

A mammosomatotroph is a type of cell found in the anterior [pituitary gland](#) that can produce and secrete both [prolactin](#) (PRL) and [growth hormone](#) (GH), also known as [somatotropin](#). These cells are a subtype of somatotrophs, which primarily secrete GH, and lactotrophs, which primarily secrete PRL.

The ability of mammosomatotrophs to produce both prolactin and growth hormone can be influenced by various factors, including hormonal regulation. Prolactin-releasing hormones (prolactin-releasing factors, such as thyrotropin-releasing hormone or TRH) can stimulate the release of prolactin from these cells, while growth hormone-releasing hormones (e.g., growth hormone-releasing hormone or GHRH) can stimulate the release of growth hormone. Additionally, somatostatin (growth hormone-inhibiting hormone) can inhibit GH release.

Mammosomatotrophs play a role in regulating several physiological processes, including growth, metabolism, and lactation. The balance of prolactin and growth hormone secretion can be influenced by various factors, and imbalances in these hormones can have different effects on the body, depending on the specific circumstances and the regulation of these cells.

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