

Novel insights in thrombosis pathophysiology using Mice with Impaired anticoagulation

Heestermans, M.

Citation

Heestermans, M. (2018, September 25). *Novel insights in thrombosis pathophysiology using Mice with Impaired anticoagulation*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/66034

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Author: Heestermans, M. Title: Novel insights in thrombosis pathophysiology using Mice with Impaired anticoagulation Issue Date: 2018-09-25

PROPOSITIONS

affiliated with the thesis entitled

NOVEL INSIGHTS IN THROMBOSIS PATHOPHYSIOLOGY USING MICE WITH IMPAIRED ANTICOAGULATION

By Marco Heestermans

- 1. Direct platelet inhibition prevents venous thrombosis in mice (this thesis)
- 2. The involvement of neutrophils and coagulation factor XII in human venous thrombosis can be overestimated due to the lack of appropriate *in vivo* models to study the disease (this thesis)
- 3. Depending on the direct cause of (recurrent) venous thrombosis, the disease can be prevented using tailored anticoagulants with limited to no bleeding as a side effect
- 4. Natural anticoagulant protein C plays an important role in preventing plaque rupture or erosion in atherosclerotic mice (this thesis)
- 5. Occurrence of atherothrombosis in atherosclerotic mice depends on the local hemodynamic profile of the vessel (this thesis)
- 6. Human counterparts of genes associated with atherosclerotic lesion development in mice are scarcely found to be crucial for disease development in humans (inspired by Pasterkamp et al. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.* 2016 Jun;36(6):1240-6)
- 7. The use of oligonucleotides as therapy will become a widely accepted therapeutic strategy to treat human diseases
- The potential for genome-wide association studies to identify risk factors for common diseases is limited and probably has been reached (inspired by Trégouët et al. J Thromb Haemost. 2016 Sep;14(9):1798-802)
- Most government funding for science should go to research that is likely to affect the lives of many people (inspired by Rosendaal and Reitsma, *J Thromb Haemost*. 2017 Dec;15(12):2287)
- 10. Good news provokes good reading and quick responses
- There is more to biology than rats, Drosophila, Caenorhabditis, and E. coli (Ernst Mayr in Acquiring Genomes: A Theory Of The Origin Of Species by Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan, 2002)