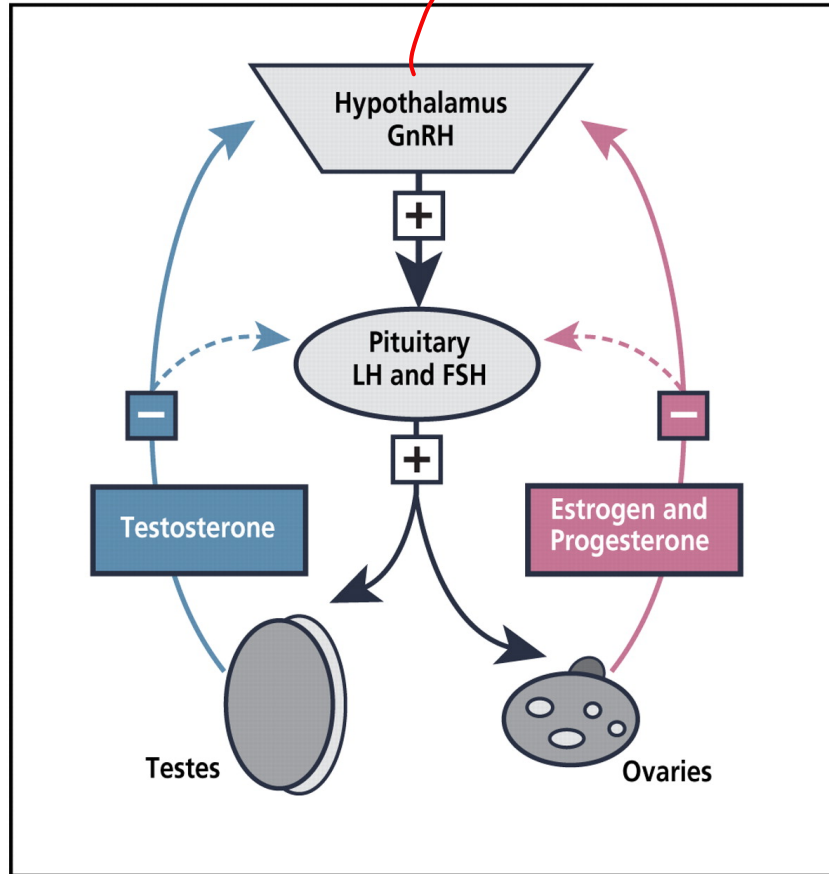


Sex Hormones

hypothalamus releases

gonadotropin releasing hormone
(aka luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH))



GnRH goes to pituitary releases

gonadotropins

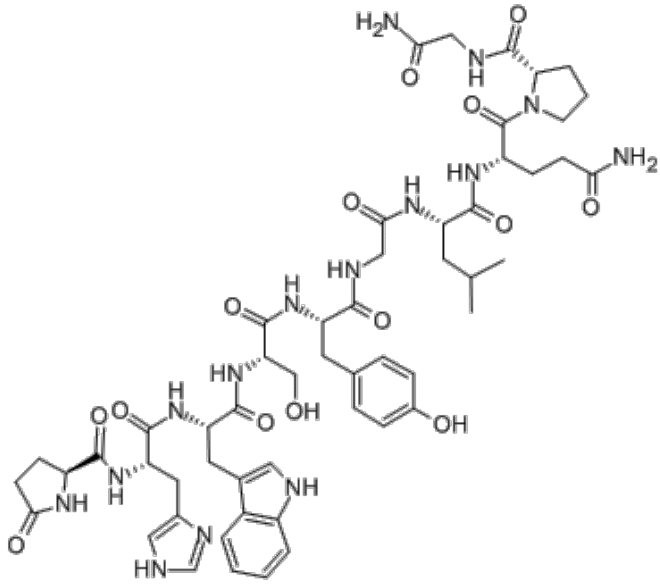
FSH

follicle stimulating hormone

LH

luteinizing hormone

gonadotropins cause release of steroid sex hormones from ovaries + testes



GnRH

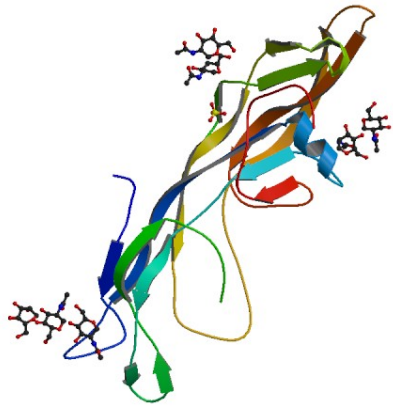
LHRH

decapeptide

PYR-HIS-TRP-SER-TYR-GLY-LEU-GLN-PRO-GLY-NH₂

↑
pyroglutamate

Leuprolide = analogue of ↑↑



Gonadotropins

found in
both
males +
females

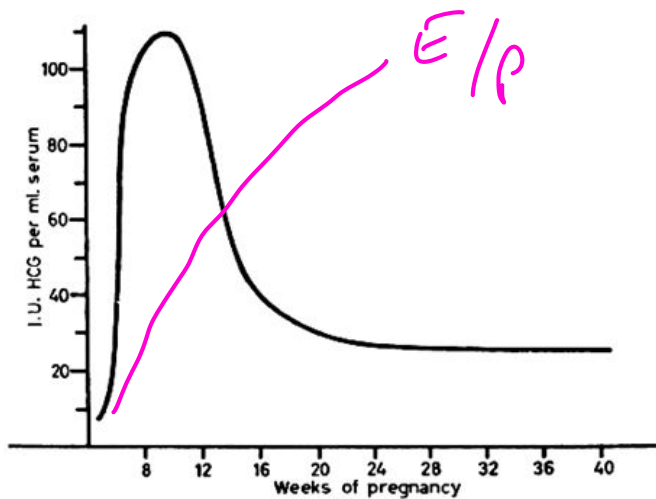
Follicle Stimulating Hormone

promotes formation
of follicle on ovary
that releases an egg

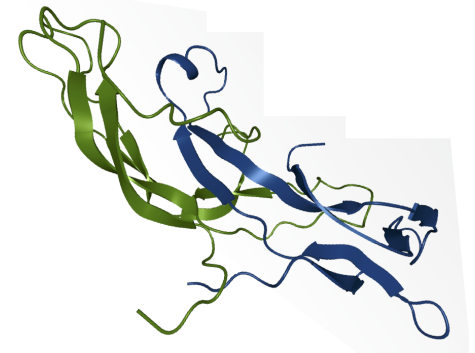
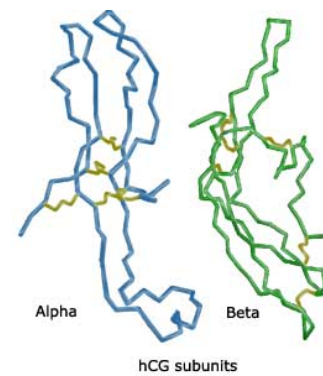
Luteinizing hormone

acts on mature follicle
to cause ovulation

hCG human chorionic gonadotropin
produced by placenta to maintain
pregnancy
basis for pregnancy test



from conception	from LMP	(mIU/mL or IU/L)
7 days	3 weeks	0 to 5
14 days	28 days	3 to 426
21 days	35 days	18 to 7,340
28 days	42 days	1080 to 56,500
35 - 42 days	49 - 56 days	7,650 to 229,000
43 - 64 days	57 - 78 days	25,700 to 288,000
57 - 78 days	79 - 100 days	13,300 to 253,000
17 - 24 weeks	2nd trimester	4060 to 65,400
25 wks to term	3rd trimester	3640 to 117,000

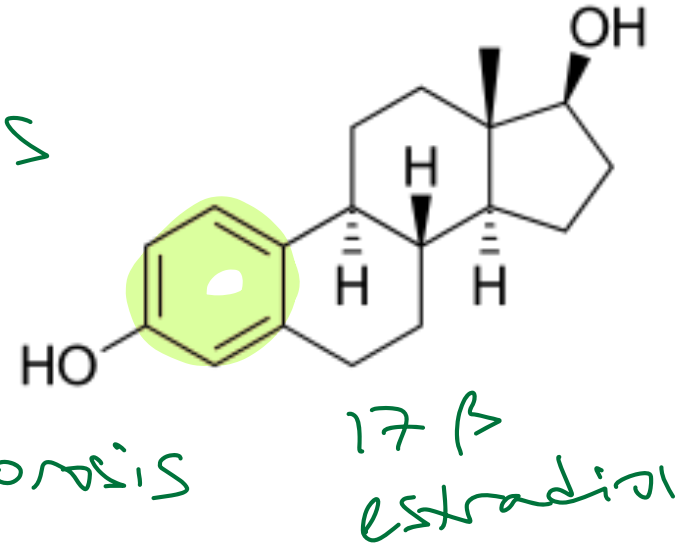


2 main classes of hormones released by ovaries

Estrogens

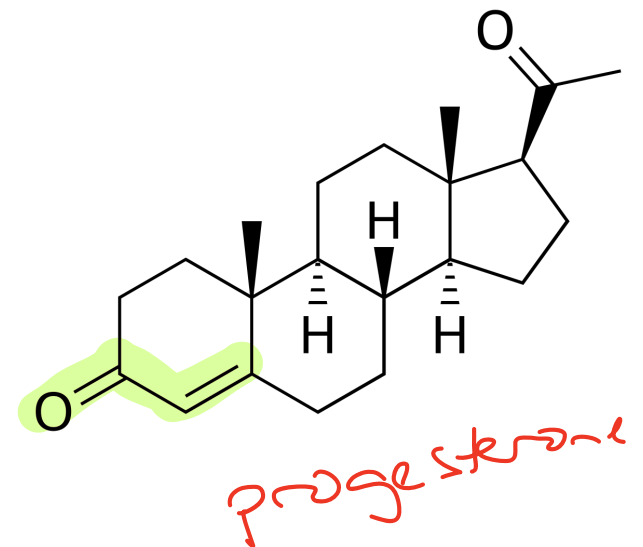
2^o sexual characteristics
induce estrus

