

# Regulation of sleep in *Drosophila*

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2020/06/24



# What is the function of sleep?



## Ideas about sleep

A. Energy Reserves

B. Theory of restoration and maintenance

C. Theory of functional  
Memory consolidation theory  
Synaptic homeostasis hypothesis, SHY



# Study sleep using fruit flies as a model

Neuron, Vol. 25, 129-138, January, 2000; Copyright ©2000 by Cell Press

## Rest in *Drosophila* Is a Sleep-like State

Joan C. Hendricks,\* Stefanie M. Finn,  
Karen A. Panckori, Jessica Charvin, Julie A. Williams,  
Amita Sehgal, and Allan I. Pack  
Center for Sleep and Respiratory Neurobiology  
School of Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

study, we present evidence that, according to these criteria, rest in *Drosophila* is a sleep-like state. We also initiated studies to elucidate the relationship of rest behavior to the central clock genes *period* and *timeless*.

Results

## Correlates of Sleep and Waking in *Drosophila melanogaster*

Paul J. Shaw, Chiara Cirelli, Ralph J. Greenspan, Giulio Tononi\*

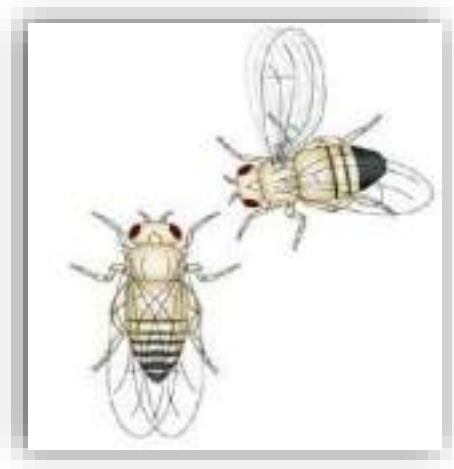
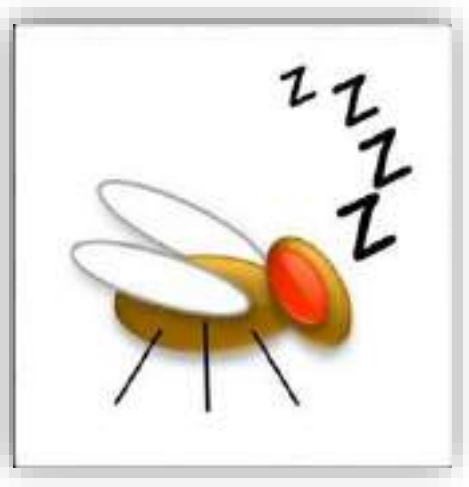
- ✓ Clock control
- ✓ Homeostatic response to sleep deprivation
- ✓ Increase arousal threshold during sleep
- ✓ Species specific sleep posture
- ✓ Response to hypnotic/stimulant drugs



# Content

- The interaction between sleep and mating behavior in *Drosophila*  
by XLM
- The neural circuits of sleep  
by ZH
- Homeostatic response to sleep deprivation  
by WL





# The interaction between sleep and mating behavior in *Drosophila*

XLM

2020/06/24

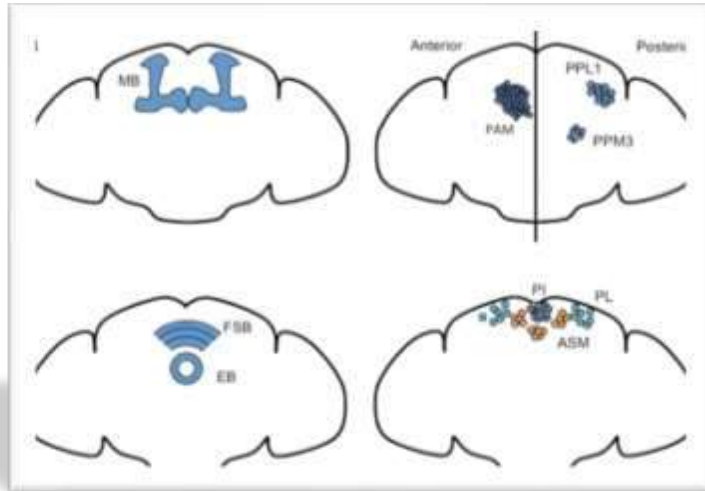


➤ Sexually Aroused Males Suppress Sleep

➤ Mating Reduces Female Sleep

➤ Conclusion





diverse environmental factors

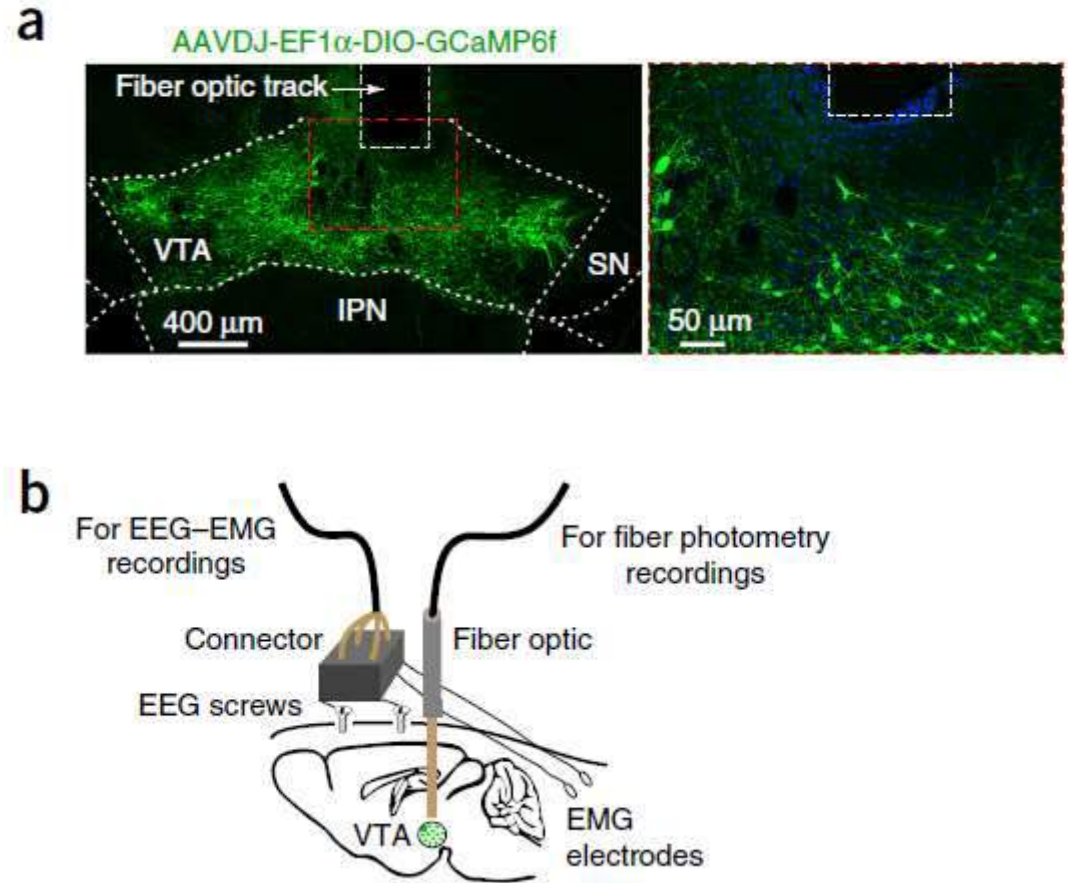




# Two clear examples of how sexual arousal and the possibility of mating can regulate sleep



Lesku., *et al.*, *Science*. 2012



Eban-Rothschild., *et al.*, *Nat. Neurosci.* 2016



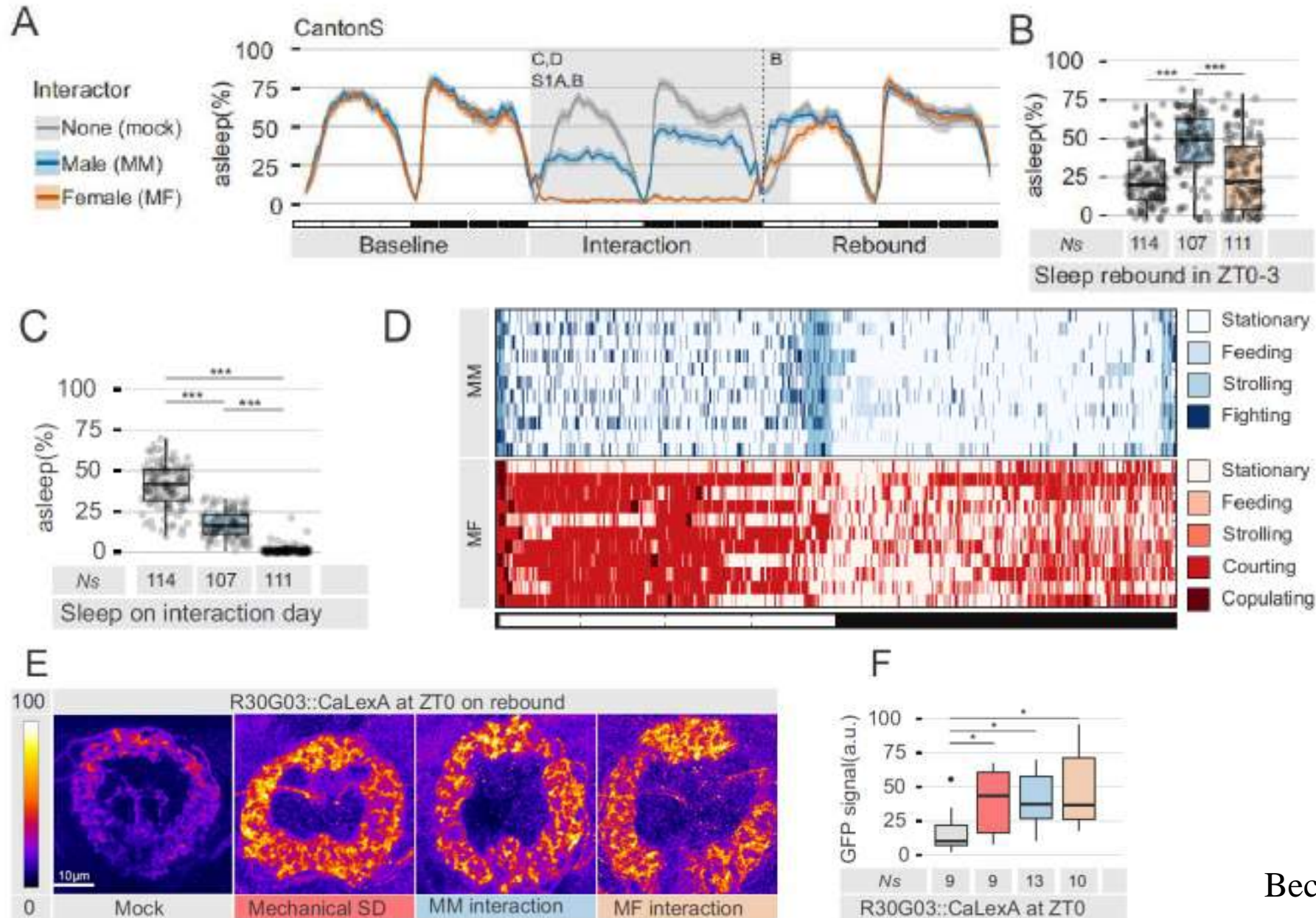
Current Biology 17, 214–251, February 6, 2007 ©2007 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved. DOI 10.1016/j.cub.2006.11.049

# Nocturnal Male Sex Drive in *Drosophila*



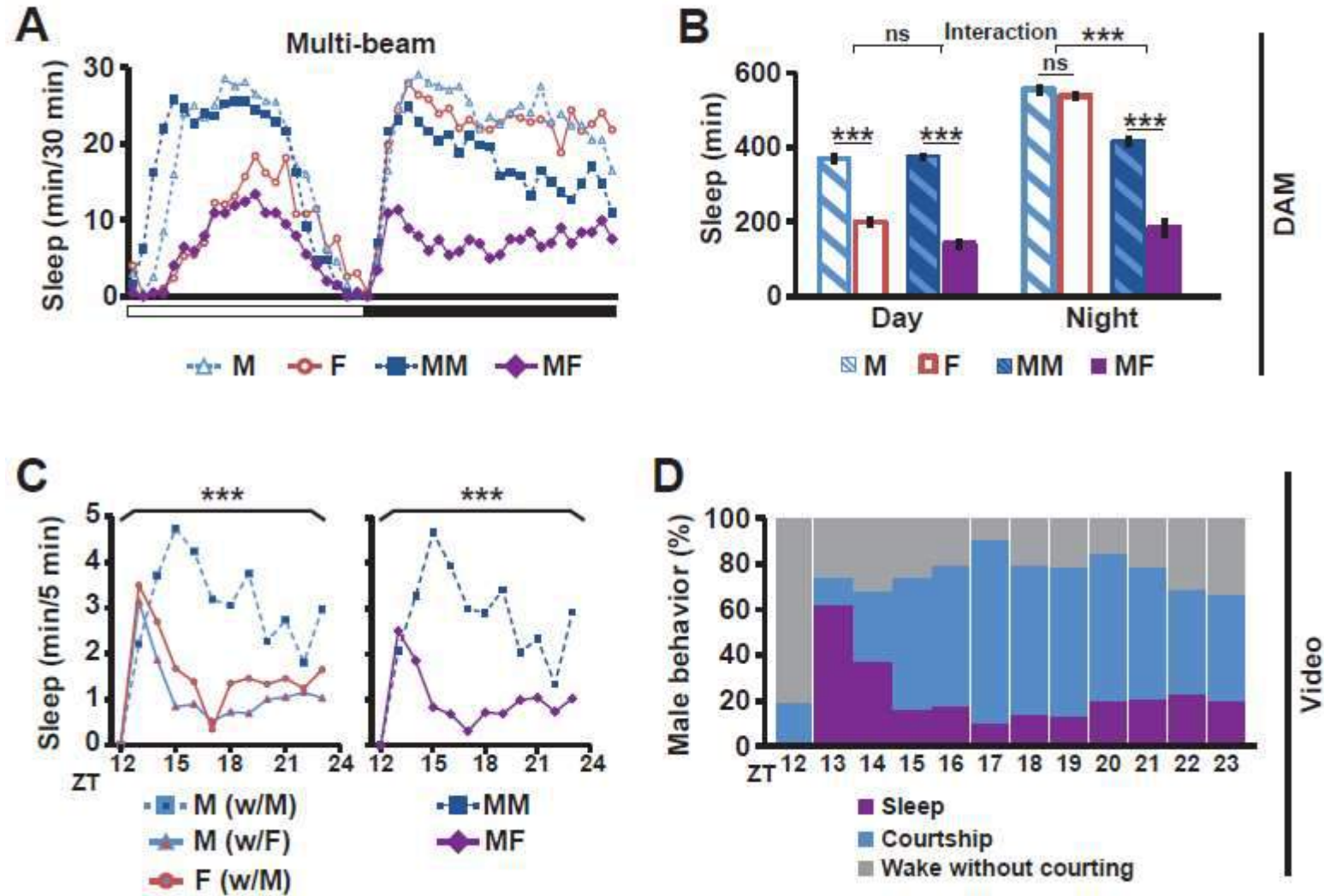


# The Male-Female interaction led to an even greater deprivation of sleep, but no rebound



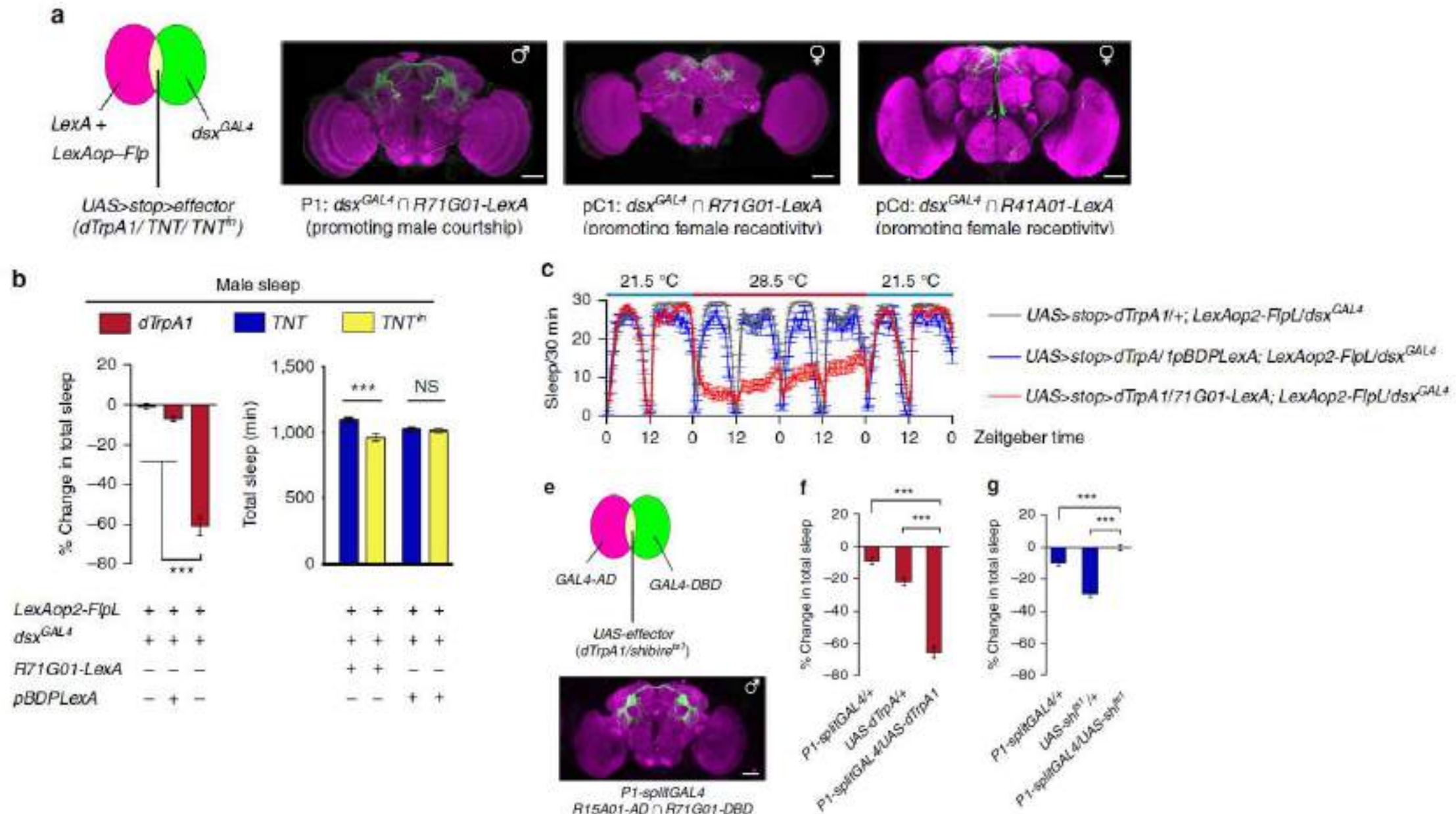


# Male flies possess mechanisms for suppressing sleep in the presence of female flies





Sleep can be regulated by the sexual arousal circuits in *Drosophila*

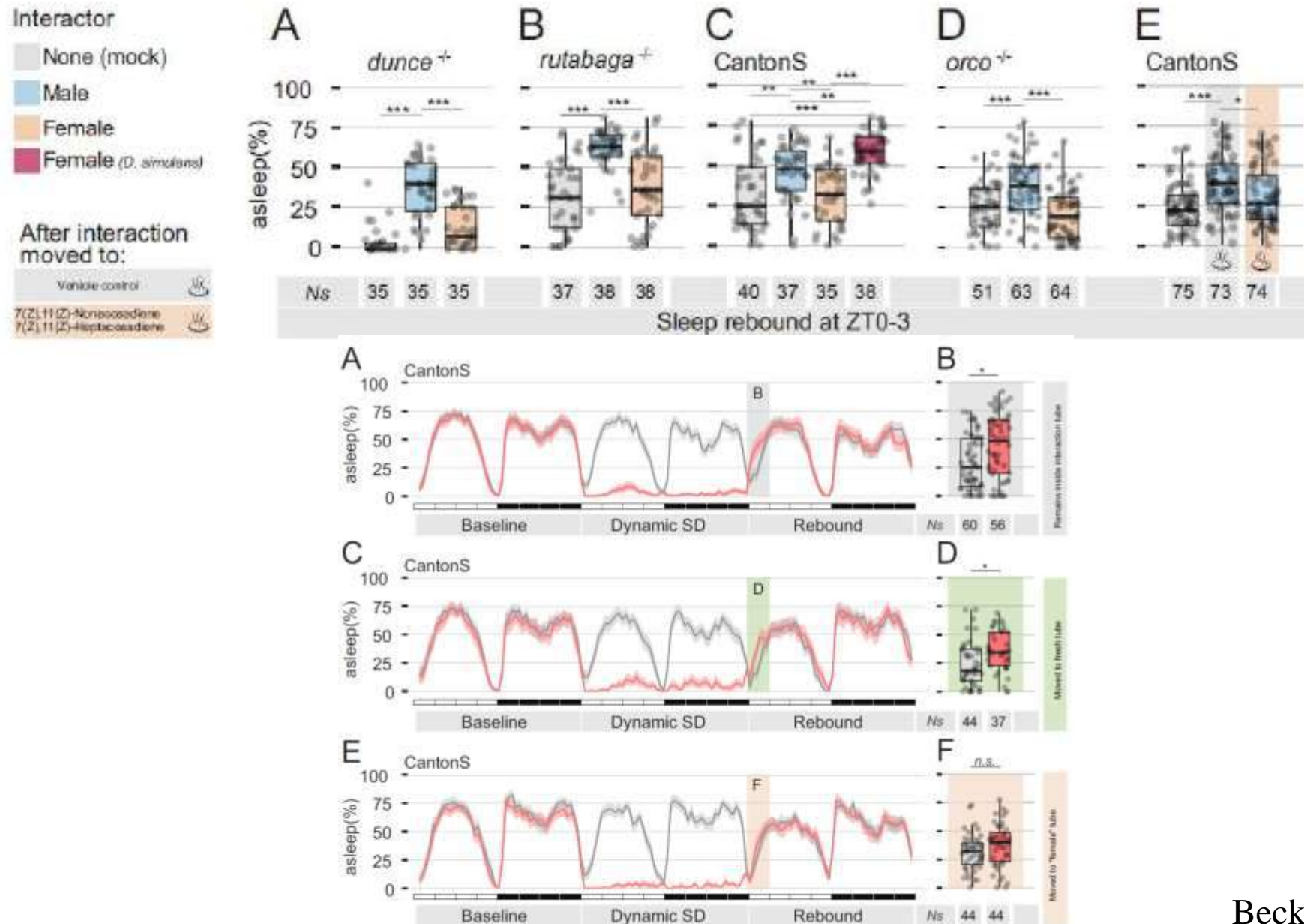




What is involved in regulating abnormal sleep homeostasis  
and sleep rebound in male *Drosophila*?

