

Report

A Novel Syndrome Combining Thyroid and Neurological Abnormalities Is Associated with Mutations in a Monocarboxylate Transporter Gene

Alexandra M. Dumitrescu,¹ Xiao-Hui Liao,² Thomas B. Best,⁵ Knut Brockmann,⁶ and Samuel Refetoff^{2,3,4}

¹Departments of Human Genetics, ²Medicine, and ³Pediatrics, and ⁴the Committee on Genetics, University of Chicago, Chicago; ⁵Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; and ⁶Department of Pediatrics and Neuropediatrics, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

Thyroid hormones are iodothyronines that control growth and development, as well as brain function and metabolism. Although thyroid hormone deficiency can be caused by defects of hormone synthesis and action, it has not been linked to a defect in cellular hormone transport. In fact, the physiological role of the several classes of membrane transporters remains unknown. We now report, for the first time, mutations in the *monocarboxylate transporter 8 (MCT8)* gene, located on the X chromosome, that encodes a 613–amino acid protein with 12 predicted transmembrane domains. The propositi of two unrelated families are males with abnormal relative concentrations of three circulating iodothyronines, as well as neurological abnormalities, including global developmental delay, central hypotonia, spastic quadriplegia, dystonic movements, rotary nystagmus, and impaired gaze and hearing. Heterozygous females had a milder thyroid phenotype and no neurological defects. These findings establish the physiological importance of MCT8 as a thyroid hormone transporter.

Thyroid hormone plays a major role in vertebrate growth and development. It is absolutely necessary for amphibian metamorphosis and in mammals for brain development and metabolism. Its deficiency causes severe brain malfunction that, if not treated in early postnatal life, causes irreversible cretinism in humans. This is in part due to hypomyelination and to defects of cell migration and differentiation (Bernal 2002).

The crucial role of thyroid hormone in fetal and early postnatal development has been established not only in animals but also in humans. The serious consequences ensuing from maternal hypothyroidism and early childhood hormone deprivation have been documented in endemic areas of iodine deficiency (Delange 2000) and in inherited and acquired hypothyroidism occurring with high frequency in the Western world (Morreale de Escobar et al. 2000).

Thyroid hormones are iodothyronines synthesized in the thyroid gland. Their constant supply is ensured by

two mechanisms: (1) secretion of hormone controlled by a feedback system involving the hypothalamo-pituitary-thyroid axis (Morley 1981) and (2) hormone activation within the cells regulated by tissue iodothyronine deiodinases (St. Germain and Galton 1997). Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), originating from thyrotrophs in the pituitary gland, promotes the synthesis and secretion of thyroid hormones, principally 3,5,3',5'-tetraiodothyronine (T₄), or thyroxine. T₄ is considered to be a pro-hormone, since it is converted to a biologically more potent hormone, 3,3',5-triiodothyronine (T₃), by 5'-monodeiodination in virtually all tissues. In contrast, removal of an iodine from the 5 position produces the inactive metabolite 3,3',5'-triiodothyronine, or reverse T₃ (rT₃). T₃, but not rT₃, suppresses TSH secretion, closing the tightly regulated feedback loop (Larsen et al. 1981).

The effects of thyroid hormone are dependent on the quantity of the hormone that reaches peripheral tissues and the availability of unaltered thyroid hormone receptors in cell nuclei. There is an excellent correlation between serum free T₄ and T₃ concentrations and the activity level of thyroid hormone-dependent processes. This apparent equilibrium between the intracellular and serum free fraction of the hormone has perpetuated the hypothesis of passive thyroid hormone diffusion into target cells (Ekins 1992). Nevertheless, several classes of

Received September 2, 2003; accepted for publication October 21, 2003; electronically published December 5, 2003.

Address for correspondence and reprints: Dr. Samuel Refetoff, University of Chicago, MC3090, 5841 South Maryland Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. E-mail: refetoff@uchicago.edu

© 2003 by The American Society of Human Genetics. All rights reserved. 0002-9297/2004/7401-0017\$15.00

membrane transporters with different kinetics and substrate preferences have been identified as likely candidates for transmembrane thyroid hormone carriers (Hennemann et al. 2001; Abe et al. 2002; Friesema et al. 2003). Their physiological role, however, remains unknown. This is principally because, in contrast to the common defects of thyroid hormone synthesis and action, no defects of membrane transport proteins have been identified so far (Refetoff et al. 2001).

In this paper, we report two families with unusual thyroid function tests showing abnormalities in the relative serum levels of iodothyronines, measured by specific immunometric assays (Elecsys 2010 [Roche]). The studies were approved by the institutional review board of the University of Chicago.

