CONCLUSION

The results obtained in the present investigation showed that priming with 0.01 ug of estradiol for 4 hours produced 364% uptake of $^3$H-estradiol when the uptake in the control uterus was taken as 100%. A similar magnitude of uptake of $^3$H-estradiol was observed with the priming of 1.0 ug of norethynodrel for the same period of time. It thus becomes obvious that a priming dose of norethynodrel which is 100 times more than that of estradiol produces an effect similar to estradiol pretreatment. A dose of norethynodrel which is 50 times its stimulatory dose of 1.0 ug, produces an inhibitory effect on the uptake of estradiol. A progressive rise in the uptake of $^3$H-estradiol was seen with a priming dose of 0.01, 0.1 and 1.0 ug of norethynodrel for 4 hours. A priming dose of 1.0 ug of norethynodrel for 4 hours produced the maximum stimulation of the uptake of $^3$H-estradiol and after this there was a decline of uptake with doses of 5 ug and 10.0 ug of norethynodrel. At still higher level of 50 ug it produced an inhibition of the uptake of $^3$H-estradiol. These observations lead to the conclusion that norethynodrel produces dose dependent changes which may affect the action of endogenous hormones in the uterus. This may have some bearing on the antifertility action of norethynodrel.