

A 40 Year Journey from *Drosophila's*  
Clock Mutants to Human Circadian  
Disorders

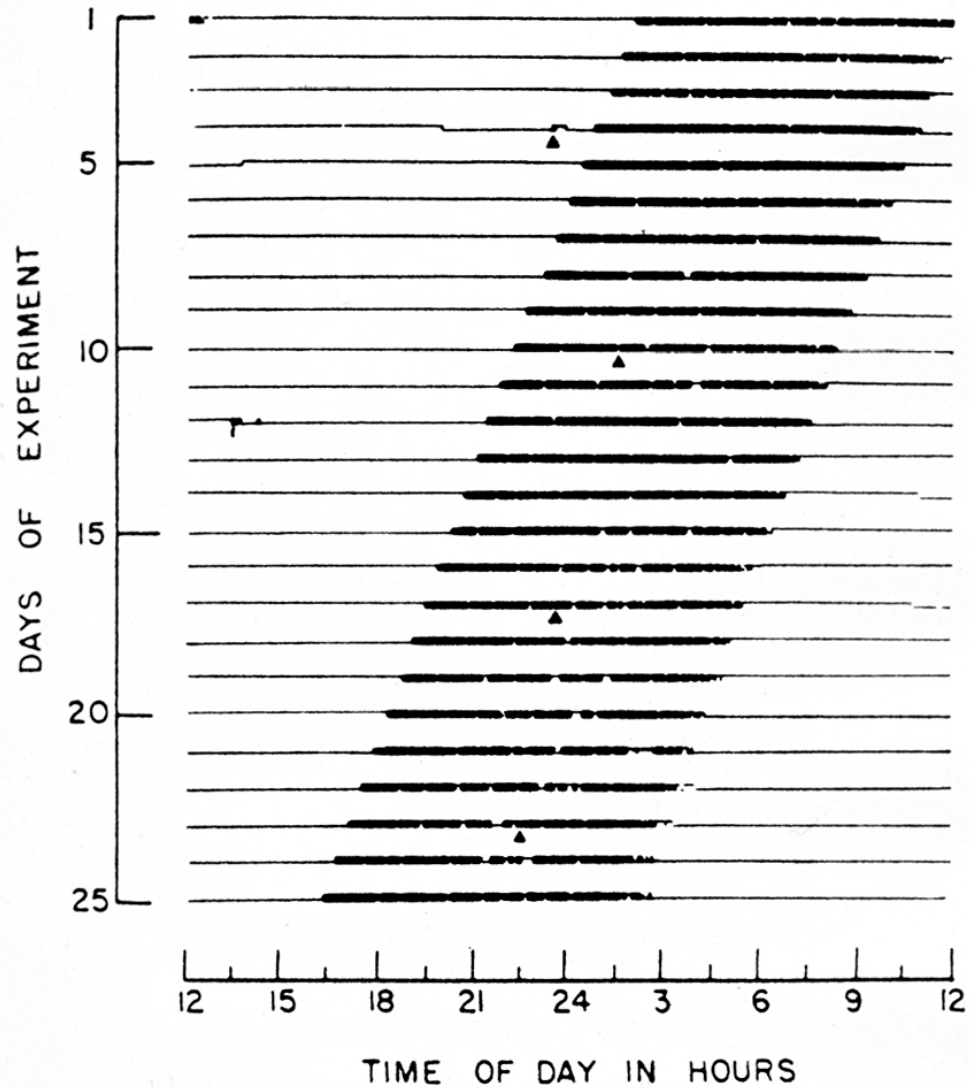
# Mirabilis (Four O'Clocks) at 2pm



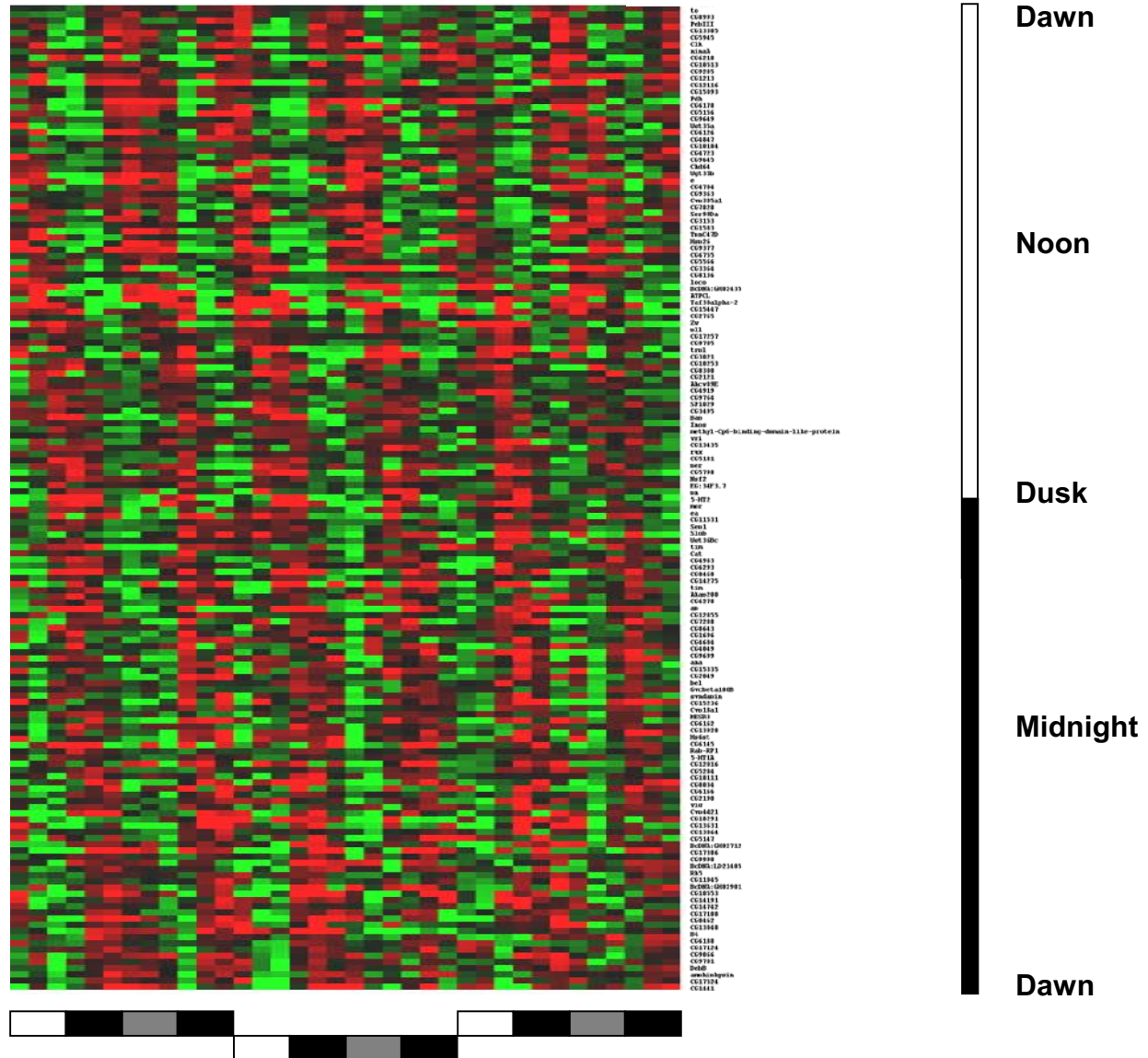
