

## Supplemental Figures

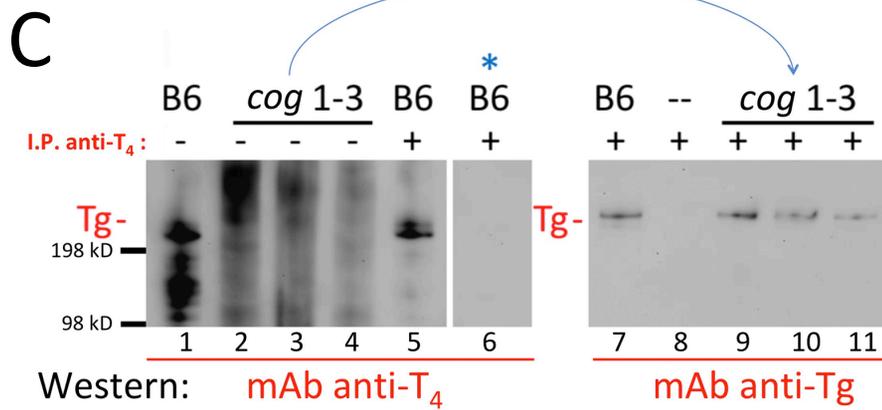
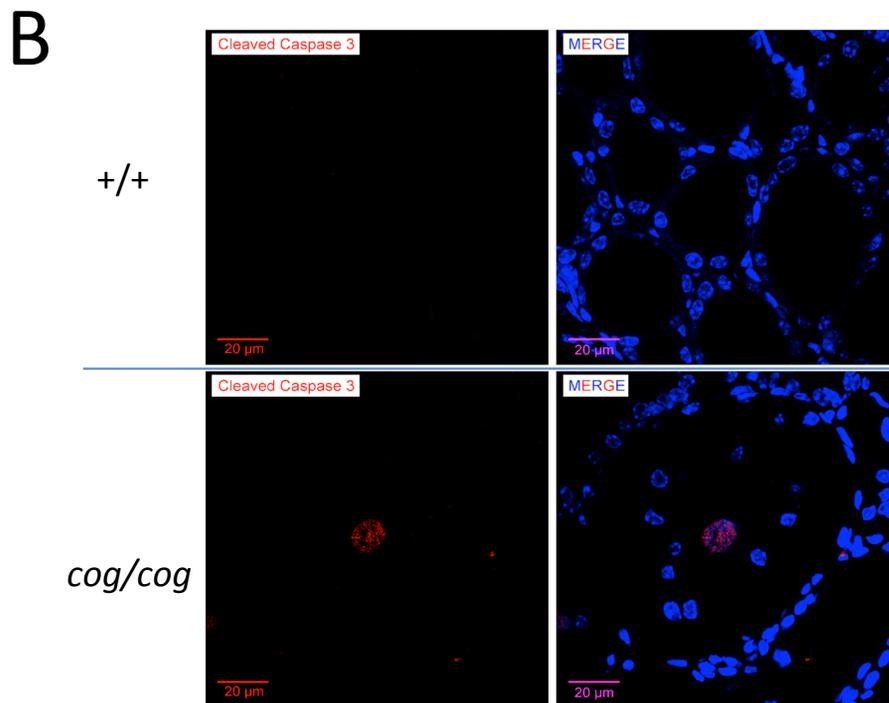
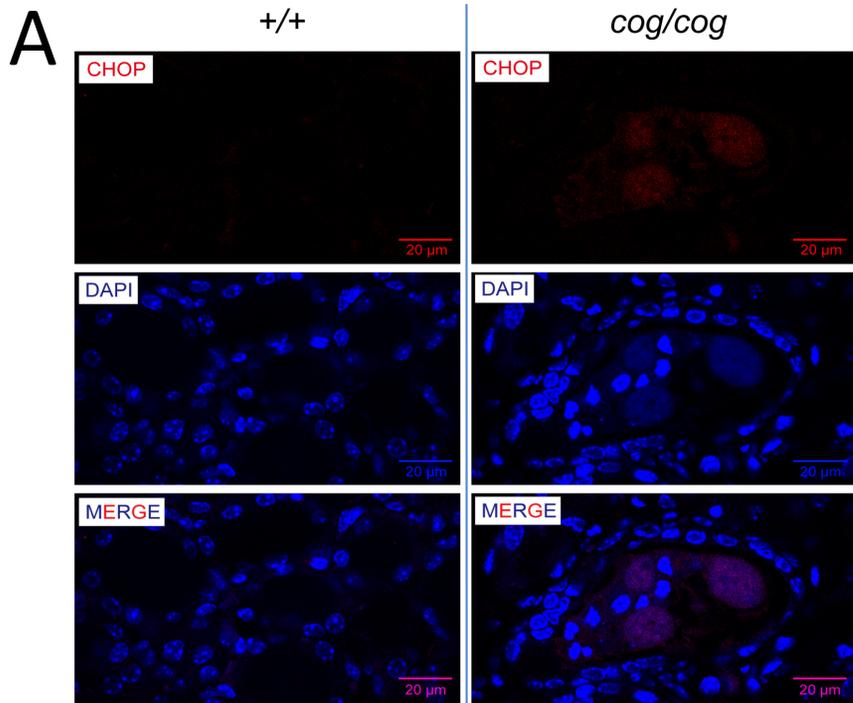
**Fig. S1.** Detection of CHOP and cleaved caspase-3 in thyroid follicles of  $TG^{cog/cog}$  mice. **A.** CHOP immunofluorescence (red) with DAPI counter-stain (blue) in thyroid glands of WT and  $TG^{cog/cog}$  mice (n=3); scale bars = 20  $\mu$ m. Note karyolysis: chromatin expansion with abnormally diminished DAPI staining in the nuclei that are positive for CHOP. **B.** Cleaved caspase-3 immunofluorescence (red) with DAPI counter-stain (blue) in thyroid glands of WT and  $TG^{cog/cog}$  mice (n=3-4); scale bars = 20  $\mu$ m. **C.** Thyroid homogenates from WT (“B6”) and three independent  $TG^{cog/cog}$  mice (*cog* 1-3) were analyzed either before or after immunoprecipitation with mAb anti-T<sub>4</sub>, followed by immunoblotting with either the same antibody (lanes 1-6) or with mAb anti-Tg that recognizes an epitope in the region of Tg residues 1000-1100. In the immunoblotting of lane 6 (blue asterisk), 2  $\mu$ g/mL of competitor T<sub>4</sub> was added as a specificity control. In lane 8, identical immunoprecipitation and immunoblotting was performed, but in the absence of thyroid homogenate. The Tg protein bearing T<sub>4</sub> as shown in lanes 9 – 11 are derived from the initial samples shown in lanes 2 – 4, respectively. Two additional  $TG^{cog/cog}$  mice (total n=5) run on a separate gel yielded the same results.

