

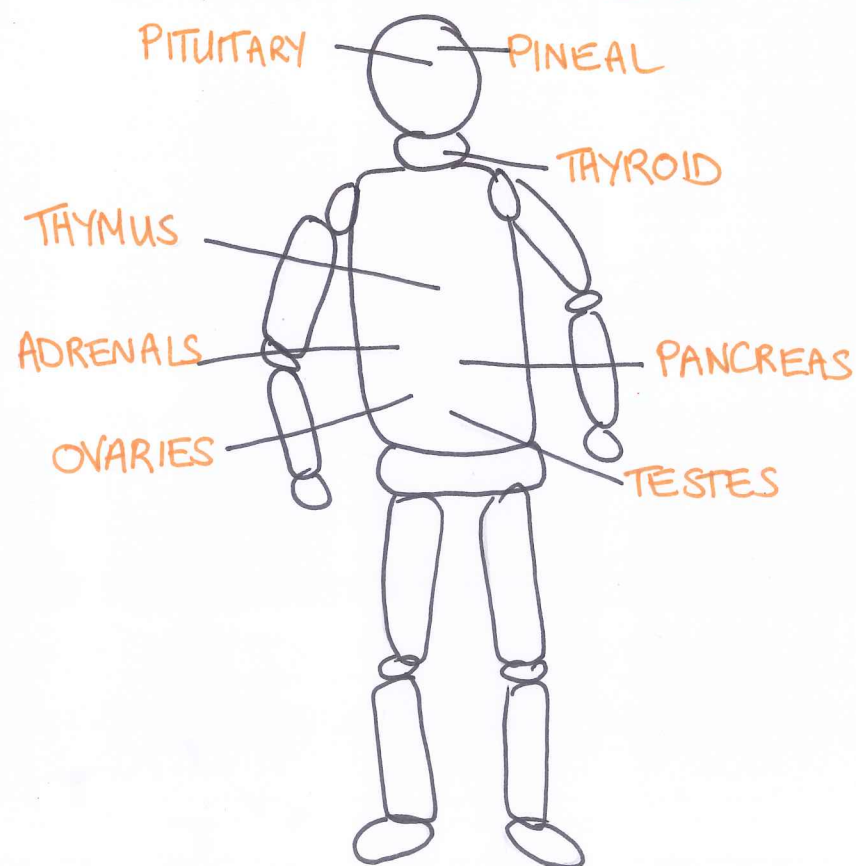
EXOCRINE - SECRETE INTO DUCT THAT CARRIES SECRETIONS TO BODY SURFACE/CAVITIES

e.g. SWEAT GLANDS, MUCOUS GLANDS, SALIVARY GLANDS & GLANDS OF ALIMENTARY CANAL

ENDOCRINE GLANDS

- SECRETE HORMONES INTO EXTRACELLULAR FLUID SURROUNDING CELLS THAT MAKE UP THE GLAND

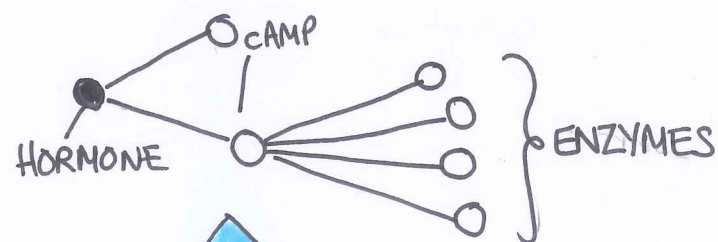
MAJOR ENDOCRINE GLANDS:



