

Progesterone	Prepares uterus for nidation of fertilized ovum and aids in maintenance of pregnancy Aids in development of alveolar system of breasts during pregnancy Inhibits myometrial contractions Has effect on protein catabolism Promotes salt and water retention, especially in endometrium		
Testes			
Testosterone	Accelerates protein anabolism for growth Promotes epiphyseal closure Promotes development of secondary sex characteristics Plays role in sexual function Stimulates testes to produce spermatozoa	Delayed sexual development or eunuchoidism	Precocious puberty, early epiphyseal closure

*For each anterior pituitary hormone there is a corresponding hypothalamic-releasing factor. A deficiency in these factors caused by inhibiting anterior pituitary hormone synthesis produces the same effects. (See text for more detailed information.)

†In males, LH is sometimes known as interstitial cell–stimulating hormone (ICSH).

ACTH, Adrenocorticotrophic hormone; *ADH*, antidiuretic hormone; *DI*, diabetes insipidus; *DKA*, diabetic ketoacidosis; *DM*, diabetes mellitus; *FSH*, follicle-stimulating hormone; *GH*, growth hormone; *GI*, gastrointestinal; *LH*, luteinizing hormone; *MSH*, melanocyte-stimulating hormone; *PTH*, parathyroid hormone; *SIADH*, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion; *STH*, somatotropin hormone; T_3 , triiodothyronine; T_4 , thyroxine; *TH*, thyroid hormone; *TSH*, thyroid-stimulating hormone.