Mechanism of Iodide Action on Cholesterol Metabolism

By Helen B. Brown, Ph.D., and Irvine H. Page, M.D.

Iodide retards or prevents hypercholesterolemia and the development of experimental atherosclerosis in rabbits. “Protection” is estimated from reduction of plasma and/or hepatic cholesterol. Small doses of iodide do not “protect.” Iodide in large doses prevents the hypercholesterolemia resulting from exogenous cholesterol and reduces hepatic cholesterol. This effect is independent of the thyroid gland and is not related to “thyroxin-like” plasma iodine. The influence of iodide on cholesterol metabolism seems to be related to the presence of a butanol-insoluble protein-bound iodine compound in the plasma.

IODIDE is almost traditional in treatment of arteriosclerosis.1 Its use probably began from a confusion of this condition with tertiary syphilis, and continues here and there, although without convincing clinical demonstration. Its modern use depends in part on the fact that iodide inhibits experimental hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis in rabbits.2-9

The purpose of this study is to explore the mechanism of this action.

A major possibility is that iodide alters thyroid function.10a Clinically and experimentally, hypothyroidism is associated with hypercholesterolemia and increased incidence of atherosclerosis,10a, 11-12 while the reverse seems to be true in spontaneous or induced hyperthyroidism.5, 8, 11-16 Consequently, one explanation of iodide protection is that it depends on increased formation of thyroxin-like substances.13 Less obvious is the possibility that the effect of iodide may be independent of thyroid or thyroid-like functions. Thus, Ungar6 found that iodide protected thyroidectomized cholesterol-fed rabbits. However, such extrathyroidal protection could not be demonstrated by Turner and Khyatt.17

In this study we propose (1) to investigate the role of the thyroid gland in iodide protection, (2) to determine minimum protective iodide dosages and plasma iodine levels consistent with protection, and (3) to correlate the several fractions of circulating iodine with concentrations of serum and hepatic cholesterol, by studies in normal and thyroidectomized cholesterol-fed rabbits.

Method

1. Animal Care

New Zealand white rabbits of uniform stock, 15 to 18 weeks of age (2 to 3 Kg. body weight) were selected, kept in individual cages and fed unrestricted amounts of Pratt’s Rabbit Pellets. Their drinking water contained no iodine while the pellets yielded intake of 0.2 to 0.3 mg. of iodide daily.

The experiments were grouped in two series and appropriately subgrouped (table 1). Distribution within groups of five or six (experimental) or three or four (control) as to weight and sex were approximately uniform. Supplementary feedings were given six days a week in gelatin capsules.18

Series 1 consisted of eight groups of normal rabbits. The experimental groups were fed 0, 1, 10, 20 or 40 mg. of iodide as potassium iodide and, in the first eight weeks, 200 mg. of cholesterol,1 increased to 400 mg. in the subsequent 15 weeks. Control groups received 0, 1 or 20 mg. of iodide and no cholesterol.

Series 2 consisted of thyroidectomized rabbits (experimental) fed 0, 1 or 40 mg. of iodide with 400 mg. of cholesterol for 10 weeks; control groups received iodide without cholesterol or (one group of normal rabbits) cholesterol without iodide.

The animals were weighed weekly. Blood was taken from ear veins, biweekly at first and triweekly.
in the later phases of the study. At the end of the experiment the animals were killed by bleeding and autopsies were performed. Liver, spleen, kidneys, heart and aorta were weighed and sampled for 

Procedure. Six 2 ml. samples of heparinized plasma, pooled by groups, were transferred into 40 ml. centrifuge tubes for protein precipitation (Somogyi\(^\text{20}\)). The supernatant fluid was decanted after centrifugation and used for direct determination of inorganic iodide.\(^\text{21}\)

The separation of fractions was then carried out by a modification of the method of Taurog and Chaikoff.\(^\text{22}\) The protein precipitates were thrice washed with 20 ml. redistilled water until the wash was chloride-free. Two precipitates were used for determination of total protein-bound iodine. The four remaining were used for butanol extraction. Butanol extraction of the acidified precipitate was substituted for direct extraction of plasma, since thyroxin- and diiodotyrosine-like iodine fractions are extractable for acidified hydrolysates of thyroid tissue.\(^\text{23}\) Precipitates were brought to pH 3 to 4 by addition of 10 per cent sulfuric acid (0.5 ml.) and extracted, first with 25 ml. and twice with 15 ml. portions of butanol, by vigorous hand shaking for one and one-half minutes. Successive butanol extracts of each precipitate were decanted and combined.

