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Laboratory of Comparative Somnology and Neuroendocrinology, Institute of Evolutionary  
Physiology and Biochemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences

# **Circadian Rhythms: Implications for Metabolic and Brain Health**



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**Director Center for Sleep and Circadian Medicine**

**Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine**



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**FEINBERG**  
**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**



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P01 AG11412	R01 HL105549	R01 HL098297
R01 HL092140	U10HD063036	UM1HL112856
U01HL111478	*K23 HL091508	* K23NS072283
*5K12HD05588	NCRR-00048	T32 HL07909

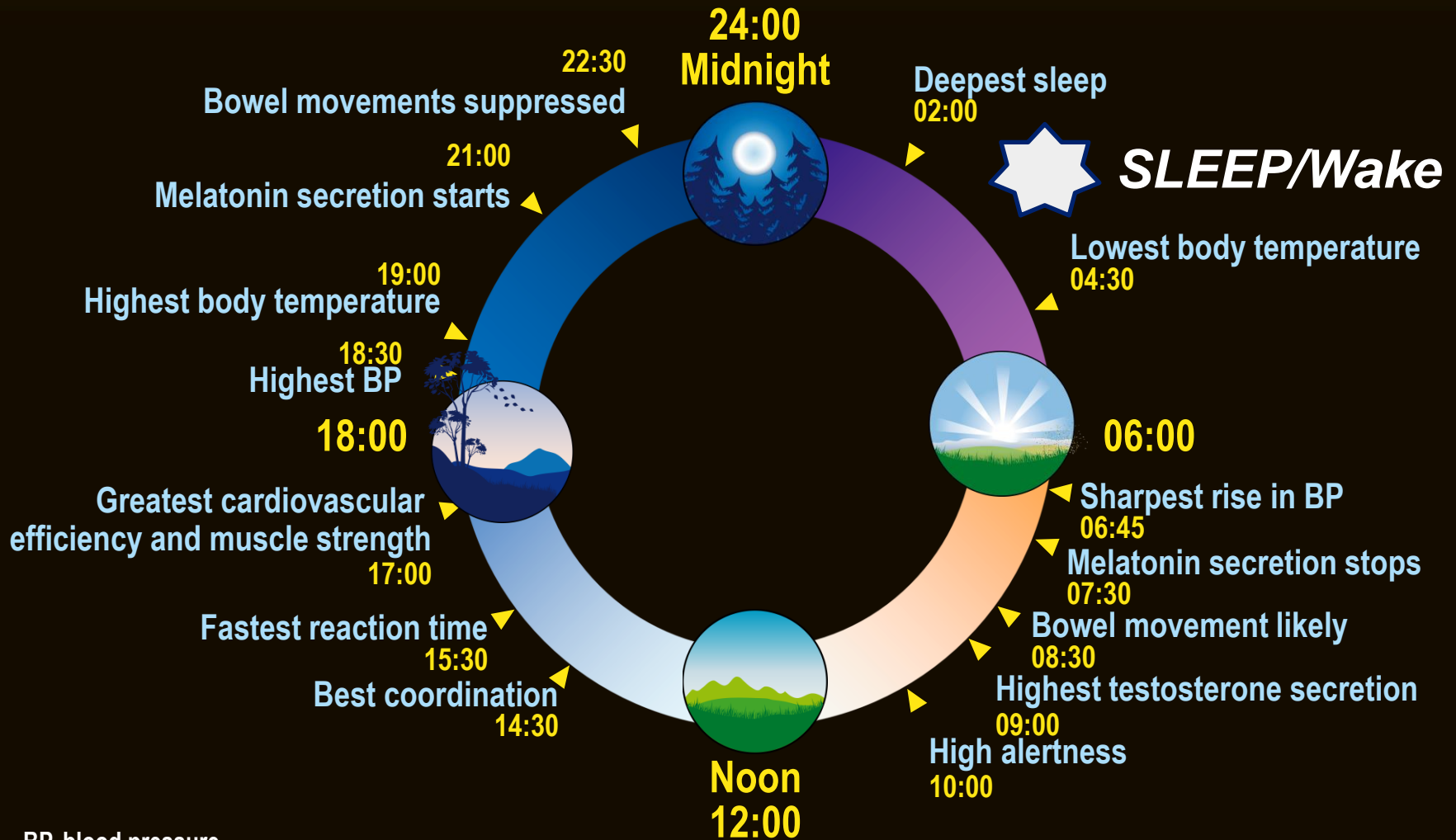


**As the world turns...there are prominent  
dynamic changes in our biology**



# Circadian Rhythms

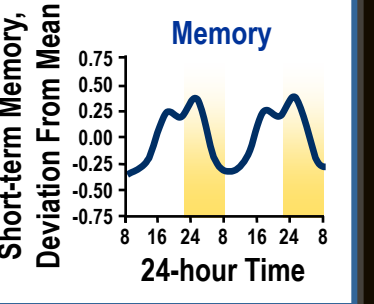
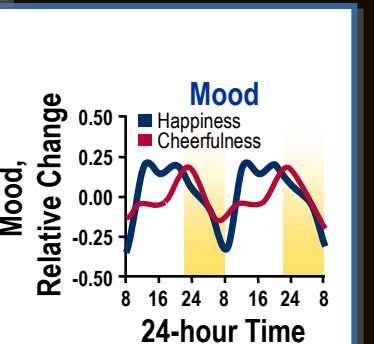
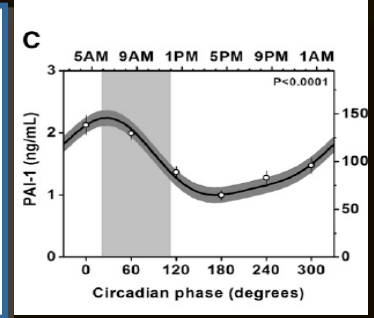
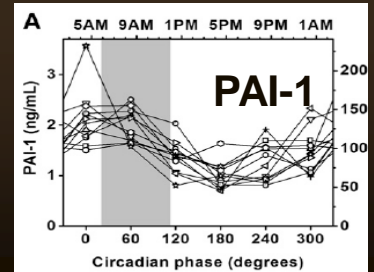
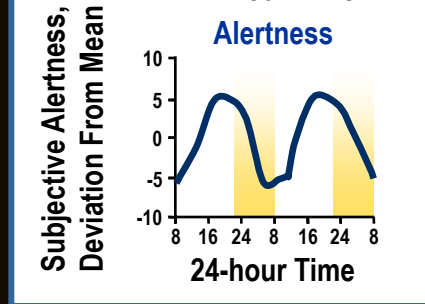
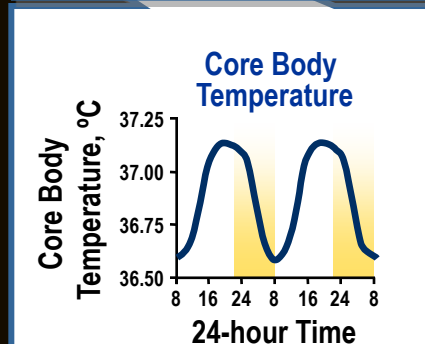
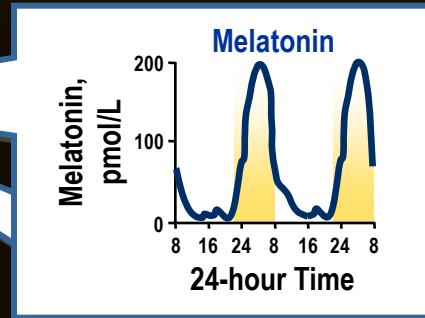
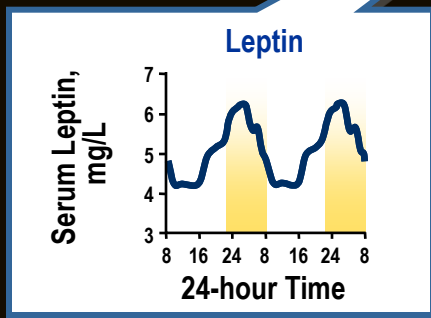
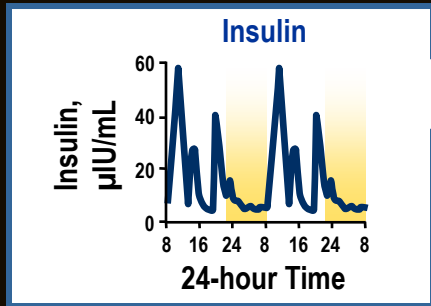
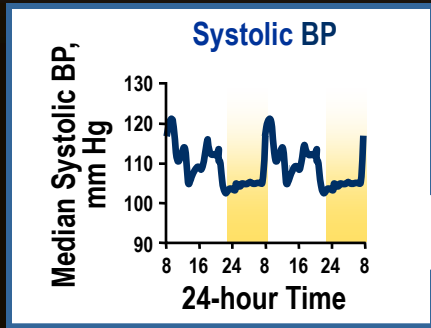
## *Daily Physiologic and Behavioral Patterns*



BP, blood pressure.

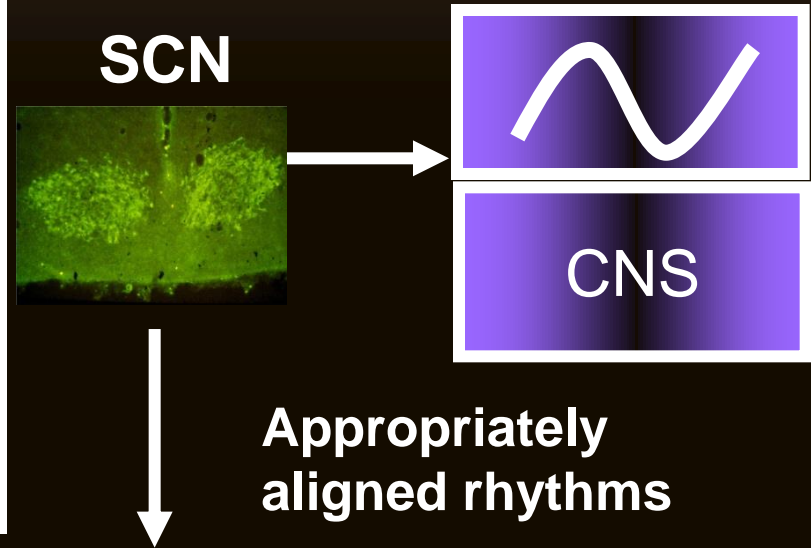
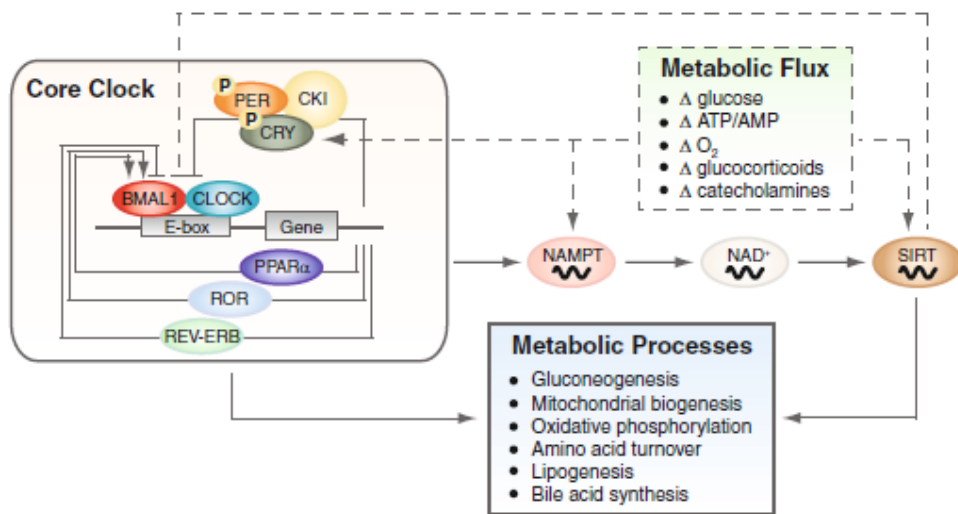
Smolensky M, Lamberg L. *The Body Clock Guide to Better Health*. New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company; 2001.

# Human Circadian Rhythms Physiological Cycles

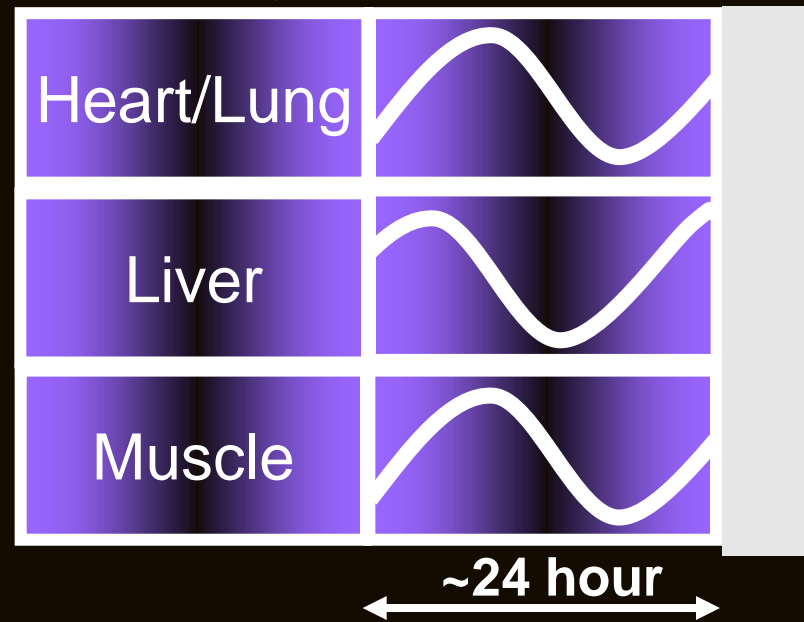


Boivin DB, et al. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1997;54(2):145-152; Johnson MP, et al. *J Sleep Res*. 1992;1(1):24-29; Li L, et al. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*. 2008;82(3):359-363; Maywood ES, et al. *Endocrinol*. 2007;148(12):5624-5634; Scheer FA, et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2009;106(11):4453-4458.; Scheer, Blood, 2014

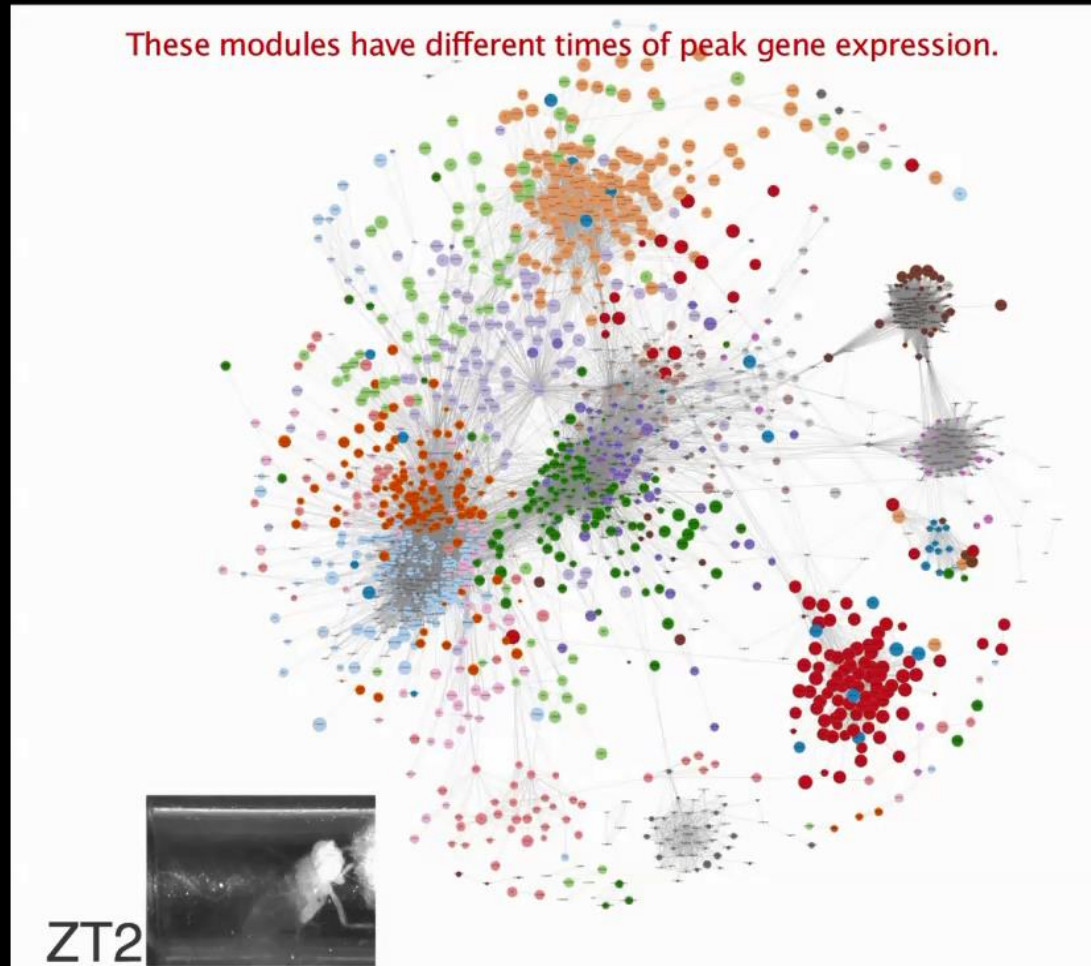
# Clock Influence is Everywhere!



Rhythmic expression of clock genes has been found in many tissues and (10%-20%) of all genes are rhythmic)

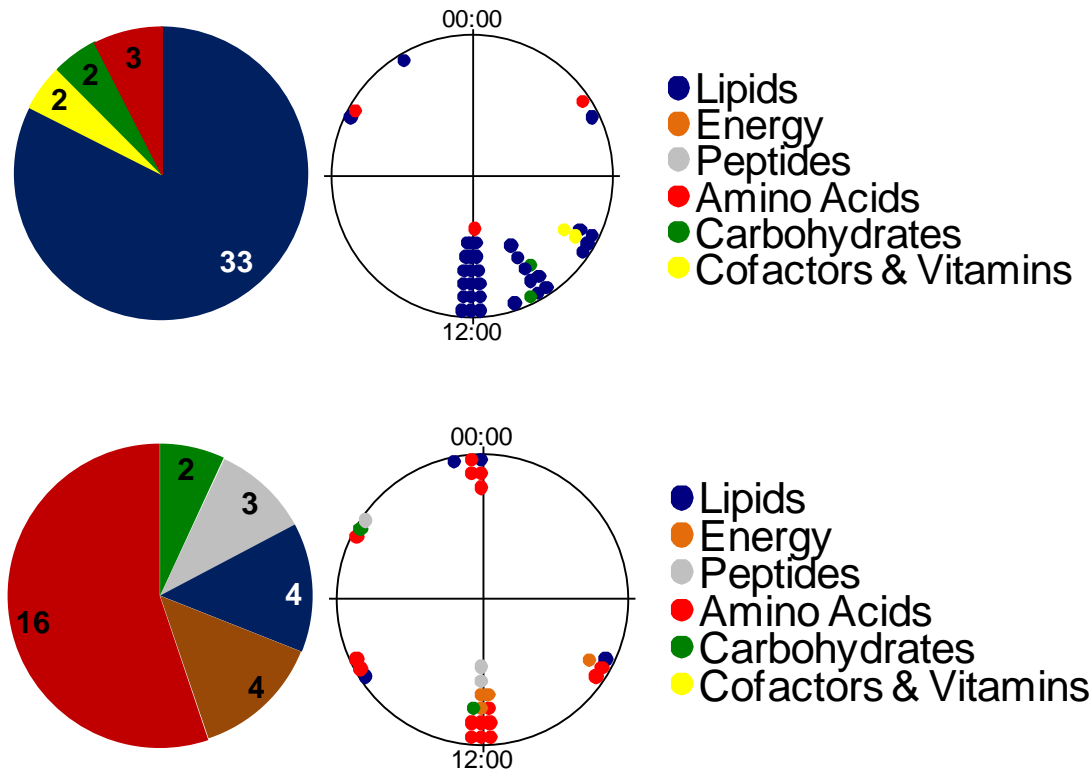


# Gene expression changes across time of day

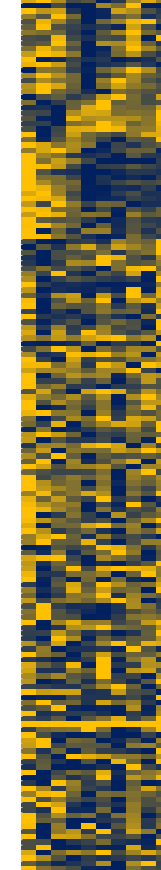


Courtesy: Ravi Allada, A. Hutchinson

# 15% of Genes and Metabolites are Rhythmic

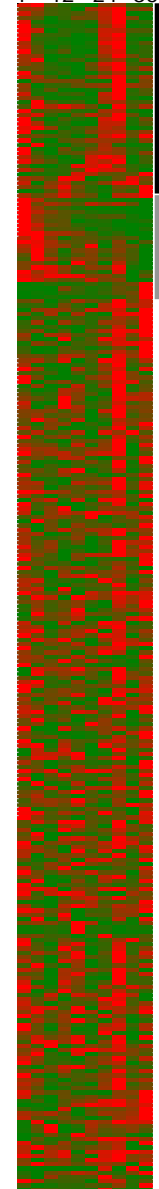


Time Awake (h)  
1 12 24 36



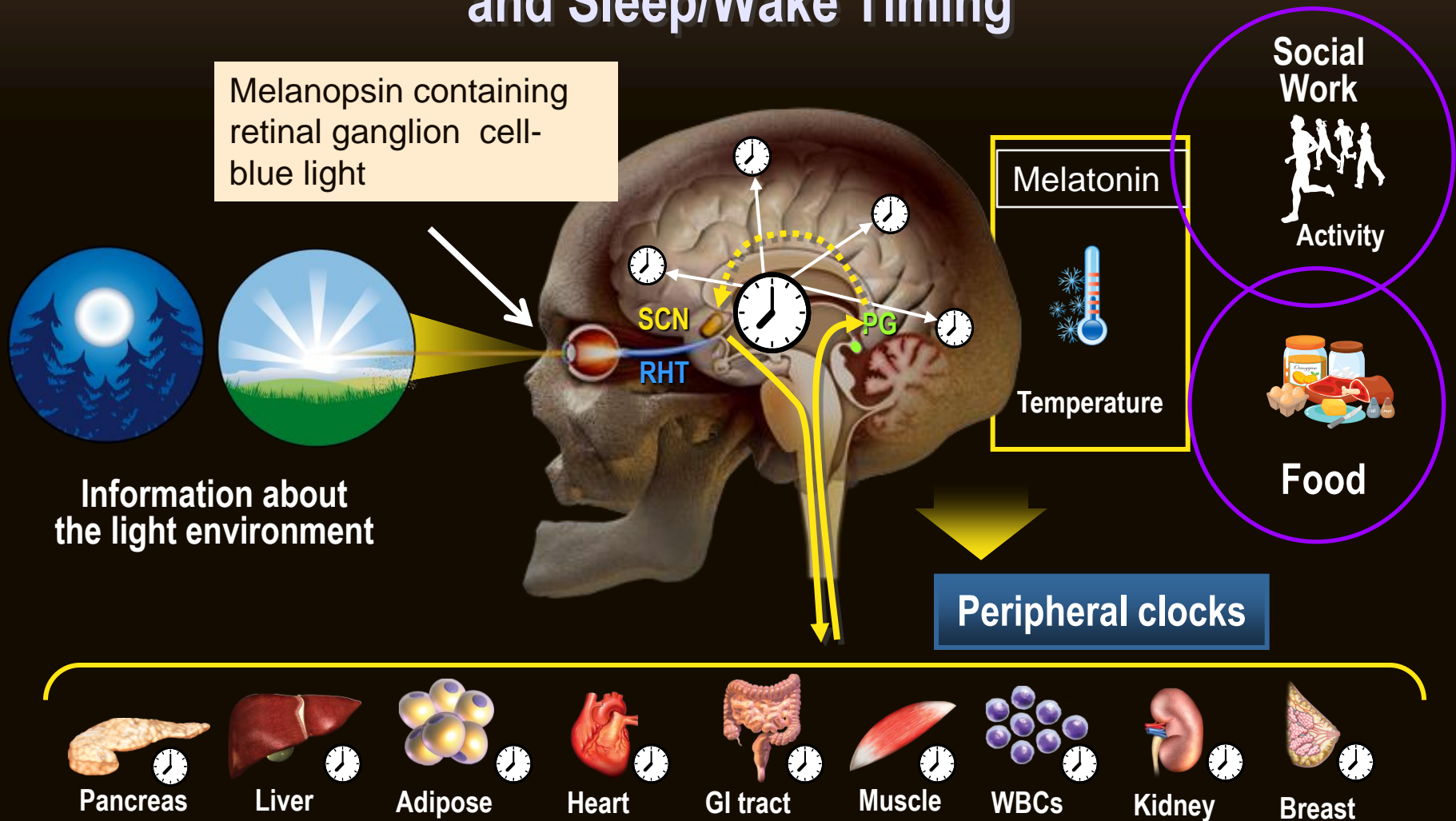
Saliva

Time Awake (h)  
1 12 24 36



Blood

# Determinants of Circadian Rhythms and Sleep/Wake Timing



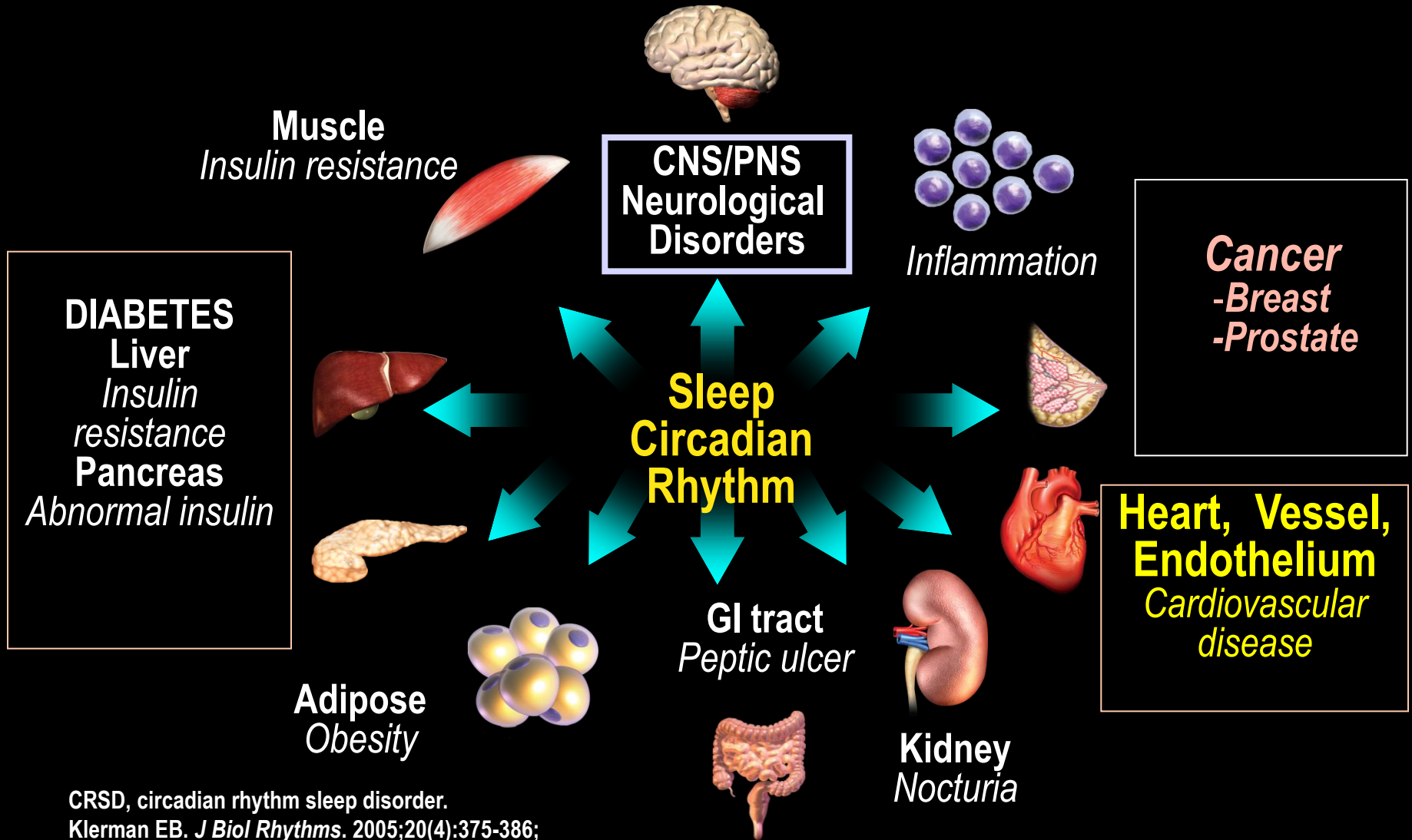
GI, gastrointestinal; PG, pineal gland; RHT, retinohypothalamic tract; SCN, suprachiasmatic nucleus; WBC, white blood cell.