# Mirabilis (Four O'Clocks) at 6pm



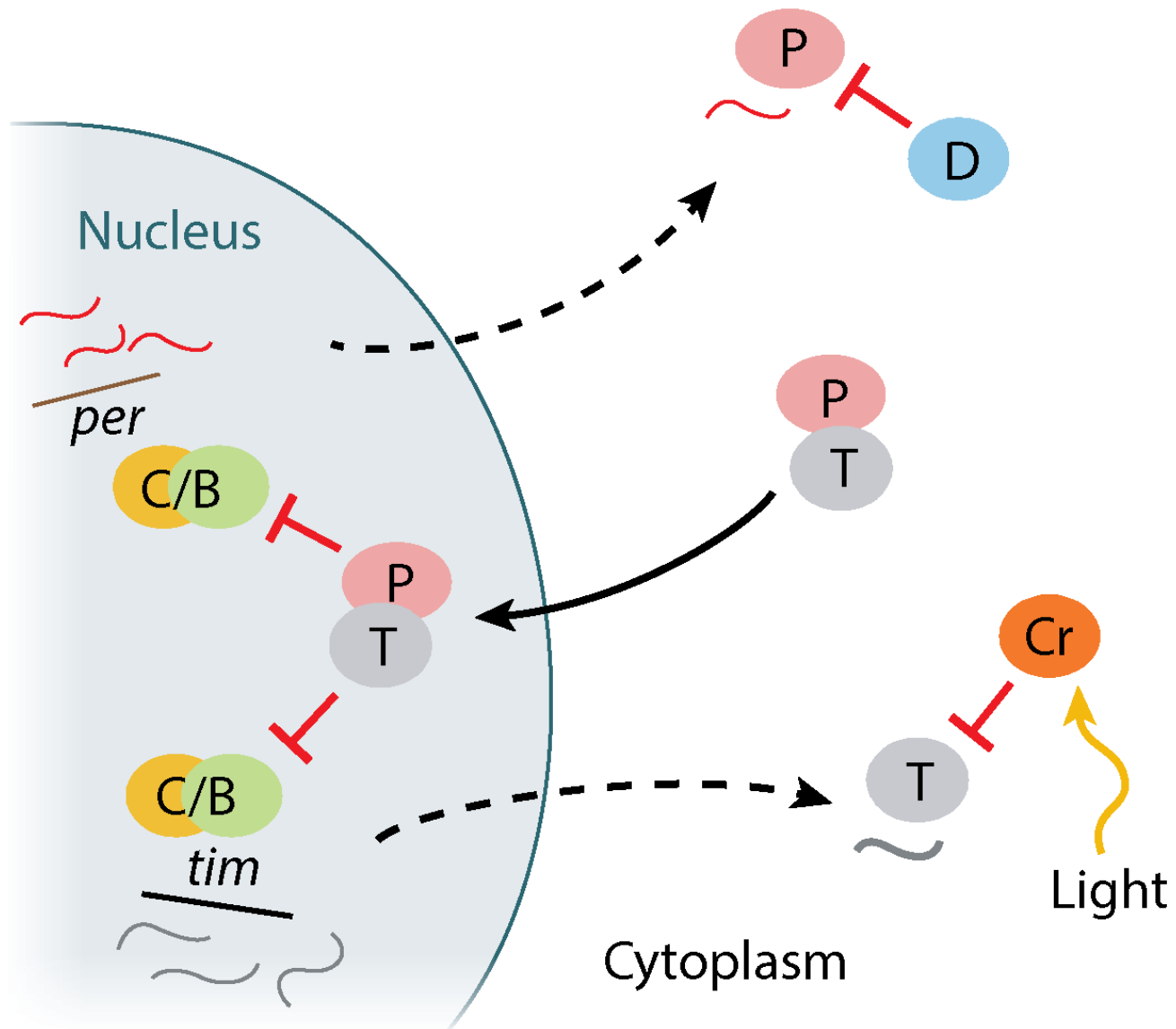
# Hamster Activity Record – Constant Darkness

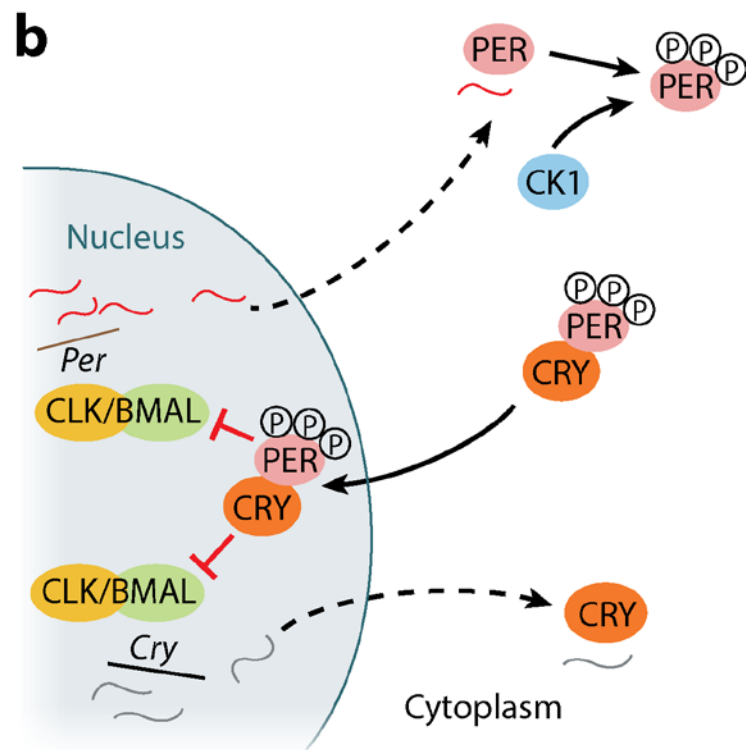
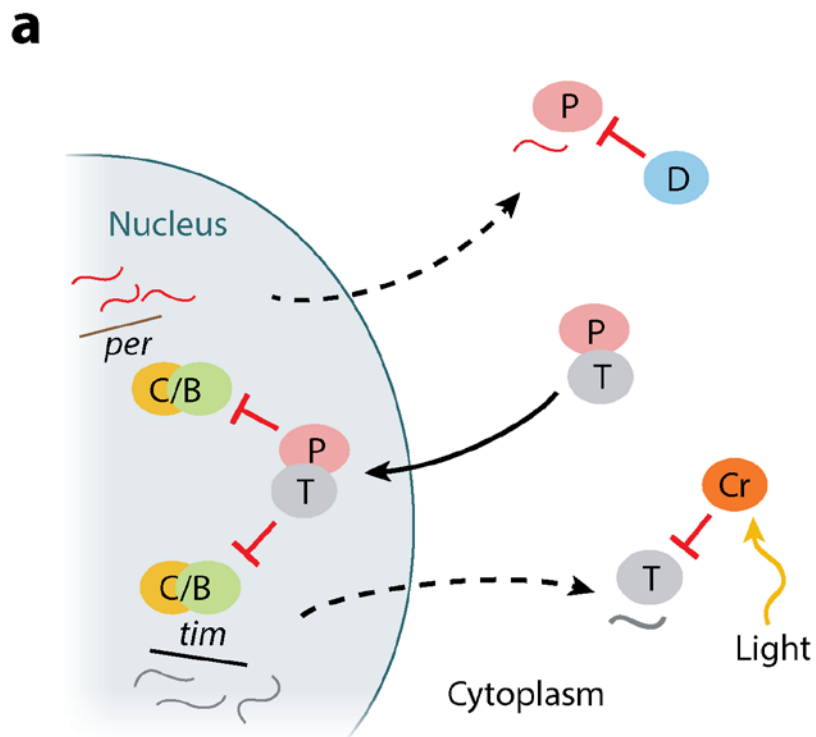


