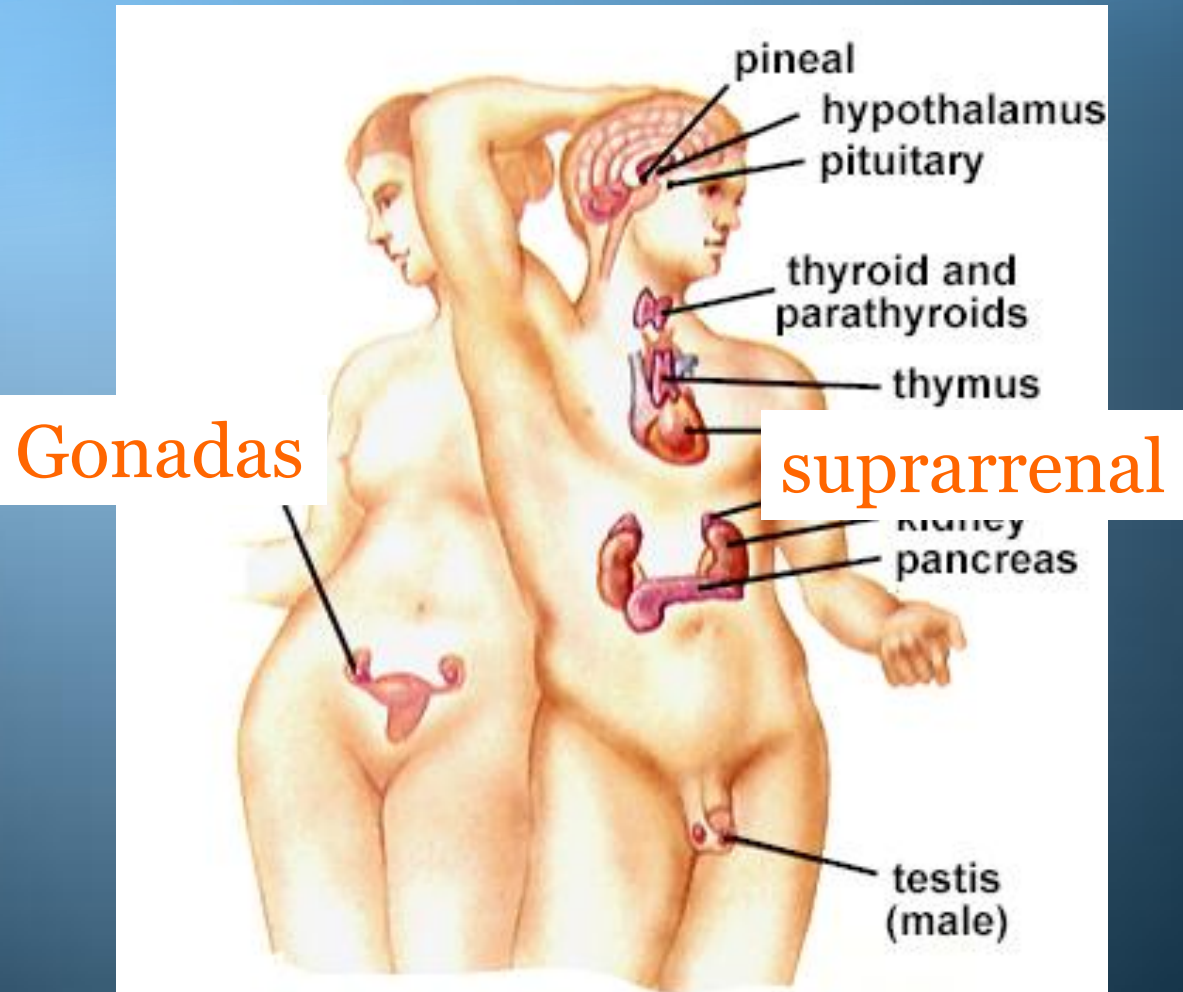


HORMONAS SEXUALES

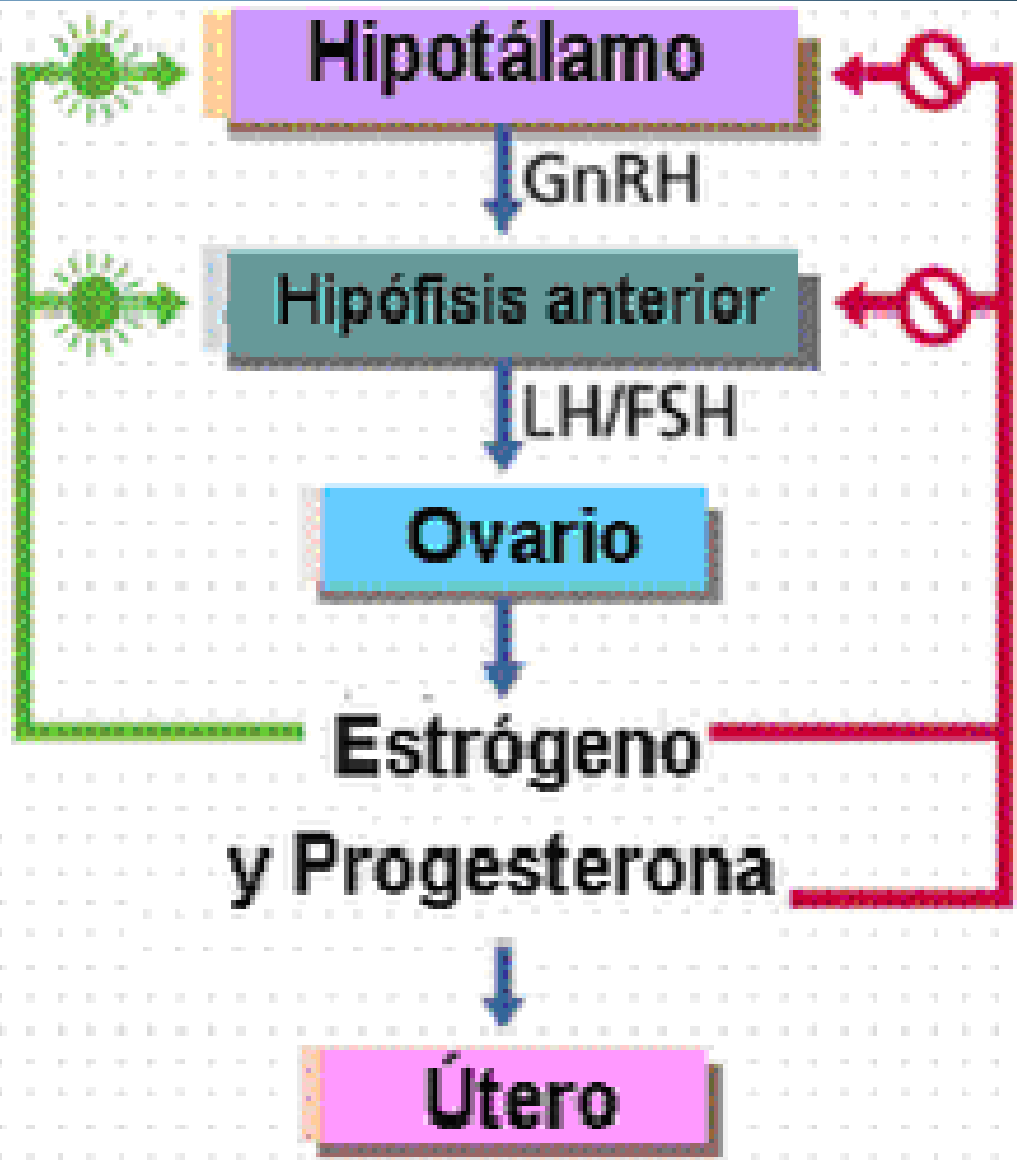
Dra. Carmen Aída Martínez
Bioquímica

Ejes Hipotalamo- hipófisis



Retroalimentación positiva

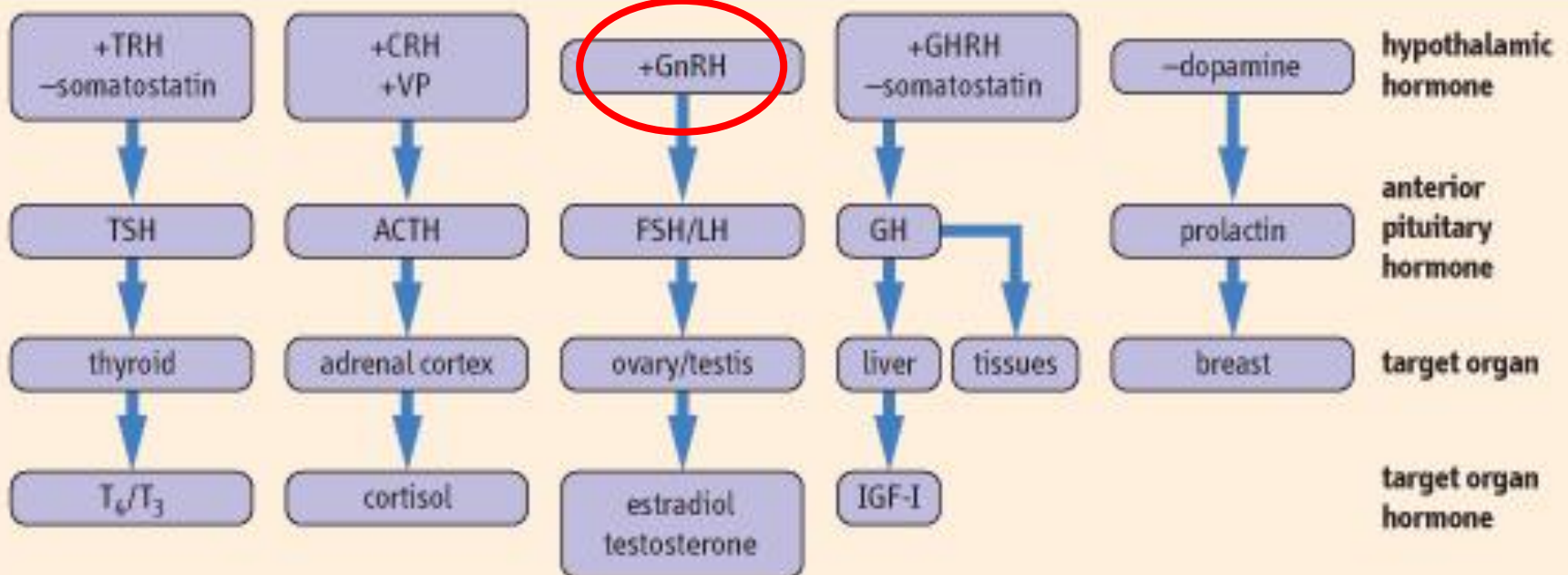
días 12 a 14



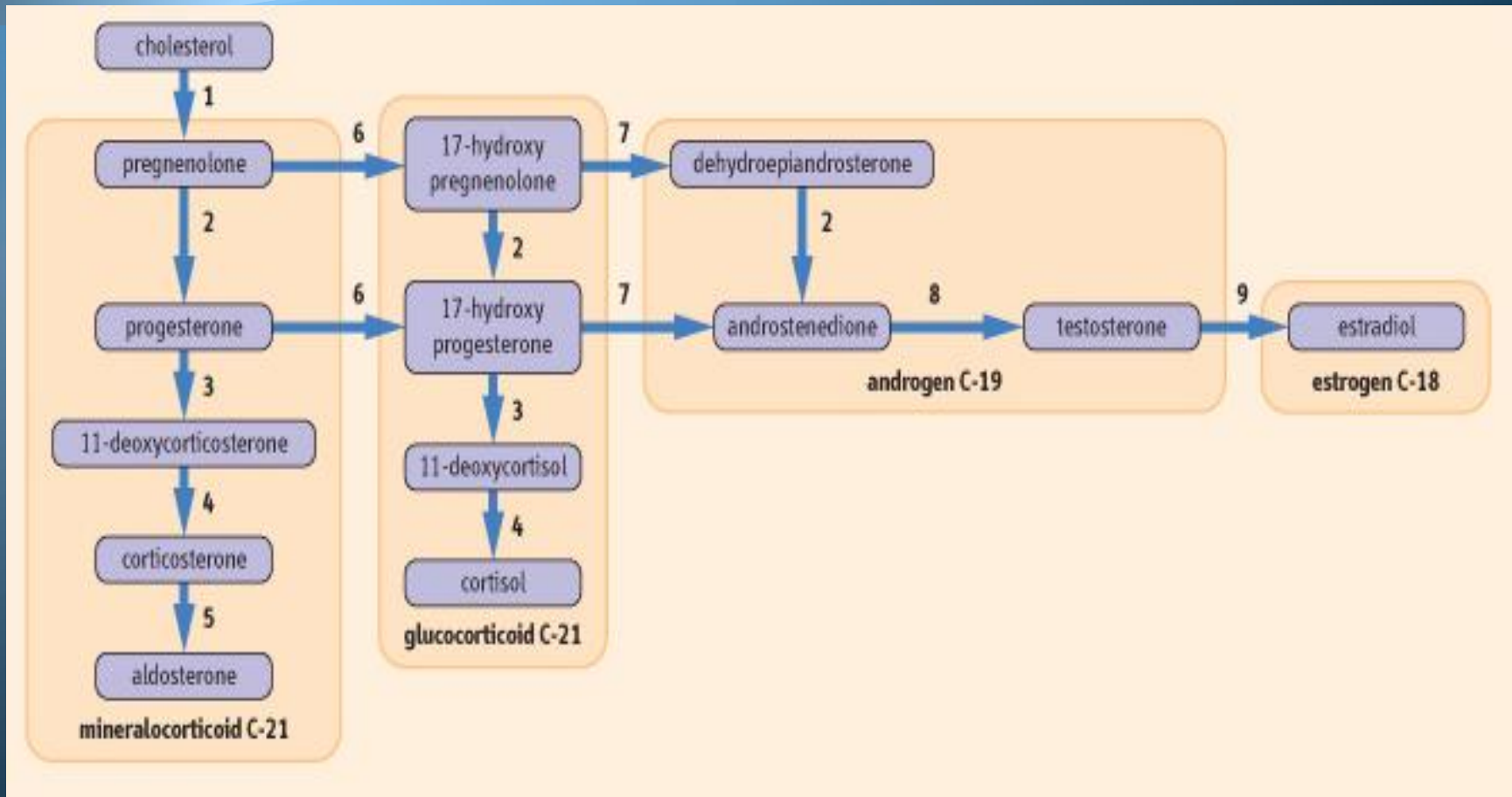
Retroalimentación negativa
la mayor parte del ciclo

Ejes Hipotalamo- hipófisis

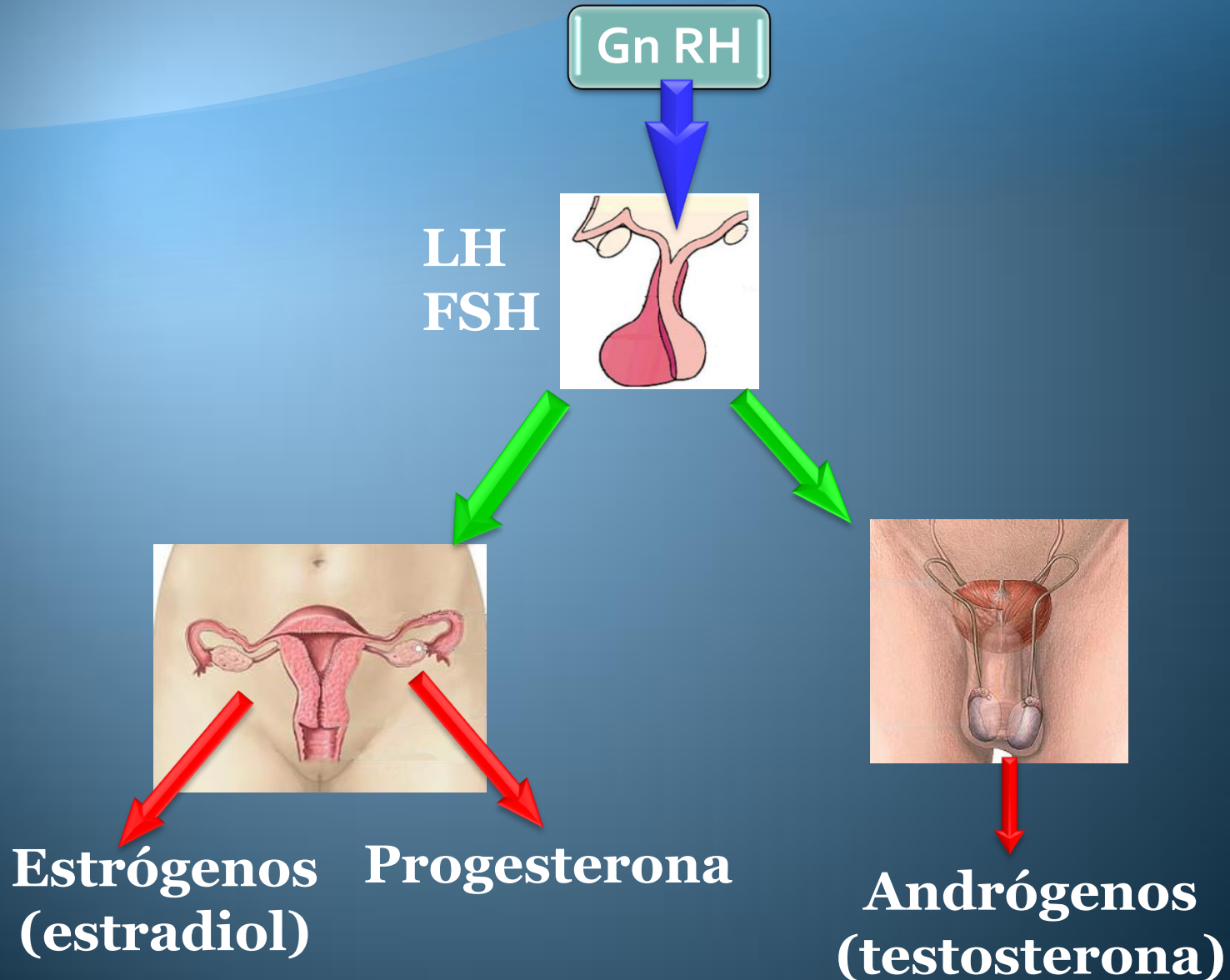
Hypothalamo-pituitary axes



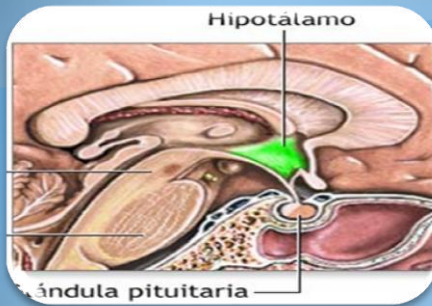
Síntesis de hormonas esteroideas



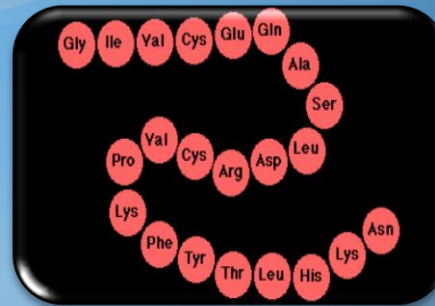