**Fig. S2.** Dead and dying thyrocytes in the thyroid follicular lumina in human goitrous hypothyroidism caused by homozygous  $TG^{W2346R/W2346R}$ . **A.** H&E images from a surgical specimen of the thyroid gland of the patient; scale bars = 10  $\mu$ m. **B-D.** Representative images of TUNEL staining (red) and immunofluorescence of T<sub>4</sub>-containing protein (green) with DAPI counter-stain (blue) in the thyroid gland of the same patient; scale bars = 20  $\mu$ m. The immunofluorescence was repeated 3 times.

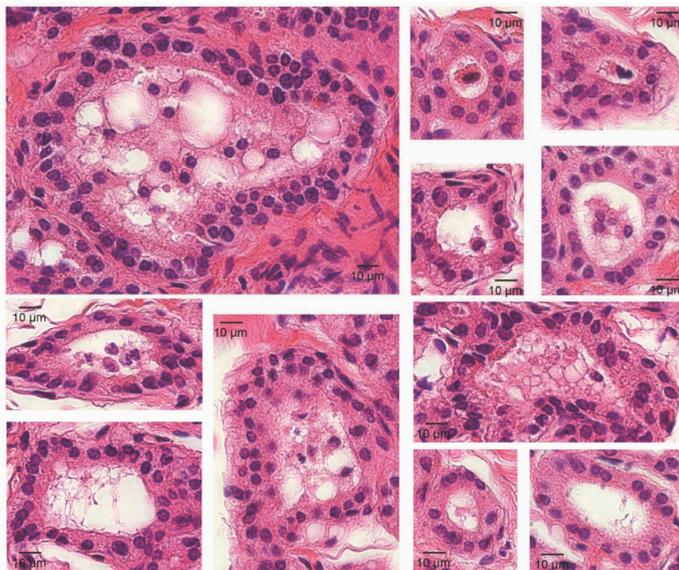
**Fig. S3.** Screening for T<sub>4</sub>-containing protein in  $TG^{rdw/rdw}$  rats. **A.** A sampling of thyroid follicles from H&E images of the thyroid glands of  $TG^{rdw/rdw}$  rats (n=4); scale bars = 20  $\mu$ m, showing dying and dead thyrocyte ghosts at different stages, in the follicle lumen. **B.** Low power immunofluorescence demonstrating specificity of T<sub>4</sub>-containing protein (green; with DAPI counter-stain in blue) in the thyroid gland (*upper panels*) versus the parotid gland (*lower panels*) from a  $TG^{rdw/rdw}$  rat (gland

architecture shown in insets at left, scale bars = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ). The immunofluorescence was repeated 3 times ; scale bars = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . **C.** Low power immunofluorescence of T<sub>4</sub>-containing protein (green; with DAPI counter-stain in blue) in thyroid glands of  $TG^{rdw/rdw}$  rats (n=3-5) either untreated (*upper panels*) or treated with propylthiouracil chow (PTU for 27 d, *lower panels*) ; scale bars = 200  $\mu\text{m}$ ..

**Fig. S4.** Thyrocyte proliferation, and model of thyroxine synthesis in congenital hypothyroidism from mutant  $TG$ . **A.** Ki67 immunohistochemistry of the thyroid gland of WT (n=4) and  $TG^{rdw/rdw}$  rats (n=6) as well as  $TG^{cog/cog}$  mice (n=2); scale bars = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . There are essentially no Ki67-positive nuclei detectable in the WT control thyroid. **B.** Schematic cartoon of thyroid hormone synthesis under normal conditions, and in congenital goiter with bi-allelic  $TG$  mutation.

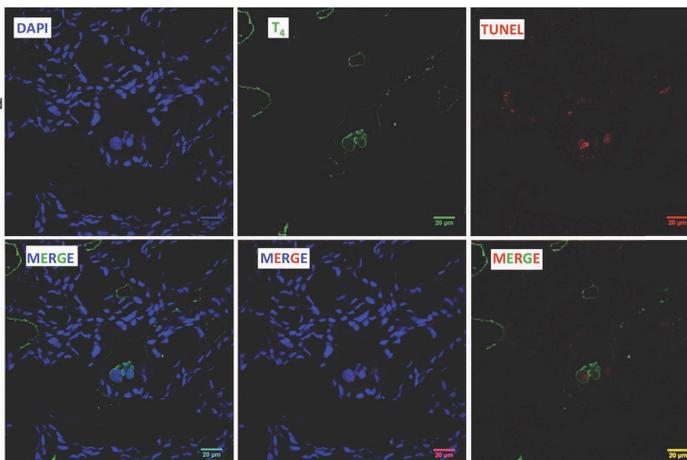


Panel A



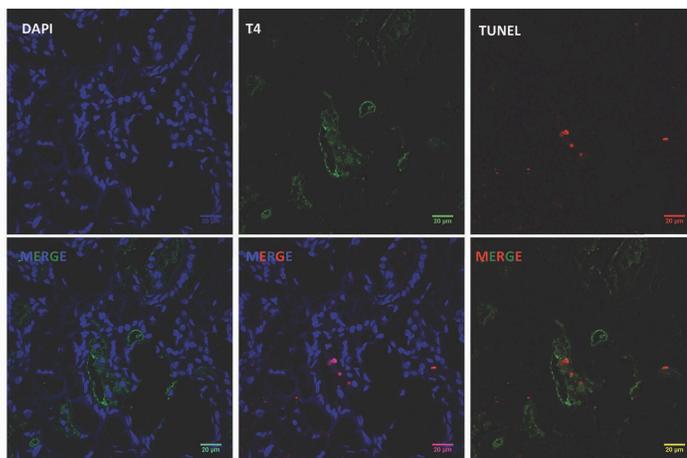
TUNEL+  
T4+  
DAPI  
Human thyroid  
section