# Hundreds of Genes Cycle with a Circadian Rhythm



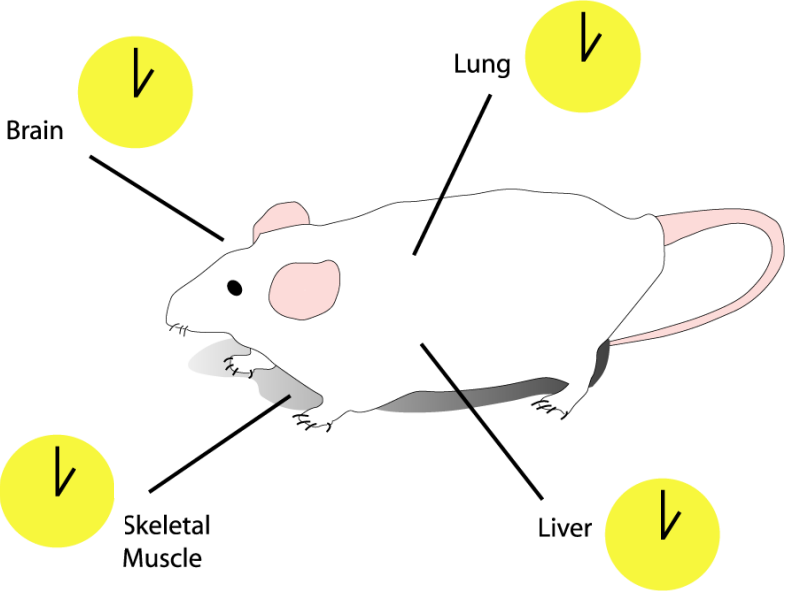




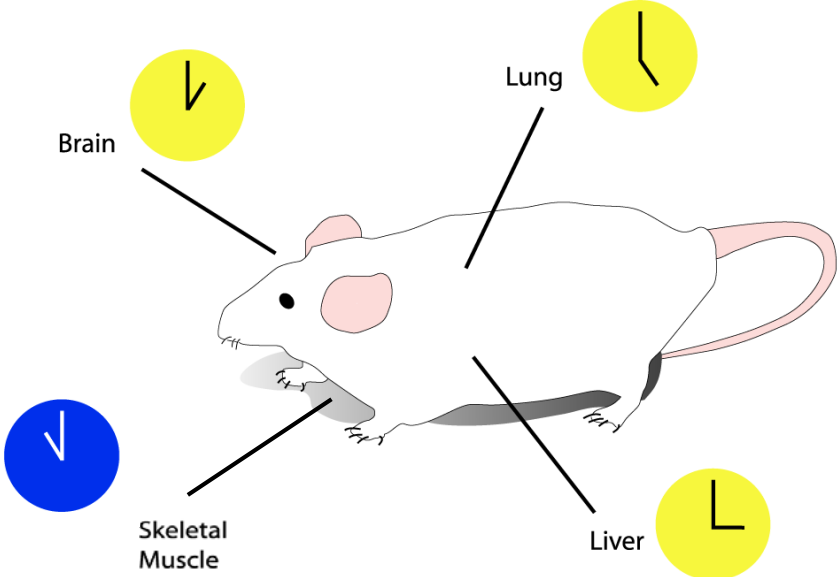




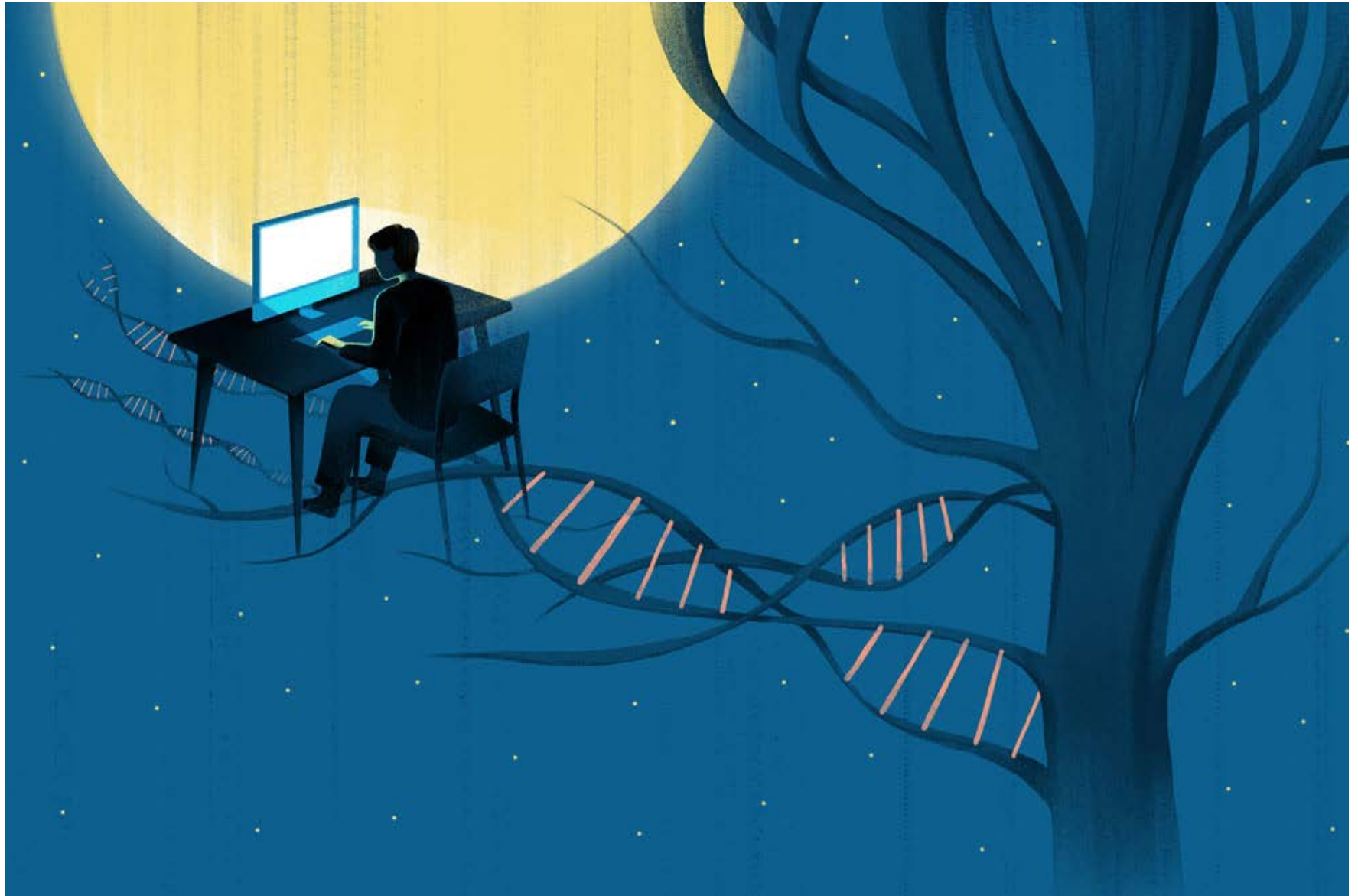
# NYC Time



# A Brain / Body Conflict



# Delayed Sleep Phase Disorder (DSPD)

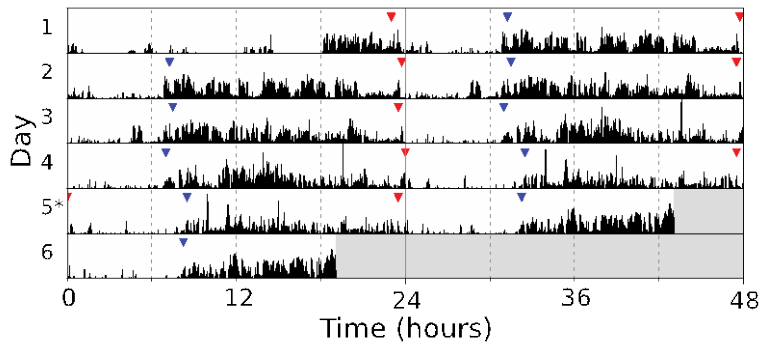


