

Functions of leptin in tuberculosis and diabetes: multi-omics studies across species

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Stellingen

Propositions accompanying the dissertation

Functions of leptin in tuberculosis and diabetes: multi-omics studies across species

- 1. Metabolic changes caused by tuberculosis are highly conserved across species (Chapter 2).
- 2. The effects of leptin knockdown on the metabolomes and transcriptomes in adult mice and larval zebrafish are surprisingly similar (Chapter 4).
- 3. A mutation of leptin in zebrafish results in a higher level of lipids in the larval stage as well as visceral fat accumulation in adult zebrafish (Chapter 3 and 4).
- 4. Leptin deficiency leads to increased susceptibility towards mycobacterial infection (Chapter 5).
- 5. Particular metabolite changes in the host predict the onset of tuberculosis (Adapted from Weiner 3rd et al., Nature Communications, 2018).
- 6. Multi-omics can provide researchers insights into the primary cause of disease (genetic, environmental, or developmental) (Adapted from Hasin et al., Genome Biology, 2017).
- 7. Weight loss and wasting in cachexia patients are usually accompanied by metabolic reprogramming (Adapted from Koopman et al., Front. Physiol. 2014).
- 8. Since zebrafish larvae don't need feeding they provide particular advantages to investigate the functions of the anti-hunger hormone leptin.
- 9. Our life journey is a game of problem solving.
- 10. The secret of staying young is to keep learning.

Yi Ding

Leiden, 7th December 2021