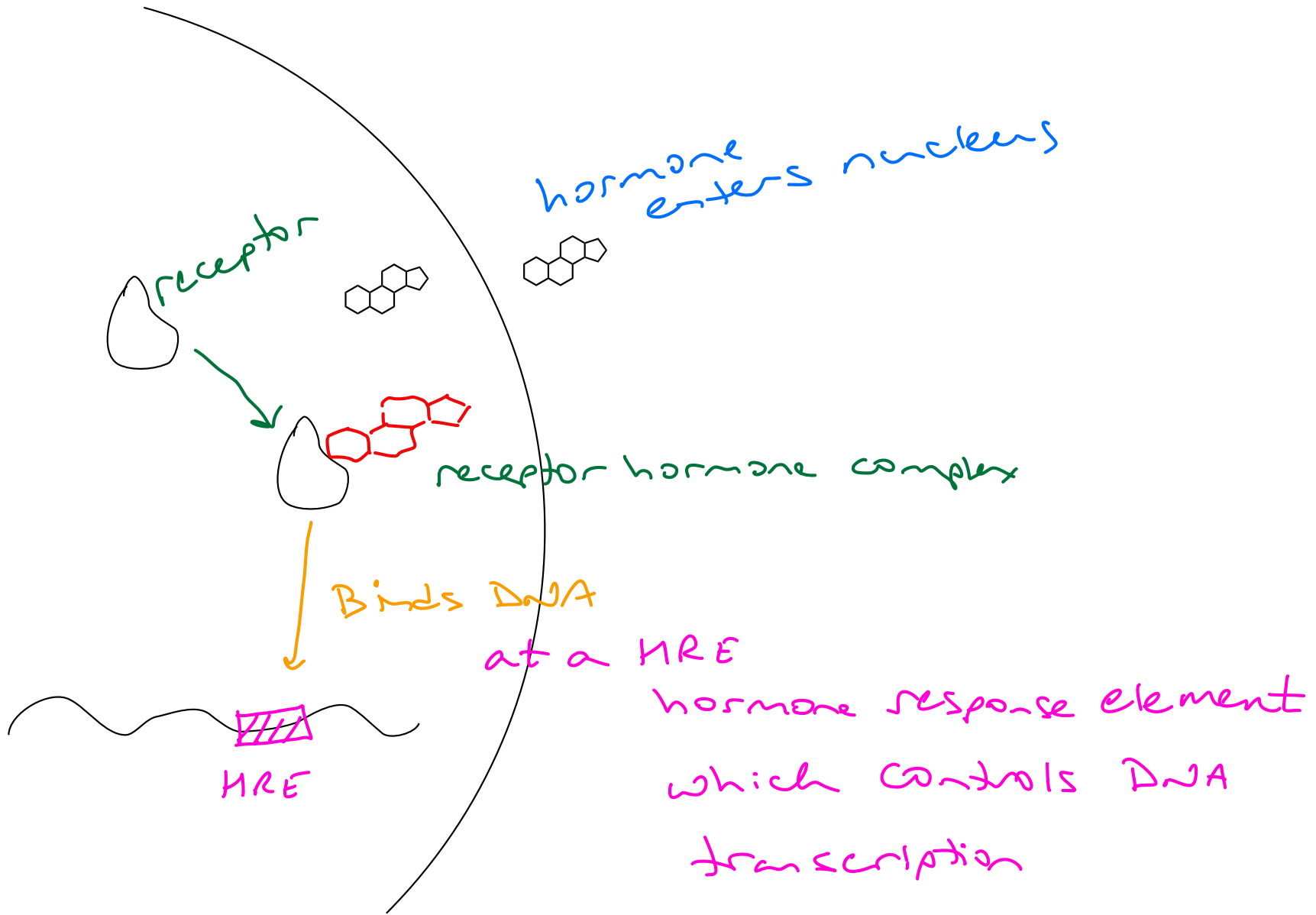
reduce bone resorption
to prevent osteoporosis
increase bone formation



Progestins

maintain pregnancy
prevent ovulation



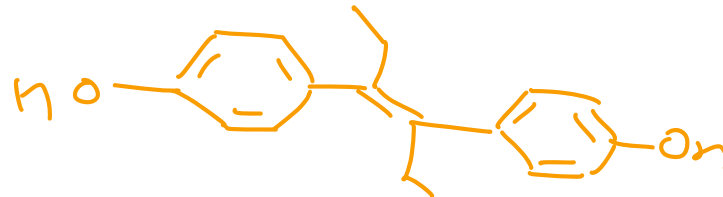


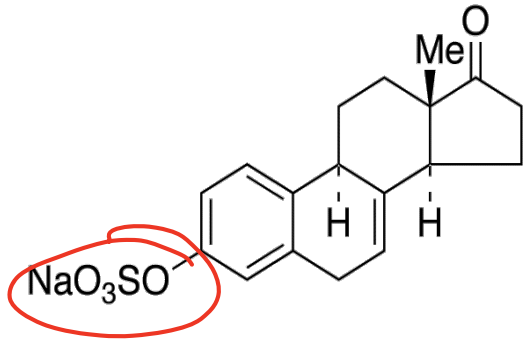
Three Structural Classes of Estrogens

Equine \rightarrow estradiol metabolites
obtained from pregnant mares

Human \rightarrow estradiol

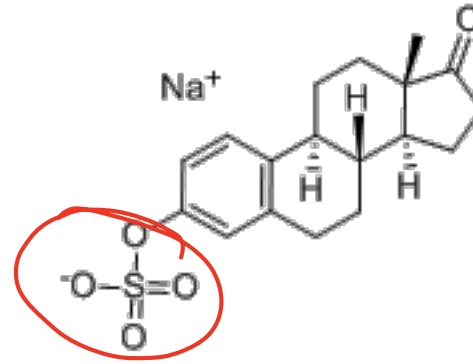
Diethylstilbestrol derivatives





Equilin sodium sulfate

Premarin

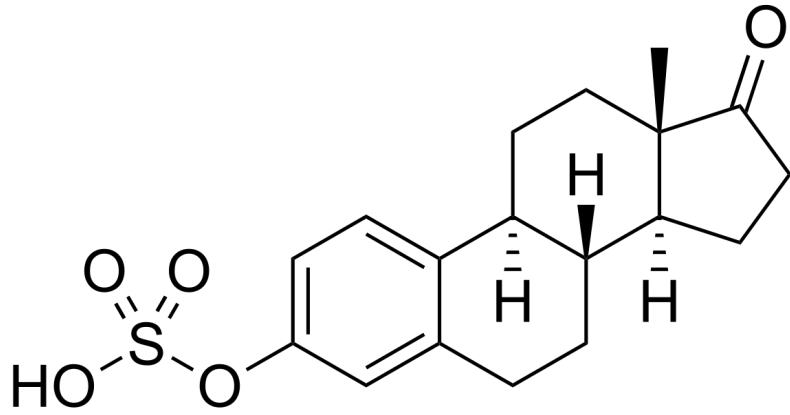


Estrone sodium sulfate

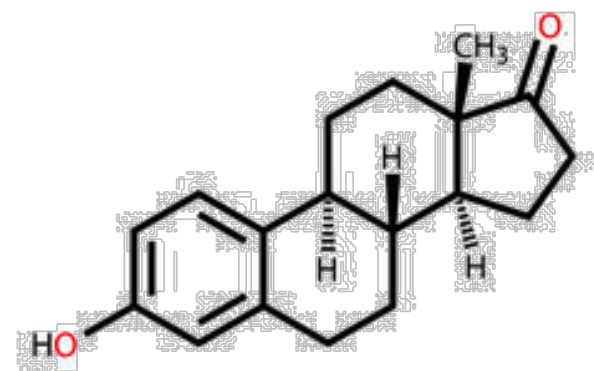
*Both
metabolites
of
estradiol*

- water soluble*
- not found in humans*
- now made semi-synthetically*

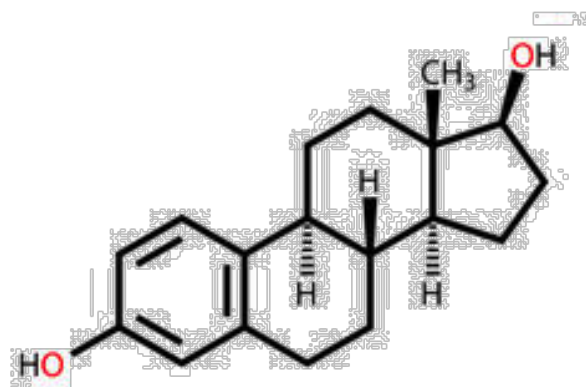
Hormone Replacement Therapies : conjugated estrogens



