

Ecology and genomics of Actinobacteria and their specialised metabolism

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Stellingen

Propositions accompanying the thesis

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- Increasing the success of natural product-based drug discovery requires a better understanding of the ecological conditions that activate specialised metabolite production by Actinobacteria (Chapter 2).
- 2. Plant- and animal-associated metabolites that stimulate siderophore production in *Streptomyces* may do so through their iron-chelating properties (Chapter 4).
- 3. The use of chemical elicitors in combination with 'omics' techniques provides a powerful approach for the identification of bioactive metabolites and their cognate biosynthetic gene clusters (BGCs) (Chapter 5).
- 4. Isolation and sequencing of Actinobacteria from microbiomes and underexplored environments remains an important strategy to map microbial biosynthetic potential (Chapter 3 & 6).
- The fact that the majority of the predicted BGCs within genomes of Actinobacteria remain uncharacterised, emphasizes that more focus should be directed towards decrypting those BGCs.
- 6. The recent discovery that volatile compounds produced by sporulating *Streptomyces* attract soil arthropods that facilitate spore dispersal, illustrates that much remains to be discovered about the ecological roles of specialised metabolites (Becher *et al.* 2020, Nature Microbiology).
- 7. Deciphering the different languages between hosts and microbes will provide new perspectives on the functional roles of bacteria within microbiomes.
- 8. Similar to plants and insects, humans should pursue the use of antibiotic-producing bacteria to suppress infectious diseases rather than the antibiotics themselves.
- 9. Fundamental science generates many pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, yet finishing this puzzle to translate these findings to societal application may be the biggest challenge in current scientific research.
- 10. Publications are to scientists what art is to a painter: their legacy.

Doris A. van Bergeijk Leiden, 19 oktober 2022