



Metabolomics in chronobiology: metabolic alterations by sleep loss and circadian function



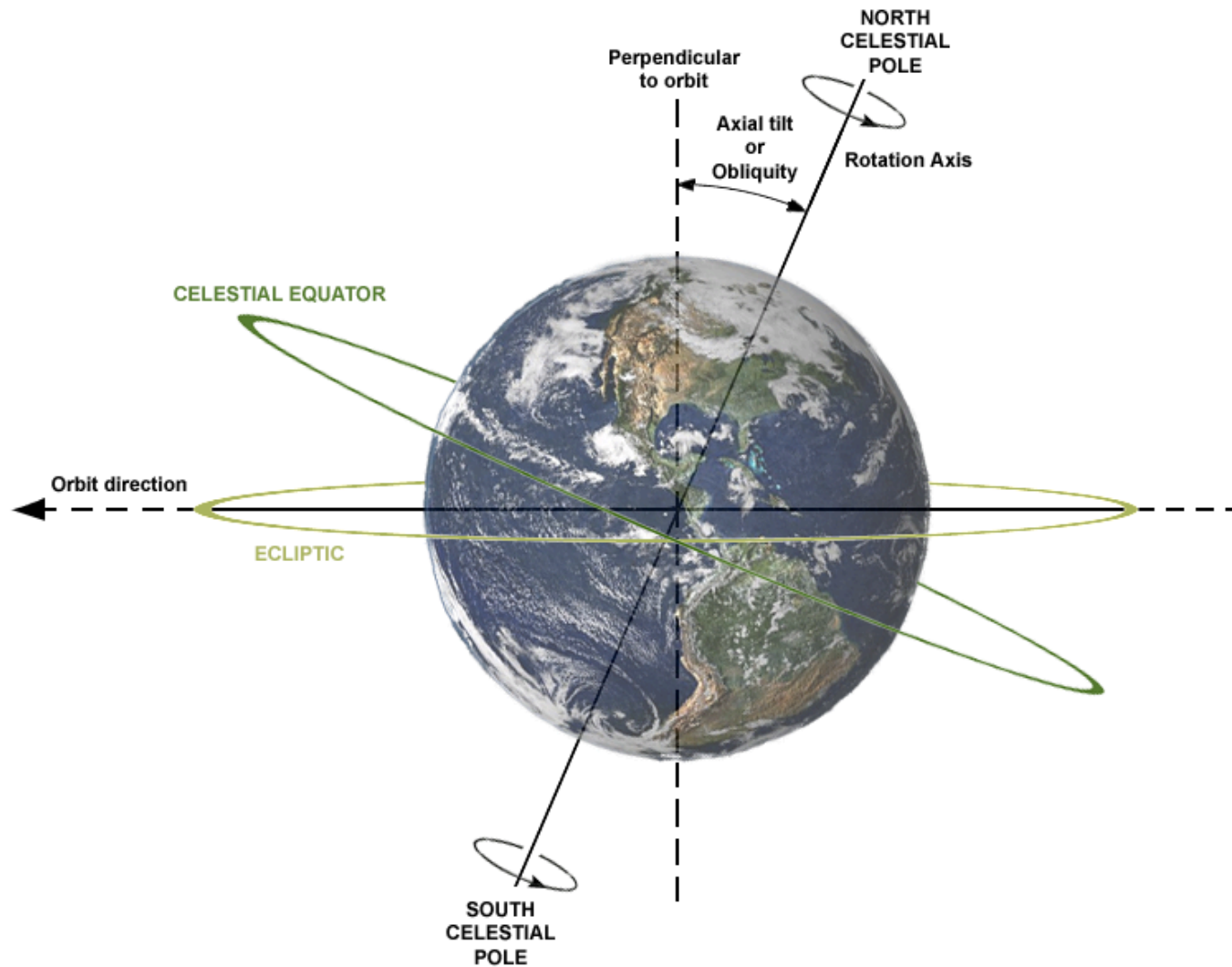
Aalim M. Weljie

aalim@pennmedicine.upenn.edu

Department of Systems Pharmacology and
Translational Therapeutics



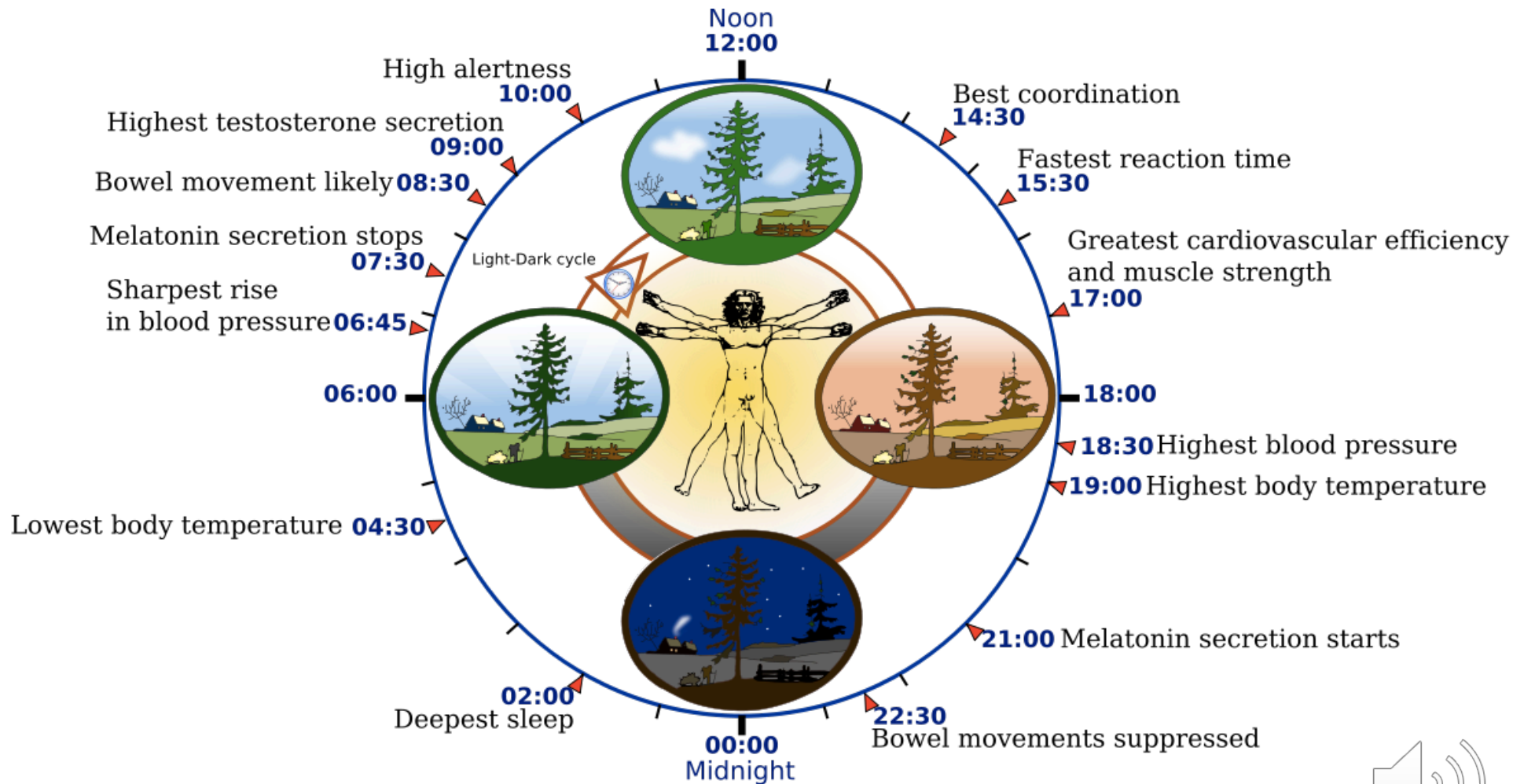