Human Estrogens



Estrone
 $\frac{1}{3}$ activity

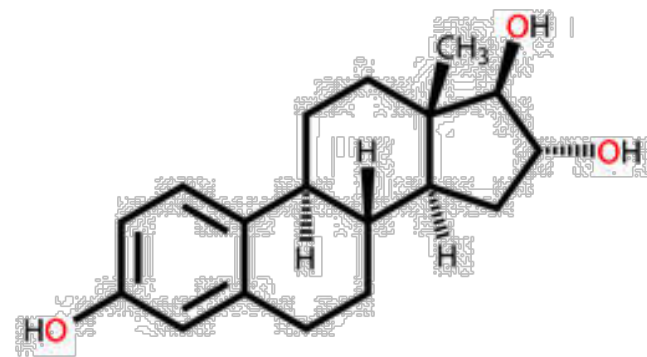


Estradiol
most active

↑
low oral activity

- broken down by bacteria in GI

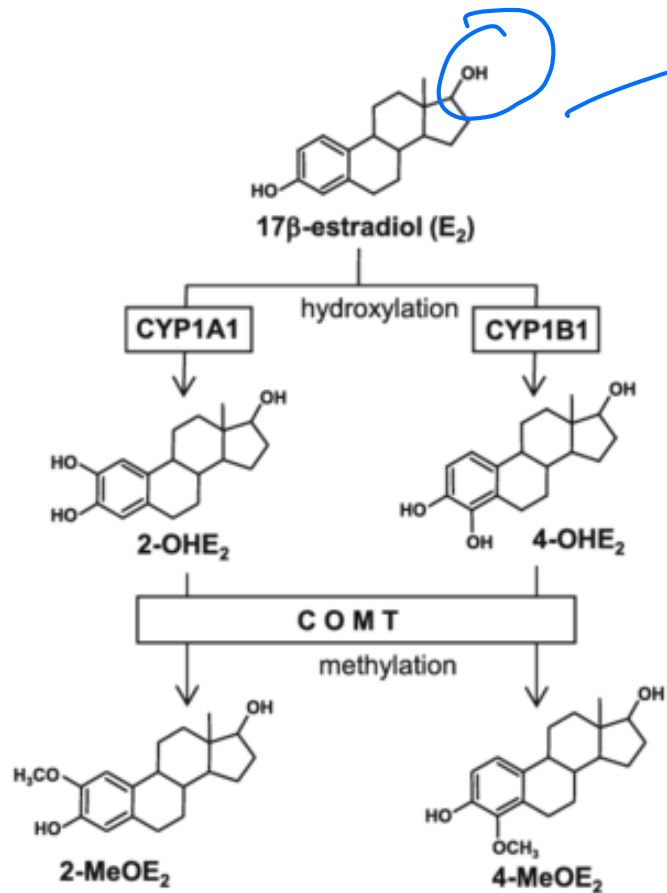
- quickly metabolized by liver



Estrinol
 $\frac{1}{60}$ activity

an impeded estrogen
interacts with receptor but too briefly to get response

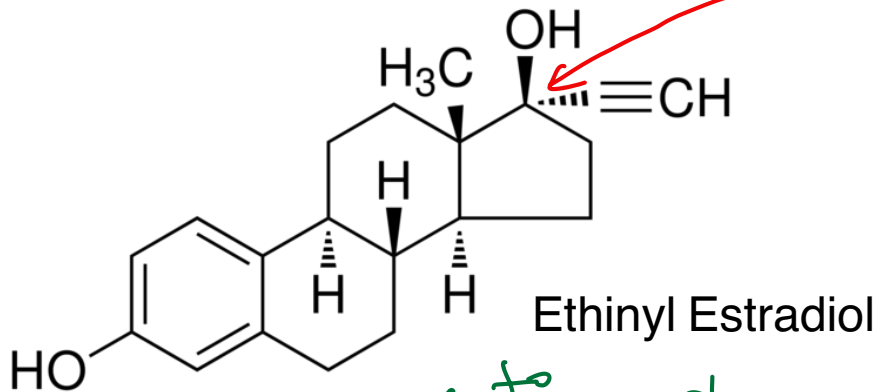
Estrogen Metabolism



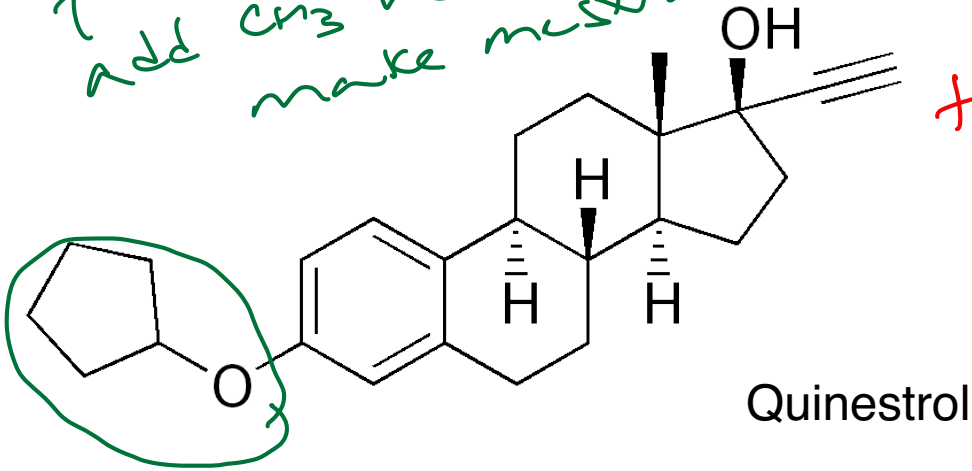
also gets oxidized to estrone



3° ROH, can't be oxidized
stable for oral use

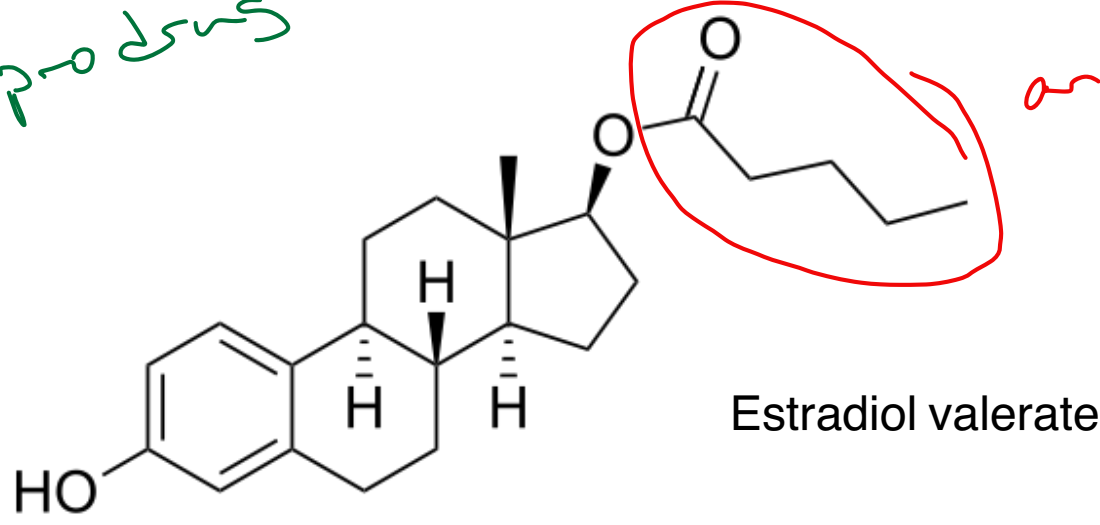


↑ Add CH₃ here to make mestranol

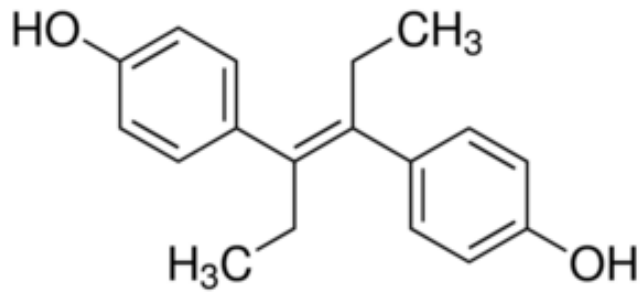


take 1x per week
after a loading dose

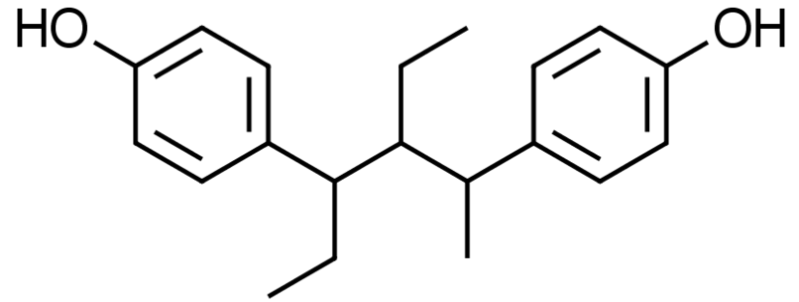
pro-drug



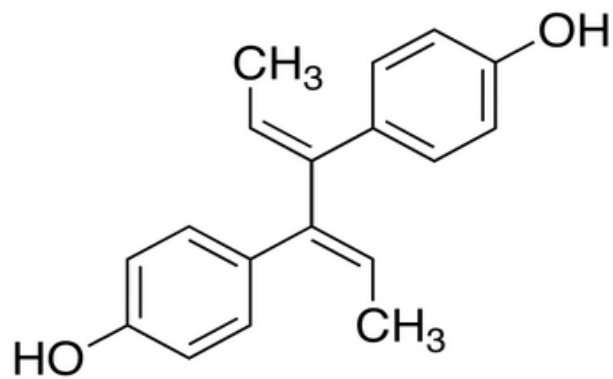
another pro-drug
can be given by IM
slow hydrolysis
releases
estradiol