Two extracts were made alkaline by addition of 0.5 ml. of a 5 per cent sodium carbonate-4 normal sodium hydroxide mixture and butanol removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The last traces of butanol were removed by addition of 90 per cent ethyl alcohol and re-evaporation. These residues were used for determination of total butanol-soluble iodine. The remaining two butanol extracts were treated with the sodium carbonate-sodium hydroxide mixture (50 ml. and 30 ml. in succeeding ex-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series I Normal Rabbits</th>
<th>Series II Thyroidectomized Rabbits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. of Sex</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mean body wt. Kg.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chol</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age at start, 15-18 weeks
* For eight weeks, cholesterol-fed rabbits received 200 mg. cholesterol daily, then 400 mg. for the following 15 weeks

2. Chemical Methods

Cholesterol determinations were done by the Schoenheimer-Sperry method.\(^\text{19}\) The scheme of analysis of plasma iodine fractions is as follows:

\[ \text{ZnSO}_4 \downarrow \text{NaOH} \]

Supernatant Fluid

\[ \text{Protein Precipitate} \]

\[ \text{PROTEIN-BOUND} \]

\[ \text{IODINE} \]

\[ \text{Butanol} \]

\[ \text{pH 3.0-4.0} \]

Butanol extract

Butanol Soluble-Alkali Insoluble Iodine Fraction (Thyroxin-Like)
tractions) and used for determination of butanol-soluble alkali-insoluble iodine. The residue remaining after the butanol extraction (freed from butanol traces by evaporation with 90 per cent ethyl alcohol under vacuum, or by the simpler method of washing twice with ethyl ether) was used for analysis of butanol-insoluble iodine. Iodine-free whole wheat flour was used as organic material in ashing the butanol extracts.

Iodine determinations were done by the method of Barker. The time of ceric sulfate reduction was prolonged from 15 to 30 minutes which gave the same range of color change for 0.01 to 0.05 µg. iodine as for 0.02 to 0.10 µg.

A sample of normal dog plasma was fractionated in parallel with each group of samples as a low iodine (2 µg. per 100 ml.) protein-rich reference.

The entire method was tested by recoveries of iodine compounds added to plasma. Ninety-five to 100 per cent potassium iodide and 92 to 94 per cent thyroxin and diiodotyrosine were recovered when any one or a combination of the three were added to the same plasma. Eighty-five to 90 per cent of added thyroxin was obtained by fractionation with no interference from added potassium iodide or diiodotyrosine. These recoveries are similar to those reported by others. 22, 24, 25

Contamination of the protein precipitate by plasma inorganic iodide after three washings amounted to 0.5 per cent of the inorganic iodide fraction. This contamination of inorganic iodide leads to an appreciable error only in the determination of protein-bound and butanol-soluble iodine in the thyroidectomized rabbits fed 40 mg. iodine. Results have been corrected for this error (table 3). Fractionation carried out on three-day dialyzed and undialyzed portions of the same plasma containing 3, 18 and 50 µg. per 100 ml. protein-bound iodine and up to 250 µg. per 100 ml. inorganic iodide showed no differences. Further extraction of the residue with three butanol washings removed no more iodine.

Results

1. Tissue Cholesterol Changes and Iodide

Under the conditions of these experiments cholesterol feeding did not produce aortic atherosclerosis, gross or microscopic. Plasma and hepatic cholesterol increased; the cholesterol contents of aorta, heart, spleen and kidney remained normal. The protective function of iodide was therefore estimated from its effect on plasma (table 2) and hepatic cholesterol (table 3).

The results in normal rabbits (series 1) were as follows. Iodide alone did not alter the plasma cholesterol level. It did reduce hepatic total and ester cholesterol. Cholesterol feeding alone increased plasma and hepatic cholesterol. Iodide given with cholesterol reduced this hypercholesterolemia at a dosage of 20 mg. and prevented it at 40 mg.; 1 and 10 mg. had no effect during cholesterol feeding. Total and esterified hepatic cholesterol were not changed by 20 and 40 mg. iodide dosages, but 1 and 10 mg. fed with cholesterol increased the proportion of hepatic ester cholesterol.

