

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Host-Pathogen Interactions in Guillain-Barré Syndrome:

The role of *Campylobacter jejuni* lipooligosaccharide sialylation

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1. Monosialylated, Guillain-Barré syndrome-associated *Campylobacter jejuni* strains specifically bind to sialoadhesin, a receptor expressed on macrophages. (*This thesis*)
2. Disialylated, oculomotor weakness-associated *Campylobacter jejuni* strains specifically bind to Siglec-7, a receptor expressed on dendritic cells. (*This thesis*)
3. Binding of *Campylobacter jejuni* to sialoadhesin and Siglec-7 is sialic acid-dependent. (*This thesis*)
4. Binding of *Campylobacter jejuni* to sialoadhesin results in increased bacterial uptake and enhanced cytokine production. (*This thesis*)
5. Sialylated *Campylobacter jejuni* strains invade intestinal epithelial cells more efficiently than nonsialylated *Campylobacter jejuni* strains. (*This thesis*)
6. CadF-mediated binding of *Campylobacter jejuni* to fibronectin is not involved in the initial invasion of the intestinal epithelium. (*J Cell Biol.* 1982;95:340-344, *Cell Microbiol.* 2012; 14: 226–238)
7. The prevalence of anti-ganglioside antibodies in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome is higher than currently described in literature.
8. In lymphoid tissues, sialoadhesin binding to sialylated lipooligosaccharides enhances the production of anti-ganglioside antibodies. (*Vaccine.* 2011; 24:4813-4820)
9. Preventive medication for high blood pressure is prescribed too frequently. (*Radar, December 10th, 2012*)
10. Ook in de wetenschap moeten we ons realiseren dat "het is wat het is". (*Erich Fried*)
11. Combining two scientific careers and two children requires excellent balancing skills.