Life has evolved in the context of constant, rhythmic oscillations



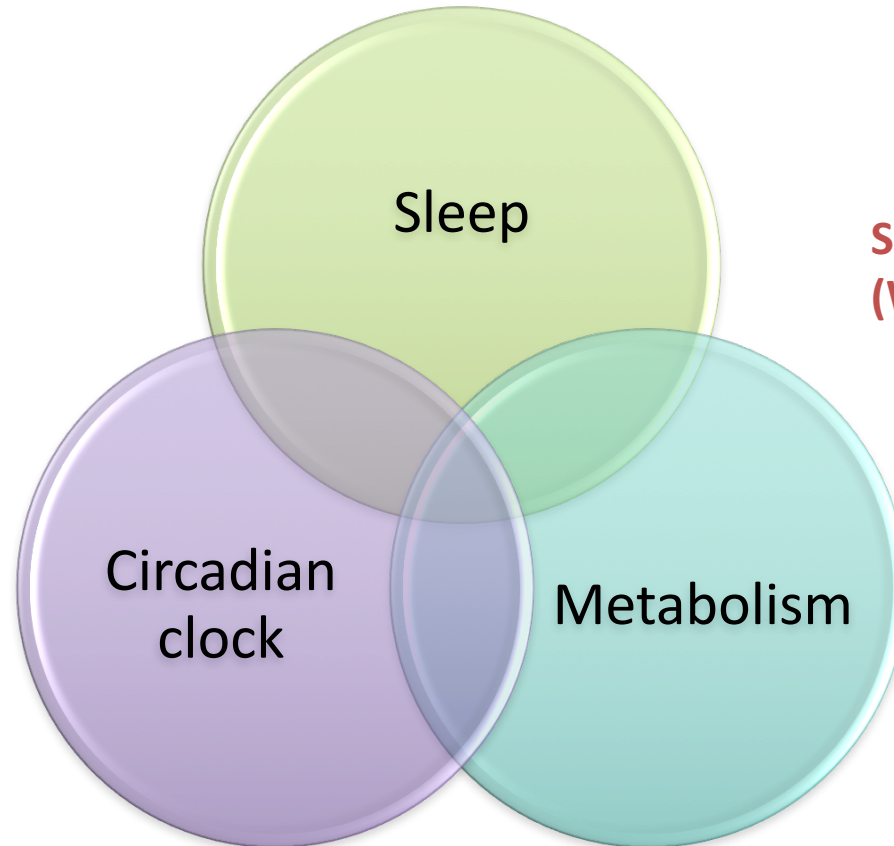
Dennis Nilsson, wikimedia



Our behaviors are coordinated in a rhythmic fashion



Triad of sleep / circadian rhythms and metabolism increasingly implicated in disease processes



