

Propositions

belonging to the thesis

Novel Directions In Therapy Against Age-Related Vascular Disease

- 1. Genomic instability is a causative factor in the pathogenesis of age-related cardiovascular disease. (this thesis)
- Renin-angiotensin system (RAS) phenotyping does not help to accurately predict the individual blood pressure response to pharmacological RAS modulation. (this thesis)
- Exploitation of the combination of B1 receptor responsiveness and genotype to predict drug responsiveness is a future possibility. (this thesis)
- 4. Although genomic instability increases angiotensin II type 1 receptor-mediated vasoconstriction through a loss of physiological antagonism by angiotensin II type 2 receptors, this does not contribute to the development of vasodilator dysfunction. (this thesis)
- 5. Dietary restriction protects against the vasodilator dysfunction that is caused by genomic instability. (this thesis)
- 6. Genetic variability in genes encoding proteins needed for proper DNA repair and packaging should be explored as a predictive marker for age-related cardiovascular disease.
- 7. Markers that are oppositely changed by genomic instability as compared with dietary restriction reflect biological age.
- Reduction of vascular oxidative stress by inhibition of angiotensin II signalling is still an option to increase health and life span in humans.
- Reduction of classical cardiovascular risk factors should not be the only motivation to develop healthy eating habits.
- 10. I'm an idealist. I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way. (Carl Sandburg)
- 11. Human and scientific evolution follow the same path: the one towards imperfection.

Haiyan Wu, 25 September 2014