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Single-cell immune profiling of atherosclerosis: from omics to therapeutics

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Citation

Depuydt, M. A. C. (2024, March 28). *Single-cell immune profiling of atherosclerosis: from omics to therapeutics*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3729855>

Version: Publisher's Version

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Single-cell immune profiling of atherosclerosis
from omics to therapeutics

1. The application of single-cell multi-omics in atherosclerosis research is a powerful tool to accelerate the translation of fundamental discoveries towards novel drug targets for intervention. *(This thesis)*
2. Atherosclerosis has an autoimmune component driven by autoreactive CD4⁺ T cells. *(This thesis)*
3. Targeting mast cell recruitment towards the plaque is a promising therapeutic strategy to prevent atherosclerosis progression. *(This thesis)*
4. Aging affects mast cell phenotype and should therefore be considered as a parameter for future research into mast-cell targeted interventions against atherosclerosis. *(This thesis)*
5. The successful identification of novel drug targets from single-cell multi-omics data will not only depend on the amount of data publicly available, but also on our ability to convert these into meaningful hypotheses and experiments. *(Zhao et al. Nat Cardiovasc Res. 2, 97-99 (2023))*
6. Manual cell annotation of single-cell RNA sequencing data will always be required in addition to computational annotation models. *(Heumos et al. Nat Rev Genet. 24, 550–572 (2023))*
7. The expansion of plaque-enriched antigen-specific CD4⁺ T cells proves the potential of tolerogenic vaccination as therapeutic strategy for atherosclerosis. *(Edsfeldt et al. Nat Cardiovasc Res. 2, 227–229 (2023))*
8. Spatial transcriptomics and proteomics will advance the field by their capacity to define crucial atherosclerosis-driving intercellular communication routes by providing both geolocation and a detailed description of cellular communities in the plaque. *(De Winther et al. Eur Heart J. 44(14), 1216-1230 (2023))*
9. Altijd een beetje chaos is ook een vorm van structuur.
10. Het einddoel bereiken is een hele opgave voor iemand met gebrek aan richtingsgevoel.