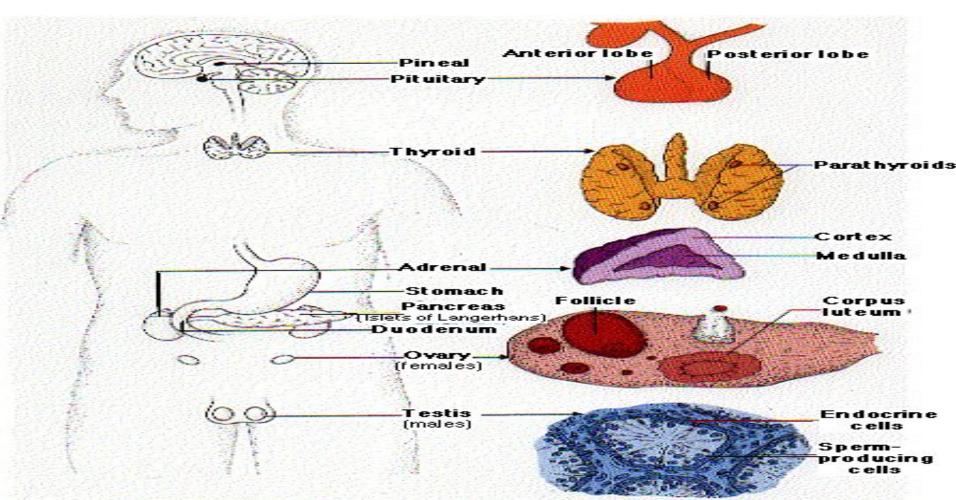
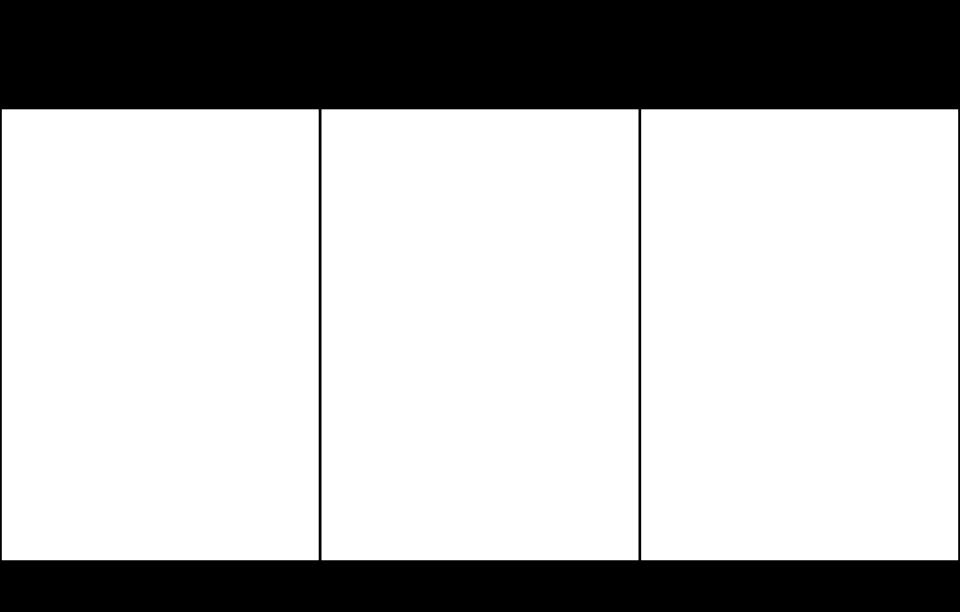


Endocrine system

- Endocrine system regulates and coordinates the body and body activities.
- Endocrine system is composed of endocrine glands.