In the rabbits of series 2, thyroidectomy alone elicited hypercholesterolemia without changing hepatic cholesterol. Iodide did not influence this hypercholesterolemia but did reduce hepatic cholesterol. Cholesterol feeding raised both plasma and hepatic cholesterol; the exogenous hypercholesterolemia was much greater than in normal animals on the same diet. Iodide in amounts of 1 and 40 mg. given with cholesterol reduced exogenous hypercholesterolemia. In contrast to its effect in normal rabbits, iodide reduced hepatic total and esterified cholesterol. Data from series 1 and 2 are summarized in table 4.

The outstanding difference between normal and thyroidectomized rabbits was that 20 or 40 mg. iodide dosages were required to produce significant reduction in plasma or hepatic cholesterol in normal cholesterol-fed animals while 1 mg. was effective after thyroidectomy.

2. Plasma Iodine Fractions and Iodide

Iodide administration increased plasma inorganic and total protein-bound iodine in both normal and thyroidectomized rabbits in proportion to dosage (table 5). In normal animals inorganic iodide rose from 2.3 µg. per 100 ml. on the basal diet to 285 on 40 mg., and the protein-bound iodine from 7.1 to 42.3 µg. per 100 ml. The mean increments were greater in thyroidectomized rabbits. One mg. of iodide raised plasma protein-bound iodine to 26 µg. per 100 ml. in thyroidectomized animals as compared with the 20 mg. required to produce the same level in normal animals.

The fractions of the protein-bound iodine are also given in table 5. The butanol-soluble fraction was between 5 and 10 µg. per 100 ml. in all animals on iodide dosages less than 40 mg. The butanol-soluble alkali-insoluble iodine ("thy-
roxin-like) was even more constant, ranging from 4.6 to 7.3 μg. per 100 ml. in normal and thyroidectomized animals independent of iodide dosage. An exception occurred in thyroidectomized animals fed 40 mg. for 10 weeks.

**Table 2.**—Mean Values of Total Plasma Cholesterol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Daily Intake</th>
<th>Pre-exper. period</th>
<th>Period on 200 mg. chol., 8 weeks</th>
<th>Period on 400 mg. chol., 15 weeks</th>
<th>Comparison between Groups. p values compared with Normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chol. mg.</td>
<td>Iodide mg.</td>
<td>mg./100 ml.</td>
<td>mg./100 ml.</td>
<td>mg./100 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36 ± 1.7 (35)</td>
<td>33 ± 3.5 (16)</td>
<td>42 ± 3.5 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 ± 2.9 (12)</td>
<td>36 ± 3.2 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>36 ± 3.8 (12)</td>
<td>47 ± 6.4 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>37 ± 3.5 (20)</td>
<td>92 ± 11.4 (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 ± 3.4 (21)</td>
<td>110 ± 10.9 (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>44 ± 4.5 (18)</td>
<td>69 ± 10.3 (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 ± 1.8 (15)</td>
<td>57 ± 4.5 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 ± 3.8 (20)</td>
<td>47 ± 4.3 (30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Series 2. Thyroidectomized Rabbits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Compared with Series 1</th>
<th>Series 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period on 400 mg. chol., 10 weeks</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Chol. fed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33 ± 3.5 (12)</td>
<td>84 ± 13.8 (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95 ± 11.4 (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>89 ± 11.5 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>107 ± 11.8 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>353 ± 46.1 (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>217 ± 13.2 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>209 ± 13.5 (32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures preceded by ± denote the standard error of the mean; those in parentheses, the number of values in the series. The p values are taken from Fisher's table of t. Values obtained on one rabbit are not included in average of group 7, series 1.

* Normal rabbits.

Butanol-insoluble protein-bound iodine accounted for most of the increased protein iodine. Normally none is present. More appeared in thyroidectomized than in normal animals on the same iodide intake; the amount in plasma of thyroidectomized animals on 1 mg. iodide daily was the same as in normals on 20 mg. Thyroidectomized controls had a small amount of this fraction in the plasma which can be attributed to the iodide content of the basal diet (0.2 to 0.3 mg. iodide daily).

Reduction in plasma and/or hepatic cholesterol as described above was accompanied by a rise in inorganic and protein-bound iodine in both normal and thyroidectomized rabbits. The butanol-soluble fractions, which include the alkali-insoluble iodine, were not altered. Significant decreases in plasma and/or hepatic cholesterol occurred in those animals in which the butanol-insoluble fraction was from 20 to 71 μg. per 100 ml. (Table 5).

