

Anterior Pituitary/Adenohypophysis		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Growth Hormone (GH) Somatotropin (STH)	General body cells	Accelerates growth rate, especially muscle, bones
Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	Thyroid gland	Stimulates synthesis and secretion of thyroid hormones
Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH)	Adrenal Cortex (Zona Fasciculata)	Stimulates the synthesis and secretions of glucocorticoids and Cortisol
Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH)	Ovary or Testis	Women: Stimulates development of ova in Graafian follicles Men: Promotes spermatogenesis in the seminiferous tubules
Luteinizing Hormone (LH in women); in men it is called Interstitial Cell Stimulating Hormone (ICSH)	Women: Ovary, especially the Corpus Luteum Men: Interstitial Cells of testes	Women: Causes ovum to finish maturation, then triggers ovulation; afterward, causes development of corpus luteum and production/secretion of Progesterone. Men: Stimulates production and secretion of testosterone.
Prolactin (Lactotrophic Hormone or LTH)	Mammary Glands	Stimulates (with progesterone) the maturation of the alveolar tissue and the production of milk.
Posterior Pituitary/Neurohypophysis		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH) (storage only) (produced in hypothalamus)	Cells of the distal convoluted tubules of the kidneys	Stimulates reabsorption of water from urine back into the blood; causes dilution of blood plasma and increases blood pressure.
Oxytocin (OT) (storage only) (produced in hypothalamus)	Smooth muscle of the uterus; duct tissues of the mammary glands	Stimulates vigorous contractions of the uterus during labor; causes the release of milk from the alveoli of breasts ("letting down of milk").
Thyroid Gland		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Thyroxin (T ₄) and Triiodothyronine (T ₃)	All body cells	Accelerates all metabolic processes and increases the use of oxygen (raises the metabolic rate). Stimulates growth and maturation of nervous system, bone, muscle.
Calcitonin (Thyrocalcitonin)	Cells of skeleton	Stimulates deposit of calcium salts in bone matrix by osteoblasts; lowers blood calcium ion concentration.
Parathyroid Gland		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Parathormone (PTH)	Skeleton, kidneys, and gastrointestinal tract	Increases blood calcium by stimulating osteoclasts to dissolve calcium salts from bone matrix into the bloodstream; by increasing reabsorption of calcium and excretion of phosphate into urine; enhances the uptake of calcium salts and phosphate from the gut.
Thymus Gland		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Thymosin	Structures of lymphatic system	Stimulates the development and maturation of the lymphatic system; B cells and T cells.

Pancreas		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Insulin	Cells throughout the body, especially in the liver, fatty tissues, and muscles	Facilitates movement of glucose into cells across cell membranes; causes a drop in the blood sugar level; promotes glycogenesis and synthesis of proteins and fats; inhibits gluconeogenesis.
Glucagon	Liver	Opposes the action of insulin and helps prevent hypoglycemia; promotes glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis; stimulates the breakdown of fats and use of fats as an energy source; causes a rise in blood sugar.
Adrenal Cortex		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Mineral corticoids (ex. Aldosterone)	Proximal convoluted tubules of the kidney	Increases the reabsorption of sodium ions (and secondarily, chloride ions and water) returning from developing urine back into the blood.
Glucocorticoids (Cortisol & Corticosterone)	Cells throughout the body in general	Promotes gluconeogenesis in the liver; decreases protein synthesis; depresses the immune system; has a general anti-inflammatory effect.
Adrenal sex hormones (androgens and estrogen in tiny quantities)	Cells throughout the body	Usually minor effects in augmenting the promotions of secondary sex characteristics; adrenal tumors may cause over-secretion and development of sex-inappropriate characteristics; causes slight masculinization after menopause.
Adrenal Medulla		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Epinephrine & Norepinephrine	Circulatory, Respiratory, and Digestive systems; body cells in general	Increase blood pressure; increase vigor and rate of heart beat; increase blood flow to skeletal muscle and brain; increase airway diameter; decrease digestive function; general stimulation of metabolism; enhance the "fight-or-flight" response.
Ovaries		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Estrogens (beta-estradiol, for example)	Female reproductive system, mammary glands, selected body tissues	Development and maintenance of female reproductive system; growth of the endometrium in the uterus; promotion of female secondary sex characteristics; feedback relationship with pituitary regarding production of LH, FSH; promotes closure of metaphyses.
Progesterone	Endometrium and mammary glands	Promotes the maturation of the endometrium to prepare it for implantation of embryo; continues to stabilize the endometrium throughout pregnancy; causes development and maturation of alveolar tissue within breasts; inhibits milk production by the mature alveolar tissue throughout pregnancy (sometimes unsuccessfully).
Testes		
HORMONE	TARGET	PRINCIPLE FUNCTION(S)
Testosterone	Skeleton, muscle tissue, selected body tissues, male reproductive system	Promotes the development of male reproductive organs; promotes development of male secondary sex characteristics; promotes closure of metaphyses.