Eje Hipotálamo-Hipófisis-Gónadas



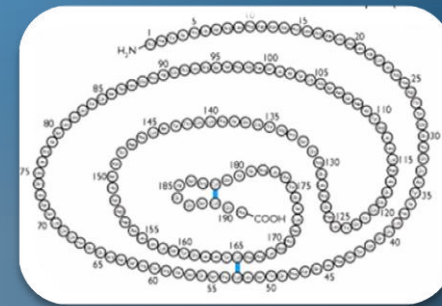
Hormona Liberadora de Gonadotropina (GnRH)



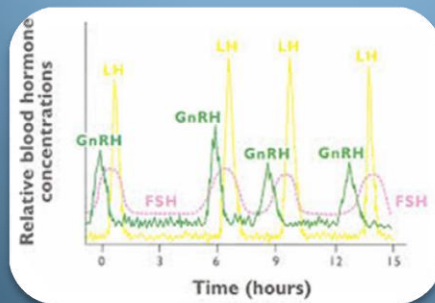
Hormona Hipotalámica



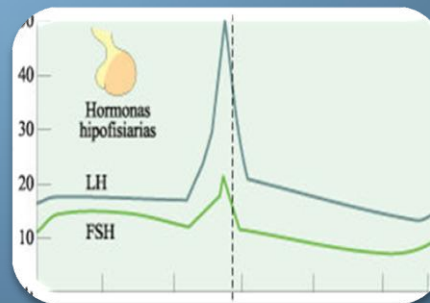
Péptido de 20 AA



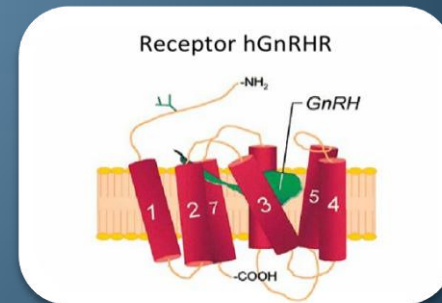
Sintetizado como precursor de 921 AA



Secretado de forma pulsátil

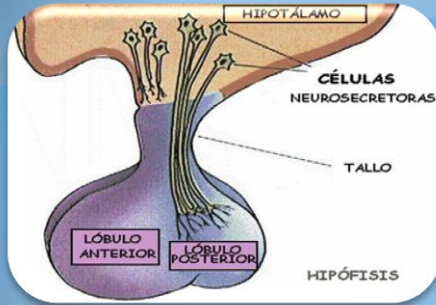


Induce síntesis y secreción de LH y FSH por la Hipófisis.

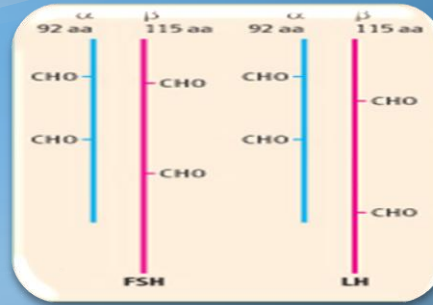


Acción a través de incremento de Ca intracelular.