**Discussion**

1. **Iodide and Cholesterol Metabolism**

Evaluation of the experimental conditions under which iodide induces changes in cholesterol-fed animals clarifies some of the conflicting reports in the literature. Inorganic and organic iodine compounds fed with cholesterol tend to maintain blood cholesterol at normal levels, reduce hepatic cholesterol and retard or prevent
development of plaques in the aorta of normal rabbits. Deposition may be prevented under some circumstances without significant reduction of hyperlipemia. This action of iodide on cholesterol metabolism depends upon the time it is given. If hyper- or regression of lesions occur either in thyroidectomized or normal animals.

The amount of cholesterol in the diet is important. Iodide can only give protection when

TABLE 3.—Mean Values of Hepatic Total and Ester Cholesterol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group No.</th>
<th>Diet</th>
<th>Total Cholesterol % fresh tissue</th>
<th>Comparison between Groups, p values compared with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iodide (effective)</td>
<td>.195 ± .010 (8)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cholesterol</td>
<td>.359 ± .026 (14)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &amp; 6</td>
<td>Cholesterol 1 &amp; 10 mg. iodide</td>
<td>.347 ± .040 (10)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 &amp; 8</td>
<td>Cholesterol 20 &amp; 40 mg. iodide</td>
<td>.432 ± .051 (10)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cholesterol 1 &amp; 40 mg. iodide</td>
<td>.287 ± .190 (10)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because thyroidectomy did not influence hepatic cholesterol, values of both series are grouped for statistical treatment. The figures preceded by ± denote the standard error of the mean; those in parentheses the number of values in the series. The p values are taken from Fisher's table of t. Livers from one rabbit in group 2 and one rabbit in group 6, series 2, were not analyzed.

TABLE 4.—Summary of Plasma and Hepatic Cholesterol. Alterations from Normal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplement</th>
<th>Normal Rabbits, Cholesterol in</th>
<th>Thyroidectomized Rabbits, Cholesterol in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plasma</td>
<td>Liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basal Diet</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodide 1-10 mg.</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodide 20-40 mg.</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>reduced below normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol</td>
<td>raised above normal</td>
<td>raised above normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol and Iodide</td>
<td>same as cholesterol level</td>
<td>same as cholesterol level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10 mg.</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>same as cholesterol level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol and Iodide</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-40 mg. I</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the amounts of cholesterol are not excessive. Usually no protection has been reported when rabbits were fed over 500 mg. a day.\textsuperscript{9, 14, 28} Turner and Bidwell\textsuperscript{29} found that, on a diet containing 500 mg., the protective effect of iodide was lost within four months. Our rabbits were more resistant to the effects of cholesterol feeding in that 400 mg. daily did not elicit atherosclerosis after 15 weeks.

The species of experimental animal is also important in the action of iodide on cholesterol metabolism. Chickens are more sensitive to cholesterol feeding than rabbits and develop atherosclerosis on minimum amounts.\textsuperscript{30} They show no reduction of plasma cholesterol and only slight reduction in the size of aortic plaques on very large amounts of iodide fed along with cholesterol.\textsuperscript{31}

Our experiments show that the presence of the thyroid gland is not necessary for the effect of iodide to become manifest on blood and hepatic cholesterol. The evidence of these experiments is in favor of the concept that atherosclerosis is reduced in cholesterol and iodide-fed thyroidectomized rabbits\textsuperscript{6} and in disagreement with the view\textsuperscript{17} that hypercholesterolemia

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Iodide Intake & Inorganic Iodide & Protein-Bound Iodine & Fractions of Protein-Bound Iodine & Plasma and/or Hepatic Cholesterol Reduction \\
\hline
Normal & 2.3 & 7.1 & - & - & - \\
Normal & - & 8.0 & 8.0 & 2.8 & 0 \\
1 mg. & 3.3 & 15.2 & - & - & - \\
1 mg. & - & 13.1 & 7.0 & 4.6 & 5.3 \\
10 mg. & 38 & 22.8 & - & - & - \\
10 mg. & - & 23.8 & 10.9 & 4.7 & 13.2 \\
20 mg. & 87 & 28.9 & - & - & - \\
20 mg. & - & 29.4 & 8.8 & 5.5 & 19.6 \\
40 mg. & 285 & 42.3 & - & - & - \\
40 mg. & - & 46.0 & 24.0 & 5.0 & 25.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Blood Plasma Iodine Fractions (Mean Values Given in Micrograms per Hundred Milliliters)}
\end{table}

Inorganic and protein-bound iodine values are averages of 20 to 30 individual determinations. Fraction averages are of 2 to 4 pools of 10 to 12 individual plasmas taken at various times from rabbits in the same group.

