Fig. 6: 1984 model of adenylyl cyclase susceptible to both stimulatory and inhibitory regulation through the respective heterotrimeric stimulatory (N$_S$, now G$_S$) and inhibitory (N$_I$, now G$_I$) regulatory components. Each G protein was shown to be under the control of a distinct set of receptors responsible for distinct hormonal specificities exhibited by adenylyl cyclases from different tissues and cells. (From Hildebrandt et al. 1984)