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| **Name of Diff. Gland** | **Hormones** | **Functions** |
| **Pituitary Gland****Ovary****Adrenal Glands****Thyroid Gland****Gastrointestinal****Placenta****Testes****Hypothalamus****Thymus Gland** | [Adrenocorticotropic hormone](http://www.yourhormones.info/hormones/adrenocorticotropic_hormone.aspx)[Growth hormone](http://www.yourhormones.info/hormones/growth_hormone.aspx)[Luteinising hormone](http://www.yourhormones.info/hormones/luteinising_hormone.aspx) and [follicle stimulating hormone](http://www.yourhormones.info/hormones/follicle_stimulating_hormone.aspx)Prolactin[Thyroid stimulating hormone](http://www.yourhormones.info/hormones/thyroid_stimulating_hormone.aspx)Alpha Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone (α-MSH)EstrogenProgesteroneCortexAldosteroneAndrogensCalcitoninGastrinSecretinCholecystokininHuman Chorionic Gonadotropin HormoneTestosteroneCorticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH)SomatostatinDopaminethymosinthymopoietin | * stimulates the adrenal glands to secrete steroid hormones, principally [cortisol](http://www.yourhormones.info/hormones/cortisol.aspx)
* regulates growth, metabolism and body composition
* they act on the ovaries or testes to stimulate sex hormone production and egg and sperm maturity.
* which stimulates milk production

 * stimulates the [thyroid](http://www.yourhormones.info/glands/thyroid_gland.aspx) gland to secrete thyroid hormones.
* acts on the cells of the adrenal cortex, stimulating them to produce
* Contributes to the feminine body shape
* Starts ovulation and menstrual cycle
* This hormone is the building block to estrogen, testosterone and the adrenal hormones
* Regulates salt-to-potassium, regulates carbohydrate metabolism, regulates sexual function- SEX-SALT-SUGAR
* Decreases the amount of salt released by the kidneys (body holds more water)
* Promotes masculinity and has the same effects as testosterone
* In women, it causes the growth of pubic hair
* secreted by a small population of cells known as C cells, is involved in regulating the level of calcium in your blood.
* This hormone is released by the stomach in response to food relaxing the ileocecal valve (the connection between the stomach and the small intestine)
* This is released from the small intestine in response to stomach acid
* This is released from the small intestine in response to fat
* Causes the pancreas to secrete its enzyme
* Promotes the growth of the corpus luteum and the release of estrogen and progesterone, aids in the development of fetal tissue and the mother's breasts
* stimulates the growth of male sex organs and creates male characteristics
* its acts on cells in the anterior lobe of the pituitary to release adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)
* acts on the anterior lobe of the pituitary to inhibit the release of [growth hormone](http://users.rcn.com/jkimball.ma.ultranet/BiologyPages/P/Pituitary.html#GH) (GH) and inhibit the release of [thyroid-stimulating hormone](http://users.rcn.com/jkimball.ma.ultranet/BiologyPages/P/Pituitary.html#TSH) (TSH)
* to inhibit the release of prolactin (PRL) from the anterior lobe of the pituitary.
* stimulates the T cells in the other lymphatic organs to mature
* protein present in the mRNA (messenger RNA) and is encoded by the TMPO gene.
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