

energy flow underlying human life history energetics. Numbers associated with the arrows refer to the groups of hormones with energy flow from available metabolic energy to activity indicates potentially weak or indirect hormonal regulation.

nal regulators associated with the pathways of energy flow specified in Fig. 1. Examples of major hormonal regulators in each category:

Schema based on Ellison

2017

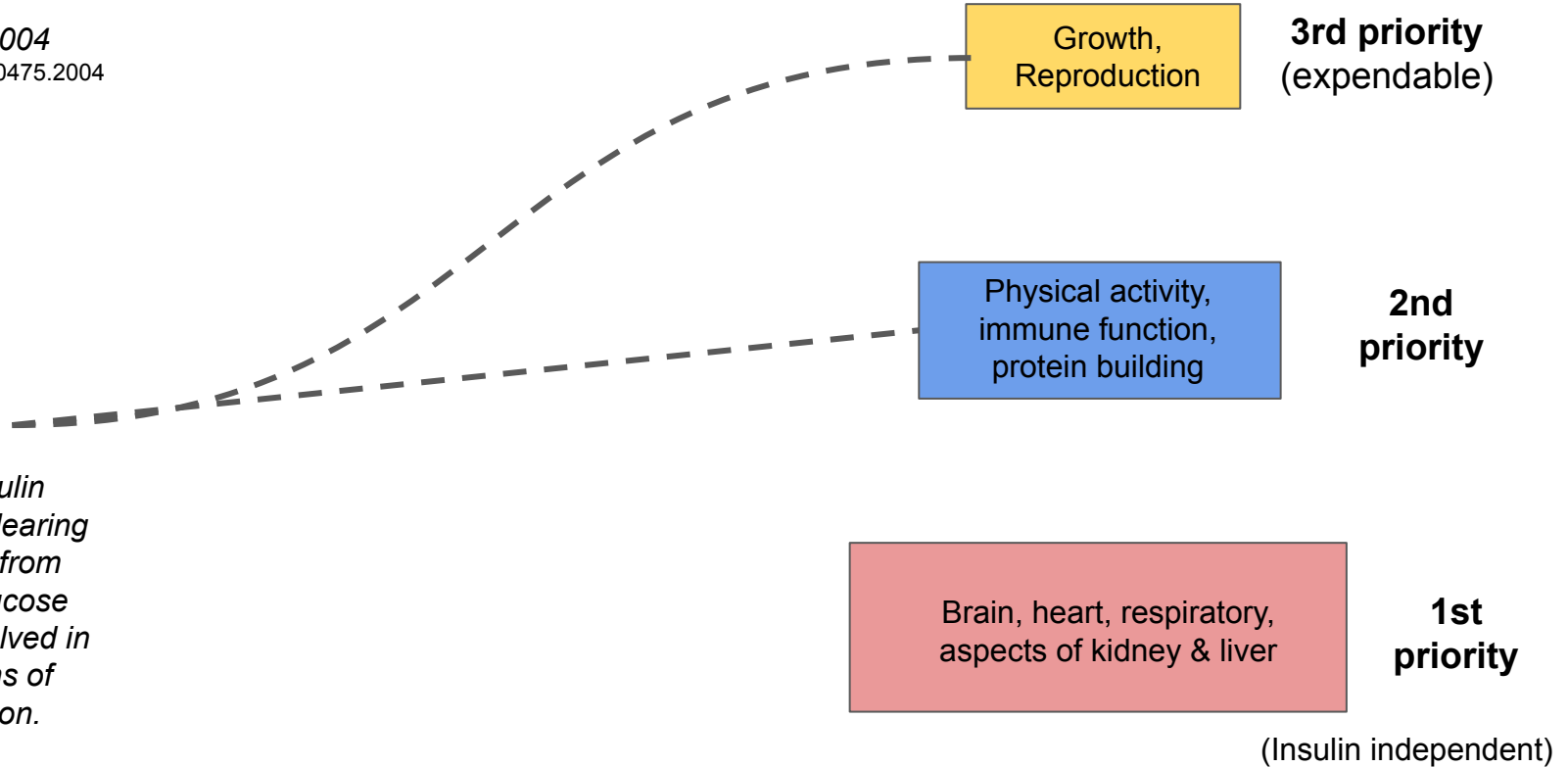
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.yhbeh.2016.09.006>

Wade & Jones 2004

doi:10.1152/ajpregu.00475.2004

Insulin

Function of insulin extends beyond clearing excess glucose from bloodstream (glucose homeostasis) involved in (nearly) all forms of energy allocation.