Family Ro is of German origin. The propositus, an 8-year-old boy, is the second child born to nonconsanguineous and apparently healthy parents, after an uneventful pregnancy and delivery. Neonatal screening for congenital hypothyroidism showed normal TSH levels but neurological defects were apparent during the 1st wk of life. Thyroid function tests obtained at 5 mo of age were allegedly normal (values not available). Abnormal thyroid tests, first observed at 17 mo of age, consisted of low total T_4 (TT_4) of 3.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ (normal range 4.5–13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) and borderline high TSH of 4.1 mU/L (normal <4 mU/L), which became overtly elevated (8.6 mU/L) at 24 mo, prompting treatment with 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ of L- T_4 . Neurological abnormalities in the 1st wk consisted of dystonia, irritability, feeding problems, and rotary nystagmus. Subsequent motor and mental development was severely delayed. At the age of 2 years, the boy was unable to sit, crawl, or stand and had paroxysmal dystonia. No seizures were observed, and electroencephalogram (EEG) results and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) were normal. No further progress occurred over the ensuing 5 years. There was no verbal communication or gaze contact, and the child was quadriplegic. He was macrosomic at birth and during the 1st year of life, but height and weight were in the 50th percentile from the 2nd year on, and bone age was normal. The onset of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, at 3 years of age, was heralded by an episode of hyperosmolar coma with moderate ketoacidosis. There is no family history of neurological diseases, and an older brother is healthy. The most recent thyroid function tests revealed low TT_4 , free T_4 index (FT_4I), and rT_3 , with high TT_3 and slightly elevated TSH (fig. 1A). These results were replicated in several samples collected at different times. Free T_4 (FT_4) was also low, at 0.67 ng/dl (normal range 0.77–1.53 ng/dl), and free T_3 was high, at 5.2 pg/ml (normal range 2.3–4.2 pg/ml). The mother of the propositus showed a milder form of the phenotype, with low or low-normal TT_4 , FT_4I , and rT_3 , normal TSH, and high-normal TT_3 , and with no neurological

abnormalities. Other family members did not exhibit the same thyroid phenotype (fig. 1A). A maternal aunt, an uncle, and the grandmother have autoimmune thyroid disease (AITD), as evidenced by positive peroxidase and thyroglobulin antibodies. The isolated thyroid function test abnormalities in these subjects are related to AITD.

Family Fi is of a combined ethnic background, including Scottish, English, and Cree Indian. The 3-year-old male propositus was the product of a full-term pregnancy and normal delivery. Neonatal screening showed a low T_4 and normal TSH. These results were confirmed at the 12th postnatal day, showing a T_4 of 4.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ (normal >7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) and a TSH of 1.5 mU/L. Additional tests showed low FT_4 but otherwise a vigorous infant and no stigmata of congenital hypothyroidism. The working diagnosis was central hypothyroidism, and the infant was started on 37.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ of L- T_4 . At 3 mo of age, he was having feeding problems, with recurrent aspiration, frequent emesis, intermittent dysconjugate eye movements, and central hypotonia, followed by increased peripheral hypertonia, resulting in spastic quadriplegia. MRI of the brain was normal. Thyroid function tests at 17 d, 6 mo, and 8 mo showed the same pattern as that observed at 2 years of age (fig. 2A), as well as that of the propositus from family Ro—namely, low TT_4 and FT_4 , with high TT_3 , FT_3 , and TSH, while on a low dose of L- T_4 . The mother of the propositus, a maternal aunt, and the maternal grandmother showed a milder thyroid phenotype, with borderline low TT_4 , FT_4I , and rT_3 but normal TT_3 and TSH (fig. 2A). The maternal aunt was severely handicapped by mental retardation but had no other neurological abnormalities. One finding of interest was that a maternal uncle with cerebral palsy, severe global developmental delay, and seizure disorder, died at 10 years of age. The postmortem diagnosis was Reye syndrome, showing cerebral edema, fatty-liver changes, and serum varicella antibodies. At the time of the autopsy, a general atrophy of the skeletal muscles was noted—in particular, the muscles of lower limbs—and the toes were flexed. Other findings were loss of neurons in the cerebral cortex, cerebellum, and basal ganglia. The latter also had small deposits of calcium. The maternal grandfather had a mild TSH elevation due to AITD, which was confirmed by positive peroxidase antibodies.

The reciprocal elevation of serum T_3 concentration relative to that of rT_3 suggested the possibility of a defect in thyroid hormone metabolism. Accordingly, we first searched for linkage of the thyroid phenotype to the three iodothyronine deiodinases located on chromosomes 1 and 14 (Bianco et al. 2002). Using informative polymorphic markers to genotype the families, we were able to exclude linkage to all three genes (not shown).

We therefore turned to the newly characterized iodothyronine transporter, *MCT8* (Friesema et al. 2003).

