

University of Groningen

Therapeutics development for pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN)

Hayflick, Susan

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2022

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Hayflick, S. (2022). *Therapeutics development for pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN)*. University of Groningen.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

Therapeutics Development for Pantothenate Kinase-Associated Neurodegeneration (PKAN)

1. Coenzyme A synthesis is more complex than textbooks suggest
2. Globus pallidus has a distinctive requirement for pantothenate kinase 2
3. Defective pantothenate kinase 2 causes biochemical sequelae that can be explained by a decrease in activated mitochondrial acyl carrier protein and recovered by 4'-phosphopantetheine [*This thesis*]
4. Mitochondrial fatty acid synthesis is required to maintain normal basal ganglia function [*This thesis*]
5. Animal models are tools to inform our thinking about human diseases and must be framed with an understanding of their limitations
6. PKAN disease models can be revealing, confusing, and distracting
7. The greatest obstacle to discovery is not ignorance - it is the illusion of knowledge [*Daniel Boorstin*]
8. With time, people become more hardened in their views unless they work to actively keep their mind open to new ideas and information
9. A purpose-driven life that is continually re-focused on what is most important at any given time is full of riches

Susan J. Hayflick

Groningen, 2022