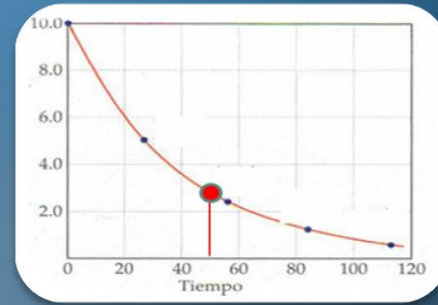
Hormona Luteinizante (LH)



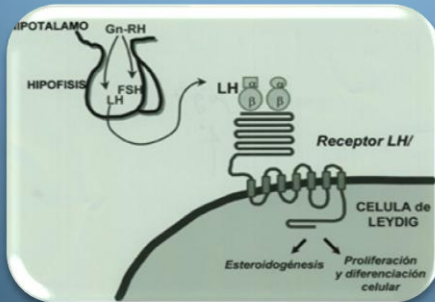
Hormona Hipofisiaria



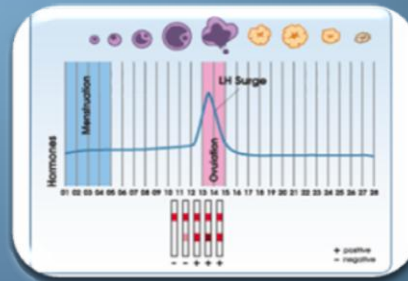
Glucoproteína



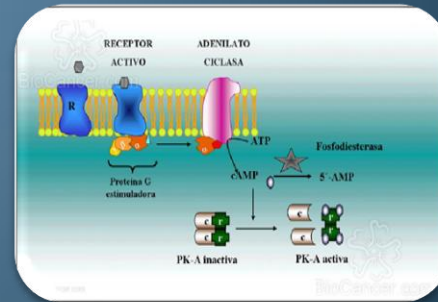
Vida media 50 min.



En el varón produce la síntesis de testosterona

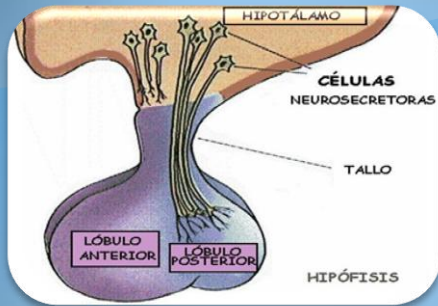


En las mujeres Induce la ovulación

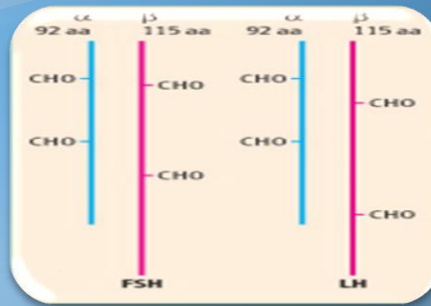


Receptor acoplado a Proteína G

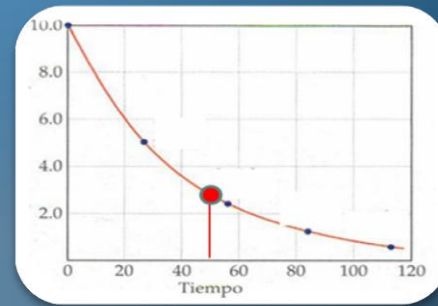
Hormona Foliculo Estimulante (FSH)



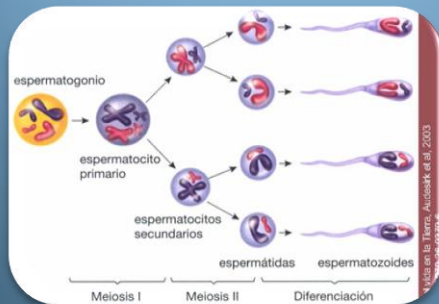
Hormona Hipofisiaria



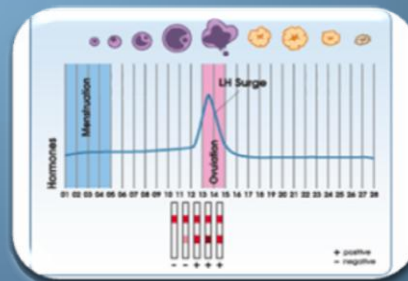
Glucoproteína



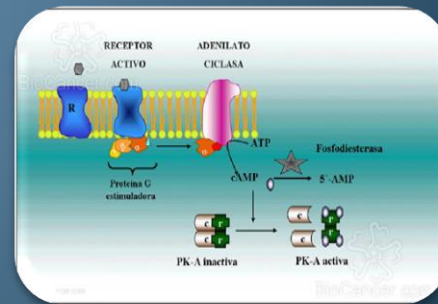
Vida media 4 hrs.



