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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)  Estrogen  Progesterone  Cortex  Aldosterone  Androgens  Calcitonin  Gastrin  Secretin  Cholecystokinin  Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Hormone  Testosterone  Corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH)  Somatostatin  Dopamine  thymosin  thymopoietin | * 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. |