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Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6150a

Specification

Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P41159
Other Accession	NP_000221

Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3952

Other Names
Leptin, Obese protein, Obesity factor, LEP, OB, OBS

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6150a was selected from the C-term region of human LEP . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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:17344214, PubMed:15899045, 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:8589726, PubMed:11460888, PubMed:19688109, PubMed:24340098, PubMed:25060689). 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 wich 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:7789654, PubMed:16052473, PubMed:12448771). 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).

Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Leptin (LEP) is an adipocyte-secreted protein that regulates body fat and endocrine functions. Leptin is similar to the mouse obesity protein encoded by the obese gene (ob). In mouse studies, mutations in this gene are linked to severe and morbid obesity.

Leptin (LEP) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Tank, J., et al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 88(10):4955-4959 (2003).Silha, J.V., et al., Eur. J. Endocrinol. 149(4):331-335 (2003).Kazumi, T., et al., Metab. Clin. Exp. 52(9):1113-1116 (2003).Mullington, J.M., et al., J. Neuroendocrinol. 15(9):851-854 (2003).Catalano, S., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(31):28668-28676 (2003).