Beckett M, Roden LC. *S Afr J Sci*. 2009;105(11-12):415-420; Dibner C, et al. *Annu Rev Physiol*. 2010;72:517-549;

Young M, et al. *Sleep Med*. 2007;8(6):656-667.

# Circadian and Sleep Health

## Implications for Health and Disease



CRSD, circadian rhythm sleep disorder.  
Klerman EB. *J Biol Rhythms*. 2005;20(4):375-386;  
Young ME, Bray MS. *Sleep Med*. 2007;8(6):656-667.

# From Clocks to Disease: Rapid Evolution of Circadian Clock Field

2008 *Nature* 458, 142-144



National Institute of Mental Health (2008)

National Institutes of Neurological Disorders and Stroke

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

National Institute on Aging

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

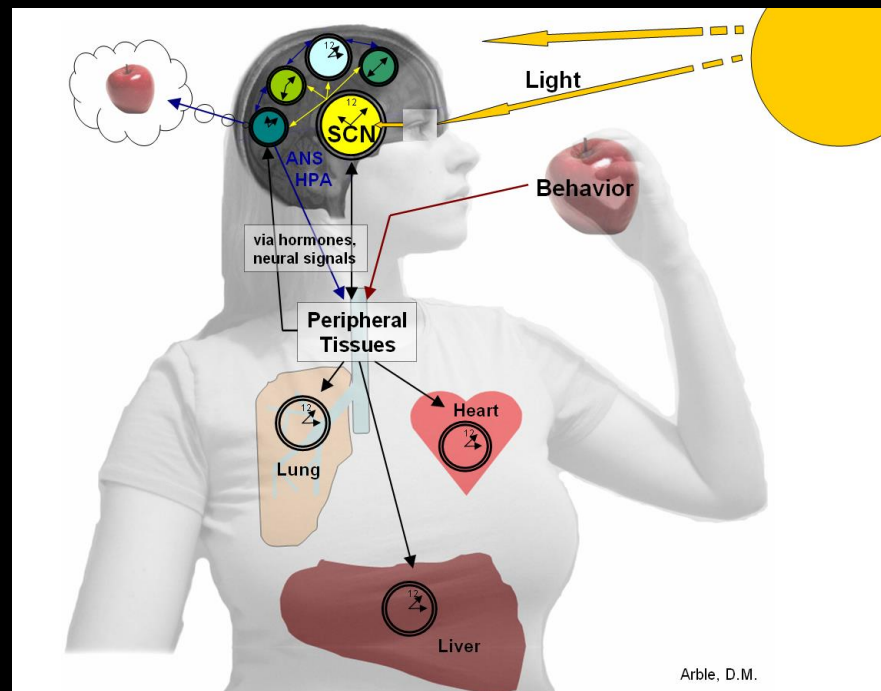
National Cancer Institute

Eunice Shriver National Institutes of Child and Health Development

More.....

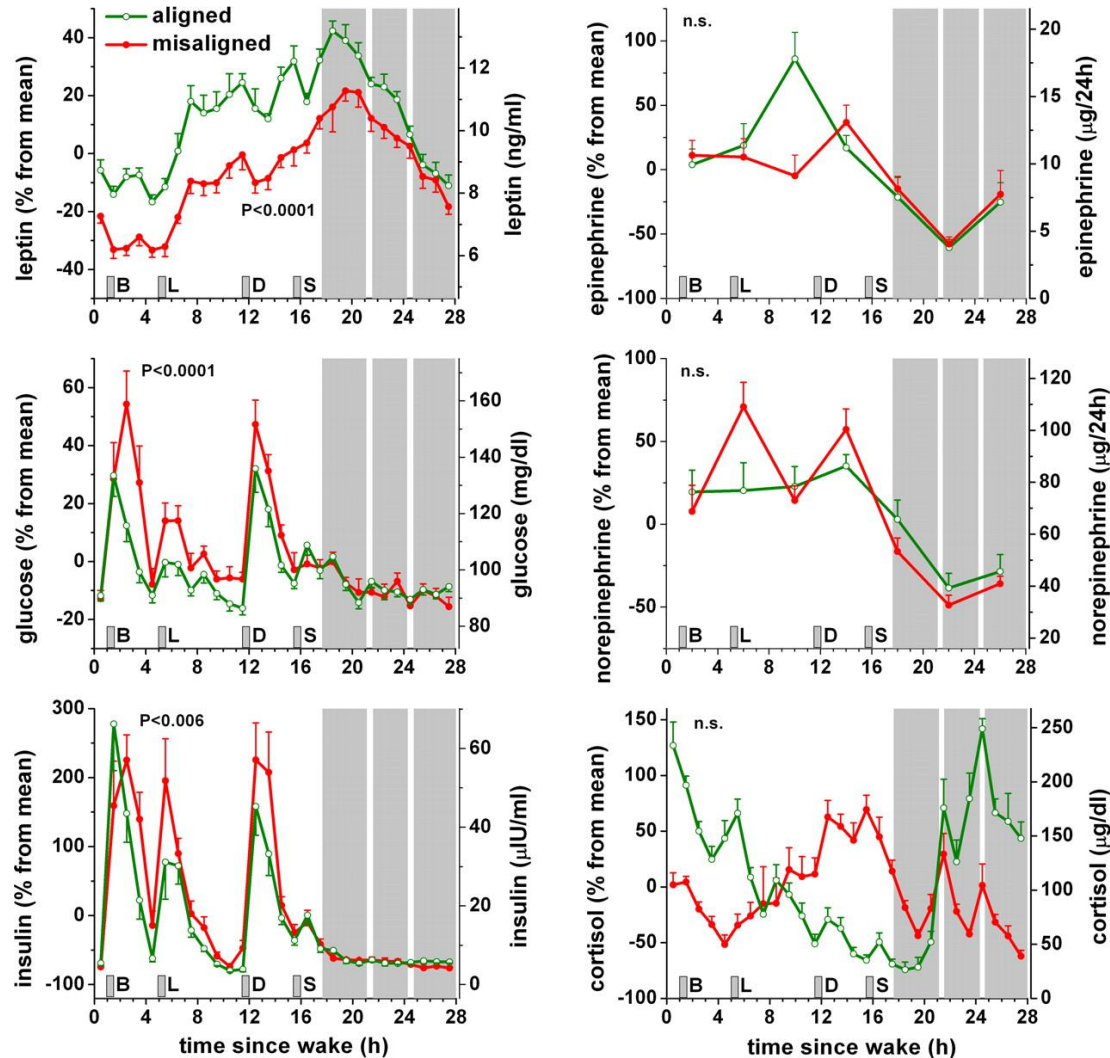
# Circadian Timing, Metabolism, Cardiovascular Function and Risk for Obesity in Humans

