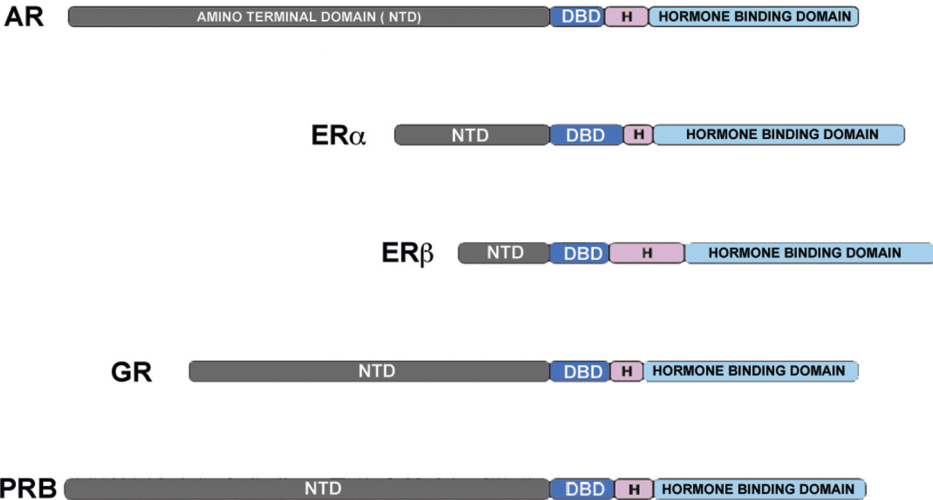
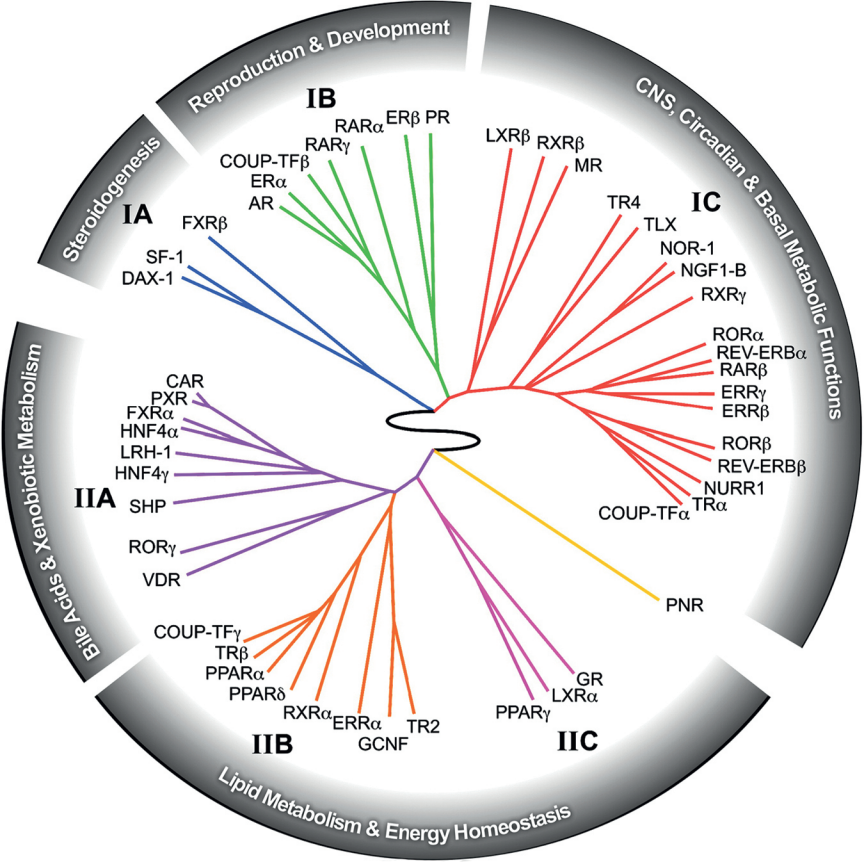


STERIOD RECEPTOR "SUPERFAMILY"