En el varón induce la espermatogénesis

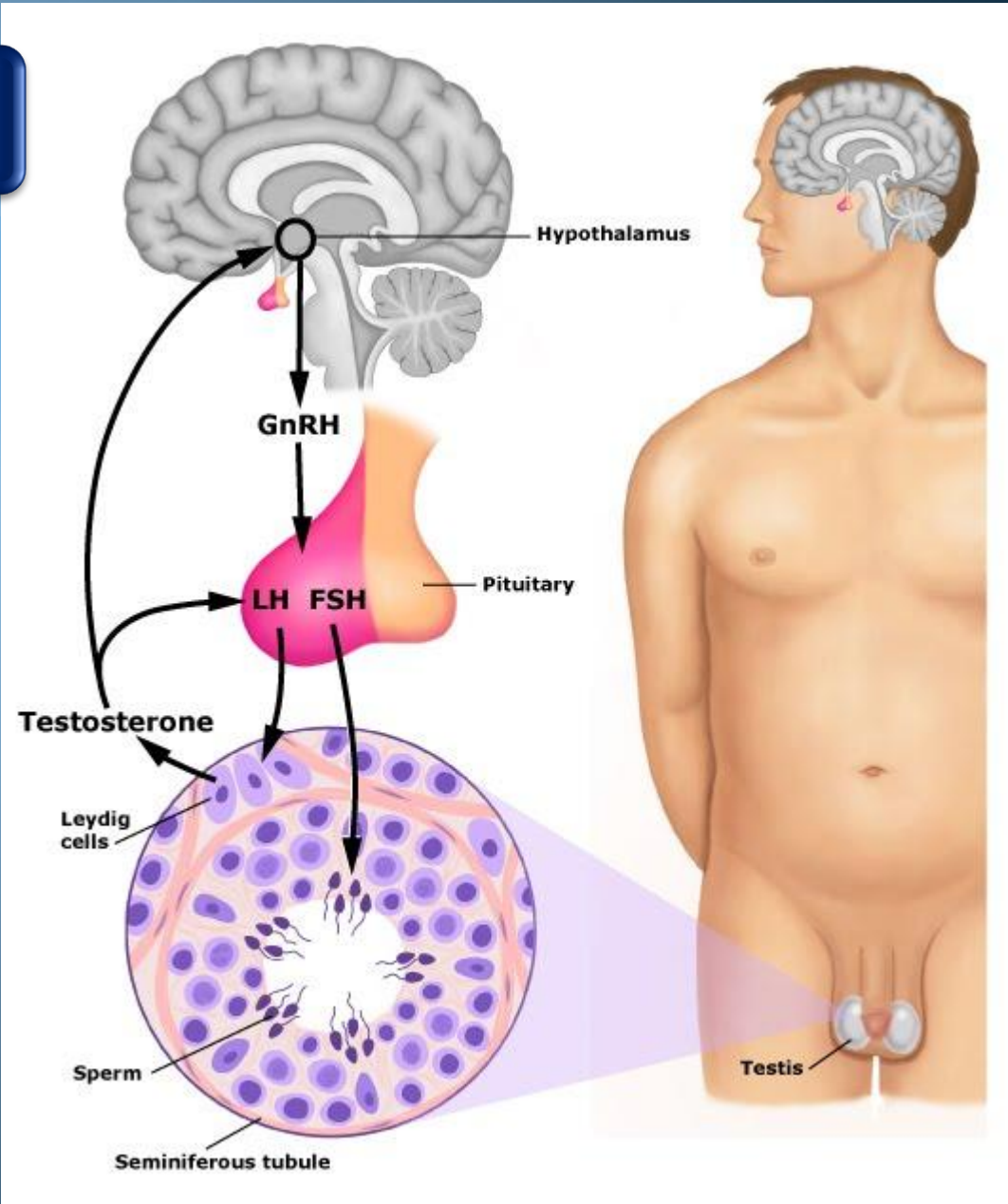


En las mujeres induce producción de estrógenos

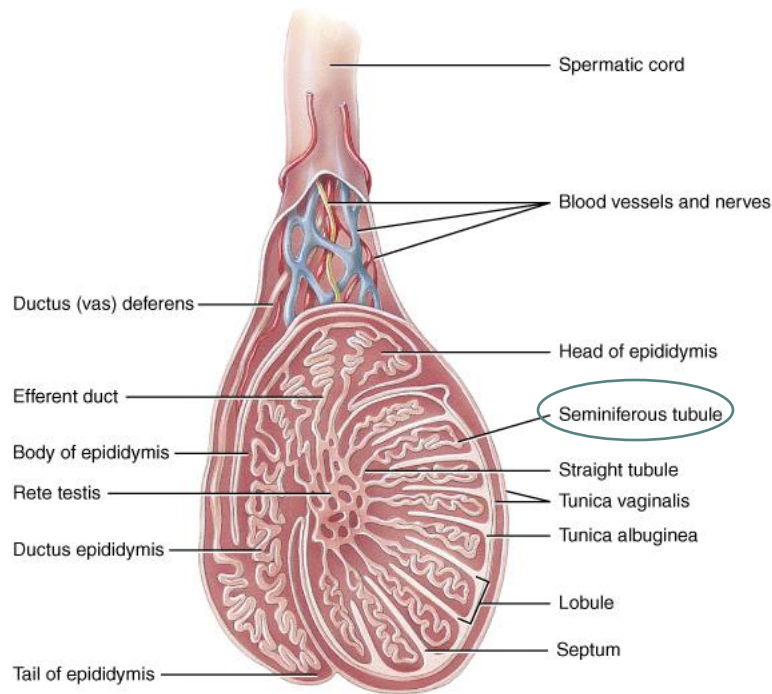


Receptor acoplado a Proteína G

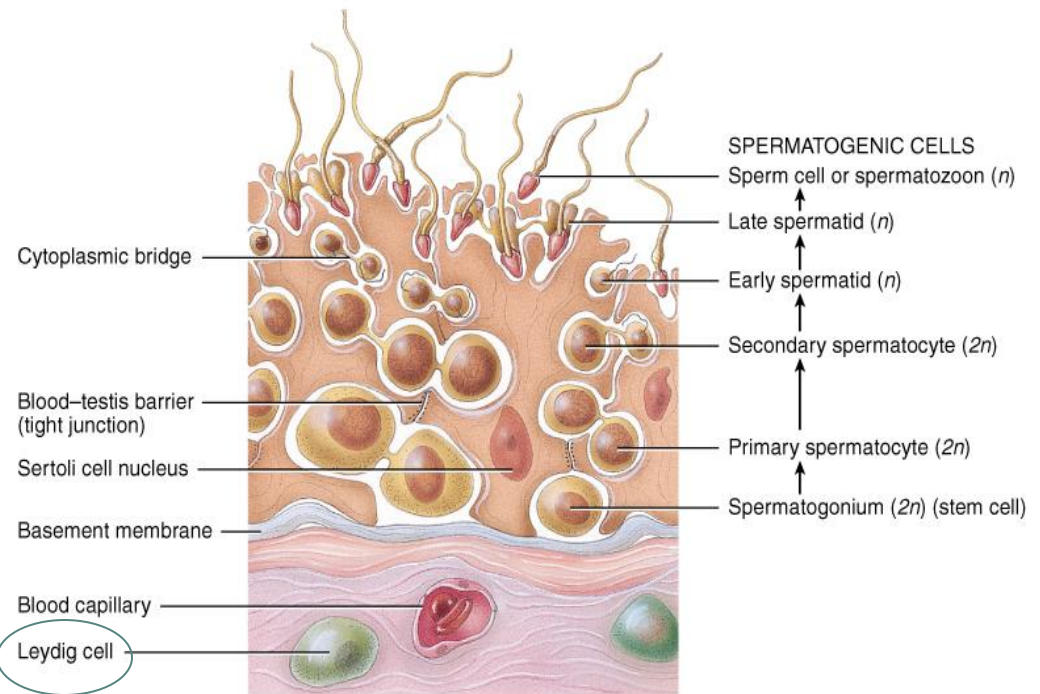
Masculinas



Los espermatozoides se producen en el epitelio de los túbulos seminíferos y maduran en el epidídimo

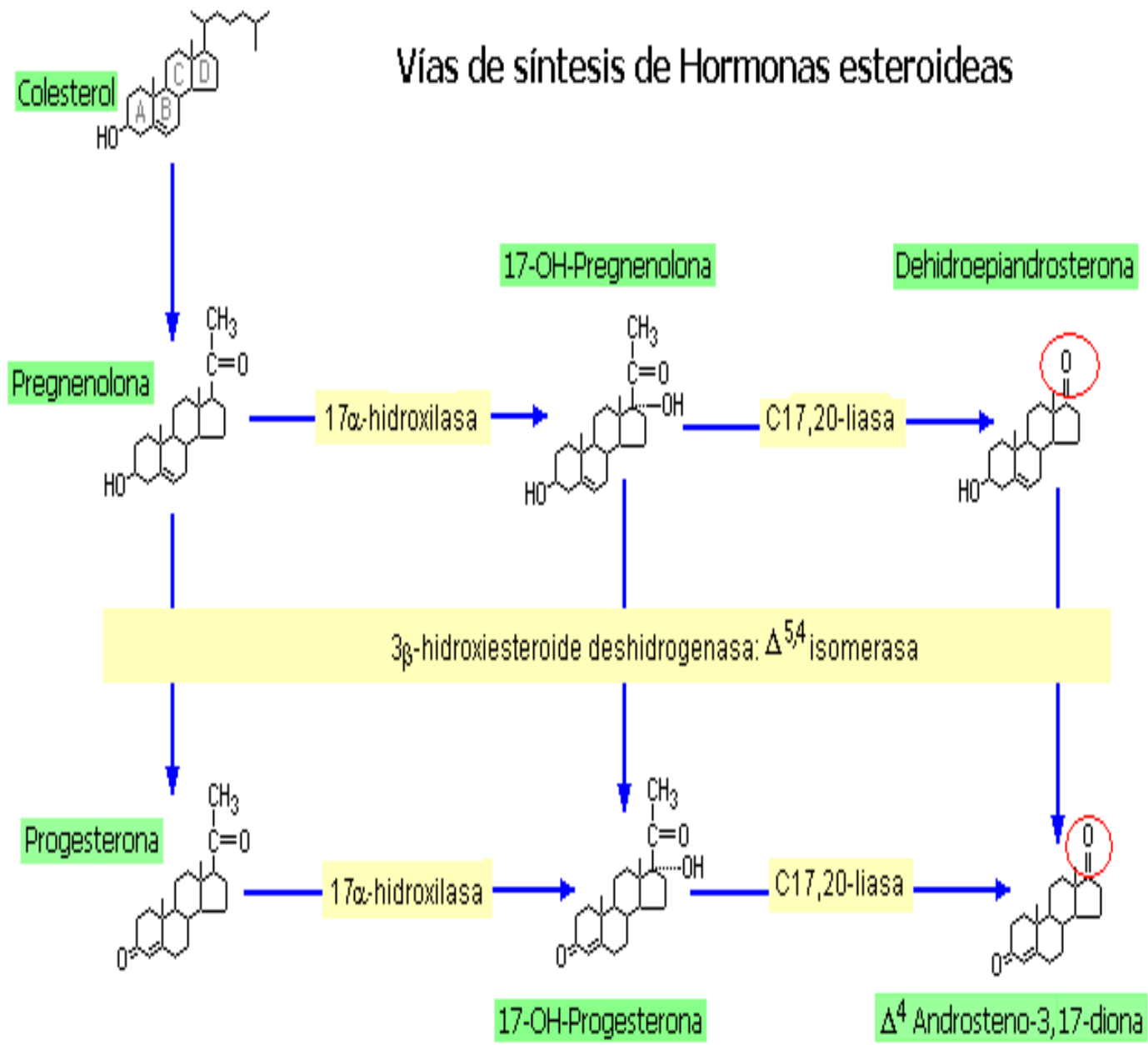


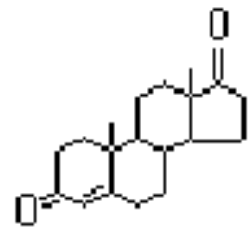
(a) Sagittal section of a testis showing seminiferous tubules



(b) Transverse section of a portion of a seminiferous tubule

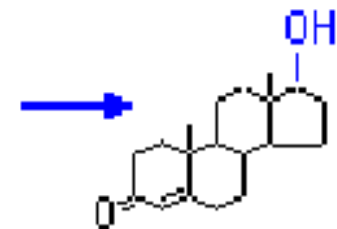
Vías de síntesis de Hormonas esteroideas