*HORMONES ACTIVATE ENZYMES

↳ LEAD TO CASCADE OF OTHER ENZYMES

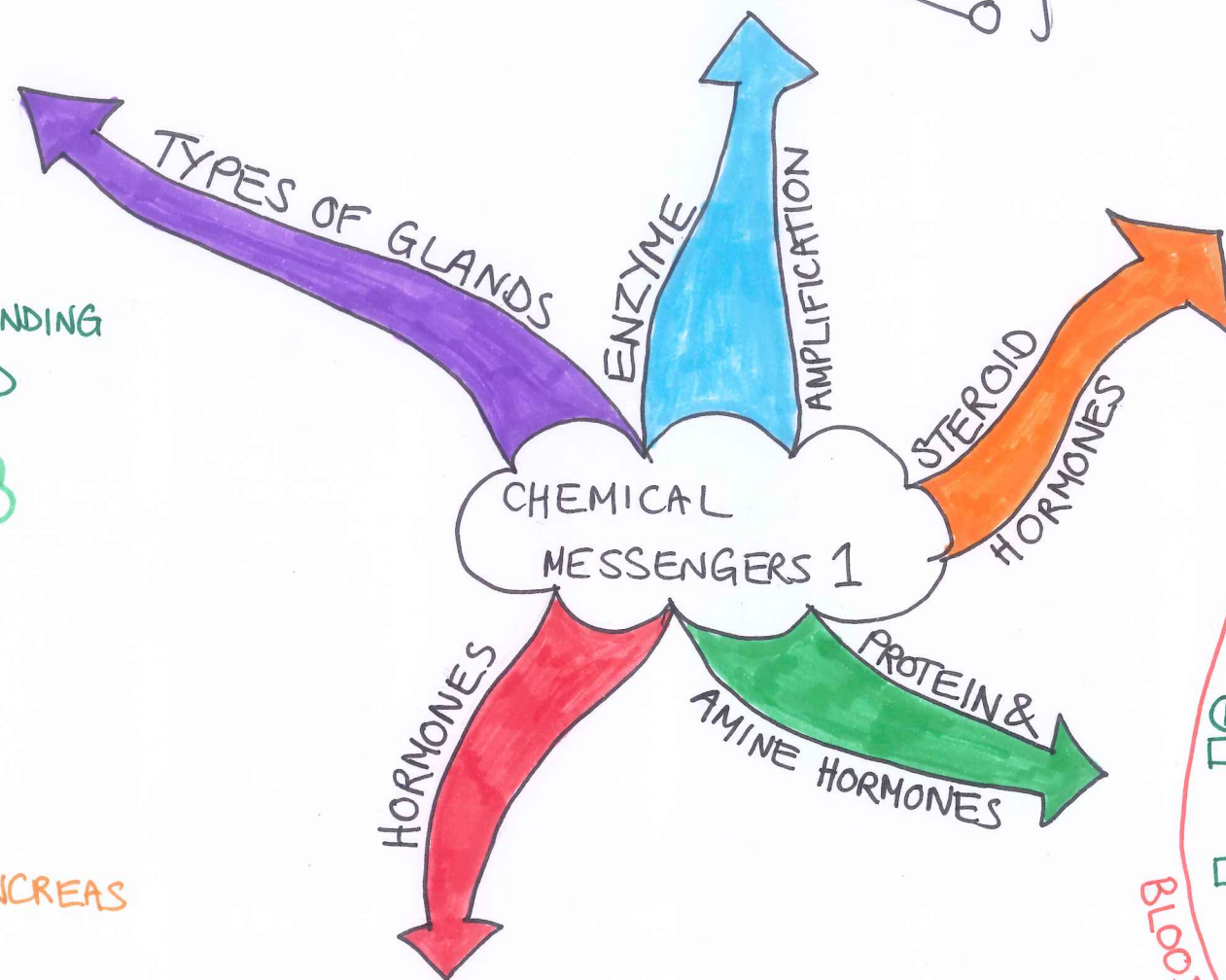
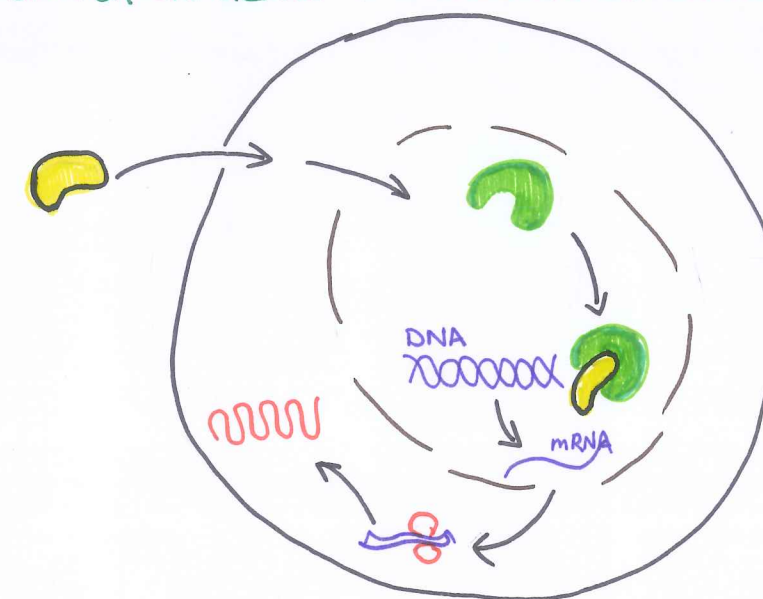
⇒ LARGE EFFECT, SMALL STIMULUS



