

EUR Research Information Portal

De novo DNA methyltransferases in tumorigenesis

Publication status and date:

Published: 27/06/2012

Document Version

Other version

Citation for the published version (APA):

Steine, E. (2012). *De novo DNA methyltransferases in tumorigenesis*. [Doctoral Thesis, Erasmus University Rotterdam]. Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam (EUR).

[Link to publication on the EUR Research Information Portal](#)

Terms and Conditions of Use

Except as permitted by the applicable copyright law, you may not reproduce or make this material available to any third party without the prior written permission from the copyright holder(s). Copyright law allows the following uses of this material without prior permission:

- you may download, save and print a copy of this material for your personal use only;
- you may share the EUR portal link to this material.

In case the material is published with an open access license (e.g. a Creative Commons (CC) license), other uses may be allowed. Please check the terms and conditions of the specific license.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this material infringes your copyright and/or any other intellectual property rights, you may request its removal by contacting us at the following email address: openaccess.library@eur.nl. Please provide us with all the relevant information, including the reasons why you believe any of your rights have been infringed. In case of a legitimate complaint, we will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website.

'De Novo DNA Methyltransferases in Tumorigenesis'

1. *De novo* DNA methyltransferase Dnmt3a acts as a tumor suppressor. (this thesis)
2. *De novo* DNA methyltransferase Dnmt3b promotes tumor progression, but the gene encoding this protein is not a proto-oncogene. (this thesis)
3. Permanent silencing of the *Dnmt3b* locus after birth would decrease the rate of carcinoma formation in humans. (this thesis)
4. Chemical methylating agents promote cancer by inducing DNA damage and mutations, but also protect against cancer by promoting DNA methylation. (this thesis)
5. The development of genome-wide bisulfite sequencing technology was a huge advancement, making it possible to learn more about the role of DNA methyltransferases and DNA methylation in carcinogenesis. (this thesis)
6. Presenting science is a science itself.
7. All universities should have REFS (Reducing and Easing Friction and Stress) programs, as many departments at MIT have.
8. Every person in the Netherlands should be fully informed about regulations on how to apply for euthanasia, to avoid that one might be too late to apply for it.
9. Unfortunately, research into therapeutic cloning will sooner or later lead to reproductive cloning of a human being.
10. Vitamin supplements can have positive and negative effects on overall health.
11. "Giving up was never an option." (Lance Armstrong)