Targeting inter-organ cross-talk in cardiometabolic diseases

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Targeting Inter-Organ Cross-Talk in Cardiometabolic Diseases

1. No organ contributes to cardiometabolic health on its own (*this thesis*).
2. Beneficially modulating the gut microbial production of short chain fatty acids *per se* may not be sufficient to protect against atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (*this thesis*).
3. Learning from the beneficial actions of the party drug GHB will identify therapeutic handles to improve cardiometabolic health (*this thesis*).
4. Hepatocytic mitochondrial function is an appealing target for the treatment of multiple cardiometabolic diseases (*this thesis*).
5. The liver can serve as a bioreactor for production of hormones that can be exploited to improve cardiometabolic health (*this thesis*).
6. You are what you eat rather than how much you eat (*Zmora N, Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol 2019*).
7. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease may be alcoholic (*Meijnikman, Nat Med 2022*).
8. Despite the tremendous value of mice deficient for APOE and the LDL receptor for understanding the role of these proteins in atherosclerosis development, these models are useless for predicting the relevance of lipid-modulating interventions for human atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (*Berbée, Nat Commun 2015*; *Ying, Pharmacol Res 2023*).
9. Selective adipose-tissue targeting is a promising strategy to apply beta-2-adrenergic agonists for improving cardiometabolic health without side effects (*Chen, Nat Commun 2022; Straat, Cell Rep Med 2023*).
10. 'Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less' (*Marie Curie, 1867-1934*). In other words, fearing things in life serves only as an impediment from gaining knowledge and understanding.