Oestrogen action on thyroid progenitor cells: relevant for the pathogenesis of thyroid nodules?

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Abstract

Benign and malignant thyroid nodules are more prevalent in females than in males. Experimental data suggest that the proliferative effect of oestrogen rather than polymorphisms is responsible for this gender difference. This study analysed whether both differentiated thyroid cells and thyroid stem and progenitor cells are targets of oestrogen action. In thyroid stem/progenitor cells derived from nodular goitres, the ability of 17β-oestradiol (E₂) to induce the formation of thyrospheres and the expression of oestrogen receptors (ERs) and the effect of E₂ on the growth and expression of markers of stem cells and thyroid differentiation (TSH receptor, thyroperoxidase, thyroglobulin and sodium iodide symporter (NIS)) were analysed. E₂ induced thyrosphere formation, albeit to a lower extent than other growth factors. Thyroid stem and progenitor cells expressed ERα (ESR1) and ERβ (ESR2) with eight times higher expression levels of ERα mRNA compared with the differentiated thyrocytes. E₂ was a potent stimulator of the growth of thyroid stem/progenitor cells. In contrast, TSH-induced differentiation of progenitor cells, in particular, the expression of NIS, was significantly inhibited by E₂. In conclusion, oestrogen stimulated the growth and simultaneously inhibited the differentiation of thyroid nodule-derived stem/progenitor cells. From these data and based on the concept of cellular heterogeneity, we hypothesize a supportive role of oestrogen in the propagation of thyroid stem/progenitor cells leading to the selection of a progeny of growth-prone cells with a decreased differentiation. These cells may be the origin of hypofunctioning or non-functioning thyroid nodules in females.

Key Words

- oestrogen
- thyroid stem cells
- progenitor cells
- thyroid nodules

Introduction

Thyroid nodules are the most frequent endocrine neoplasms with three to four times higher prevalence in females than in males (Derwahl & Studer 2002, Libutti 2005, Gharib et al. 2008). Their prevalence ranges from 4–7% palpable nodules to up to 60% when ultrasound is applied (Dean & Gharib 2008).

The majority of these nodules are non-functioning, but only 5% of these scintigraphically ‘cold’ lesions are malignant tumours (Belfiore et al. 1992, Knudsen et al. 2000).

Understanding the pathogenesis of the different nodules may facilitate their diagnosis and enable a clear distinction between benign and malignant lesions.
However, although many pathogenetic factors such as iodine deficiency, mutagenesis, overexpression of growth factors and their related receptors, altered signalling, data on gene expression profiles and genetic predisposition are known, a comprehensive concept for the pathogenesis of thyroid nodules and nodular goitres is still missing (Studer & Derwahl 1995, Krohn et al. 2005). At first glance, the high frequency of nodule formation in the thyroid gland is surprising because, compared with that of the highly proliferating tissues such as the colon and the breast, the growth rate of human thyroid cells is considerably lower with an estimated frequency of only about five cell divisions during adulthood (Coclet et al. 1989). However, tissues with a high cell turnover are more sensitive to mutagenesis and other molecular mechanisms that initiate tumour formation, whereas in resting tissues such as the thyroid gland, these mechanisms are less operative. To explain this discrepancy, it has been suggested that free radicals resulting from reactive oxygen species in the thyroid gland generate mutations more frequently (Maier et al. 2006).

Adult stem cells have been suggested as an alternative source of benign and malignant tumour formation (Reya et al. 2001, Fierabracci 2012). These cells reside in all tissues and organs and are capable of proliferating during the lifetime of the organism (Levi & Morrison 2008). Stem cells have been identified in the human thyroid gland (Thomas et al. 2006, Lan et al. 2007, Fierabracci et al. 2008) and cancer stem cells in thyroid cancer cells and tissues (Mitsutake et al. 2007, Todaro et al. 2010, Zheng et al. 2010, Malaguarnera et al. 2011). Orthotopic transplantation of stem cells derived from undifferentiated thyroid cancer tissues into a mouse thyroid gland recapitulated the nature and behaviour of the original tumour, which supported the concept of stem cells being the source of tumour formation (Todaro et al. 2010, Derwahl 2011).

Besides epidemiological data on the higher prevalence of proliferative thyroid diseases in females, several experimental studies have provided evidence that oestrogen is involved in the pathogenesis of thyroid nodules and tumours. Benign and malignant thyroid cells and tissues express functional oestrogen receptors (ERs) and their growth is stimulated by oestrogen (Furlanetto et al. 1999, Manole et al. 2001, Ceresini et al. 2006, Kumar et al. 2010, Rajoria et al. 2010, Di Vito et al. 2011). In addition, the presence of these receptors has also been demonstrated in thyroid vessels that may be relevant for the vascularization of neoplastic tissues (Ceresini et al. 2006).

