

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)
2. Renin-angiotensin system (RAS) phenotyping does not help to accurately predict the individual blood pressure response to pharmacological RAS modulation. (this thesis)
3. 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.
8. Reduction of vascular oxidative stress by inhibition of angiotensin II signalling is still an option to increase health and life span in humans.
9. 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.

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