Researchers investigate roles of orexin in energy metabolism during sleep in humans

July 5 2024

EEG record during indirect calorimetry using a whole room metabolic chamber. Credit: University of Tsukuba

Orexin, named after its role in feeding regulation, is a potent endogenous sleep/wake state regulator and is expected to play an essential role in controlling the cross-talk mechanism between sleep/wake and energy
metabolism.

In 2014, suvorexant, an orexin receptor antagonist, was approved for treating insomnia, allowing for the physiological functions of orexin to be studied in humans. However, the role of the orexin system in the regulation of energy metabolism remains unclear in humans.

In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study, the researchers evaluated the impact of suvorexant (20 mg) on energy metabolism during sleep and the subsequent wake-up period in 14 healthy men. The results are published in the journal iScience.

The total sleep time did not change significantly following suvorexant treatment; however, there was an increase in rapid eye movement (REM) sleep and a decrease in non-REM sleep stage 1. Notably, suvorexant promoted fat oxidation during sleep, with the effect persisting up to the first hour after waking up in the morning.

In addition, suvorexant decreased protein catabolism, although it did not impact overall energy expenditure during sleep. These results suggest that the orexin system affects fat oxidation and protein catabolism independent of its roles in sleep/wake control, indicating another potential clinical use of orexin receptor antagonists in the long term.

The findings of this study can inform the choice of hypnotic agents for patients with insomnia.