Herein, we report for the first time that thyroid stem and progenitor cells are also targets of oestrogen action. Compared with primary human thyroid cells, stem/progenitor cells expressed more than eight times higher ERα mRNA levels. 17β-Oestradiol (E2) promoted the growth of thyroid stem and progenitor cells and further up-regulated the expression of ERα. Accordingly, the expression of cyclin D1 cells was significantly enhanced. E2 also promoted the formation of single stem cell-derived thyrospheres. On the other side, in response to E2 stimulation, the levels of thyroid differentiation markers such as TSHR, thyroid symporter peroxidase (TPO) and sodium iodide (NIS (SLC5A5)) were markedly decreased with a maximal inhibition of TSH-induced NIS expression.

In conclusion, oestrogen stimulated the growth and simultaneously inhibited the differentiation of thyroid nodule-derived stem/progenitor cells. From these data and based on the concept of cellular heterogeneity, we hypothesize a supportive role of oestrogen in the propagation of thyroid stem/progenitor cells that may lead to the selection of a progeny of growth-prone cells with a decreased differentiation. These cells may be the origin of hypofunctioning or non-functioning thyroid nodules in females.

Materials and methods

Cell cultures and formation of thyrospheres

Human thyrocytes and primary thyrocytes isolated from nodular goitres of 58 patients after thyroidectomy were cultured as described by our group previously (Lan et al. 2007). The mean age of the patients (40 females and 18 males) was 53.1 ± 14.0 years. Informed consent was obtained from all patients. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Charite, University Medicine Berlin.

For establishing the secondary generations of thyroid stem/progenitor cells (secondary thyrospheres), primary thyrocytes were dissociated mechanically and enzymatically into single cells and then cultured on poly-L-ornithine/fibronectin-coated (Sigma) dishes (cell density 10^5 cells/ml) with DMEM/F12 (1:1, v/v; Invitrogen) containing B-27 (1:50; Invitrogen), epidermal growth factor (EGF, 20 ng/ml; Invitrogen) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF, 20 ng/ml; Invitrogen).

Conventional RT-PCR and real-time quantitative RT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted using the RNeasy Micro Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer’s specifications. RT-PCR was performed as described previously (Broecker et al. 1998). Real-time quantitative RT-PCR was performed...
with the iCycler iQ Real-time PCR detector system (Bio-Rad), using the ABsolute QPCR SYBR Green Fluorescein Mix (Applied Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc Schwerte, Germany) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Cycling conditions were as follows: initial enzyme activation at 95 °C for 15 min, followed by 50 cycles at 95 °C for 15 s, 58 °C for 30 s and 72 °C for 30 s. The relative expression levels of each gene in real-time PCR were analysed using the \((2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}}\) method and normalized to the expression of the housekeeping gene GAPDH. Each sample was duplicated from independent sets of RNA preparations. The results are given as mean ± S.E.M. of three independent experiments.

For all PCR analyses, GAPDH was used as an internal control. In addition, 18S was used as a second housekeeping gene. Primer sequences, product sizes, cycle numbers and annealing temperatures are listed out in Table 1.

### 5-Bromo-2'-deoxy-uridine incorporation

The proliferative potential of secondary passaged human thyroid stem/progenitor cells was evaluated by 5-bromo-2'-deoxy-uridine (BrdU) incorporation using the BrdU Labelling and Detection Kit I (Roche). Human thyroid stem/progenitor cells, 8000–10 000 cells/well, were plated into 96-well microtitre plates pre-coated with poly-L-ornithine/fibronectin in phenol red-free DMEM/F12 medium. The cells underwent starvation and adhesion for 24 h, and they were later incubated with E2 (0.1–100 nM, dissolved in a basal medium containing up to 0.13% ethanol; Sigma), B27, EGF and bFGF for 24 h. For E2 stimulation experiments, the controls consisted of the basal medium with only the solvent. BrdU incorporation was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