Panel B



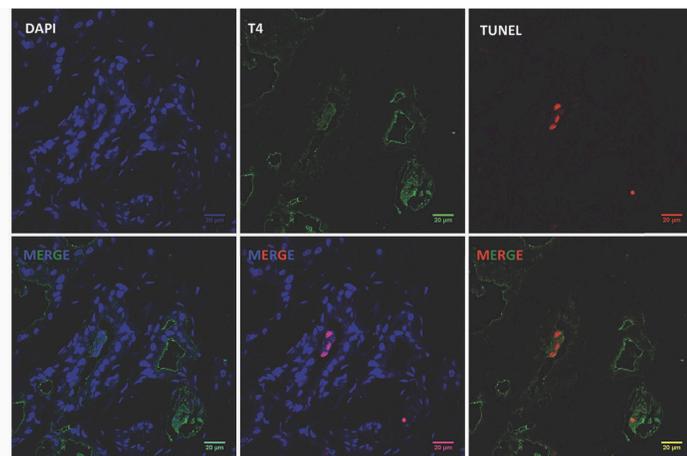
TUNEL+  
T4+  
DAPI  
Human thyroid  
section

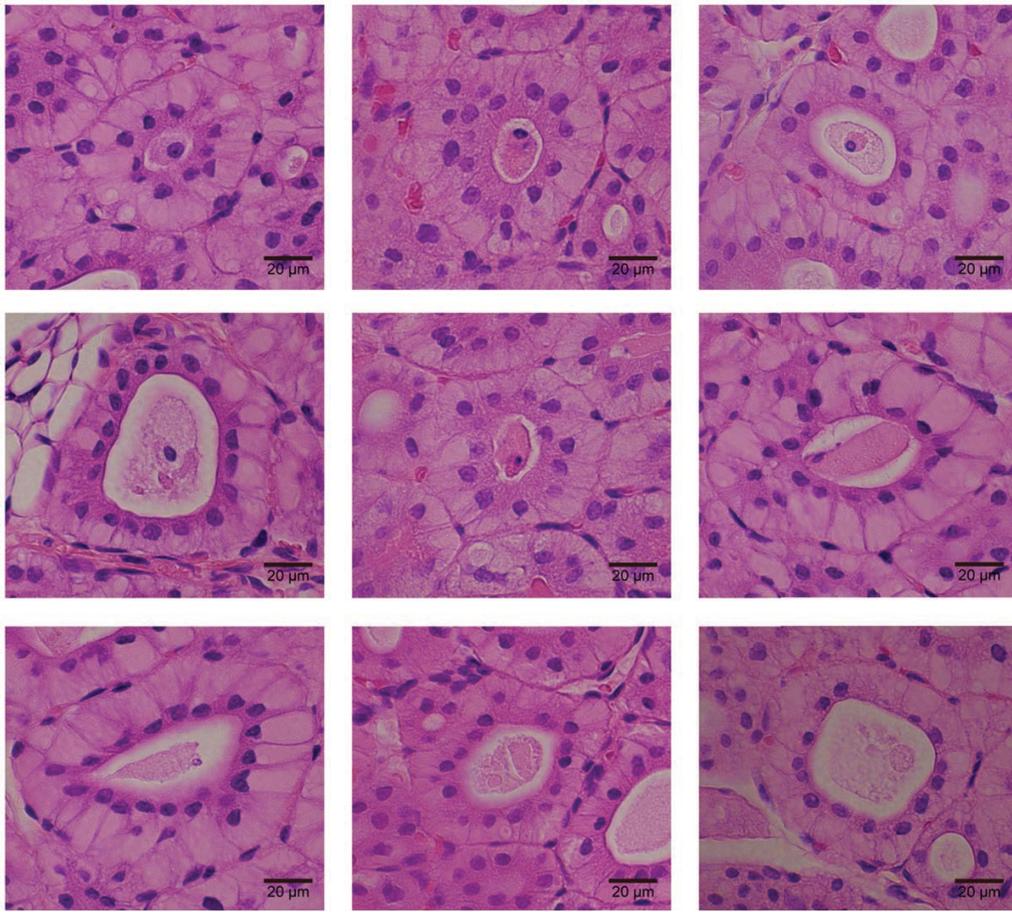
