

## Stellingen

Behorende bij het proefschrift

“Renin-Synthesizing Cells and Beyond”

1. Prorenin-synthesizing cells do not release open, ‘active’ prorenin (this thesis).
2. The human reninoma transcriptome analysis represents a novel approach to study renin-synthesizing cells (this thesis).
3. PDGF  $\beta$ -PDGF receptor  $\beta$  is a novel pathway to control the phenotype of renin-synthesizing cells (this thesis).
4. Mannose 6-phosphate is a novel megalin ligand (this thesis).
5. Dual RAS blockade is beneficial for patients with heart failure and renal dysfunction (this thesis).
6. Renin production is not the only role of renin-synthesizing cells (Gomez, *Hypertension* 2017).
7. Chronic stimulation of renin-synthesizing cells leads to hyperplasia rather than hypertrophy of these cells (Everett *et al.*, *J Clin Invest* 1990).
8. Renin-synthesizing cells display a myo-endocrine phenotype (Brunskill *et al.*, *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2011).
9. Patients with Dent disease or Lowe syndrome display detectable urinary prorenin levels (Roksnoer *et al.*, *Hypertension* 2016).
10. Intrarenal angiotensin II generation relies completely on hepatic angiotensinogen (Matsusaka *et al.*, *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2012).
11. Success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm (Winston Churchill).

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