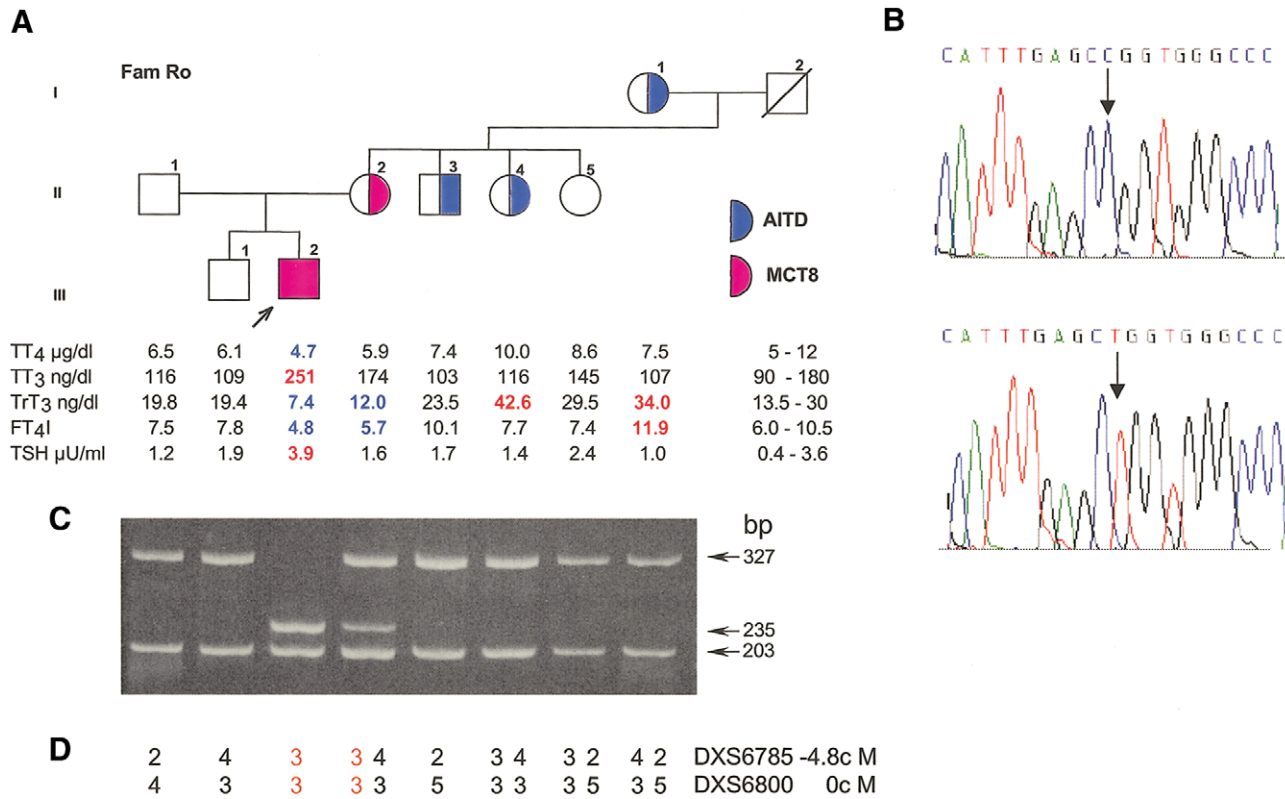


Figure 1 Family Ro. A, Pedigree and thyroid function tests. Values above the upper limit of normal are shown in red, and those below the lower limit of normal are in blue. TT₄ = total T₄; TT₃ = total T₃; TrT₃ = total reverse T₃; FT₄I = free T₄ index; TSH = thyroid stimulating hormone; AITD = autoimmune thyroid disease; MCT8 = monocarboxylate transporter 8. B, Electropherograms showing the mutation found in exon 5 of *MCT8* in the proband (*top tracing*) and the corresponding normal sequence (*bottom tracing*). C, Results of genotyping of all family members for the mutation shown in B. A 530-bp fragment, amplified by PCR and containing sequences of the WT exon 5, produces two bands, 327 bp and 203 bp, when digested with *Hpa*II. The mutant allele has a new *Hpa*II restriction site producing two additional bands, 235 bp and 92 bp (*latter band not shown*), by further digestion of the 327-bp fragment. This occurs in the hemizygous proband and the heterozygous mother. D, The inheritance pattern of the *MCT8* locus on chromosome X, investigated using polymorphic markers in the vicinity of *MCT8*. Three alleles are identified in the grandparents of the proband. The affected allele transmitted from the mother is shown in red.

The location of this gene on the X chromosome and the more severe expression of the phenotype in the males of these two families, with the females only mildly affected, made *MCT8* a likely candidate gene. Indeed, in both families, males had more pronounced thyroid hormone abnormalities, as well as a neurological phenotype. The four females had a milder thyroid phenotype, and none exhibited the neurological defects present in the males (fig. 3). Thus, we sequenced (ABI 377 [PerkinElmer]) all five exons and flanking intronic sequences of the *MCT8* gene by use of genomic DNA obtained from circulating mononuclear cells. Single-nucleotide mutations were identified in affected subjects of both families.