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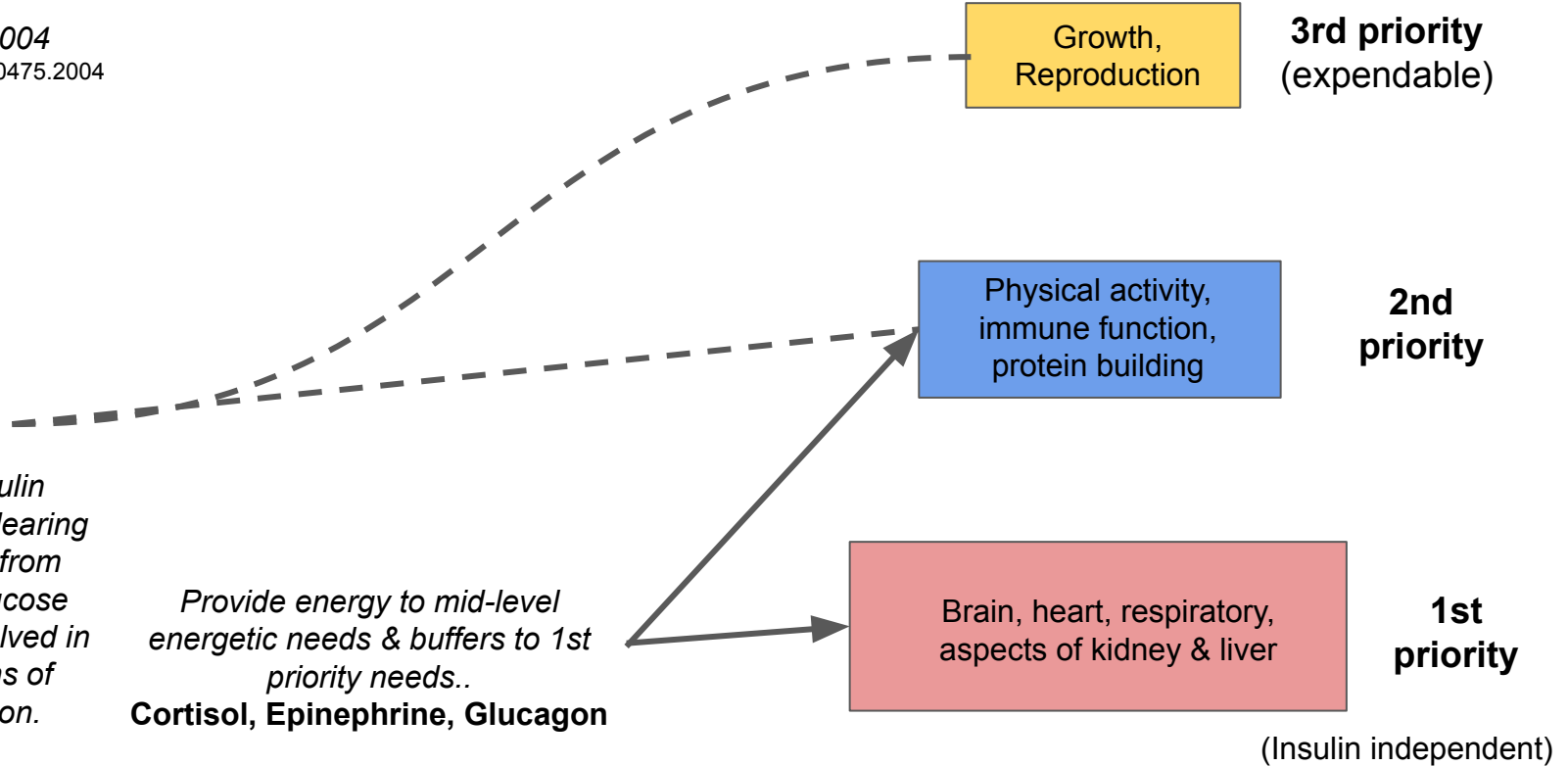
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Provide energy to mid-level energetic needs & buffers to 1st priority needs..
Cortisol, Epinephrine, Glucagon



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Primary triage hormones
for anabolic effort:
**Growth hormone,
Prolactin,
Placental lactogen**

Primary hormones for
reproductive effort:
**Testosterone,
Estrogen, Progesterone**

Growth,
Reproduction

3rd priority
(expendable)

Physical activity,
immune function,
protein building

2nd priority

Brain, heart, respiratory,
aspects of kidney & liver

1st priority

(Insulin independent)

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bloodstream (glucose
homeostasis) involved in
(nearly) all forms of
energy allocation.