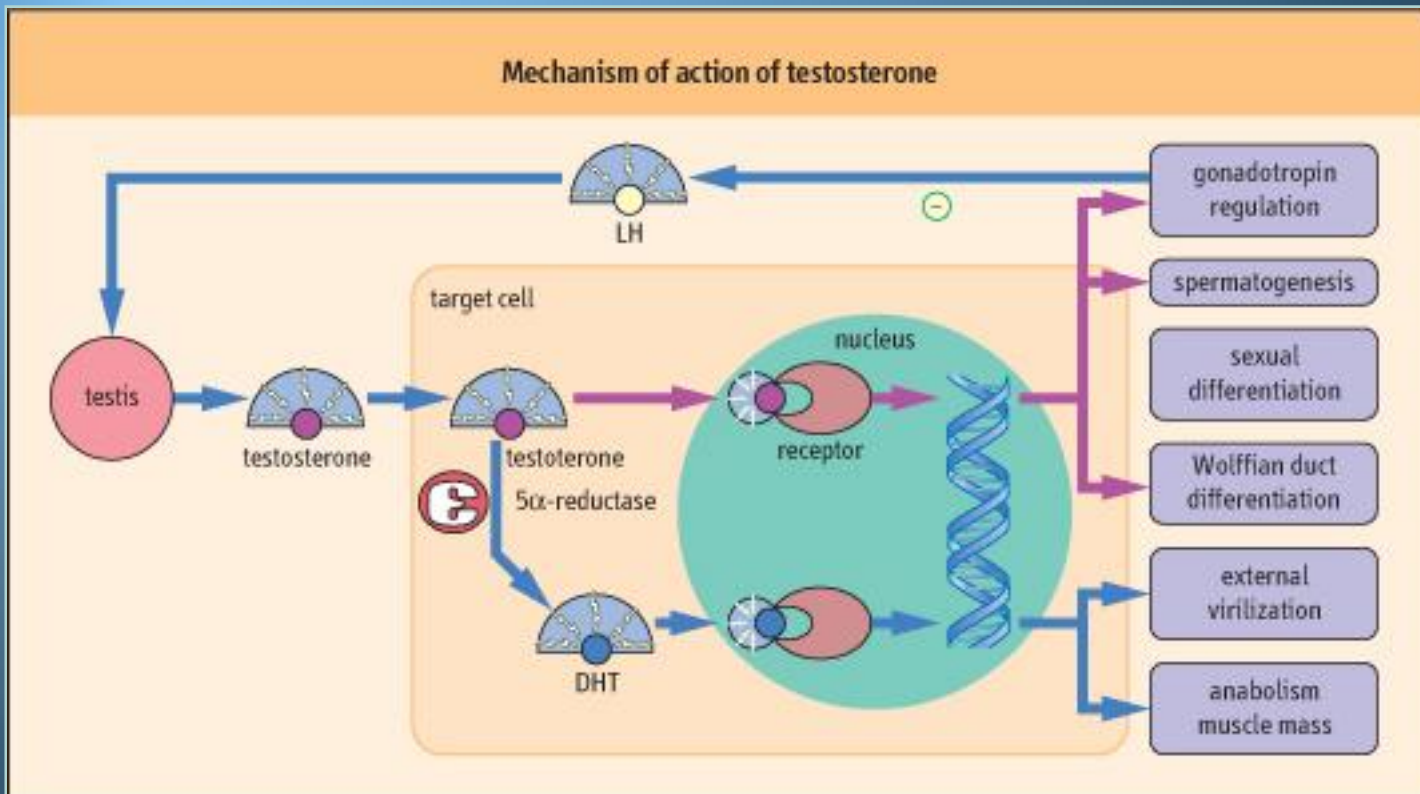
Androstenodiona

— 17β OHesteroide deshidrogenasa —

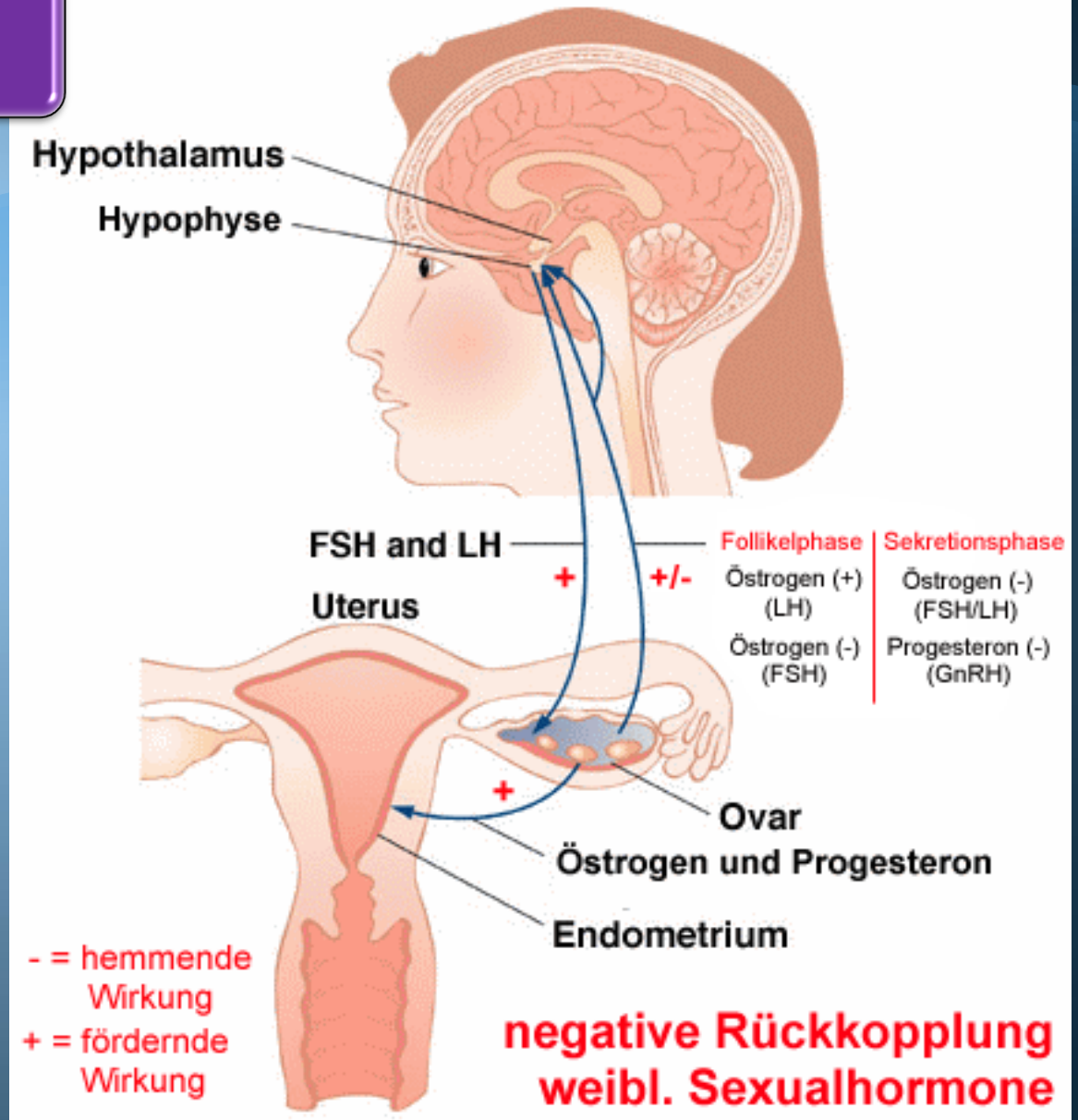


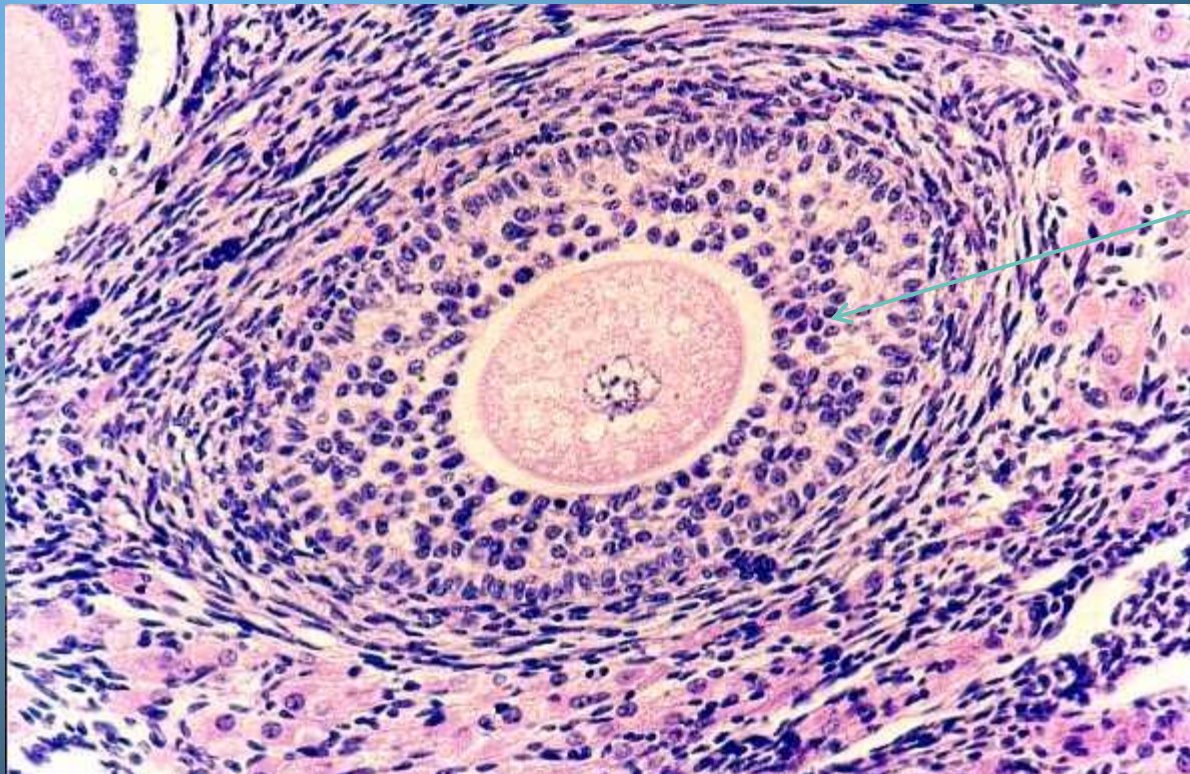
TESTOSTERONA

Hormonas Masculinas



Femeninas





FSH

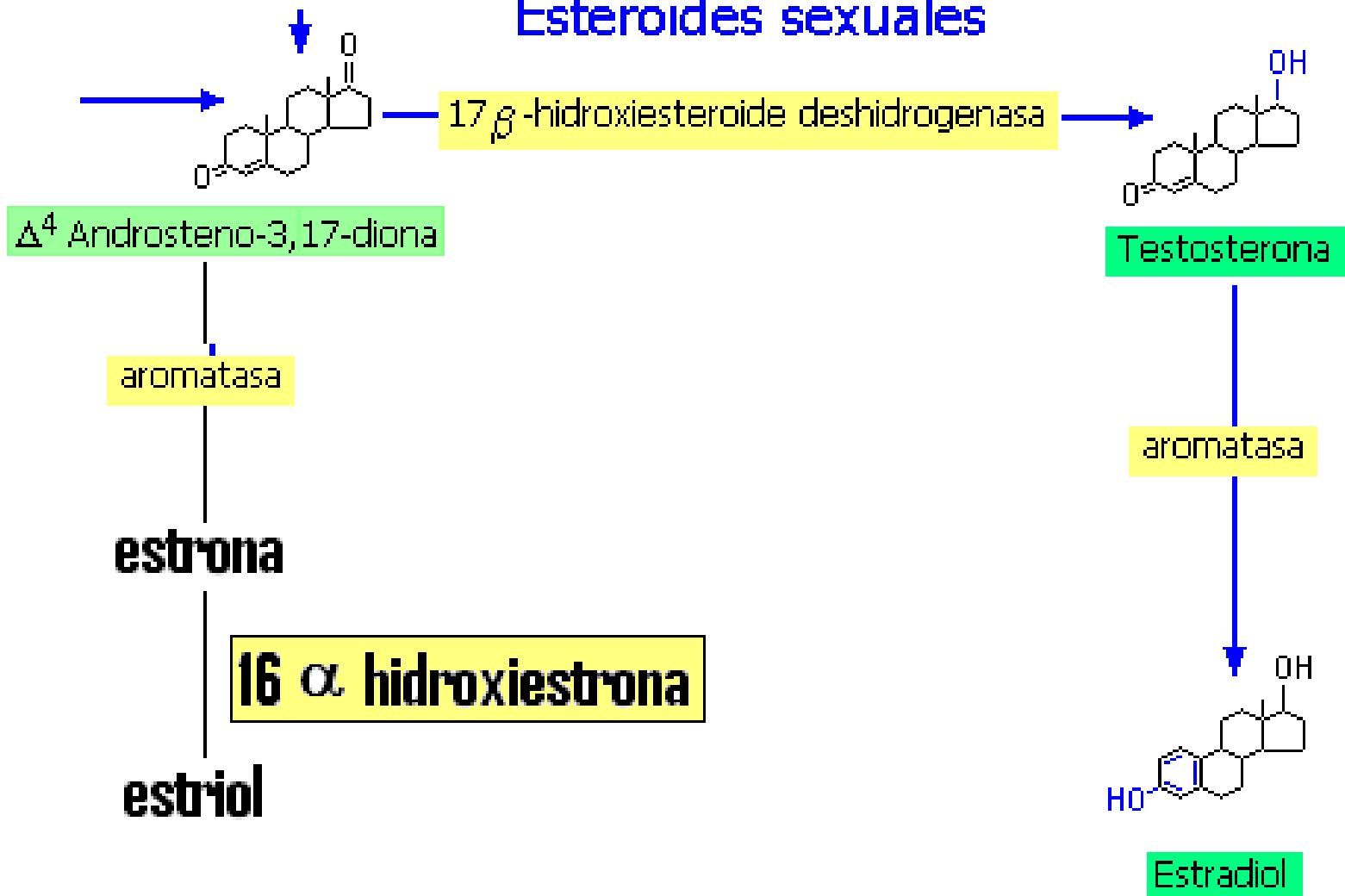


Células
granulosas

