

Name	ABBR	Location Produced	Function
Somatropin	GH	Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Promotes bodily growth of both bony and soft tissues
Thyrotropic (thyroid stimulating)H	TSH	Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Influences the thyroid gland and causes secretion of the thyroid hormones
Follicle-stimulating Hormone	FSH	Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Females-Stimulates growth of mature graafin follicles and the secretion of estrogen Males- the development of the seminiferous tubules and sperm cells
Luteinizing Hormone	LH	Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Females-stimulates the formation of the corpus luteum and secretion of estrogen and progesterone
Interstitial cell-stimulating Hormone	ICSH	Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Males - stimulates development and secretion of testosterone in the interstitial cells of the testes
Prolactin		Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Responsible for mammary gland development during pregnancy
Adrenocorticotropic Hormone	ACTH	Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Influences growth of the adrenal glands Appears to have a relationship to skin pigmentation
Melanocyte-stimulating Hormone	MSH	Anterior Lobe of Pituitary	Stimulates formation of melanin pigment in the skin and hair
Antidiuretic Hormones vasopressin	ADH	Posterior Lobe of Pituitary	Limits the development of large volumes of urine by stimulating water reabsorption by the distal and collecting tubules of the kidneys

Oxytocin		Posterior Lobe of Pituitary	Stimulates both the let down of milk into the mammary ducts and contraction of the pregnant uterus during parturition
Thyroxine (T4) and Triiodothyronine (T3) together called thyroid Hormone	T4 and T3	Thyroid	This hormone is high in iodine and vital for growth and metabolism.
Calcitonin		Thyroid	Produces a decrease of the calcium concentration in the blood
Parathyroid Hormone	PTH	Parathyroid Glands	Regulates the calcium and phosphorus content in the blood and bones. It increases blood calcium.
Mineralocorticoids		Adrenal (Outer)	Concerned with the regulation of sodium and potassium, which maintains electrolyte and water balance
Glucocorticoids		Adrenal (Outer)	Secreted mainly by the middle zone of the outer cortex. Including cortisol (hydrocortisone) and corticosterone; general effect is on metabolism, of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, resistance to stress, antibody formation, lymphatic functioning, and recovery from inflammation and injury.
Sex Hormones		Adrenal	These are produced not only by the adrenals but also by the ovaries and testes

Epinephrine (adrenaline)		Adrenal Medulla	Aids the body in meeting stressful situations such as defense, flight, attack, or pursuit by stimulating the sympathetic nervous system
Norepinephrine (noradrenaline)		Adrenal Medulla	Aids with coping stress, increases heartbeat, blood pressure, blood glucose level, and blood clotting rate
Melatonin		Pineal Gland	Believed to inhibit ovarian function and secretion of the pituitary luteinizing hormone
Insulin		Pancreas	Necessary for the use and storage of carbohydrates and acts to decrease blood glucose levels
Glucagon			Acts to increase the blood glucose levels
Pancreatic polypeptide	PP	Pancreas	Produces glucagons and gastric juices and has been identified as having additional functions in digestion and metabolism
Estrogenic hormones (estradiol, estrone)		Ovaries	Promotes secondary sex development and estrus after puberty
Testosterone		Testes	Promotes secondary sex development after puberty