

Research shows why we struggle to get good night's sleep as we get older

March 27 2018



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

New research has identified the way age impairs the ability of the circadian clock in mammals to re-set itself when exposed to light, resulting in disruption to sleeping patterns and consequent threats to

wellbeing.

Researchers, led by a University of Kent neurophysiologist, found that aging results in a significant reduction in sensitivity to light in the part of the brain that controls circadian rhythms, known as the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN).

The breakthrough could help target treatments that aim to improve both physiological and behavioural circadian clock 're-setting' in older people.

Dr Gurprit Lall, of the University's Medway School of Pharmacy, and the other members of the research team explored alterations in one of the pathways in the part of the brain controlling [circadian rhythms](#). They found that a [glutamate receptor](#) (NMDA), used to transmit light information, became less effective in resetting the [circadian clock](#) as part of the aging process.

This structural change in the glutamate receptor was responsible for the decline in light response observed. A subunit of the NMDA receptor exhibited a marked decrease in presence among older mammal, indicating an age-associated change in structural configuration.

The study concluded that the aging SCN suffers from a structural reorganisation of its light receiving components; which ultimately impair its function in setting and maintaining a stable circadian rhythm.

More information: S.M. Biello et al, Alterations in glutamatergic signalling contribute to the decline of circadian photoentrainment in aged mice., *Neurobiology of Aging* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2018.02.013](#)

Provided by University of Kent

Citation: Research shows why we struggle to get good night's sleep as we get older (2018, March 27) retrieved 20 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-03-struggle-good-night-older.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.