Diethyl stilbestrol

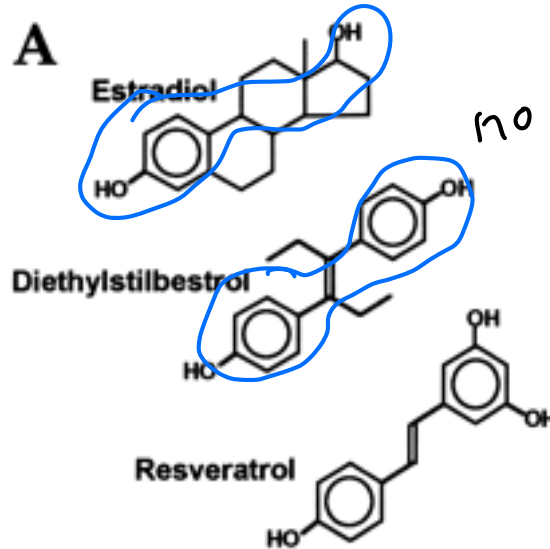


Benzestrol

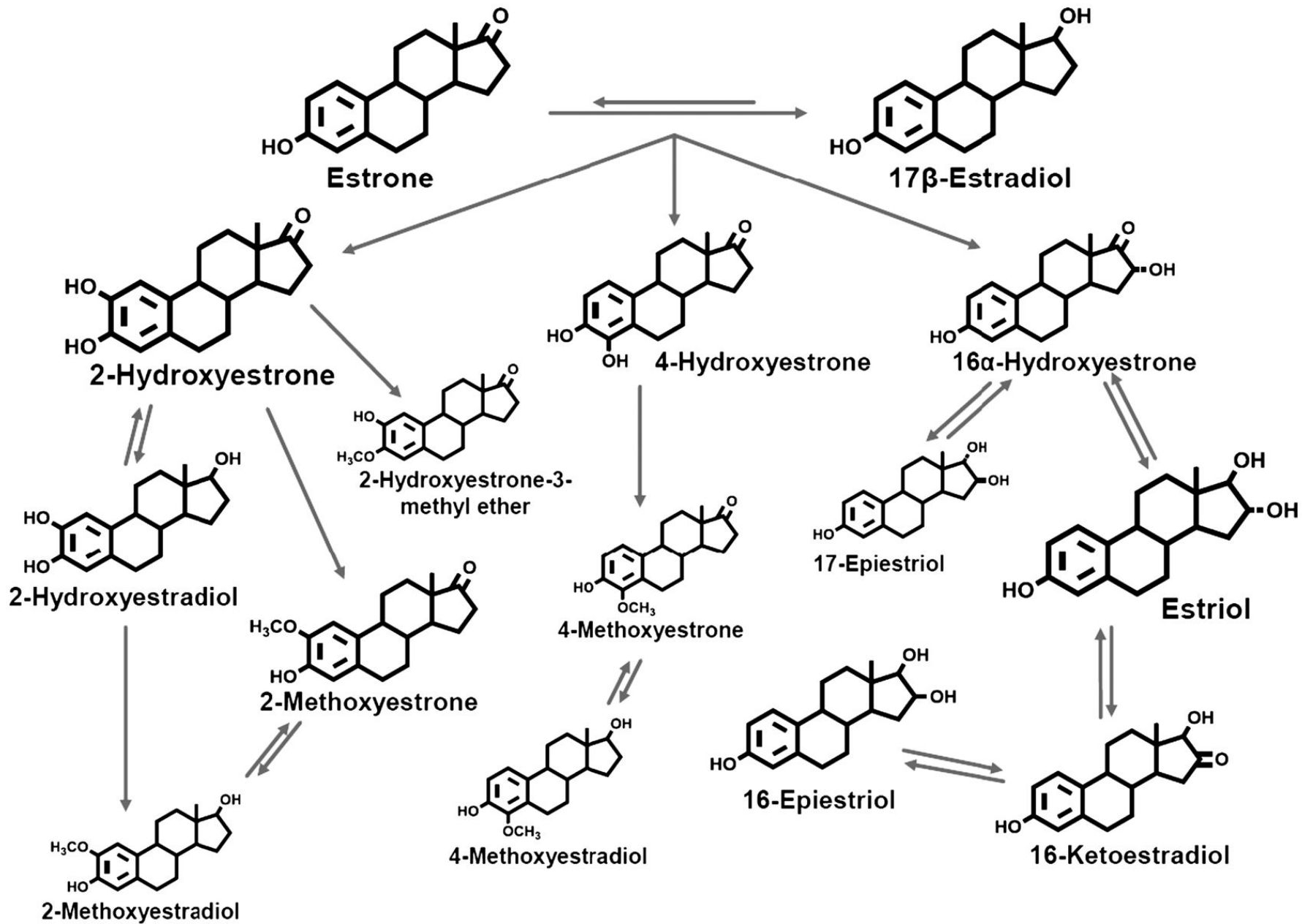


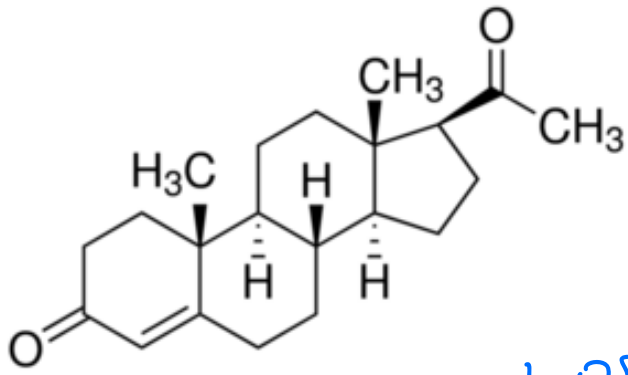
Dienestrol

A



no
 BEA
 endocrine
 disruptor

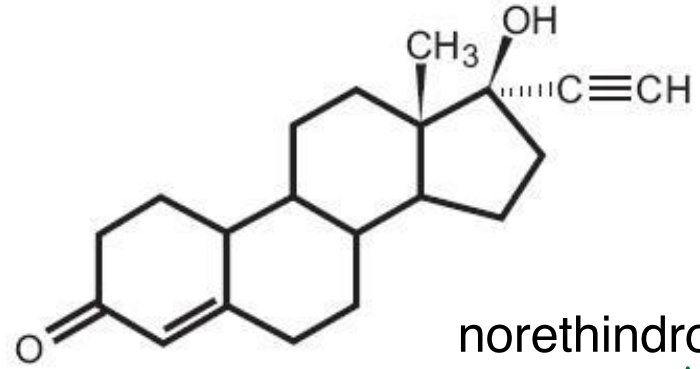




Progesterone

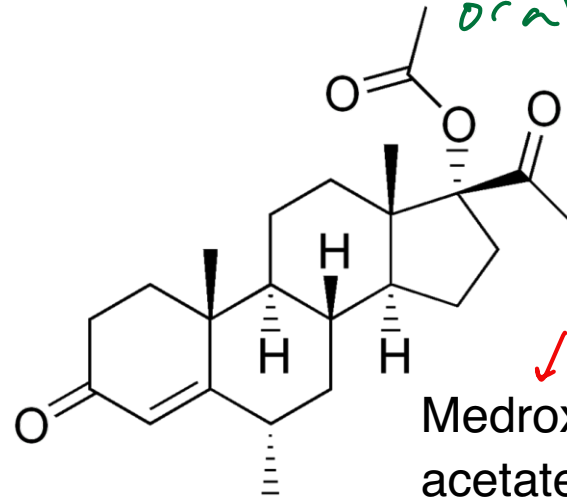
not orally active

metabolized by reduction + conjugation



norethindrone

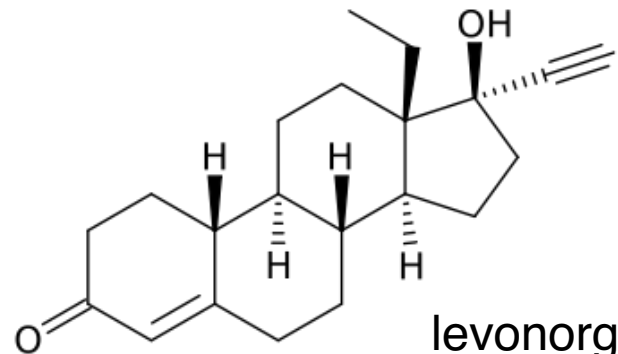
mini pills orally active



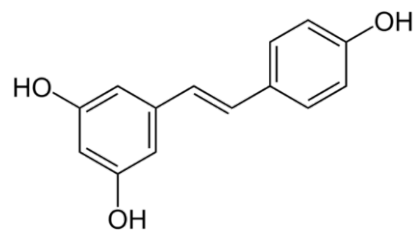
Medroxyprogesterone acetate

mini pill

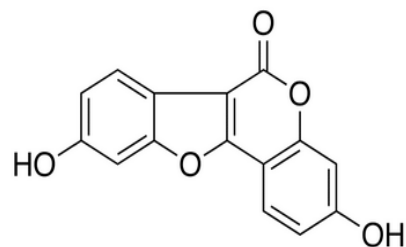
non-plant + IUD's →



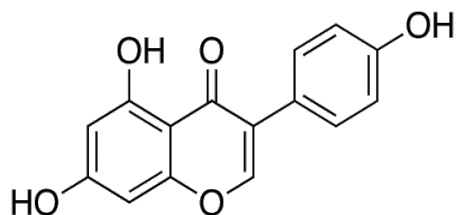
levonorgestrol



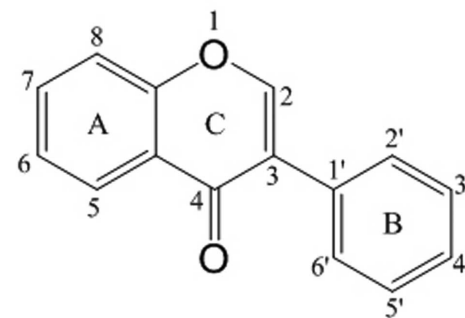
Resveratrol



Coumestrol



Genistein



Isoflavone backbone

	5	6	7	4'
Daidzein (1)	H	H	OH	OH
Daidzin (2)	H	H	O-Glc	OH
Genistein (3)	OH	H	OH	OH
Genistin (4)	OH	H	O-Glc	OH
Glycitein (5)	H	CH ₃ O	OH	OH
Glycitin (6)	H	CH ₃ O	O-Glc	OH