ER α

Brain

↓ Food intake
↑ Energy expenditure
↓ Obesity

Liver

↑ Insulin sensitivity
↓ HGP

Pancreas

↑ Survival
↑ Insulin biosynthesis

Fat

↓ Total WAT mass
↓ Adipogenesis
↑ SC distribution

Skeletal muscle

↑ Insulin sensitivity

ER β

Brain

↓ Food intake
↑ Energy expenditure
↓ Obesity

Pancreas

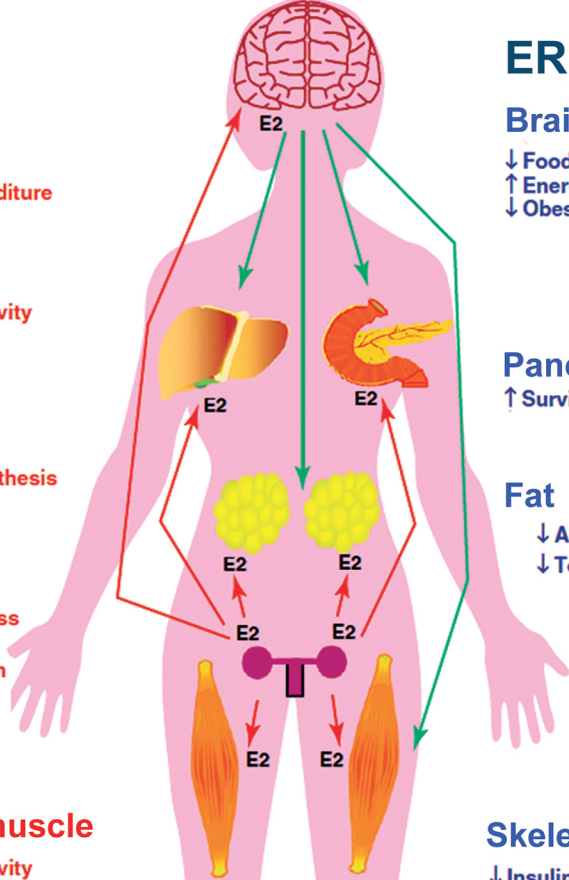
↑ Survival

Fat

↓ Adipogenesis
↓ Total WAT mass

