

Plaque stabilizing and destabilizing effects in atherosclerosis

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Plaque stabilizing and destabilizing effects in atherosclerosis

The role of microvessels, macrophage metabolism and fibroblasts

Propositions

- 1. Deletion of the PDGF-B retention motif does not affect atherosclerotic microvessel density or integrity | *This thesis*
- Deletion of the PDGF-B retention motif ameliorates plaque stability, while simultaneously driving extramedullary hematopoiesis and subsequent leukocytosis |*This thesis*
- 3. Partial myeloid PFKFB3 inhibition does not affect circulating lipids and plaque stability, size or burden in *Ldlr^{-/-}* mice | *This thesis*
- 4. Myeloid *Pfkfb3* expression protects against fatty liver disease, which potentially poses an opportunity for future therapeutic therapies | *This thesis*
- 5. PDGFR α and DPEP1 are suitable markers for the identification of adventitial fibroblasts in healthy vascular beds | *This thesis*
- 6. Healthy aortic adventitia harbors three fibroblast subsets, characterized by divergent markers (CD55, CXCL14 and LOX), the proportions of which are differentially regulated by CVD risk factors aging and mild dyslipidemia | *This thesis*
- 7. Future treatment of atherosclerosis and fatty liver disease will benefit from the development of cell-targeted therapies
- 8. The field of atherosclerosis needs to reach consensus on the markers and nomenclature applied during annotation of cell clusters obtained through single-cell RNA-sequencing analysis
- 9. Questioning the prevailing paradigm is pivotal for scientific progress
- 10. Unexpected results are the rule rather than the exception, and form the sparks that ignite new avenues of exploration
- 11. A river carves its path through solid rock not solely due to its sheer force, but rather because of its relentless determination and persistence