### Immunofluorescence staining

Coverslips were coated with 0.1 mg/ml poly-L-lysine (Sigma) before introducing the cells and the medium. Human secondary passaged stem/progenitor cells were plated on the coverslips and cultured in a medium containing B27, bFGF and EGF. After 24 h, adhesive cells were rinsed with PBS, followed by fixation in pure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Primer sequences, annealing temperatures, cycle numbers and product sizes for PCR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target gene</strong></td>
<td><strong>Primer sequences</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAPDH</td>
<td>S: 5'-GAAGGTAAGGTGCGGAAATC-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-GAAGATGTTGATGGGATTTT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERα</td>
<td>S: 5'-CCACTCAACAGCTGCTCT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-GGCAGATTCACATACGCT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERβ</td>
<td>S: 5'-CGCCAGTATCATCATGTATG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-CCACTACACCTCTTCCTTGAGT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIS</td>
<td>S: 5'-TTCTCTCATGCAACGGCTCTC-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-ATCCAGGAGGGCCACCTCTT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG</td>
<td>S: 5'-GAGCCCTACCTCTTCGCGA-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-ATCCAGGATGCGCCACCTCTT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSHR</td>
<td>S: 5'-AGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTAAG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-CCAAAGACAAACTGTCTACCC-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPO</td>
<td>S: 5'-GTCTGTCAGCTGTTATGGG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-CAATACCTCGCCCTTGTTGG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAX8</td>
<td>S: 5'-TTTGCTGGCTCTTCTACCTC-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-ATCCAGGAGGGCCACCTCTT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATA4α</td>
<td>S: 5'-GAAGATGTTGATGGGATTTT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-CGAGATGTTGATGGGATTTT-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATA4β</td>
<td>S: 5'-CTCTCTCAGGCAGAAGGAG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-GAGATGCTGTTAGGCTGTCG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT4</td>
<td>S: 5'-GACAACAGATGAGAACCCTCAGGAG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-CTGGGCGGCGGTTGACTACACA-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclin D1α</td>
<td>S: 5'-ACAAAGACAAACTGTCTACCC-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-GTGTGGCGGTCTCTAAGGTC-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18Sα</td>
<td>S: 5'-TTGACGGAAGGGCACCACCCAG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS: 5'-GCACACCATCAGCGAATCG-3'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S, sense primer; AS, antisense primer.
αOnly used for quantitative PCR.
βOnly used for conventional RT-PCR.
methanol at −30 °C for 5 min, permeabilized by 0.2% Triton X-100 for 10 min and then blocked by normal goat serum (10%; Sigma) for 90 min at room temperature. The coverslips were incubated with the monoclonal anti-ERα (1:50) and polyclonal anti-ERβ (1:100) antibodies (both from Santa Cruz Biotechnology) at room temperature for 1 h and then at 4 °C overnight. Unbound antibodies were removed by rinsing with a washing buffer (PBS containing 0.1% Tween-20 and 1% BSA), followed by incubation with FITC-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:400; Santa Cruz Biotechnology). FITC-labelled cells were analysed with a fluorescence Zeiss microscope using standard fluorescent filters (excitation 488 nm).

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS Software version 13.0. Numerical data are expressed as mean ± S.E.M. Statistical differences were considered significant at P < 0.05.

**Results**

**E2 had the potential to induce thyrosphere formation**

Primary human thyrospheres that were enriched with thyroid progenitor/stem cells (Lan et al. 2007) were dissociated and stimulated either with EGF (20 ng/ml) and bFGF (20 ng/ml) or with 1 nM E2. After 6 days of stimulation, secondary thyrospheres were reformed in both the groups. However, the size of the spheres formed in the E2 group was smaller than that of those formed in the group grown with growth factors (Fig. 1).

As revealed by the RT-PCR, the mRNA expression of the stem cell marker octamer transcription factor 4 (OCT4 (POU5F1)) was increased in the primary and secondary thyrospheres than in the primary thyrocytes. In contrast, the expression of NIS mRNA, a differentiation marker of thyroid follicular cells, was not detected in the primary and secondary thyrospheres (Fig. 2).

**ERα (ESR1) and ERβ (ESR2) mRNA expression and immunofluorescence staining in thyroid stem/progenitor cells derived from thyroid nodules**

Using RT-PCR, the expression of ERα and ERβ mRNAs was detected in both thyrocytes and thyrospheres with the expected amplicon sizes of 243 and 112 bp respectively. MCF-7 human breast cancer cells were used as a positive control (Fig. 3A). Quantitative PCR analysis revealed an eightfold higher expression of ERα mRNA in the thyrospheres than in the thyrocytes (8.85 ± 0.81 vs 1.10 ± 0.35, ***P < 0.001). No significant difference in the expression of ERβ mRNA was observed between the thyrospheres and thyrocytes (Fig. 3B).

By immunofluorescence staining, ERα and ERβ were detected in human thyroid stem/progenitor cells. Whereas ERα was enriched in the nucleus, ERβ was located in the perinuclear region of the cytoplasm (Fig. 4A, B, C, D, E and F). This distribution of ERα and ERβ immunostaining corresponds to findings in breast cancer tissues (Jarzabek et al. 2005).

