



Universiteit
Leiden

The Netherlands

C1q and anti-C1q autoantibodies in (auto)immunity

Dijkstra, D.J.

Citation

Dijkstra, D. J. (2024, May 28). *C1q and anti-C1q autoantibodies in (auto)immunity*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3754750>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3754750>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift:

C1q and anti-C1q autoantibodies in (auto)immunity

1. Identical anti-C1q autoantibodies may have either a negative or a positive influence on the health of the host, depending on the immunological environment. *(dit proefschrift)*
2. A fast and reliable biomarker to enable diagnosis is just as important as a good treatment. *(dit proefschrift)*
3. The T-cell help given to anti-C1q producing B cells is likely derived from T cells which are not themselves autoreactive. *(dit proefschrift)*
4. The only way to determine the role of the complement system in the development of preeclampsia is by following women from the early stages of pregnancy. *(dit proefschrift)*
5. Since many diseases have a local pathology, we should move from complement-targeting therapeutics to targeted complement therapeutics.
6. Due to the spontaneous and continuous activation of the alternative complement pathway, the inhibitor factor H can be seen as its primary recognition molecule, deciding where complement activation is allowed.
7. Due to its capacity for both direct target binding and indirect target binding via antibodies, as well as its noncanonical functions, C1q is the most versatile protein of the complement system.
8. In designing therapeutic antibodies, we should continue to learn from the immune system and focus more on oligoclonal antibody formulations to increase efficacy.
9. A process of peer review or fact-checking before publication would benefit society if also applied to groups other than scientists.
10. In times of rampant misinformation, public education and accessible science are more important than ever, giving scientists a duty to educate and explain.