* Corrected for inorganic iodide remaining after three washings of protein precipitate.

and atherosclerosis are unaffected in such animals.

The increased sensitivity of thyroidectomized rabbits to iodide feeding remains unexplained except as it represents impaired ability to remove iodine from circulation in absence of the thyroid gland.

Differences in iodide requirement of normal and thyroidectomized rabbits emphasize the importance of iodide dosage. In normal animals fairly large amounts of iodide are required to reduce plasma and/or hepatic cholesterol. Minimum reduction was obtained on 20 to 25 mg. iodide daily. A maximum effect may be ob-
tained on less than 100 mg. iodide a day. Forty 
reported here) to 80 mg. were about as effective as 382.5

These results with large amounts of iodide 
contrast with the increased plasma and hepatic 
cholesterol and accelerated aortic deposition 
produced by 1 to 10 mg. in normal animals. 
In our own experiments, 1 and 10 mg. increased 
only hepatic esterified cholesterol significantly. 
The nature of this paradoxic response to small 
iodide dosage is not apparent.

Specific aspects of the action of iodide on 
cholesterol metabolism can be noted. First, 
iodide in large dosages depresses or prevents 
hypercholesterolemia of exogenous origin while 
it does not prevent endogenous hypercholes-
terolemia elicited by thyroidectomy.

Second, iodide reduces hepatic cholesterol. 
Although large dosages of iodide did not change 
hepatic total cholesterol in normal cholesterol-
fed rabbits, decreases in hepatic cholesterol 
were observed in all other iodide-treated groups. 
The difference between normal and thyroidecto-
imized rabbits fed cholesterol and iodide may 
be attributable to the greater sensitivity of 
thyroidectomized animals to iodide. But this 
statement does not account for the decreased 
hepatic cholesterol in normal rabbits fed iodide 
without cholesterol. The lack of hepatic re-
sponse of cholesterol-fed normal rabbits to io-
dide is more likely the result of an equilibrium 
between inverse effects on hepatic cholesterol of 
large and small amounts of iodide.

Third, iodide reduces hepatic esterified 
cholesterol to such an extent that only free 
cholesterol was present in the livers of over half 
the iodide-fed rabbits showing reduced total 
hepatic cholesterol.

Lastly, plasma cholesterol rise is controlled 
only with simultaneous iodide and cholesterol 
feeding. Iodide does not alter plasma cholesterol 
in normal animals, in thyroidectomized hyper-
cholesterolemic rabbits, or in rabbits with hy-
percholesterolemia present before iodide 
feeding.

These changes in cholesterol metabolism due 
to iodide are distinct from those due to thy-
roidal hormone. The thyroid depresses hyper-
cholesterolemia, either exogenous or en-
dogenous, without a significant effect on the 
cholesterol content of the whole body or the liver.33-37

2. Iodide and Plasma Iodine

Plasma inorganic and protein-bound iodine 
increased in both thyroidectomized and intact 
animals receiving iodide (table 5). Normally, 
iodine in the blood of animals and human beings 
on a low iodine diet consists of a few μg. per 
100 ml. in inorganic and protein-bound form.16c 
The protein-bound iodine can be extracted from 
plasma with butanol and separated into a di-
iodotyrosine-like fraction, soluble in strong 
alkali, and a thyroxin-like portion, insoluble in 
alkali. These fractions have been characterized 
chemically23 and chromatographically.38-40 
When no excess iodine has been ingested, the 
protein-bound iodine is almost entirely thy-
roxin-like and varies with thyroid activity.16d 
But when iodides are administered, the thy-
roxin-like portion remains low even though 
the inorganic and total protein-bound iodine 
greatly increase. This phenomenon has been 
observed in patients.25, 41, 42

The same is true in rabbits. The “thyroxin-
like” iodine fraction amounted to 4 to 7 μg. 
per 100 ml. in the plasma of our iodide-fed 
rabbits, both normal and thyroidectomized. It 
fell within the normal range of plasma protein-
bound iodine found in human beings,46 85 per 
cent or more of which consists of “thyroxin-
like” iodine.16 However, this fraction is very 
high in our thyroidectomized rabbits when com-
pared with 1 μg. per 100 ml. plasma protein-
bound iodine found by others in thyroidecto-
mized animals on a normal diet.41

The nature of this butanol soluble-alkali in-
soluble iodine in the plasma of our iodide-fed 
rabbits is unknown and its thyroxin content is 
not yet evaluated. A major portion is probably 
inactive as judged by the large amount (5.6 
μg. per 100 ml.) present in the thyroidectomized 
animals on the basal diet. Certainly changes in 
cholesterol metabolism do not appear to be 
related to this fraction, because the same 
amount was present in plasma of all iodide-fed 
animals, whether plasma and/or hepatic cho-
lesterol was significantly reduced or not.