In family Ro, a T-to-C transition in codon 512 in exon 5 (c.1535T→C) predicts the replacement of the normal leucine (CTG) with a proline (CCG), mutation L512P (fig. 1B). This mutation is located in the fifth intracytoplasmic loop of *MCT8*, at the junction with the 10th transmembrane segment. The mutation creates a new *Hpa*II re-

striction site, which was used to genotype all members of the family. As shown in figure 1C, the 530-bp DNA generated by PCR amplification of the WT exon 5 produced two bands, 327 bp and 203 bp, when digested with *Hpa*II (New England Biolabs). In contrast, DNA amplified from the mutant allele and digested with the same enzyme produced two additional bands, 235 bp and 92 bp, by restriction of the 327-bp fragment. The proband was hemizygous and the mother heterozygous for the mutations. No other family members harbored this mutation. The pattern of inheritance was further examined using the polymorphic tetranucleotide repeats DXS6800 and DXS6785, located 0 cM and 4.8 cM centromeric from *MCT8*, respectively. Following PCR amplification, using fluorescent labeled primers (Research Genetics, Invitrogen), we determined that the mutant maternal allele was inherited from the unaffected grandfather (fig. 1D). However, neither he nor his two unaffected daughters (individuals II4 and II5 in fig. 1A)

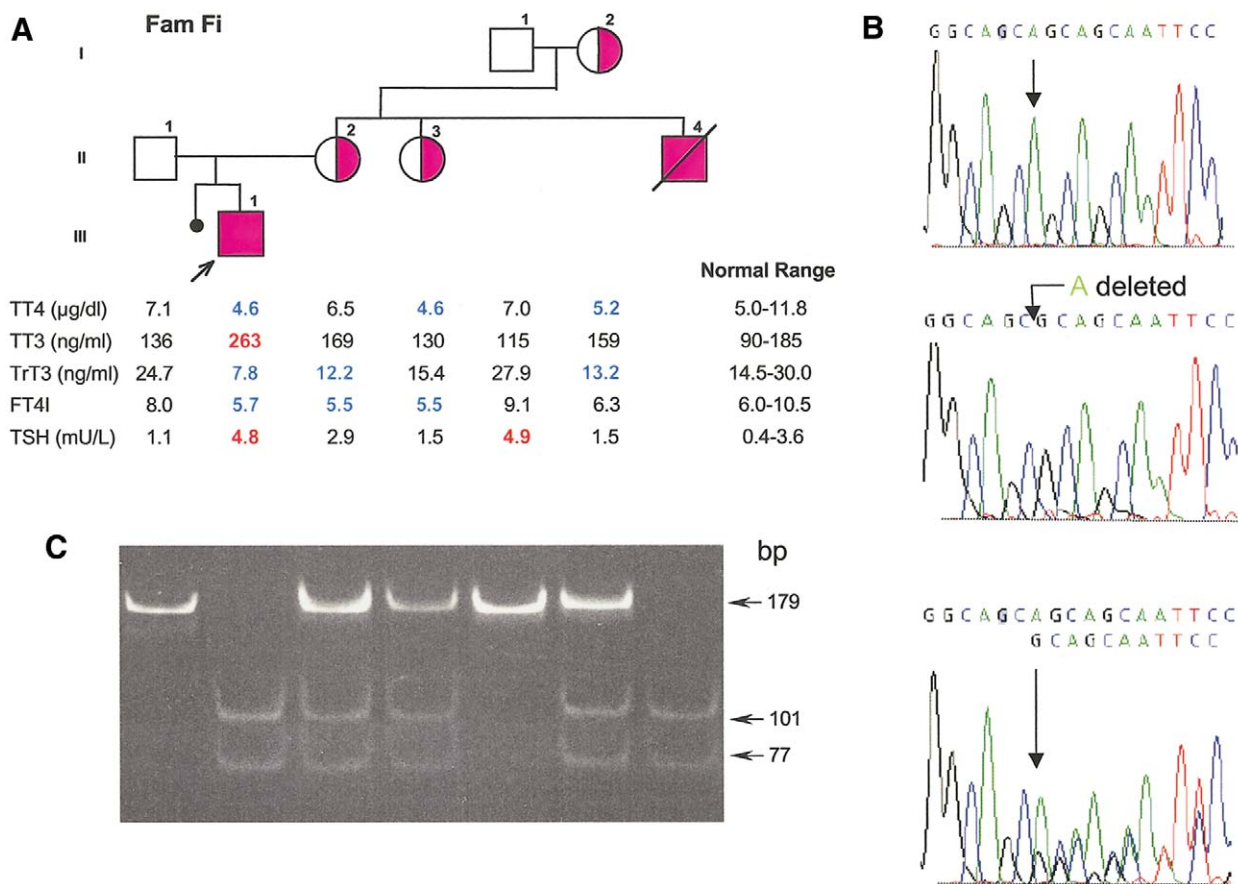


Figure 2 Family Fi. *A*, Pedigree and thyroid function tests. For details and abbreviations, see the legend to figure 1. *B*, Electropherograms showing the WT reverse sequence from part of exon 3 of the *MCT8* gene (*upper tracing*), the location of the nucleotide deletion in the proband (*middle tracing*), and the sequence of the heterozygous mother (*lower tracing*). *C*, Results of genotyping of all family members for the mutation shown in *B*. The 178-bp product amplified from the mutant allele is digested into two fragments of 101 bp and 77 bp by *HhaI*, whereas the WT allele remains intact. Complete digestion is observed in the two hemizygous affected males (II4 and III1). The heterozygous females (II2, II3) show three bands: the 179-bp fragment representing the WT allele and the two smaller fragments representing the digested mutant allele.

harbored the L512P mutation, indicating that the mutation occurred *de novo* in the germline of the grandfather or early in the embryonic development of the mother of the proband.