Skeletal muscle

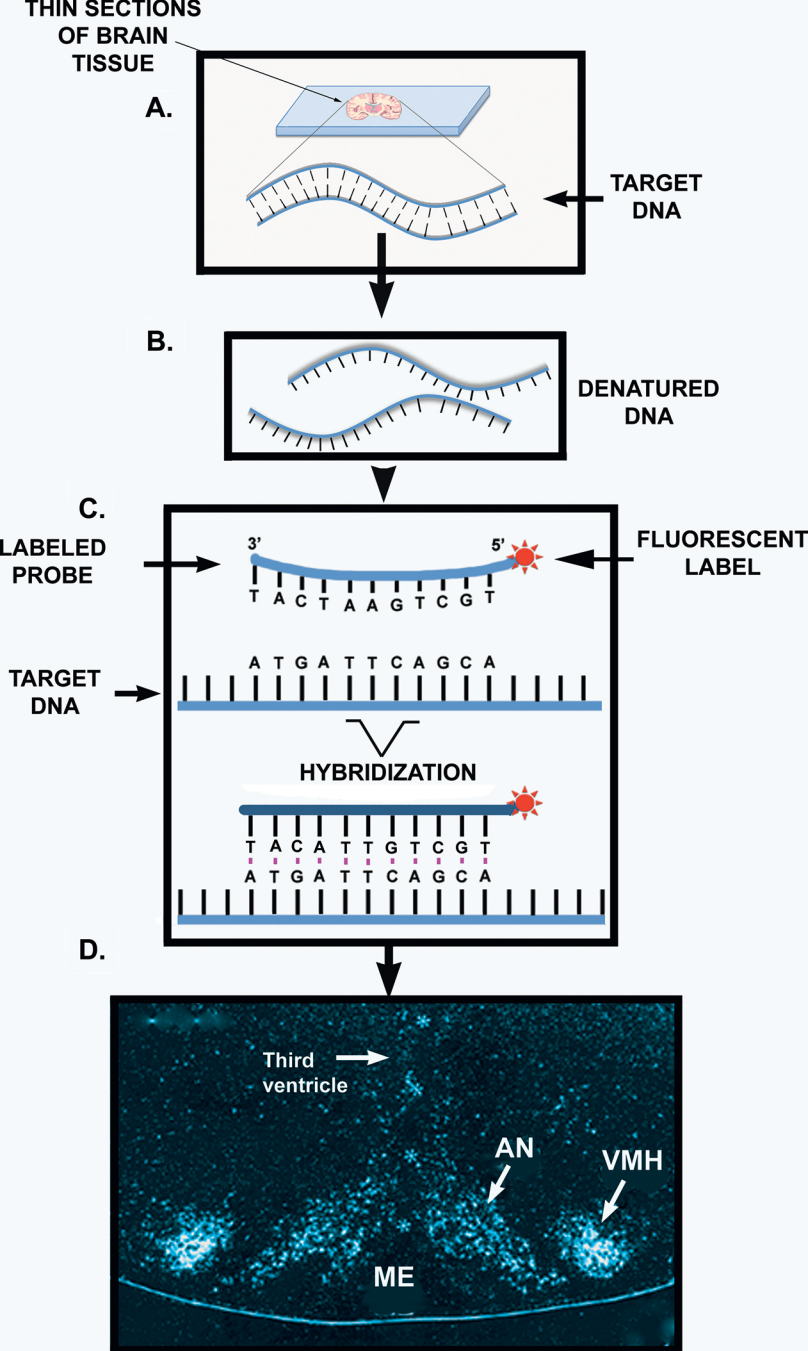
↓ Insulin sensitivity



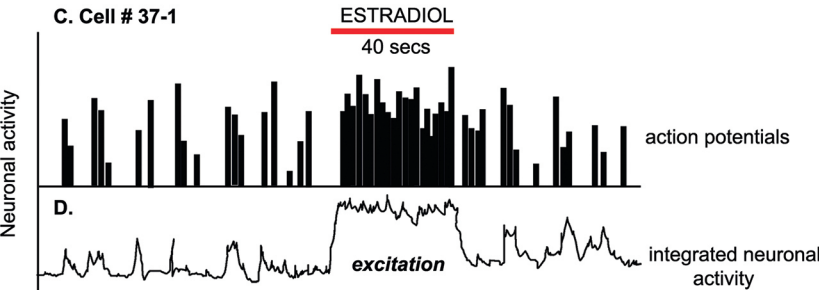
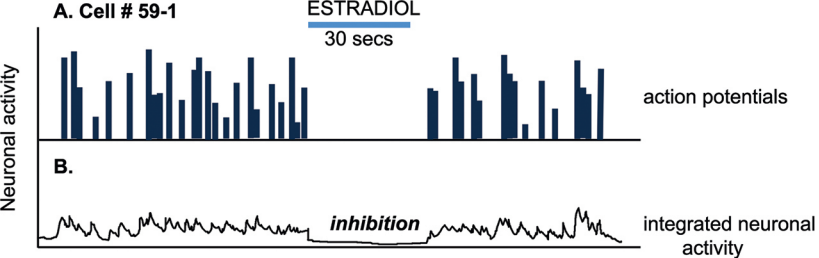
Key:

— Direct E2 effects on tissues

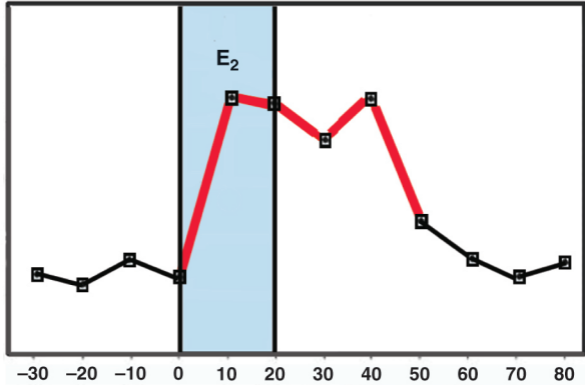
— E2 effects via autonomic nervous system



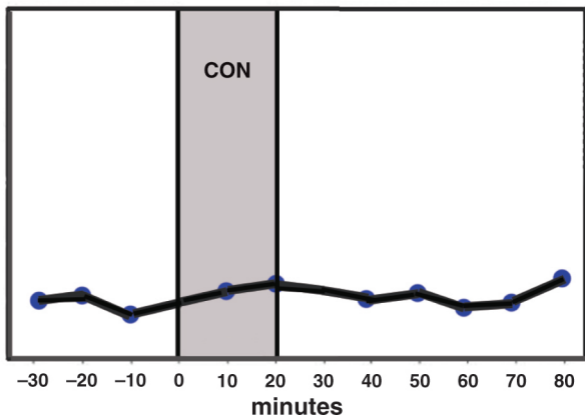
Brain section showing cells (white) positive for ER α mRNA