**Sleep Deprivation
(Weljie et al, PNAS, 2015)**



We live in an increasingly sleep restricted and disrupted world

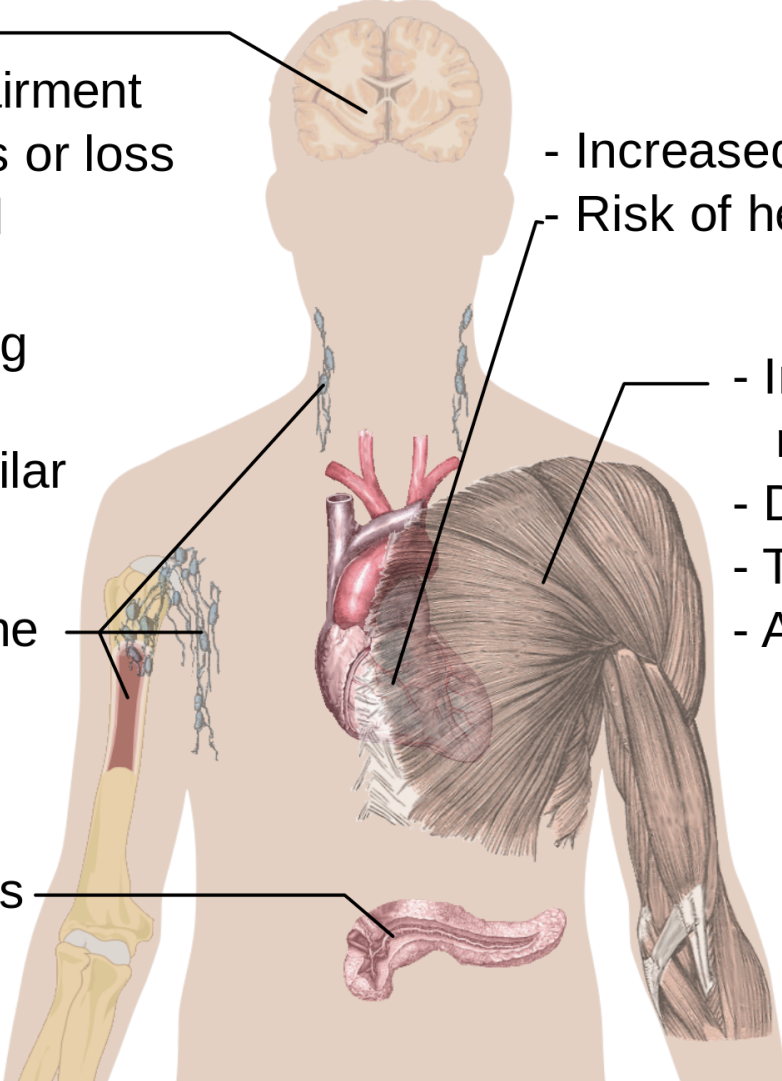


- stress
- high work load
- shift work
- home work
- parenthood
- recreation

- Immediate effects on alertness, cognitive function and emotional regulation
- Gradually developing maladaptive changes in brain and body that may increase the sensitivity to disease

