Fragile X-associated Tremor/Ataxia Syndrome: RNA or RAN

1. A key pathogenic event in FXTAS is the expression of a toxic polyglycine-containing protein, FMRpolyG, that disrupts the neuronal nuclear lamina architecture (this thesis).

2. FMRpolyG expression plays a role in the toxic gain-of-function mechanism underlying the medical co-morbidities in FXTAS (this thesis).

3. Mitochondrial dysfunction causes the early demise of inducible FXTAS mice without the presence of ubiquitin-positive inclusions (this thesis).

4. Early therapeutic intervention is essential for FXTAS patients (this thesis).

5. Small chemical compounds that shield the CGG repeat show great potential to ameliorate FXTAS symptoms (this thesis).

6. The molecular pathology of microsatellite disorders is more complex than is currently appreciated (Zu et al., PNAS, 2011).


8. Preclinical animal experiments investigating human autoimmune diseases have been invaluable for the discovery of key immune processes, basic disease mechanisms and candidate immune-targeting strategies with clinical utility (Roep et al., Nature Medicine, 2012).

9. Moderate coffee drinking at midlife significantly delays the onset of dementia in the sunset years (Cao et al., Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease, 2012).

10. A DNA-based storage system is the ultimate data storage solution (Bornholt et al., ASPLOS, 2016).

11. Science is a marathon, not a sprint!

Ronald A.M. Buijsen
Rotterdam, June 22th, 2016