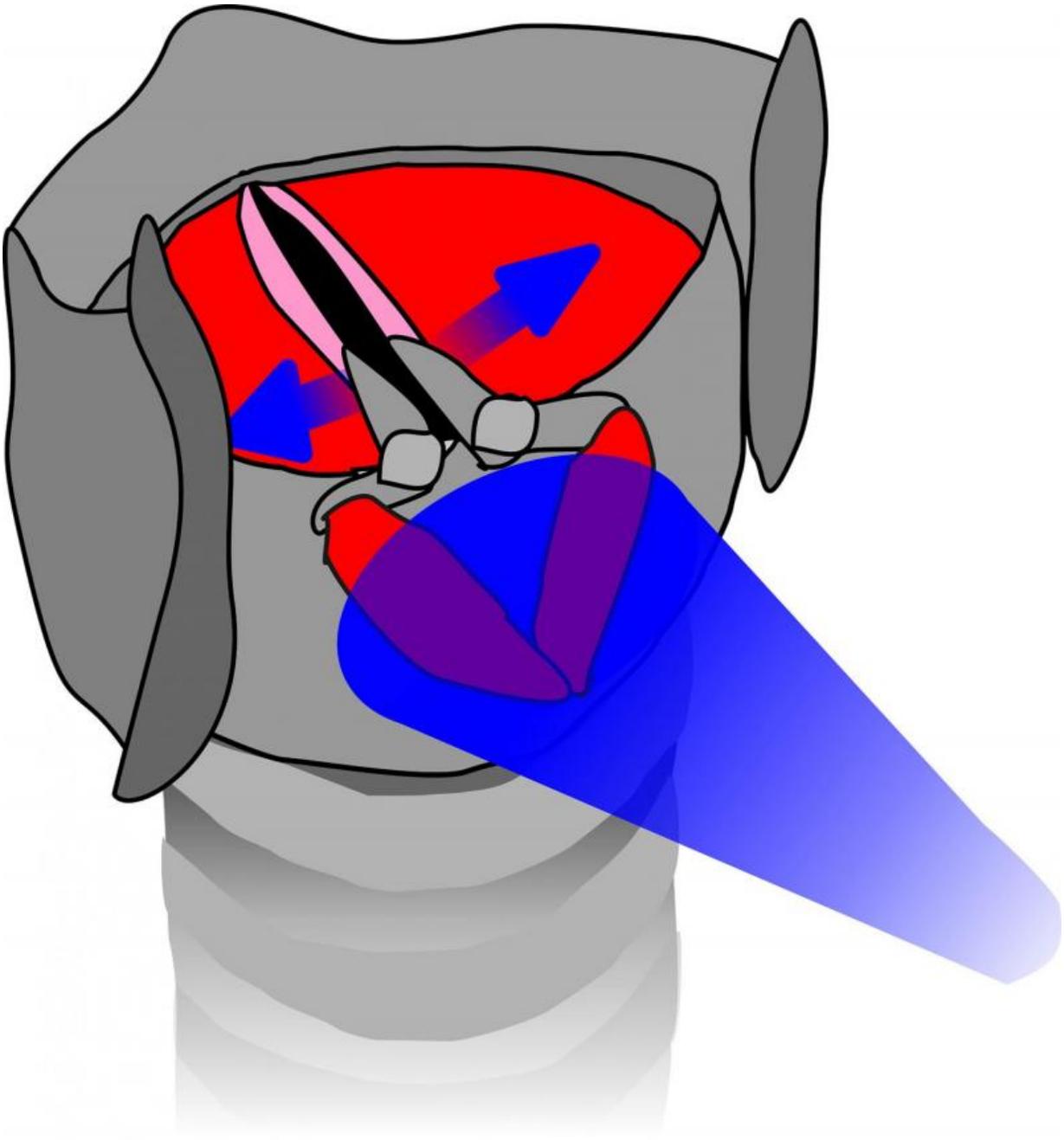


# Researchers stimulate larynx muscles with light

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The rear laryngeal muscles are genetically modified so that they open the air passage when exposed to light. Credit: Dr. Tobias Bruegmann

Researchers at the University of Bonn have found a way to stimulate the larynx muscles of mice using light. In the long term, this method could be an option for the treatment of laryngeal paralysis, which causes difficulties in phonation and breathing. Their findings will be published in the scientific journal *Nature Communications*.

Muscles respond to nerve stimulation by contracting. Normally, light cannot be used to initiate these contractions. Several years ago, however, an exotic group of molecules known as Channelrhodopsins was discovered in green algae. Channelrhodopsins are ion channels that open when illuminated. When channelrhodopsins are appropriately packaged and injected into a muscle, they are integrating into individual muscle cells. As soon as these cells are exposed to light, the channels open and positively charged ions flow into the muscle cell, which then contracts.

This functional principle was discovered several years ago. In 2010, the Bonn-based working group used the same method to stimulate the heart in mice. However, laryngeal muscles are part of the skeletal musculature, "and skeletal muscles follow different rules," says the head of the study, Dr. Philipp Sasse. For instance, each fiber in a [skeletal muscle](#) can contract separately, which allows to control movements as well as muscle strength very precisely. In addition, unlike heart muscle, skeletal muscles can perform static contractions if they are repeatedly stimulated at high frequency. "For the first time, we have been able to show that light pulses can also create static [contractions](#)," says Dr. Tobias Bruegmann, the first author on the study. "Depending on where we point the light beam, we can also stimulate individual [muscle](#) groups - exactly the same way the body does it through the nerves."

## **New treatment options**

As a result, this method may point the way to new treatment approaches. In a few years, for instance, people with laryngeal paralysis could benefit

from it. Laryngeal paralysis can occur after thyroid operations, and during other pathological processes that affect the laryngeal nerves. The larynx plays an important role in speaking and swallowing, but most importantly in breathing: when you breathe, the muscles of the larynx pull the vocal cords apart so that air can flow into the lungs. In the event of complete paralysis, the patient can no longer breathe.

Unfortunately, electrical stimulators are little effective in restoring larynx function, "because there are different muscles with opposite function close together," explains Dr. Tobias van Bremen, an ear, nose and throat doctor and one of the co-authors of the study. "It is almost impossible to stimulate these muscles individually using electrodes." The light method is a promising approach. The Bonn researchers have already shown that it works in animals - they were able to use [light](#) to open the air passage in the larynges of mice. However, several technical hurdles have to be overcome, such as bringing the Channelrhodopsin into the larynx musculature. The researchers in Bonn are currently testing gene transfer techniques and also optical stimulators.

**More information:** Tobias Bruegmann, Tobias van Bremen, Christoph C. Vogt, Thorsten Send, Bernd K. Fleischmann & Philipp Sasse: Optogenetic control of contractile function in skeletal muscle; *Nature Communications*, date, [DOI: 10.1038/ncomms8153](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms8153)

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