Platelets in atherothrombosis : roles of CD36 and P2Y12 receptors

Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift

Platelets in atherothrombosis • Roles of CD36 and $P2Y_{12}$ receptors

1. The two CD36 ligands, thrombospondin-1 and oxidized LDL, stimulate platelets most efficiently when they are immobilized at a surface *(this thesis)*.

2. Immobilized thrombospondin-1 and oxidized LDL trigger a common signaling pathway in platelets, involving the protein tyrosine kinase, Syk *(this thesis)*.

3. Binding of autocrine produced ADP to the platelet $P2Y_{12}$ receptors enforces arterial thrombosis by stabilizing the thrombus and preventing the shedding of platelet emboli *(this thesis)*.

4. Feeding *Apoe*$^{-/-}$ mice with walnuts lowers the plasma levels of cholesterol, triglycerides and prothrombin, and thereby suppresses the development of atherosclerotic plaques *(this thesis)*.

5. Interactions between platelet CD36 and specific endogenous oxidized lipids play a crucial role in the clinical associations between dyslipidemia, oxidant stress and a prothrombotic phenotype *(Podrez et al., Nature Medicine, 2008)*.

6. Scientific research is full of coincidences. However, the scientist may deal with these by using the small signs sent by nature, as these may harbor important clues.

7. There are no hard boundaries in science. Progress in science is soft and flexible, and can change in shape in front of your eyes.

8. Nutritional science does not stop with a good study design, but also requires conceptual thinking after the study is finished.

9. If you change your route because of a good alternative, remember it was you who made the choice.

10. Preconceived persistent ideas can destroy not only creativity, but also lifelong relationships.

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