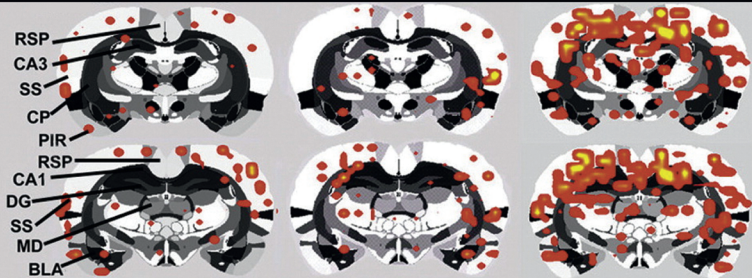
GnRH release



GnRH release



minutes

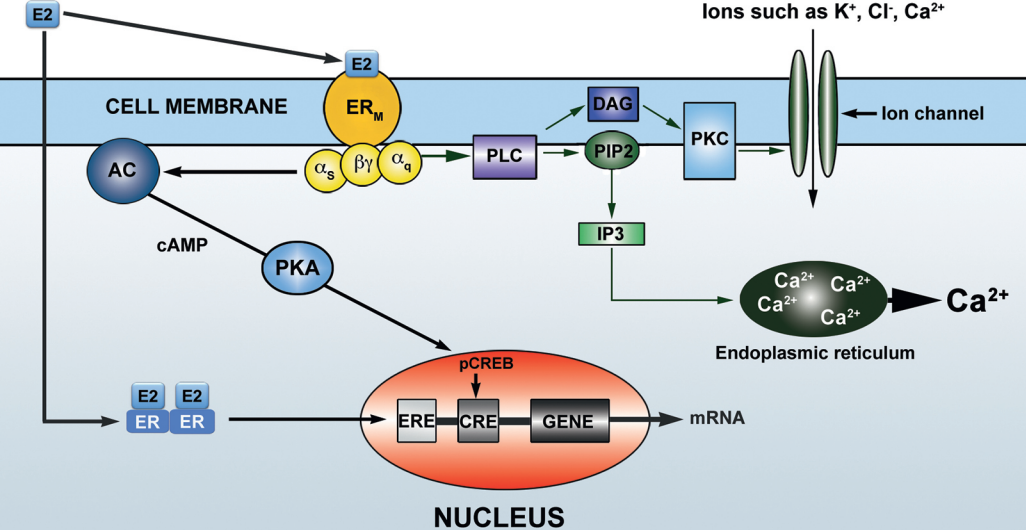


vehicle

17 μ g/kg

68 μ g/kg

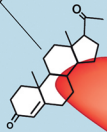
0–60 secs post corticosterone injection



GABA_A RECEPTOR

progesterone

Cl⁻



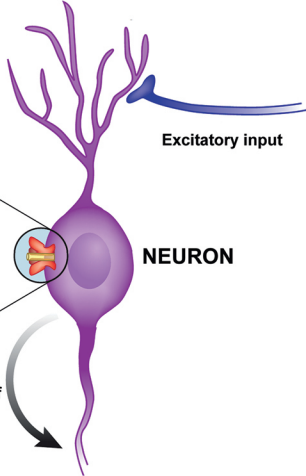
α1

β2

β2

α1

Enhanced current



ER α

ER β

HIPPOCAMPUS

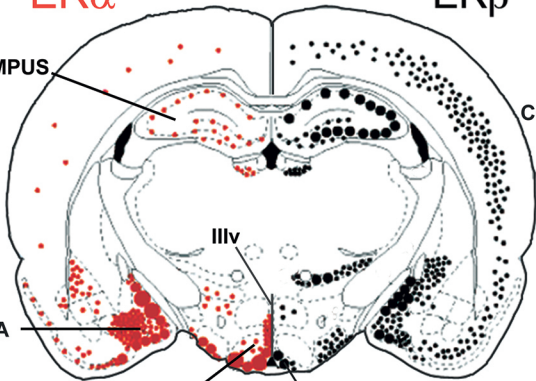