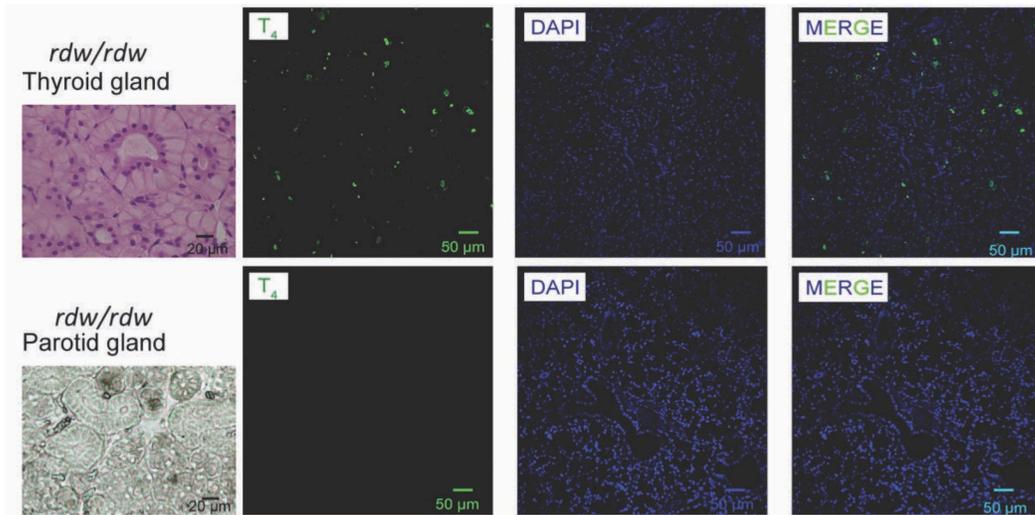
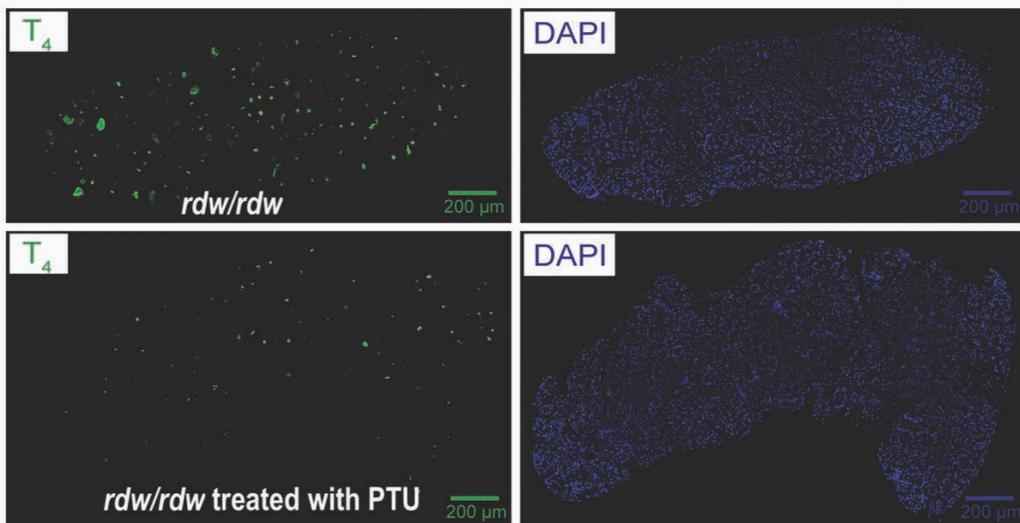
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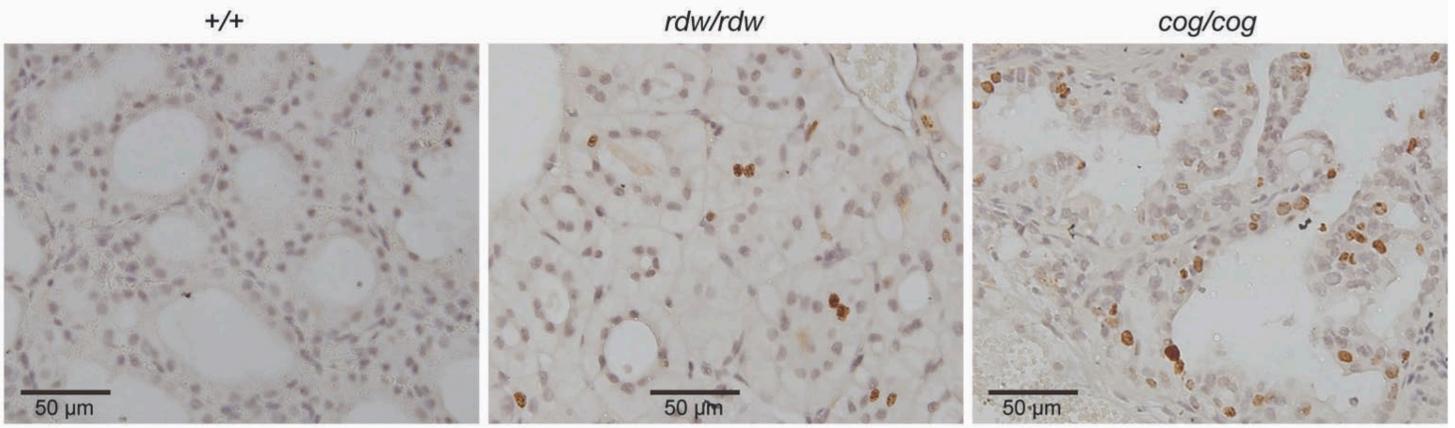