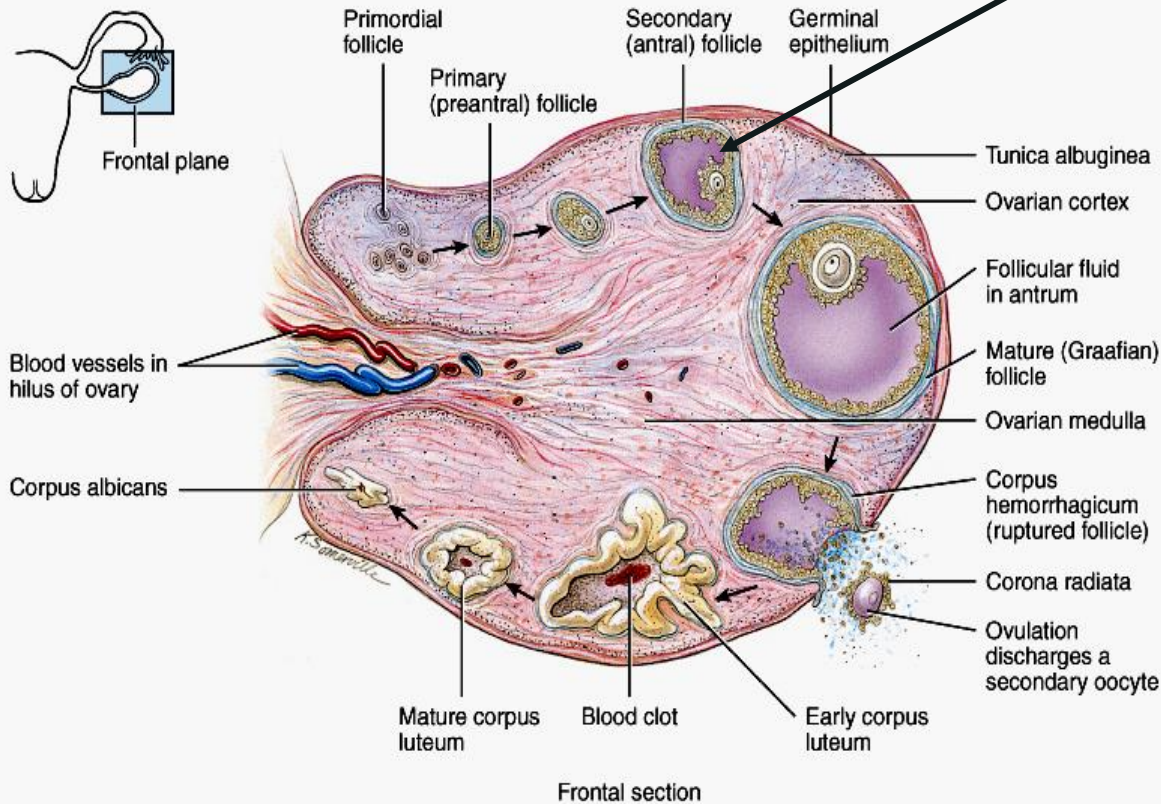
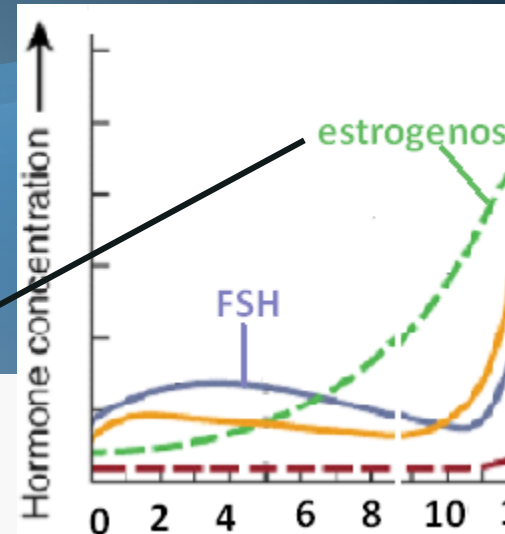


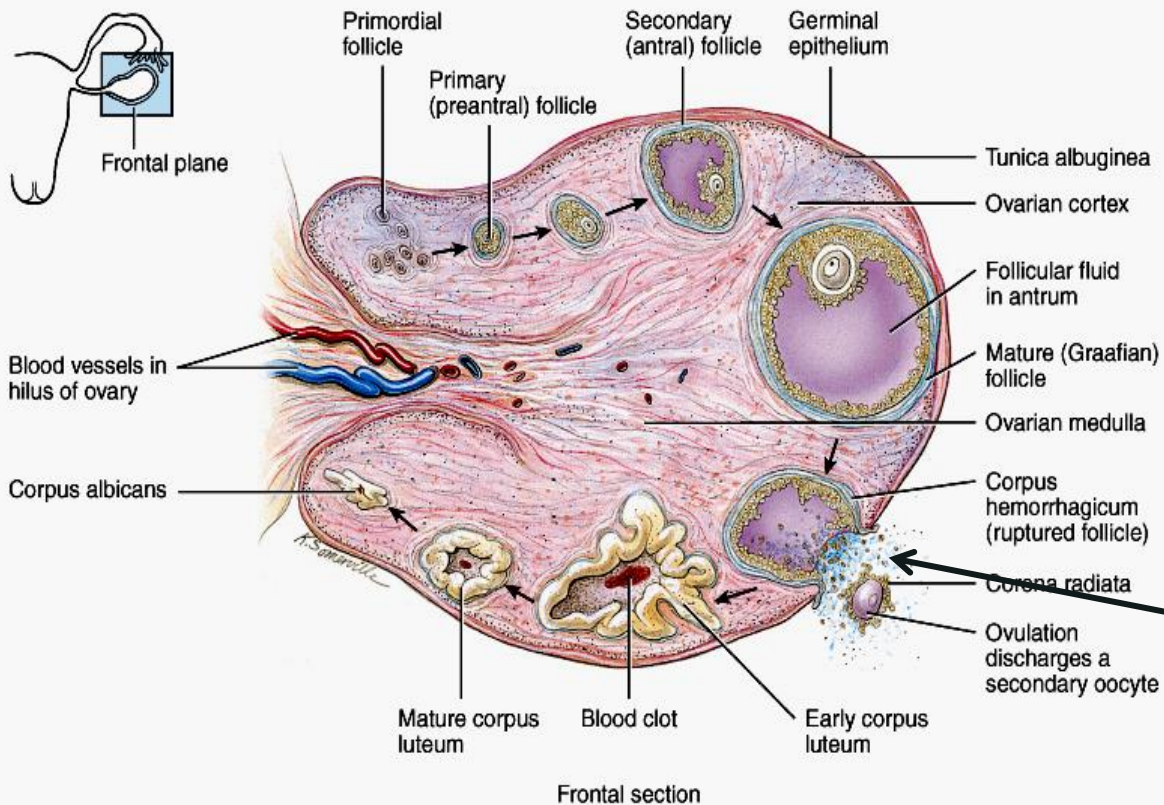
Estradiol

Esteroides sexuales

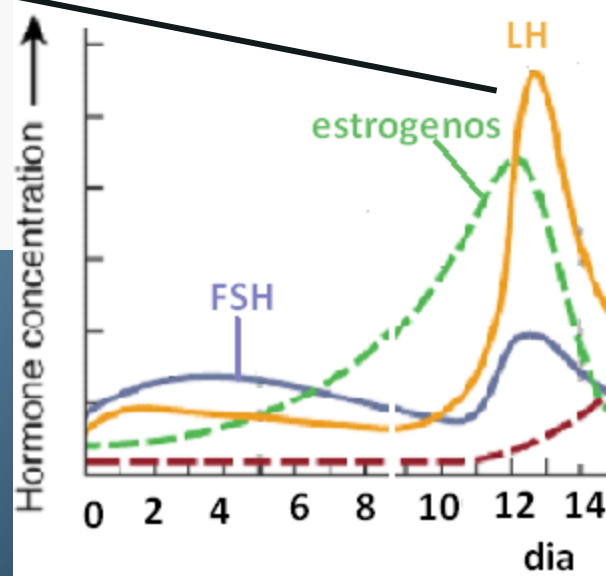


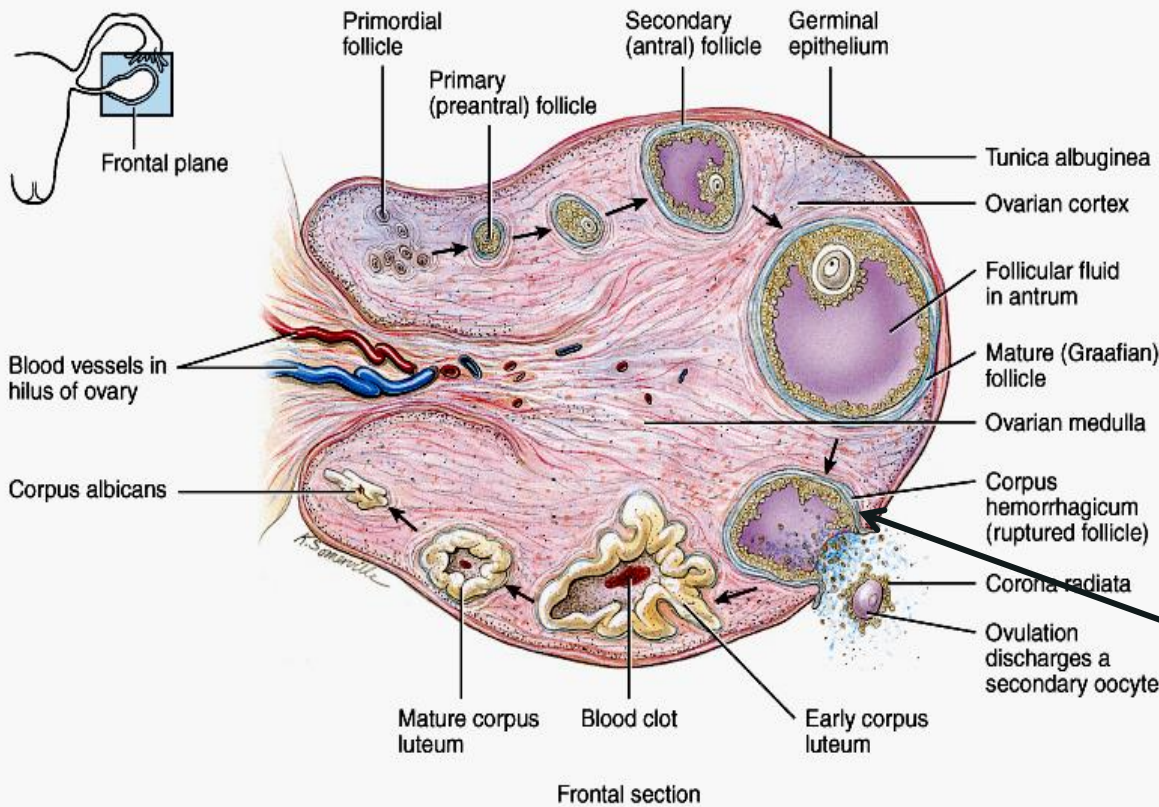
El ovario incrementa la producción de estrógenos