**E2 increased BrdU incorporation into human thyroid progenitor/stem cells**

In a dose-dependent manner, E2 concentrations, ranging from 0.1 to 100 nM, increased BrdU incorporation into human thyroid progenitor/stem cells, with the maximum
incorporation being observed at the concentration of 1 nM (167.20 ± 4.07% vs control, \( P < 0.01 \); Fig. 5), showing a proliferative effect of E2 on human thyroid stem/progenitor cells.

**E2 up-regulated the expression of ER\( \alpha \) mRNA and enhanced the expression of cyclin D1 in human thyroid stem/progenitor cells**

After incubation with 1 nM E2 for 24 h, the expression of ER\( \alpha \) mRNA in human thyroid stem/progenitor cells was significantly increased by almost fivefold, whereas the expression of ER\( \beta \) mRNA was not increased significantly (Fig. 6A).

Real-time PCR analysis revealed that the expression of cyclin D1 mRNA in human stem/progenitor cells was significantly increased 12 h after 1 nM E2 stimulation (Fig. 6B), which indicates that E2 is capable of up-regulating the expression of cyclin D1, a main regulator of the cell cycle.

**E2 decreased the expression of the differentiation markers**

To explore the effects of E2 and/or TSH on the differentiation of human thyroid progenitor cells, cell differentiation was induced using a medium with 10% serum and 5 mU/ml TSH for 3 days. The cells were further incubated with or without E2 for an additional 3 days, before the expression of the mRNA of thyroid differentiation markers (paired box gene 8 (PAX8), thyroglobulin (Tg), NIS, TSHR and TPO) was analysed at day 6. A significantly decreased expression of the differentiation markers TSHR, NIS and TPO was observed, accompanied with an increased expression of the endodermal marker GATA4 (Fig. 7A).

**E2 inhibited TSH-induced NIS expression**

To evaluate the effects of E2 on TSH-stimulated NIS expression, thyroid progenitor/stem cells were cultured with 10% serum and exposed to 1 nM E2 or/and 5 mU/ml TSH for 21 days. As expected, TSH significantly increased the expression of NIS mRNA (1.98 ± 0.25 vs control, \( P < 0.01 \)), whereas TSH-stimulated NIS expression was significantly suppressed by co-incubation with 1 nM E2 (0.89 ± 0.04 vs 1.98 ± 0.25, \( P < 0.01 \); Fig. 7B).

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**Figure 2**
Expression of Na\(^+\)/I\(^–\) symporter (NIS) and OCT4 mRNAs in primary thyrocytes and primary and secondary thyrospheres. The expression of the stem cell marker OCT4 was increased in the primary and secondary passaged thyrospheres than in the thyrocytes, whereas that of the differentiation marker NIS was not detected in the thyrospheres. GAPDH was used as an internal control.

**Figure 3**
Expression of ER\( \alpha \) and ER\( \beta \) mRNAs in human thyrocytes and thyrospheres. (A) RT-PCR analysis of the expression of ER\( \alpha \) and ER\( \beta \) mRNAs, with the expected amplicon sizes of 243 and 112 bp respectively. MCF-7 human breast cancer cells were used as a positive control and GAPDH as an internal control. (B) Results of quantitative real-time PCR. A significantly higher expression of ER\( \alpha \) was observed in the thyrospheres. The \( C_T \) value of the real-time RT-PCR was calculated by the \( (2^{-\Delta\Delta C_T}} \) method and normalized by the value of the internal control GAPDH. Data are presented as the mean of fold change ± S.E.M. vs the control, and they were derived from three independent experiments (** * \( P < 0.01 \)).
Discussion

There is a large body of evidence that suggests that oestrogen is involved in the pathogenesis of thyroid nodules and differentiated thyroid cancer cells (Santin & Furlanetto 2011). Oestrogen exerts its effect via genomic and non-genomic signalling (Manole et al. 2001). It controls the central signalling pathways of thyroid growth regulation such as MAP kinase and PI3 kinase pathways (Manole et al. 2001, Zeng et al. 2007, Antico-Arciuch et al. 2010). In tissues derived from human nodular goitres, it has been demonstrated that E2 stimulated the growth of thyroid cells derived from female and male glands to the same extent (Manole et al. 2001).

In line with this finding, no common genetic variants in sex hormone pathway genes that may explain the higher incidence rates of proliferative thyroid diseases in females have been detected yet (Schonfeld et al. 2012). Another argument for a pathogenetic role of oestrogen is the increasing incidence of differentiated thyroid cancer in females but not in males with the onset of puberty and the simultaneous rise in the levels of sex hormones (Farahati et al. 1997).