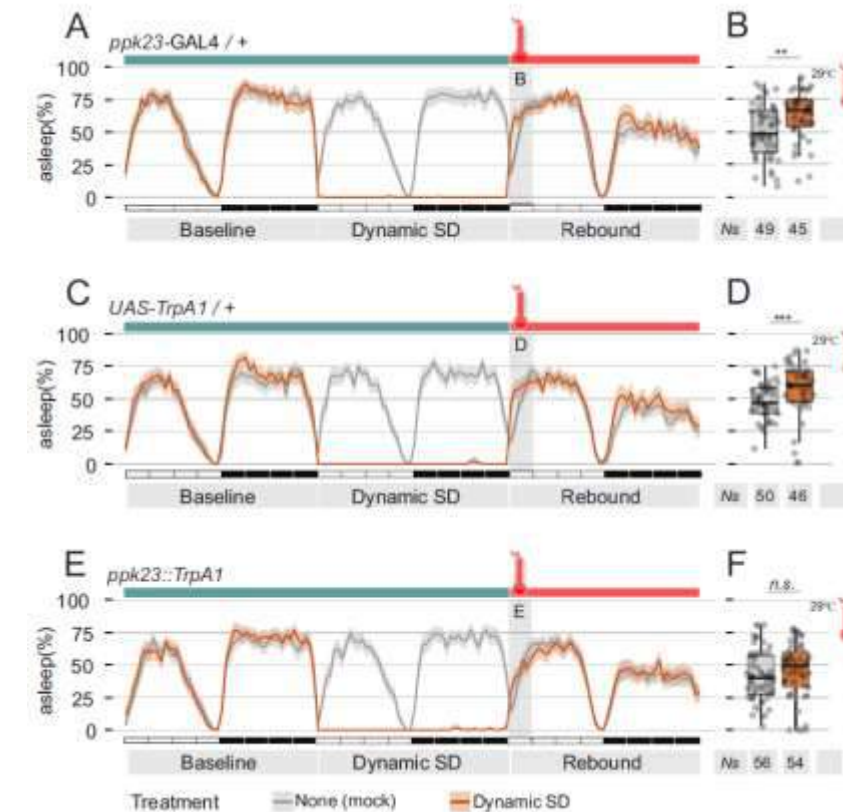
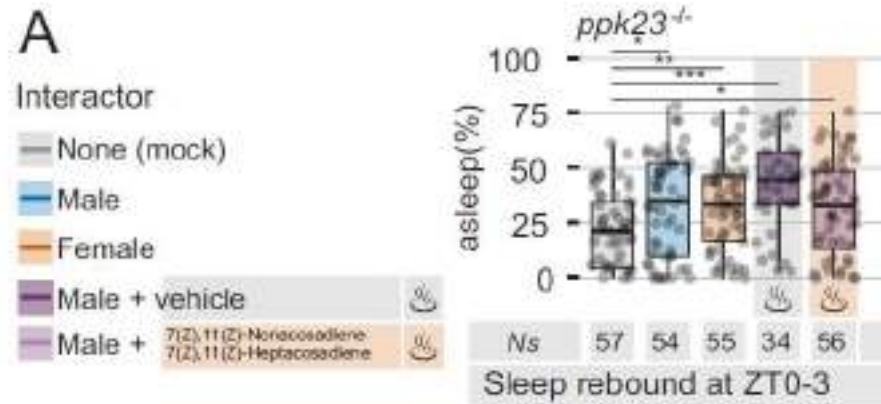


# Presence of female pheromones is sufficient to suppress sleep rebound after sleep deprivation





# The pheromone receptor Ppk23 is necessary for sleep suppression after sleep deprivation.



## Scienceexpress Reports

### *Drosophila* Life Span and Physiology Are Modulated by Sexual Perception and Reward

Christi M. Gendron,<sup>1\*</sup> Tsung-Han Kuo,<sup>2\*</sup> Zachary M. Harvanek,<sup>1,3</sup> Brian Y. Chung,<sup>1</sup> Joanne Y. Yew,<sup>4,5</sup> Herman A. Dierick,<sup>2</sup> Scott D. Fletcher<sup>1</sup>

ing complications associated with mating itself.

In *Drosophila*, sensory manipulations can affect life span, fat storage (as determined by baseline measures of triacylglyceride—TAG), and certain aspects of stress resistance (2, 4). We found that flies exposed to pheromones of the opposite sex showed differences in these phenotypes. Experimental male flies exposed to male donor pheromone had higher amounts of TAG, were sub-

### Consequences of ppK23 receptor activation

- The loss of triacylglyceride
- An increased susceptibility to stress
- Faster aging
- A significantly higher expression of NPF

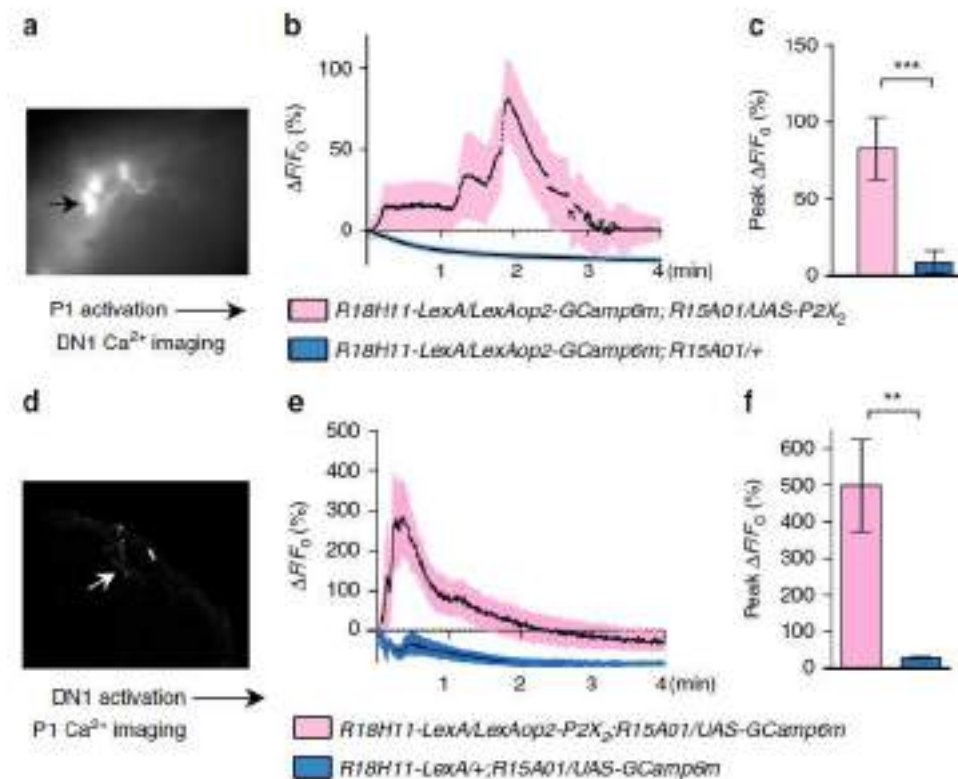
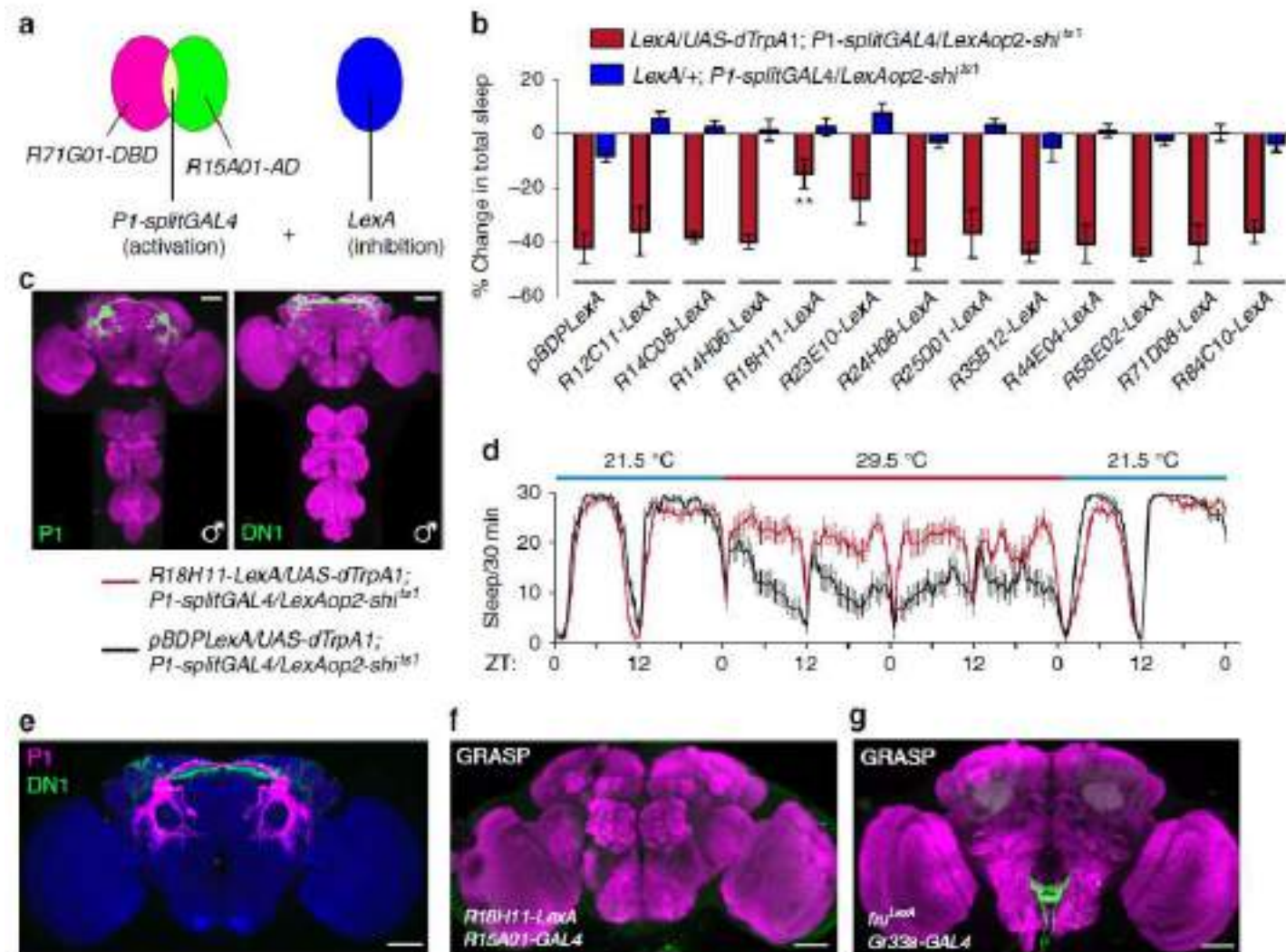
?



Courtship and sleep-devoted circuits may interact to balance these competing drives

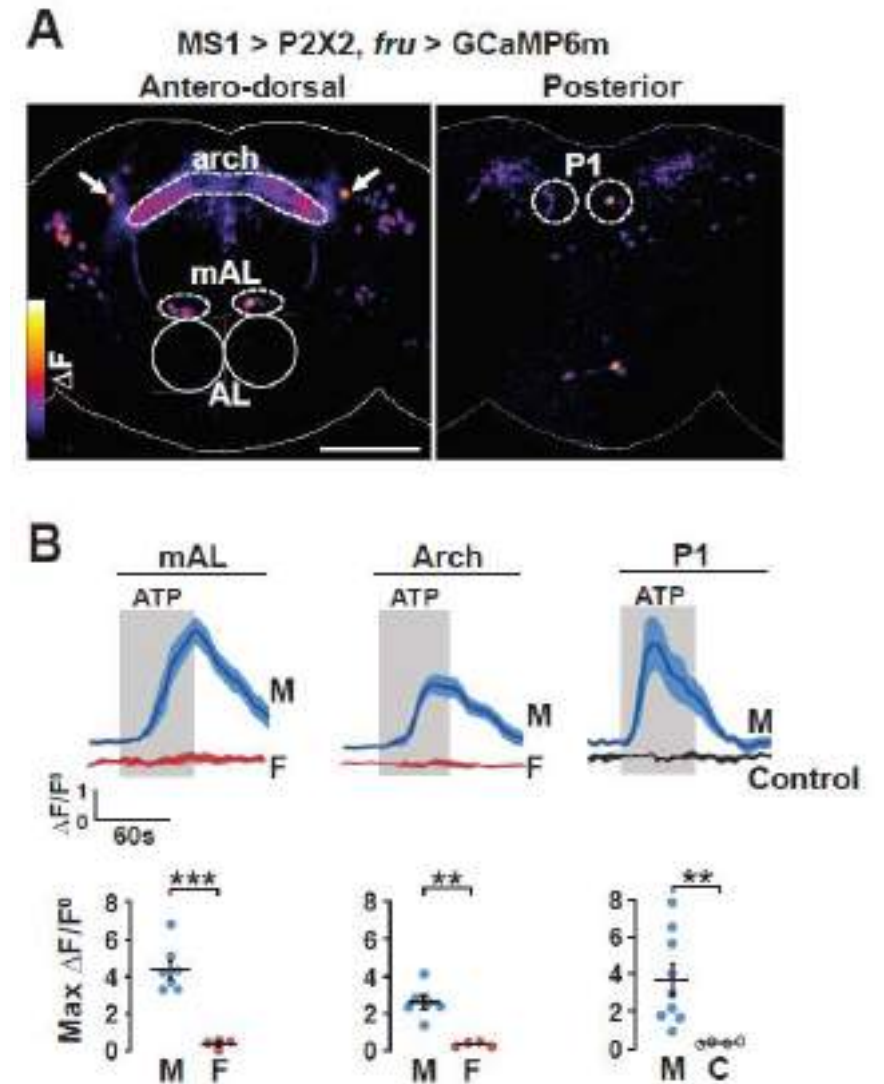
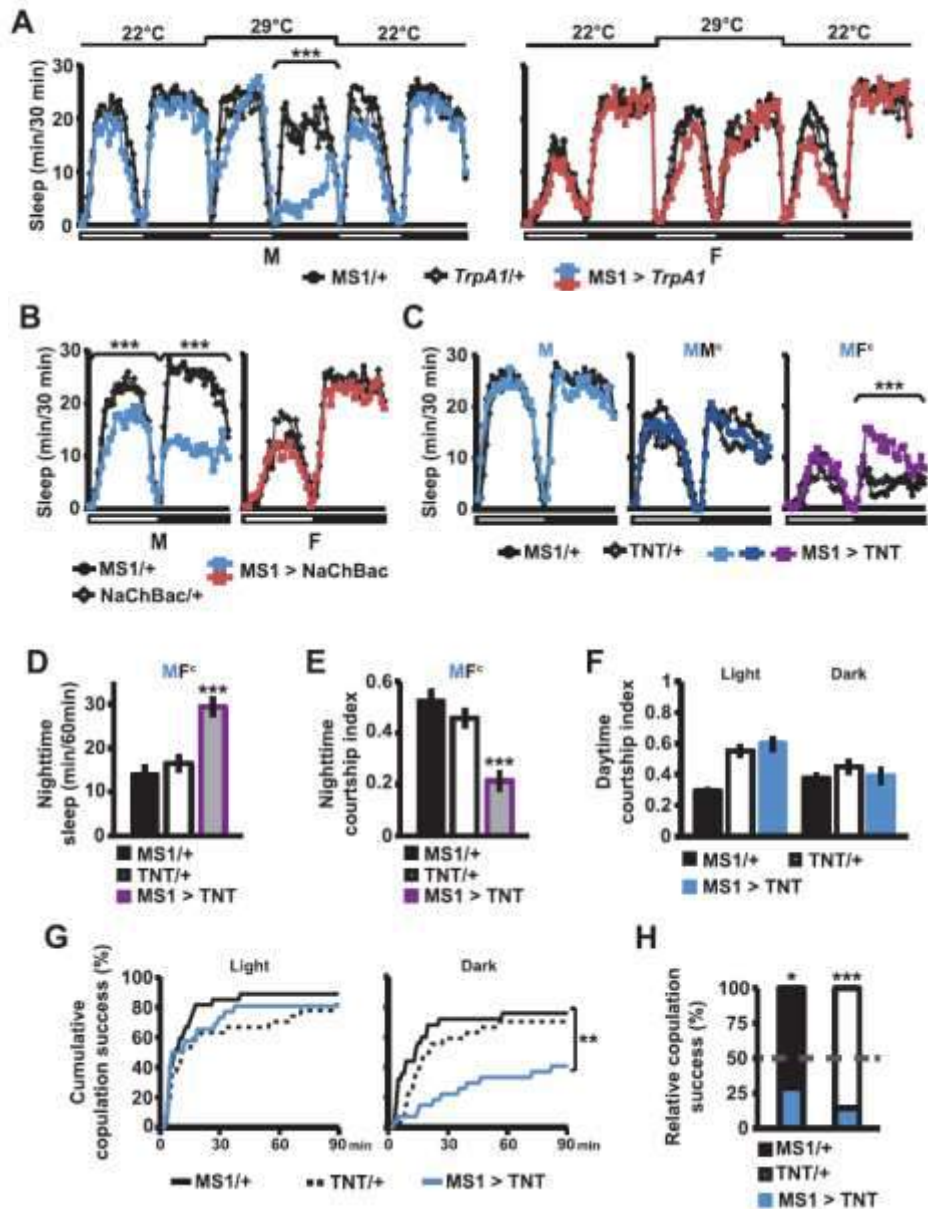


# P1 regulates male sleep through DN1 neurons, and form mutually excitatory connections





# Octopaminergic neurons Male-Specific One is upstream of the P1 neurons

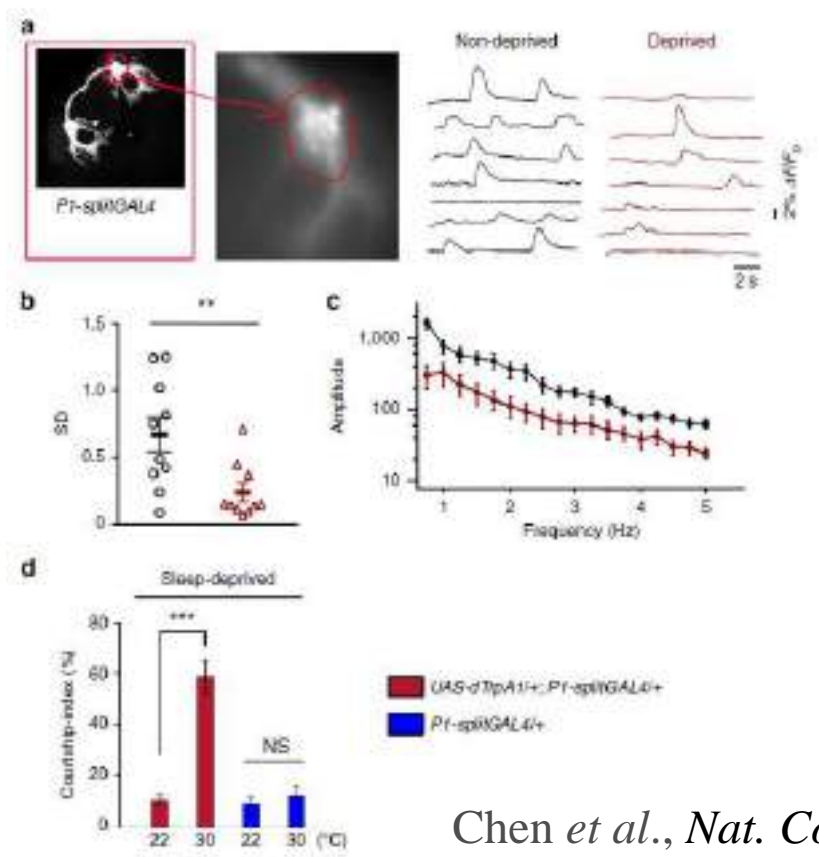




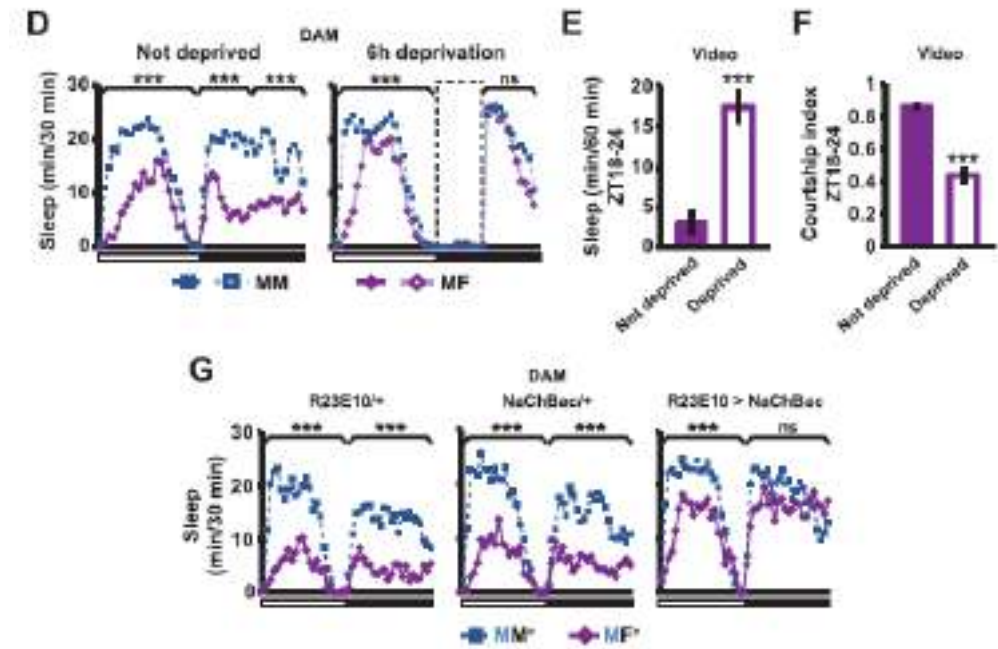
Does sleep in turn affect courtship in male *Drosophila*?



