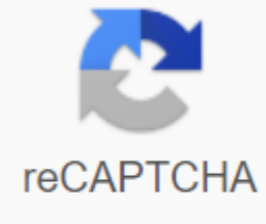




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(T4) Parathyroid paratormon (PTH) Adrenal Cortex - Mineralocorticoids, Glucocorticoids of the Adrenal Medulla - Adrenaline, Noreprenaline Pancreatic Glucagon, Insulin, Somatostatin Testis Testosterone, Androsterone Progesterone, Timus Thymosin atrial natrial sodium factor (ANF) Renal erythropoietin G-I Tract stomach - Gastrin Intestine - Secretin, Enterogastrone, Cholecystokinin, Enterocrinin Fill: Hormones Target Iron (a) Hypothalamic Hormones (B) Tyrointrof (FFX) (MSS) Solution: (a) Hypothalamic hormones - pituitary gland (b) tyrotrophin (TS) - thyroid (c) Corticotrophin (c) FSH) - Testis and ovaries (e) Melanotrophin (MSH) - Pigmented skin dermis cells 5. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones: a) Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (b) Thyroid Hormones (c) Thymosins (d) Androgens (e) Estrogens (f) Insulin and Glucagon Solution: Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) This is a peptide hormone, secreted parathyroid gland His secretion is regulated by circulating levels of PTH calcium ions causing an increase in calcium ions in the blood. It acts on the bone thereby causing the process of bone resorbatoin In addition, it causes reabsorbion of calcium ions of the renal tubes, increases the absorpton of calcium ions from food that is digested therefore, PTH is a hypercalcemia hormone - increasing the level of ca2 in the blood has a crucial role in balancing calcium in the body along with TCT. Thyroid hormones Tyroxin/tetrayodothyronine (T4) It checks basal metabolism (BMR) and body growth such as mental development and bone-loss Body weight control controls tissue differentiation and metamorphosis of tadpole larvae into adult frog suppresses the formation of RBC Tri-iodothyronine (T3) - increases energy intake and body energy. It also increases the heart rate and force of contraction, which increases the heart output of Thymosin triggers the differentiation of T-lymphocytes, Providing cell-mediated immunity It facilitates the production of antibodies to provide humoral immunity Triggers the rate of cell division in children thereby promotes the growth of androgens Interstitial cells that are located in intertoubas to generate a collection of hormones known as testosterone basically checks the maturation, development and function of male genitalia accessories such as vas deferens, epididymis, epididymis, Facial and thought hair, low voice, aggressiveness, etc. They play a critical stimulating role in the phenomena of spermatogenesis They act on the central nervous system, Influencing male sexual behavior They generate anabolic effects on carbohydrate metabolism and protein Estrogen triggers the development of ovarian follicles and the growth and development of female reproductive organs, namely the uterus , fallopian tube and vagina Causes FSH secretion to reduce and secrete LH to increase the sensitivity of the uterus to hormone - oxytocin promotes the development of breast regulation of female sexual behavior Insulin and Glukagon Insulin regulates glucose homeostasis laws on adipocytes and hepatocytes triggers the transport of glucose to the muscles, i.e. The conversion of glucose into glycogen causes hyperglycemia Glucagon Critical in maintaining normal blood glucose levels Acts on hepatocytes, causing the conversion of glycogen into glucose Triggers gluconeogenesis phenomena, i.e. the conversion of non-carbon particles, namely proteins and fats into glucose 6. Give an example:a) Hyperglycemia hormone and hypoglycemic hormone (b) Hypercalcemic hormone (c) Gonadotrophic hormones (a) Progestation hormone (e) Hormone lowering blood pressure (f) Androgens and estrogens Solution: a) Hyperglycemic hormone and hypoglycemic hormone - Glucong and hormone (c) Gonadotrophic hormones - follicle-stimulating hormone (FFG) and luteinizing hormone (LH) (d) Progestationary hormone - Progesterone (e) Hormone lowering blood pressure - atrial sodium factor (ANF) (f) Androgens and estrogens - Androgen - Testosterone and Estrogen (a) Diabetes (b) Goytre (c) Cretinism Solution: Hormonal Deficiency, which is responsible for the following: a) Diabetes mellitus - Insulin (inadequate secretion), caused by abnormally high blood glucose levels (b) Goytre - Tyroxine (inadequate secretion) (c) cretinism - thyroid Let's briefly mention the mechanism of action of the FFU. Solution: Follicle stimulating hormone or FFG is a glycoprotein polypeptide hormone that does not dissolve in lipids and therefore cannot enter the target cell. FSH binds to the cell surface thus activating cellular systems to carry out its functionality. The mechanism of the FSH FSH molecule binds to the receptor protein located on the surface of the cell, forming a hormone-receptor complex Formation forces the receptor complex to activate the enzyme adenylylclyase This enzyme converts ATP into a cyclical AMP as a second messenger Inturn activates the follicular cells of the granulose membrane to produce estrogens. 9. Match: Column I Column II (a) T4 (i) Hypothalamus (b) PTH (ii) Thyroid Iron (c) GnRH (iii) Pituitary (d) LH (iv) Parathyroid Solution: Column I Column II (a) T4 (ii) T4 (ii) T4 (ii) T4 (ii) T4 (ii) T4 (ii) Thyroid (b)) PTH (iv) Para Tyroid (c) GnRH (i) Hypothalamus (d) LH (iii) Hypofisar NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Biology Chapter 22 - Chemical Coordination and Integration NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Biology Chapter 22 - Chemical Coordination and Integration is the Latest Chapter grouped within group 5 - human physiology. According to the paper design question for biology, students can expect about 18 marks from this chapter alone. This means that approximately 25 per cent of the question paper will consist of questions from all the chapters covered in the unit. One way to assess the information purchased by students is to conduct exams. Students are evaluated on the exam by asking different types of questions, so the examiner gets to understand how different concepts are interpreted by students. The different types of questions that can be asked in order to evaluate the different abilities of students are as follows: Remembering - Knowledge-based Issues Understanding - Judging Understanding Application Type High Order Thinking Skills - Assessment Analysis and Synthesis Score List Of Floods, covered in Chapter 22 - Chemical Coordination and Integration Number subtopic 22.1 endocrine glands and hormones 22.2 Human Endocrine System 22.3 Heart Hormones, Kidneys and Gastrointestinal Tract 22.4 Mechanism of Hormonal Action NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Biology Chapter 22 - Chemical Coordination and Integration Chemical Coordination and Integration is the last chapter covered in class 11 according to Block 5 - Human Physiology. Neural coordination is fast but short-lived. The nervous system and endocrine system jointly coordinate and regulate the physiological functions of the body. Hormones are not nutrients that act as intercellular messengers and are generated in trace amounts, which play a crucial role in the endocrine system. Some of the topics covered are the human endocrine system, hypothalamus, pituitary gland, pineal gland, thyroid, parathyroid gland, thymus, adrenal gland, pancreas, testicle, testicle, ovarian, mechanism of hormonal action. Key Features of NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Biology Chapter 22 - Chemical Coordination and Integration NCERT Solutions Are Framed by Extracting Content From the NCERT Chart Textbook are used by neatly labeled and self-evident conceptual exocrine iron - these are glands that release their secretions into the ducts that transmit either on the surface of the body or in particular of the body of the endocrine gland - these are the duct glands that release their secretions into the bloodstream by transferring it to the target organs that are located at a distance of the hormone - it is a non-nutrient chemical that serves as an intercellular messenger and is secreted in trace amounts of amounts ncert solutions for class 11 biology chapter 22 pdf download

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