The Role Of Hypoxia and Vascular Growth Factors in Experimental Atherosclerosis

Propositions belonging to the dissertation entitled

The Role of Hypoxia and Vascular Growth Factors in Experimental Atherosclerosis

1. Oxygen therapy improves atherosclerosis in mice. (this dissertation)

2. Chronic triggering of the molecular hypoxia signaling cascade via myeloid-specific PHD2 deficiency stabilizes experimental atherosclerosis, but increases plaque size. (this dissertation)

3. Antibody mediated anti-angiopoietin 2 therapy has no negative cardiovascular side effects in mice. (this dissertation)

4. Vascular endothelial growth factor and histamine share common pathways in the induction of vascular permeability. (this dissertation)

5. Broadening education and legal regulations on risk factors of atherosclerosis, e.g. tobacco taxation, fat tax etc. decreases the disease burden for society.

6. The extreme opinions of a minority are able to prohibit legally inquired, legally granted and scientifically meaningful animal experiments.

7. The current scientific reward system prevents real “out of the box” innovations and limits curiosity.

8. The valorization of knowledge generated from basic science into novel products and therapies provides the bases of future innovations by its visibility as a published article.

9. The accessibility of scientific publications for everyone (open access) increases the chance of future innovations.

10. Preparing PhD candidates for jobs outside academia benefits the progress and impact of ongoing scientific projects.

11. Anything is possible with good mentoring and hard work.

Thomas Theelen, May 20th 2016