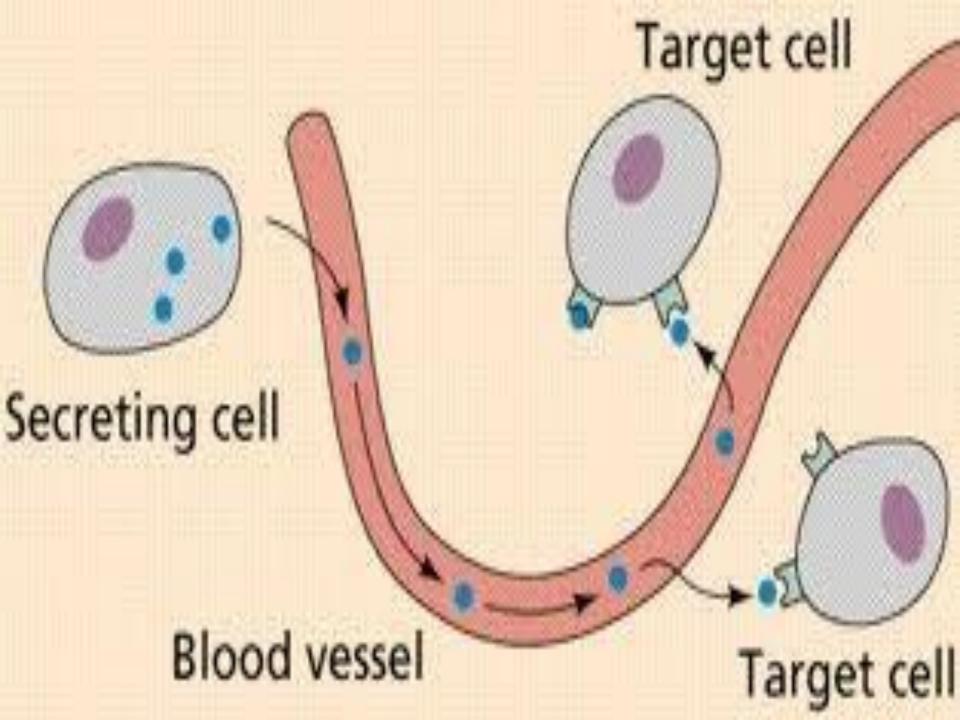
- Hormones are substances secreted (released)
 by cells that act to regulate the activity of
 other cells in the body.
- Hormones act as chemical messengers, carrying instructions that cause cells to change their activities

Functions of *hormones*

- 1. Regulating growth, development, behavior, and reproduction
- 2. Coordinating the production, use, and storage of energy
 - 3. Maintaining homeostasis
 - 4. Responding to stimuli from outside the body

Target cell

- A target cell is a specific cell that a hormone binds to and acts on (carries the message to).
- A hormone recognizes a target cell because the target cell has specific receptors.
- A hormone binds only to cells that have a particular receptor protein, ignoring all other cells.

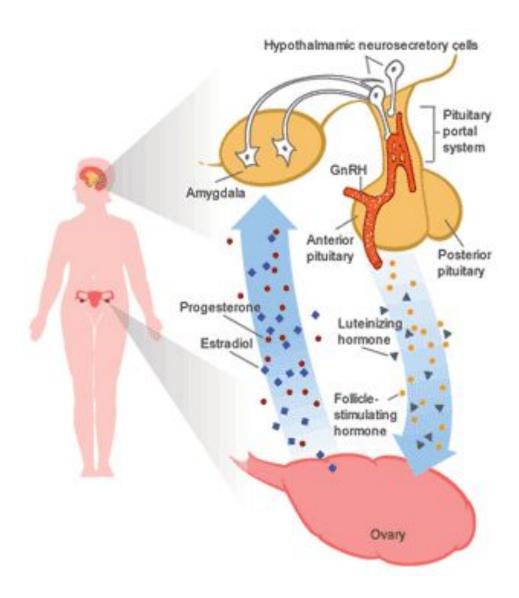


Target organs

 Some of hormones may affect one type of cell, others may affect many cells or tissues.

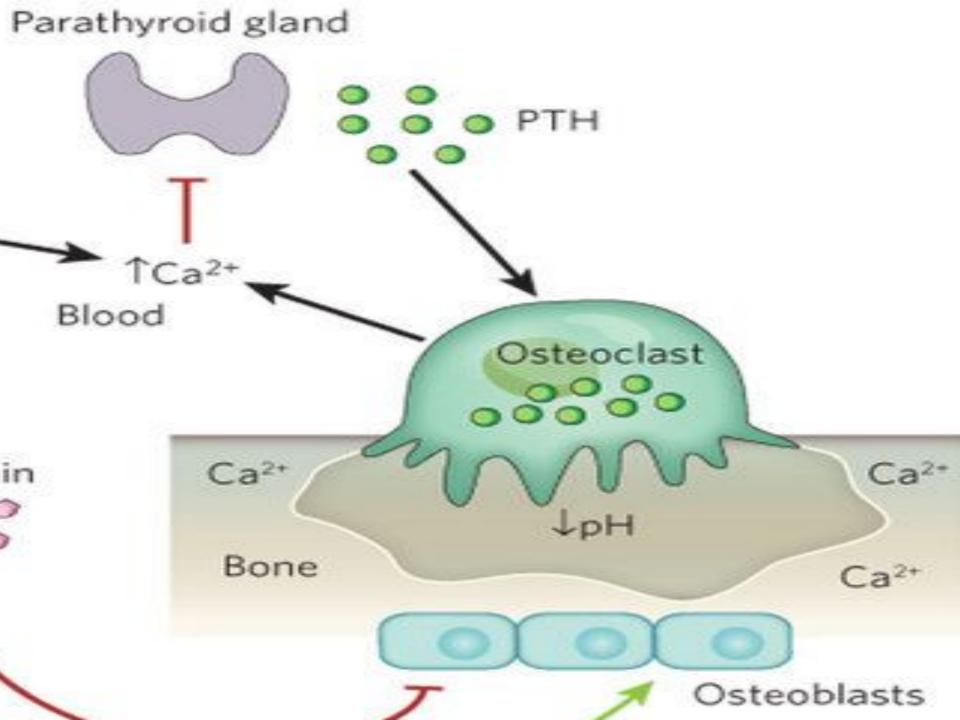
EXAMPLE:

