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Universiteit Leiden



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STELLINGEN

Behorende bij het proefschrift

OMICS profiling of cardiometabolic diseases

1. Postprandial metabolite determinations identify type 2 diabetic patients as good as fasting metabolite determinations and exhibit enhanced signals for impaired fasting glucose stratification. (*this thesis*).
2. Genetics of fasting and postprandial metabolite levels are overlapping (*this thesis*).
3. The elevated risk of type 2 diabetes for carriers of the *ABO* gene variant rs505922:C is mediated by decreased early phase insulin secretion (*this thesis*).
4. Genetically determined cholesteryl ester transfer protein concentrations are weakly and negatively associated with factor VII levels. However, this does not affect the risk of a first venous thrombosis (*this thesis*).
5. "Previously, all guidelines recommended individuals to fast prior to blood sampling for a lipid profile. Not much scientific evidence exists to support this recommendation. (*Anne Langsted and Børge G.Nordestgaard. Pathology, 2018*)". Our findings show that postprandial measures are most likely mirrors of fasting measures.
6. "Fifteen years ago, genotyping technology was the limiting step to discovery, but now discovery is limited by phenotypic descriptors that could link with genetic data to allow disease stratification that might be more aligned with treatments. (*Peter M. Visscher, et.al. ASHJ, 2017*)". Therefore, we must try to find the clinically relevant phenotypes through postprandial measures.
7. "In persons who do not have familial hyperlipoproteinemia, atherogenesis may occur during the postprandial period. (*Donald B. Zilversmit. Circulation, 1979*)", which opens the research avenue of postprandial lipid metabolism.
8. "To fully elucidate the dynamic molecular system and understand the biological processes involved in disease development, we need to not only look through the right lens (i.e., omic layer) at the right time, but also to capture multiple dimensions of biological information flow together. (*Yan V. Sun and Yi-Juan Hu. Advances in Genetics, 2016*)", which highlights the necessity of doing multi-omics studies.
9. "What we measure affects what we do; and if our measurements are flawed, decision may be distorted. (*Joseph E. Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, Jean-Paul Fitoussi. Mismeasuring Our Lives, 2010*)", suggesting that data do not tell the whole truth even though data do not lie most of the time.
10. "The measure of greatness in a scientific idea is the extent to which it stimulates thought and opens up new lines of research. (*Paul A.M. Dirac, 1902-1984*)", which tells the evolution of science.