



Glossary:

1. Exocrine glands: These secrete nonhormonal chemicals into ducts, which transport the chemicals to a specific location inside and outside the body.
2. Endocrine glands: Ductless glands that are located throughout the body with secrete hormones into the bloodstream through the fluid that surrounds their cells.
3. Hormones: Chemical substance made in one place and delivered to another place. Organs that produce hormones are called endocrine glands and from the endocrine system.
4. Receptors are proteins located both inside the cytoplasm and on the surface of a target cell.
5. Hypothalamus: Regulates the two lobes pituitary gland by elaborating or releasing inhibiting hormones.
6. Growth hormone (GM) (Somatotropin): Promotes cell division, protein synthesis, and bone and muscle growth.
7. Gonads: The ovaries in females and the testes in males.
8. Progesterone: Prepares the uterus for the arrival of a developing embryo or it control the menstrual cycle.
9. Placenta: Produces several hormones. They are required for the maintenance of pregnancy. Placenta is the spongy mass of tissue that develops to nourish the embryo during pregnancy.
10. Calcitonin: The thyroid gland also secretes calcitonin, which stimulates calcium deposition in the bones. Its secretion is stimulated by high calcium levels in the blood.
11. Calciferol: The kidneys synthesize calcitriol from calciferol.