

## A Dynamic Balance

### Regulatory and inflammatory T-cell responses in inflammatory bowel disease

1. Monitoring tissue-localized disease in peripheral blood is possible (*this thesis*).
2. Analysis of multiple inhibitory receptors, including TIGIT, on CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells allows IBD patient stratification prior to treatment (*this thesis*).
3. TIGIT upregulation may preferentially occur in mucosa-draining lymphoid tissue during intestinal homeostasis, when antigen-experienced intestinal CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells receive low levels of anti-CD28 costimulation through encounter of antigens presented by these tissue-adapted antigen presenting cells (*this thesis*).
4. Loss of immunological tolerance to microbial flagellin in Crohn's disease patients is not a generalized response (*this thesis*).
5. Innate as well as adaptive mucosal immune responses are required to develop intestinal inflammation (*this thesis*).
6. Uncovering the shared disease-driving mechanisms between immune mediated inflammatory diseases (IMIDs) could create a new taxonomy that moves away from a traditional organ-based approach towards a mechanism-based pathway-driven classification.
7. Commensal microbiota contribute to systemic autoimmune and allergic diseases at sites distal to the intestinal mucosa (*Hooper, Science, 2012*).
8. Strong basic science efforts in the laboratory today are crucial to produce innovations at the bedside tomorrow (*Fritz and Lenardo, Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2019*).
9. Scientists often study the past as obsessively as historians because few other professions depend so accurately on it (*Siddhartha Mukherjee, The Emperor of all Maladies, 2010*).
10. A teacher affects eternity, he can never tell where his influence will stop (*Henry Adams, 1918*).
11. Je préfère crever de passion que de crever d'ennui! (*Original quote by Émile Zola, 1883; used in a letter written by Vincent van Gogh in 1884*).