

pepsinogen.

B) Secretin

-Stimulates exocrine pancreas to secrete water and bicarbonate ions.

C)Cholecystokinin (CCK)

-Stimulates secretion of bile from gall bladder and pancreatic enzymes from pancreas.

D)Gastric inhibitory peptide (GIP):

- Inhibits gastric secretion.

-Several other non-endocrine tissues secrete hormones called growth factors.

-These help for the normal growth of tissues and their repairing or regeneration.

MECHANISM OF HORMONE ACTION

-Hormones produce their effects by binding to the specific proteins (hormone receptors) located in target tissues.

-A hormone binds to its specific receptor to form hormone-receptor complex.

- It leads to biochemical changes in target tissue and thereby regulates metabolism and physiological functions.

-Hormone receptors are 2 types:

1)Membrane-bound receptors:

-Some hormones (e.g.protein hormone, FSH) interact with membrane-bound receptors (do not enter the target cell)

- It generates second messengers (e.g. cyclic AMP, IP3, Ca²⁺).

- It in turn regulates cellular metabolism and causes physiological effects.

2) Intracellular receptors

(mostly nuclear receptors):

-Some hormones (e.g. steroid hormones, iodothyronines) interact with intracellular receptors.

- They mostly regulate gene expression or chromosome function by the interaction of hormone-receptor complex with the genome.

-Cumulative biochemical actions result in physiological and developmental effects.