

Subject _____ Day _____ Date _____

* Secretory cell → of endocrine gland release their products
signaling molecules → hormone.

exocrine → duct

endocrine → go to circulation. duct less.

* endocrine → hormones → receptors.

insulin like growth factor → auto gland / auto crine.

↳ Somatomedin → liver → insulin. $\alpha_2\mu$

* steroid + thyroid → need transporter. → Protein transporter.

Pituitary gland :- ^{growth.} hypophys_{is} :- .5 g
under

* during embryo. partly from oral cavity and
partly from brain.

* neurohypophysial → neural component

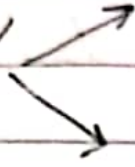
↳ future of diencephalon. as stalk (infundibulum)
that remains attached to the brain.

oral component → outpocketing of ectoderm ^{grew}

cranially. → (Rathke) Pouch → constricts and separates from Pharynx.

→ ^{brain tissue.} neurohypophysis

Pituitary gland



adenohypophysis

> different function.

Rathke Pouch → Pars distalis → anterior lobe

Pars tuberalis → wraps around the infundibulum.

Pars intermedia → adjacent to posterior pars nervosa.

Posterior part attach directly with brain by infundibular stalk.

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Hypothalamic-hypophysial tract: ^{→ Posterior or Pars nervosa.} Small of regulatory peptides from hypothalamus to adenohypophysis.

↳ by portal circulation.

Supraoptic + paraventricular nuclei → ADH + oxytocin.

* Blood vessels → internal carotid artery → drained by hypophysial vein.

* Superior hypophysial arteries → infundibulum + median eminence.

* Inferior hypophysial arteries → neurohypophysis.

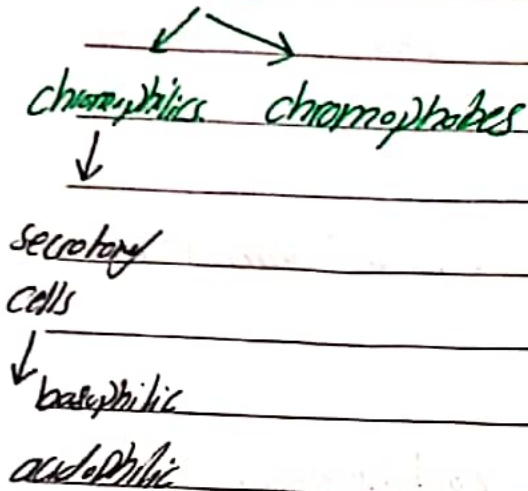
* 1 Superior hypophysial arteries → Primary plexus
penetrated capillaries → stalk + eminence.

and Secondary capillary → adenohypophysis. → through out the pars distalis and drains into hypophysial vein.

adenohypophysis → anterior pituitary.

Part distalis: → 75% adenohypophysis.

fenestrated capillary + reticular connective tissue.



NOTE:

fenestrated capillaries rejoin to form venules to form secondary capillary plexus.

acidophilic secrete growth hormones → somatotrophs.
lactotrophs → prolactin.

somatotrophs about half the cells of Part distalis in human with lactotrophs the least abundant.

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Pro-opiomelanocortin \rightarrow ACTH \rightarrow adrenocortical trophic hormone
B-lipotropin.

* ovarian function, endocrine glands, sperm production
milk production, metabolism of bone.

chromatopic \rightarrow stem + undifferentiated progenitor cells
and degranulated cells present.

Parasuberalis \rightarrow surrounding the infundibulum
 \rightarrow gonadotrophs.

Control of hormone secretion in anterior pituitary gland :-

hypothalamic hormone \rightarrow release hormones that stimulate secretion
by specific anterior pituitary gland.