- Target organs of pituitary (гипофизарный) hormones are the ovaries.
- Target organ of growth hormone is all the tissues of the body.

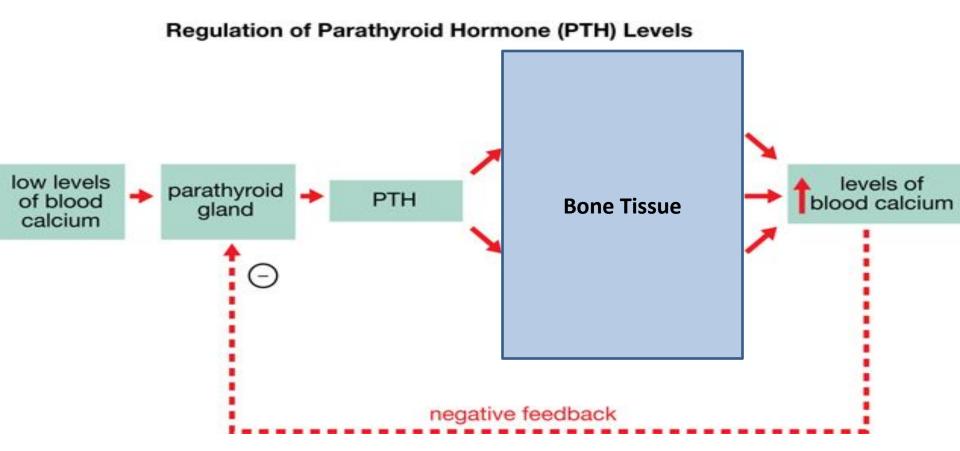


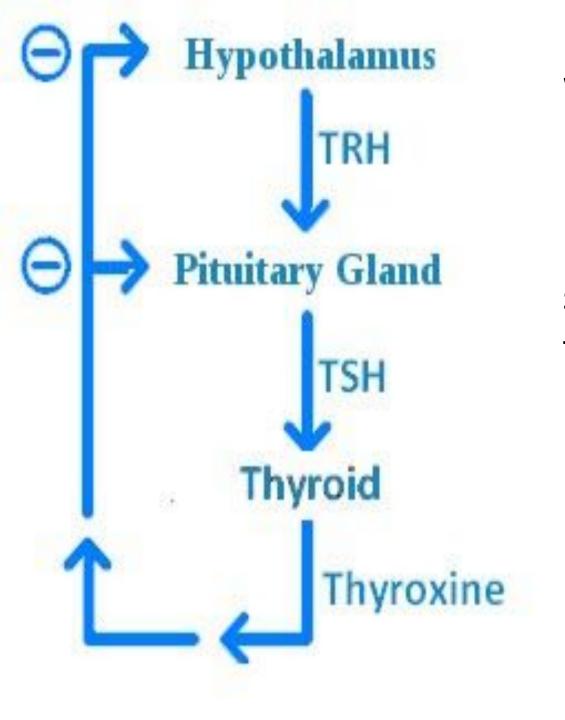
The regulation of hormone secretion

- <u>Feedback mechanisms</u> (механизм обратной связи) play important role in the regulation:
- NEGATIVE
- POSITIVE
- Ex: parathyroid hormone stimulates the release of calcium into the blood affecting bone tissue.



- If blood calcium level increases, the secretion of parathyroid hormone decreases, this is <u>negative</u> <u>feedback.</u>
- If calcium level decreases, the secretion increases, this is positive feedback.





When thyroxine reaches a certain level in the blood, the hypothalamus is stimulated and thyroid stops producing thyroxine hormone.