Sequencing of the *MCT8* gene of the affected proband of family Fi revealed a single-nucleotide deletion (c.1212delT) in exon 3. The loss of a T in codon 404 (GCT) creates a frameshift starting at the seventh transmembrane segment and predicting a nonsense protein with a stop codon in position 416, at the junction with the fourth extracellular loop (fig. 2*B*). This mutation generates a new restriction site for *HhaI*. A 178-bp product, amplified from the mutant allele, produces two fragments of 101 bp and 77 bp when digested with *HhaI*, whereas the wild-type (WT) fragment remains intact. Genotyping using this new *HhaI* site identified the mutation in one allele of the mother, a maternal aunt, and the maternal grandmother (fig. 2*C*). All three also ex-

pressed the thyroid phenotype, although to a lesser extent than the hemizygous proband (fig. 2*A*). We were able to obtain postmortem material from the maternal uncle (II4), who died in 1992 at the age of 10 (see above). Genomic DNA, extracted from paraffin-embedded liver by use of a standard technique (Shi et al. 2002), revealed that he was hemizygous for the mutation found in the proband (III1). Neither of the nucleotide abnormalities identified in the two families was present in 218 chromosomes from unrelated normal subjects.

Recently, several thyroid hormone transporters have been identified, belonging to different families of solute carriers, including organic anion, amino acid, and monocarboxylate transporters. Eight organic anion transporting polypeptides (OATP) belonging to the solute carrier family 21 (SLC21) have been identified in humans. They transport different ligands in a sodium-independent manner (Abe et al. 2002) and seem to have 12

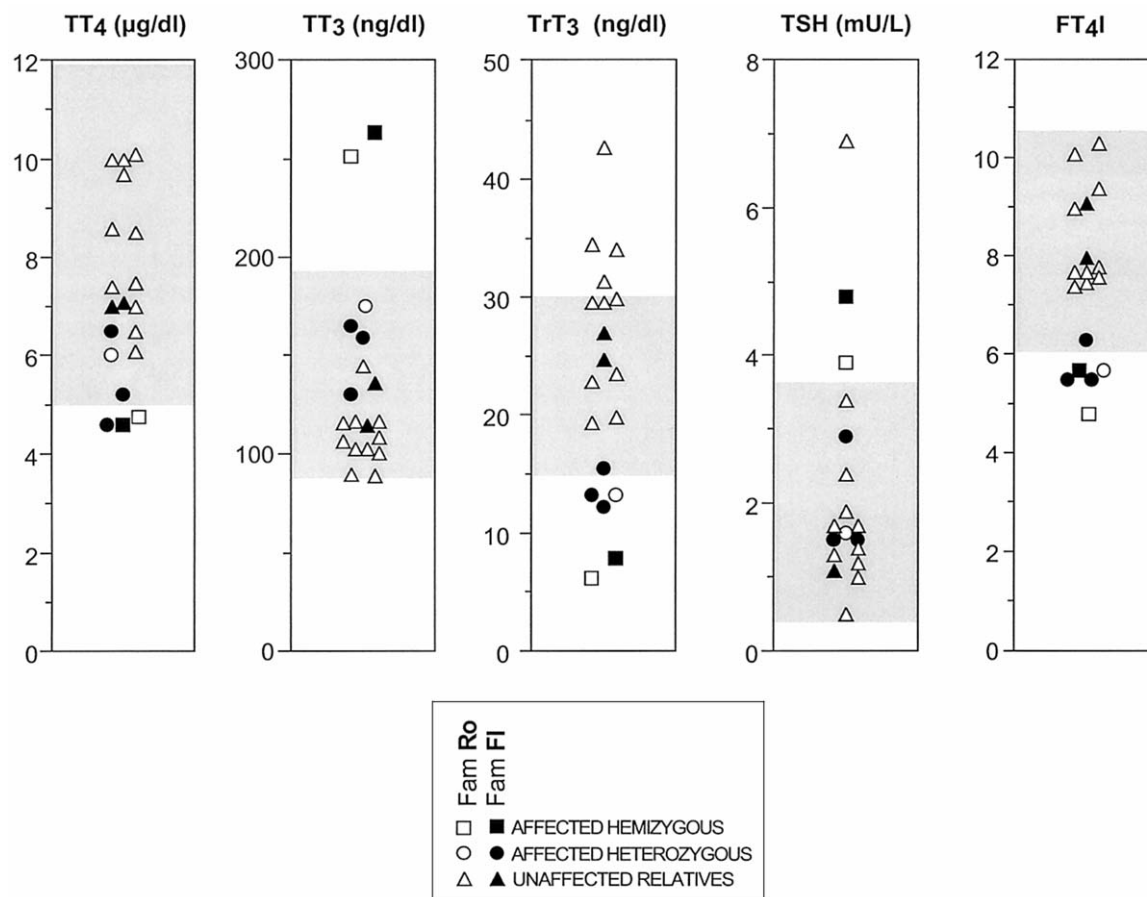


Figure 3 Graphic representation of thyroid function tests in the members of the two families. The gray interval denotes the normal range for each determination. Note that values of affected hemizygous males are outside the normal range for all tests, whereas those of heterozygous females are, in general, intermediate to the unaffected subjects and affected hemizygotes.