# Excessive sleep deprivation inhibits mating behavior



Chen *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* 2017



Machado *et al.*, *eLife*. 2017



**A Critical Period of Sleep for Development of Courtship Circuitry and Behavior in *Drosophila***  
Matthew S. Kayser *et al.*  
*Science* **344**, 269 (2014);  
DOI: 10.1126/science.1250553

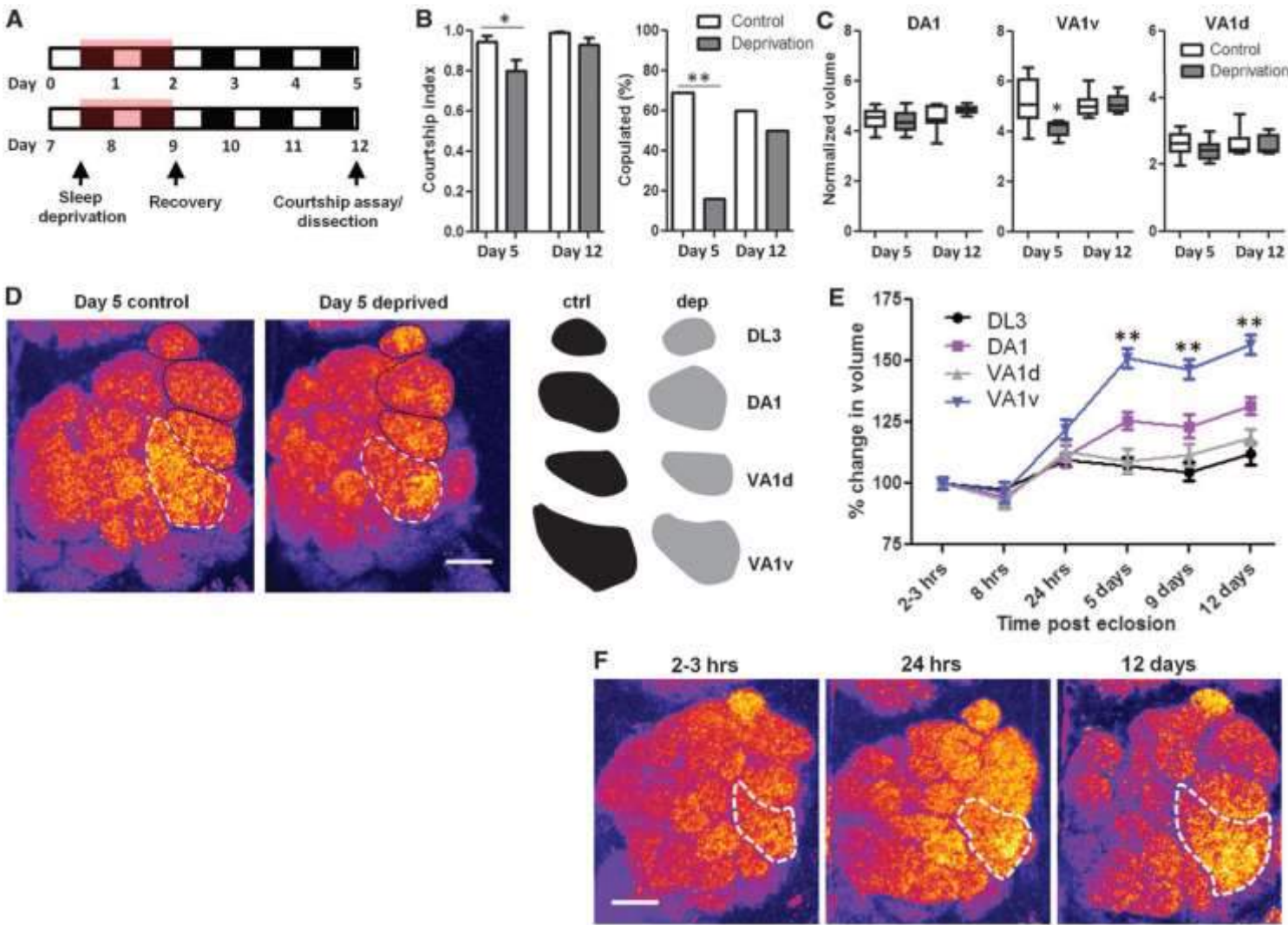
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# Sleep in young flies is required for courtship behaviors and circuitry development





Male

Female

Virgin Female

> 40%  
daytime sleep

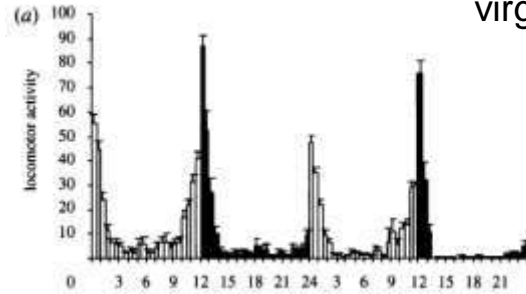
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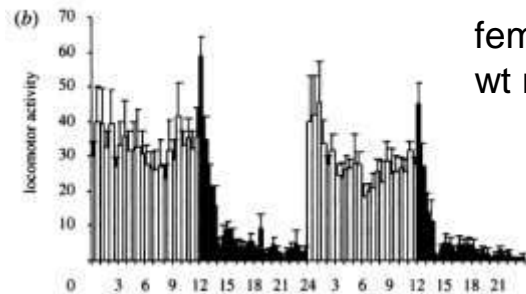


# The sex peptide regulates arousal after mating in female *Drosophila*

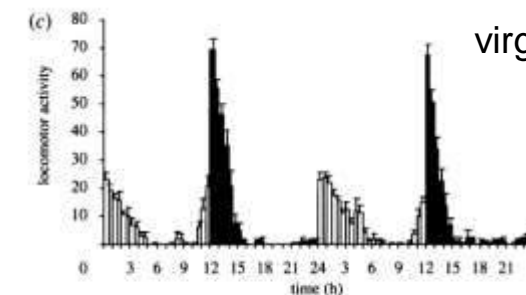
(a) virgin males



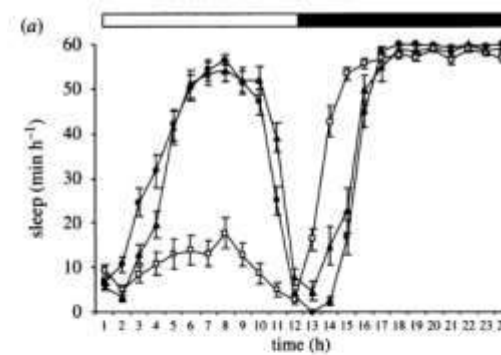
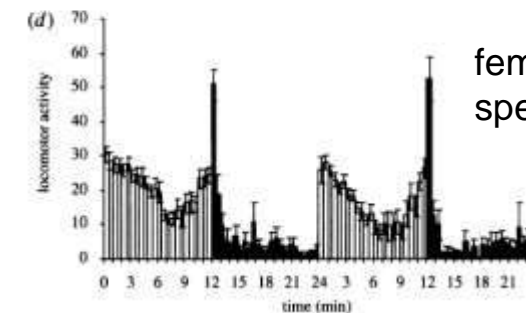
(b) females mated to wt male



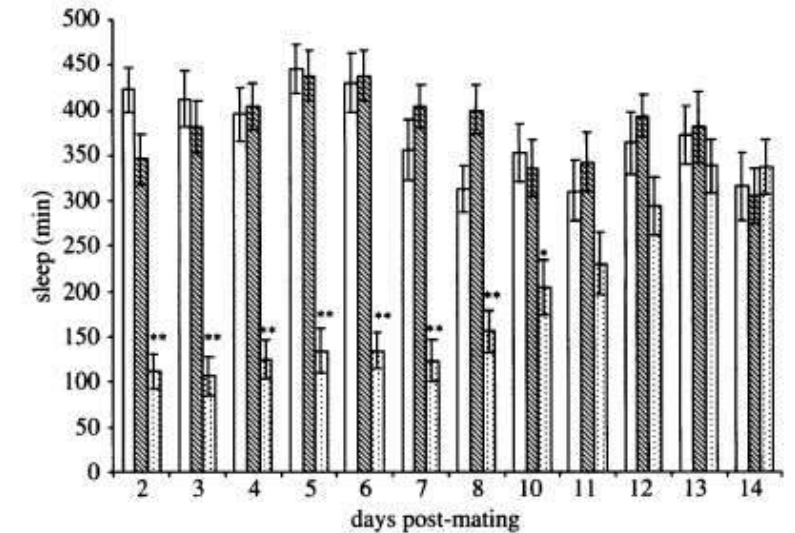
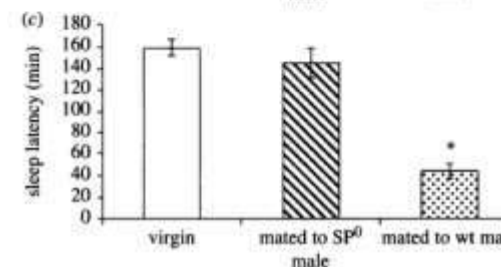
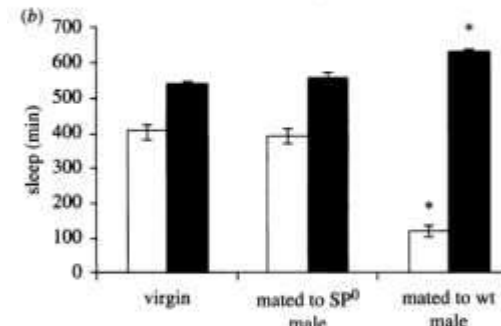
(c) virgin females



(d) females mated to spermless male



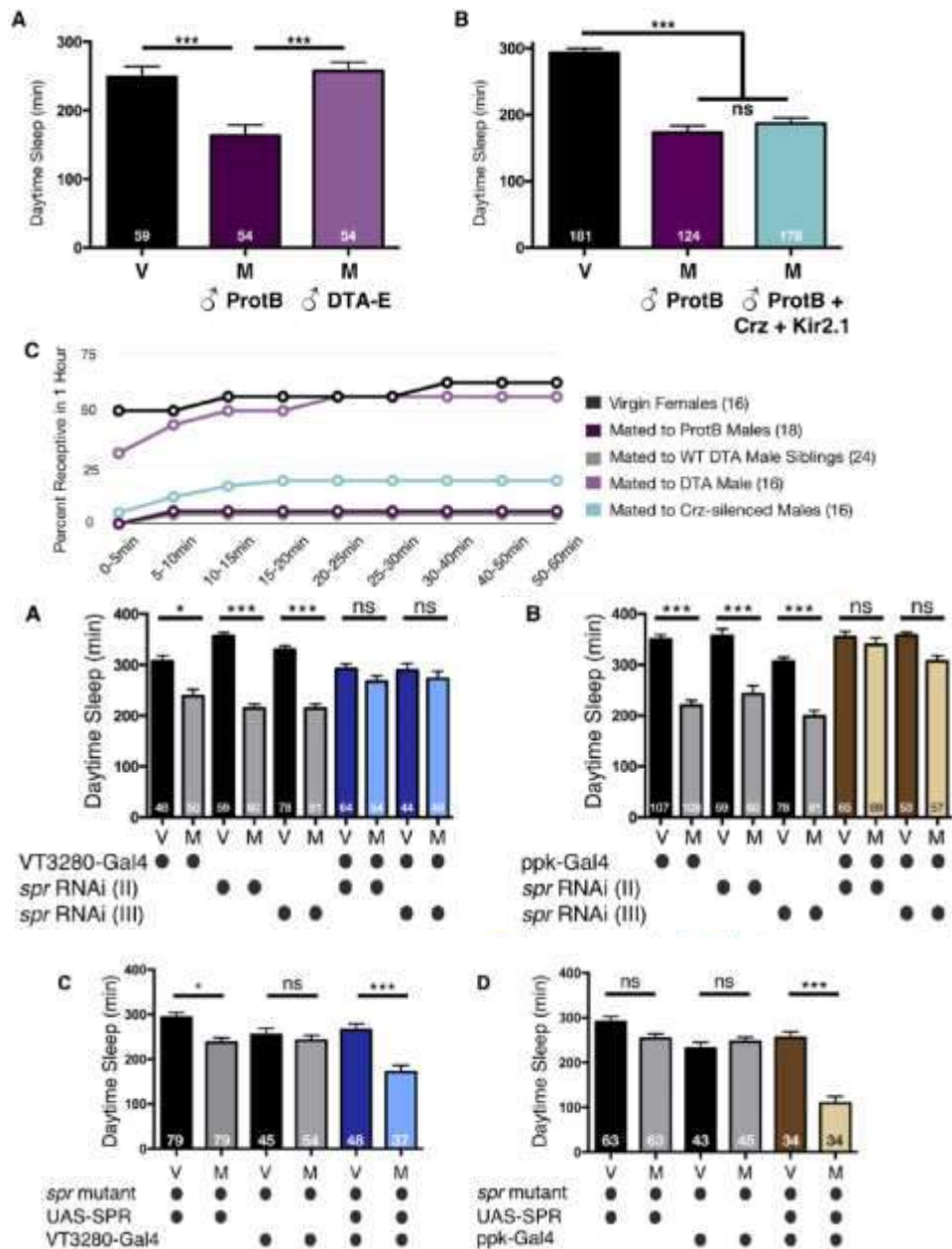
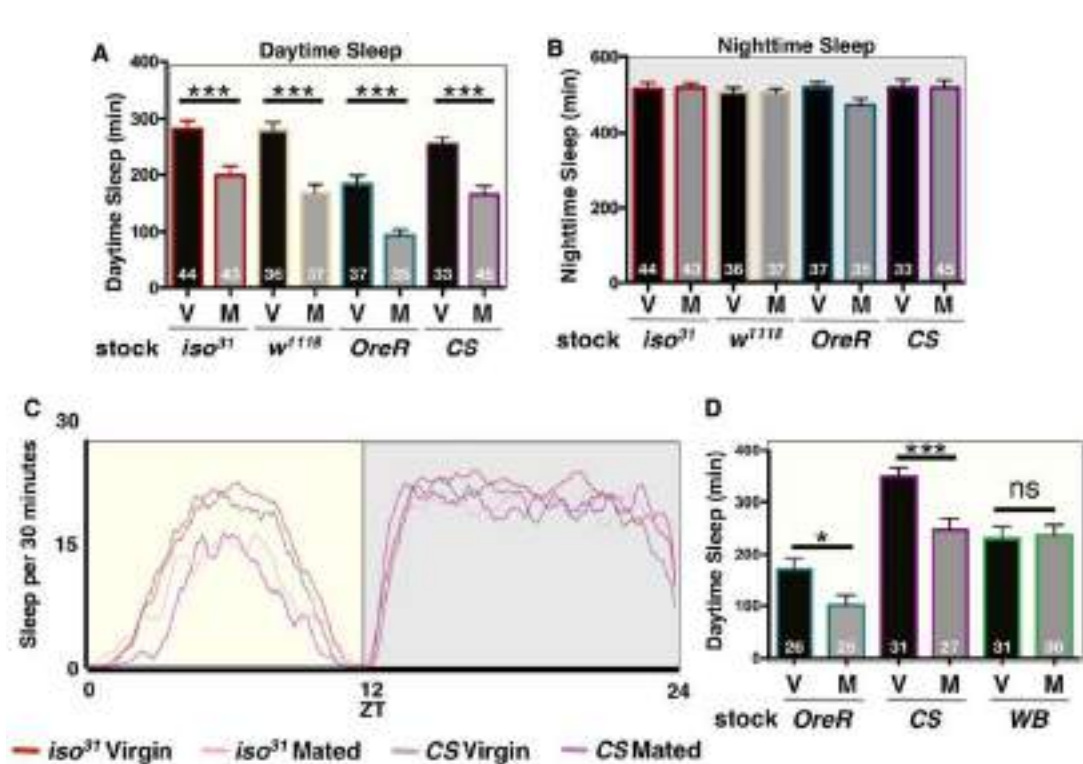
filled circle, virgin;  
filled triangle, mated to SP<sup>0</sup> male;  
open square, mated to wt male



Day: SP inhibits sleep  
Night: SP promotes sleep



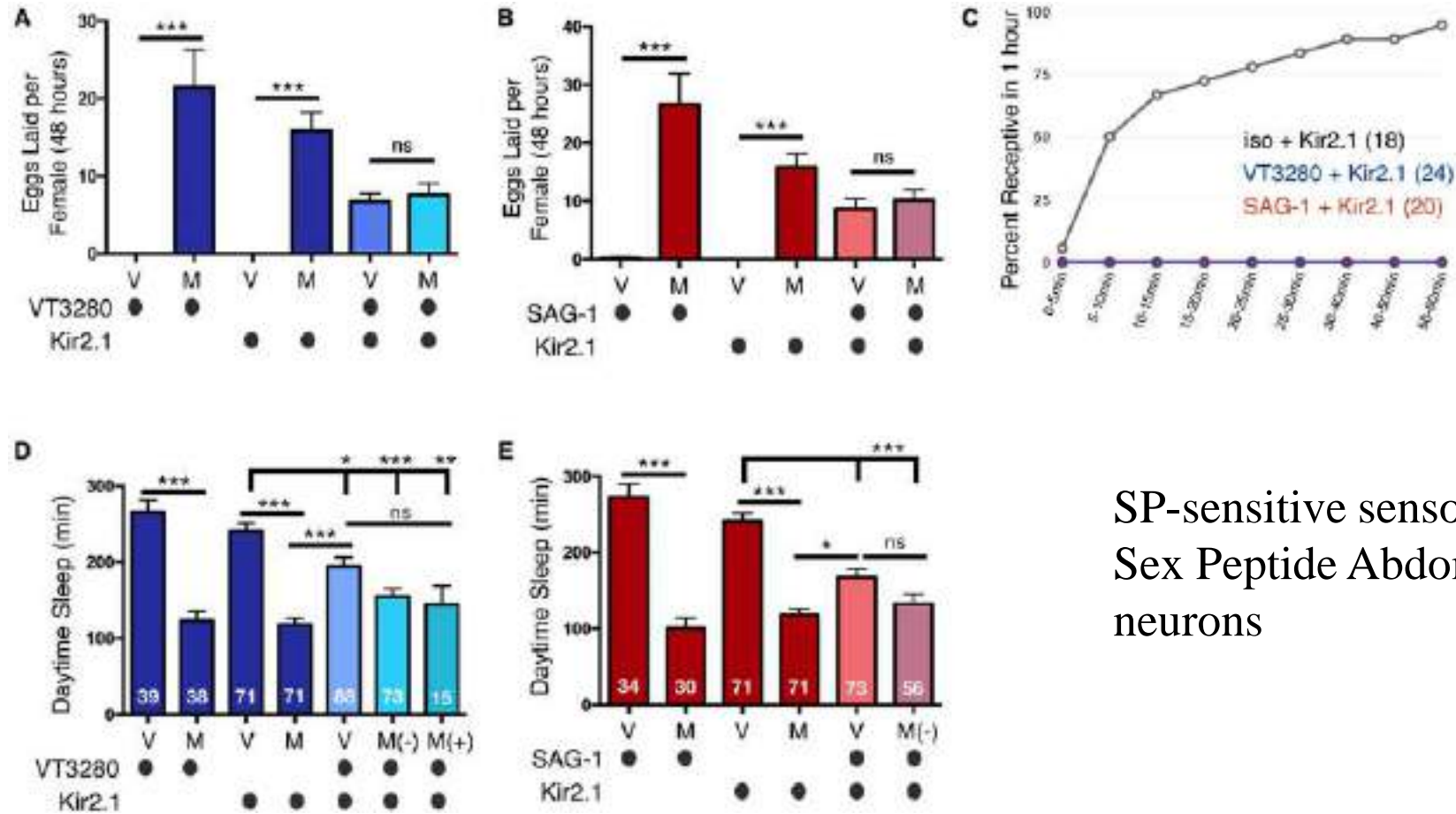
# Sex peptide and Sex peptide receptor contribute to post-mating decreases in female sleep



abdominal ganglion: Abg  
DTA-E: males fail to produce seminal fluids  
Corazonin (crz): silenced males do not transfer sperm  
ProtB: GFP-sperm  
Sex peptide receptor: SPR



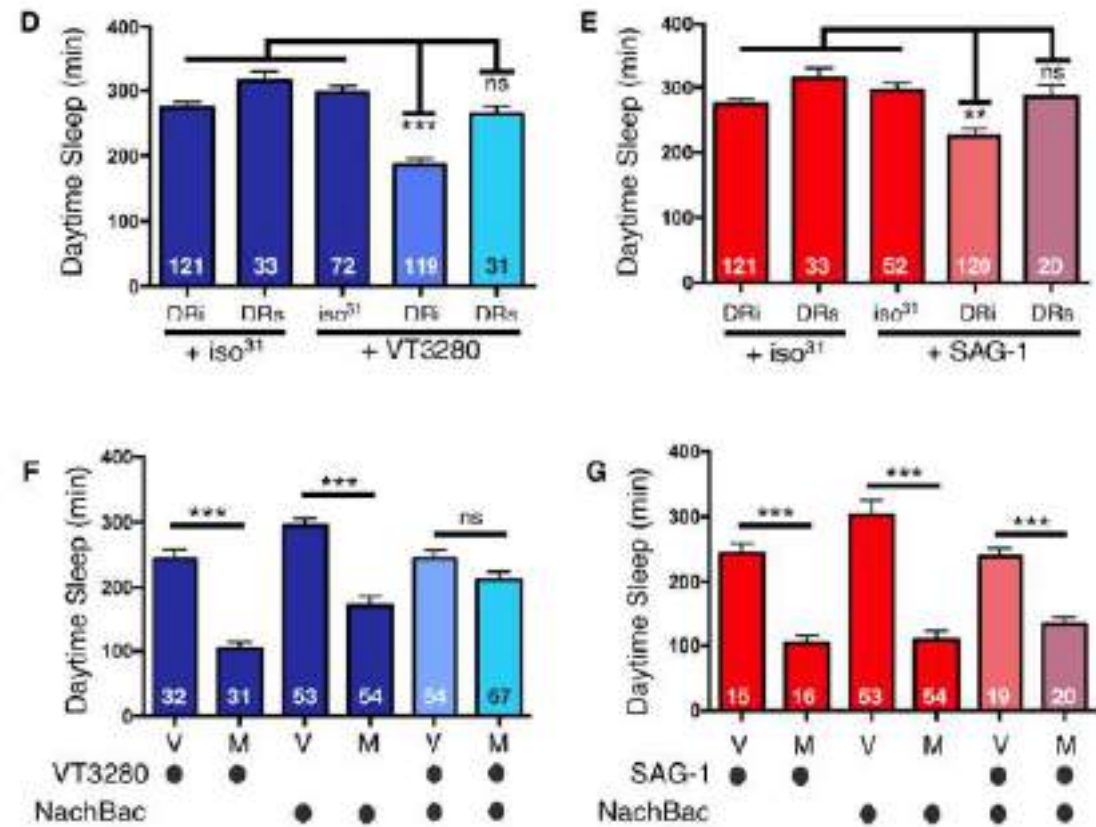
# Chronically silencing the SPSN-SAG post-mating circuit decreases female daytime sleep



SP-sensitive sensory neurons (SPSN)  
Sex Peptide Abdominal Ganglion (SAG)  
neurons



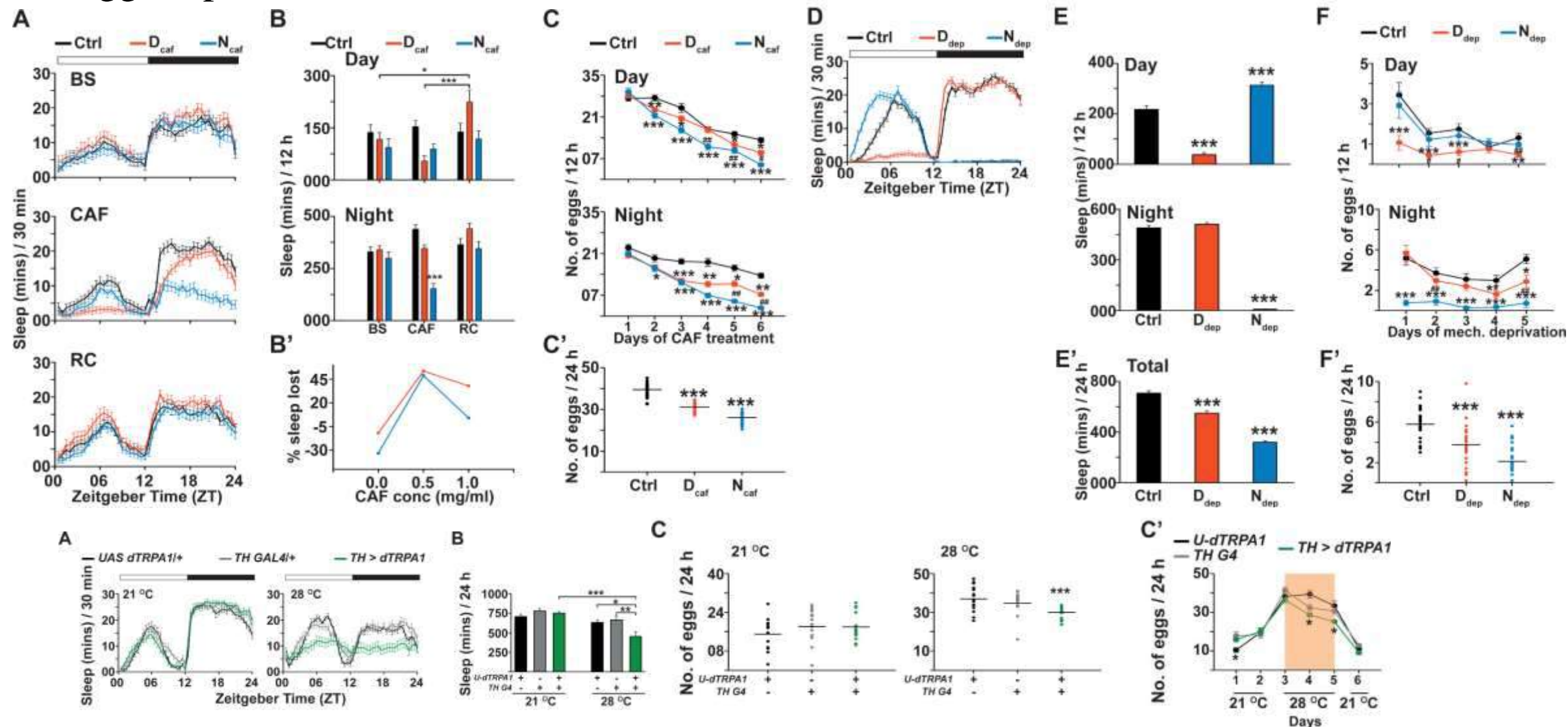
Acutely silencing the SPSN-SAG post-mating circuit decreases daytime female sleep



DREADDs [Designer Receptors Exclusively Activated by Designer Drugs]

