Uterine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is required for luteolysis (Corpus Luteum regression/cell death). PGF2A is locally produced in the uterine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer that ends up getting transported to the ovary through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mechanism and from there it enters the corpus luteum without any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the systemic circulation.

About how much of PGF2A is metabolized in cows/ewes? What about sows?

Is it more effective to use exogenous PGF2A?

Where is exogenous PGF2A?

What is ALWAYS first in the phases of luteolysis?

How many hours after functional does structural luteolysis occur?

What is apoptosis?

Is PGF2A always there?

What increases the production of oxytocin?

PGF2A signaling results in decrease of what receptor(s) on luteal cells?

What cells in structural luteolysis die first? What about second?

True / False : The Uterus is not required for successful luteolysis to occur.

True / False : The Corpus Luteum has a high metabolic demand?

What happens if the female does not become pregnant?

Explain the steps for progesterone secretion:

PGF2A signaling in Luteal Cells:

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generatedExplain luteal regression in ruminants:

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Let’s talk Functional and Structural Luteolysis:

Functional:

Structural: