The purpose of the experiment is to see if leptin levels increase as body mass increases, and to see if people with abnormal levels of leptin desire food more than people with normal leptin. Leptin signals our brain that we’re satisfied, so we should stop eating. The participants’ weight and height were recorded to determine Body Mass Index. Participants were shown 30-stimulant cards to determine desire for food. Participants were sent to the lab to have blood drawn. Samples were sent to Denver University for leptin analysis. Radioactive material was added; therefore, I was unable to participate. The results showed that as BMI goes up, your leptin level goes up. Overall, 48% of adults’ leptin increased as body mass index increased. Leptin increased as BMI increased in 83% of the women and in 67% of the men. Participants with normal leptin ranked food at a 3.9. Participants with abnormal leptin ranked food at 3.1. Factors contributing to this include gender, age, diet, and weight. The first prediction was the higher amounts of leptin would be found in people with higher Body Mass Index (BMI), than in people with a lower BMI. The results showed that the hypothesis was accepted. The second hypothesis was people with abnormal leptin levels would find pictures of food more desirable than people with normal leptin. The results indicated that my hypothesis wasn’t accepted, because the data showed that the people with higher leptin did not desire food more desirable than people with normal levels.