Cellular signalling in abdominal aortic aneurysms:
Towards better prediction of aneurysm progression and rupture

CONTENT

Chapter 1: General introduction and thesis outline

Part I: Biomarkers for aneurysm growth and rupture

Chapter 2: Systematic review of circulating, biomechanical and genetic markers for the prediction of abdominal aortic aneurysm growth and rupture
- Journal of American Heart Association -

Chapter 3: Peroxynitrite footprint in circulating neutrophils of abdominal aortic aneurysm patients is lower in statin than in non-statin users
- European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery -

Chapter 4: The potential role of Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin (NGAL) in the development of abdominal aortic aneurysms
- Annals of Vascular Surgery -

Part II: Cellular signalling influences aneurysm growth and rupture

Chapter 5: Activation of Extracellular signal-Regulated Kinase in abdominal aortic aneurysm.
- European Journal of Clinical Investigation -

Chapter 6: Update on Activation of Extracellular signal-Regulated Kinase in abdominal aortic aneurysm.
- European Journal of Clinical Investigation -

Chapter 7: Betaglycan (TGFBR3) upregulation correlates with increased TGF-β signalling in Marfan patient fibroblasts in vitro.
- Journal of Cardiovascular Pathology -

Part III: Novel technique for investigating cellular signalling pathways

Chapter 8: An in-vitro method to keep human aortic tissue sections functionally and structurally intact for over 60 days.
- Nature Scientific Reports -

Chapter 9: General discussion and summary

Appendices: Dutch summary
List of publications
Acknowledgements