transmembrane domains (TMDs) but low amino acid identity. Some have been proven to transport thyroid hormone with different affinities and have variable translational efficiency (Pizzagalli et al. 2002). NTCP (SLC10A1), expressed only in hepatocytes, has seven transmembrane domains and transports thyroid hormone but is believed to be the major transporter for unconjugated bile acids (Hagenbuch and Dawson 2003). The 4F2-related heterodimeric amino acid transporters belong to the SLC7 family. The ubiquitously expressed 4F2 has one TMD and is linked through a disulfite bond to the L amino acid transporters LAT1 and LAT2, which have 12 TMDs. In addition to transporting neutral amino acids in a sodium-independent manner, they also transport thyroid hormone (Chairoungdua et al. 2001). Finally, 14 monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs), also known as “family SLC16,” have been identified in humans, but little is known about their function (Halestrap and Meredith 2003). Four (MCT1–MCT4) have been

demonstrated to catalyze the proton-linked transport of metabolically important monocarboxylates such as lactate, pyruvate, and ketone bodies (Bonen 2001; Mac and Nalecz 2003). MCT10 (TAT1) transports amino acids, and the rat homologue of human MCT8 was found to be a specific thyroid hormone transporter (Friesema et al. 2003).

The wide range of endogenous and xenobiotic molecules for most of these transporters hampers the prediction of the putative phenotype in transporter deficiency. Their wide distribution and the role played by their ligands would predict multiple organ involvement. The ability to transport different iodothyronines suggests an overlapping, redundant function. On the other hand, their characteristics in terms of different tissue distribution and kinetics, as well as the binding of other possible ligands, qualify them to play distinctive roles in the fine tuning of the organ-specific availability of thyroid hormones. The study of families with abnormalities

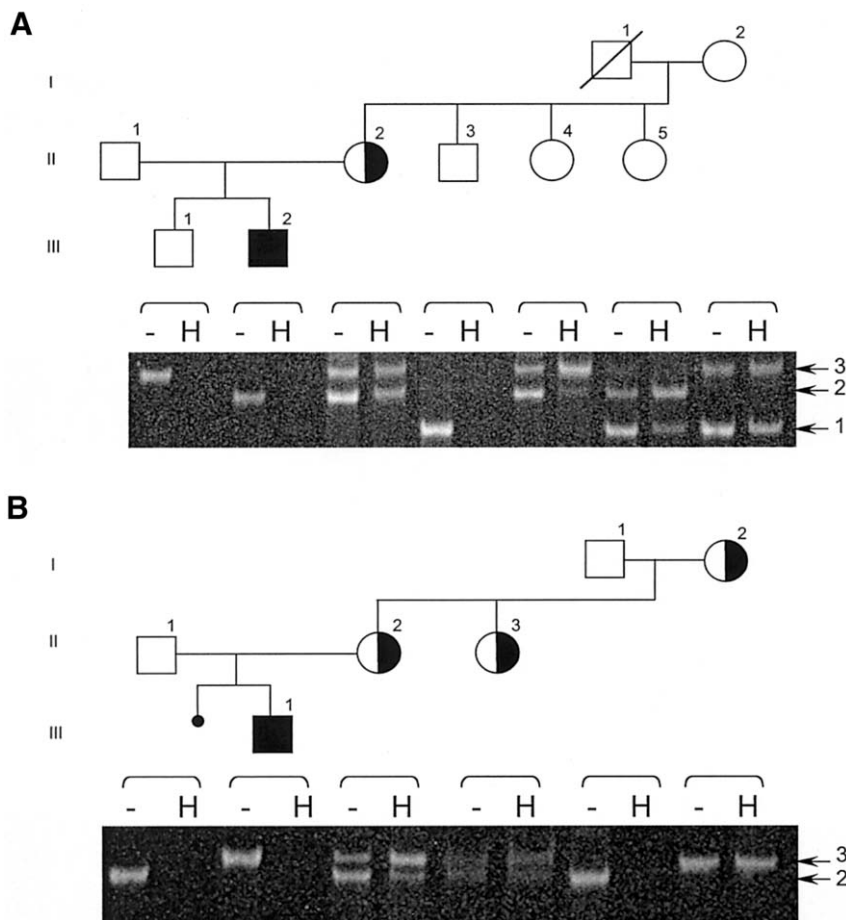


Figure 4 X-inactivation assay using a polymorphic repeat in the *AR* gene. Gels are aligned with the corresponding members on the pedigrees. For each individual lane, a dash represents the PCR product of mock digested gDNA (no enzyme added), and “H” denotes the PCR product using the *HhaI*-digested gDNA as the template. As expected, no product is obtained using *HhaI*-digested gDNA from males, since their X-chromosome allele is active and unmethylated. **A**, Family Ro. Three X-chromosome alleles are identified in the grandparents of the proband: alleles 1 and 3 are from the grandmother, and allele 2 is deduced as originating from the deceased grandfather and is shared by his three daughters (all females of generation II). The pattern of bands seen in the H lane for the females, even though not quantitative, is suggestive of no preferential X inactivation of the two alleles. **B**, Family Fi. The grandmother is homozygous for the polymorphic repeat in exon 1 of the *AR* gene, and analysis is therefore uninformative. However, the other two informative females show no preferential X inactivation of the two alleles.

in the relative levels of serum iodothyronines offers the possibility to investigate putative defects in thyroid hormone transmembrane transport.