In the present work, we demonstrated that not only mature thyrocytes but thyroid-derived stem and progenitor cells also expressed ERs (Fig. 3A). The proof for the presence of ERs in stem cells comes from the finding that E2 stimulation under starvation conditions, i.e. in a serum-free medium, results in the formation of thyrospheres, although the size of the spheres is smaller than that of those generated in the presence of EGF and bFGF (Fig. 1) or in response to insulin and IGF1 and IGF2 stimulation (Malaguarnera et al. 2011, Chen et al. 2012). Spheres including thyrospheres are derived from a single stem cell that generates a self-copy of itself and differentiates into progenitor cells (Lan et al. 2007, Deleyrolle & Reynolds 2009).

In comparison with primary thyroid cells, thyroid stem/progenitor cells expressed about eight times higher levels of ERα mRNA (Fig. 3B). A predominant expression of ERα was also observed in other stem and progenitor cells (Hu et al. 2011, Matsubara & Matsubara 2012). Furthermore, overexpression of ERα was also reported in papillary thyroid carcinomas (Di Vito et al. 2011).
An increased expression of ERα in highly proliferating stem/progenitor cells, which was further up-regulated by E2 stimulation (Fig. 6), can be explained by the finding that cell growth is primarily regulated via ERα, whereas ERβ is involved in the control of apoptosis and suppressive functions (Chen et al. 2008). In taking this view, two recent reports that correlated ERα positivity and loss of ERβ expression in differentiated thyroid carcinomas with a more aggressive phenotype and a poor outcome are of interest (Heikkila et al. 2012, Magri et al. 2012).

E2 stimulated the proliferation of thyroid stem/progenitor cells with maximal effect at 1 nM (Fig. 5). In contrast, in primary human thyroid cells, five times higher E2 concentrations and twice the time of stimulation were necessary to achieve maximal growth stimulation (Manole et al. 2001). These differences are attributable to the higher expression levels of ERα in stem/progenitor cells (Fig. 3B) and to the lower proliferation rate of differentiated thyrocytes.

In accordance with the growth-stimulatory effect of E2 on thyroid stem/progenitor cells, the expression of cyclin D1, an important regulator of the cell cycle, whose gene harbours an oestrogen-responsive regulatory region, was up-regulated (Fig. 6B). Similar results were observed before in differentiated human thyroid cells (Manole et al. 2001). In addition, overexpression of cyclin D1 was detected in several papillary thyroid carcinomas (Lazzereschi et al. 1998, Shi et al. 2001, Khoo et al. 2002, Kumar et al. 2010).

Although a large body of reports analysed the effects of oestrogen on benign and malignant thyroid growth, the knowledge on the influence of oestrogen on thyroid differentiation is still very limited. In this work, it has been shown that TSH-induced differentiation was inhibited by E2.

When thyroid progenitor cells were pre-treated with TSH, E2 resulted in a 60–70% decrease in NIS expression. The inhibitory effect of E2 on the expression of TSHR and TPO mRNAs was significant but substantially lower (Fig. 7). Radio-iodide uptake was not measured, since iodide uptake is absent in a monolayer of progenitor cells (Lan et al. 2007). An inhibitory effect of E2 on NIS expression and on radio-iodide uptake was first demonstrated in differentiated FRTL5 rat thyroid cells (Furlanetto et al. 1999, 2001).

Oestrogen action on thyroid stem/progenitor cells, i.e. stimulation of growth and inhibition of differentiation, in particular, of NIS expression, generates a progeny of cells with a higher proliferation rate and a reduced differentiation. Since E2 influences all cells to the same extent, the question arises as to whether all progenitor cells have the same intrinsic growth potential. In the pathogenesis of thyroid nodules and nodular goitres as in many other endocrine and non-endocrine organs, the concept of the heterogeneity of growth and function is generally accepted (Derwahl & Studer 2002). Each thyroid cell has...
its individual growth potential and individual function. There is some evidence that heterogeneity may be operative in stem cells also (Collins et al. 2005, Graf & Stadtfeld 2008). Thus, oestrogen may contribute to the propagation of thyroid progenitor cells with a higher-than-average growth potential and simultaneously decrease their function.

In conclusion, we hypothesize a supportive role of oestrogen in the propagation of thyroid stem/progenitor cells that may lead to the selection of a progeny of growth-prone cells with a decreased function. These cells may be the origin of hypofunctioning or non-functioning thyroid nodules in females.

Declaration of interest
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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Research

Oestrogen action on thyroid progenitor cells


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