

University of Groningen

Role of autophagy-related proteins and cellular microRNAs in chikungunya and dengue virus infection

Echavarria Consuegra, Sandra

DOI:

[10.33612/diss.108290836](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.108290836)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2019

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Echavarria Consuegra, S. (2019). *Role of autophagy-related proteins and cellular microRNAs in chikungunya and dengue virus infection*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.108290836>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

PROPOSITIONS

belonging to the PhD thesis

Role of autophagy-related proteins and cellular microRNAs in chikungunya and dengue virus infection

1. The safety concerns of a dengue virus vaccine introduced in 2016 in the Philippines, remind us that, especially in the era of 'antivaxers', pharmaceutical companies should only market vaccines for which they have fully demonstrated safety and efficacy.
2. The lack of clear consensus about the interaction of autophagy with dengue and chikungunya virus in spite of the staggering number of publications, highlights the importance of scholarly communication and replication studies.
(This thesis)
3. In biology, viral infection can be used as a tool to discover new ways in which cellular proteins diversify their functions.
(This thesis)
4. Although we biologists find it convenient to subdivide the cellular workings with labels such as autophagy and apoptosis, nature has no obligation to obey such boundaries. In fact, some of the most interesting biology may take place where those boundaries are crossed.
(In: Triona Ni Chonghaile and Anthony Letai, Mol. Cell. 2011. Who Put the "A" in Atg12: Autophagy or Apoptosis?)
5. The value of cellular microRNAs as a novel form of antiviral therapy is a matter of debate, however, the fact that they indeed regulate viral replication is not.
(This thesis)
6. Most people say that it is the intellect which makes a great scientist. They are wrong: it is character.
(Albert Einstein)

Liliana Echavarría-Consuegra
December 18th, 2019