# Delayed Sleep Phase Disorder (DSPD)

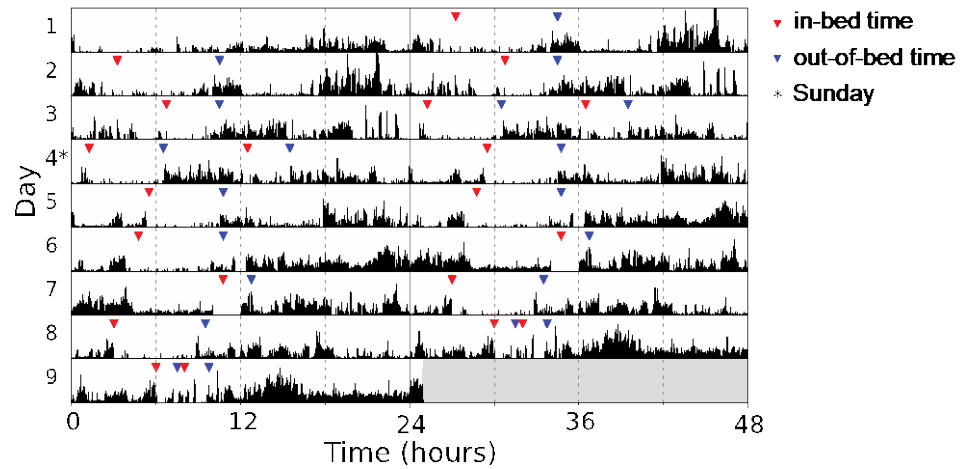
- Among the most commonly diagnosed sleep disorders in the USA (~5%).
- Persistent delay in the timing of the major sleep episode.
- Resistance to efforts to advance sleep phase.