Oppose allocation to
growth/reproduction
Cortisol

Growth,
Reproduction

3rd priority
(expendable)

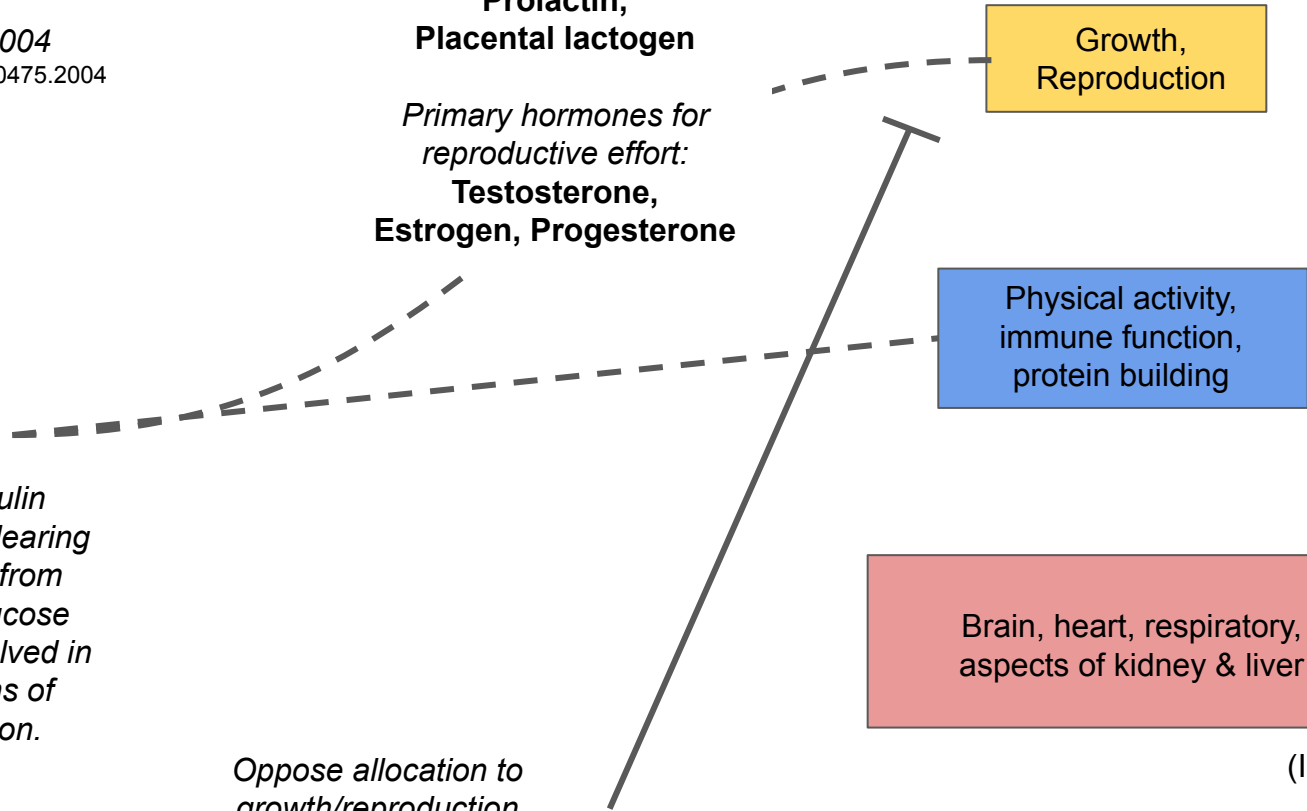