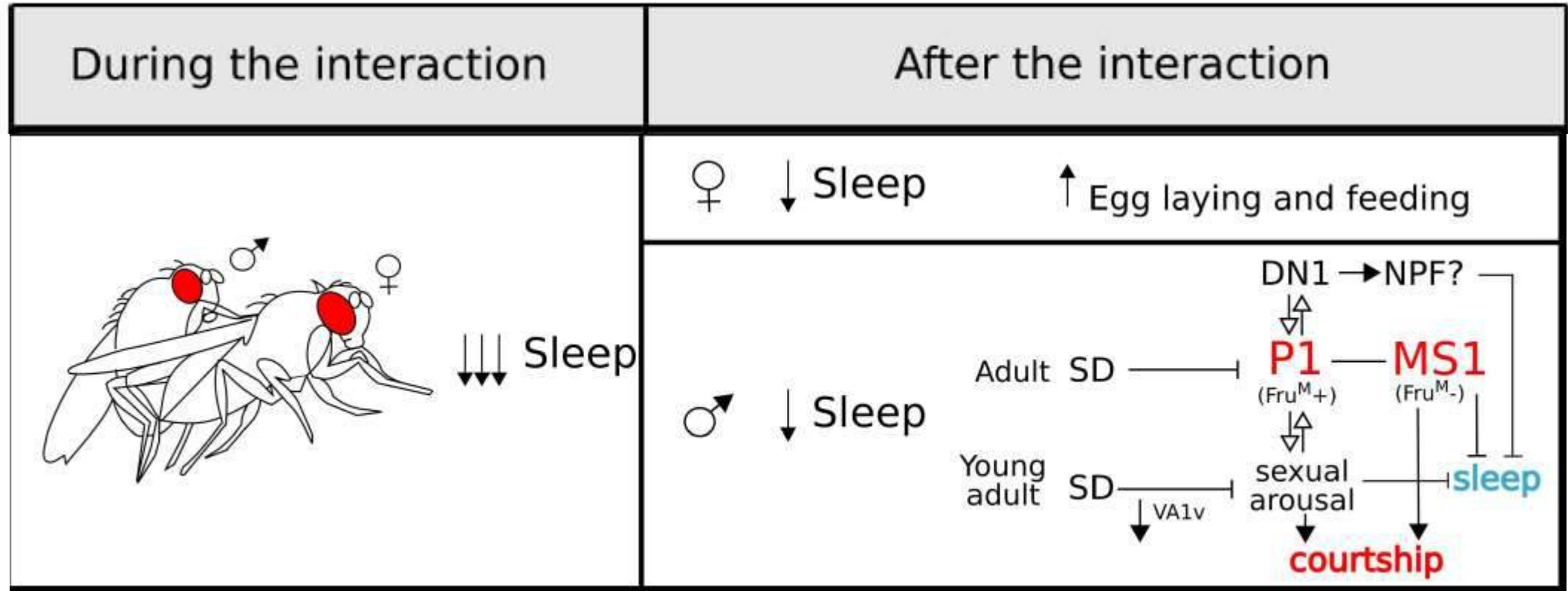


Sleep deprivation by caffeine and mechanical disturbance of *w<sup>1118</sup>* flies results in decrease of egg output





# Conclusion





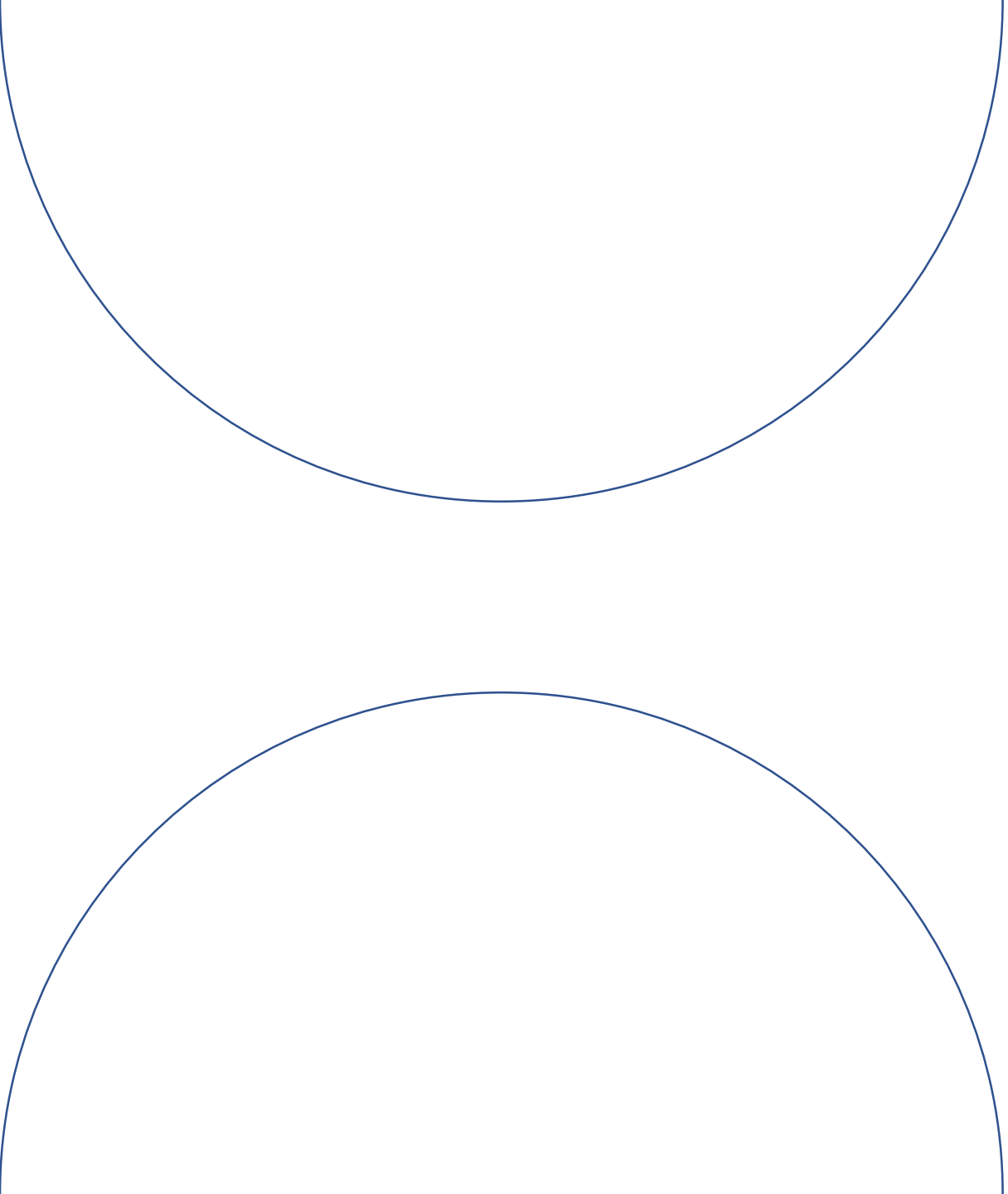
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THANKS!





# CIRCUIT for SLEEP



# The clocks

## Circuit for circadian cycle

- All of them have *per* expression, most of them have *pdf* expression.
- Their activity depends on time of day.
- LNV, LNd, DN1

2 systems

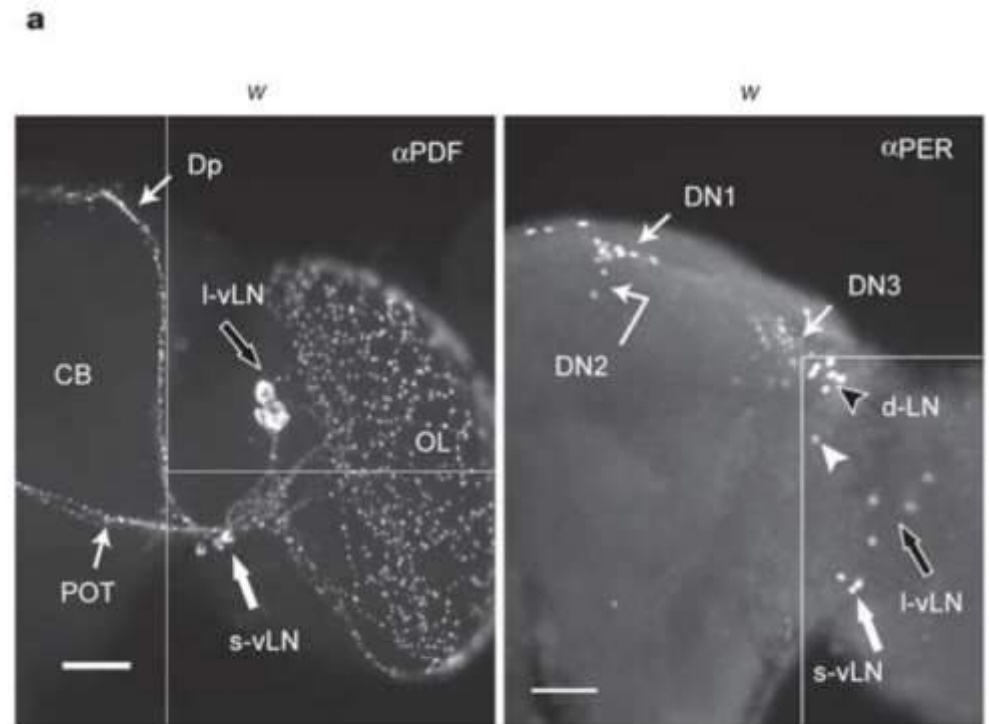
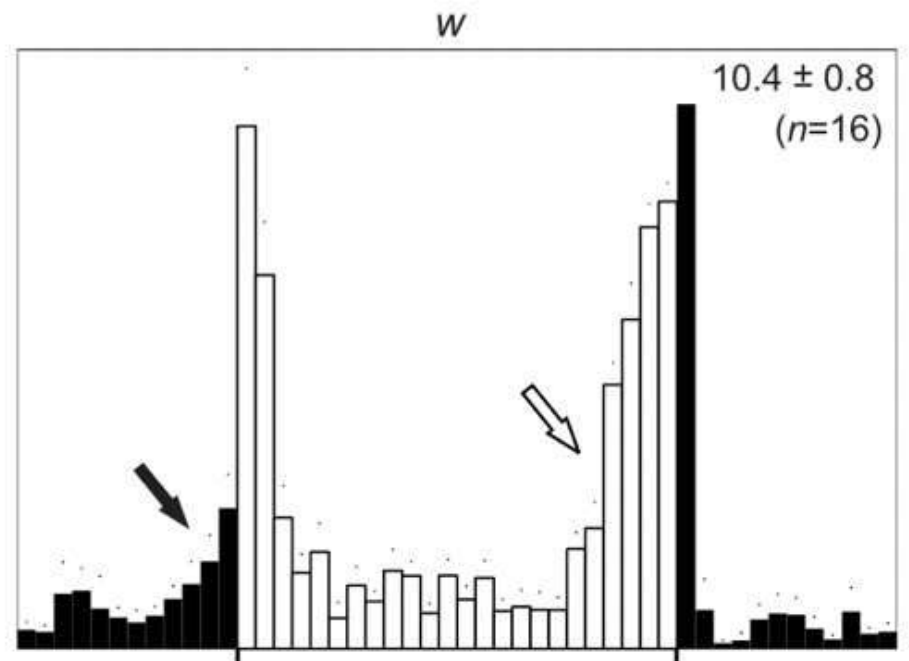
# The modulators

## Circuit for sleep homeostasis and other aspects

- Modulate sleep in other dimension like homeostasis, stimulation-responding arousal and sleep drive.
- MB, FB, EB

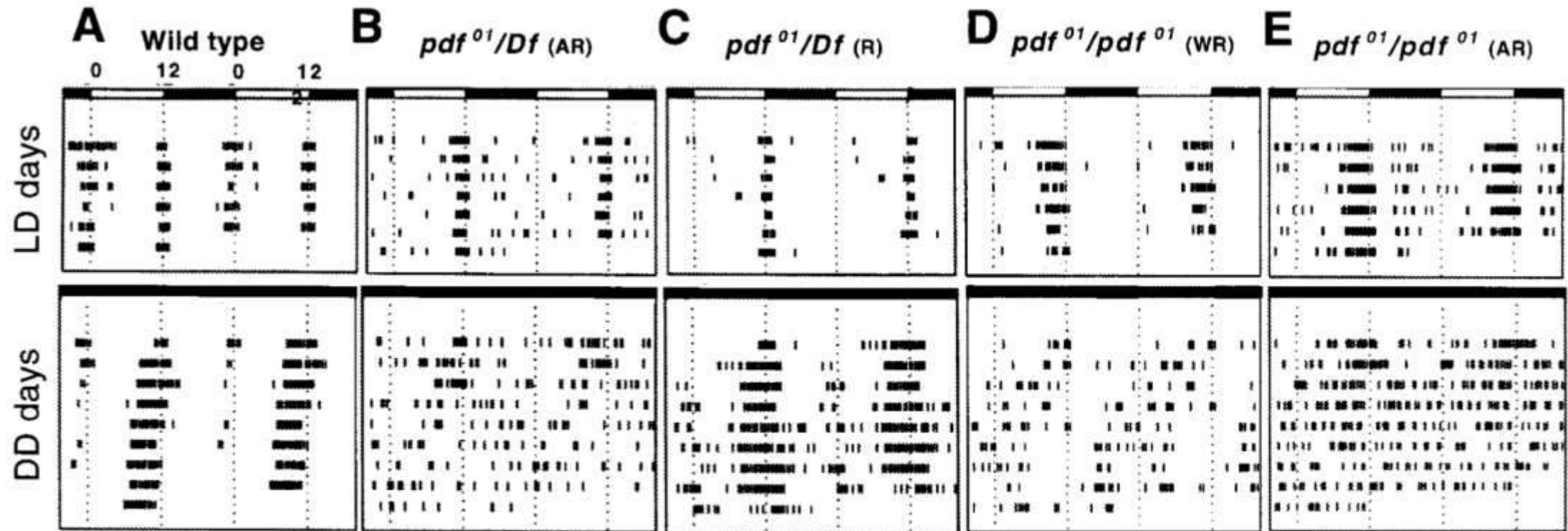


# 1. the clocks



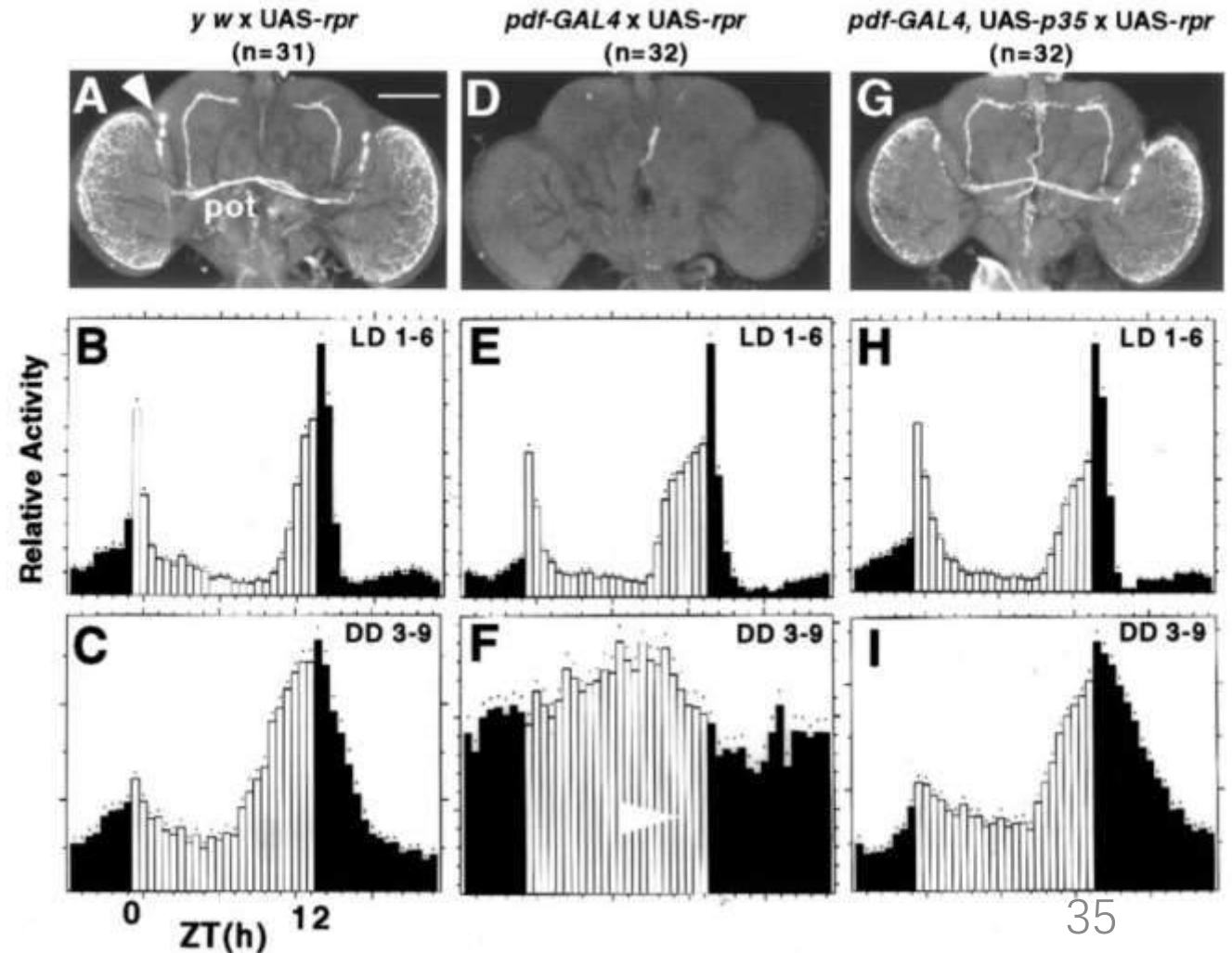
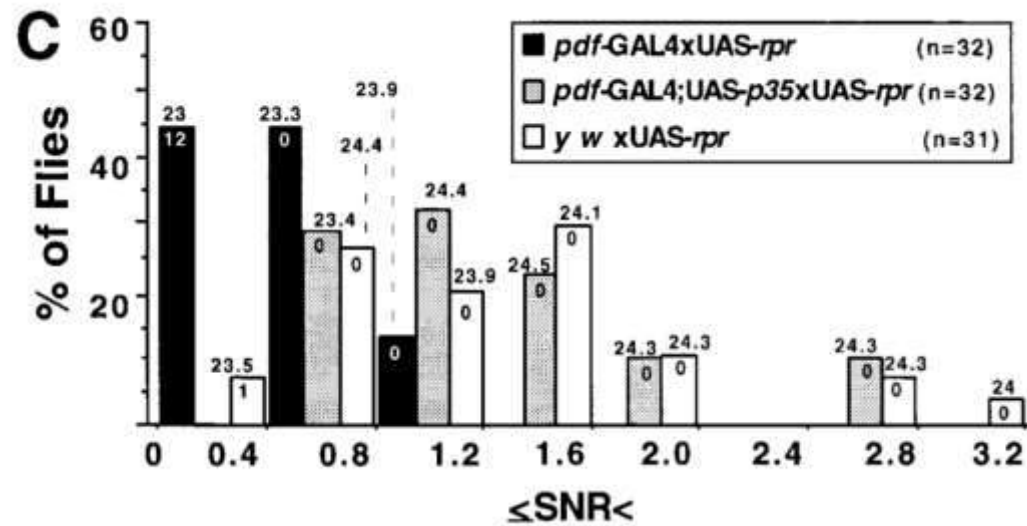


*pdf* (*pigment dispersing factor*) is responsible for morning locomotive activity





*pdf* expressing LNs(Ventral Lateral neurons) are crucial to circadian cycle both in LD and DD

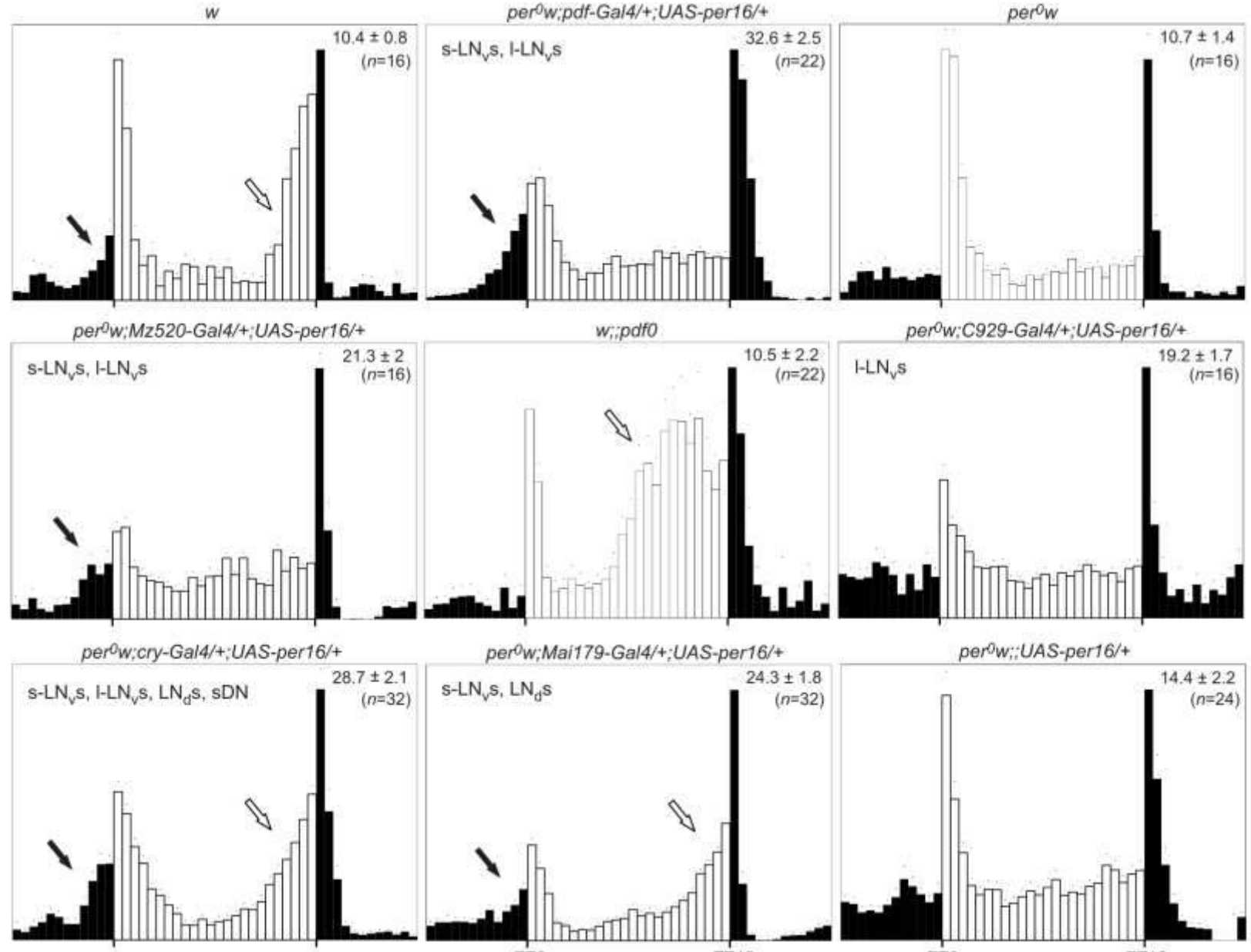


(renn *et.al* , 1999)



What about evening activity?

