



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Regulation of DNA damage and immune response pathways by post-translational protein modification

Dijk, M.

Citation

Dijk, M. (2020, September 9). *Regulation of DNA damage and immune response pathways by post-translational protein modification*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/136522>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/136522>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/136522> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Dijk, M.

Title: Regulation of DNA damage and immune response pathways by post-translational protein modification

Issue Date: 2020-09-09

Stellingen

behorend bij het proefschrift getiteld

Regulation of DNA damage and immune response pathways by post-translational protein modification

1. NEDDylation is a powerful tool to control cullin-RING ubiquitin ligases during nucleotide excision repair (this thesis).
2. The TRiC chaperonin stabilizes transcription-coupled DNA repair protein CSA (this thesis).
3. The SP-RING-type domain of Zimp7 confers true SUMOylation activity (this thesis).
4. Glycosaminoglycans can potentiate C1-inhibitor activity against proteases with a positively charged autolysis loop (this thesis).
5. The classification of patients that suffer from defects in nucleotide excision repair proteins does not do justice to the genotype/phenotype heterogeneity.
6. When inherited immune disorders are being diagnosed as allergic reactions, patients will not benefit from optimized (replacement) therapies.
7. Initiating a pathway that cannot be correctly executed may do more harm than not invoking it at all.
8. Determining altered chaperone activity is pivotal to understanding how the proteostasis network impacts disease development.
9. Impostor syndrome might be the most prevalent disorder in academia, as it seems highly contagious among PhD students.
10. Although criticizing the work of other researchers constitutes an important 'sports' in science, the rules are open to interpretation.