Granulosa cells - critical for development of ovary;
- Cannot function w/o theca cells
  - Similar to Sertoli cells not being able to do their job w/o Leydig cells (in testes)
- Atresia - follicles that are not the dominant follicle
  - Secondary oocyte → released from ovary + antrium fluid
- After ovulation, only granulosa and theca cells remain,
  which is now known as the corpus luteum

Hormonal Control
- FSH stimulates granulosa cells (like Sertoli cells in spermatogenesis)
- LH stimulates theca cells (like Leydig in spermatogenesis)

\[ \text{LH} \quad \text{FSH} \]
\[ \text{Theca Cells} \quad \text{Antrum} \quad \text{Granulosa Cells} \]

- Estrogen: Prerogatives are secreted by follicles
- Granulosa cells secrete androgens from theca cells to produce sex hormones

1. LH surge in LH and FSH →
   - beginning of follicular development
   - Estrogen → positive feedback

2. LH surge → end of follicular stage
   - occurs b/c gonadotropins don't turn off causing levels to spike
   - Critical b/c sends positive feedback to APG
   - Triggers ovulation
   - NO spike = NO ovulation