1. Three evolutionarily conserved transcription factor families, GATA, HNF-1, and Cdx-2, are important for activation of intestinal gene promoters.

2. The overlapping expression of tissue-restricted transcription factors and their synergistic activation of intestinal target genes may be an important mechanism for intestine-specific gene expression.

3. Cdx-2 may be critical for mediating intestine-specific gene expression by overcoming the binding of a repressor at promoters of intestinal genes.

4. GATA factors demonstrate distinct differences in their ability to activate the LPH promoter revealing novel independent functions among individual GATA factors in the regulation of intestinal gene expression.

5. FOG cofactors repress the GATA activation of target intestinal gene promoters which may be critical for the specific regulation of intestinal genes along proximal-distal and developmental gradients.

6. The physical interaction between zinc finger and homeodomain proteins is an evolutionarily conserved mechanism and may represent an important mechanism for gene transcription in the intestine.

7. Minimal residual disease detection in acute lymphoblastic leukemia is useful for evaluating early response to treatment and consequently for improving stratification of treatment, including treatment reduction.
(T. Szczepanski et al. *Lancet Oncol 2001; 2:409-417*)

8. Er dient meer beweging te komen in de bestrijding van bewegingsarmoede.
(NTVG 2002 10 augustus; 147-32)

9. Het risico van een stuitbevalling wordt met het huidige beleid alleen maar groter.
(Dr. J.H. van Wering)

10. Bij het verdedigen van een proefschrift is de hulp van een advocaat niet noodzakelijk.
(Mr. René A.H. Post, *advocaat te Breda*)

11. The Big Dig project in Boston, MA, demonstrates strong similarities to the big LPH project as well as performing my thesis.