Structure of soy isoflavones. Daidzein (1), daidzin (2), genistein (3), genistin (4), glycitein (5), and glycitin (6). Glc: glucosyl.

Oral Contraceptives

1. Sequential

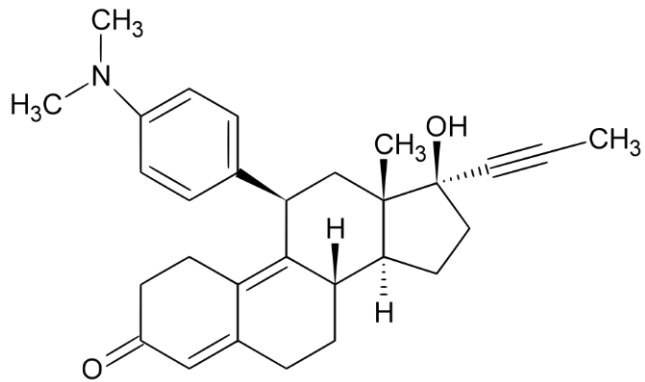
estrogen followed by progestin
first was Enovid in 1961

2. Combination

E+P mixed together 21 days
7 days nothing

3. Minipills

Continuous small dose of
progestin



Mifepristone

Progesterone Antagonist

RU-486

Can be used to terminate
pregnancy

also for progesterone
sensitive cancers
+
Cushing's
Disease

Estrogen Antagonists *estrogen dependent cancers*

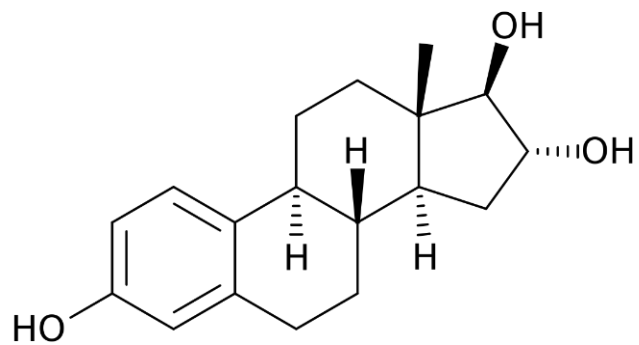
1. Impeded estrogens *competitive antagonist*