# Home Actigraphy and Sleep Log

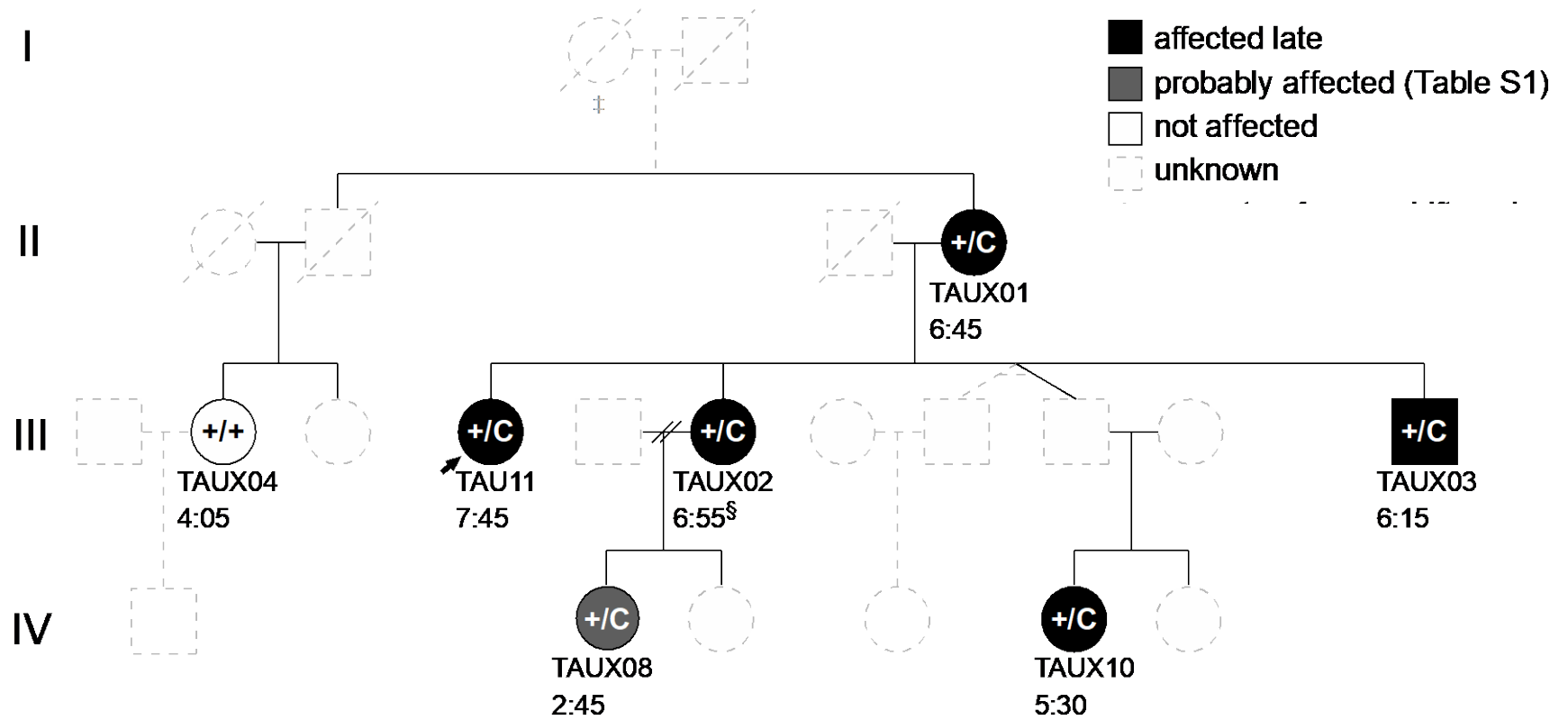
Control Subject TAU18



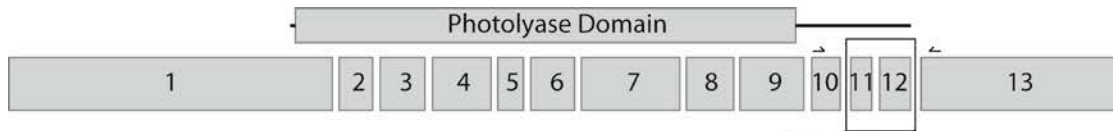
DSPD Subject TAU11



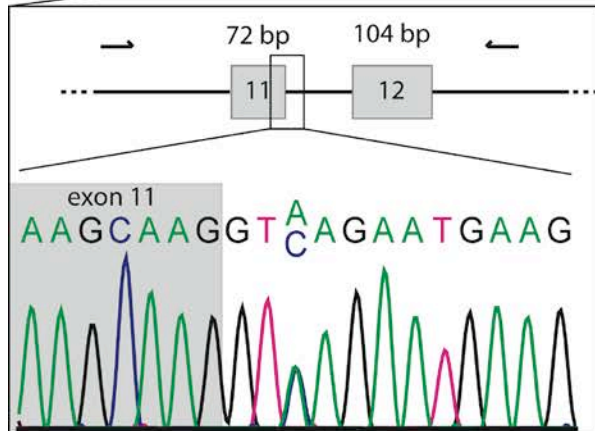
# DSPD subject Tau11 kindred



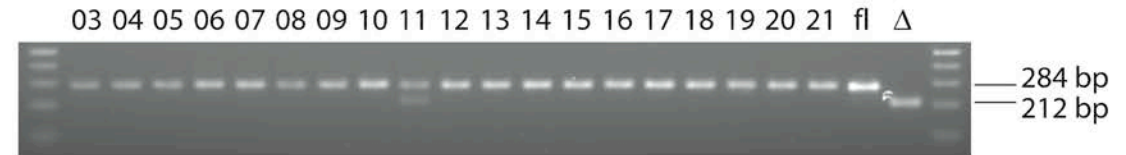
# A Cry1 Mutation in Tau11



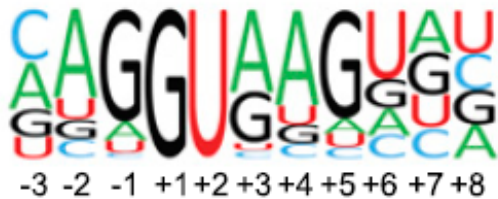
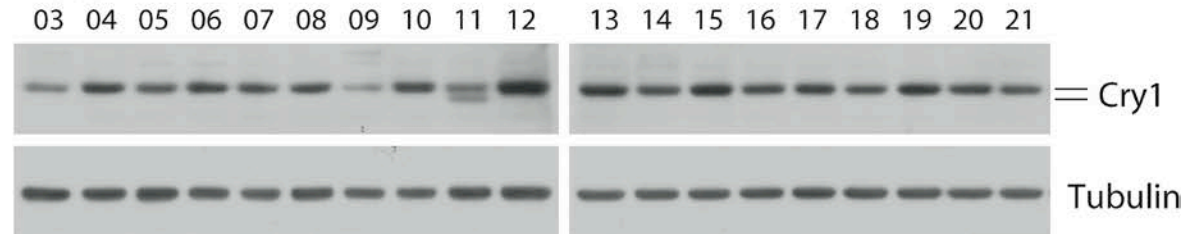
DNA