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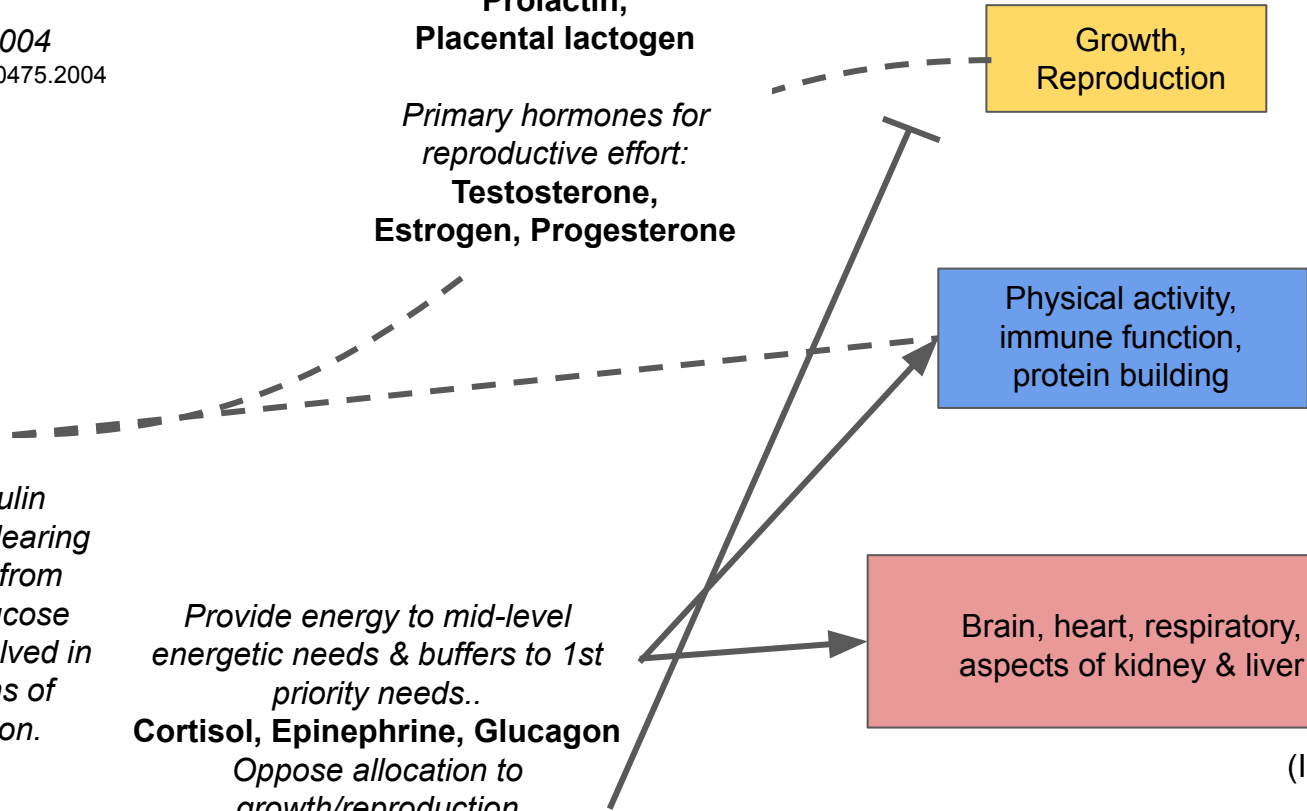
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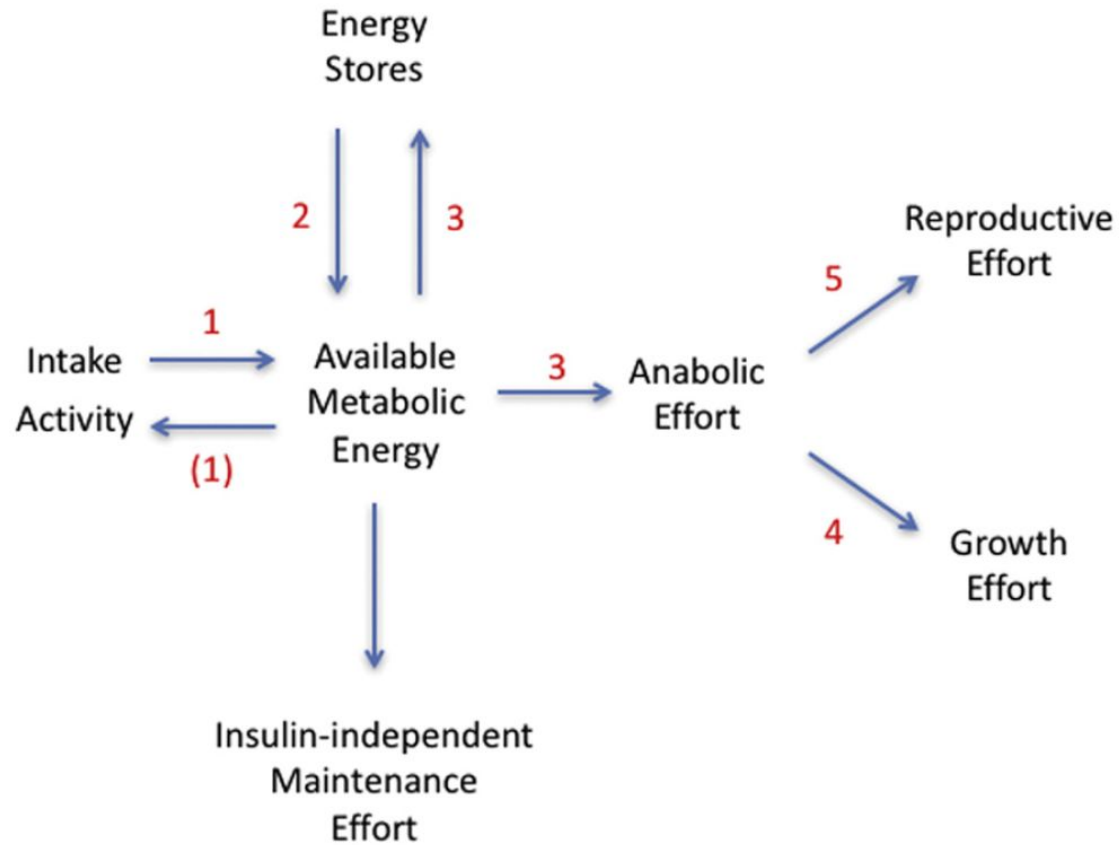