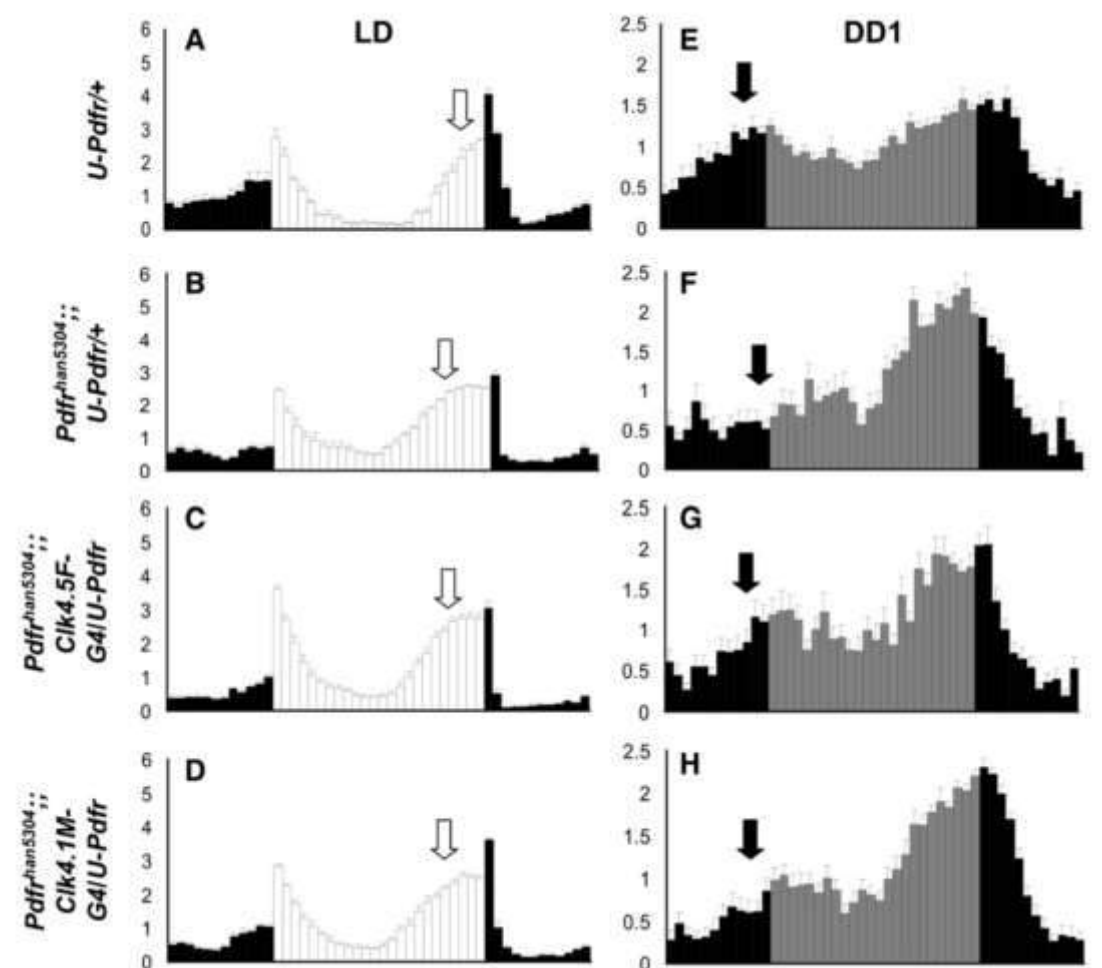
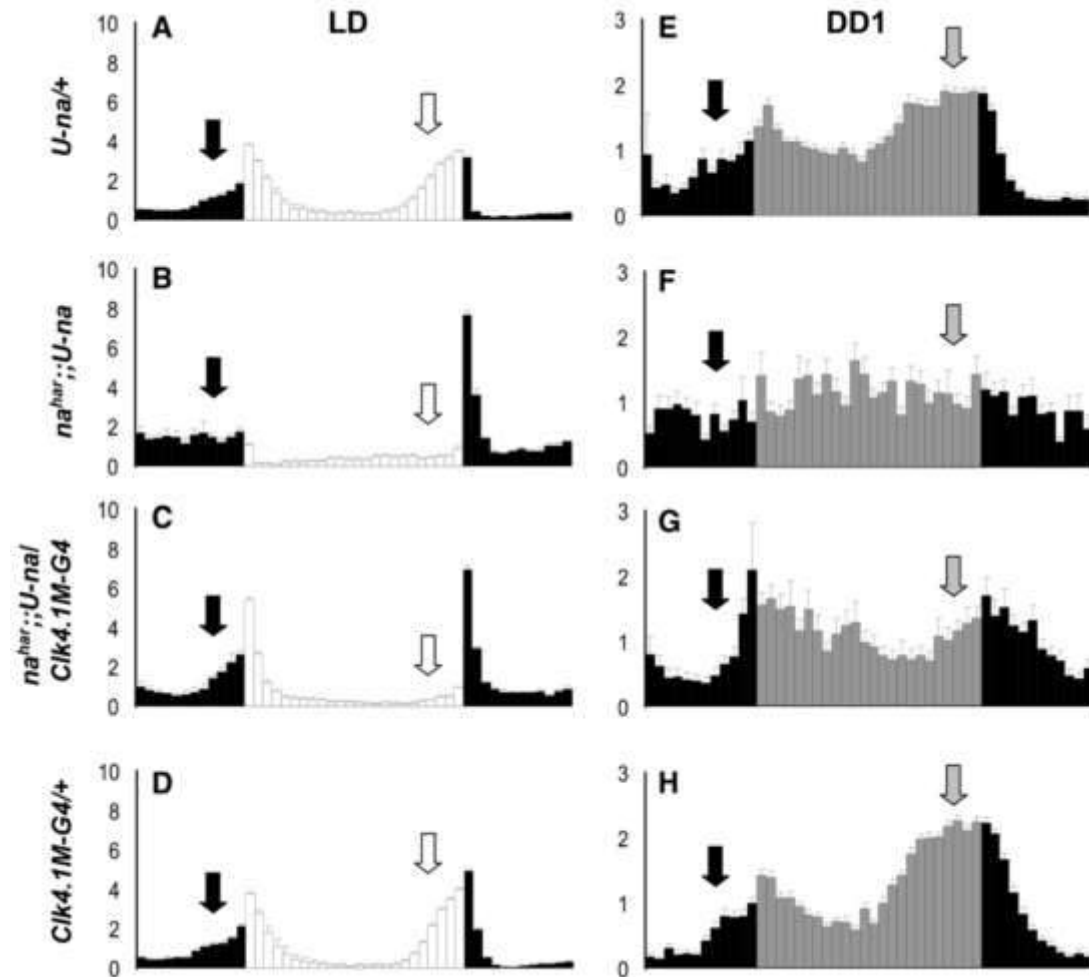
PDF-negative LNds  
(dorsal lateral neurons)  
are the key to early  
evening activity.



(Grima *et.al*, 2004)

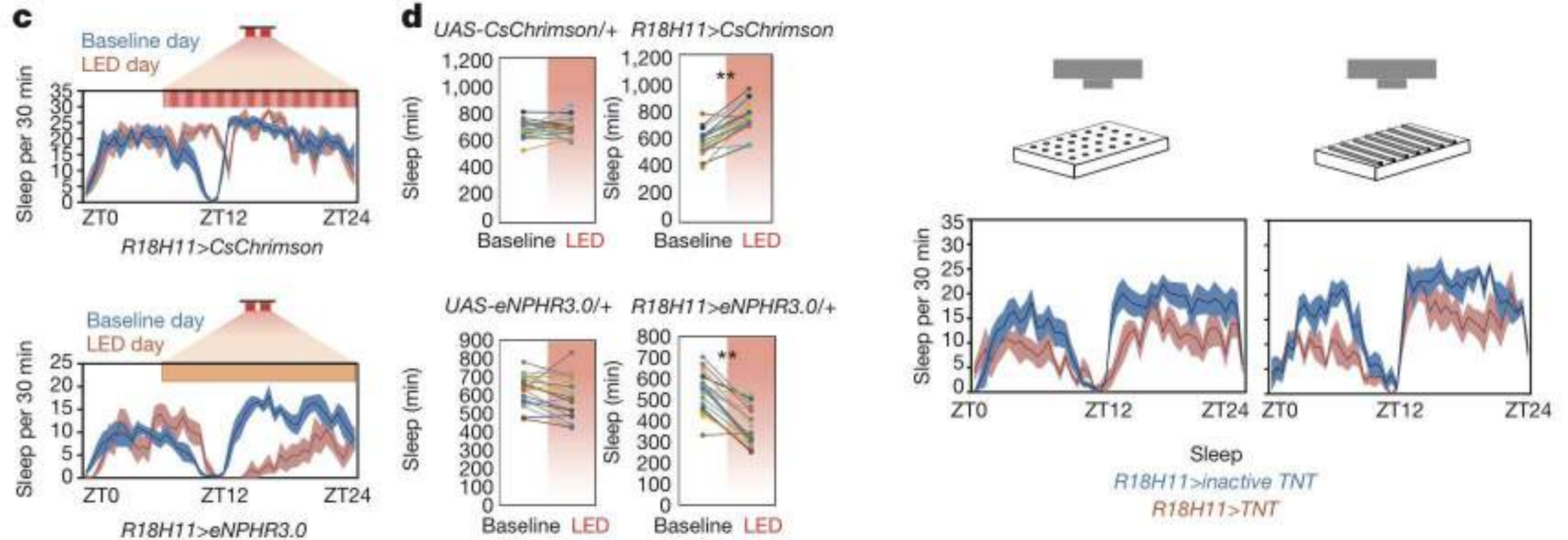


# Rescue *na* in DN1 restores light-on arousal response and is sufficient for morning anticipatory behavior



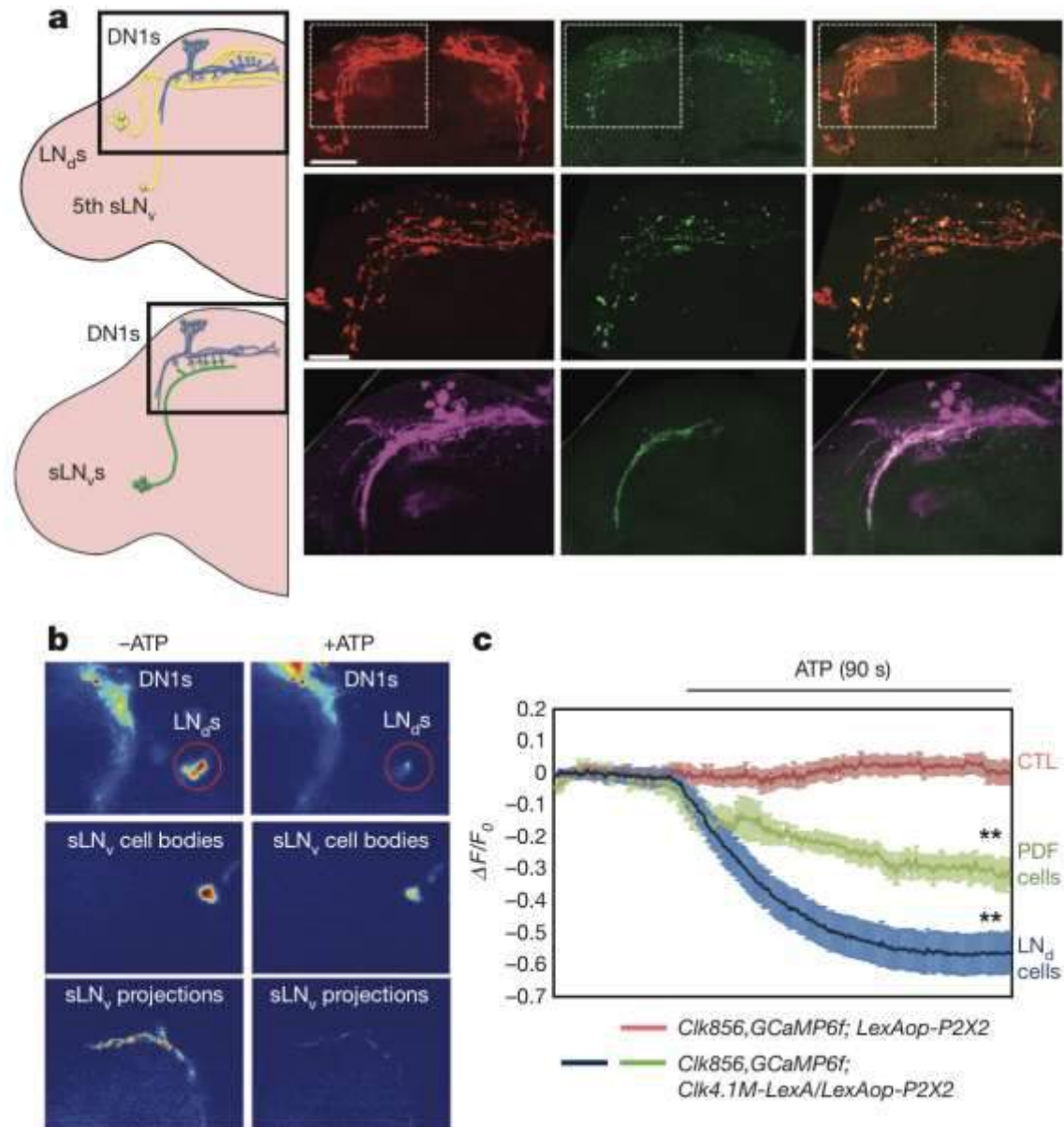


# DN1 activation is sleep-promoting





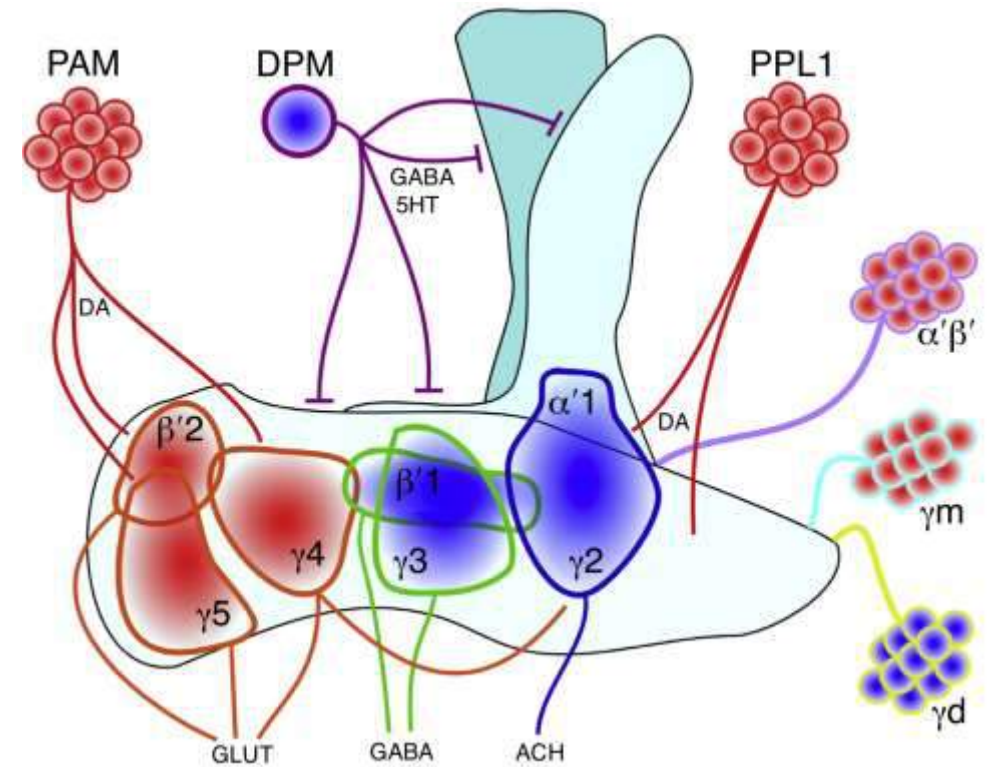
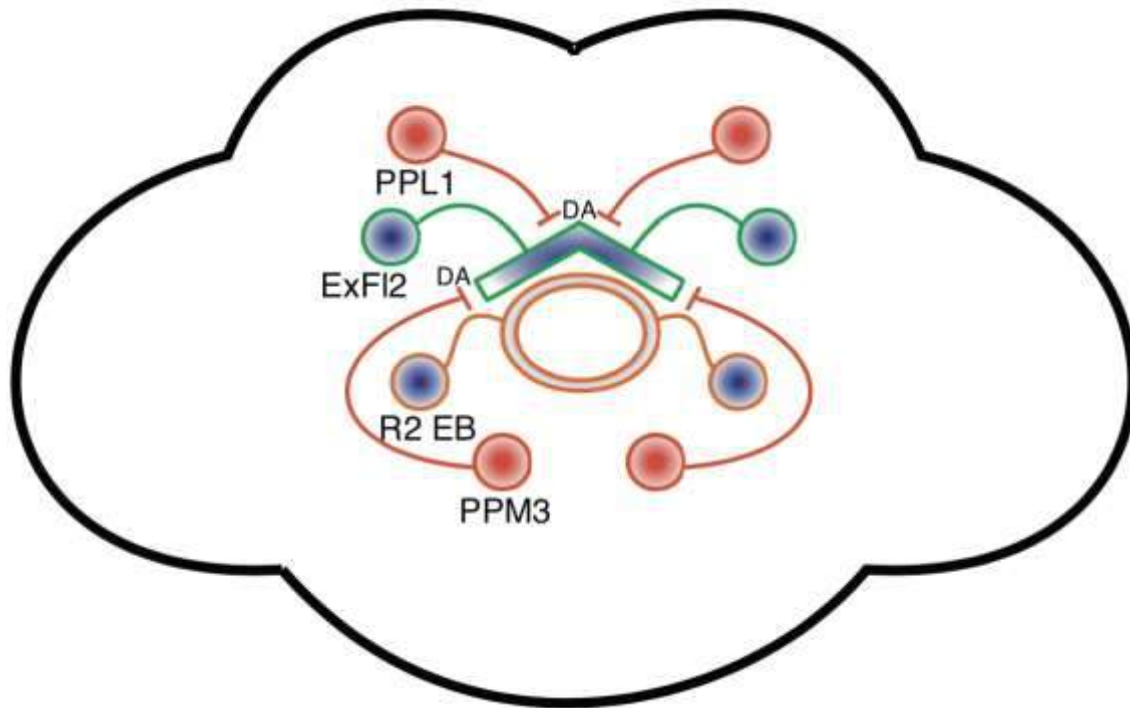
DN1s directly contact and reduce calcium levels of LNds and pdf-cells



(guo *et.al* 2016)



## 2. the modulators



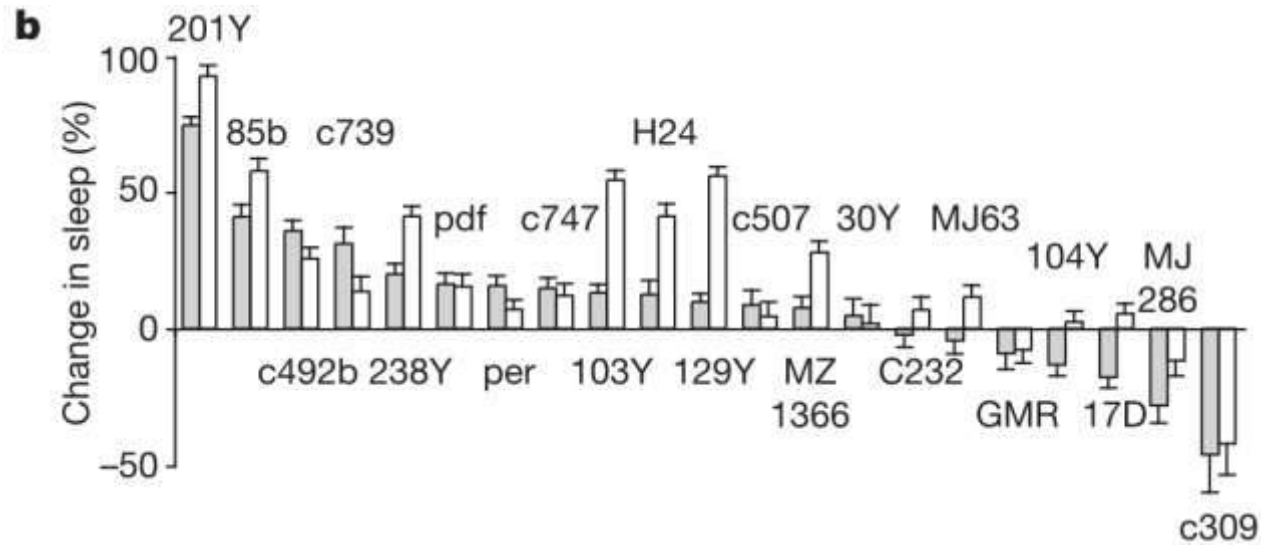
Current Opinion in Neurobiology

Red for wake-promoting, blue for sleep-promoting

(Artiushin *et.al*/ 2017)

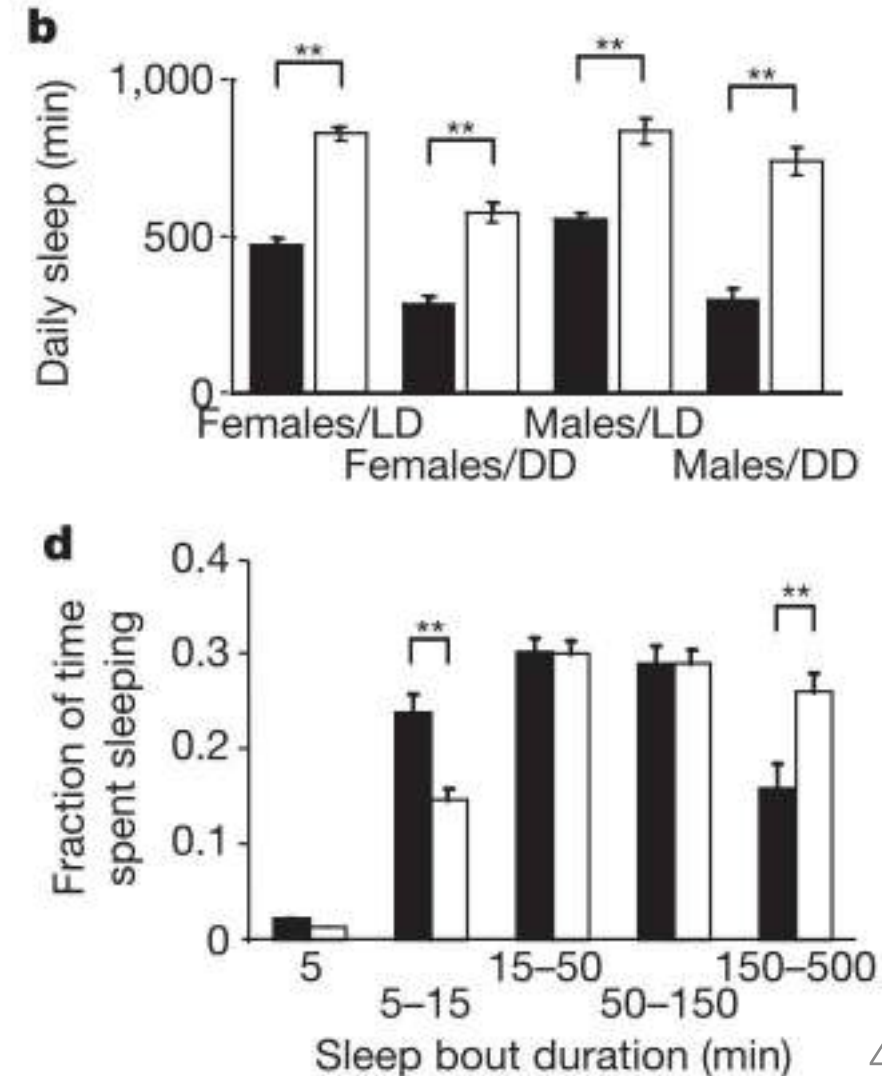


# 1 MB Inducible expression PKA in MB leads to shorter sleep bout duration and longer sleep accumulation



“201Y is expressed largely in the g lobes and the core region of the a/b lobes of the MBs, whereas c309 is expressed in the a/b and g lobes but not in the core region of the a/b lobes.”

