

Special Notes	Control Mechanisms	Functions	Hormone
Called <b>Thyrotropin</b>	- Negative feedback: High thyroxine inhibits TSH and TRH- TRH (from hypothalamus) stimulates TSH	- Stimulates thyroid gland development and vascularity- Stimulates thyroxine formation	<b>TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)</b>
Also known as <b>Corticotropin</b>	- Negative feedback from adrenal hormones- Stress stimulates CRF (from hypothalamus)- ADH stimulates ACTH	- Stimulates adrenal cortex growth- Increases all cortex hormones except aldosterone- Fat mobilization and melanocyte stimulation	<b>ACTH (Adrenocorticoid Hormone)</b>
Works with LH to regulate ovaries/testes	- Low/moderate estrogen stimulates- High estrogen inhibits- Controlled by GnRH- Emotional stress can inhibit	- Females: follicle growth, estrogen secretion- Males: stimulates spermatogenesis	<b>FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone)</b>
Also called <b>Interstitial Cell Stimulating Hormone</b>	- Estrogen stimulates LH moderately- Progesterone inhibits LH- Controlled by GnRH- Emotional stress can inhibit	- Females: ovulation, corpus luteum, progesterone secretion- Males: testosterone secretion	<b>LH (Luteinizing Hormone)</b>
Acts via <b>IGF-1 (somatomedin C)</b>	- Stimulated by hypoglycemia, high amino acids- Negative feedback- Controlled by SRF & somatostatin (hypothalamus)	- General body growth- ↑ protein synthesis, ↓ amino acid blood level- Lipolysis and ketosis- ↓ glucose use (anti-insulin effect)- ↑ mineral absorption & bone growth	<b>GH (Growth Hormone)</b>
Rises in pregnancy & suckling; inhibited by estrogen/progesterone until after delivery	- Dopamine inhibits- TRH stimulates- Estrogen stimulates via multiple pathways- Increased by sleep & exercise	- Stimulates milk formation- Inhibits ovulation during lactation- Stimulates breast growth in pregnancy- Has GH-like metabolic effects	<b>Prolactin (PRL)</b>