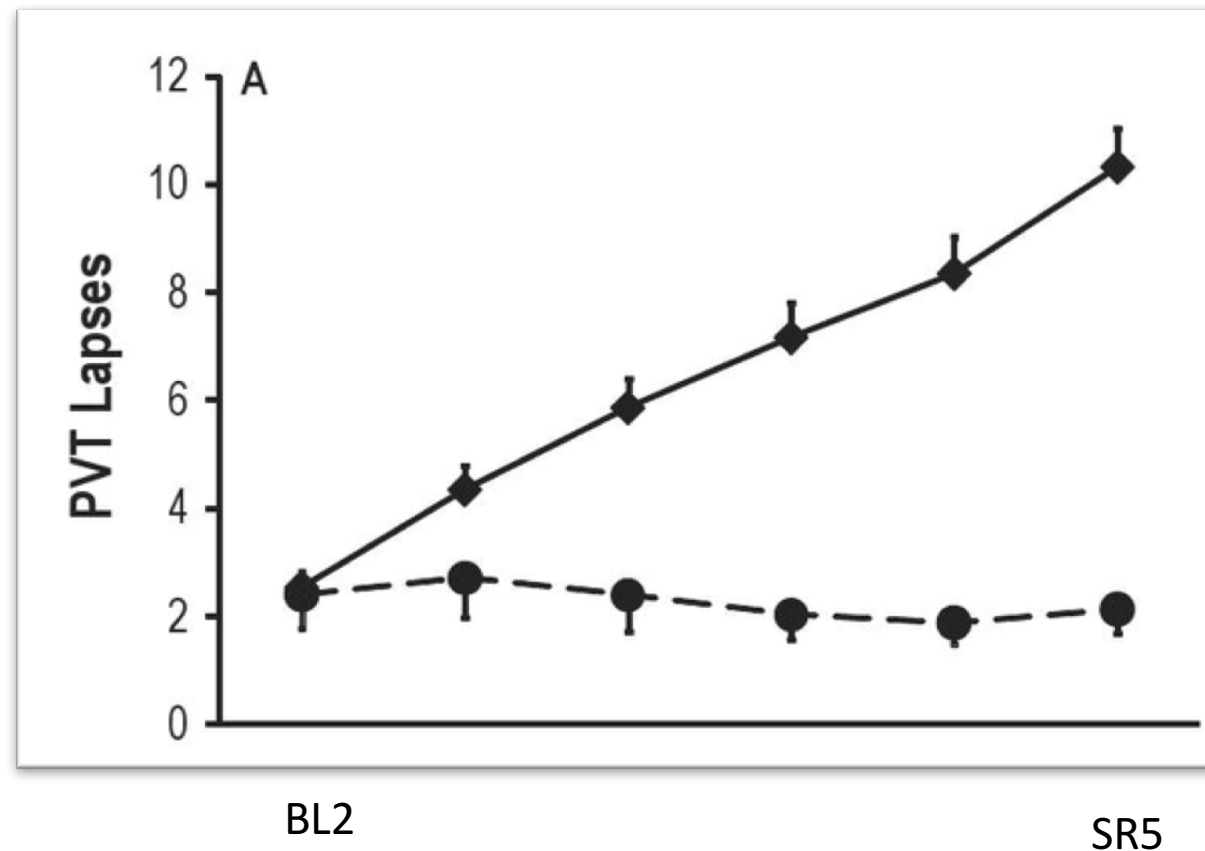


Effects of Sleep deprivation

- 
- Irritability
 - Cognitive impairment
 - Memory lapses or loss
 - Impaired moral judgement
 - Severe yawning
 - Hallucinations
 - Symptoms similar to ADHD
 - Impaired immune system
 - Risk of diabetes Type 2
 - Increased heart rate variability
 - Risk of heart disease
 - Increased reaction time
 - Decreased accuracy
 - Tremors
 - Aches
- Other:*
- Growth suppression
 - Risk of obesity
 - Decreased temperature



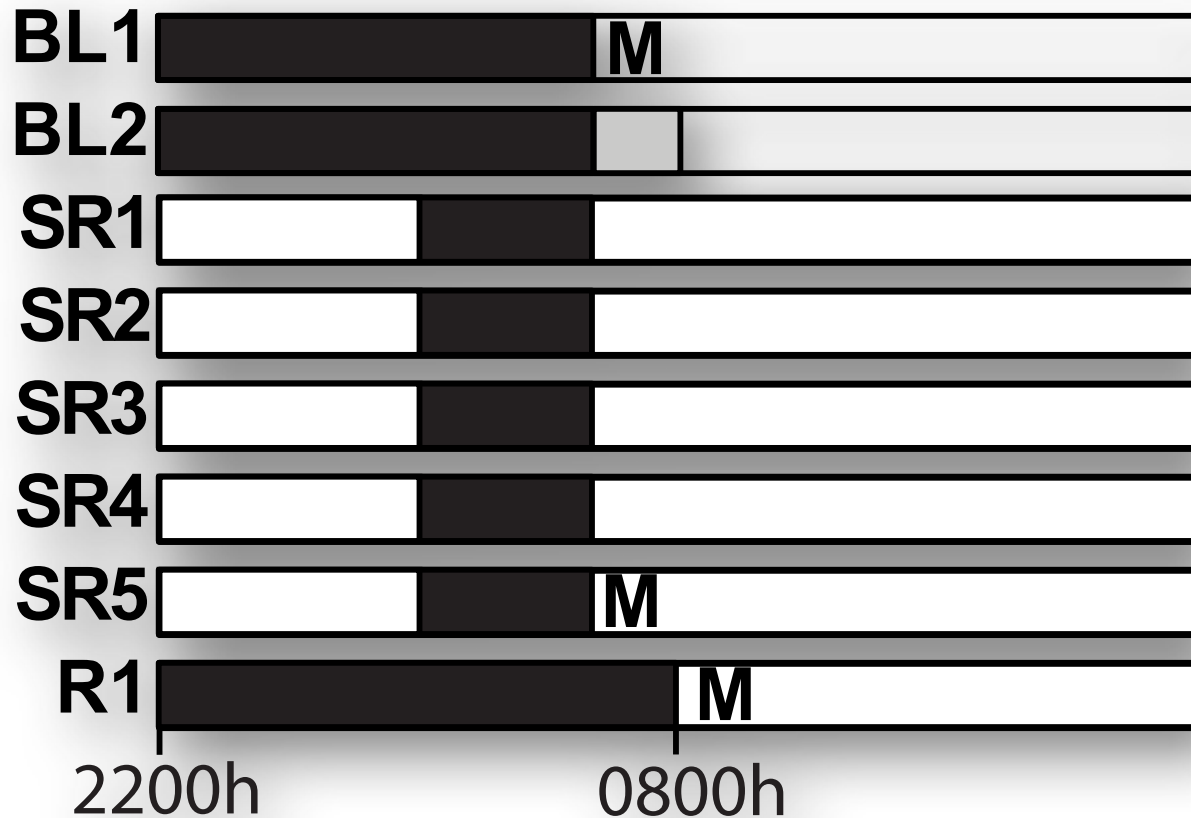
Psychomotor vigilance task quantitatively demonstrates cognitive changes with sleep deprivation



Banks S; Van Dongen HPA; Maislin G; Dinges DF. Neurobehavioral dynamics following chronic sleep restriction: dose-response effects of one night for recovery. SLEEP 2010;33(8):1013–1026.