**Circadian misalignment is associated with adverse effects on appetite, glucose metabolism, cardiovascular function**



# Consequences of circadian misalignment on metabolic, autonomic, and endocrine function

## Circadian misalignment



Scheer F. A. J. L. et.al. PNAS 2009;106:4453-4458

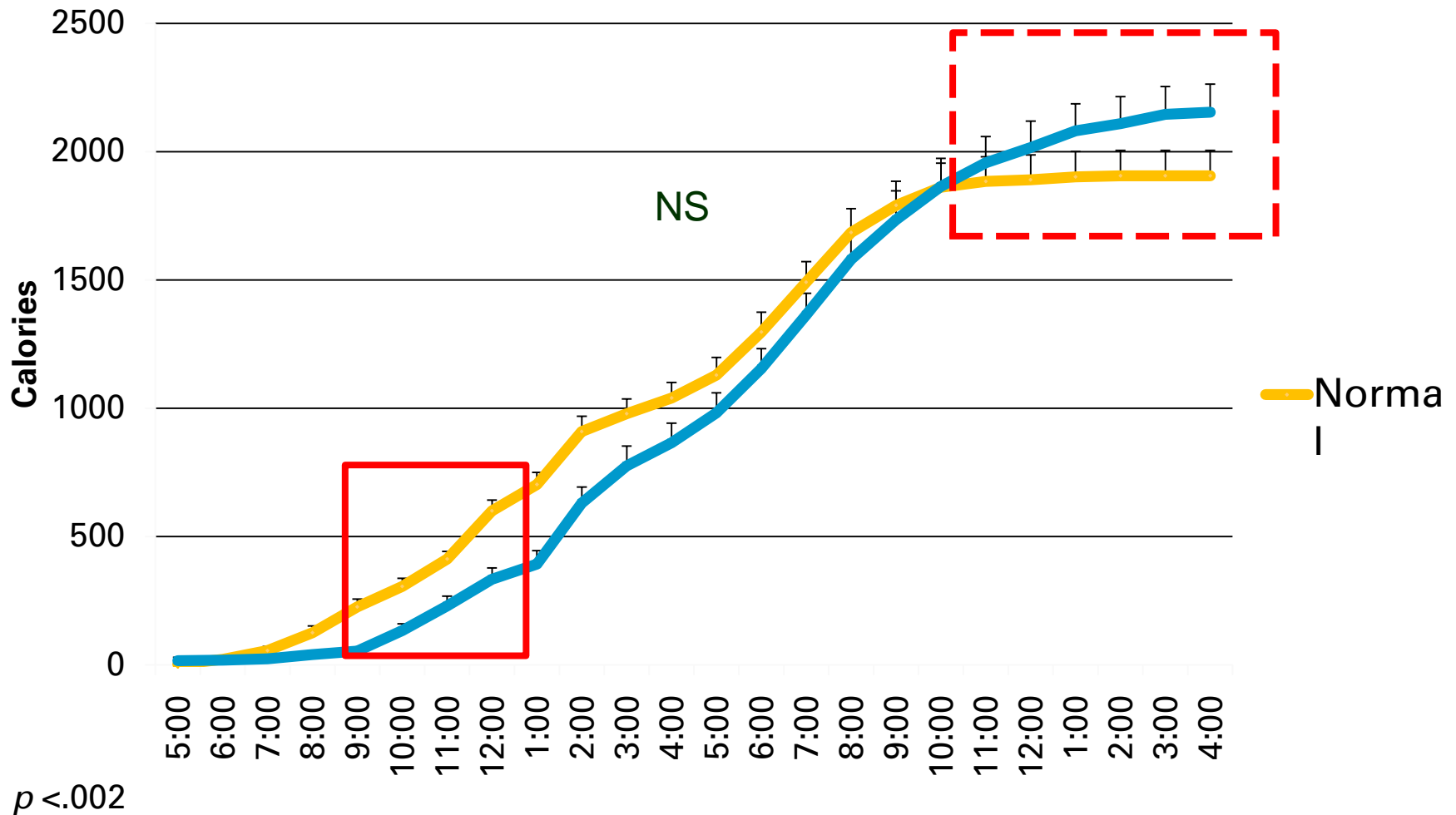
PNAS

# Role of Sleep Timing, Food Timing and Light Exposure on Weight and Metabolism

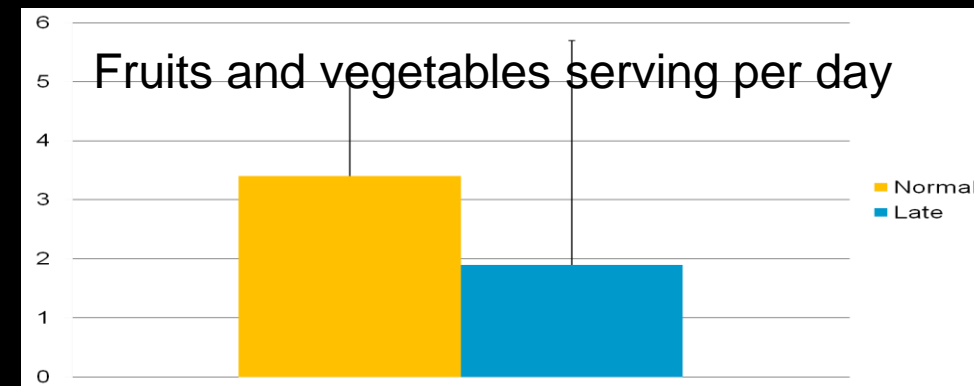
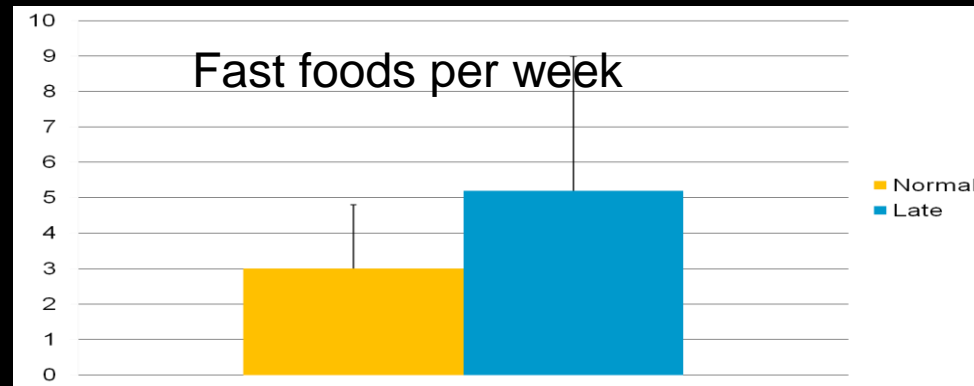
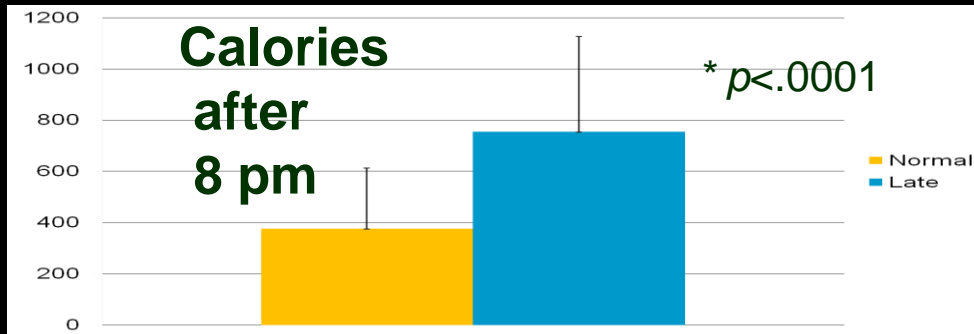


**Kathryn Reid, PhD, Kelly Glaser-Baron, PhD, Ivy Cheung**

# Cumulative Calorie Intake: Late Sleepers (midpoint after 5 AM)



# Food Intake and Sleep Timing



## The New York Times Well Tara Parker-Pope on Health

SEPTEMBER 3, 2009, 1:24 PM

### Late Night Eating Linked to Weight Gain

By Suleep Chand  
Health reporter, BBC News

Late-night snackers are more likely to gain weight, research suggests.

A team from Northwestern University, Illinois, found that when you eat, not just how you eat, could make a big difference.

Scientists found that when mice ate at unusual hours, they put on twice as much weight, despite exercising and eating as much as others.

The study, in the journal *Obesity*, is said to be the first to show directly that there is a "wrong" time to eat.

Recent studies have suggested that circadian rhythms, the body's internal clock, have a role in how our bodies use up energy. However, this had been difficult to definitively pin down.

Deanna Arble, lead author of the study, said: "One of our research interests is shift workers, who tend to eat at irregular hours."

## LE FIGARO · fr

### Lutter contre l'obésité en mangeant à la bonne heure

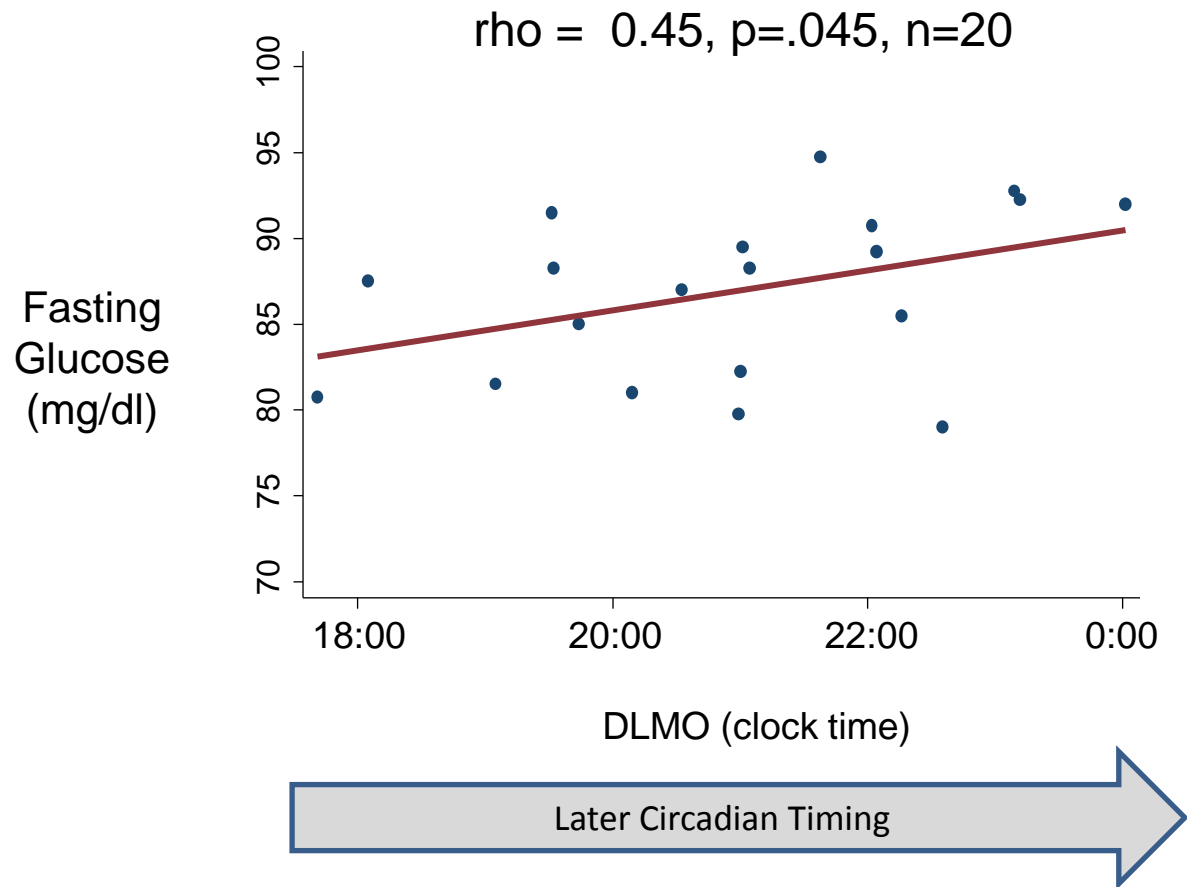
Sandrine Cabut  
04/09/2009 | Mise à jour : 12:10 | Commentaires 1 | Ajouter à ma sélection



### Eating at irregular hours might pack on the pounds

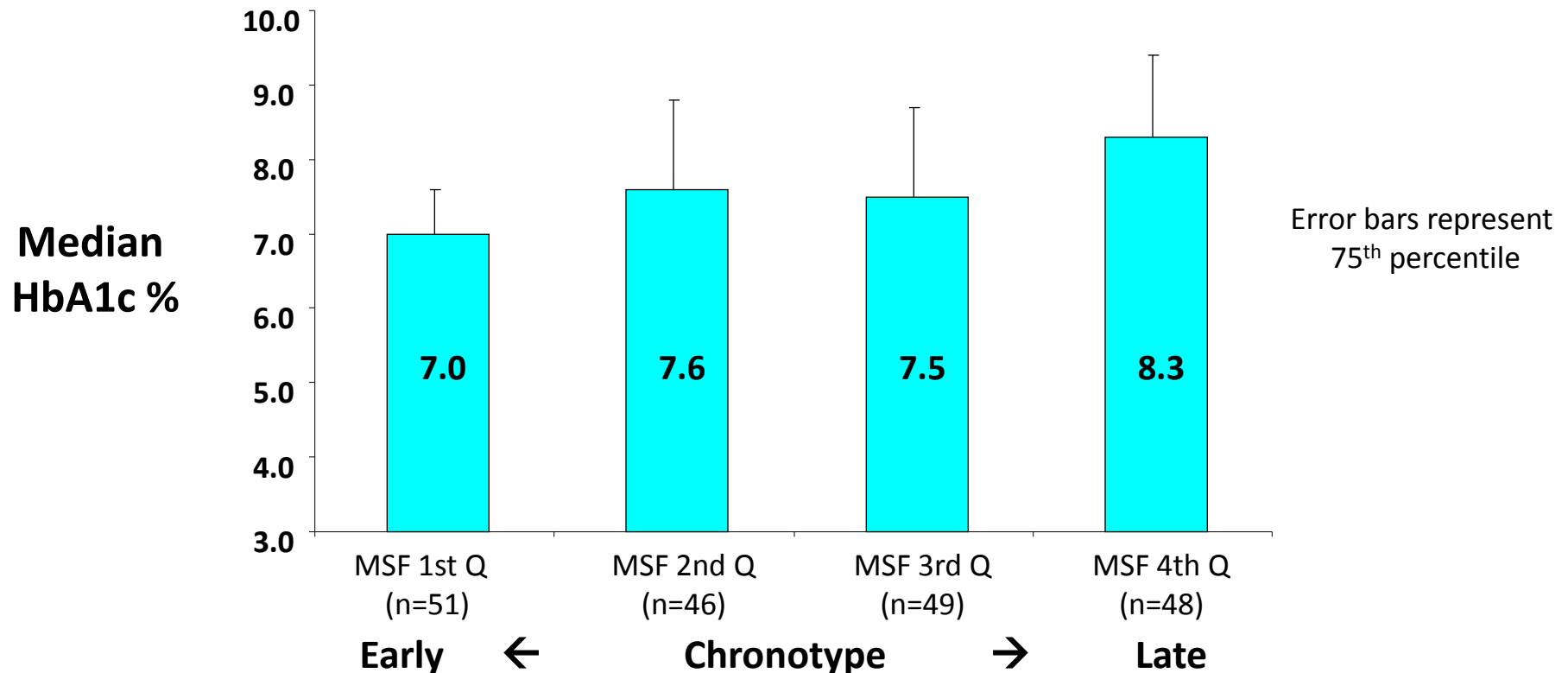


# Circadian Timing and Fasting Glucose



NIDDK R01 (PI Knutson):Preliminary Data

# Chronotype & Glycemic Control in Type 2 Diabetes

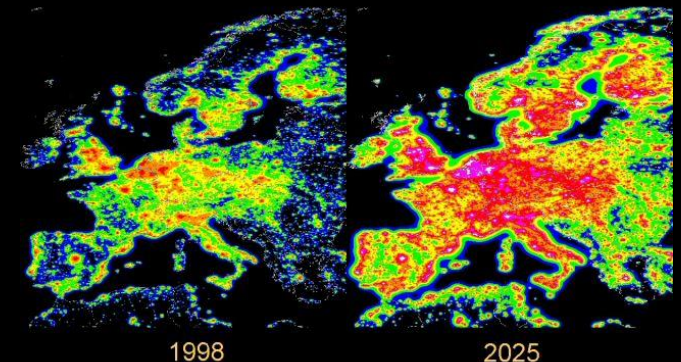


P=.001 after adjusting for age, sex, race, BMI, insulin use, depressed mood, diabetes complications, and perceived sleep debt.

# Too much, too little at the wrong time.. Light Exposure Contribution to Obesity?

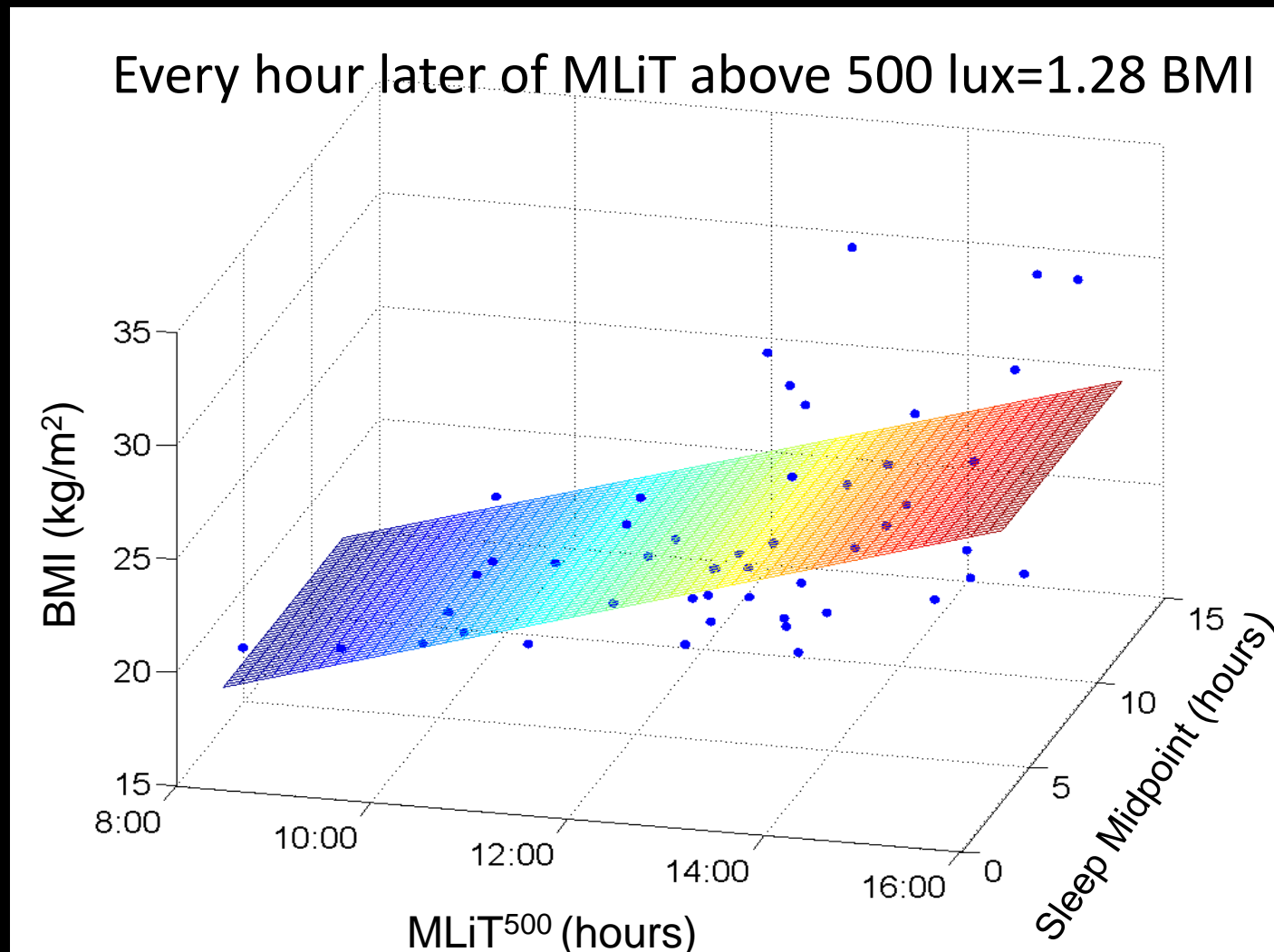
250,000 years: Fire  
5,000 years: Candles  
250 years: Gas lighting  
120 years: Electric lighting

