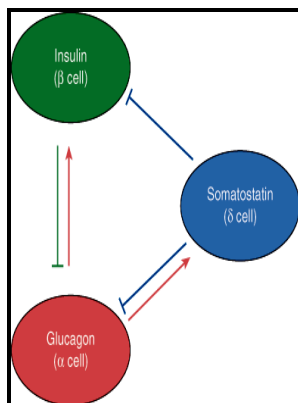


Control of the endocrine pancreas by gastrointestinal peptides.

Aston University. Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences - 3.1: The Endocrine Pancreas



Description: -

-Control of the endocrine pancreas by gastrointestinal peptides.

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Notes: Thesis (Phd) - Aston University, 1988.

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Tags: #Gastrointestinal #hormone

Gastrointestinal Polypeptide

Liddle, in , 2018 40. Dipetidylpeptidase-4 inhibitors are incretin enhancers that counteract the rapid fall of plasma GLP-1 after eating.

Gastrointestinal Polypeptide

. The mucosa in both corpus and antral regions is composed of pits and glands. Endocrine hormones are secreted from enteroendocrine cells directly into the bloodstream, passing from the portal circulation to the systemic circulation, before being delivered to target cells with receptor-specificity for the hormone.

Control of Gastric Acid Secretion and the Endocrine Pancreas by Gastrointestinal Regulatory Peptides1

Additional studies demonstrating that somatostatin inhibited pancreatic secretion in vivo, but not in vitro, indicated that the inhibitory effects were indirect and are not through direct actions on pancreatic acinar cells 489—492. The pancreatic hormones are summarised in Table 14.

Endocrine Control of GI Function

Misexpression of Ngn3 was reported to induce hepatic oval cells a putative progenitor cell in the liver to adopt an islet-cell fate. In type 2 diabetes, cells become resistant to the effects of insulin.

Control of Cell Identity in Pancreas Development and Regeneration

The endocrine system controls the function of the digestive system at various stages. These properties make Octreotide indicated for the treatment of growth-hormone producing tumors such as in acromegaly and gigantism, pituitary tumors that secrete thyroid-stimulating hormone, symptoms of diarrhea and flushing from carcinoid syndrome, and diarrhea in patients with VIP-secreting tumors VIPomas.

Control of the endocrine pancreas by gastrointestinal peptides — Aston Research Explorer

Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease affecting the beta cells of the pancreas. Signaling by ephrin B2, expressed in pancreatic mesenchyme, through its receptor, EphB, on epithelial cells is required for structural changes, including the development of the microlumens.

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