Serum sampled from human subjects with a baseline sample, 5 nights of SR and one recovery sleep opportunity



David Dinges, Namni Goel, UPenn



Comprehensive analytical analysis

GCMS

- Fatty acids
- Organic acids
- Amino acids

HILIC LCMS

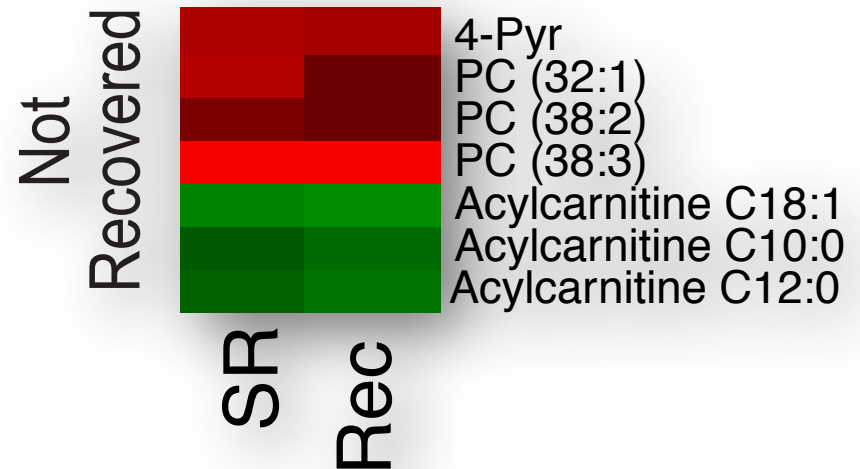
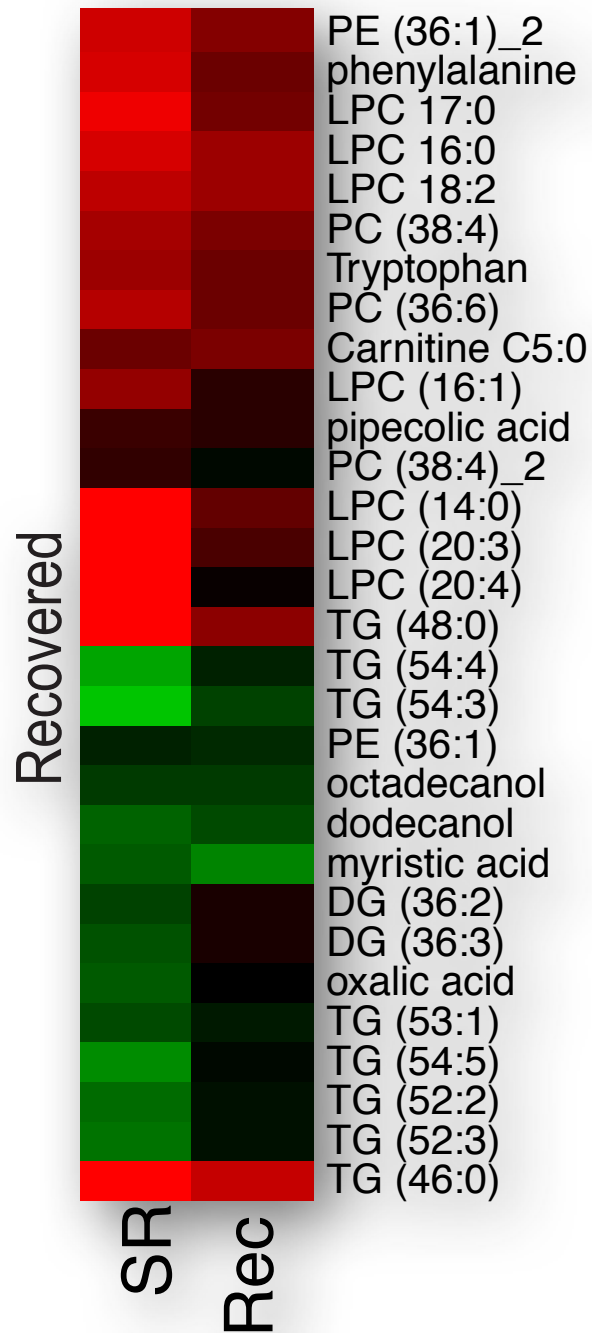
- Charged moieties
- Polar molecules
- Short / medium carnitines, LPCs, LPEs, and PCs