CORTEX

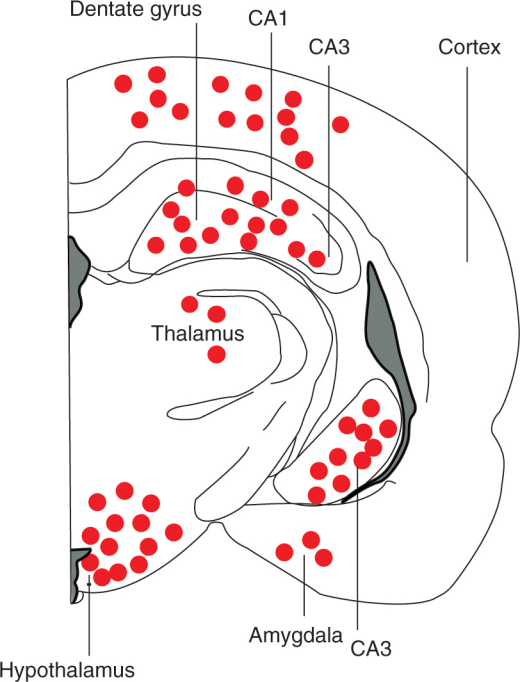
IIIv

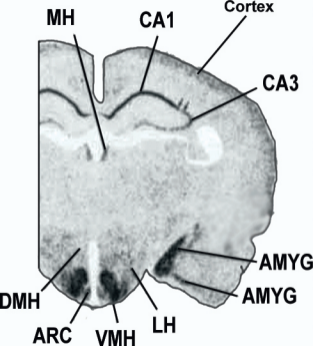
AMYGDALA

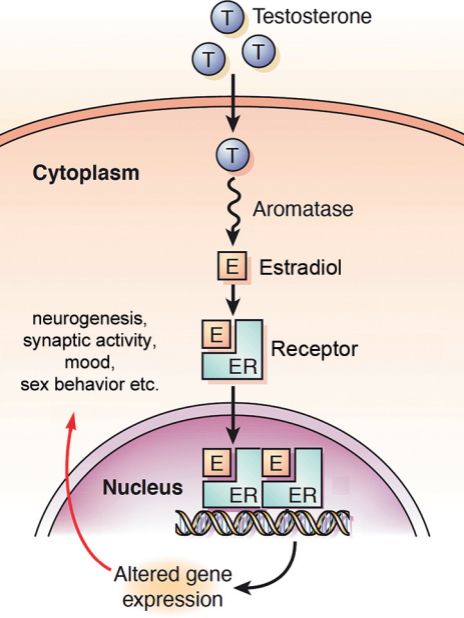
HYPOTHALAMUS

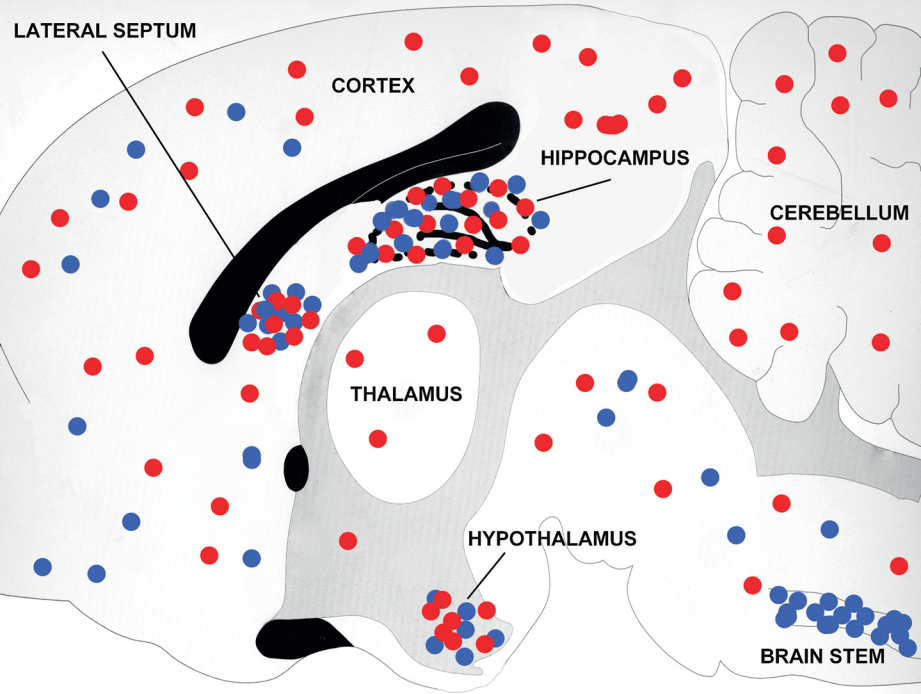
ARCUATE NUCLEUS











LATERAL SEPTUM

CORTEX

HIPPOCAMPUS

CEREBELLUM

THALAMUS

HYPOTHALAMUS

BRAIN STEM

● : GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTORS

● : MINERALOCORTICOID RECEPTORS