MCT8 was initially cloned during the physical characterization of the region in Xq13.2 known to contain the X-inactivation center (Lafreniere et al. 1994). The deduced amino acid sequence and its hydrophobicity predicted a protein with 12 TMDs and an N-terminal domain rich in proline/glutamic acid repeats, compatible with rapid conditional degradation of the protein. It was found to be subject to inactivation, despite its location within 600 kb from *XIST*, the gene that is expressed exclusively from the inactive X. Cloning of the mouse homologue showed 85% nucleotide identity with the

human gene and conservation of the overall protein structure (Debrand et al. 1998). Recently, thyroid hormone transport function was demonstrated in the rat homologue of *MCT8* by in vitro expression in *Xenopus* oocytes (Friesema et al. 2003). It is characterized by a 10-fold increase in the uptake of a variety of iodothyronines. Although a systematic survey of other potential substrates was not undertaken, the four amino acids tyrosine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, and leucine did not compete with the transport of iodothyronines.

The severe neurological phenotype—despite mild perturbation of thyroid hormone levels, the lack of other stigmata of generalized thyroid hormone deprivation, and the lack of neurological improvement even after the

normalization of serum TSH during treatment with thyroid hormone—suggested possible preferential function in brain tissue. We therefore reexamined the expression of *MCT8* mRNA in different human tissues by real-time PCR of RNA extracted from fresh tissues by TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen). After reverse transcription with random primers (Invitrogen), the cDNA template was analyzed using two different primer pairs annealing to coding sequences across exons 1 and 2 and exons 4 and 6 of *MCT8*. Signals at low cycles of 27 to 29 suggested relative abundance of *MCT8* mRNA in all tissues examined. Content relative to that in COS7 cells (29 cycles = 1) was 0.5 brain, 3.1 thyroid, 2.3 adrenal, 2.7 liver, 1.1 placenta, and 1.0 pituitary. Results were corrected for the abundance of 18S rRNA in the corresponding samples.

We were also interested to explore the mechanism of the apparent dominant expression of the thyroid but not the neurological phenotype, as observed in the four female heterozygotes for the *MCT8* mutations. Several possibilities were considered, including a selective X inactivation. For this purpose, we tested the X-inactivation status using the androgen-receptor (AR) assay. The primers used flank a sequence containing a highly polymorphic CAG repeat and two *HhaI* sites in exon 1 of the AR gene (Allen et al. 1992). As previously shown, when using the mock digested gDNA as the PCR template, all alleles would get amplified, whereas using the *HhaI*-digested gDNA as the template would amplify only the inactive alleles, which are methylated and therefore resistant to restriction digestion with *HhaI*. For gDNA obtained from a male, digestion with *HhaI* should not produce a PCR product. In a sample obtained from a female, both alleles should be present if the X chromosome is subject to random inactivation, or, in the case of skewed inactivation, only the allele that is preferentially inactivated will be amplified. Results from both families are presented in figure 4 and show no clear preferential X inactivation in informative females with different AR alleles. These results are compatible with both dominant-negative effect and haploinsufficiency as mechanisms for the dominant expression of the thyroid phenotype. This is not conclusive, since preferential X inactivation may be tissue specific, and results obtained in circulating mononuclear cells might not correlate with that in other tissues. No other tissues from the affected females were available for testing.

The mechanism responsible for the observed phenotype remains unclear. The serum thyroid test abnormalities may represent differences in the rates of iodothyronine transport resulting from the reduction or absence of *MCT8*. However, secondary effects on iodothyronine metabolism cannot be excluded. The discrepancy between the thyroid and neurological findings may be due to action of *MCT8* in the brain that is

unrelated to thyroid hormone transport. This would not be surprising, given its possible role in the transport of other substrates. The occurrence of diabetes mellitus in one of the affected males is probably not associated with the *MCT8* mutation.

Irrespective of the mechanism mediating the observed defects, the finding of thyroid hormone abnormalities linked to defects of *MCT8* provides, for the first time, definite evidence that thyroid hormone transfer into cells does not occur through passive diffusion. The physiological role of other putative hormone transporters remains to be determined.

Note added in proof.—We recently learned that the laboratory of Professor Theo Visser has identified *MCT8* mutations in members of two families with a phenotype similar to that described in this work. Their results were presented at the meeting of the American Thyroid Association, which took place in Palm Beach, FL, from September 16 to September 22, 2003 (Thyroid 13:672).

