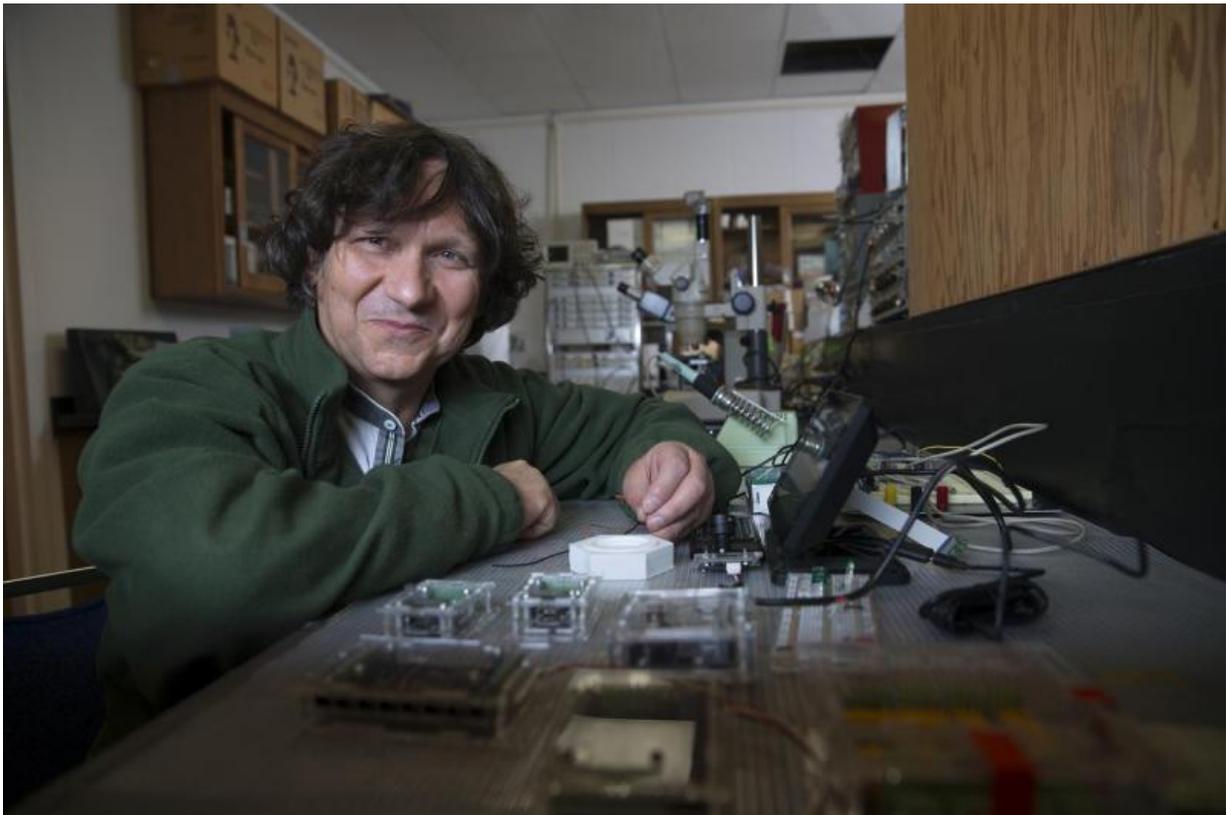


# Neuroscientist probes fruit flies to discover sleep/eating/activity connection

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BGSU neuroscientist Dr. Robert Huber Credit: BGSU

The humble fruit fly has proved to be a fruitful research subject for Bowling Green State University neuroscientist Dr. Robert Huber and colleagues from Scripps Research Institute in Florida and elsewhere. The

collaborators' research into their behavior has helped expand our understanding of some important neurobiological connections between eating and sleep—including the infamous "food coma" felt after a big meal.

The Scripps study was one of Huber's projects as a fellow at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., last year. As an expert in computational ethology, he uses computer technology to obtain meaningful numbers from complex systems—in this case, capturing and precisely recording the tiny *Drosophilas*' behavior related to eating, activity levels and sleep.

The cause of the food coma turned out to be protein and salt, along with the time of day the food was consumed. Surprisingly, sugar did not seem to play a role, according to the study. The results of the experiments Huber conducted with lead researcher Dr. William Ja of Scripps and his team have been reported in more than 200 newspapers around the world.

The scientists will now look more deeply at the brain structures that induce the insects to sleep after consuming protein and salt, and test theories about why sleep then would be beneficial.

"Clearly, protein is a very expensive commodity," Huber said. "If sleep increases your ability to resorb it, that would be a possible reason. And the same thing with salt." Carbohydrates, on the other hand, are much easier to come by in nature, he said, so might not call for such dedicated digestion.

The [fruit flies](#)' preference for protein does explain their attraction to overripe fruit, where they can lay their eggs.

