



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJBcRR_14694
Title of the Manuscript:	Prognostic value of leptin gene polymorphisms in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Egypt
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Discussion should be increased with literature Literature is not enough. Numbers of literature should be increased'	Obesity is now a global epidemic. It is one of the most significant causes of ill-health worldwide. Anti-adiposity efforts to reverse the increasing trend are somewhat disappointing. However, all overweight or obese people do not have the same risk of developing insulin resistance, resulting in adiposity-related health risks such as type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases (Meyer MR. et al 2011). Circulating leptin level was found to be proportional to adipose tissue mass, and body fat percentage was possibly the best adiposity-related predictor of serum leptin concentrations in human, which may be due to leptin resistance. However, it is not always easily accessible to directly measure the percentage of body fat, especially in epidemiological studies (Mally K. et al. 2011). Mutations in the leptin gene and the leptin gene receptor may



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		lead to extreme obesity, this was found to be true in mice, and in humans. They found, that the presence of a homozygous mutations in the leptin gene (homozygotes ob/ob) and also homozygous mutations in the leptin gene receptor (homozygotes db/db) were associated with early onset of extreme obesity due to hyperphagia, poor energy expenditure and severe insulin-resistance (Clement et al. 1998). Taken together, all effects of leptin in pancreatic β-cells that are known to date act concomitantly to exert a physiological long-term control of insulin secretion from the pancreatic β-cell, which adapts the amount of insulin secretion to the amount of body fat stores. It is important to note that this tonic restriction of insulin secretion by leptin generally does not seem to interfere with the short-term stimulatory actions of nutrients and hormones, such as glucose- and incretin-dependent insulin secretion (Jochen Seufert 2004) [18]. The hyperinsulinemia of patients with type 2 diabetes may increase the release of leptin, which may explain the direct
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		relationship between the leptin plasma levels and c-peptide levels. This finding may explain the deviation of the adipo-insular axis in obese type 2 diabetic individuals who have leptin resistance on the level of pancreatic β –cell (Jochen Seufert, 2004) [18].
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	English should be check	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Please clarify the ethical issues if any	All ethical issues are taken on patients, Written informed consent obtained from patients or legal guardians for all cases