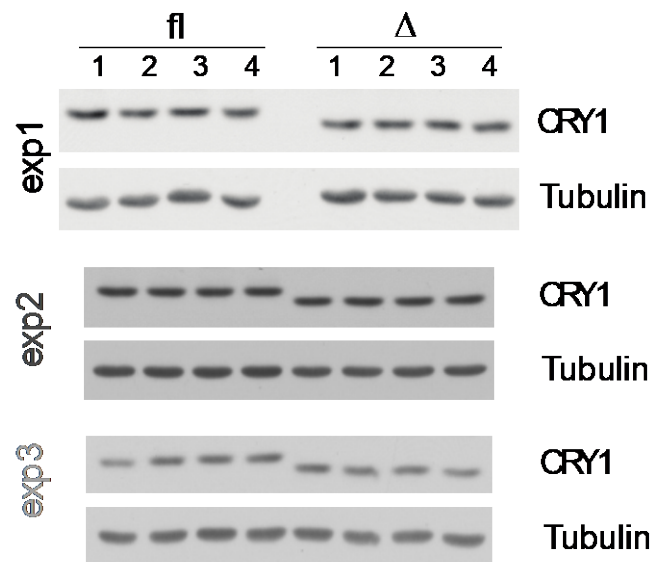
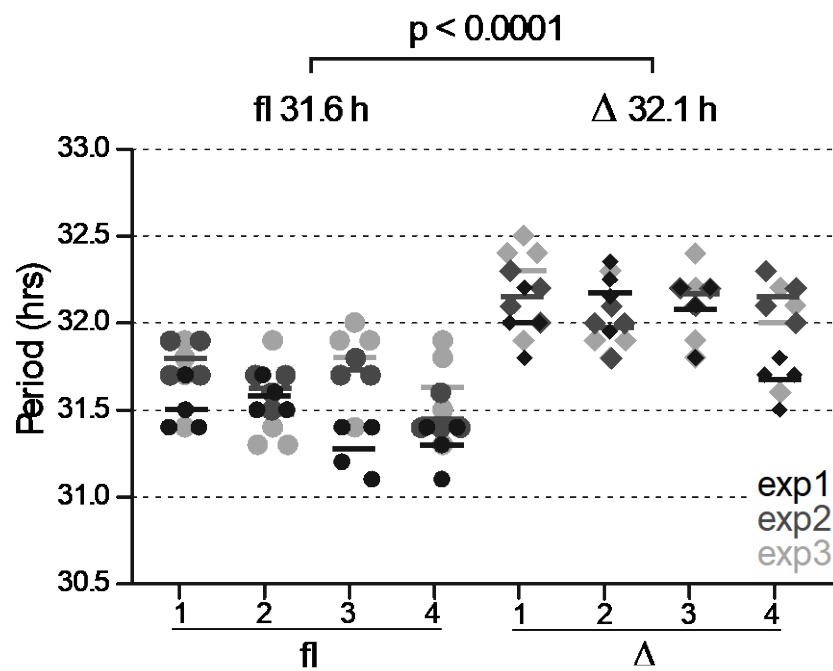
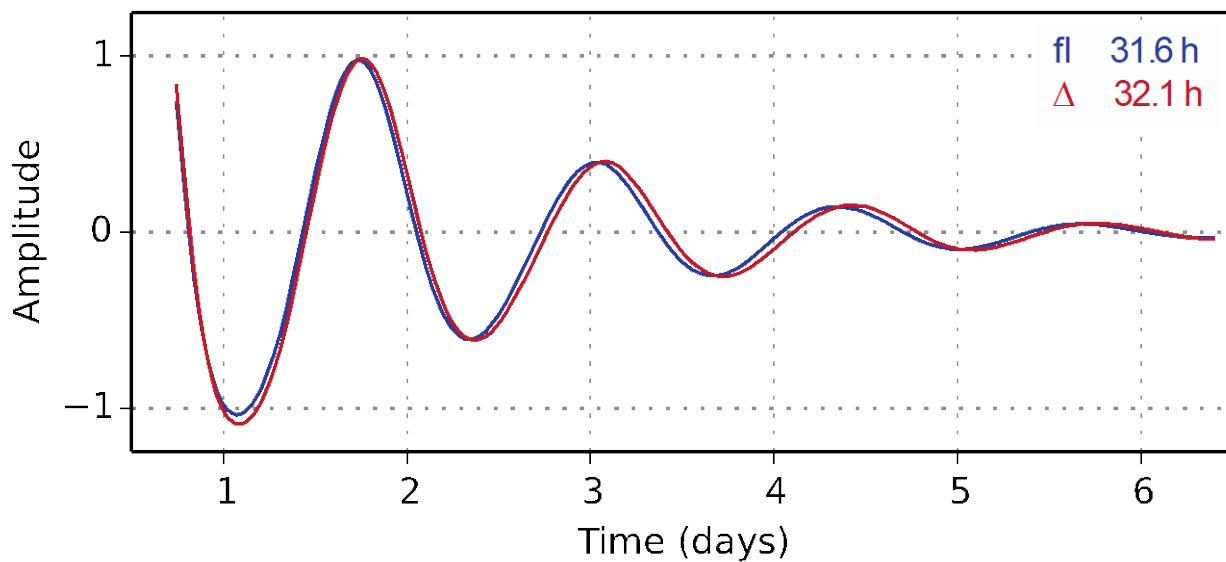


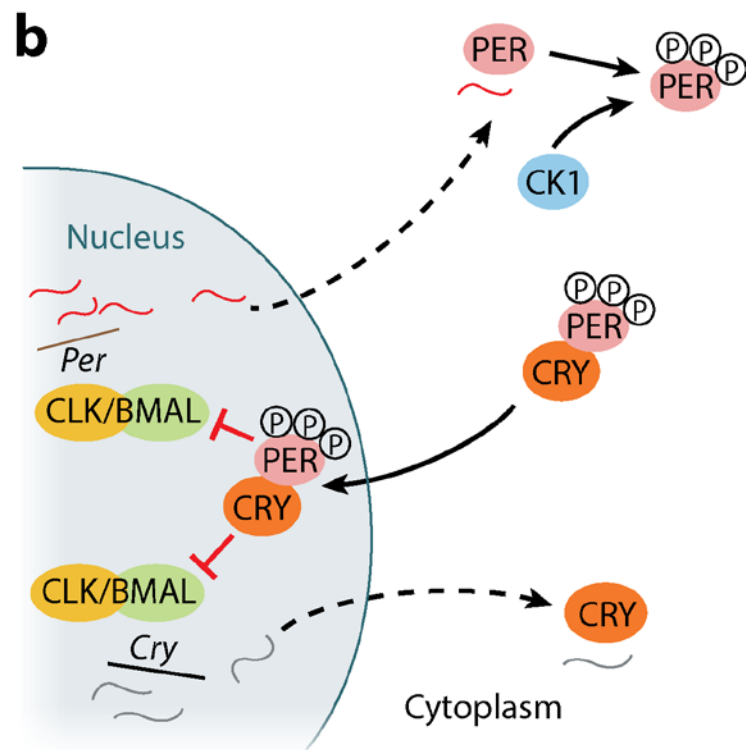
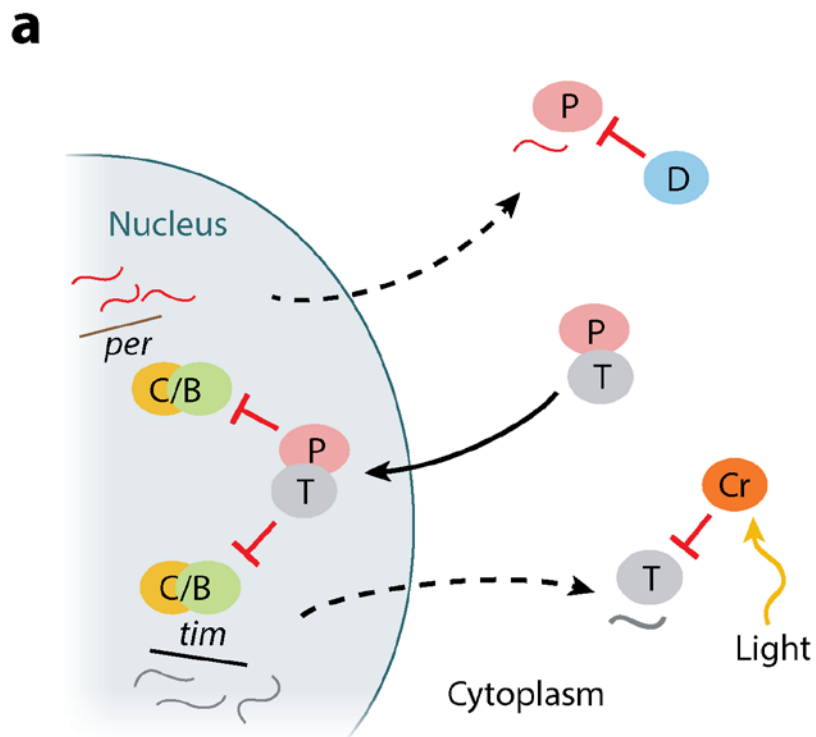
RNA