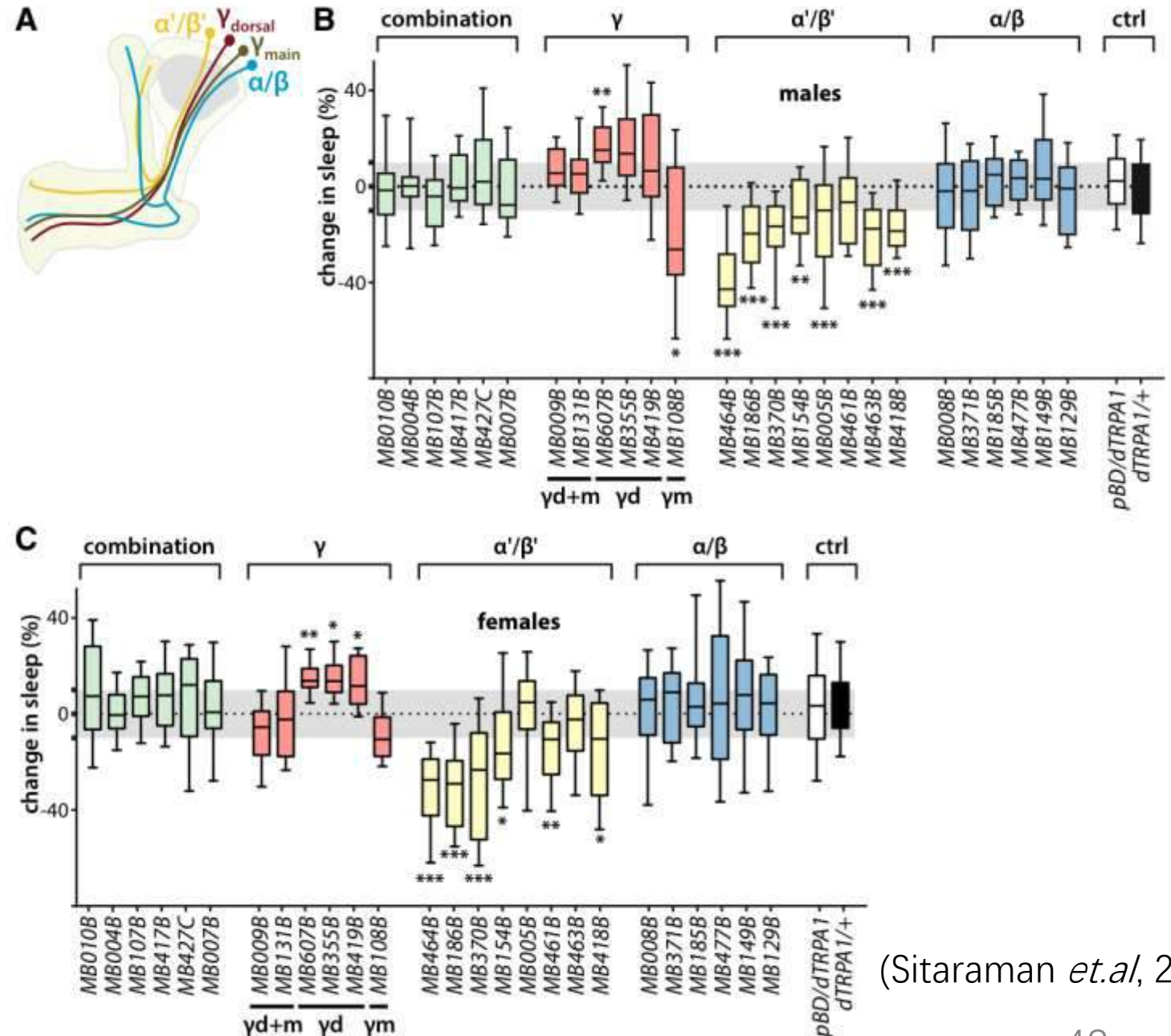
(Joiner *et.al* , 2018)





Thermo activation in  $\gamma$ -lobe increases sleep time.

Whereas in  $\alpha$ -lobe and  $\beta$ -lobe decreases sleep time.

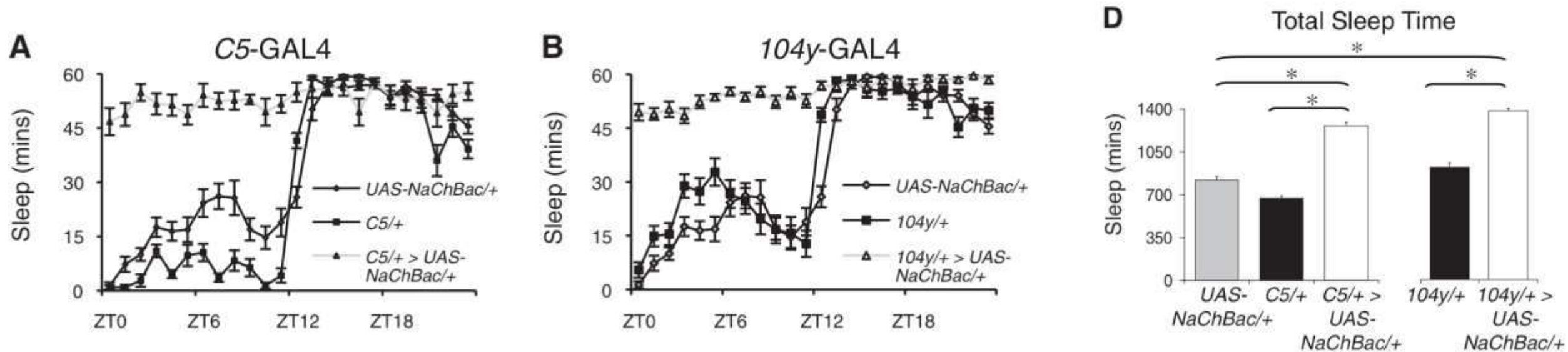


(Sitaraman *et.al*, 2015)



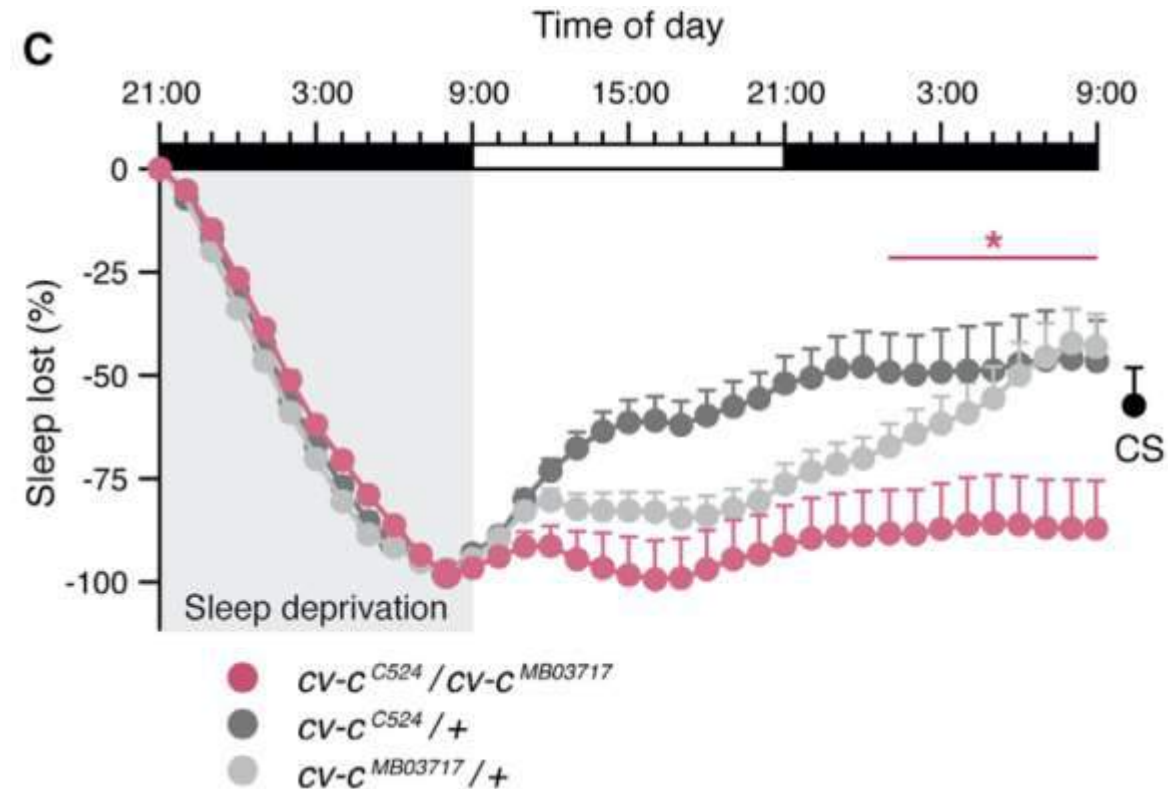
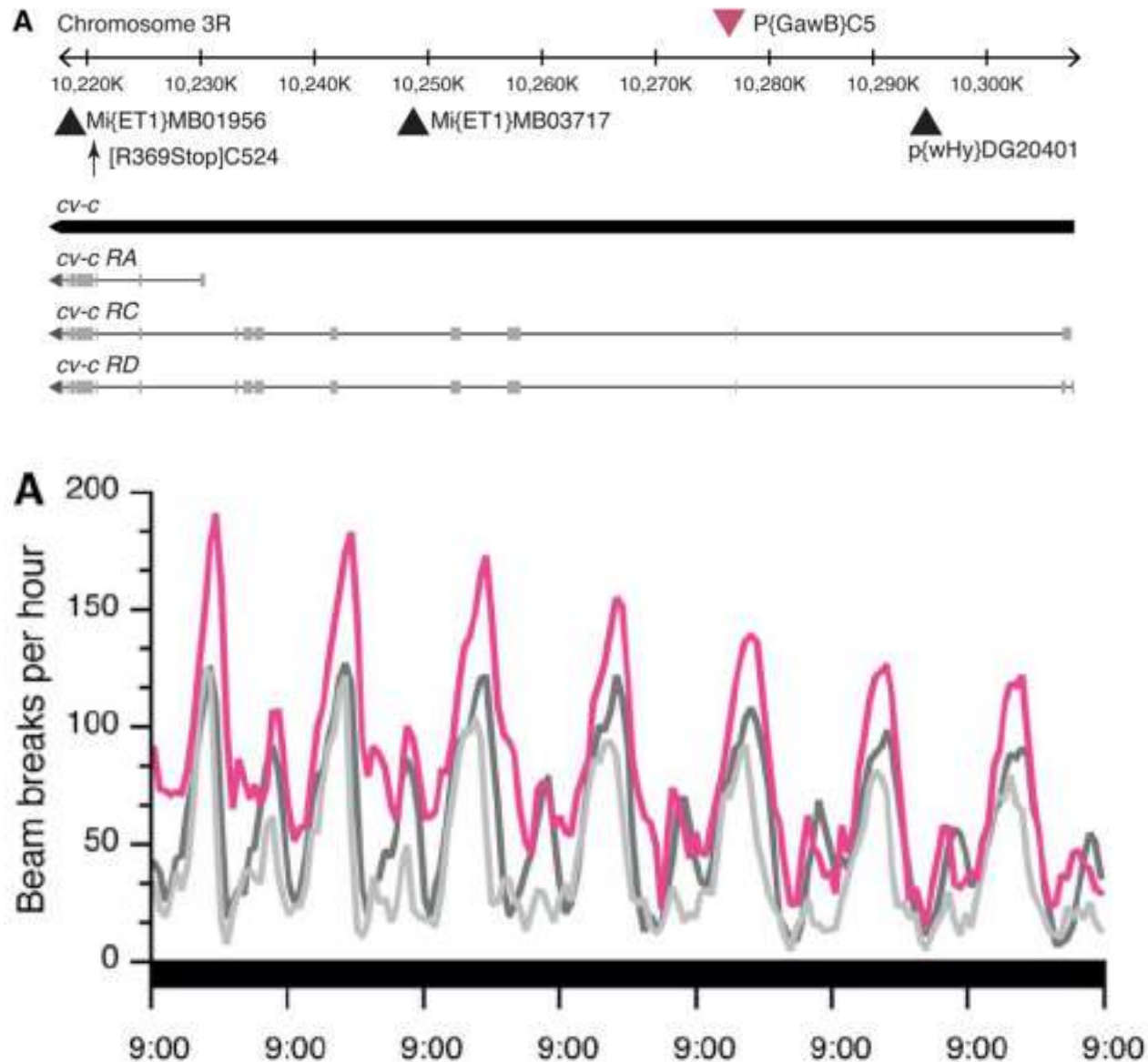
## 2 FB

Fan-shaped body activation increases total sleep time





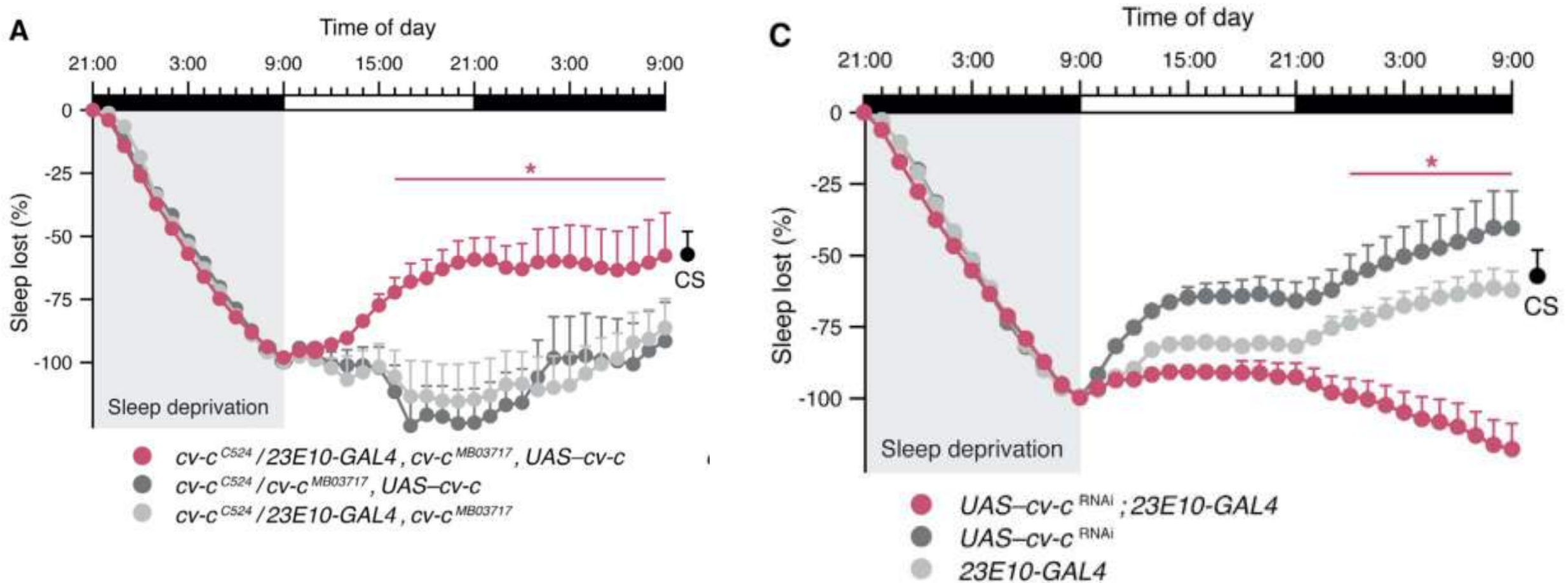
The P element insertion site of *C5-GAL4* lies in *crossveinless* (*cv-c*) intron  
Mutations in *cv-c* impair homeostatic sleep regulation



(Donlea *et.al*, 2014) 44



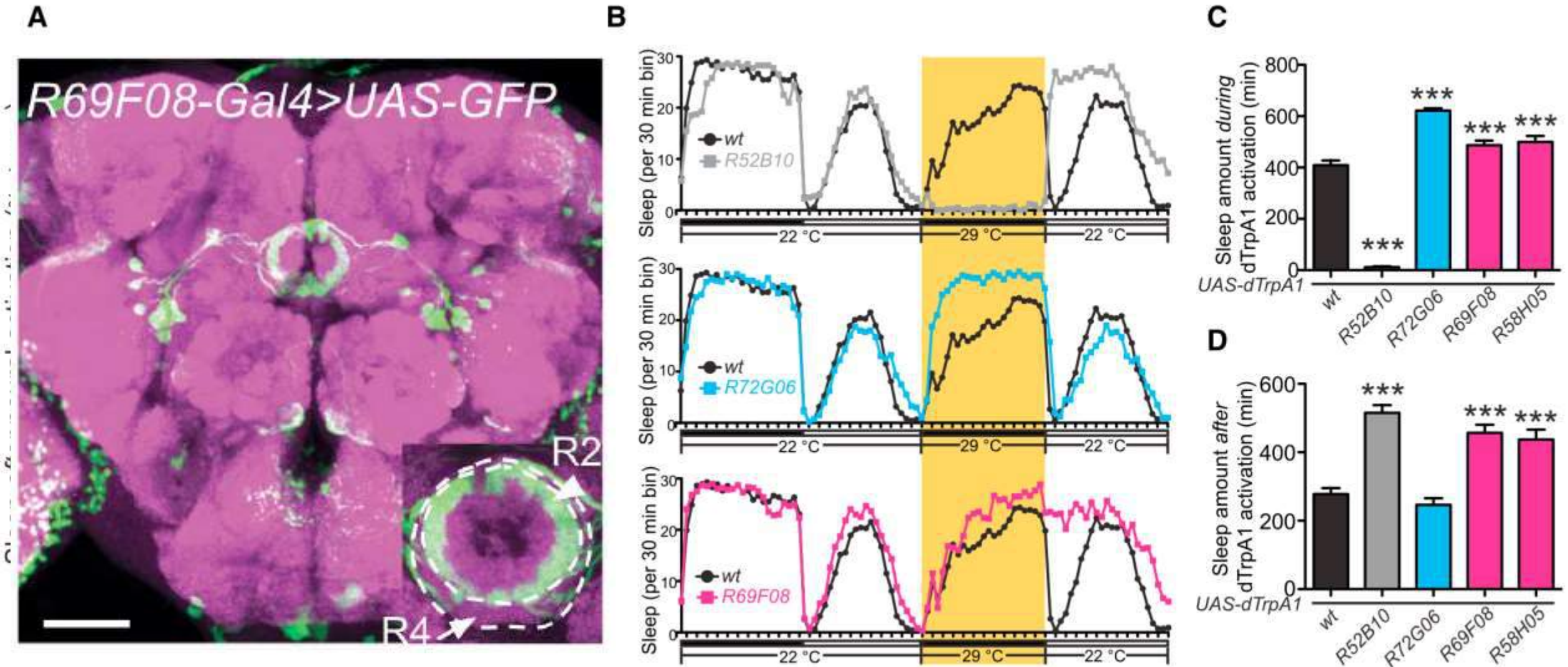
Rescue cv-c in FB restores homeostatic sleep control  
 And inhibition cv-c in FB impairs sleep rebound after sleep deprivation





# 3 EB

## Activation of R2 Ring Neurons Induces Sleep Drive





# summary

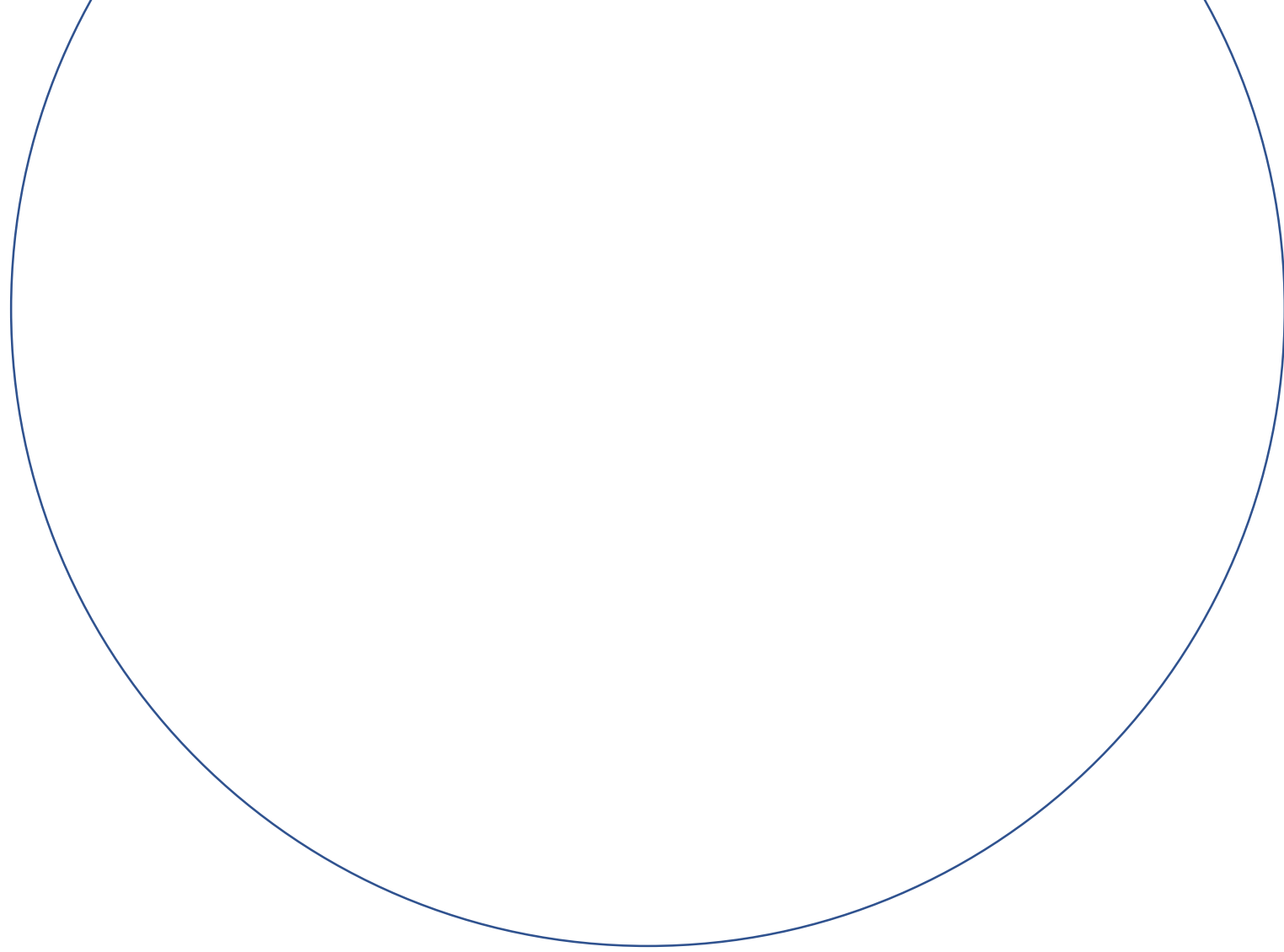
	Neurons/ Region	Function in sleep
The clocks	LNvS	Morning locomotive activity
	LNdS, 5 <sup>th</sup> LNvS	Evening locomotive activity
	DN1	Light-on arousal response, Sleep promoting
The modulators	MB	Multiple functions Both sleep-promoting and wake-promoting
	FB	Sleep-promoting , homeostasis after sleep deprivation
	EB	Sleep-promoting Encoding sleep drive



# reference

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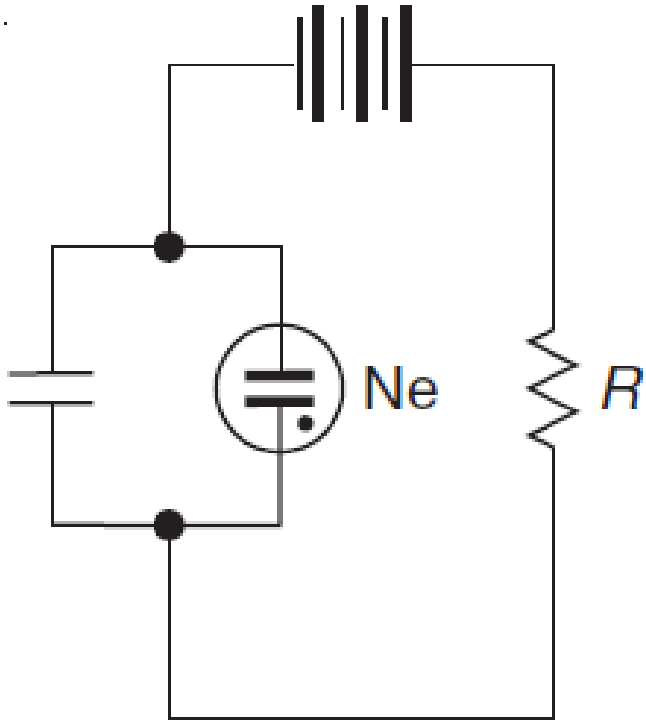


Thanks for Listening



# Homeostatic response to sleep deprivation





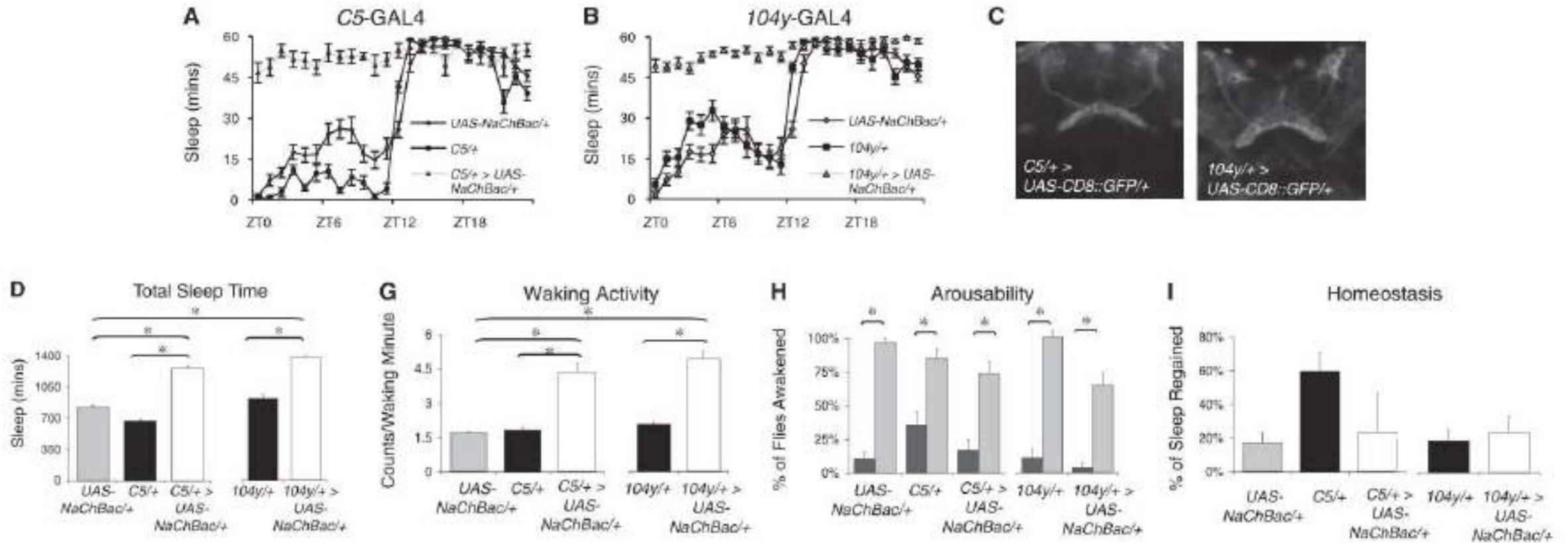
- Sleep homeostasis ensures that flies sleep the proper amount by recovering lost sleep after periods of extended wakefulness.
- Sleep homeostasis is often conceptualized as a continuous build-up of sleep need over periods of wakefulness and dissipation over periods of sleep.