RP-LCMS

- Non-polar
- Lipids
- Fatty acids

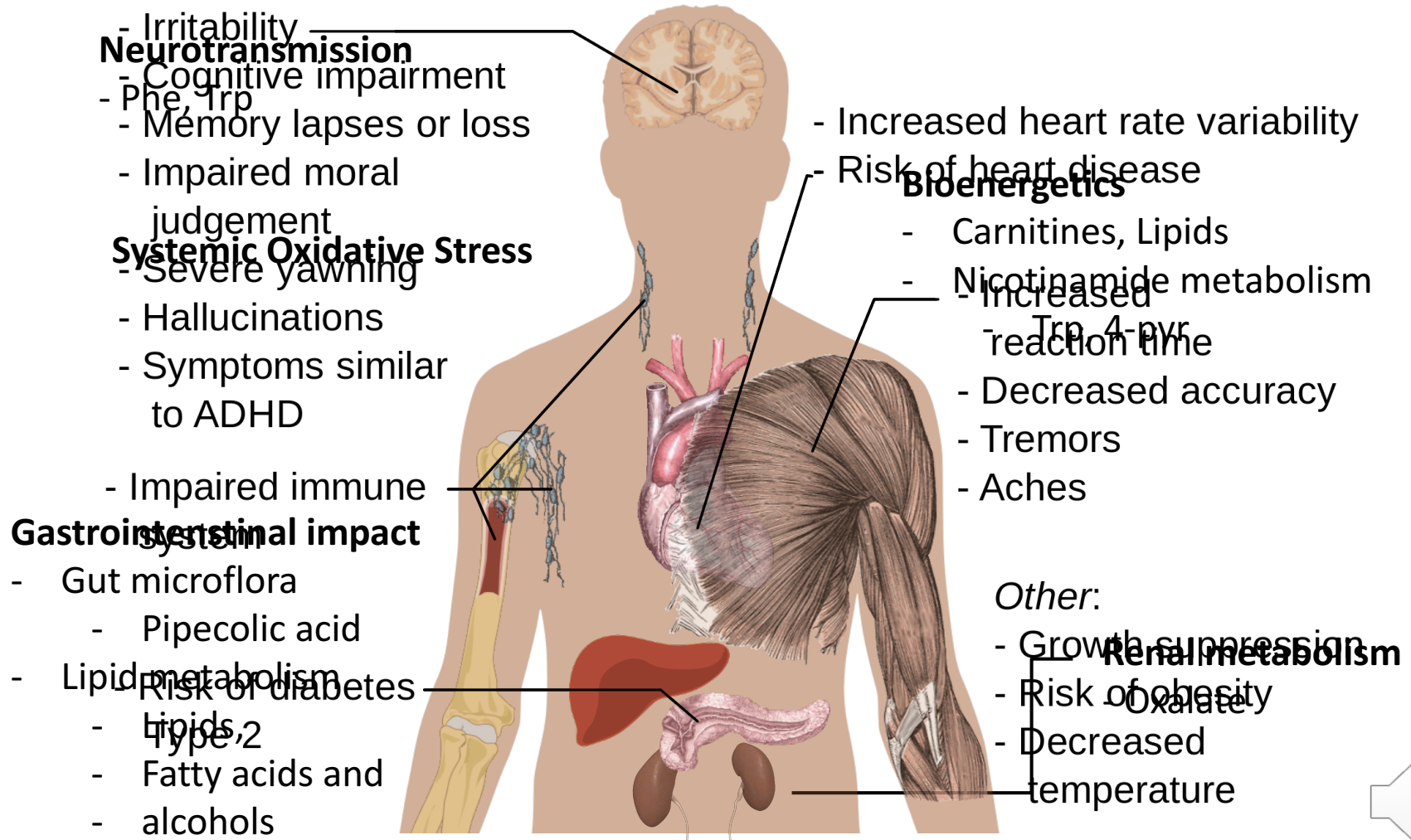


Most metabolites altered under restricted sleep recover— but not all

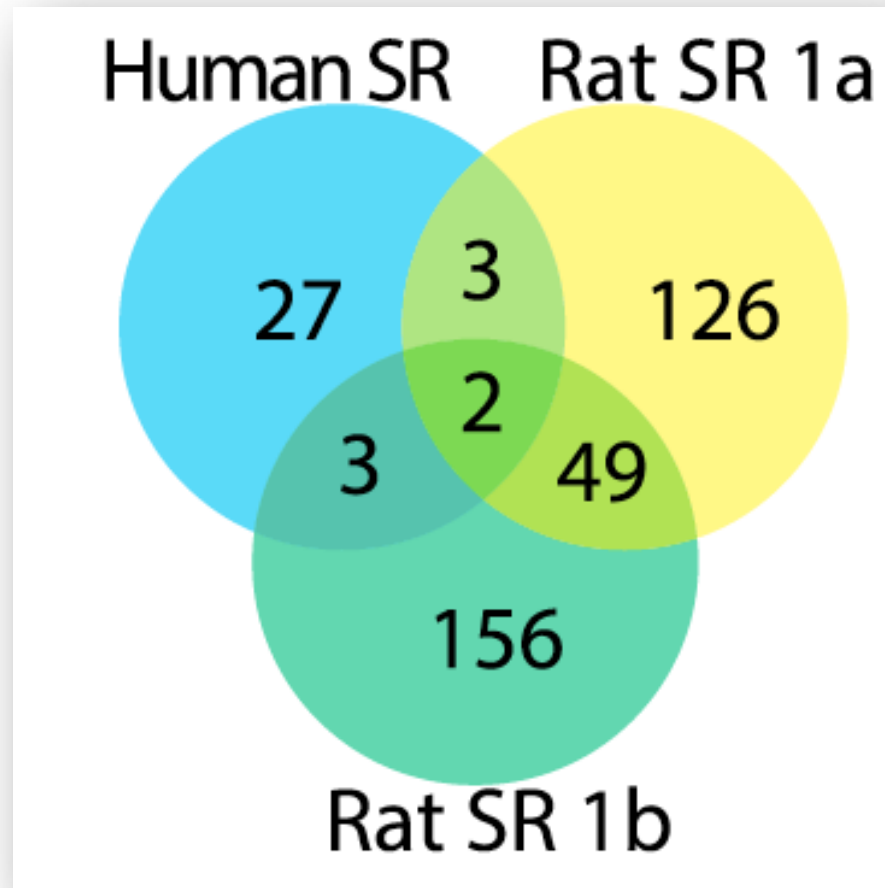