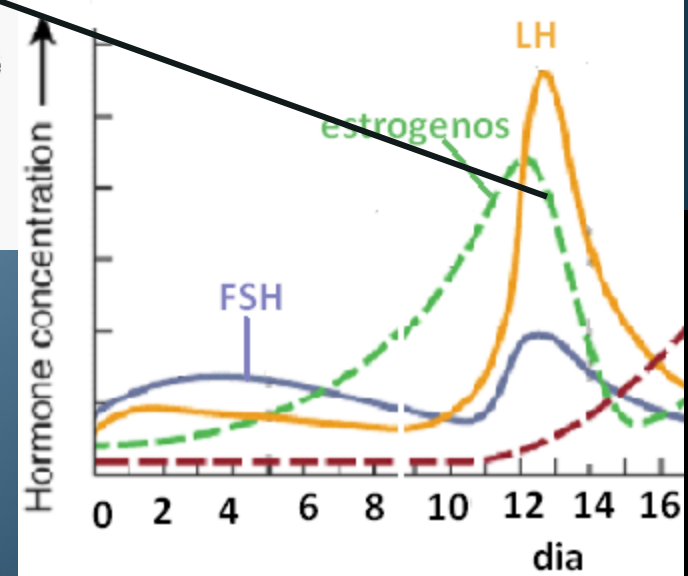


Un aumento brusco de LH hace que se libere el óvulo

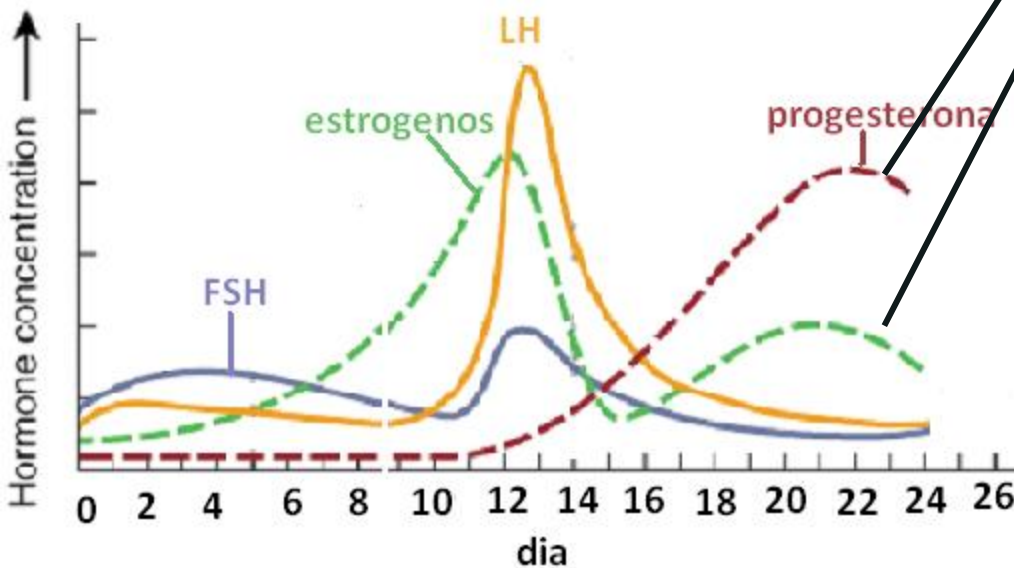
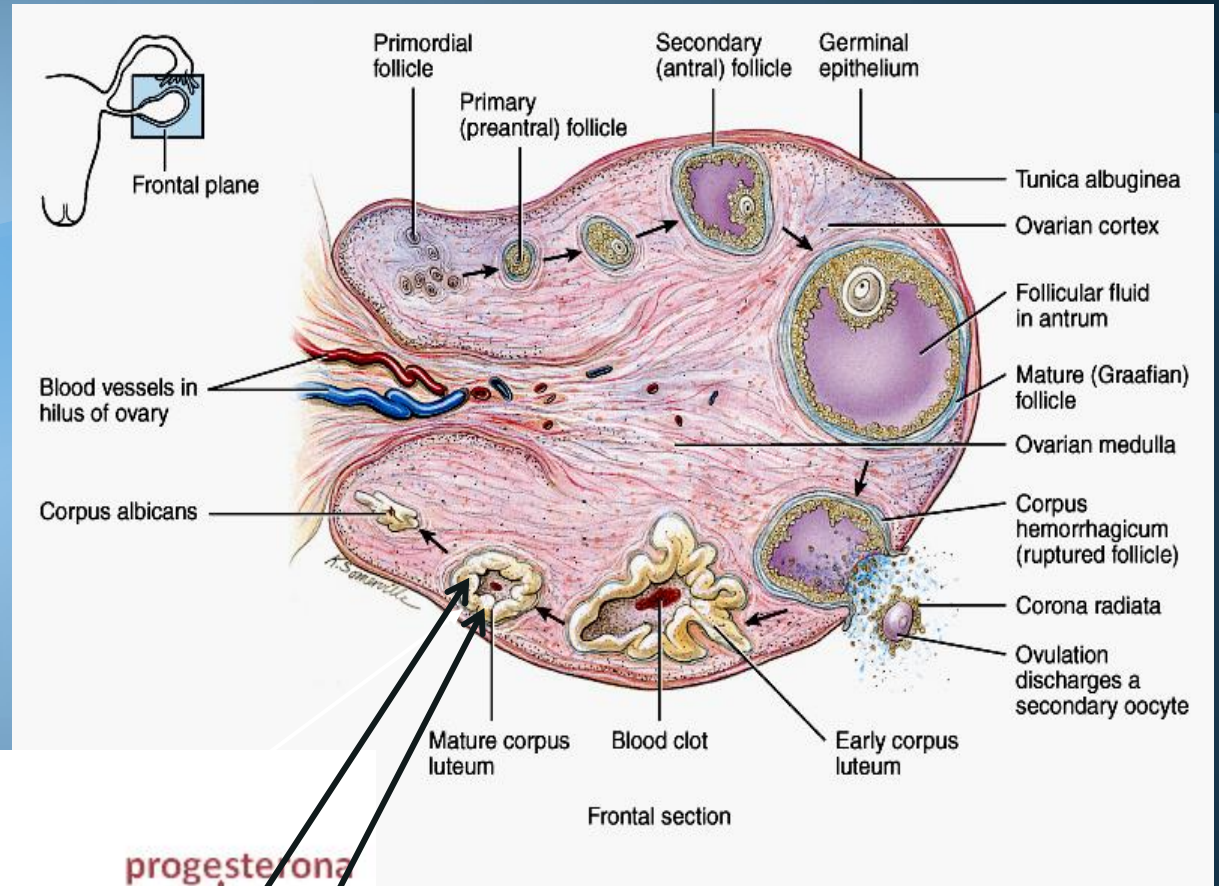




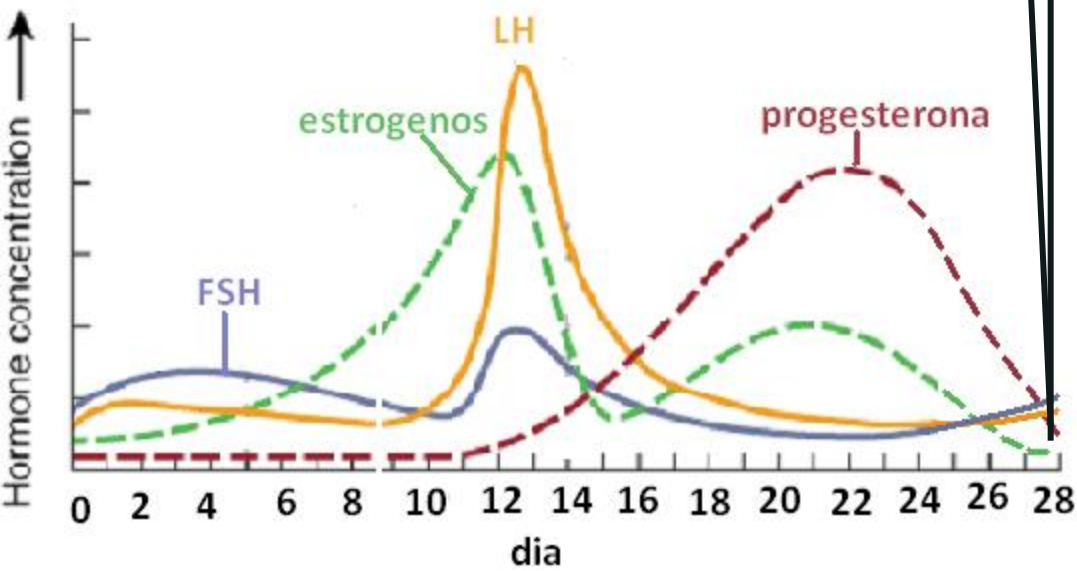
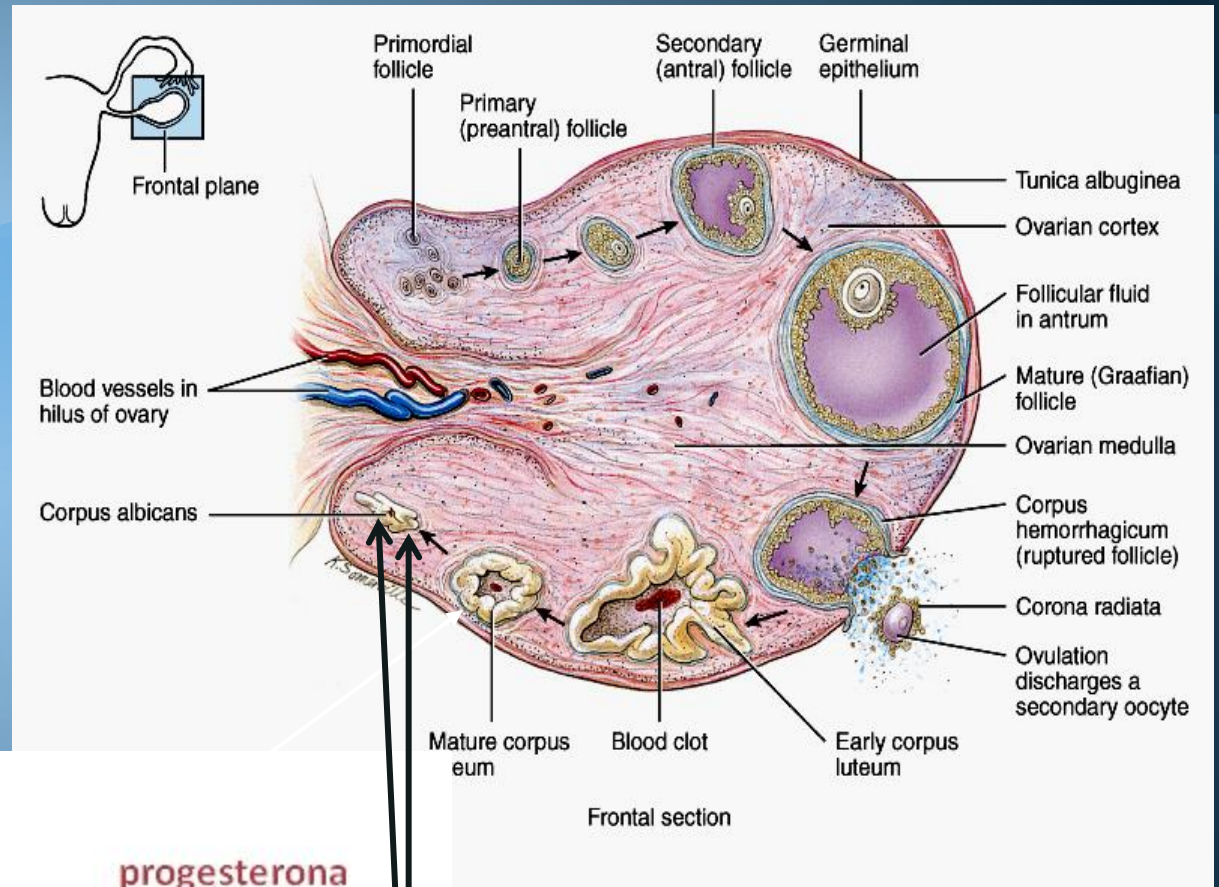
Un poco antes del aumento de LH, los estrógenos empiezan a decrecer



