

University of Groningen

Between adaptation and virulence

Palma Medina, Laura Marcela

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2019

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Palma Medina, L. M. (2019). Between adaptation and virulence: A proteomics view on Staphylococcus aureus infections. [Groningen]: University of Groningen.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Propositions accompanying the thesis
**“Between adaptation and virulence:
A proteomics view on *Staphylococcus aureus* infections”**

1. It would be a gross underestimation to assume that virulence factors are the only drivers of bacterial virulence.
2. The outcome of a bacterial infection event will be defined by the continuous metabolic cross-talk between host and pathogen.
3. The integrity of the epithelial barrier has overarching consequences for the whole infection process giving direction to the bacterial fate.
4. Genotypic typing methods are useful epidemiological tools, but they are inadequate for characterizing closely related isolates with different epidemiology.
5. When studying a biological phenomenon, one should not forget that behind it hides a complex regulatory network, and not a linear case of cause and effect.
6. Nutrients and proteins are key words in the language of infection.
7. The huge diversity of both pathogens and their hosts calls for a deeper and time-resolved definition of their prime interactions before effective and long-lasting personalized therapies can be developed.
8. Articles are grains of sand adding to the beach of knowledge. Regardless of their size, they all serve a purpose.

Laura M. Palma Medina

8th July, 2019