2. Triphenylethylenes

3. Aromatase Inhibitors

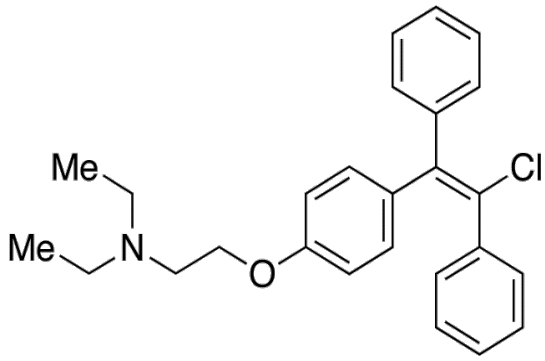
*↑
makes the aromatic
ring*

Impeded Estrogens



Estriol

Triphenylethylenes



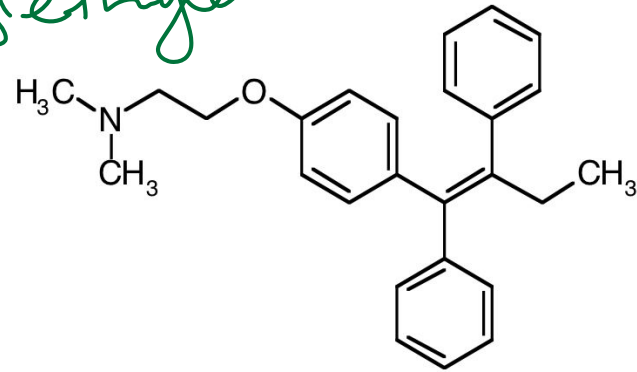
• HCl

Clomiphene

Clomid

used to induce
ovulation

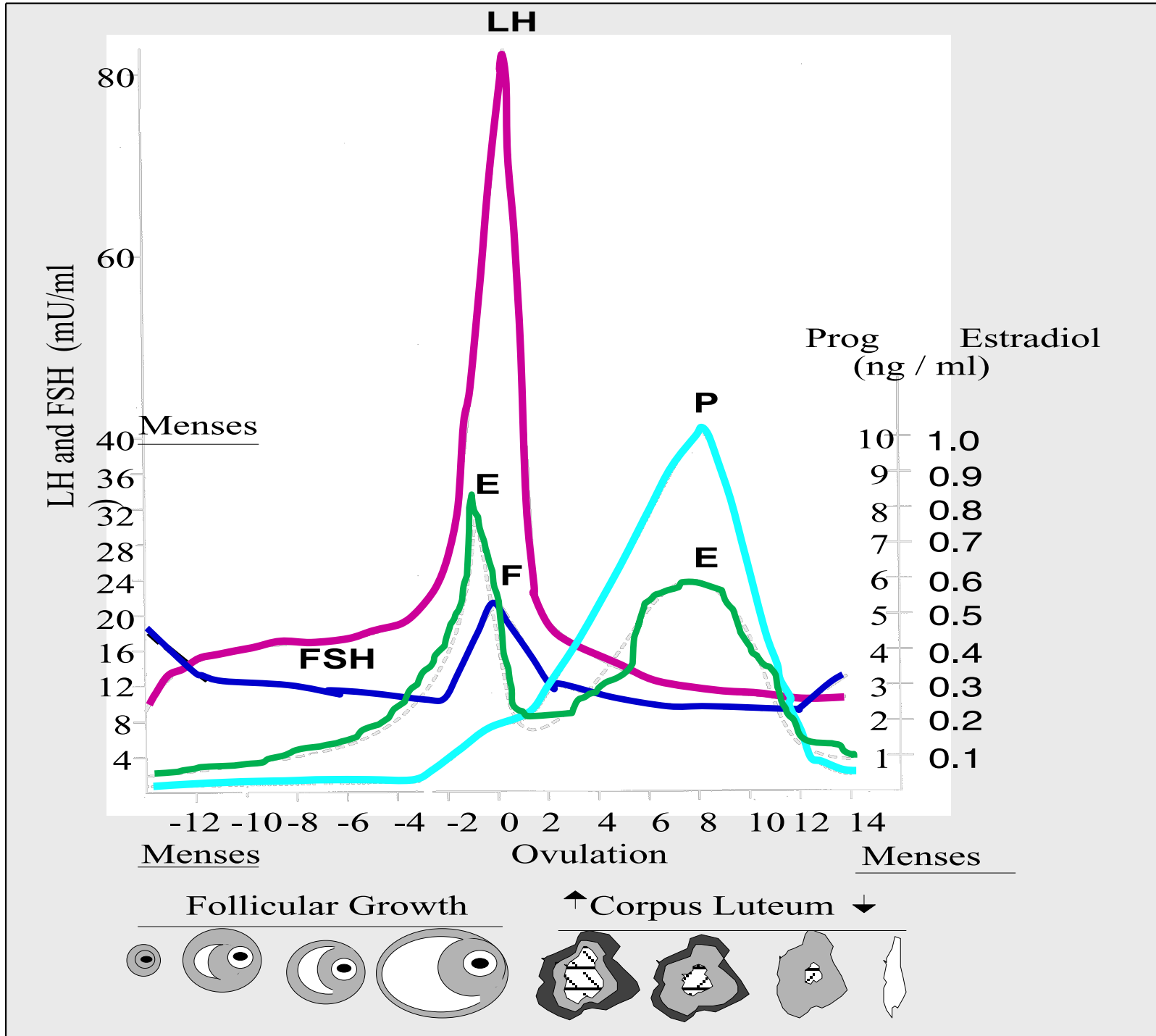
~10% of cases
lead to multiple
births

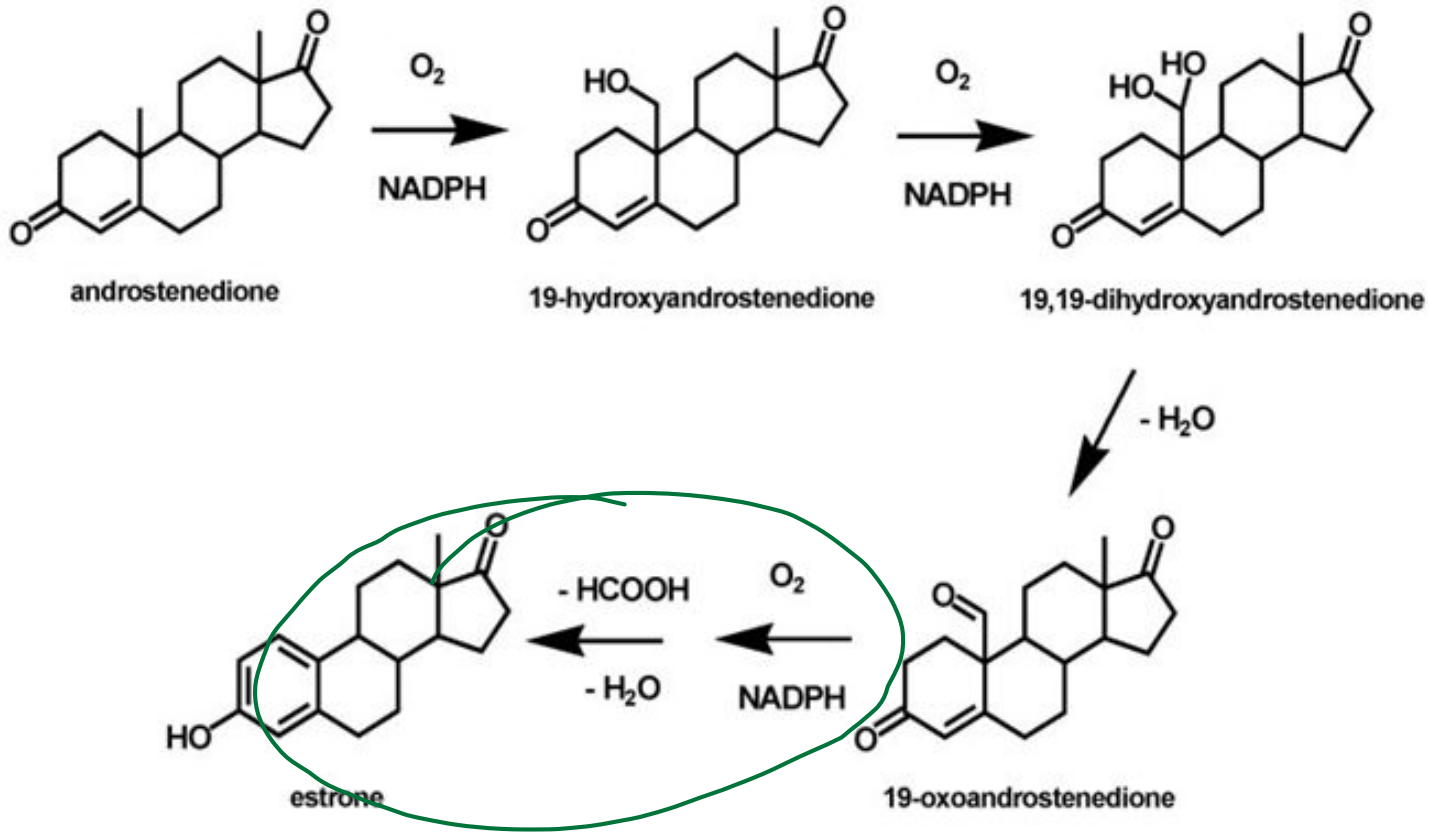


Tamoxifen

breast cancer

Regulation : Circulating Levels

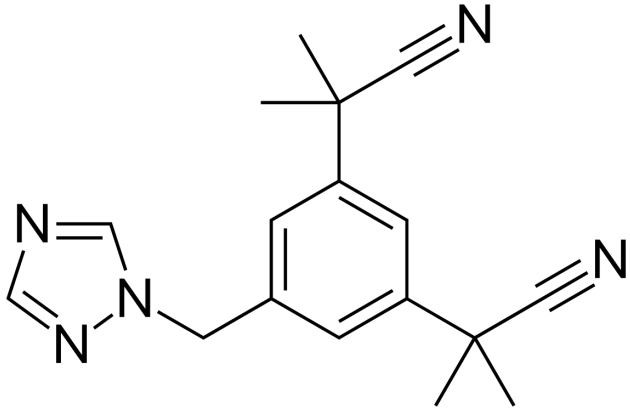




aromatase makes aromatic ring
 in inhibitors used for estrogen
 dependent cancers

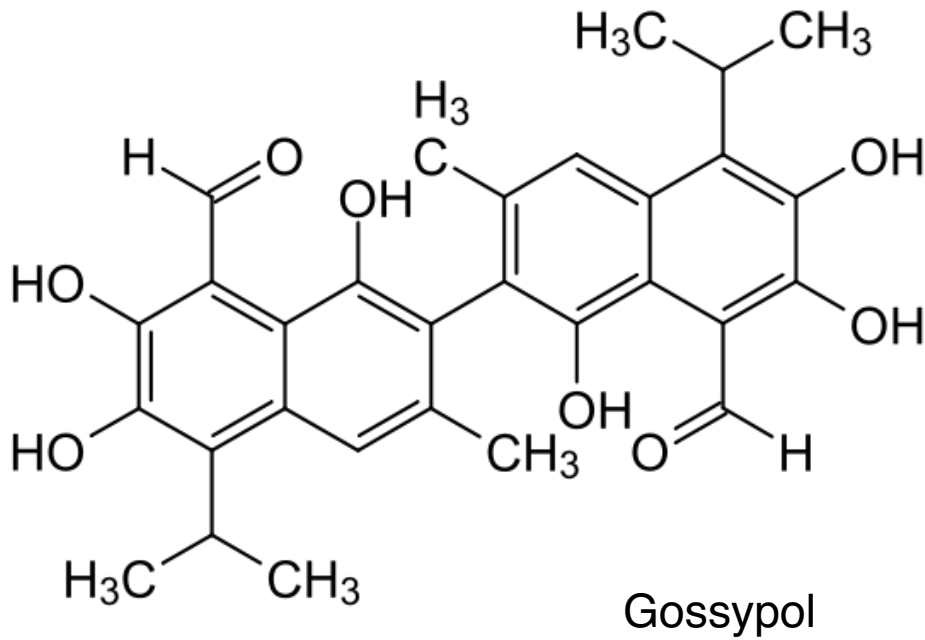
Cyp 450 enzymes

Aromatase Inhibitors



Arimidex

Anastrozole



- investigated as male contraceptive
- isolated from Cottonseed oil (also found in okra)

Stops spermatogenesis

cycle is 74 days

Irreversible
in 20%
of men

Can cause
hypokalemia
irreversible in
20%

Androgens

Hypothalamus releases GnRH

FSH: promotes sperm development

Interstitial
Cell
Stimulating
hormone

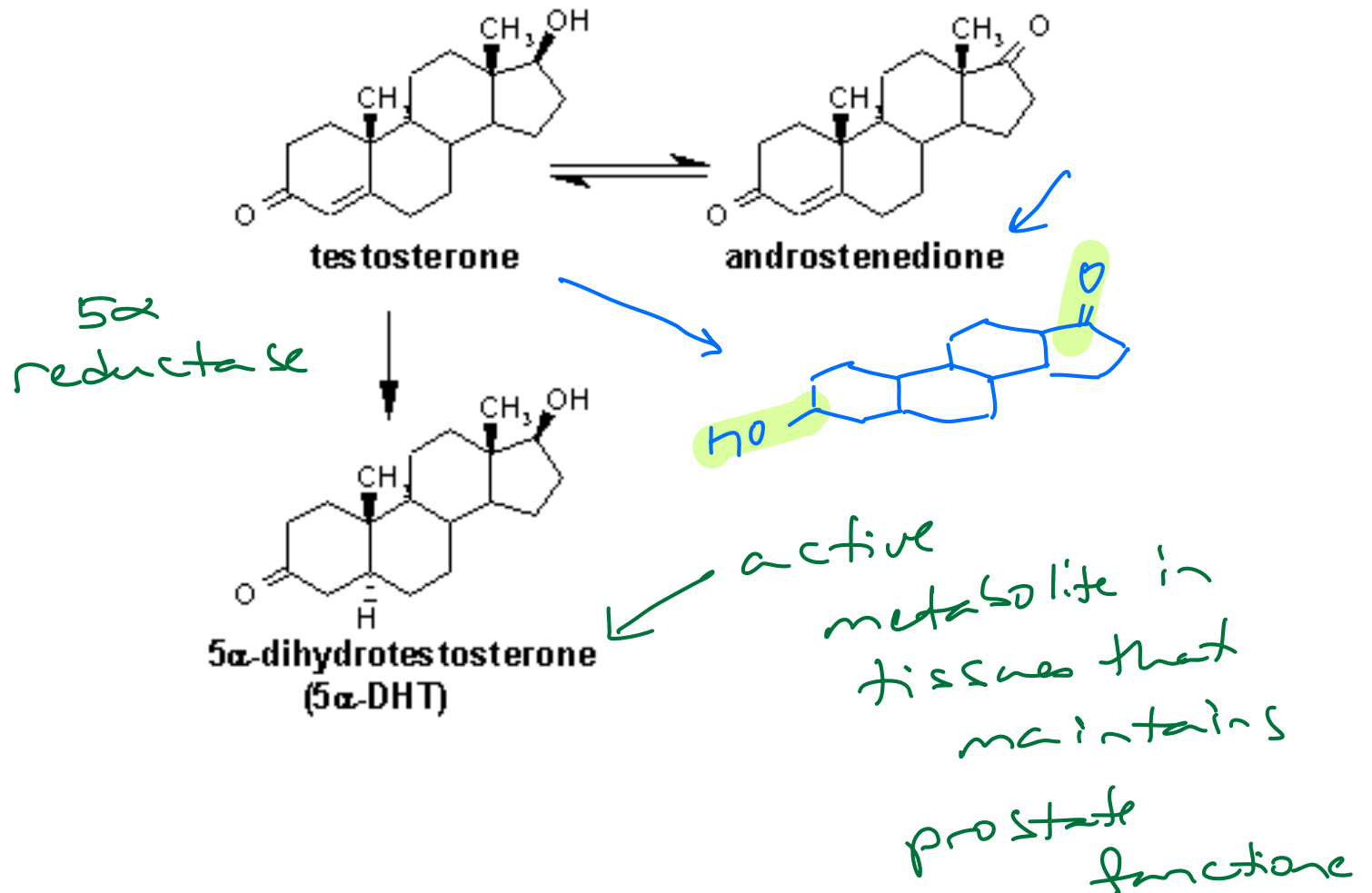
ICSH: aka LH stimulates secretion
of androgens

