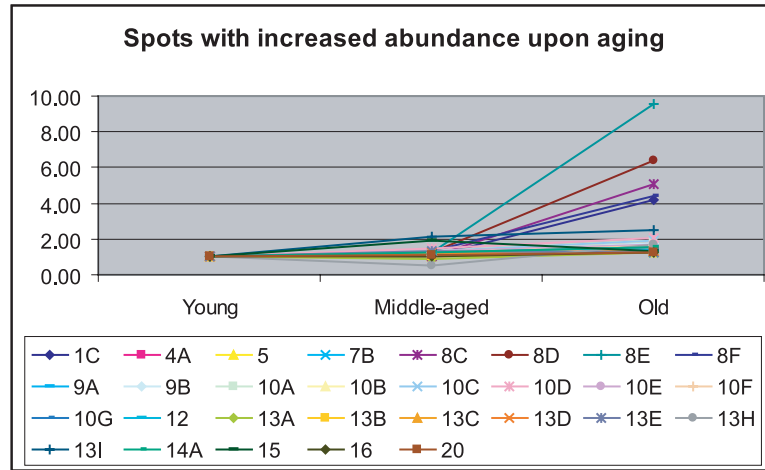


Chapter 3, Figure 2, page 70

A



B

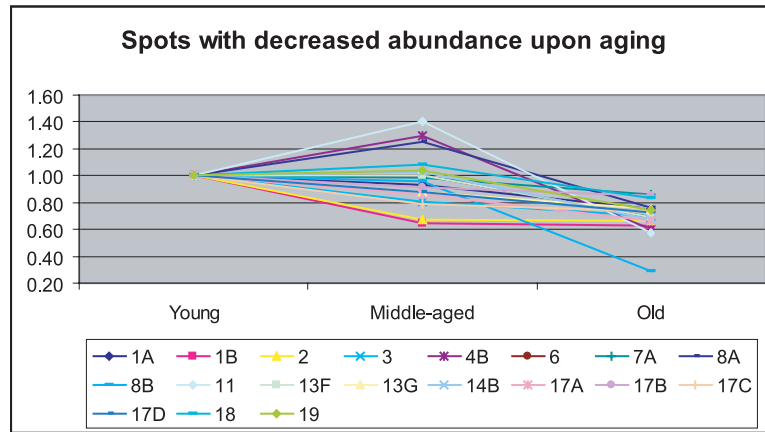


Figure 2: Differentially expressed protein spots with a significant increased (A) and decreased abundance (B) upon aging.

