Identification of novel targets in prostate cancer progression

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1. The complexity of a biological process such as metastasis necessitates that with our current technology discrete steps of the problem are analyzed (*chapter 2/3*).

2. The 3D spheroid assay recapitulates the steps of growth and invasion of tumors at primary or metastatic sites (*chapter 2*)

3. Zebrafish embryos provide a microenvironment that allows successful engraftment, proliferation and dissemination of androgen-independent prostate cancer cell lines (*chapter 5*).

4. Zebrafish embryos enable studies of discrete step in the metastatic cascade at high resolution (*chapter 3*).

5. Genetic and pharmacological inactivation points to a role for SYK in invasive growth, dissemination and metastatic colonization of prostate cancer (*chapter 5*).

6. Metastasis appears to be an inefficient process (Chambers et al., 2002)

7. An ideal prostate cancer model does not exist (Chauchereau et al., 2011).

8. Zebrafish form spontaneous tumors with similar histopathological and gene expression profiles as human tumors (Zon et al., 2012).

9. SYK acts as an oncogene in prostate cancer but it could have paradoxical roles in other solid tumors (Prinos et al., 2011).

10. A model is a lie that facilitates revelation of the truth (Howard Skipper).

11. Lack of interactions between biologists and clinicians is a major obstacle in translating the knowledge from the laboratory to the patient's bedside.

12. The enthusiasm generated by a biological discovery generates some apprehension in the mind of a clinician.