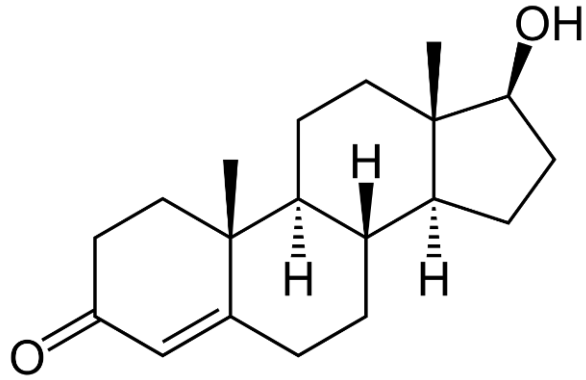
Androstosterone was first isolated

1931 15mg 15,000L male urine

1935 testosterone 270mg

1 ton of bull testes



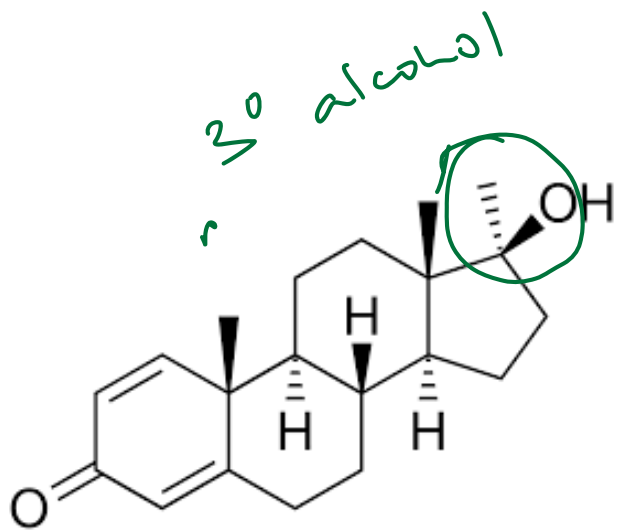


not orally
active

has to be given
by injection

androgenic - promotes 2° sexual characteristics

anabolic - muscle building



methandrosterone

Several times as
anabolic

not very androgenic

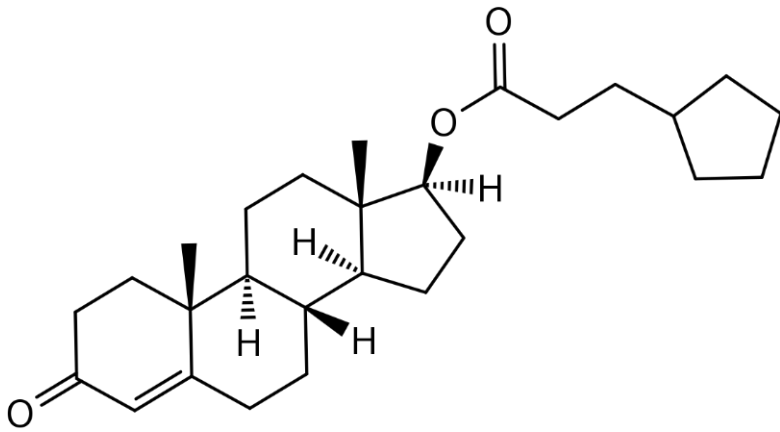
Can have mammary effects

used as androgen replacement

Nabolin

Dianabol

Aromatase
probably
converts to
estrogen like
stuff



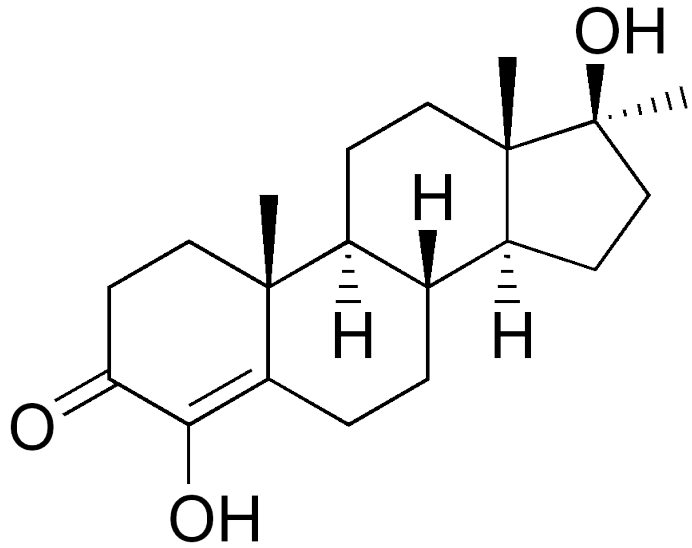
testosterone
cyclopentyl
propionate

Depo-testosterone

Im 1x every 4 weeks

Androgen Replacement Therapy

- male climacteric
- testosterone deficiency
- anemics
- prevent wasting during immobilization
- serious injuries like
burns