## LIGHT POLLUTION



Cinzano, Falchi, Elvidge, United Nations Special Environmental Symposium, Vienna (12-16 Luglio 1999)

# Timing of Mean Light Exposure and BMI

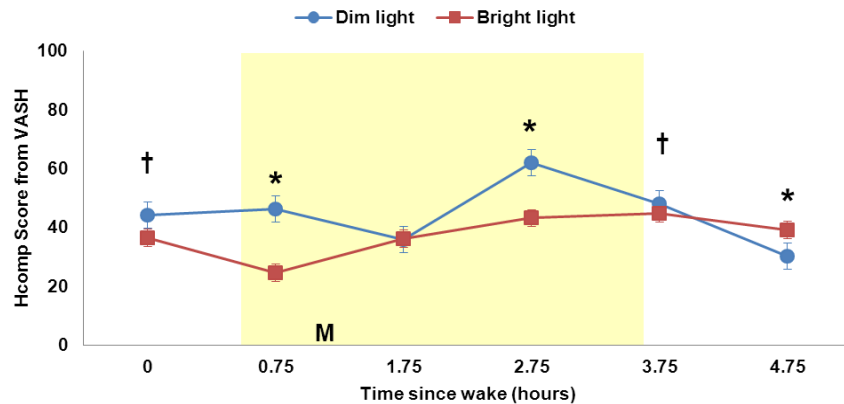




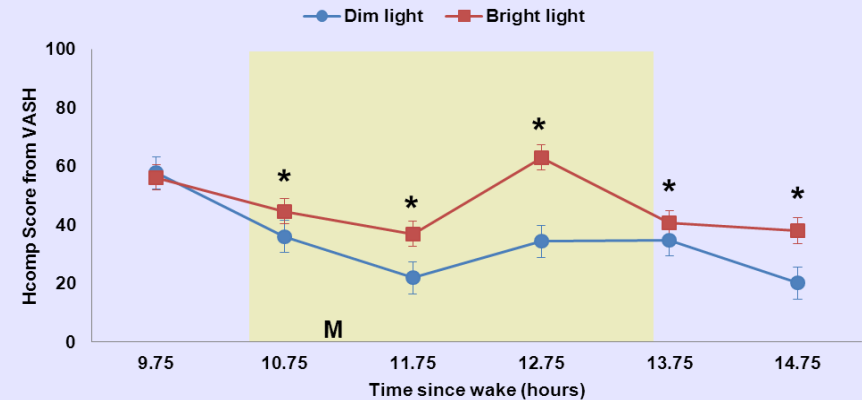
# Effect of Light on Hunger and Metabolism



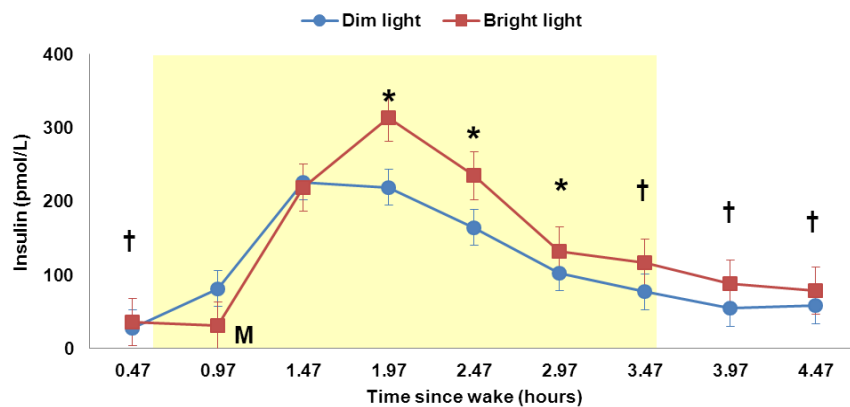
## Hunger in dim vs. bright morning light



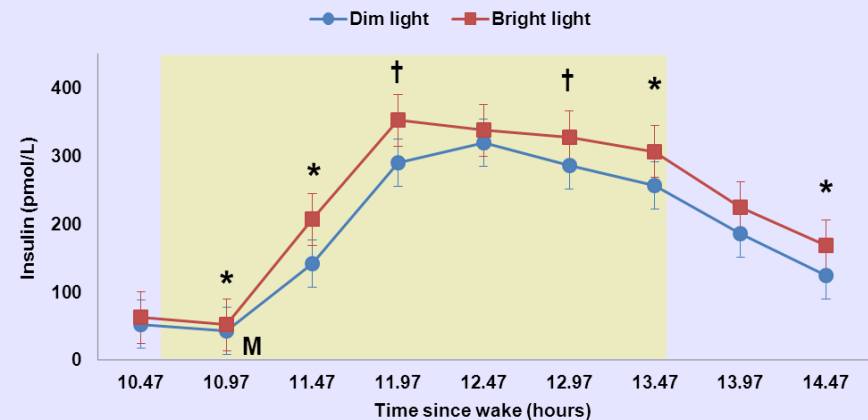
## Hunger in dim vs. bright evening light



## Insulin in dim vs. bright morning light

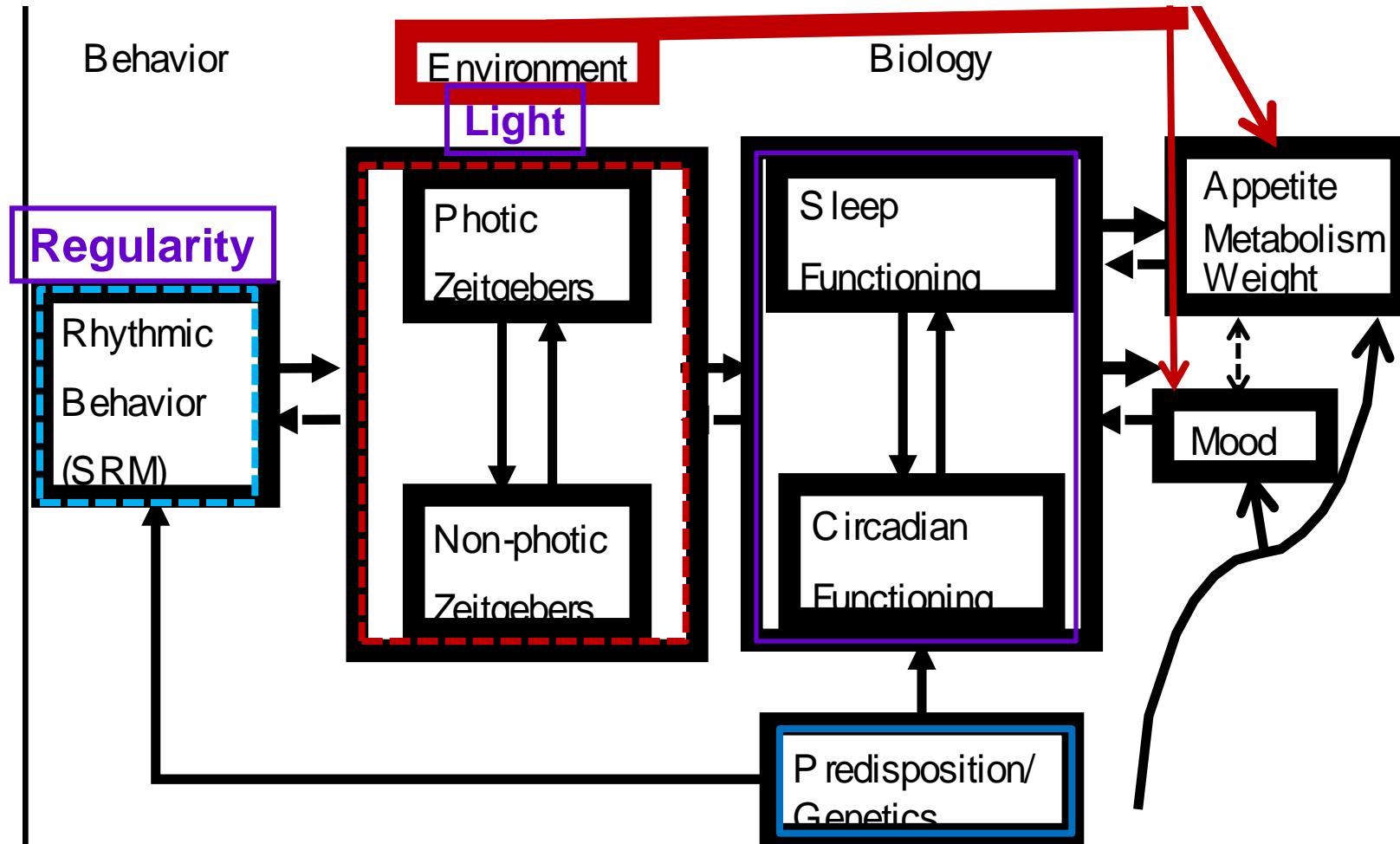


## Insulin in dim vs. bright evening light

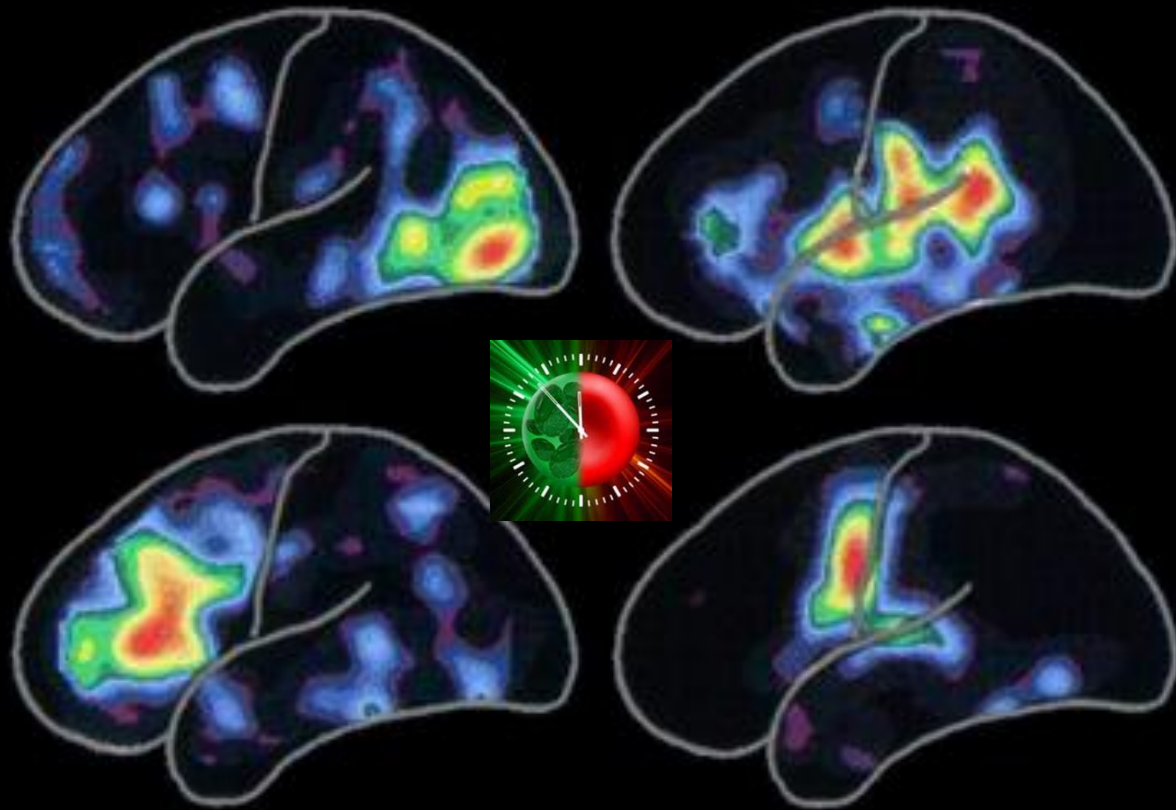


Yellow shading indicates light exposure; M denotes meal; \*  $p < .05$ , †  $p \leq 0.10$   
N=14 per group

# Regulating light exposure, timing of food intake: Novel approaches to weight Regulation in humans?



# Circadian Clocks, Sleep and Neurodegeneration



# Classical View

Circadian rhythm and sleep-wake cycle disturbances are consequence of neurodegeneration.