cuerpo lúteo
 produce
 progesterona
 y poco
 estradiol



Al final del ciclo disminuyen todas las hormonas sexuales



Fase Folicular

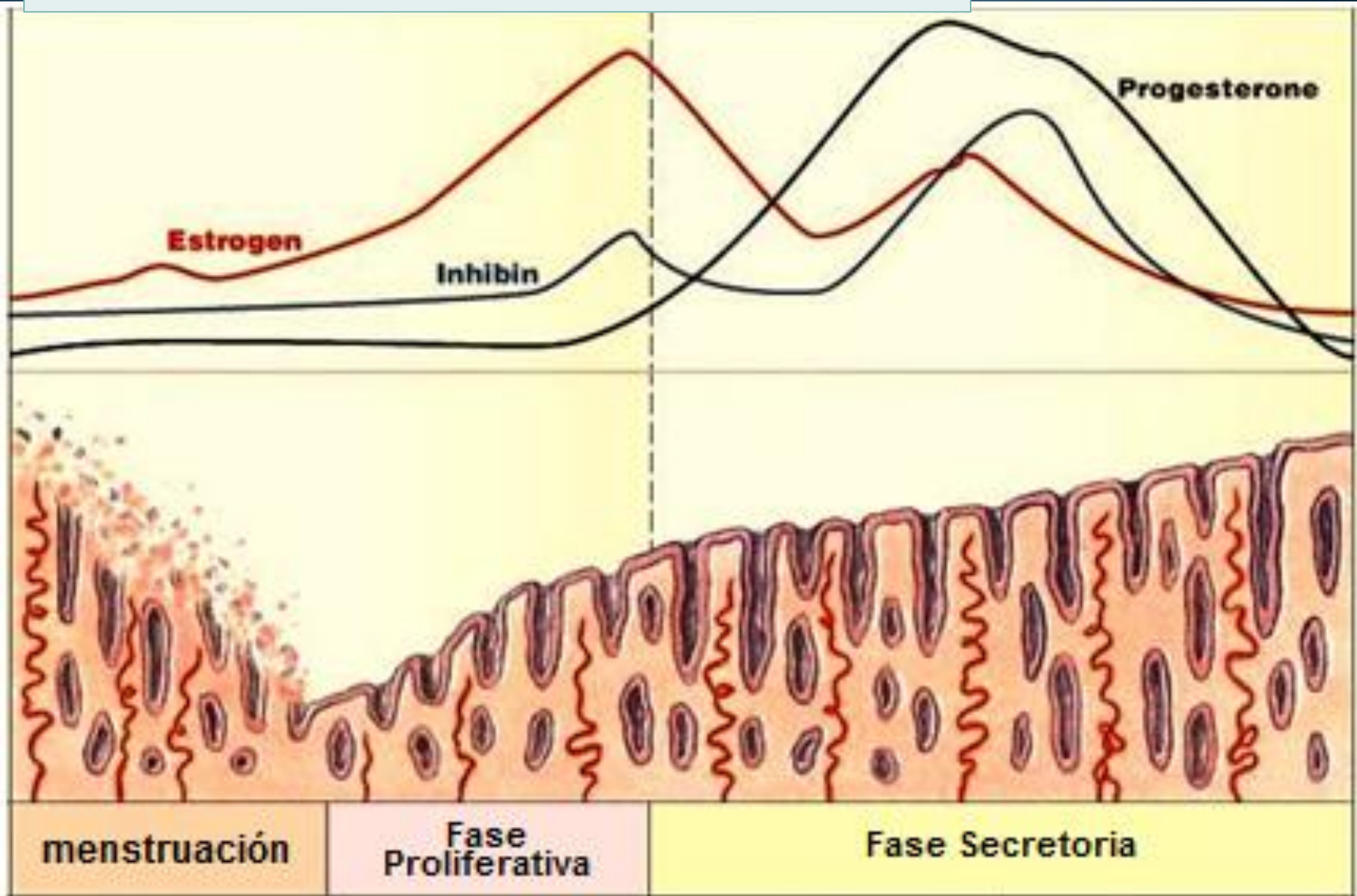
Fase Lútea

FSH

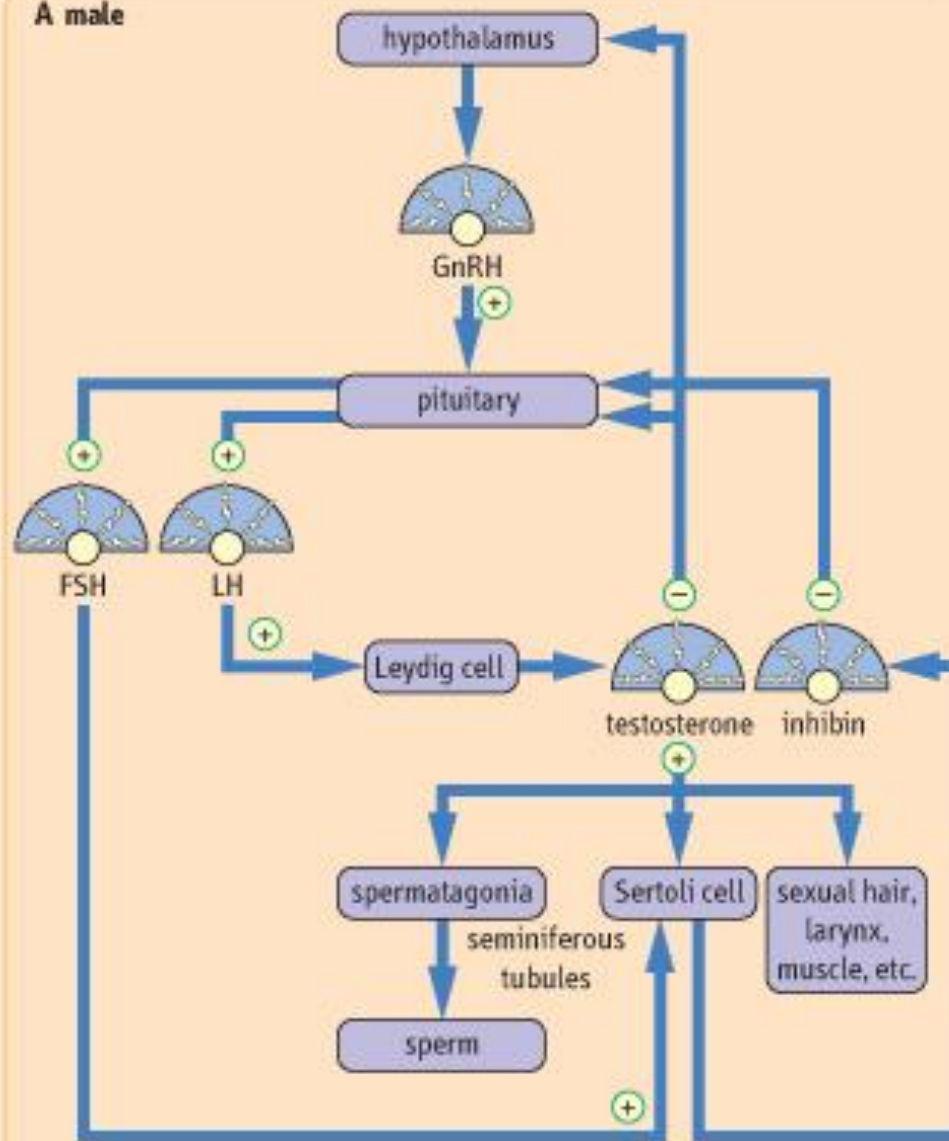
LH



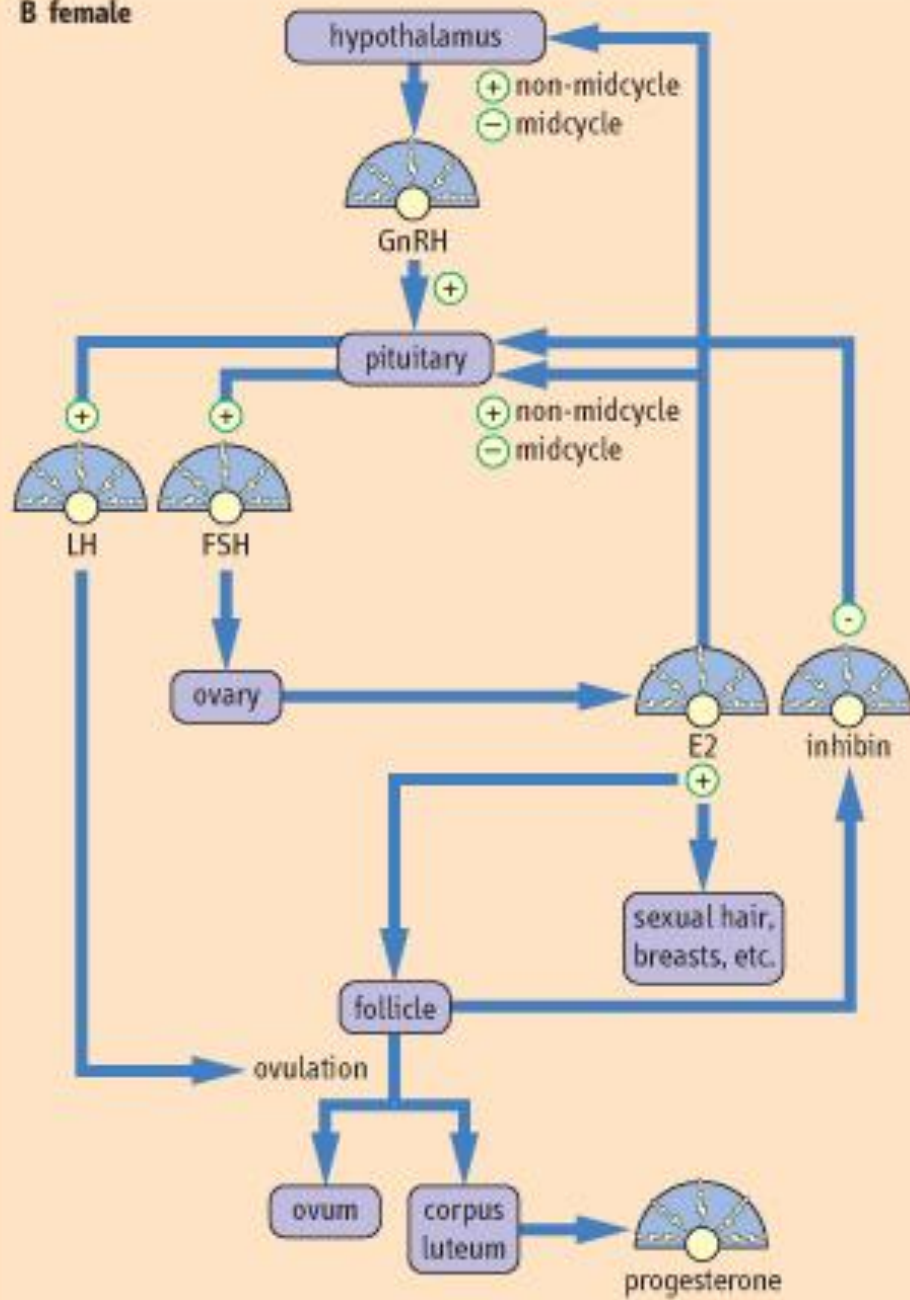
Efecto de las HORMONAS OVÁRICAS sobre el ENDOMETRIO



A male



B female



Embarazo

- Estrógeno: *estriol placentario* y **PROGESTERONA**
- hCG sustituye a LH