Metabolite-centric view of sleep deprivation effects

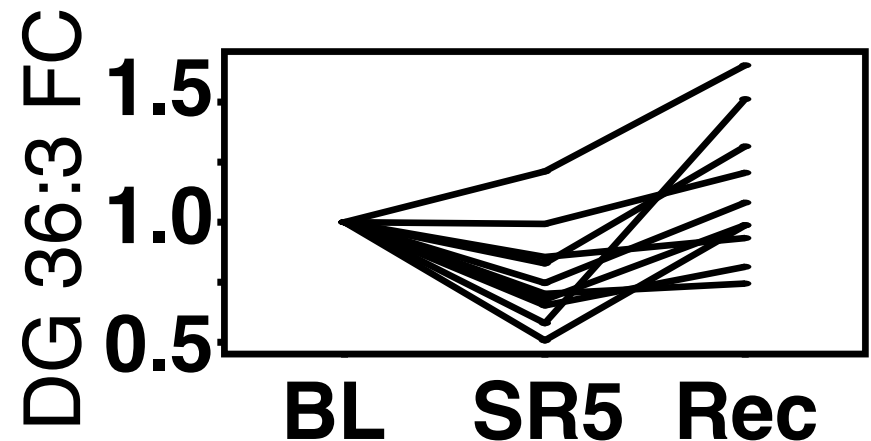
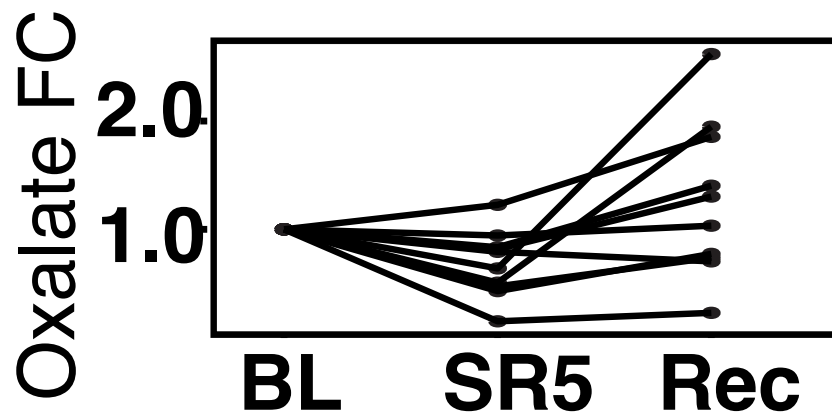
Effects of Sleep deprivation



Two metabolites altered in both rats and humans...