Protein

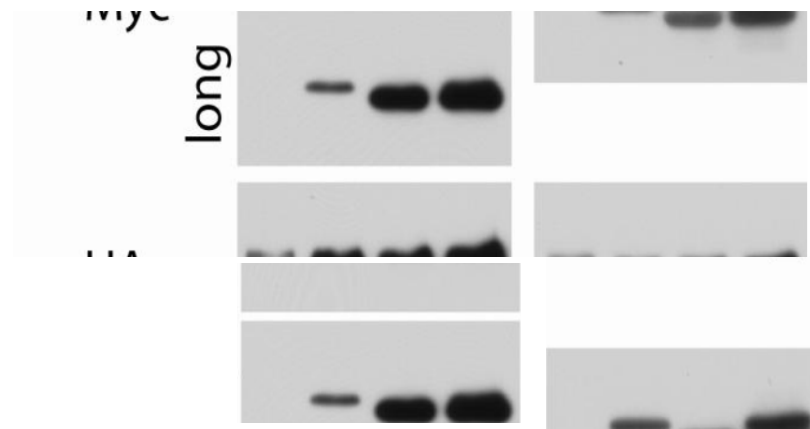
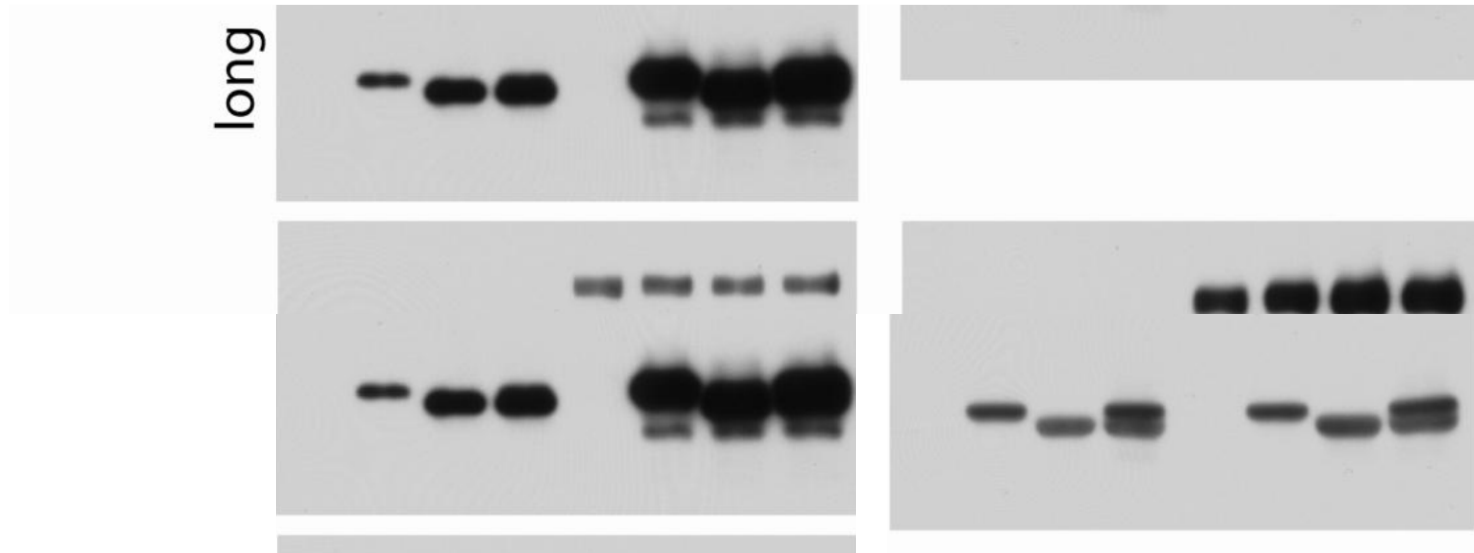