- dFB neurons as a effector to promote sleep
- R2 neurons as a integrator to drive sleep
- An autoregulatory loop

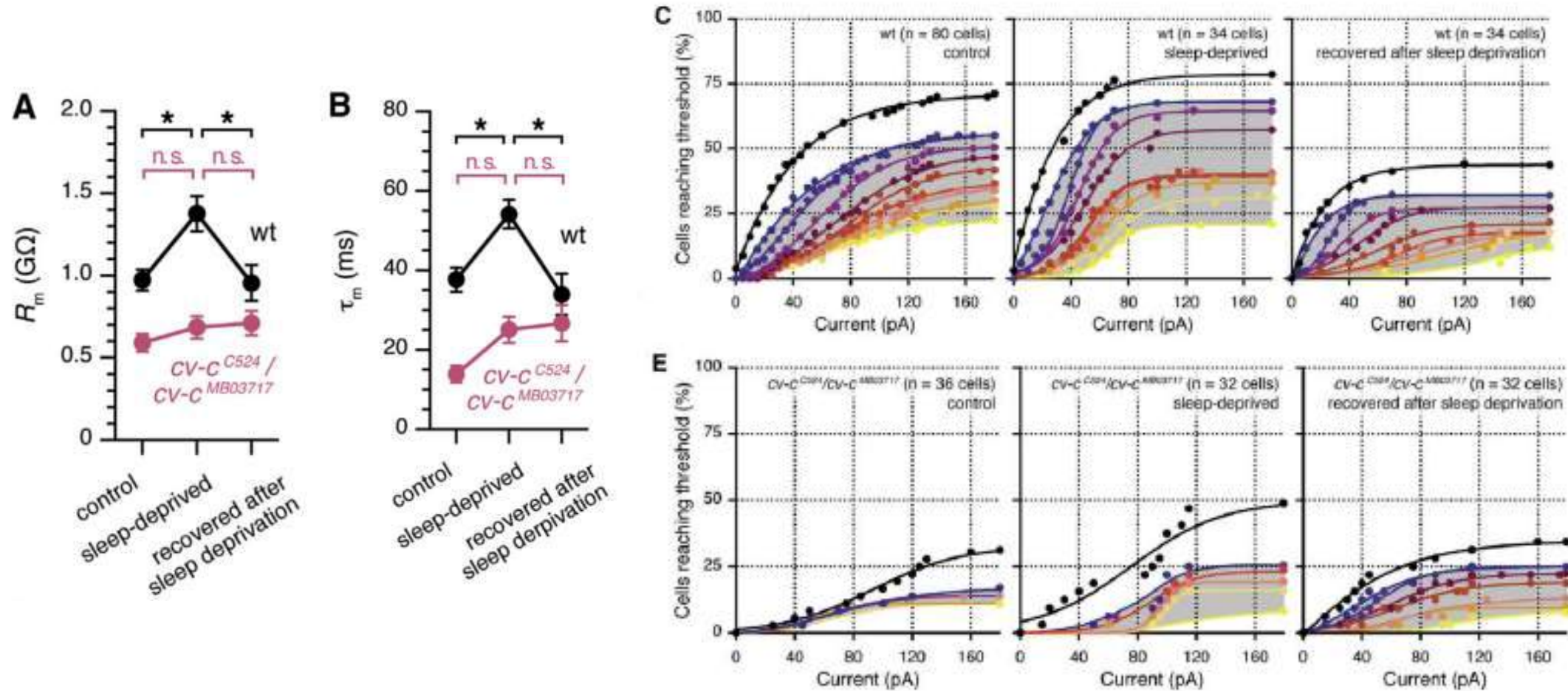


- A cluster of neurons inducing sleep is located at dFB





- Sleep deprivation induces excitability of dFB neurons



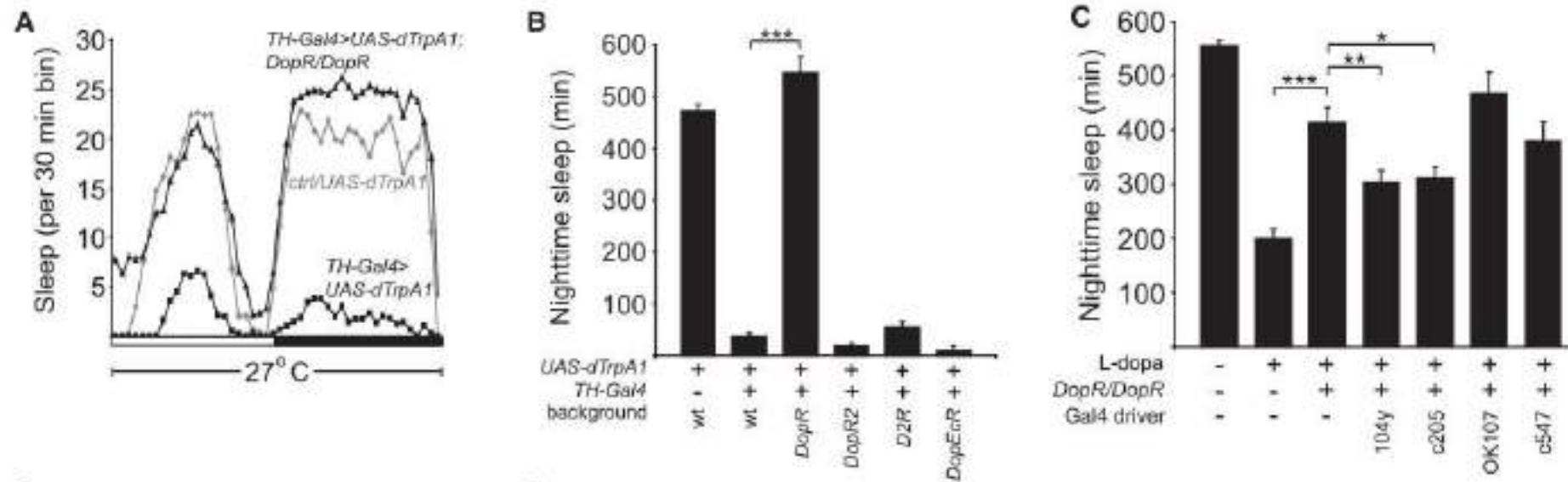
*crossveinless-c* (*cv-c*) : Rho-GTPase-activating protein

*cv-c* mutants exhibit decreased sleep time

Donlea et al., 2014, Neuron



- Dopaminergic Neurons Signal to the Dorsal Fan-Shaped Body to Promote Wakefulness



Qili Liu et al., 2011, Current Biology

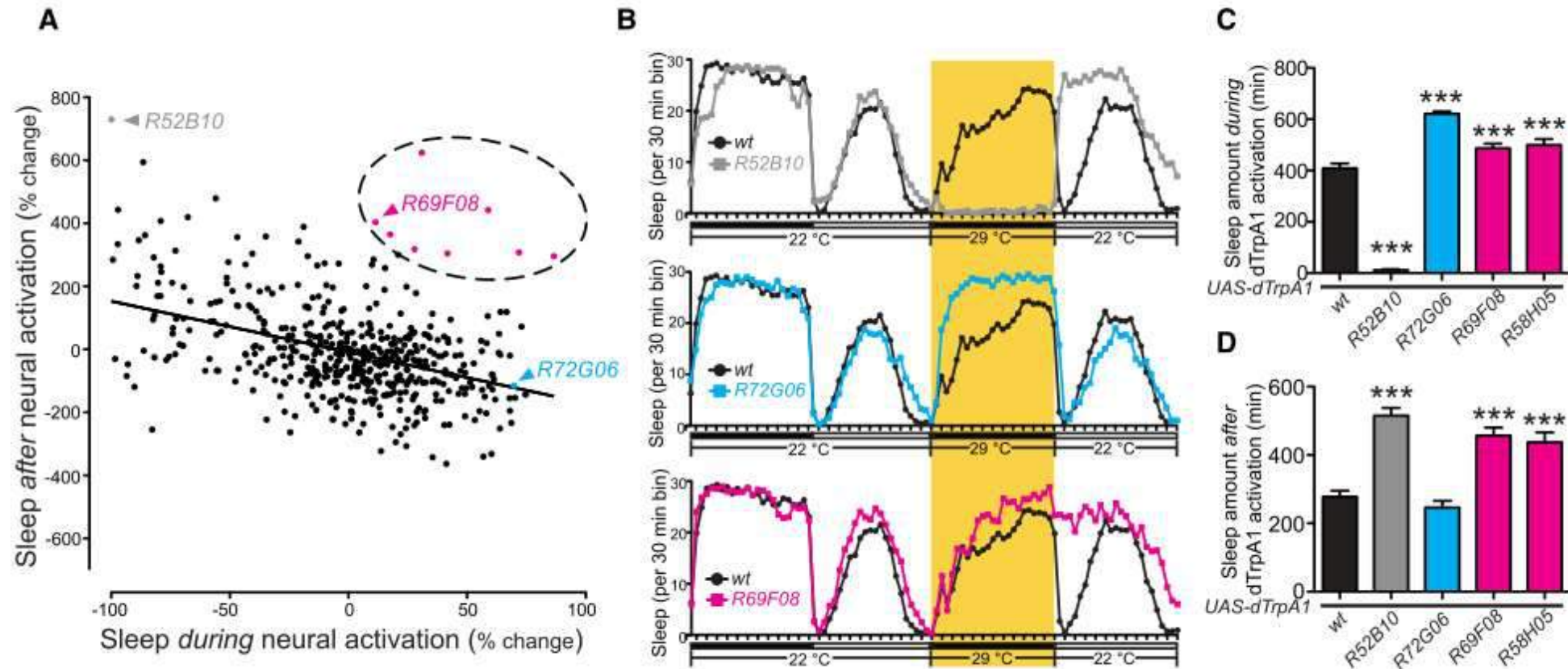


In *Drosophila*, a crucial component of the machinery for sleep homeostasis is a cluster of neurons innervating the dorsal fan-shaped body (dFB) of the central complex.

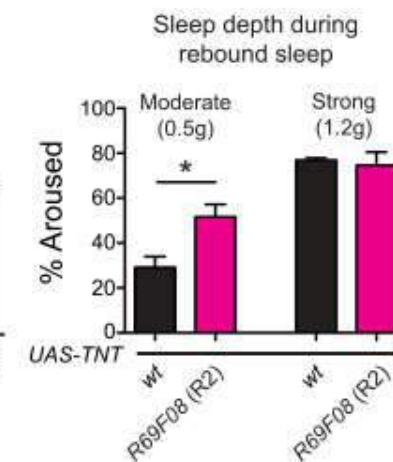
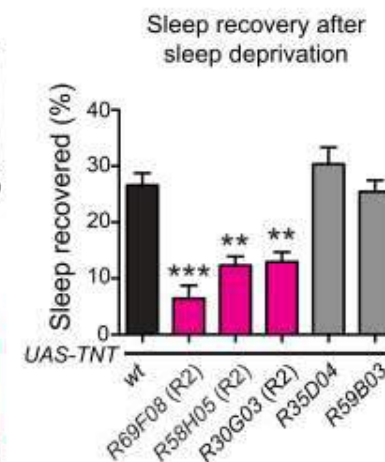
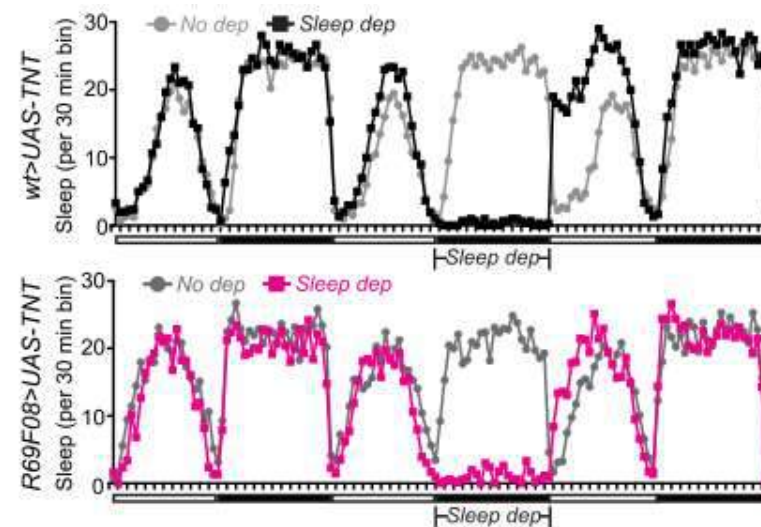
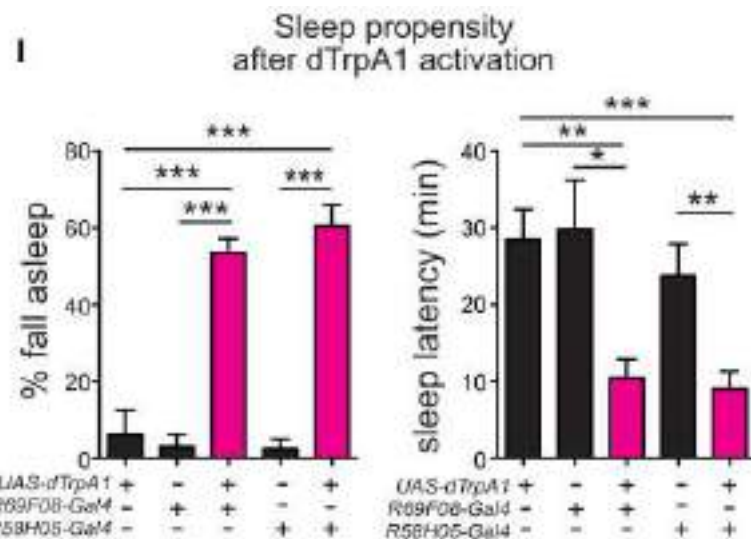
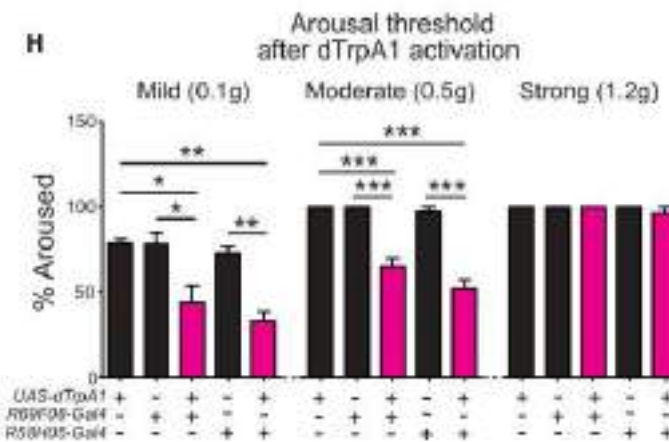
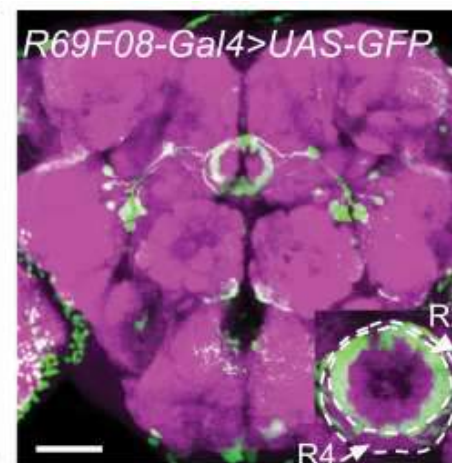
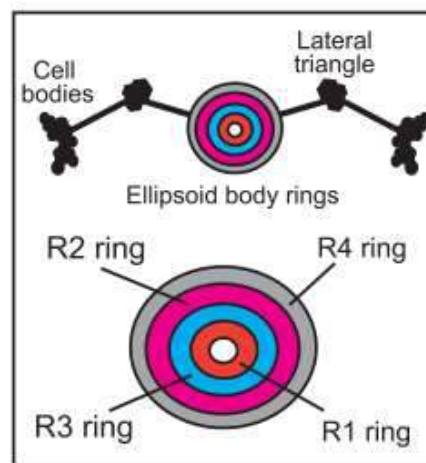
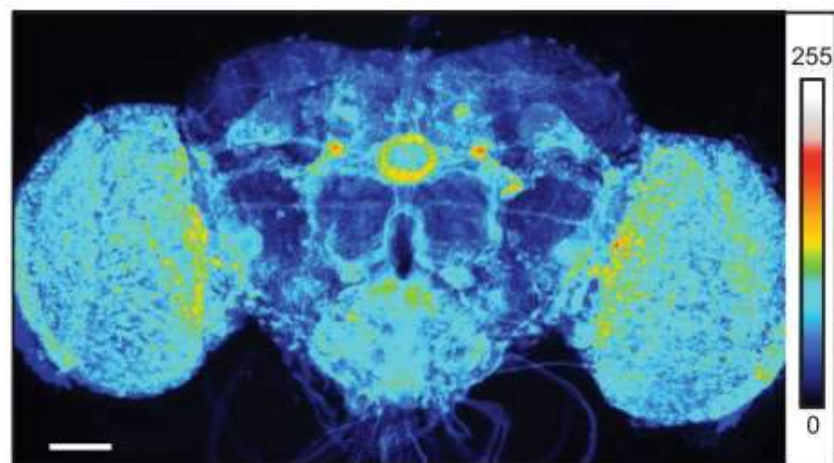
- Artificial activation of these cells induces sleep
- Reductions in excitability cause insomnia.
- dFB neurons in sleep-deprived flies tend to be electrically active.
- dFB neurons in rested flies tend to be electrically silent.



- Identification of a neuronal circuit that induces sleep drive



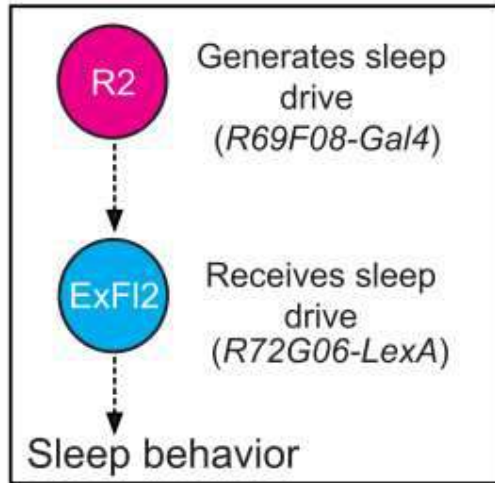




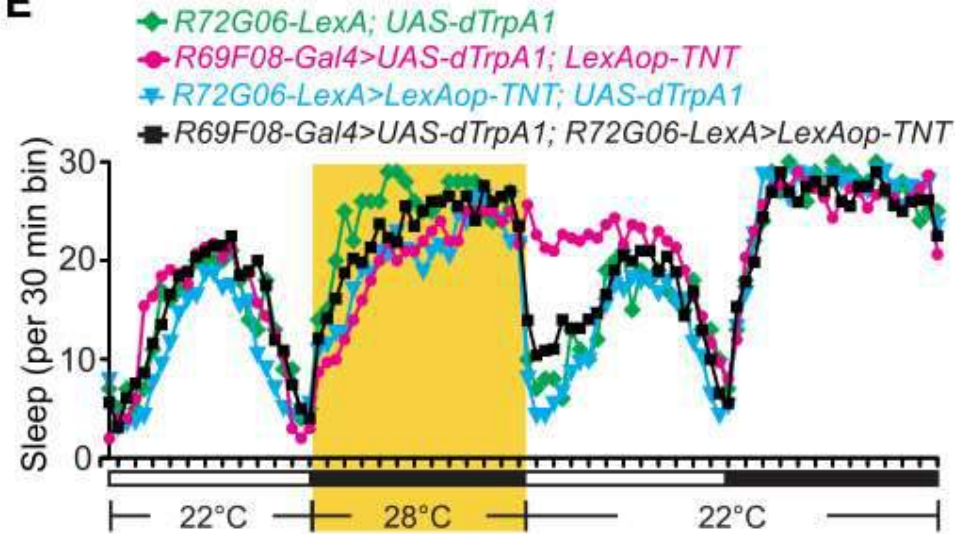


- R2 neurons act through ExF12 neurons to regulate sleep homeostasis

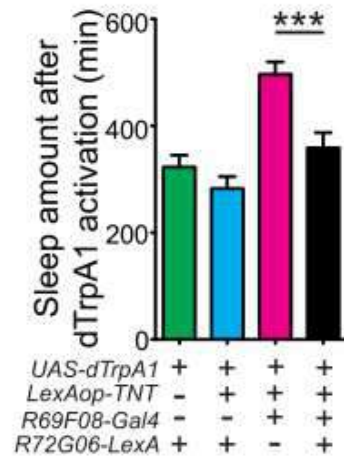
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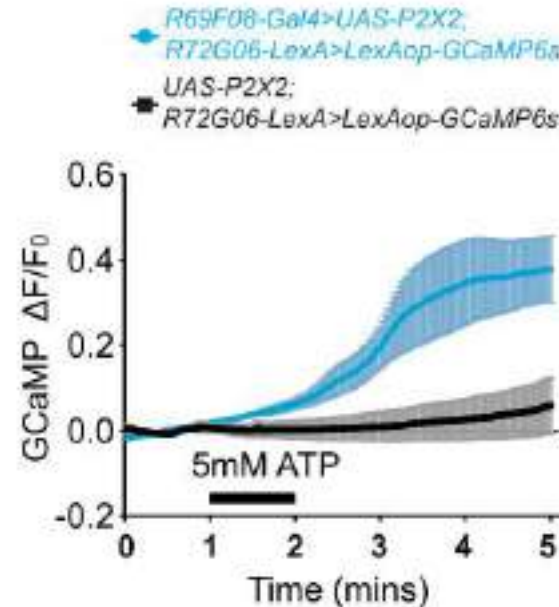
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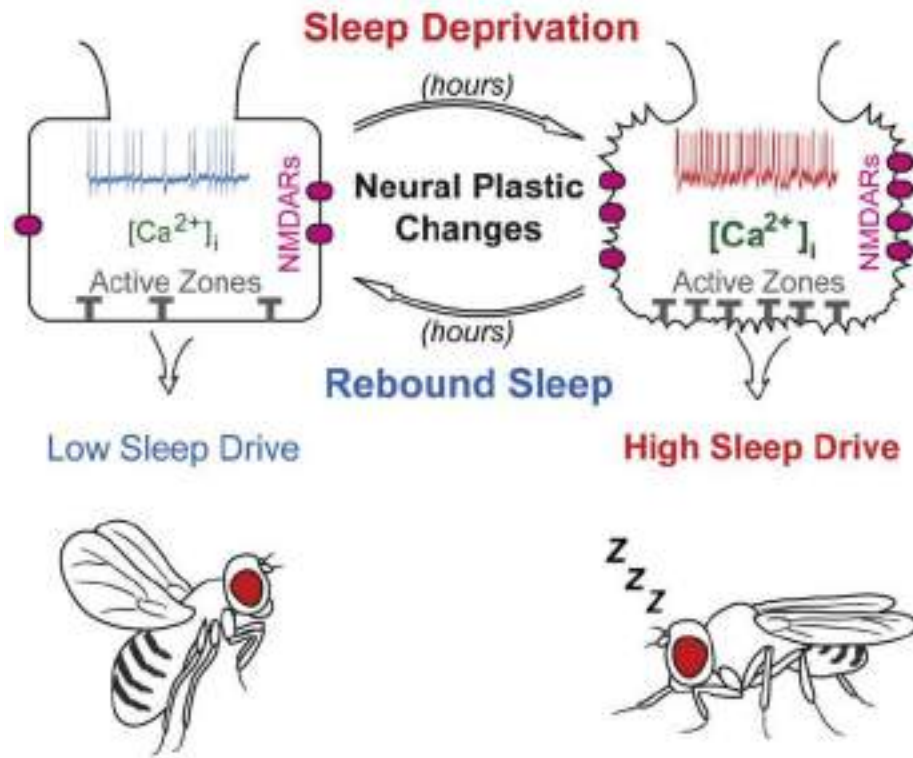
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G







