide in refractory multiple myeloma.**

**Extended survival in advanced and refractory multiple myeloma after single-agent thalidomide: identification of prognostic factors in a phase 2 study of 169 patients.**

**Low-dose thalidomide in combination with oral weekly cyclophosphamide and pulsed dexamethasone is a well tolerated and effective regimen in patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma.**

124. Hovenga S, Daenen SMGJ, de Wolf JThM et al. 
**Combined thalidomide and cyclophosphamide treatment for refractory or relapsed multiple myeloma patients: a prospective phase II study.**


147. Vellenga E, de Wolf JThM, Beentjes JAM et al. **Divergent effects of interleukin-4 (IL-4) on the granulocyte colony-stimulating factor and IL-3-supported myeloid colony formation from normal and leukemic bone marrow cells.** Blood 1990;75:633-7.


References


193. Oakervee HE, McBride NC, Hemmaway CJ. Thalidomide combined with vincristine, adriamycin and dexamethasone (T-VAD) is effective treatment for multiple myeloma and does not prejudice successful stem cell harvesting. Blood 2002;100:402A.


197. Chung F, Palmer BD, Muller GW et al. Effect of 3-fluorothalidomide and 3-methylthalidomide enantiomers on tumor necrosis factor production and antitumor responses to the antivascular agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA). Oncology Research 2003;14:75-82.


References


References


References


