We contribute towards redefining the response criteria for Multiple Myeloma. This year we have described a new molecular alteration that can lead to a treatment, for example by studying minimal residual disease; and iii) study immune mechanisms of cancer control, with a special focus on NK cells.

The most relevant achievements of our group in 2015 are:

- We characterised, in collaboration with the MD Anderson Cancer Center, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein K (hnRNPK) as a haplosufficient tumour suppressor that regulates proliferation and differentiation programmes in haematological malignancies.
- We published, in collaboration with the Spanish Myeloma Group, that both the sequential and alternating administration of VMP (Bortezomib plus melphalan and prednisone) and Rd (lenalidomide plus low-dose dexamethasone) in elderly patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma yields impressive results, even in high-risk patients.
- Finally, we have redefined the role of stringent complete response in multiple myeloma.

**RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS**

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