"The flies have very good sensory receptors to detect all kinds of volatile compounds that indicate ripe fruit and yeast," Huber said.

Huber's interest in computer ethology is tied to his fascination with the connection between genetics and behavior, first discovered and explored by the late molecular biologist Seymour Benzer, with whom Ja conducted postdoctoral research. Huber has also been working with other labs on projects utilizing video tracking and had an article in the journal *PLoS One* in 2012 about developing better technology to look at the activity patterns of fruit flies. His primary projects as a Radcliffe fellow are with Dr. Ed Kravitz of Harvard Medical School, examining addiction and aggression in *Drosophila*.

A shared interest in behavioral genetics is what also drew Huber to the Ja team's work.

"Ja has always been interested in the connection between behavior and genetics," Huber said. "And their lab is just phenomenal. The real advantage of the fruit flies is you have such exquisite control over all the different bits of their genes and there's so much you can do with them.

"You can express a certain gene in a certain subtype of neurons. Mushroom bodies (a pair of brain structures having to do with learning and memory) have dopaminergic neurons only to do with short-term memory and others for long-term memory. You can put those specific neurons under the control of optogenetics by expressing a membrane channel, related to a photoreceptor. So when you shine a red light onto the fly's head it opens up channels which specifically activate the entire subset of neurons for long-term memory, for instance. There's no other model system where you can gain that level of control."

Huber's expertise with video tracking and applying computer vision to monitor and measure the tiny flies' behavior allowed the researchers to collect much more reliable data "than having an observer there with a clipboard, writing a summary of what happens," he said. "Instead, we apply computer technology with strict rules to objectively remove

observer bias. Behavior is a very complex type of trait or phenotype, so it's not as simple as measuring the height of something. We use computer technology with video tracking, integrating it with sensors and robotic interfaces. We can create automated learning paradigms in real time."

Thus, a system devised by Huber senses when a fruit fly alights on a tiny platform and reaches up to eat from a tube. The computer measures exactly the number and duration of instances of feeding along with a record of the fly's activity levels, including those that denote sleep.

"We can really improve our characterization of food consumption and activity," Huber said. "In one second, we can get a thousand data points, very accurately, showing when, how much, how often they feed. That's not something you are able to do by hand."

During the food coma, the flies remain still for a certain amount of time and they are much less responsive to any kind of other cues than they would normally be, he said.

"There's clearly something very potent about sleep itself," Huber said. Using genetic manipulation techniques, the team will look at whether a neuron with a receptor for a neuropeptide called leucokinin is actually playing a role in causing the flies to fall asleep specifically after consuming protein and salt.

"You can turn those receptors on and off with molecular genetics and piece together how the whole network that controls sleep is put together," Huber said.

This should help reveal more about the mechanics of sleeping and eating. Using a tiny but extremely powerful LED light, he is able to trigger responses in the genetically modified flies. When the light is not

activated, the insects behave just like any other normal fruit fly.

Huber is also eager to explore the potential of the video tracking technology for "tying together metabolic physiology and how much animals eat, what they eat, and how they convert that into energy, and what that has to do with aging," he said, noting that appetite and satiety, sleep patterns, aging and other functions are all controlled by neurosignals. Anything that interferes with one signal will affect something else. Another of his related projects is with Dr. Leslie Griffith at Brandeis University, regarding food choices, activity patterns and "clock genes."

After spending several months observing the fruit flies up close, Huber said he has a new appreciation for them.

"They're very intricate little 'critters,'" he said. "I spent quite a few days at first just watching them, and their behavior is a lot more complex than what we might think. I did not appreciate them before going there.

"Flies are very good at learning," he added. Additional research into those individuals who are not good at it has identified which genes are altered in these "behavioral mutants." In collaboration with BGSU colleagues Drs. Moira van Staaden, biological sciences, and Jon Sprague, director of the Ohio Attorney General's Center for the Future of Forensic Science, he plans to study the role these genes play as flies learn sensory cues paired with human drugs of abuse.

Following his return from Boston, Huber described his sabbatical as "phenomenal, I got to work with a whole group of scholars on so many interesting projects; it was so stimulating." And having open access to "maker spaces" in Cambridge's Central Square, halfway between Harvard and MIT, he created his very tiny electronic devices for improving precision—"I was like a kid in the candy store. I'm still very

excited about it."

The fruit flies have inspired not only scientific but also art projects. Huber is collaborating on a "fruit fly soundscape" that arose from his new friendship with Radcliffe fellow Reiko Yamada. A sound artist, classical pianist, experimental composer and now artist in residence at the Institute for Electronic and Acoustic Music at the University of Music and Performing Arts in Graz, Austria, Yamada was "really mesmerized by the difference in scale we live in between the fruit flies and humans," Huber said. Their interactive soundscape will debut at the IEM Cube at the end of March.

Provided by Bowling Green State University

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