

Chemical Coordination and Integration



TRY YOURSELF

ANSWERS

1. Hormone oxytocin is released by the posterior lobe of pituitary or neurohypophysis. Oxytocin is called birth hormone or milk ejecting hormone as it promotes contraction of uterine muscle and contraction of myoepithelial cells of lactating breast and squeezing milk into large ducts behind the nipples. Secretion of oxytocin increases during labour and by suckling of the baby.
 2. Hormone thyrocalcitonin is secreted by C-cells of thyroid gland.
 3. (i) Function of cortisol : Cortisol retards the phagocytic activities of WBCs and suppresses inflammatory reaction.
(ii) Function of parathormone : It regulates the calcium and phosphate balance between the blood and other tissues.
(iii) Function of testosterone : It stimulates the development of the male secondary sexual characteristics like beard, moustache and low pitch male voice in man.
 4. Steroid hormones and iodothyronines bind to intracellular receptor.
 5. Binding of a hormone to its receptor leads to the formation of a hormone receptor complex. A cell protein that binds a specific hormone is called hormone receptor.
 6. As compared to positive feedback, negative feedback occurs more frequently among the body's homeostatic mechanisms. A negative feedback system reverses a change in a controlled condition. An example of a negative feedback system is regulation of blood pressure.
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