Molecular and genetic markers for the prediction of kidney transplant outcome

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STELLINGEN

Behorende bij het proefschrift

Molecular and genetic markers for the prediction of kidney transplant outcome

1. A high *TLR4* expression and *BAX:BCL2* ratio during acute rejection are independent risk factors for adverse transplant outcome. (this thesis)
2. A decreased expression of endothelial-epithelial transcripts in the biopsy during acute rejection is associated with a poor response to steroid treatment. (this thesis)
3. SNPs mismatching does not affect the incidence of acute kidney graft rejection. (this thesis)
4. Results of GWAS approaches are hardly relevant for the treatment of an individual transplant recipient. (this thesis)
5. Calcium-binding proteins S100A8 and S100A9 have a beneficial effect on the alloimmune response. (this thesis)
6. A high expression of calcium-binding protein A8 (S100A8) and S100A9 in the graft is associated with an improved kidney transplant outcome. (NV Rekers et al, AJT, 2016 , 16 (5) :1441-1455)
7. CyTOF studies will contribute to the detection of unique cell populations involved in the local immune response in the transplanted organ.
8. Knowledge of the immune regulation in oocyte donation pregnancies may also be relevant for strategies to induce immunological tolerance in solid organ transplantation. (M.L.P. van der Hoorn, Human Reproduction Update, 16(6):704–12, 2010)
9. Virus-induced memory T cells can recognize both self-HLA+viral peptide and allo-HLA+peptide using the same TCR. (H. van den Heuvel, Curr Opin Organ Transplant. 2015 Aug;20(4):454-60.)
10. Collaboration and validation are both important for a successful research.

Jianxin Yang, Leiden, 2018