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# Erratum to: Hormones and the Endocrine System

## Textbook of Endocrinology

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**Authors**

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The parts/sections listed below have been replaced by the following corrections:

Chapter 4:

Page 41, Line 18

$\beta$ 2-Agonists, stimuli of the  $\beta$ 2-catecholamine receptor, induce GH release presumably by stopping SST secretion.

Page 48, Footnote 9

SST secretion is inhibited by the pancreatic polypeptide (PP) (section 4.10.6; Kim W, et al., FEBS Letters, 588:3233–3239)

Page 89, Footnote 28

Vasotocin regulates oocytes maturation and ovulation in fish. (Joy KP, Chaube R (2015)

Vasotocin – A new player in the control of oocyte maturation and ovulation in fish. Gen Comp Endo 221:54–63)

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Chapter 6:

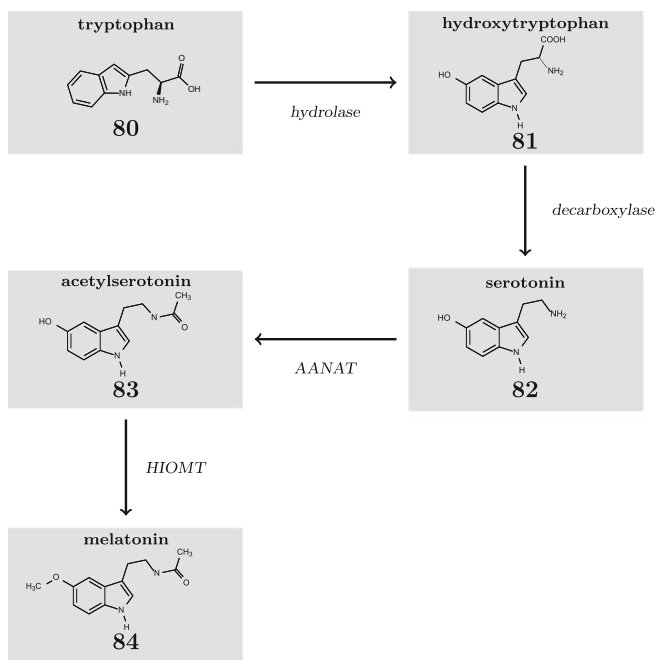
Fact sheet 6.6

<b>Fact sheet 6.6: 5<math>\alpha</math>-Reductase</b>	
<b>Structure:</b>	no crystallization reported, member of the isoprenyl-cysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (ICMT) family
<b>Gene:</b>	SRD5A1: Chromosome 5 locus p15.3, 5 exons SRD5A2: Chromosome 2 locus p23, 5 exons
<b>Topology:</b>	ER membrane protein; SRD5A1: widely distributed; SRD5A2: preferentially in androgen target tissue
<b>Function:</b>	reduces testosterone to dihydrotestosterone (type 2), progesterone to dihydroprogesterone and androstenedione to androstanedione

A phylogenetic tree illustrating the evolutionary relationships and distribution of 5 $\alpha$ -reductase. The tree starts with Prokaryota at the base. The Eukaryota branch includes Porifera, Ctenophora, and a clade containing Cnidaria, Echinodermata, Hemichordata, Tunicata, Acrania, Agnatha, and Chondrichthyes. The Chondrichthyes clade further branches into Actinopterygii and a clade containing Dipnoi, Amphibia, Sauropsida, and Mammalia. Other groups shown include Annelida, Mollusca, Nemathelminthes, Chelicerata, Myriapoda, Insecta, and Crustacea.

## Chapter 7:

## Page 244, Figure 7.3



**Fig. 7.3** Melatonin synthesis from L-tryptophan. *AANAT* arylalkylamine *N*-acetyltransferase, *HIOMT* hydroxyindole *O*-methyltransferase