

EDUCATION/TRAINING	DEGREE	Year	FIELD OF STUDY
University of Pavia	MD	1976	Medicine
University of Pavia	Board certified	1979	Clinical Biochemistry
University of Pavia	Board certified	1982	Hematology
University of Pavia	Board certified	1987	Internal Medicine

A. Positions and Employment

1979-1984	Assistant, Clinical Chemistry, University Hospital San Matteo, Pavia;
1984-1993	Assistant, Institute of Clinical Medicine II, University Hospital San Matteo;
1993-1995	Head of Section, Institute of Clinical Medicine II, University Hospital San Matteo;
1995-2016	Director, Biotechnology Research Laboratory, University Hospital San Matteo;
2004-2021	Founder and Director, Center for Research and Treatment of Amyloidosis, University Hospital San Matteo;
1999	Professor of Clinical Biochemistry, University of Pavia;
2010-2016	Director, Clinical Biochemistry laboratories, University Hospital San Matteo;
2016-2021	Scientific Director, University Hospital San Matteo

B. Personal statement

The main research interests of Giampaolo Merlini is the investigation of physiopathology, epidemiology, clinical and therapeutic aspects of systemic amyloidoses.

After his medical graduation at University of Pavia in 1976, he was trained in the investigation of the molecular mechanisms of diseases caused by monoclonal immunoglobulins and misfolded proteins in the laboratories directed by Prof. Jan Waldenström (Lund University, 1977-78, 1980 (Prof. Merlini maintained a vivid research and clinical interest in Waldenström's macroglobulinemia throughout his career) and Prof. Elliott F. Osserman (Columbia University, 1981-82 and 1984-86).

When he returned to Italy, he established and directed the national referral center for research and treatment of systemic amyloidosis at the Institute of Internal Medicine, University Hospital Policlinico San Matteo (IRCCS PSM), Pavia. The clinical and research activities at the center has been continuously growing throughout the years, and now more than 3000 patients with systemic amyloidosis are followed up and a clinically-annotated biobank has been continuously implemented. He was then nominated director of the Biotechnology Research Laboratories of the IRCCS PSM in 1995 and promoted the acquisition of state-of-the art equipment for protein biochemistry, proteomics and genomics investigations. He founded the Italian Society of Amyloidosis in 1994 and established a network of clinical centers with expertise in systemic amyloidosis throughout Italy. This network is still active (<http://www.amiloidosi.it/il-gruppo-di-studio-italiano-per-lamiloidosi/>).

In 2016 he has been appointed Scientific Director of the IRCCS PSM by the Italian Ministry of Health.

The activities of the investigators of the Amyloid Research and Treatment Center soon garnered international recognition and Prof. Merlini was invited to write a review on the molecular mechanisms of systemic amyloidosis for the New England Journal of Medicine in 2003. He is regularly invited to give plenary lectures at main international meetings. Notably, he had the privilege of being invited to deliver educational lectures at the annual meeting of the American Society of Hematology in 1999, 2004, 2010, 2013, 2015 and to give the prestigious Ham-Wasserman Lecture in 2017. He is author of 568 peer-reviewed publications and of several invited reviews (H-index 88), he is author of 28 book chapters. Prof. Merlini is the recipient of several awards, for his outstanding contribution to the understanding and treatment of monoclonal gammopathies. He has been the President of the International Society of Amyloidosis (2005-2010) and was the organizer and president of the XII International Symposium on Amyloidosis (Rome, April 18-21, 2010). He has been the principal investigator of several major national research projects and participated in projects funded by the EU. He has established collaborative research with investigators of several international centers: at Harvard University, Boston University, Mayo Clinic, National Amyloidosis Centre, London, Heidelberg University, Uppsala University and Porto University, to name the most recent ones.

Throughout these years, he has established national and European networks for improving the care of these diseases, developed novel diagnostic approaches (imaging and tissue proteomics), discovered new prototypic anti-amyloid small molecules and developed standard of care for light chain amyloidosis. Furthermore, he promoted the use of biomarkers for the optimal management of these diseases, fostering the definition of new consensus criteria for assessing the response to treatment and thus facilitating the design of innovative therapeutic trials for these rare diseases.

C. Publications: - (original, reviews, consensus statements): 593 (Pubmed) H index: 97 (WOS) - Highly Cited Researcher 2021, 2022

1. Merlini G, Waldenstrom JG, Jayakar SD. A new improved clinical staging system for multiple myeloma based on analysis of 123 treated patients. *Blood*. 1980 1980/06//;55(6):1011-1019.
2. Merlini G, Ascarì E, Amboldi N, et al. Interaction of the anthracycline 4'-iodo-4'-deoxydoxorubicin with amyloid fibrils: inhibition of amyloidogenesis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1995 1995/03/28/;92(7):2959-2963.
3. Merlini G, Bellotti V. Molecular mechanisms of amyloidosis. *N Engl J Med*. 2003 Aug 7;349(6):583-96.
4. Palladini G, Dispenzieri A, Gertz MA, et al. New criteria for response to treatment in immunoglobulin light chain amyloidosis based on free light chain measurement and cardiac biomarkers: impact on survival outcomes. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Dec 20;30(36):4541-9.
5. Kastritis E, Palladini G, Minnema MC, et al. Daratumumab-Based Treatment for Immunoglobulin Light-Chain Amyloidosis. *N Engl J Med*. 2021 Jul 1;385(1):46-58.