

Product datasheet for RC209259L2V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Leptin (LEP) (NM_000230) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Leptin (LEP) (NM_000230) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Leptin

Synonyms: LEPD; OB; OBS

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_000230

ORF Size: 501 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209259).

Sequence:

OTI Disclaimer:

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

RefSeq: <u>NM 000230.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 3444 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 504 bp

 Locus ID:
 3952

 UniProt ID:
 P41159

 Cytogenetics:
 7q32.1

Domains: Leptin

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein





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Protein Pathways: Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling

pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 18.6 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein that is secreted by white adipocytes into the circulation and

plays a major role in the regulation of energy homeostasis. Circulating leptin binds to the leptin receptor in the brain, which activates downstream signaling pathways that inhibit feeding and promote energy expenditure. This protein also has several endocrine functions, and is involved in the regulation of immune and inflammatory responses, hematopoiesis, angiogenesis, reproduction, bone formation and wound healing. Mutations in this gene and its regulatory regions cause severe obesity and morbid obesity with hypogonadism in human

patients. A mutation in this gene has also been linked to type 2 diabetes mellitus

development. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]