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Leptin

Catalog # PVGS1184

Product Information

Primary Accession	P41159
Species	Human
Sequence	Val22-Cys167
Purity	> 97% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 97% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED_{50} as determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human Leptin R transfected BaF3 murine proB cells is less than 2.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 5.0 × 10^5 IU/mg.
Expression System	E. coli
Theoretical Molecular Weight	16 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3952
Other Names	Leptin {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6553}, Obese protein, Obesity factor, LEP (HGNC:6553)
Target Background	Leptin is a cytokine belonging to the Interleukin 6 family, and has a four-helix bundle structure. Leptin is encoded by the ob gene, and produced and secreted by white adipose tissue. The receptors of Leptin are Type I cytokine receptors, which exist in two different forms: a short form expressed in multiple tissues, and a long form expressed exclusively in the central nervous system (CNS). Upon binding to Leptin, the receptors activate the JAK/STAT3 pathway and PI3K, and stimulate transcriptional programs that regulate feeding behavior, metabolic rate, endocrine axes, and glucose fluxes. The deficiency of Leptin in human and mouse causes morbid obesity, diabetes,

and neuroendocrine anomalies. Leptin also has effects on reproduction and immunity. In summary, Leptin is a pivotal cytokine controlling energy balance, and as such has profound effects on human health.

Protein Information

Name

LEP (HGNC:6553)

Function

Key player in the regulation of energy balance and body weight control. Once released into the circulation, has central and peripheral effects by binding LEPR, found in many tissues, which results in the activation of several major signaling pathways (PubMed:15899045, PubMed:17344214, PubMed:19688109). In the hypothalamus, acts as an appetite-regulating factor that induces a decrease in food intake and an increase in energy consumption by inducing anorexinogenic factors and suppressing orexigenic neuropeptides, also regulates bone mass and secretion of hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal hormones. In the periphery, increases basal metabolism, influences reproductive function, regulates pancreatic beta-cell function and insulin secretion, is pro-angiogenic for endothelial cell and affects innate and adaptive immunity (By similarity) (PubMed:11460888, PubMed:19688109, PubMed:24340098, PubMed:25060689, PubMed:8589726). In the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus, activates by depolarization POMC neurons inducing FOS and SOCS3 expression to release anorexigenic peptides and inhibits by hyperpolarization NPY neurons inducing SOCS3 with a consequent reduction on release of orexigenic peptides (By similarity). In addition to its known satiety inducing effect, has a modulatory role in nutrient absorption. In the intestine, reduces glucose absorption by enterocytes by activating PKC and leading to a sequential activation of p38, PI3K and ERK signaling pathways which exerts an inhibitory effect on glucose absorption (PubMed:24340098). Acts as a growth factor on certain tissues, through the activation of different signaling pathways increases expression of genes involved in cell cycle regulation such as CCND1, via JAK2-STAT3 pathway, or VEGFA, via MAPK1/3 and PI3K-AKT1 pathways (By similarity) (PubMed:17344214). May also play an apoptotic role via JAK2-STAT3 pathway and up-regulation of BIRC5 expression (PubMed:18242580). Pro-angiogenic, has mitogenic activity on vascular endothelial cells and plays a role in matrix remodeling by regulating the expression of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) (PubMed:11460888). In innate immunity, modulates the activity and function of neutrophils by increasing chemotaxis and the secretion of oxygen radicals. Increases phagocytosis by macrophages and enhances secretion of pro-inflammatory mediators. Increases cytotoxic ability of NK cells (PubMed:12504075). Plays a pro-inflammatory role, in synergy with IL1B, by inducing NOS2 which promotes the production of IL6, IL8 and Prostaglandin E2, through a signaling pathway that involves JAK2, PI3K, MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAPK14/p38 (PubMed:15899045, PubMed:19688109). In adaptive immunity, promotes the switch of memory T-cells towards T helper-1 cell immune responses (By similarity). Increases CD4(+)CD25(-) T-cell proliferation and reduces autophagy during TCR (T-cell receptor) stimulation, through MTOR signaling pathway activation and BCL2 up-regulation (PubMed:25060689).

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

Adipose tissue is the main source of leptin. It is also produced by other peripheral tissues such as the skeletal muscle (PubMed:12448771, PubMed:16052473, PubMed:7789654). Expressed by intercalated and striated tracts of submandibular and parotid salivary gland intralobular ducts (PubMed:12448771). Detected by fundic epithelium of the gastric mucosa

(PubMed:10896907). Secreted into blood and gastric juice (PubMed:10896907).

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