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Pro-resolving fatty acids and oxylipids in osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis

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STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

Pro-resolving fatty acids and oxylipids in osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis

1. Pre-analytical handling and storage methods affect the outcome of lipid measurements and should be chosen based on the research question. (this thesis)
2. Components of resolution pathways are present in osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. (this thesis)
3. The omega-6 fatty acid Adrenic Acid potently inhibits pro-inflammatory leukotriene B4 production and thus acts as pro-resolving mediator. (this thesis)
4. Synovial fluid should be homogenized before analyses to obtain reliable results in flowcytometry analysis. (this thesis)
5. The historic way of classifying diseases based on their signs and symptoms has hampered progression in osteoarthritis research, as the disease was long thought to be only the less active, less severe and less interesting sibling of rheumatoid arthritis.
6. Already at its beginning, inflammation is programmed to end. (Inspired by Charles Serhan 2005)
7. Pro-resolving lipid mediators are not the widely applicable novel therapeutics they were expected to be.
8. Never neglect an extraordinary appearance of happening (Alexander Flemming, year unknown) such as cloudy, viscous synovial fluid after centrifugation which clearly indicates remaining cells in the synovial fluid, as such negligence can bias scientific results.
9. The methods that are used to conduct your experiments are as important to describe as the outcome (results) of the experiments.
10. The current competitive scientific landscape discourages the publication of negative results, making it difficult to disclaim previous, sometimes well established, scientific findings.
11. The peer review process is important, but to share your research ideas and results with your fellow scientists during the formation of the manuscript is even more important to ensure a good quality manuscript.