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The kaleidoscope of microglia phenotypes

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Propositions

accompanying the doctoral thesis

The kaleidoscope of microglia phenotypes

Microglia transcriptional phenotypes from development to disease

1. Microglia transition from activated towards mature cells during the early second trimester of gestation and acquire immune-sensing properties (this thesis).
2. Disturbance of microglia development and their immune-sensing properties during pregnancy might cause psychiatric disorders in later life.
3. Early-life stress persistently changes microglia and affects their development and inflammatory responsiveness (this thesis).
4. The absence of transcriptomic differences in microglia of control and Alzheimer's disease donors likely reflects technical restraints rather than the underlying biology (this thesis).
5. Investigation of many microglia nuclei from a large and well-stratified donor cohort identified two microglia subpopulations specific to Alzheimer's disease (Gerrits et al., 2021).
6. Microglia tolerance and priming is likely driven by specific epigenetic profiles and associated transcription factor networks (this thesis).
7. "Absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence." -Carl Sagan
8. "Learning is experience. Everything else is just information." -Albert Einstein
9. "Mainstream economics has been exempting itself from that scientific rigour for far too long and now firmly stands in the way of co-creating a sustainable anthropocene." - Maja Göpel
10. „Wer fast nichts braucht, hat alles.“ ("The one who needs almost nothing, has everything.") - Janosch

Laura Kracht, September 2021