Chapter 3, Figure 3, page 71

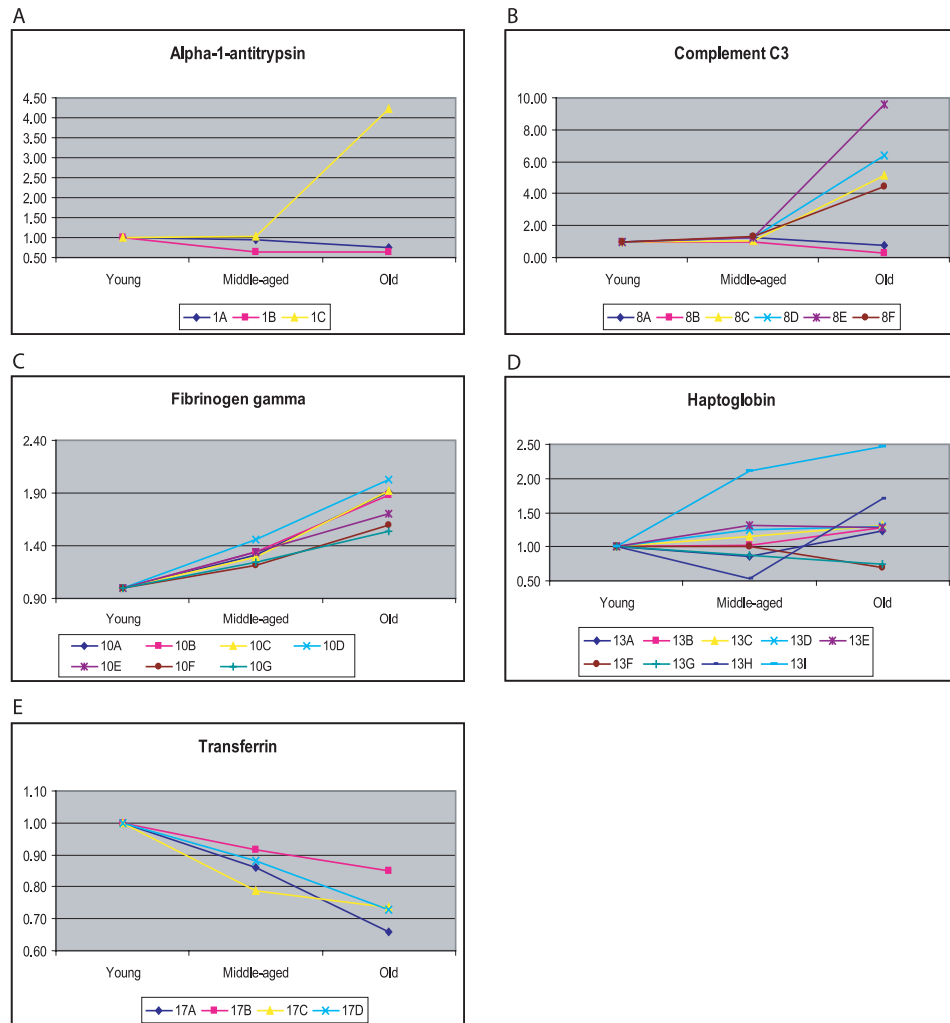


Figure 3: The expression patterns in the different age groups of several different isoforms of alpha-1-antitrypsin (A), CO3 (B), fibrinogen gamma (C), haptoglobin (D) and transferrin (E). Not all isoforms of a single gene product show a similar expression pattern. Some isoforms of alpha-1-antitrypsin (spot 1C), complement C3 (spots 8A and 8B) and haptoglobin (spots 13F, 13G and 13H), show an expression pattern that is not consistent with the majority of the isoforms.

Chapter 5, Figure 5, page 116

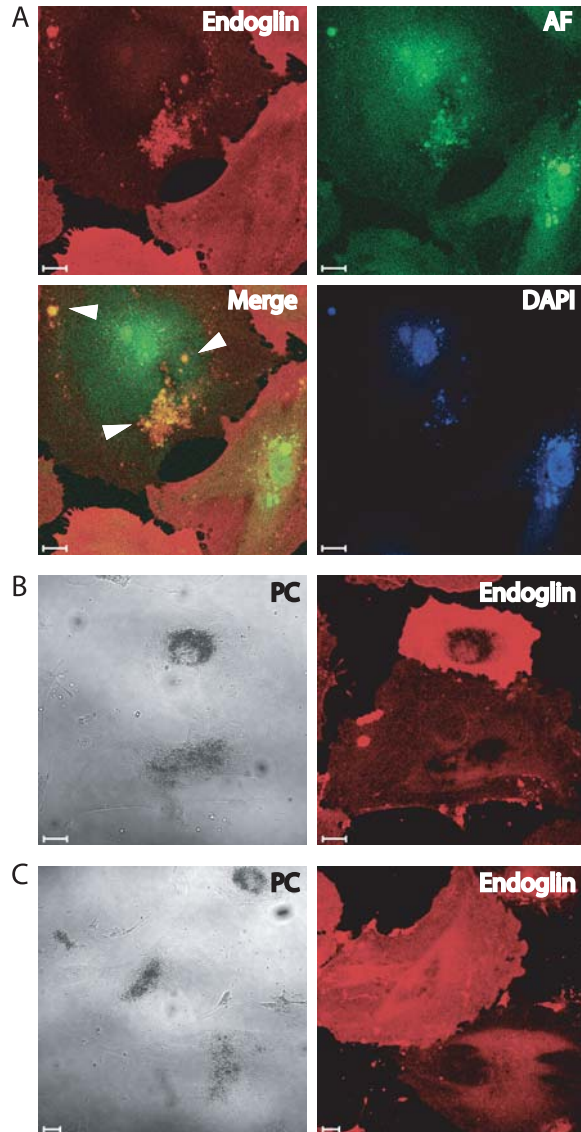


Figure 5: Heterogenous endoglin labeling in senescent HUVECs. HUVECs cells were stained with the β -galactosidase activity assay kit and subsequently labeled with a monoclonal anti-endoglin antibody. Several endoglin negative cells revealed clear aggregate-like structures that showed auto-fluorescence (AF). This suggested that these structures were protein aggregates containing lipofuscin (Merge, white arrowheads). The extent of aggregate formation differed per cell (A). Phase contrast pictures (PC) revealed that several β -galactosidase positive cells were also positive when labeled with the monoclonal anti-endoglin antibody. However, all endoglin negative cells stained positive in the senescence-associated β -galactosidase assay (Phase contrast). Even cells with reduced levels of endoglin were β -galactosidase positive (B, C). Bar represents 20 μ m.