

Anatomy			Microscopic anatomy			Hormones and target tissues		
Anterior lobe (adenohypophysis)	pars distalis	a. carotis int. → aa. hypophysiales sup. → primary capillary plexus in eminentia mediana receives neurosecretions from hypothalamus → vv. portales hypophysiales distribute neurosecretions to → secondary capillary plexus in anterior lobe → efferent hypophyseal veins → vv. jugulares internae Rathke's cysts	trabecular epithelium in cords and clusters, reticular fibers			lack hormonal activity		
			chromophobes	undifferentiated cells degranulated chromophilic cells stromal cells				
			pars tuberalis	chromophils	acidophilic nonglandotropic	mammotropic cells	small polypeptides	dopamin (PIH) ⊥ (PRF → prolactin)
	somatotropic cells					somatostatin (GHIH) ⊥ GHRH → somatotropin (STH)		directly liver and growth plates other tissues via somatomedins
	basophilic glandotropic			corticotropic cells	glycoproteins	CRH → ACTH, MSH		adrenal cortex → cortisol melanocytes
				thyrotropic cells		TRH → TSH		thyroid → thyroxin, T3
	gonadotropic cells		GnRH → FSH (ICSH), LH	gonads → androgens, estrogens, progesterone				
pars intermedia								
Posterior lobe (neurohypophysis)	eminentia mediana → infundibulum	a. carotis int. → aa. hypophysiales inf. → fenestrated capillaries → efferent hypophyseal veins	nonmyelinated axons of hypothalamic neurons n. supraopticus, n. paraventricularis (tractus hypothalamohypophysialis), pituicytes			small peptides	ADH	tubulus reuniens, ductus colligens t.media of vessels
	pars nervosa						oxytocin	myometrium of uterus during gravidity myoepithelium of lactating mammary gland