Fig. 1. The basic framework of energy flow underlying human life history energetics. Numbers associated with the arrows refer to the groups of hormonal regulators specified in Fig. 2. The parenthetical number associated with energy flow from available metabolic energy to activity indicates potentially weak or indirect hormonal regulation.

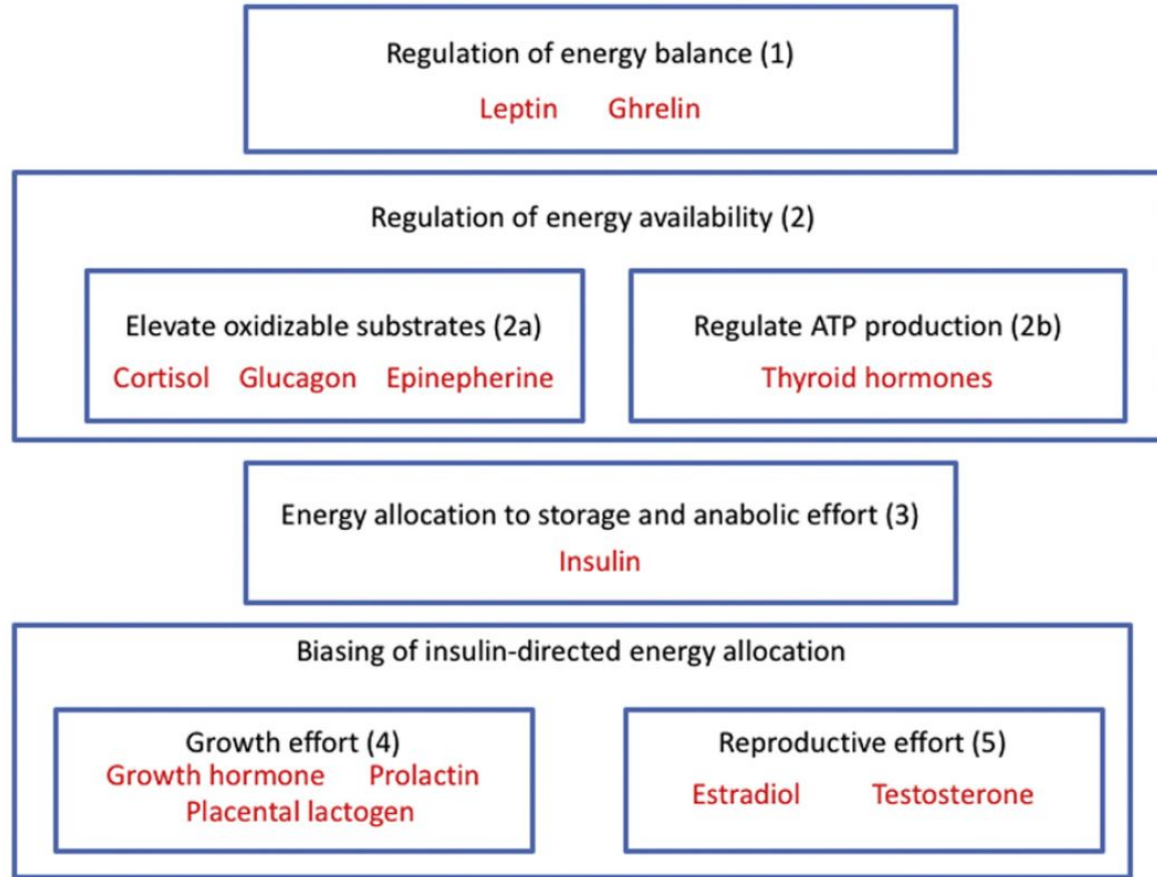


Fig. 2. Categories of hormonal regulators associated with the pathways of energy flow specified in Fig. 1. Examples of major hormonal regulators in each category are given and further elaborated upon in the text.