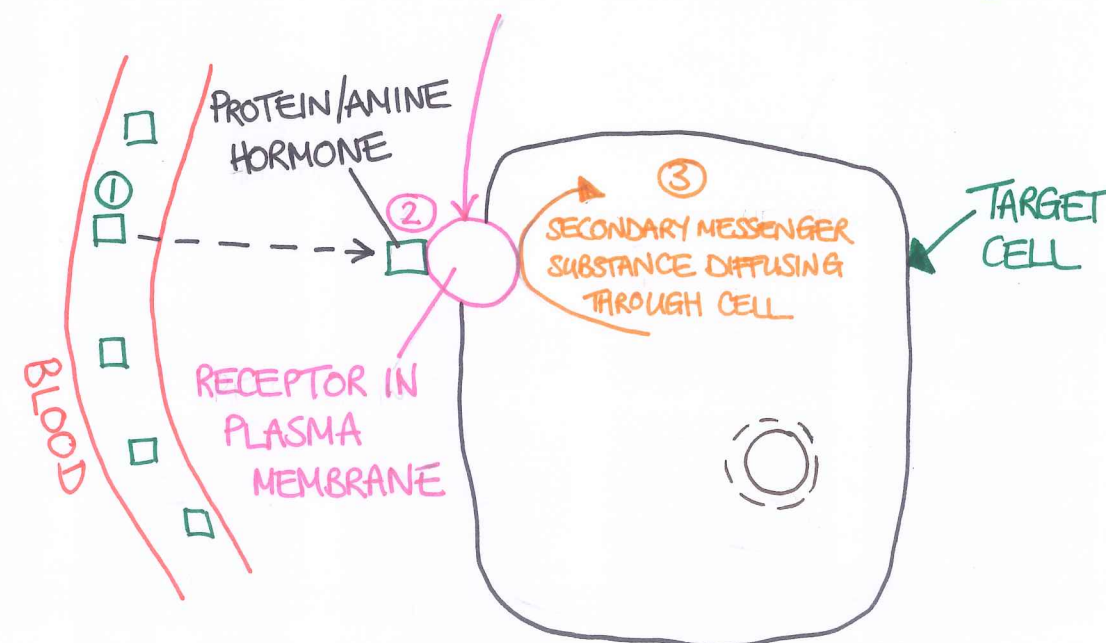
→ COMBINE WITH RECEPTORS INSIDE CELL

→ RECEPTORS CAN BE FOUND ON ORGANELLES OR IN NUCLEUS

→ HORMONE-RECEPTOR COMPLEX ACTIVATES GENES I.E. "SWITCH ON GENES" TO INDUCE PROTEIN SYNTHESIS



RECEPTOR SITES CAN BE LIMITING FACTORS



* CAN AFFECT ALL CELLS OF THE BODY, OR JUST PARTICULAR CELLS/ORGANS → TARGET ORGANS

* PARACRINES - CELLS COMMUNICATING WITH (LOCAL HORMONES) OTHER CELLS BY SECRETING CHEMICALS VIA DIFFUSION

* HORMONES - TRAVEL IN BLOODSTREAM

- SECRETED BY SPECIALISED CELLS
- SPECIFIC - ONLY INFLUENCE CELLS WITH SPECIFIC RECEPTORS

1. HORMONE DIFFUSES FROM BLOODSTREAM TO TARGET CELL

2. HORMONE ATTACHES TO RECEPTOR - 'LOCK & KEY' - SPECIFIC HORMONE & RECEPTOR

3. H-R COMPLEX → 2° MESSENGER TO DIFFUSE THROUGH CELL → ACTIVATE ENZYME