Circadian and sleep/wake disruption exacerbate symptoms of neurodegeneration.

Improving circadian rhythms and sleep are primarily symptomatic treatments

# Neurodegeneration and Altered Daily Rhythms

**Alzheimer's**

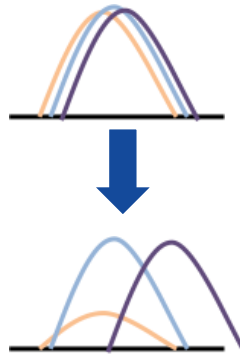
**Parkinson's**

**Huntington's**

**Traumatic Brain Injury**

**Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy**

Delayed/damped rhythms  
activity, sleep  
temperature  
melatonin, cortisol  
circadian/clock genes



Neurodegeneration

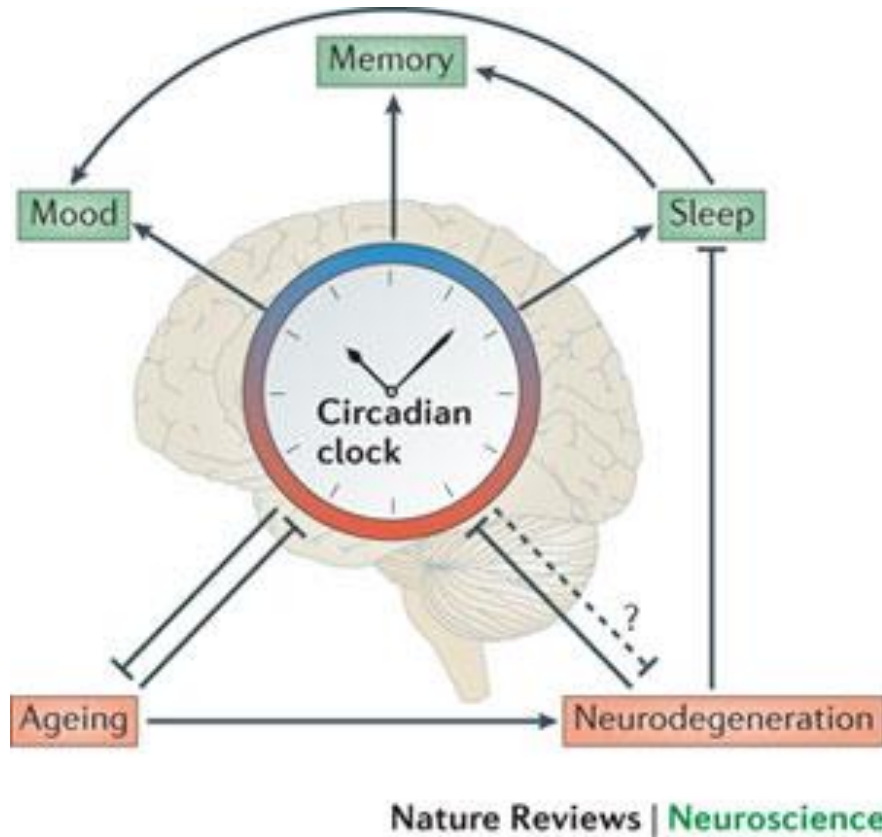
Circadian/Sleep

Cognition

## References

Schlosser Covell et al. 2012  
Aziz et al. 2009  
Morton et al. 2005, Pallier, et al. 2007  
Boone et al. 2012  
Mathias, Alvaro 2012

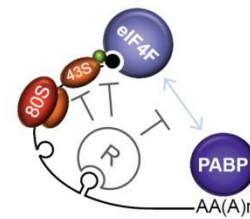
# Emerging Evidence



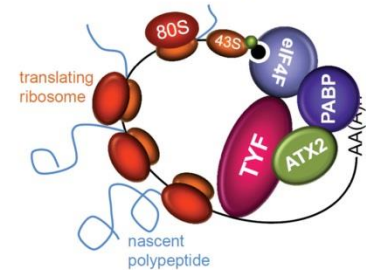
Lim and Allada,  
Science 2013



*translationally inactive*



*translationally active*

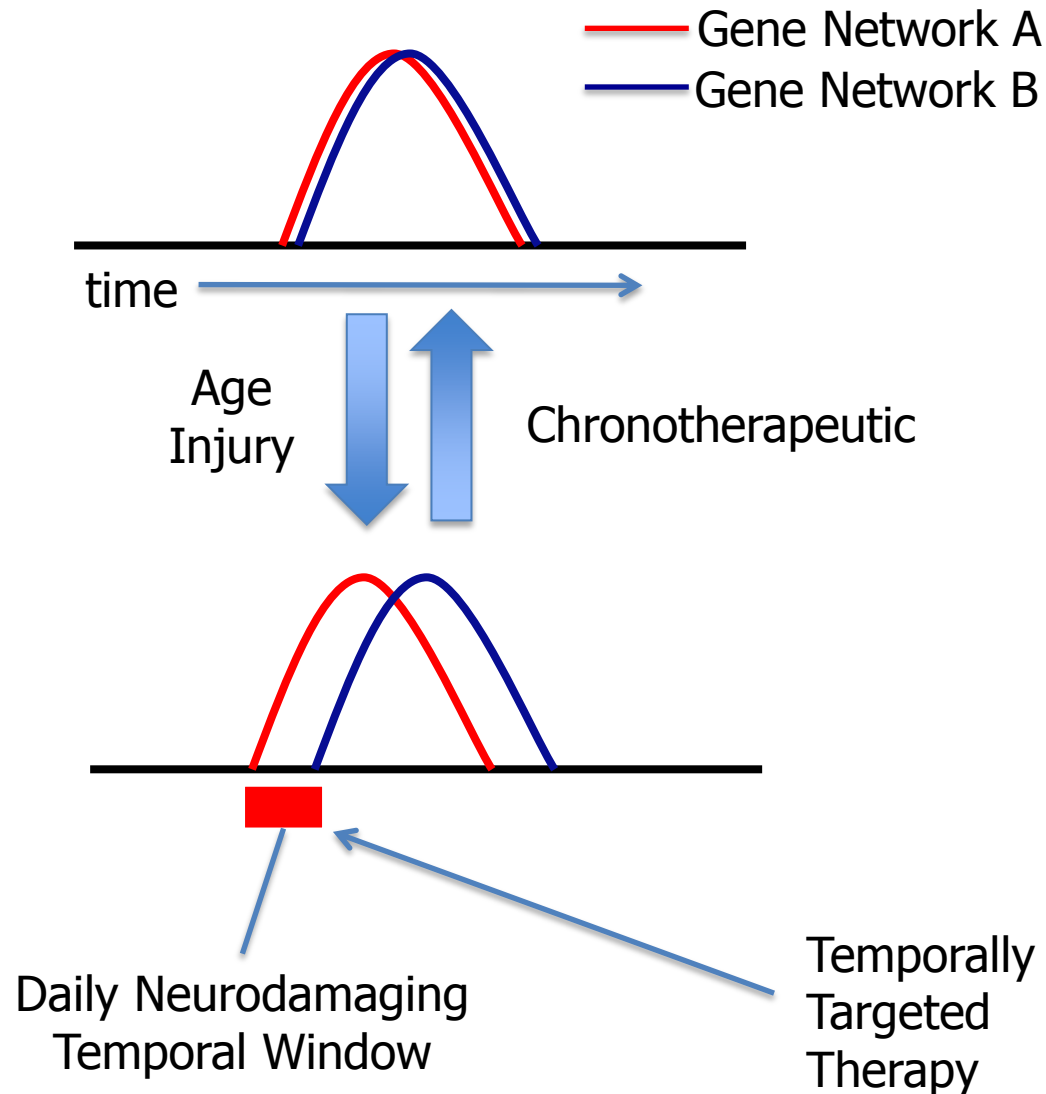


Ataxin 2 (SCA and ALS)  
activates translation of PER  
and alters sleep/wake rhythm

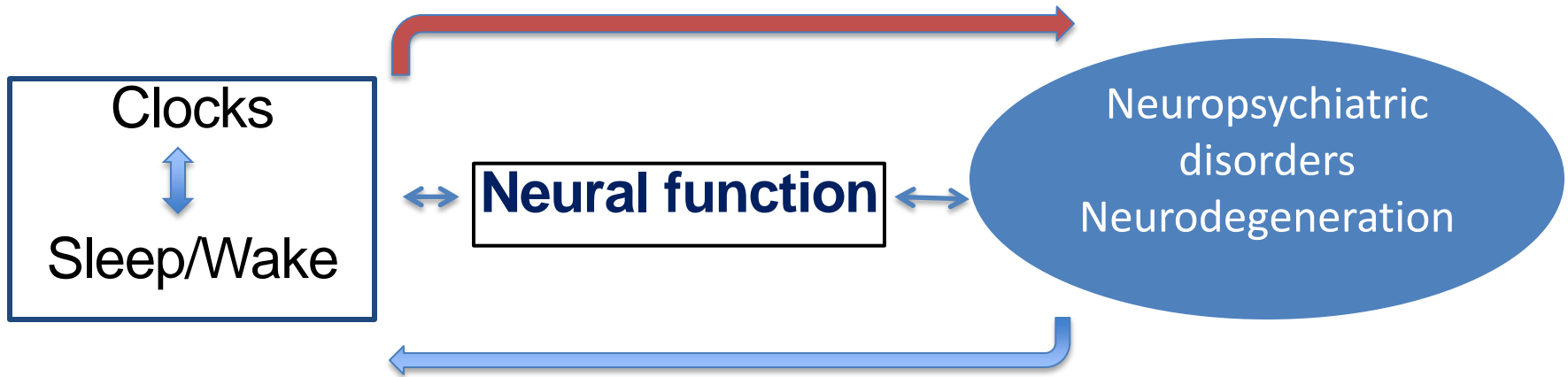
# Changes in Cycling Gene Networks as a Basis for Neurodegenerative Diseases

Network A produces damage

Network B protects against damage



# Updated View



Circadian and sleep function essential for neural function, connectivity and plasticity

Circadian and sleep disruption contribute to brain disorders (psychiatric, neurodegenerative, neurodevelopmental)

**Improving circadian rhythms and sleep as targets for prevention and disease modification.**

# Evidence for sleep-wake and circadian dysfunction in Non-Motor Manifestations of Parkinson's Disease



## Nocturnal sleep disturbances in PD

60% of patients versus 30% of healthy controls <sup>1</sup>

## Excessive daytime somnolence (EDS)

16% of patients versus 1% of healthy controls <sup>1</sup>

EDS has been associated with three-fold increase in the risk of developing PD <sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Tandberg et al. 1998; <sup>2</sup>Abbott et al. 2005

# Disturbed sleep - wake cycle in PD

## - Pathophysiology -

- Motor symptoms of PD
- Complex medication regimens
- Co-existent sleep disorders (sleep apnea, RLS)
- **Primary neurodegeneration of PD**
  - Central sleep regulation centers
    - Locus coeruleus
    - Raphe nucleus
    - PPT nucleus
    - Hypothalamus (hypocretin 1)
    - **Circadian system?**

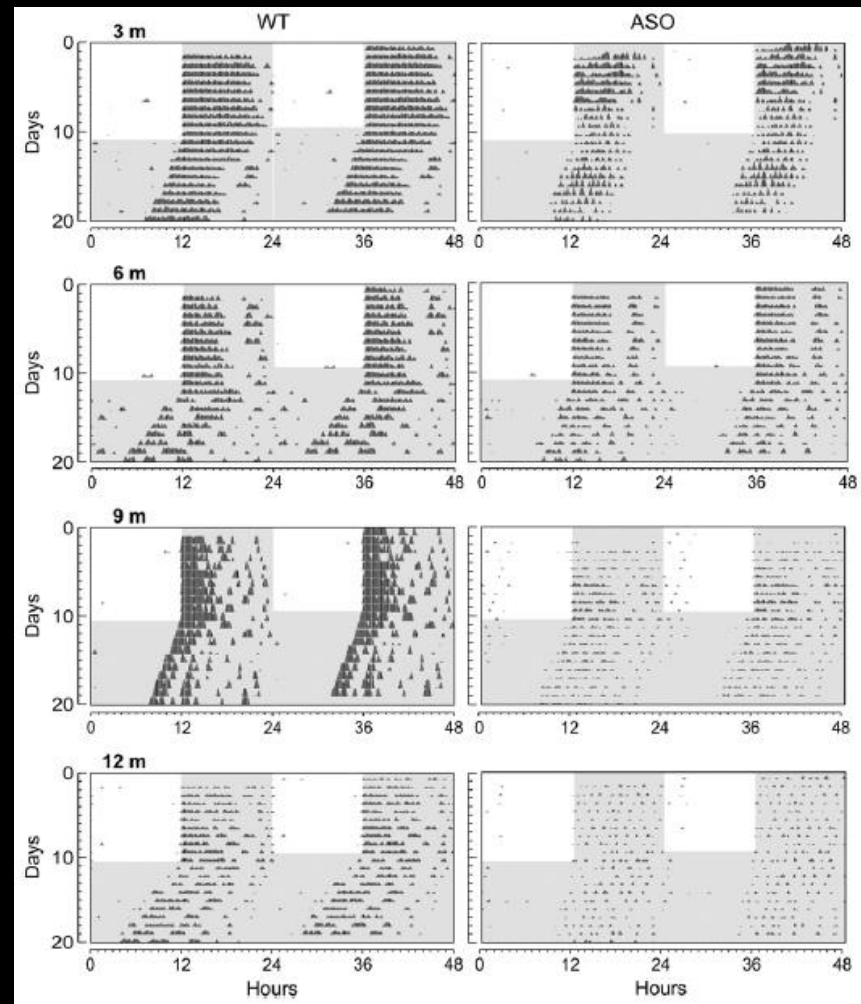
# Circadian dysfunction in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease

Takashi Kudo, Dawn H. Loh, Danny Truong, Yingfei Wu, Christopher S. Colwell \*

Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA

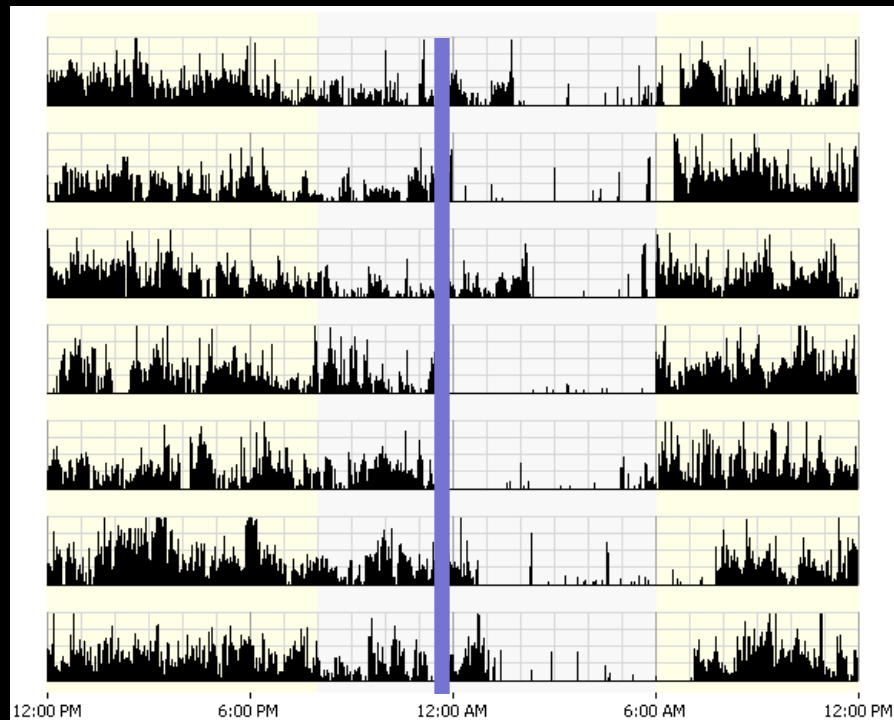
Alpha sinuclein overexpression  
Model of Parkinson's  
Disease

Dampened circadian rhythm of  
Rest-activity of sleep/wake cycle

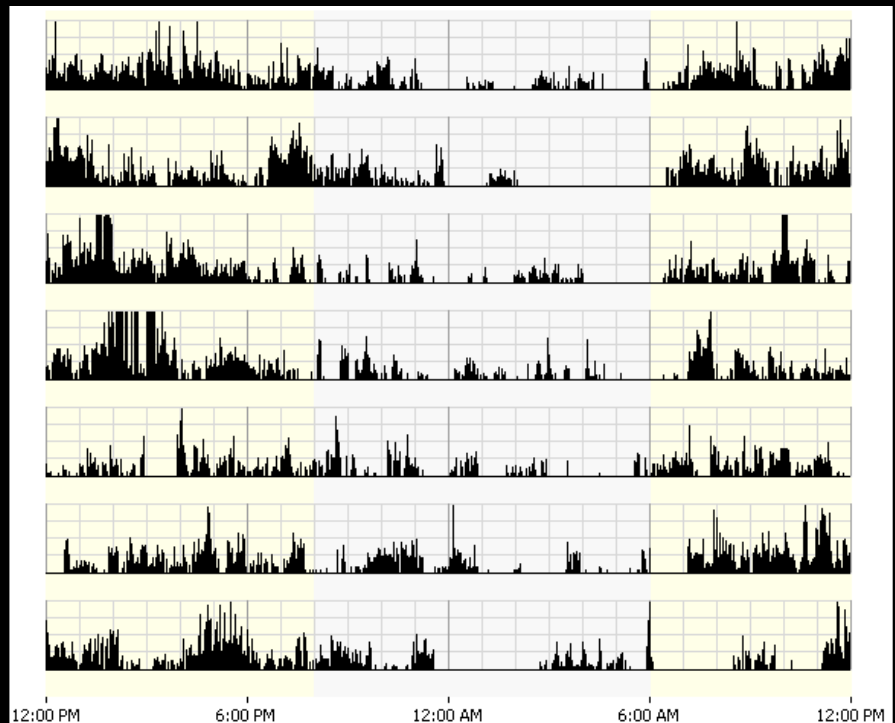


# Rest-Activity Rhythm Characteristics Parkinson's Disease

Delayed



Irregular/fragmented



# Circadian Rhythm in PD

Aleks Videnovich K-23 Awardee (NINDS)

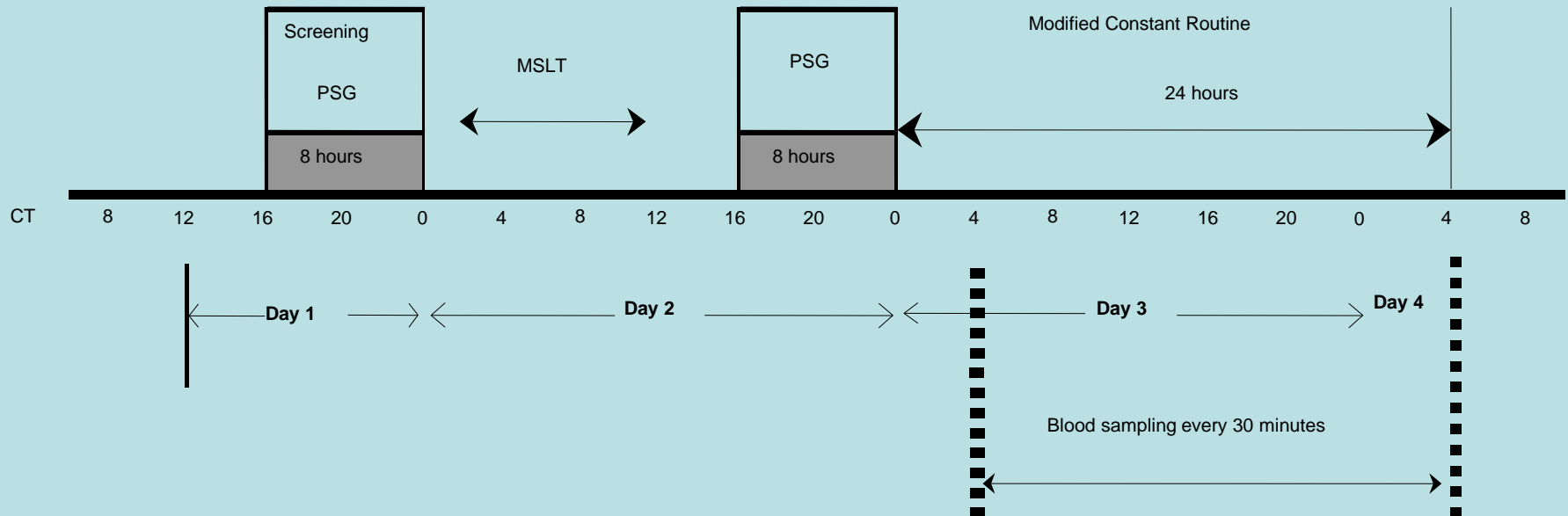


PD=20; control 20  
Baseline period – 14 days  
Actigraphy  
Sleep diaries

Duration:  $10.3 \pm 8.7$

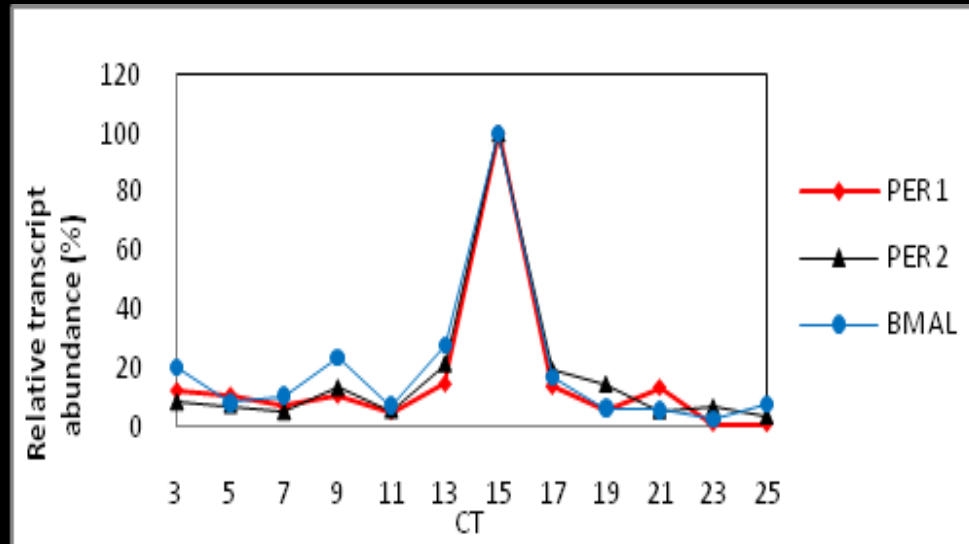
UPDRS:  $34.3 \pm 10.1$

Modified Constant Routine Protocol  
Clinical Research Unit (3 days/nights)