- A subset of R2 EB neurons is capable of generating sleep drive in *Drosophila*
- $Ca^{2+}$  levels and measures of synaptic strength in R2 cells correlate with sleep need
- R2 neuron translational profiling reveals increased NMDA receptors with sleep loss
- Manipulating synaptic strength of R2 neurons directly impacts homeostatic sleep drive

Sha Liu et al., cell.2016



# Recurrent Circuitry for Balancing Sleep Need and Sleep

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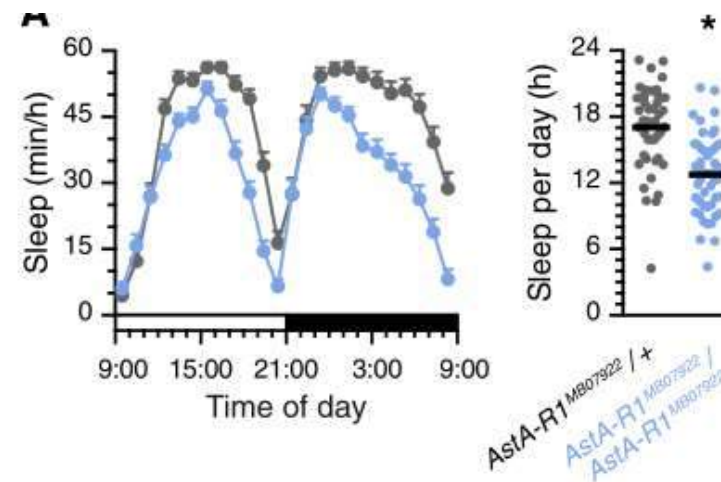
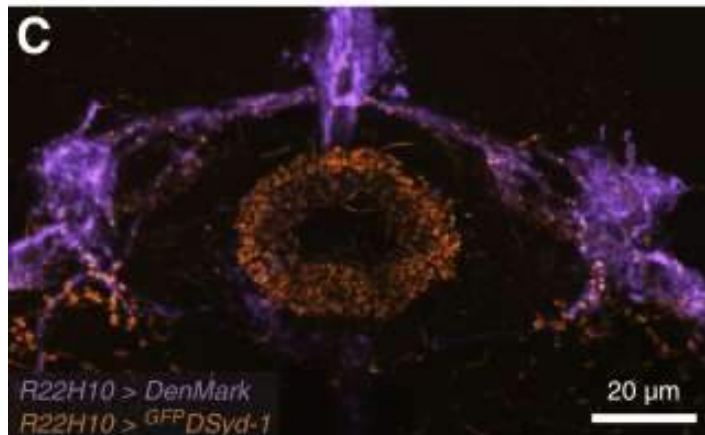
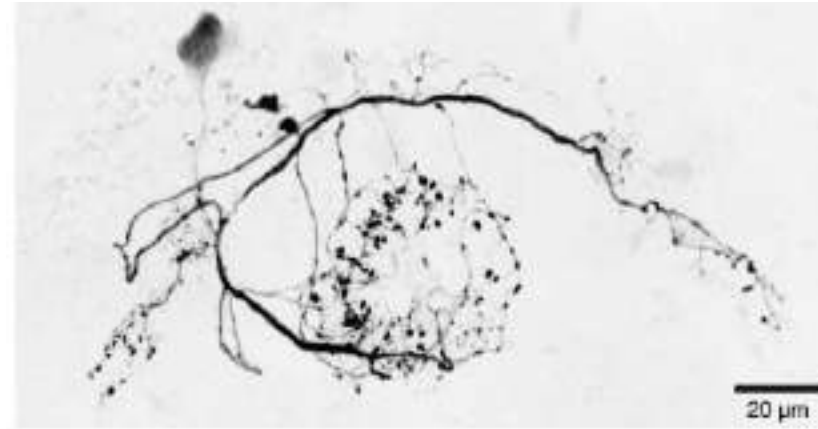
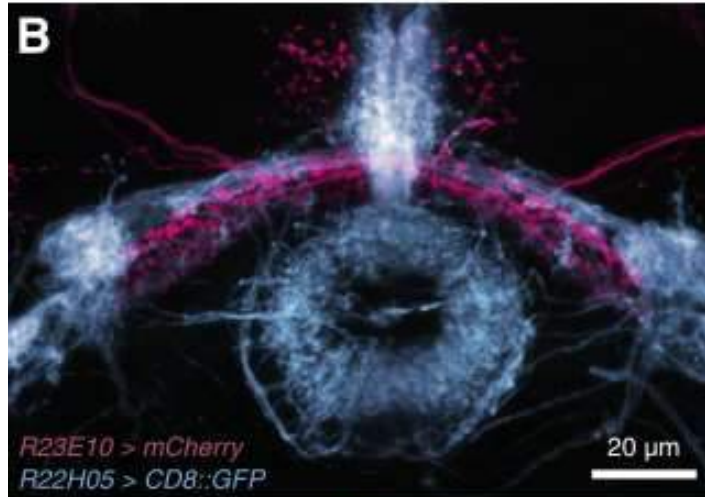
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2017.12.016>





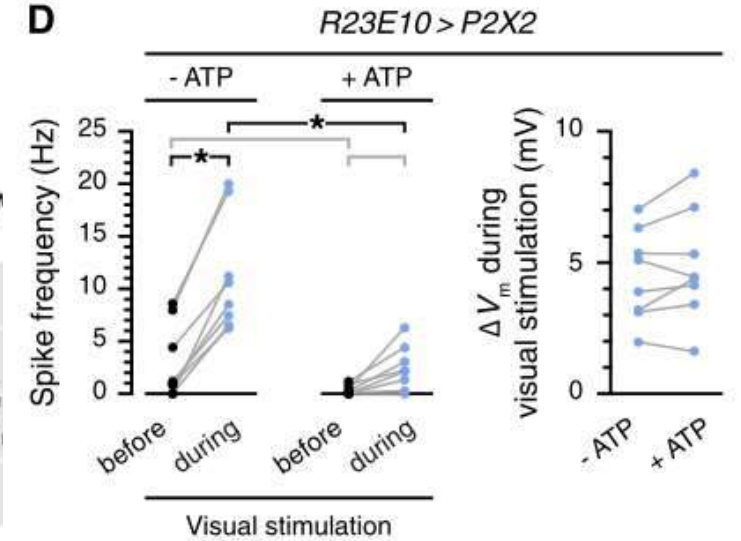
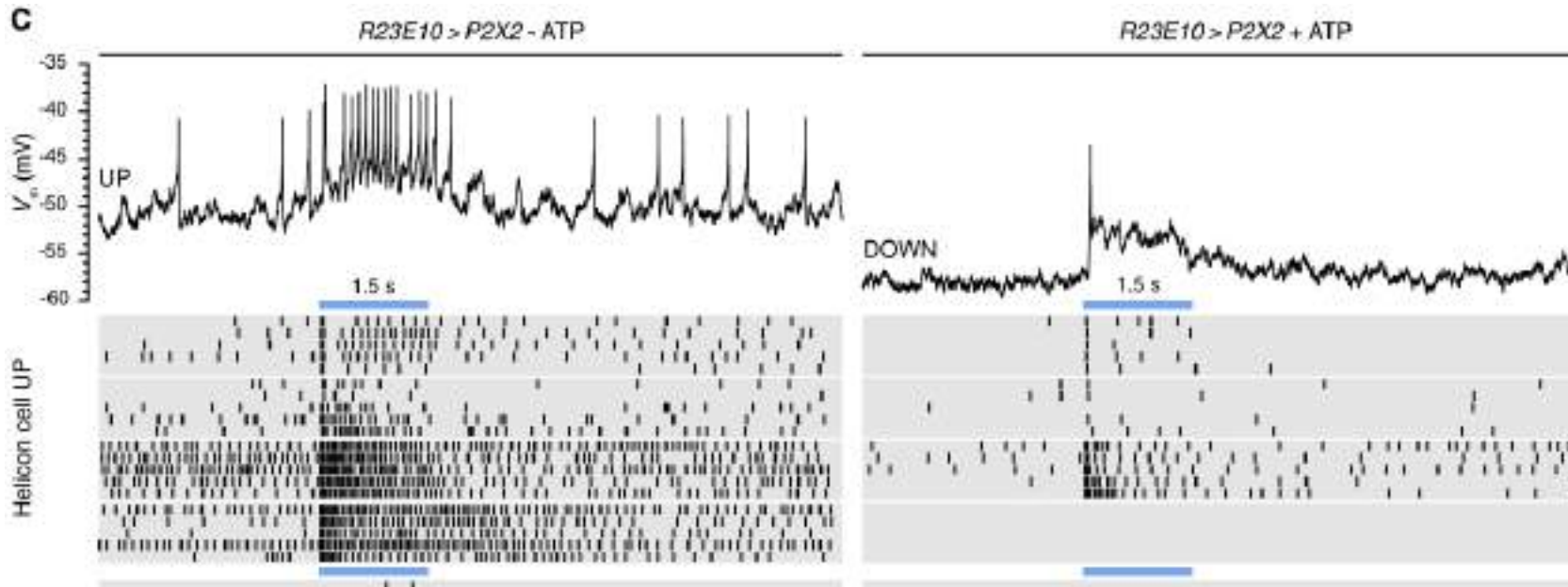


- AstA-R1 Functions in Helicon Cells to Regulate Sleep



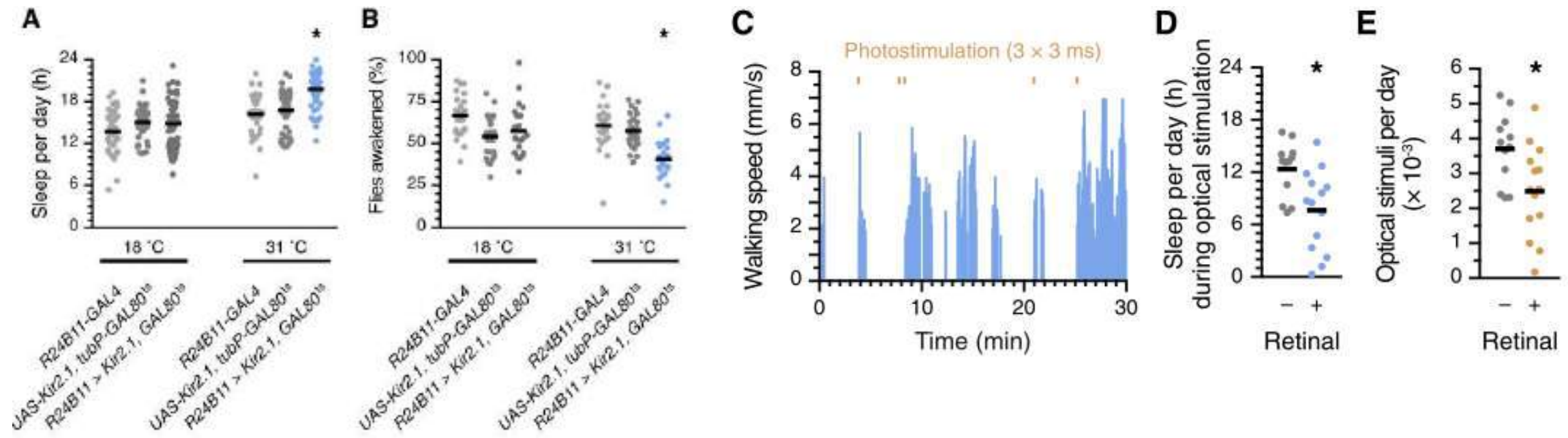


- dFB Neurons Inhibit Helicon Cells and Their Visual Responses



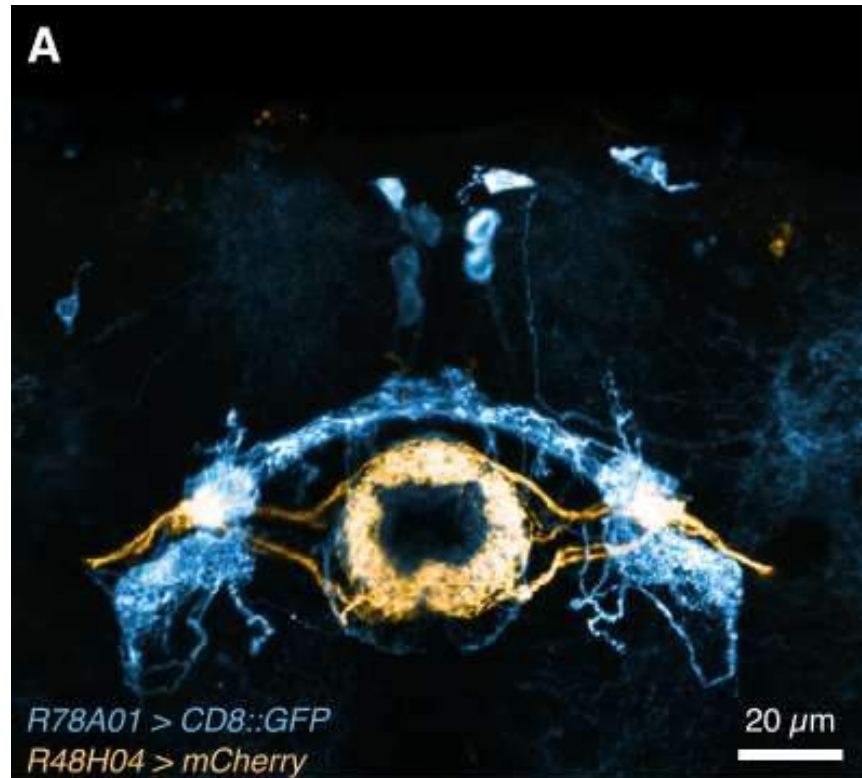


- Helicon cells gate locomotion



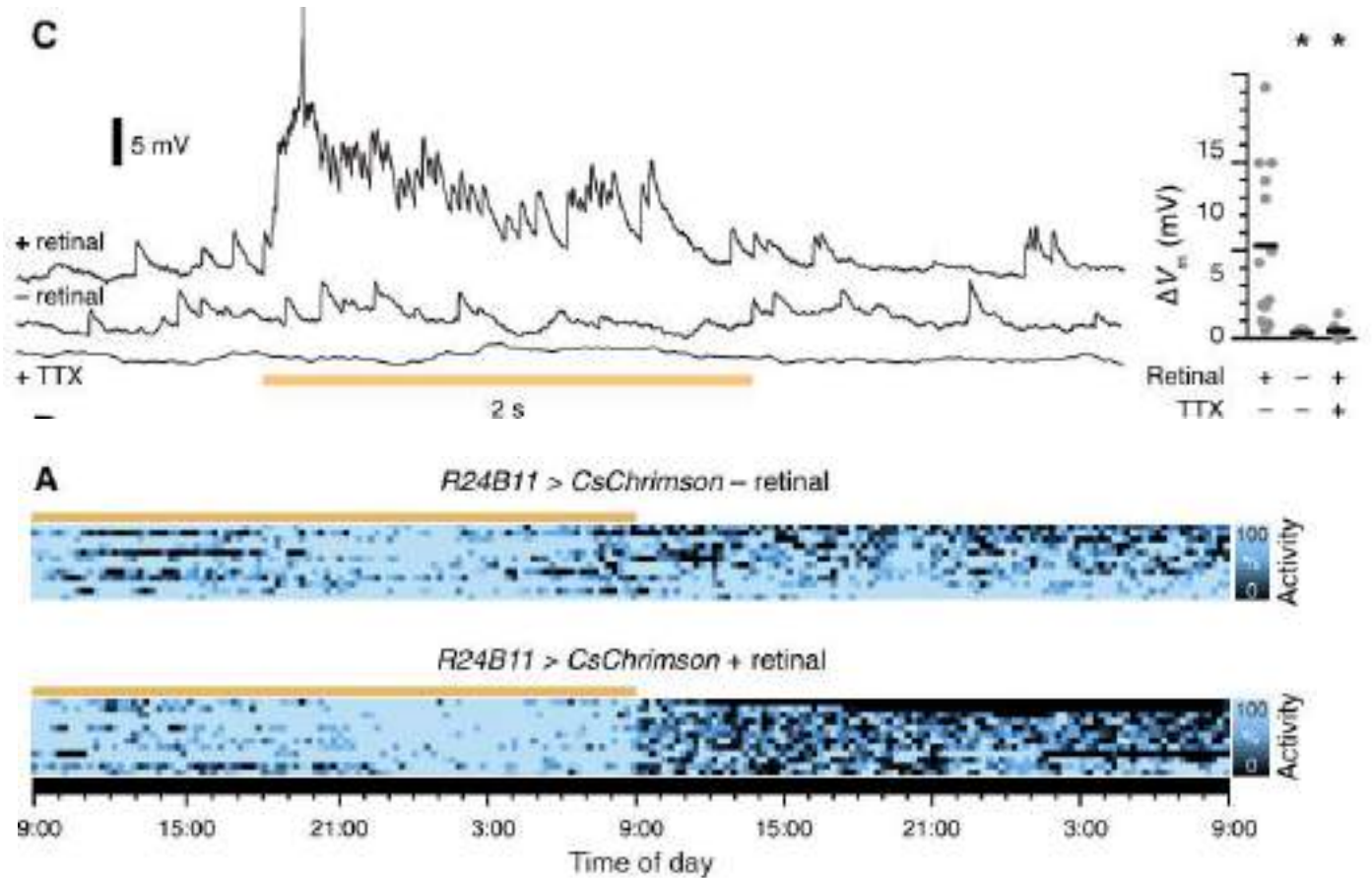


- Helicon Cells Excite R2 Ring Neurons

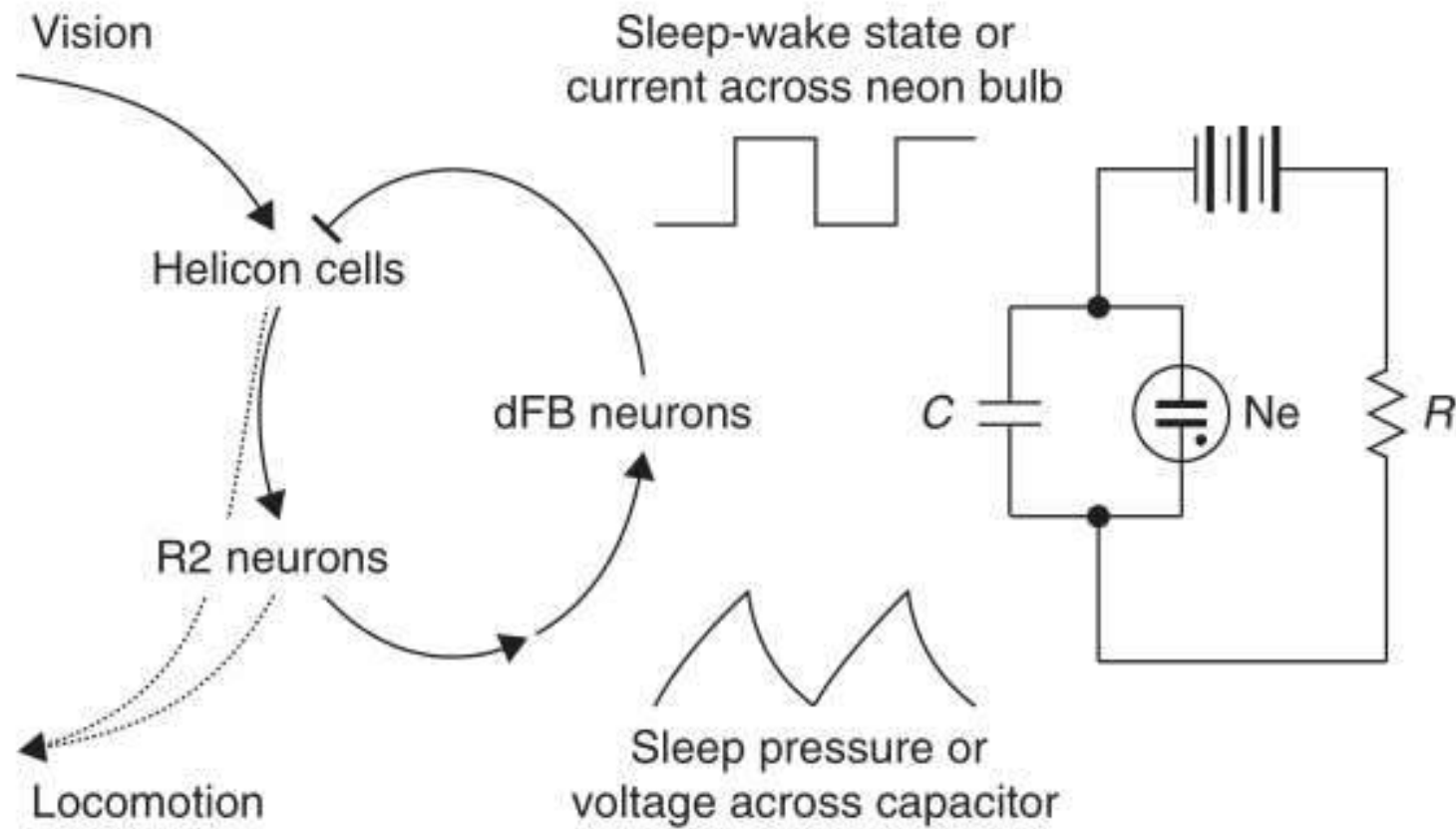


Helicon cells : R78A01-GAL4 (blue)

R2 neurons : R48H04-LexA (yellow).









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Thank you