In contrast, the butanol-insoluble fraction of 
the protein-bound iodine occurs in large
amounts in plasma of rabbits treated with iodide and increases directly with increasing iodide dosage. It is distinct from the “hormonal” iodine.\textsuperscript{16} The thyroid gland contains a butanol-insoluble iodinated protein which yields butanol soluble–alkali insoluble iodine on hydrolysis.\textsuperscript{18} However, we were unable to recover this latter substance from plasma. We are conducting further studies on its chemical nature.

Butanol-insoluble iodine is present in animal tissues, other than the thyroid and plasma, as a result of normal metabolism of iodine compounds. Gross and Leblond\textsuperscript{16} found radioactive butanol-insoluble iodine metabolites in all tissues, notably in the liver, of rats given radioactive thyroxin. These metabolites disappeared more slowly from the tissues than the butanol-soluble ones. Possibly they are produced in sufficient quantity with prolonged iodine intake to accumulate in the plasma as well as in the tissues. A decrease in plasma and/or hepatic cholesterol with a rise in butanol-insoluble iodine suggests a relationship between the two. This would explain the difference in effective iodide dosage between normal and thyroidectomized rabbits described above. The relationship between this fraction and cholesterol metabolism in cholesterol-fed rabbits is such as to suggest that the protective action of iodide in arteriosclerosis may be related to establishment of adequate plasma and tissue concentrations of butanol-insoluble protein-bound iodine.

**Summary and Conclusions**

1. The effects of graded dosages of potassium iodide on blood and tissue cholesterol and the plasma iodine fractions in normal and thyroidectomized cholesterol-fed rabbits have been evaluated.

2. A “protective” effect of iodide against cholesterol deposition was estimated from reduction of plasma and/or hepatic cholesterol. In both normal and thyroidectomized rabbits: (a) iodide reduced total hepatic cholesterol without affecting the plasma content; (b) cholesterol feeding increased plasma and hepatic cholesterol; (c) iodide fed with cholesterol counteracted these increases; (d) esterified hepatic cholesterol varied as the total cholesterol.

3. Thyroidectomized rabbits were more sensitive than normal to the effect of iodide on exogenous cholesterol.

4. The endogenous hypercholesterolemia resulting from thyroidectomy was not affected by iodide.

5. Plasma inorganic and protein-bound iodine increased in proportion to the iodide dosage, more so in thyroidecomized than in normal rabbits. Fractionation of the protein-bound iodine showed that the butanol-soluble, alkali-insoluble iodine remained the same in all iodide-fed rabbits. The butanol-insoluble fraction accounted for the progressive increase in protein bound iodine.

6. In animals in which iodide decreased plasma and/or hepatic cholesterol, the butanol-insoluble fraction was present in amounts of 20 $\mu$g. per 100 ml. or more.

7. The effect of iodide on cholesterol metabolism is independent of the thyroid gland; it is manifest after thyroidectomy; it is not related to the “thyroxin-like” plasma iodine; the iodide effect is expressed primarily on hepatic cholesterol while a thyroidal action is not.

8. The protective action of iodide against arteriosclerosis seems to be related to the presence of a butanol-insoluble iodine compound in the plasma which may act by altering hepatic cholesterol metabolism.

**Acknowledgment**

We wish to thank Mrs. Bette Green Marsh for running the cholesterol determinations and helping with the animal care.

**References**


26 BARKER, S. B.: Private communication.


MECHANISM OF IODIDE ACTION ON CHOLESTEROL METABOLISM

Mechanism of Iodide Action on Cholesterol Metabolism
HELEN B. BROWN and IRVINE H. PAGE

_Circulation._ 1952;5:647-656
doi: 10.1161/01.CIR.5.5.647

_Circulation_ is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 1952 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0009-7322. Online ISSN: 1524-4539

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/5/5/647

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in _Circulation_ can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to _Circulation_ is online at:
http://circ.ahajournals.org//subscriptions/