TUNEL+  
T4+  
DAPI  
Human thyroid  
section

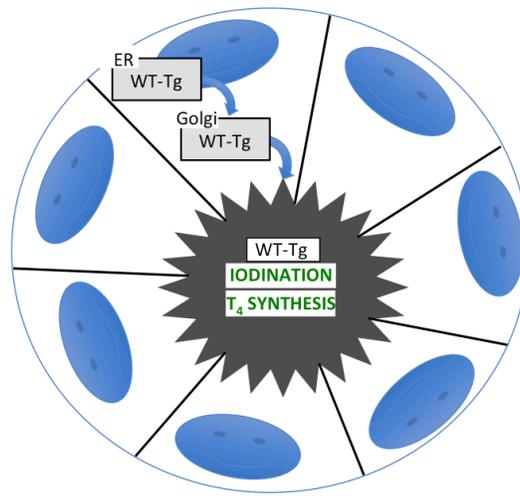
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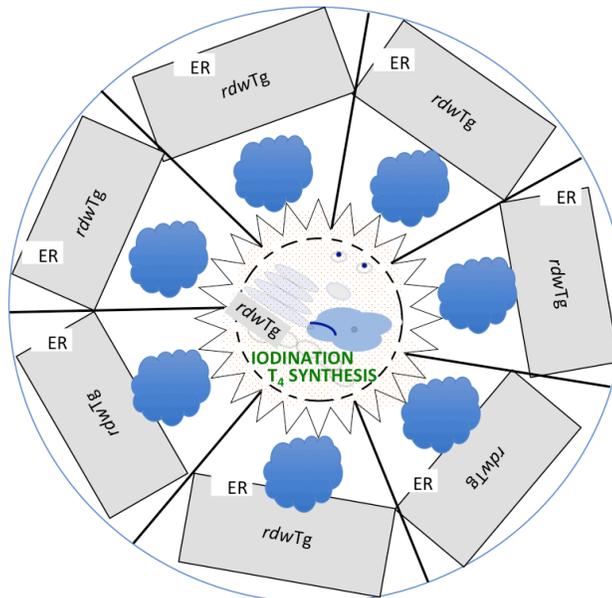
**A****B****C**

**A****B**

**Normal Thyroid  
Iodinated Tg in the follicle lumen**



**Homozygous mutant TG (e.g., *rdw/rdw* rat)  
Tg entrapped in engorged ER; protein  
delivered to follicle lumen via cell death**



**Zhang et al.,  
Supplemental  
Fig. S4**