

Statements to the thesis "The CAN protein, a mediator of nucleocytoplasmic transport with oncogenic properties" by Maarten Fornerod.

1. Regulated nucleocytoplasmic transport is an important mechanism in the control of growth and differentiation.
2. Human and yeast CRM1 proteins are soluble transport factors that interact with the nuclear pore complex.

This thesis

3. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CSE1 plays a role in nuclear transport.

Belanger et al. (1994), J. Cell Biol. 126: 619.
This thesis

4. The presence of a transport factor in Upf1-containing complexes would support the cotranslational export model of nonsense-mediated mRNA decay.

Maquat (1995), RNA 1: 453
Peltz et al. (1994), Prog. Nucl. Acid Res. Mol. Biol. 47: 271

5. Unknown genes encoding proteins of known function may be cloned with a name-based search of the dBEST database, provided that (i) the gene is represented in this database, and (ii) sequences of paralogous proteins of similar name and function are known.

http://www2.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/dbST/dbest_query.html

6. According to the endokaryotic hypothesis of the origin of the nucleus, evolutionary precursors of the nuclear pore complex may be expected in the cell walls of thermoacidophilic archebacteria.

Lake et al. (1982), Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 79: 5948
Gupta et al. (1994), Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 91: 2895

7. The presence of a chromosomal translocation breakpoint in an exon is no evidence for inactivation of the targeted gene.

Lekanne-Deprez et al. (1995), Oncogene 10: 1521

8. The proposal of S. Cholst that cancer may be treated by relieve of stress is based on the incorrect notion that *recA* is a human gene.

Cholst (1996), Med. Hypotheses 46: 101

9. A standard shorthand for genetic processes would accelerate the transfer of new data.

10. Today, war is called a peace process.