

How the brain paralyzes you while you sleep

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How the brain paralyzes you while you sleep. Credit: University of Tsukuba

We laugh when we see Homer Simpson falling asleep while driving, while in church, and even while operating the Springfield nuclear reactor. In reality though, narcolepsy, cataplexy and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep behavior disorder are all serious sleep-related illnesses. Researchers at the University of Tsukuba led by Professor Takeshi Sakurai have found neurons in the brain that link all three disorders and could provide a target for treatments.

REM sleep correlates with dreaming. A sleeping person's eyes move back and forth, but the body remains still. This near-paralysis of muscles while dreaming is called REM atonia, and is faulty in people with REM sleep behavior disorder. Instead of being still during REM sleep, muscles move, and people with REM sleep behavior disorder may stand up and jump, yell or punch. Sakurai and his team set out to find the [neurons](#) in the brain that normally prevent this type of behavior during REM sleep.

Working with mice, the team identified a specific group of neurons as likely candidates. These cells were located in an area of the brain called the ventral medial medulla and received input from another area called the sublaterodorsal tegmental nucleus, or SLD. "The anatomy of the neurons we found matched what we know," explains Sakurai. "They were connected to neurons that control voluntary movements, but not those that control muscles in the eyes or internal organs. Importantly, they were inhibitory, meaning that they can prevent muscle movement when active." When the researchers blocked the input to these neurons, the mice began moving during their sleep, just like someone with REM sleep behavior disorder.

Narcolepsy, as demonstrated by Homer Simpson, is characterized by suddenly falling asleep at any time during the day, even in mid-sentence (Homer was diagnosed with [narcolepsy](#)). Cataplexy is a related illness in which people suddenly lose muscle control and collapse. Although they are awake, their muscles act as if they are in REM sleep. Sakurai and his team suspected that the special neurons they found were related to these two [disorders](#). They tested their hypothesis using a mouse model of narcolepsy in which cataplexic attacks could be triggered by chocolate. "We found that silencing the SLD-to-ventral medial medulla reduced the number of cataplexic bouts," says Sakurai.

Overall, the experiments showed these special circuits control [muscle](#) atonia in both REM sleep and cataplexy. "The glycinergic neurons we

have identified in the ventral medial medulla could be a good target for drug therapies for people with narcolepsy, cataplexy or REM sleep behavior disorder," says Sakurai. "Future studies will have to examine how emotions, which are known to trigger cataplexy, can affect these neurons."

More information: Shuntaro Uchida et al, A discrete glycinergic neuronal population in the ventromedial medulla that induces muscle atonia during REM sleep and cataplexy in mice, *The Journal of Neuroscience* (2020). [DOI: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0688-20.2020](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0688-20.2020)

Provided by University of Tsukuba

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