# Cry1/Bmal1/Clock Interaction in Transfected HEK 293 Cells

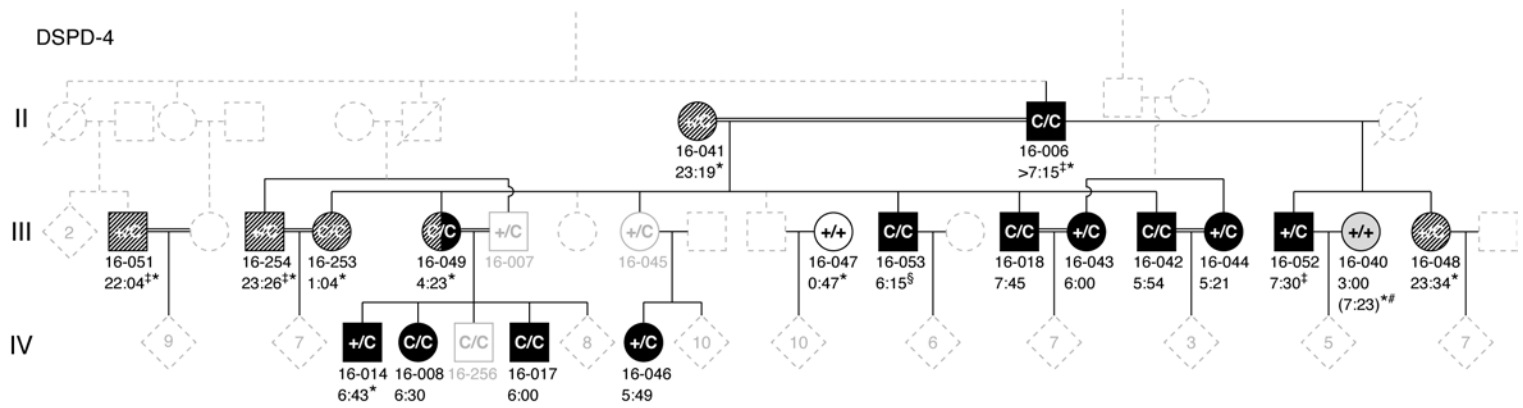


# Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC), Cambridge, MA

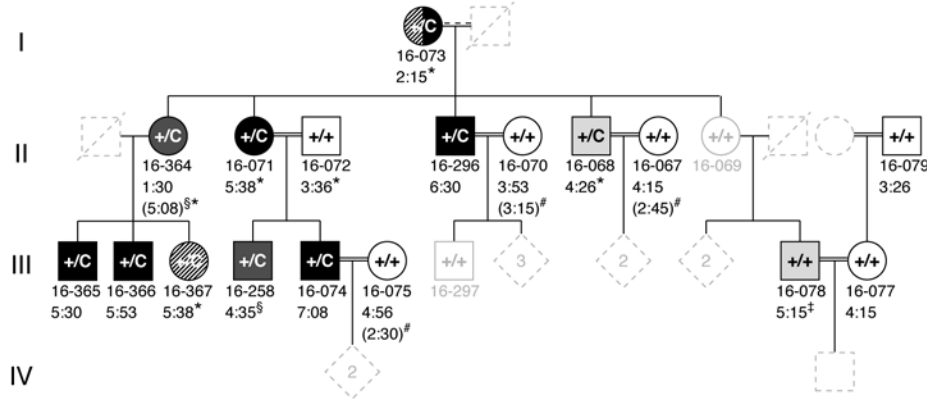
## Population Frequencies

<b>Population</b>	<b>Allele Count</b>	<b>Allele Number</b>	<b>Number of Homozygotes</b>	<b>Allele Frequency</b>
Other	9	906	0	0.009934
European (Non-Finnish)	436	66696	6	0.006537
Latino	41	11564	0	0.003545
South Asian	31	16504	0	0.001878
African	6	10394	0	0.0005773
European (Finnish)	3	6608	0	0.000454
East Asian	0	8652	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>121324</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.004335</b>

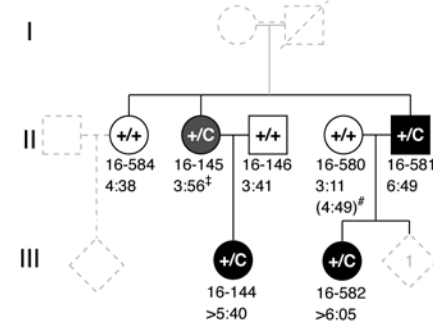
DSPD-4



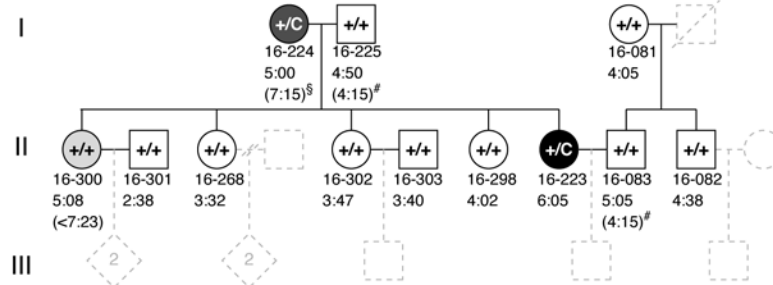
DSPD-6



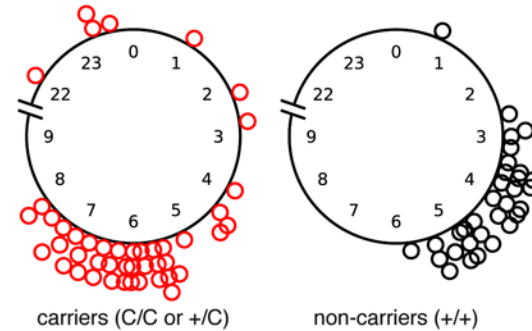
DSPD-14



DSPD-7



MSF summary



# Summary

- In studies of several unrelated families, presence of Cry1 $\Delta$ 11 predicted DSPD. The penetrance and frequency of this allele suggests a broad contribution to DSPD world-wide.
- Since the mutation is found in multiple members of each family, all tissues should be affected.
- Cry1 $\Delta$ 11 shows enhanced binding to Clock and Bmal1 in mouse and human cultured cells, and Cry1 $\Delta$ 11 appears to be a strengthened transcriptional inhibitor.
- Competitive binding to Clock/Bmal1 suggests a basis for inheritance as a dominant trait.
- Cry1 $\Delta$ 11 expression is sufficient to lengthen the period of mouse and human fibroblast rhythms.

# What's Ahead?

Metabolic and psychiatric disorders are often accompanied by problems with sleep, but it has not been possible to determine if these reflect *causal* relationships.

If large numbers of subjects are available to study, we can rigorously test whether the impact of a particular sleep mutation extends to other medical problems.

When the mutation can be studied in multiple, unrelated families, we can rule out non-genetic (environmental sources) for the disorder.

1980s

Ted Bargiello

Rob Jackson

1990s

Leslie Vosshall

Amita Sehgal

Jeff Price

Lino Saez

Adrian Rothenfluh

Justin Blau

Brian Kloss

2000s

Adam Claridge-Chang

Hermann Wijnan

Sebastian Martinek

2010s

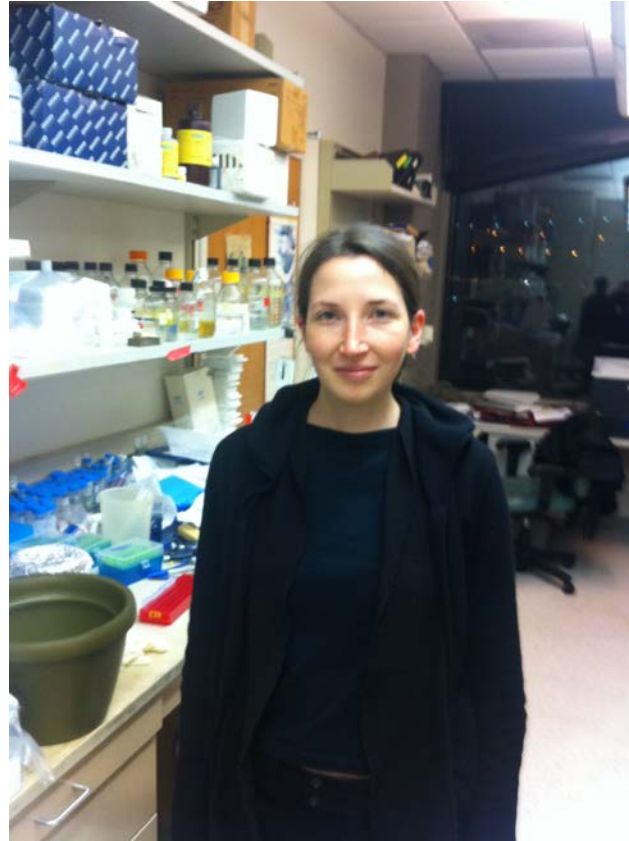
Dragana Rogulja

Nick Stavropoulos

Alina Patke



Lino Saez



Alina Patke