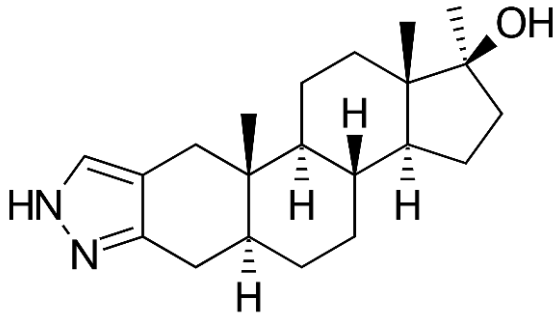


Oxymestron

3x anabolic

1/2 as androgenic
as testosterone

Androgens and Sports



Stanozolol

2mg 3x/day

5:1 anabolic:androgenic

Androgen Antagonists

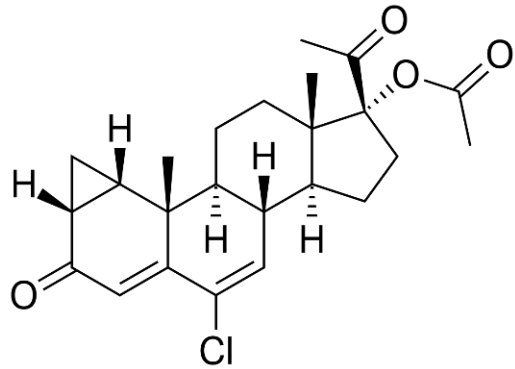


used for androgen dependent cancers

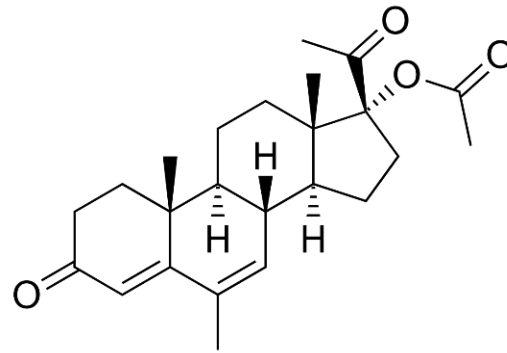
acute acne

premature baldness

Steroidal Antiandrogens



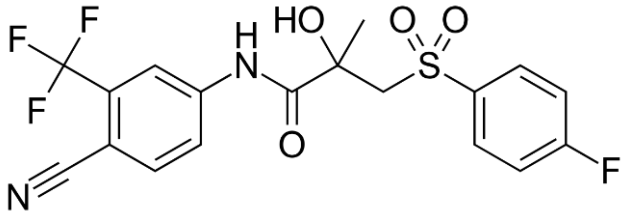
Cyproterone
acetate



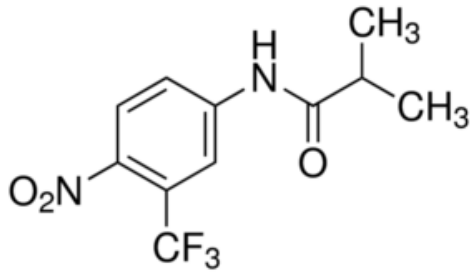
megestrol
acetate

Nonsteroidal Antiandrogens

used for advanced prostate cancer



Casodex

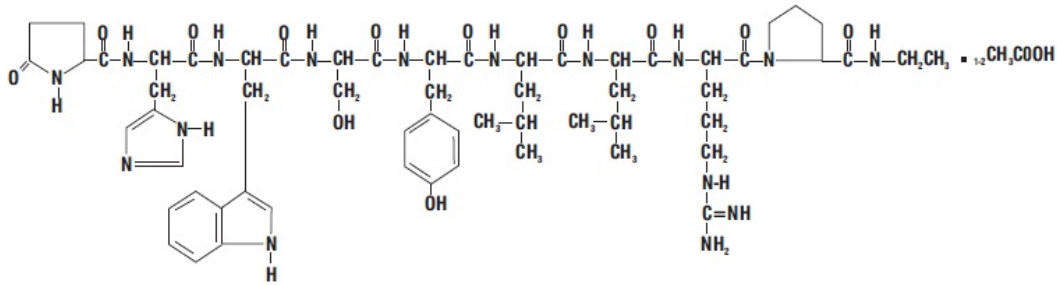


flutamide

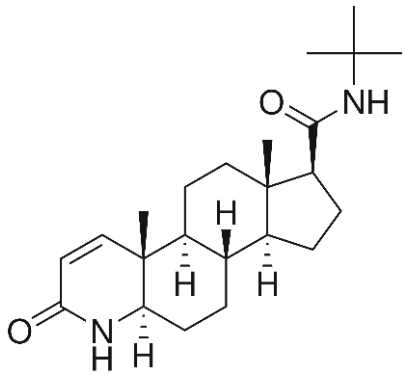
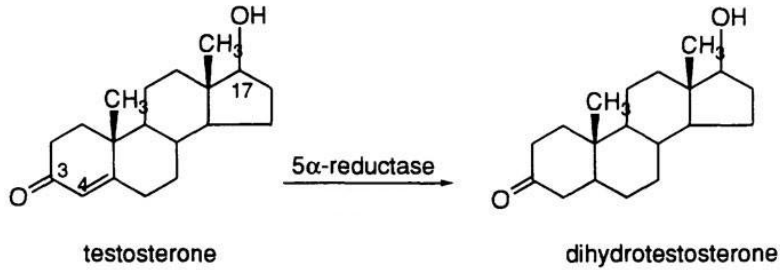
Inhibit Gonadotropin Secretion

Lupron

leuprolide acetate

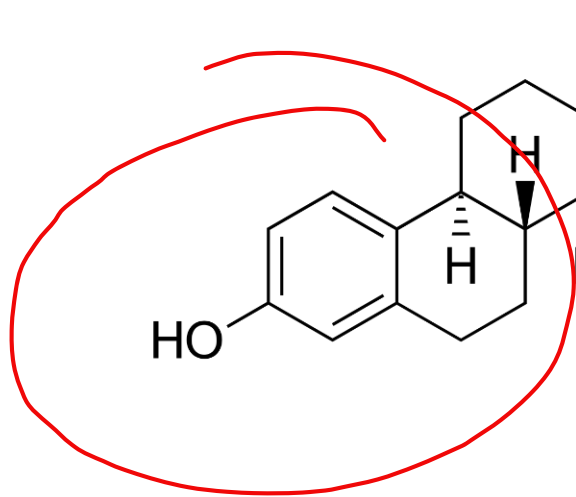
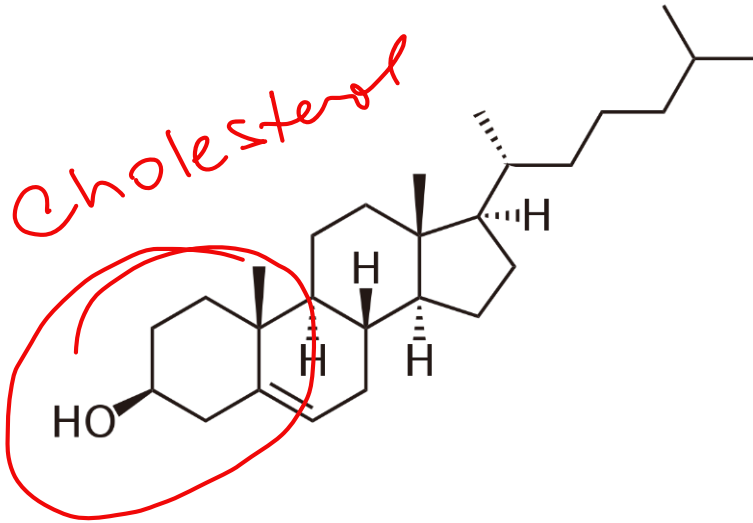


Androgen Biosynthesis Inhibition

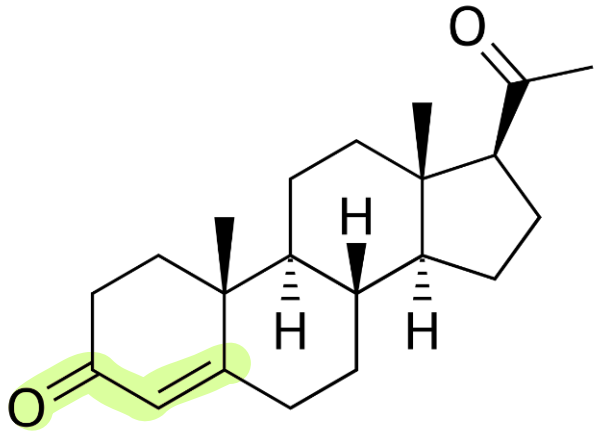


Propecia
used for androgenic alopecia
Inhibits DHT Synthesis

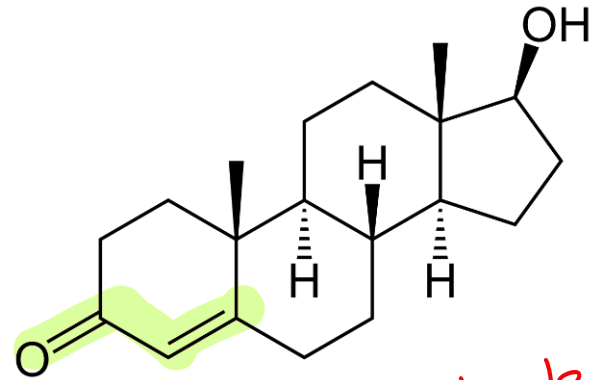
cholesterol



estradiol

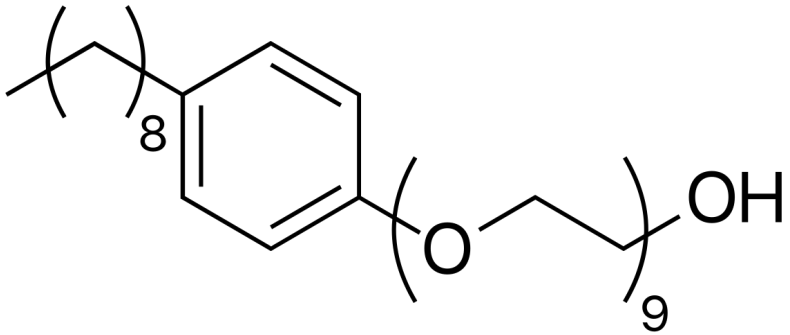


progesterone

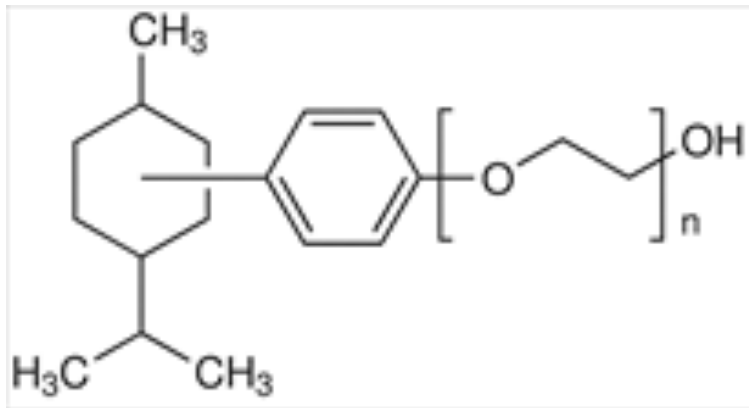


testosterone

Spemicides

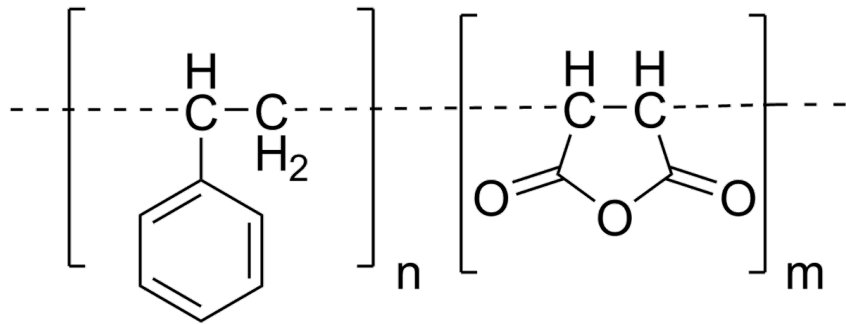


nonoxonyl-9



menthol

Vasalgel



Polymer injected
into vas deferens
to block sperm

RLSG

Can reverse by injecting
bicarbonate solution

Oxandrolone

~~tarinabol~~

anadrol