Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

"An act of balance: A20/TNFAIP3 in dendritic cells is essential to prevent autoimmunity"

1. A20/Tnfaip3 levels control *in vivo* DC activation by both cell-intrinsic and non cell-autonomous mechanisms (this thesis).

2. Activated conventional dendritic cells contribute to an autoimmune liver phenotype (this thesis).

3. IL-17RA signaling is dispensable for spontaneous paw inflammation seen in aged mice with A20-deficient myeloid cells (this thesis).

4. In mice with A20-deficient dendritic cells, CD40L-signaling is essential for germinal center formation, but it is not essential for development of glomerulonephritis (this thesis).

5. IL-23 signaling is dispensable for the autoimmune phenotype in mice with A20-deficiency in dendritic cells (this thesis).

6. Functional polymorphisms causing differences in A20 phosphorylation demonstrate a delicate balance of tolerating microbial organisms versus a more efficient immunity against pathogenic invaders (*Zammit et al. Nat Imm, 2020*).

7. Tolerogenic DCs are a promising tool to suppress responses in autoimmune disorders and they should receive more attention to be optimized as a standard therapy (Yoo et al, Immune Network, 2016).

8. Clean animal facilities are necessary when conducting autoimmune studies in mice, because any environmental impurities can cloud the conclusions drawn (Khan et al, Pathogens, 2019).

9. Deep learning released on ophthalmologic retinal fundus images such as retinal detachments holds a promising and accurate method to deploy on patients with visual symptoms (Li et al, Communications Biology, 2020).

10. Crispr-Cas technology enables data, such as a short-animated movie, to be stored (and also recalled from) living organisms (Shipman et al, Nature, 2017).

11. What is the most resilient parasite? An idea, for it can transform the world and rewrite all the rules. – (Leonardo DiCaprio as Dom Cobb, in Inception).