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Costas T. Lambrew Research Retreat 2021

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Thyroid Hormone-Clearing Deiodinase 3 Protects from Cranio-**Encephalic and Cardiac Congenital Abnormalities**

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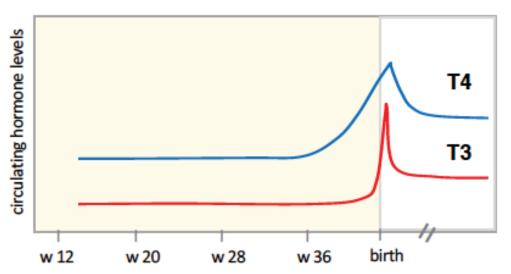
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Thyroid Hormone-Clearing Deiodinase 3 Protects from Cranio-Encephalic and Cardiac Congenital Abnormalities

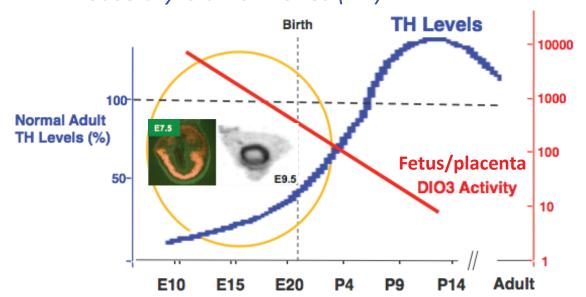


Arturo Hernandez, M. Elena Martinez, Ilka Pinz, Marilena Preda and Thomas Gridley

Human thyroid hormones (TH, T4&T3)



Mouse thyroid hormones (TH)



What is the significance of low TH early in development?

Maternal thyroid hyperactivity (Graves' disease) is associated with increases in:

- Miscarriages
- Congenital malformations

Due to antithyroid drugs?

DIO3-deficiency mouse model of Developmental thyrotoxicosis:

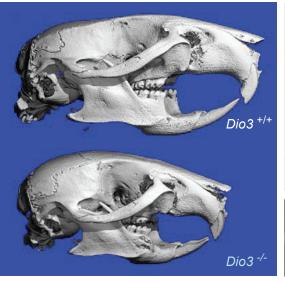
40-100% perinatal lethality in homozygous mutants, depending on genetic background (P<0.001)

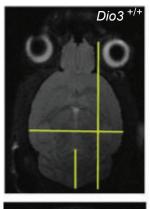
Congenital Abnormalities in DIO3-deficient Mice

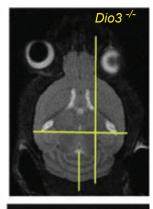
Cranial and brain dysmorphism, Hydrocephalus Cerebellar defects, & Cx thickness

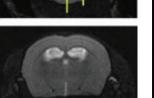


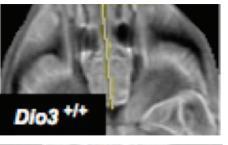
Cleft palate



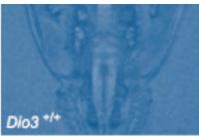






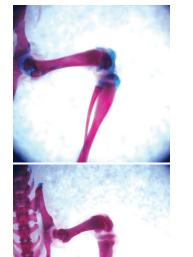




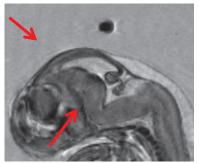




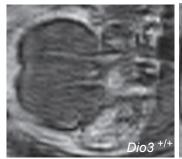
Loss of cartilage Fetal (E14.5) Cleft face, lack of palate

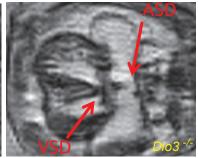






ASD and VSD





Conclusion: TH-clearance by DIO3 is critical for normal craniofacial, encephalic and cardiac development

Implications: Transient overexposure to TH during development may contribute to idiopathic congenital syndromes in humans (cleft palate, hydrocephalus, cardiac and Chiari malformations, others)