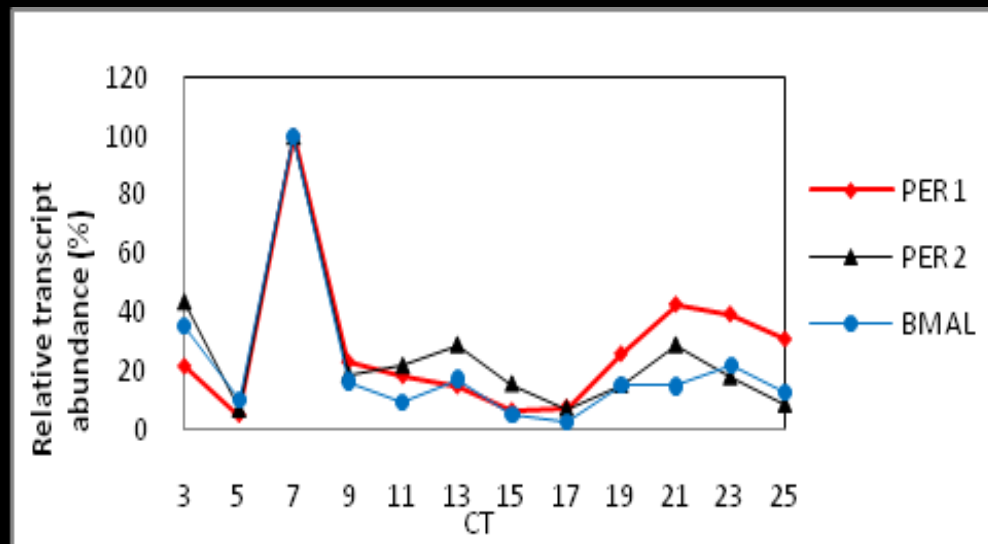


# Circadian Clock Gene Expression in PMBC

control

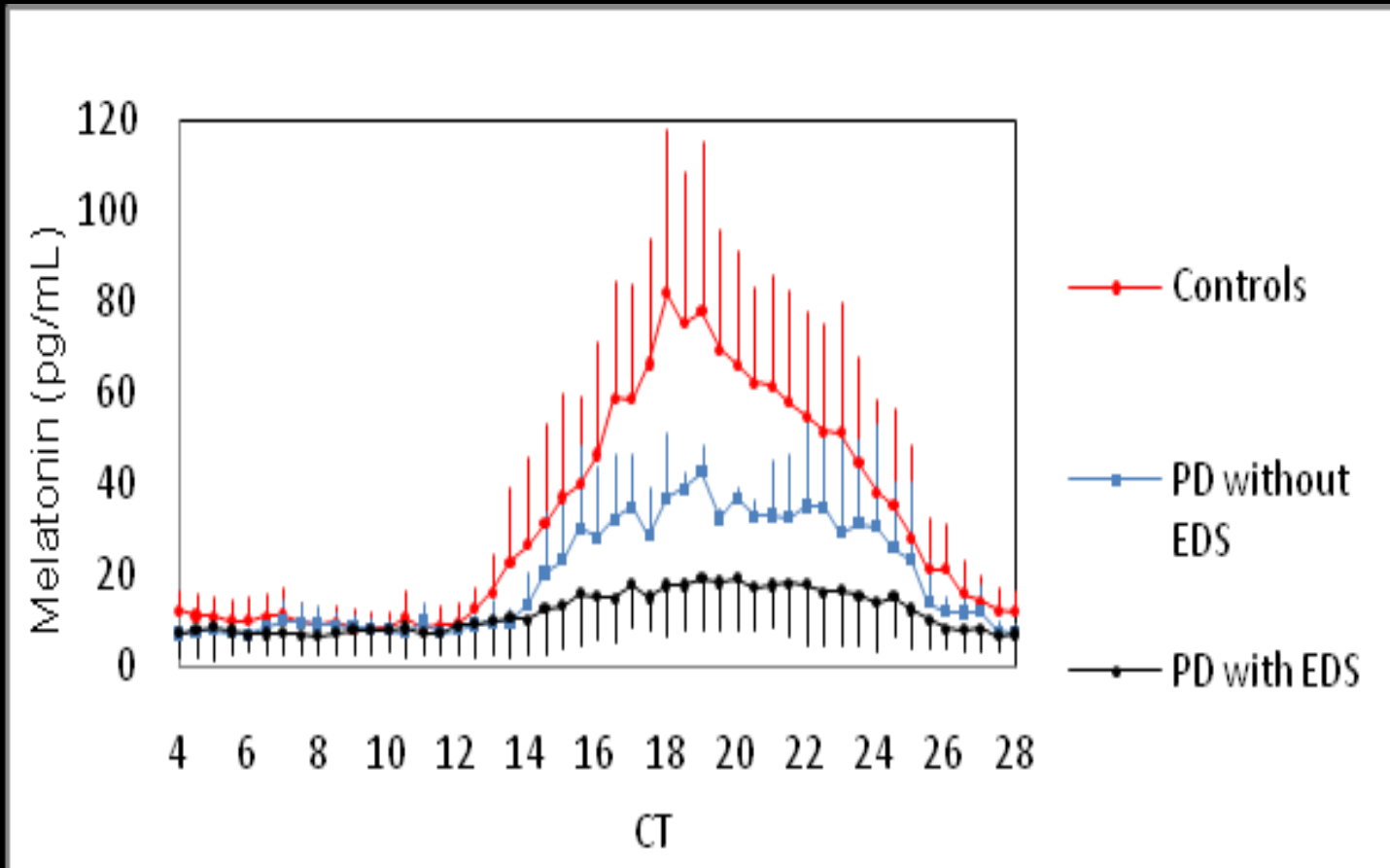


PD



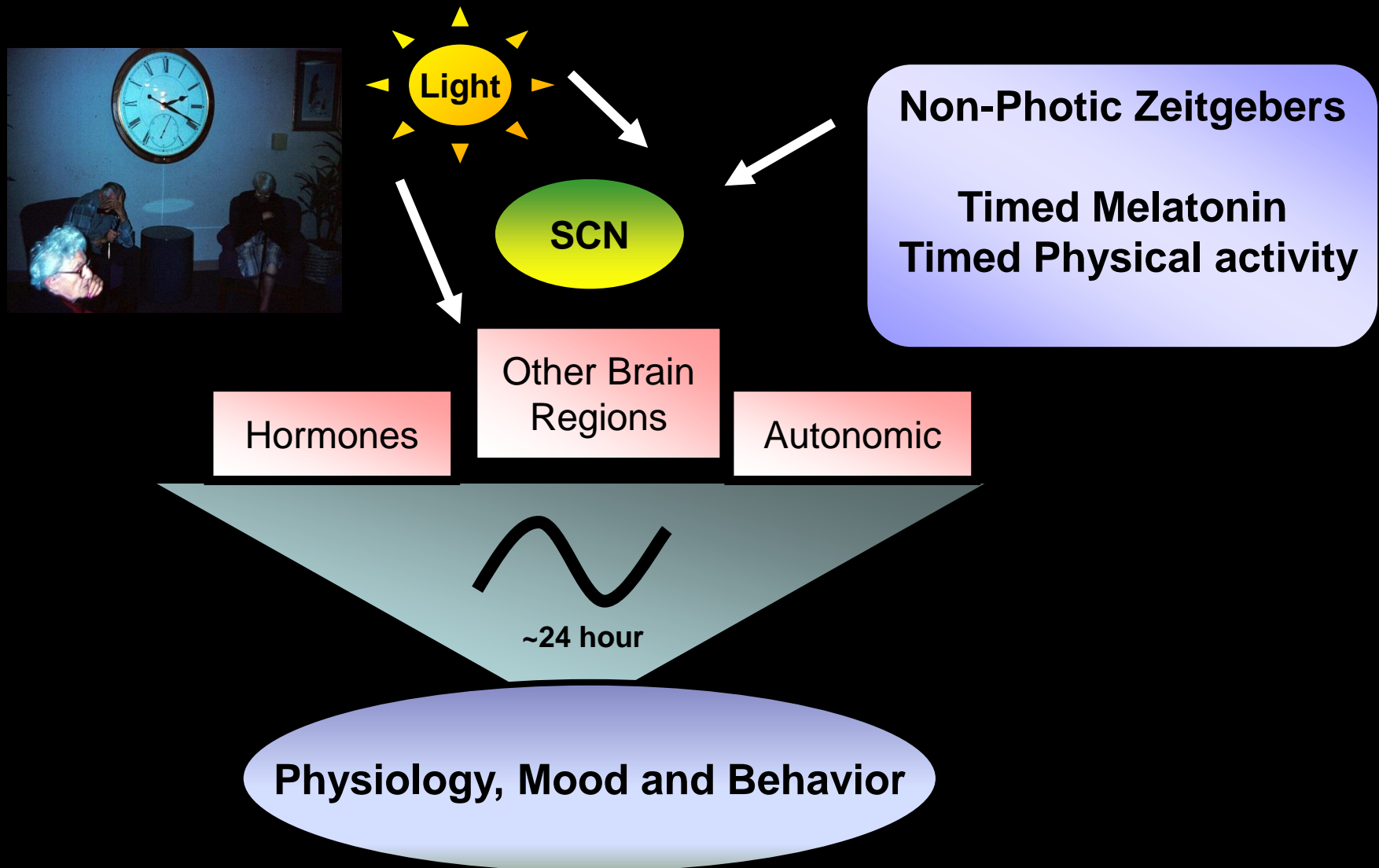
Preliminary  
Unpublished

# Circadian Rhythm of Melatonin in PD

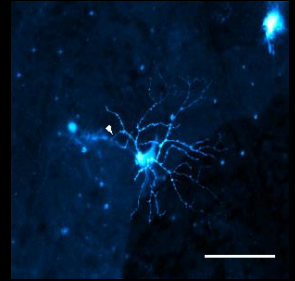


Videnovich A et al, JAMA Neurology, 2014

# Circadian Based Treatments for Sleep Wake Cycle Disorder in Neuropsychiatric Disorders



# Light exposure and PD



- Connections between the visual system and DA systems can increase activity on exposure to bright light. <sup>1,2,3</sup>
- Improvements in motor performance observed in experimental animals by housing them in a constant ambient light. <sup>4</sup>
- Administration of bright light to patients with PD improves bradykinesia, rigidity and depression scores.
  - <sup>5,6,7</sup>
- Most effective frequencies of light are most likely in the blue/green spectrum (500 nm), the frequencies affected in the visual deficits in the PD population. <sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Iversen 1978

<sup>2</sup> Isaac 1971

<sup>3</sup> Seegal 1971

<sup>4</sup> Willis 1999

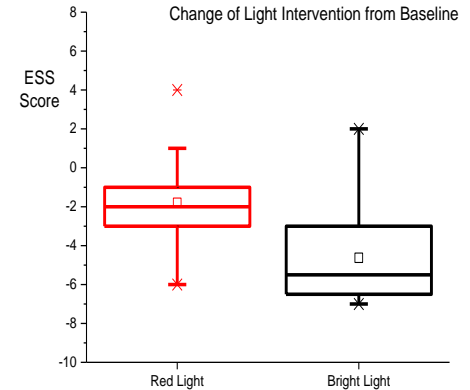
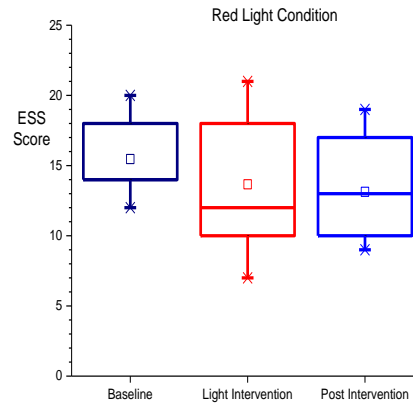
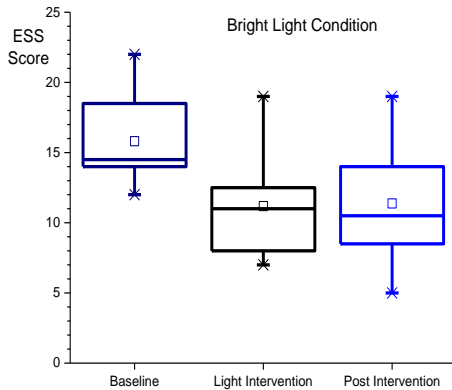
<sup>5</sup> Artemenko 1996

<sup>6</sup> Willis 2007

<sup>7</sup> Paus 2007

<sup>8</sup> Adachi-Usami 1990

# Bright white Light Exposure Improves Wakefulness in Parkinson's Disease



	Bright Light	Dim Red Light	<i>p</i>
$\Delta$ EES score	$4.75 \pm 1.84$	$1.79 \pm 2.89$	0.002

- Bright: 3000 lux (N=15)
- Dim Red: 300 lux (N=15)
- 0900-1100; 1700-1900 for 4 weeks

# **Light as Novel Therapy for Excessive Sleepiness in PD**

- Supplemental exposure to bright light is well tolerated in the PD population.
- Supplemental exposure to bright light is associated with improvements in excessive daytime sleepiness associated with PD.
- Further studies are needed to optimize the wavelength, duration and exposure parameters of light therapy in the PD population.

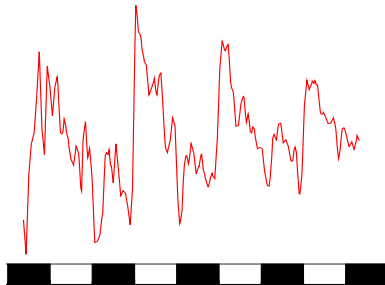
# Northwestern Biochronicity Program



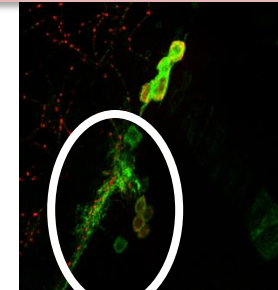
Manipulation  
of Timing



Cycling gene and  
Physiology Network  
Modules



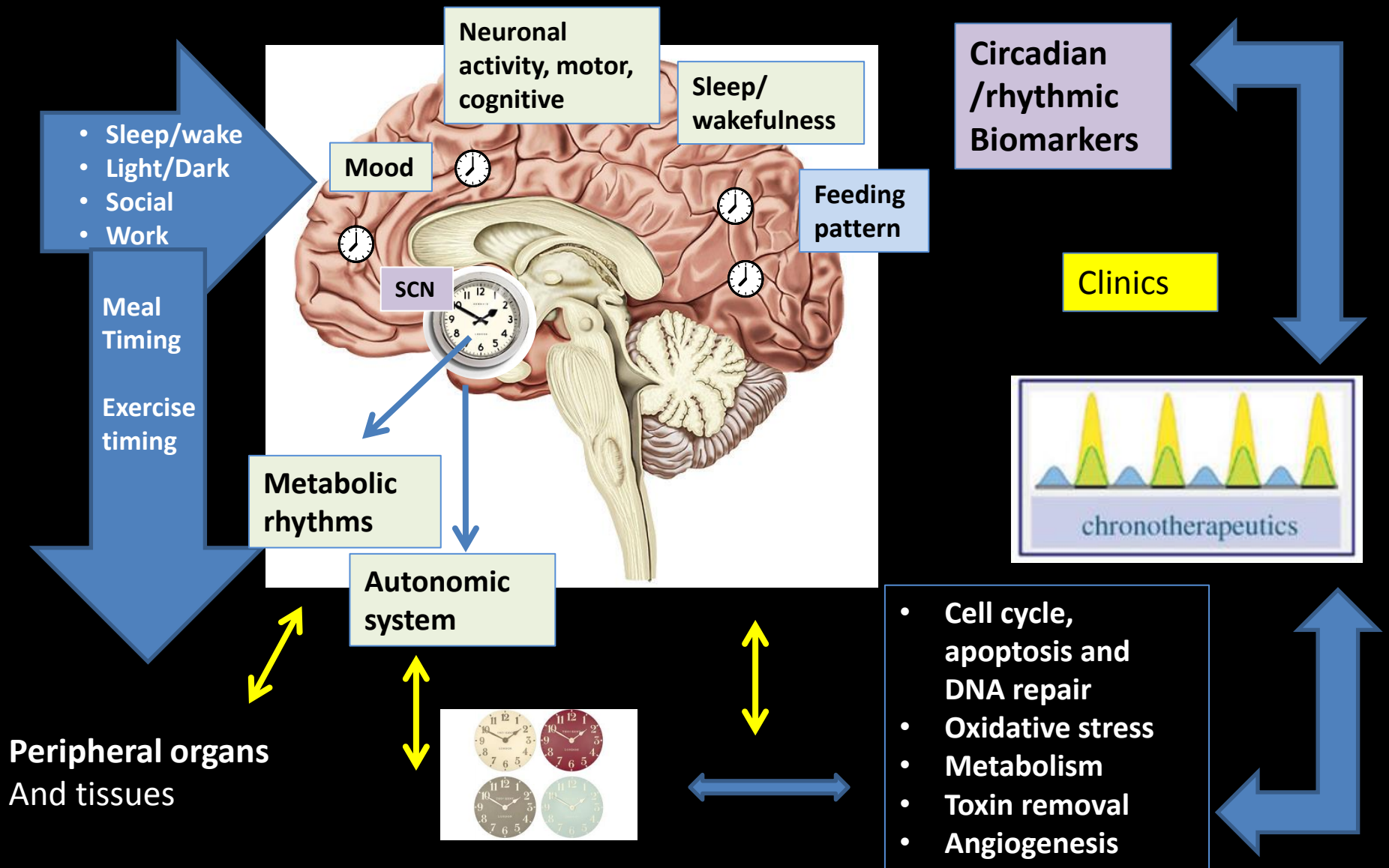
Cardio-metabolic  
Neuropsychiatric



Therapeutic  
Targets

(Allada, Turek and Zee)

# Integrating the Time Domain into Population Health and Personalized Medicine



Meeting in the Laboratory of Comparative Somnology and  
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