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Intestinal nuclear receptors in control of energy metabolism

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Stellingen

Behorende bij het proefschrift

Intestinal nuclear receptors in control of energy metabolism

1. The monosaccharides glucose and fructose are structural isomers, however, the metabolic response following consumption of these simple sugars is distinct. - *this thesis*
2. Since the gastrointestinal tract governs systemic energy homeostasis, the intestine is a promising target for localized drugs to treat metabolic diseases with limited systemic toxicity. - *this thesis*
3. All target genes of nuclear receptors that are modulated by FDA-approved drugs should be identified in order to avoid unexpected adverse effects caused by pleiotropic nuclear receptor actions. - *this thesis*
4. Pharmacologic modulators of nuclear receptors that govern specific members of sugar transporters (GLUT-family) are putative drug candidates to detect and treat malignancies that express aberrant GLUT-levels. - *this thesis*
5. The research of elusive transporters -like GLUT7- has no apparent clinical relevance. Increasing our fundamental knowledge of sugar transporters is nevertheless important as cellular transport is essential to maintain metabolic homeostasis. - *this thesis*
6. PPAR δ in the intestine governs whole-body metabolism, and is therefore a promising target for oral-administrated drugs against metabolic disorders. The underlying molecular mechanisms of these beneficial metabolic effects, however, remain to be elucidated. - *this thesis*
7. Everyone is entitled to their own opinions, but not their own facts. - *Daniel Patrick Moynihan*
8. Research is divided into separate fields, nature is not.
9. Research is like life itself: trial and error.
10. If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together. - *African Proverb*

Irene Zwarts, 16 januari 2019