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Neal H. Scherberg for performing the tests of thyroid function in serum, and we thank the patients and their families for their willingness to participate in this study. We thank Drs. Lars Moeller and Roy E. Weiss for review of the manuscript and for their helpful suggestions during the course of the investigation. This work was supported in part by National Institutes of Health grants RR00055 and DK17050 (to S.R.). A.M.D. is a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Predoctoral Fellow.

References

- Abe T, Suzuki T, Unno M, Tokui T, Ito S (2002) Thyroid hormone transporters: recent advances. *Trends Endocrinol Metab* 13:215–220
- Allen RC, Zoghbi HY, Moseley AB, Rosenblatt HM, Belmont JW (1992) Methylation of HpaII and HhaI sites near the polymorphic CAG repeat in the human androgen-receptor gene correlates with X chromosome inactivation. *Am J Hum Genet* 51:1229–1239
- Bernal J (2002) Action of thyroid hormone in brain. *J Endocrinol Invest* 25:268–288
- Bianco AC, Salvatore D, Gereben B, Berry MJ, Larsen PR (2002) Biochemistry, cellular and molecular biology, and physiological roles of the iodothyronine selenodeiodinases. *Endocr Rev* 23:38–89
- Bonen A (2001) The expression of lactate transporters (*MCT1* and *MCT4*) in heart and muscle. *Eur J Appl Physiol* 86:6–11
- Chairoungdua A, Kanai Y, Matsuo H, Inatomi J, Kim DK, Endou H (2001) Identification and characterization of a novel member of the heterodimeric amino acid transporter family presumed to be associated with an unknown heavy chain. *J Biol Chem* 276:49390–49399
- Debrand E, Heard E, Avner P (1998) Cloning and localization of the murine *Xpct* gene: evidence for complex rearrange-

- ments during the evolution of the region around the *Xist* gene. *Genomics* 48:296–303
- Delange FM (2000) Endemic cretinism. In: Utiger RE (ed) Werner and Ingbar's *The Thyroid: A Fundamental and Clinical Text*. Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, pp 743–754
- Ekins R (1992) The free hormone hypothesis and measurement of free hormones. *Clin Chem* 38:1289–1293
- Friesema EC, Ganguly S, Abdalla A, Manning Fox JE, Halestrap AP, Visser TJ (2003) Identification of monocarboxylate transporter 8 as a specific thyroid hormone transporter. *J Biol Chem* 278:40128–40135
- Hagenbuch B, Dawson P (2003) The sodium bile salt co-transport family SLC10. <http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/contribution.asp?wasp=n1drtgugum0thul3hjf3&referrer=parent&backto=issue,28,55;journal,1,101;linkingpublicationresults,id:100448,1> (accessed December 4, 2003)
- Halestrap AP, Meredith D (2003) The SLC16 gene family—from monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs) to aromatic amino acid transporters and beyond. <http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/contribution.asp?wasp=3e83c370qm2krh88udu7&referrer=parent&backto=issue,50,55;journal,1,101;linkingpublicationresults,id:100448,1> (accessed December 4, 2003)
- Hennemann G, Docter R, Friesema EC, de Jong M, Krenning EP, Visser TJ (2001) Plasma membrane transport of thyroid hormones and its role in thyroid hormone metabolism and bioavailability. *Endocr Rev* 22:451–476
- Lafreniere RG, Carrel L, Willard HF (1994) A novel transmembrane transporter encoded by the *XPCT* gene in Xq13.2. *Hum Mol Genet* 3:1133–1139
- Larsen PR, Silva JE, Kaplan MM (1981) Relationships between circulating and intracellular thyroid hormones: physiological and clinical implications. *Endocr Rev* 2:87–102
- Mac M, Nalecz KA (2003) Expression of monocarboxylic acid transporters (MCT) in brain cells. Implication for branched chain alpha-ketoacids transport in neurons. *Neurochem Int* 43:305–309
- Morley JE (1981) Neuroendocrine control of thyrotropin secretion. *Endocr Rev* 2:396–436
- Morreale de Escobar G, Obregon MJ, Escobar del Rey F (2000) Is neuropsychological development related to maternal hypothyroidism or to maternal hypothyroxinemia? *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 85:3975–3987
- Pizzagalli F, Hagenbuch B, Stieger B, Klenk U, Folkers G, Meier PJ (2002) Identification of a novel human organic anion transporting polypeptide as a high affinity thyroxine transporter. *Mol Endocrinol* 16:2283–2296
- Refetoff S, Dumont JE, Vassart G (2001) Thyroid disorders. In: Vogelstein (ed) *The Metabolic and Molecular Basis of Inherited Disease*. Vol 2. McGraw-Hill, New York, pp 4029–4075
- St. Germain DL, Galton VA (1997) The deiodinase family of selenoproteins. *Thyroid* 7:655–668
- Shi SR, Cote RJ, Wu L, Liu C, Datar R, Shi Y, Liu D, Lim H, Taylor CR (2002) DNA extraction from archival formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections based on the antigen retrieval principle: heating under the influence of pH. *J Histochem Cytochem* 50:1005–1011