
Recipe for Sleep

Neuroscientist Chiara Cirelli:
Uncovering Sleep

Chiara Cirelli Studies Shuteye

Neuroscientist Cirelli wants to find a recipe for sound sleep.



Sleep

- Is necessary for all animals
- Varies among animals
- Is a powerful restorative

Question:

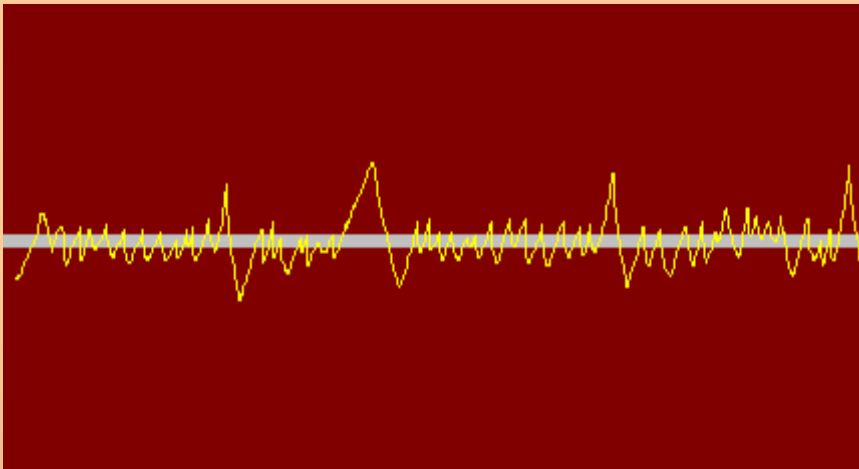
In what phase of sleep do humans dream?

Findings

Department of Health and Human Services
National Institutes of Health
National Institute of General Medical Sciences

Answer: REM

REM = Rapid Eye Movement



During the REM phase of sleep, brain waves are

- Fast
- Short
- Narrowly spaced
- Sometimes quite similar to brain waves of wakefulness

Why Do We Sleep?

To give the body a chance to repair itself?

To give the brain time to organize its thoughts?

So that we can learn more the next day?

What some
scientists
suspect

What Cirelli
suspects

Cirelli's Synaptic-Strength Hypothesis

Wakefulness = Learning new things



Learning = Synapses in the brain (connections between brain neurons) get

- Stronger
- Bigger
- Need more fuel

Brain cannot afford space and energy needs of constantly growing synapses

Slow brain activity during sleep shrinks brain synapses

Smaller synapses result in more efficient learning

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Testing Cirelli's Hypothesis

Compare 2 groups of rats

- Average intelligence
- Above average intelligence

Measure brain activity during wakefulness while

- Average rats lounge around
- Smarter rats get mental challenges like grabbing food pellets from a small opening



Measure brain activity during sleep



Study sleep patterns



Dissimilarities could point to a connection between learning and sleep

Findings

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Fruit Flies Are Model Organisms



Drosophila melanogaster
(fruit fly)

Fruit flies are perfect tools for studying heredity, or genetics.

Cirelli uses fruit flies to study genes that affect sleep.

Sleep Genes and Fruit Flies

- Fruit flies have a lifespan of a few months, and female fruit flies lay eggs every day
- Fruit flies sleep about 12 hours every night
- Scientists know almost all the genes for about a dozen species of fruit flies

Why are these traits attractive to scientists who use model organisms in their work?

How do scientists know this information?

How might scientists use this knowledge?

Sleepless in Madison



Previously, Cirelli would awaken sleeping fruit flies by shaking the test tubes where they ate and slept.

Cirelli is trying to identify genes that allow some fruit flies to stay awake after sleep deprivation



Now, Cirelli uses a robotic arm that tilts and drops a frame containing the test tubes of sleeping fruit flies, jolting them awake.

Cirelli Discovers Minisleeper Flies

- Minisleeper flies have a genetic mutation that allows them to function on less sleep than normal flies
- Minisleeper flies also have “shaker” gene mutation
- Humans have a similar gene and protein
- Problem: minisleeper flies don’t live as long as sleepier ones

Research Applications

How might Cirelli's work with fruit fly genes eventually help humans sleep better, and what is the “fly in the ointment” of such an application?