



Endocrine System Hormones FILL IN Handout

*Make an appointment with the ACTC if you need help with this handout!

Hormone Name and Abbreviation	Function	What releases it?	Where does it go?
Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH)	Stimulates the release of Growth Hormone (GH)		
Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (CRH)		Hypothalamus	
	Stimulates the release of Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)		Anterior Pituitary
	Stimulates the release of Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH)	Hypothalamus	
Prolactin Releasing Hormone (PRH)			Anterior Pituitary
Prolactin Inhibiting Hormone (PIH)		Hypothalamus	
	Stimulates the growth and repair of tissues throughout the body	Anterior Pituitary	
		Anterior Pituitary	Thyroid
	Triggers ovulation and development of the corpus luteum and the production of progesterone. Triggers testosterone production.		Ovaries or Testes
	Triggers growth of ovarian follicles. Triggers sperm production.	Anterior Pituitary	
Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH)			Adrenal Glands



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Prolactin (PRL)			Breast
Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH)	Controls the mineral concentration of blood through WATER RETENTION in the kidneys		
	Affects uterine contractions in pregnancy and birth and stimulate the release of breast milk.		Uterus and Breasts
Hormone Name and Abbreviation	Function	What produces it?	Non-Steroid or Steroid?
Thyroxine (T ₄) and Triiodothyronine (T ₃)	; needs iodine to properly function	Thyroid Follicular Cells	
Calcitonin	Lowers blood calcium and phosphate ion levels and increases the rate of bone deposition		
Parathyroid Hormone (PTH)		Parathyroid	
Aldosterone		Adrenal Cortex	
	Affects glucose metabolism, increases blood concentration of amino acids, promotes release of fatty acids from adipose tissue, increases blood glucose concentration by stimulating liver cells to undergo gluconeogenesis	Adrenal Cortex	
Adrenal Androgens	May play a role in early development of reproductive organs		



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Epinephrine and Norepinephrine		Adrenal Medulla	
Glucagon		Pancreas alpha cells	
Insulin		Pancreas beta cells	
Somatostatin		Pancreas delta cells	
Melatonin	Regulates circadian rhythms		
Thymosins		Thymus Gland	
Estrogen	Plays a role in the development of secondary sex characteristics, bone growth and development		
Progesterone		Ovaries or Testes	
Testosterone		Testes	