Immunotherapy has become a major pillar in the treatment of multiple myeloma. This Special Issue of Hemato addresses the increasing role of immunotherapy-based treatment options in multiple myeloma and is dedicated to Prof. Gösta Gahrton, former president of the European Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT), who, in 1987, published results of allogeneic stem cell transplantation as one of the most effective immunotherapies in patients with multiple myeloma [1]. Even if allogeneic stem cell transplantation has not found its definitive role in the treatment of multiple myeloma, our understanding of the immunological interaction of myeloma cells and the microenvironment and the improving techniques of monoclonal or bispecific antibodies and CAR-T technology as well as translational research on myeloma has rapidly developed in the last 30 years and immunotherapy has become a major backbone in the treatment of multiple myeloma.

After a personal introduction to Prof. Gahrton by Per Ljungman, Juan Luis Regueru-Ortega from José A. Pérez-Simón’s group in Sevilla presents an overview of the rapidly growing field of chimeric antigen receptor T-cells (CAR-T) in myeloma [2], before Nico Gagelmann, from the Hamburg group, summarizes the effect of donor T-cells (DLI) after allogeneic stem cell transplantation to enhance the graft-versus-myeloma effect [3]. The increasing role of natural killer cells is highlighted and reviewed by Marie Therese Rubio, Adèle Dhuyser, and Stéphanie Nguyen from Nancy [4].

The development of monoclonal, bispecific, and immune conjugated antibodies is described by Christie Verkleij, Wassilis Bruins, Sonja Zweegman, and Niels van de Donk from Amsterdam [5], while Benedetto Bruno together with Giuseppe Lia, Francesca Bonifazi, and Luisa Giaccone describe the development and progress in allogeneic stem cell transplantation for myeloma in the last decades [6]. This Special Issue closes with an article by Luis Gerardo Rodriguez-Lobato from Joan Bladé’s group in Barcelona summarizing the current knowledge about the failure of immunotherapy in multiple myeloma [7].

All the contributions are excellent state-of-the-art studies and the editors express their deep gratitude to the authors and hope that readers will enjoy this Special Issue on this exciting field in the treatment of multiple myeloma.

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