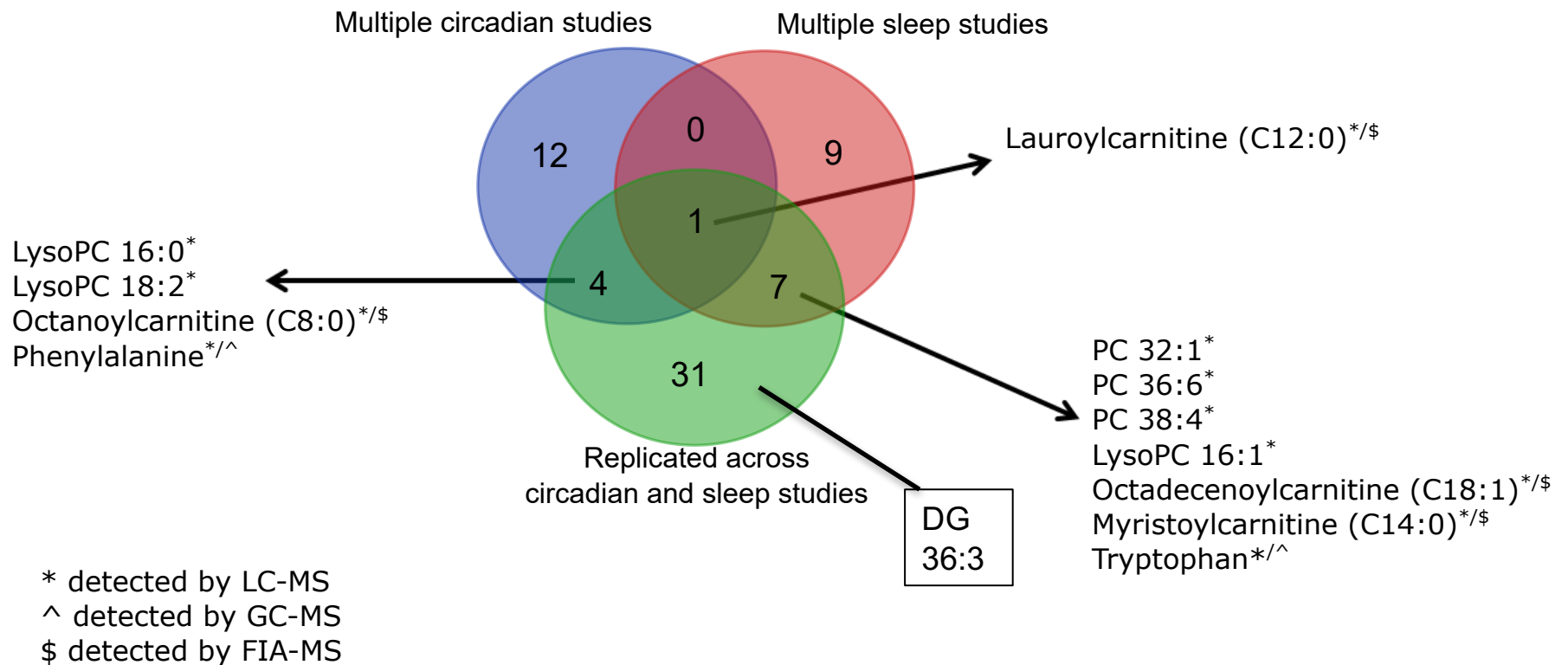
Oxalic acid and diacylglycerol 36:3



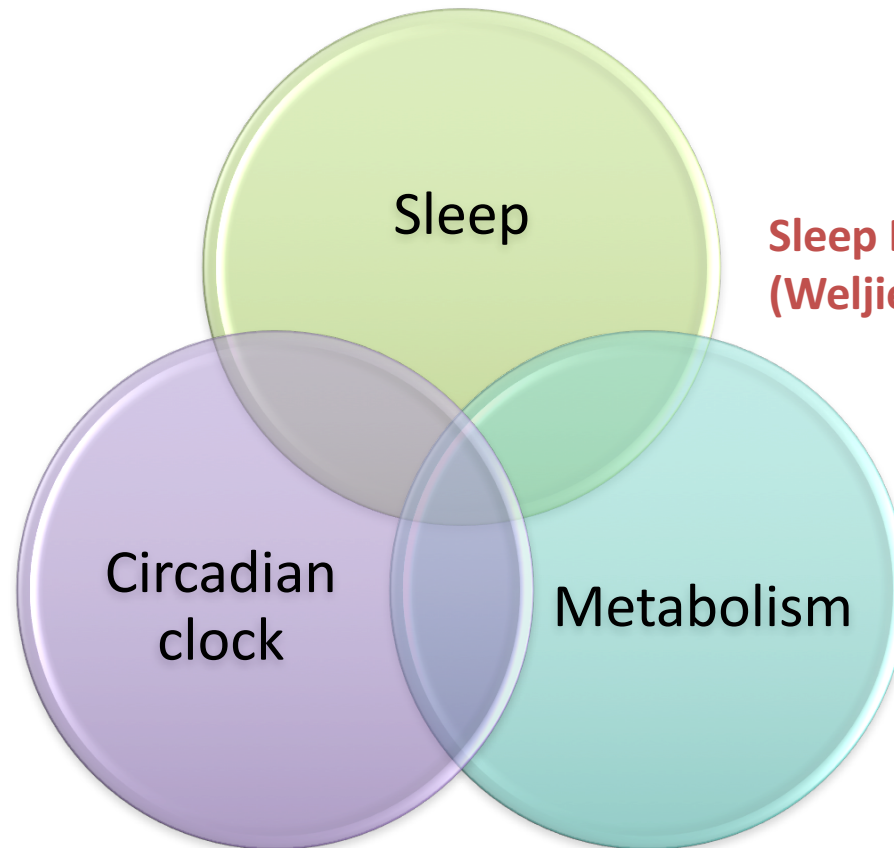
Metabolite	Rat			Human		
	P-value	FDR	Day	P-value	FDR	Day
Oxalic acid	<0.01	0.02	1↓	<0.01	0.19	5↓
DG 36:3	<0.01	0.008	1↓	<0.01	0.12	5↓



Analysis of human sleep and circadian studies show significant overlaps– but also significant opportunity to move beyond the low hanging fruit



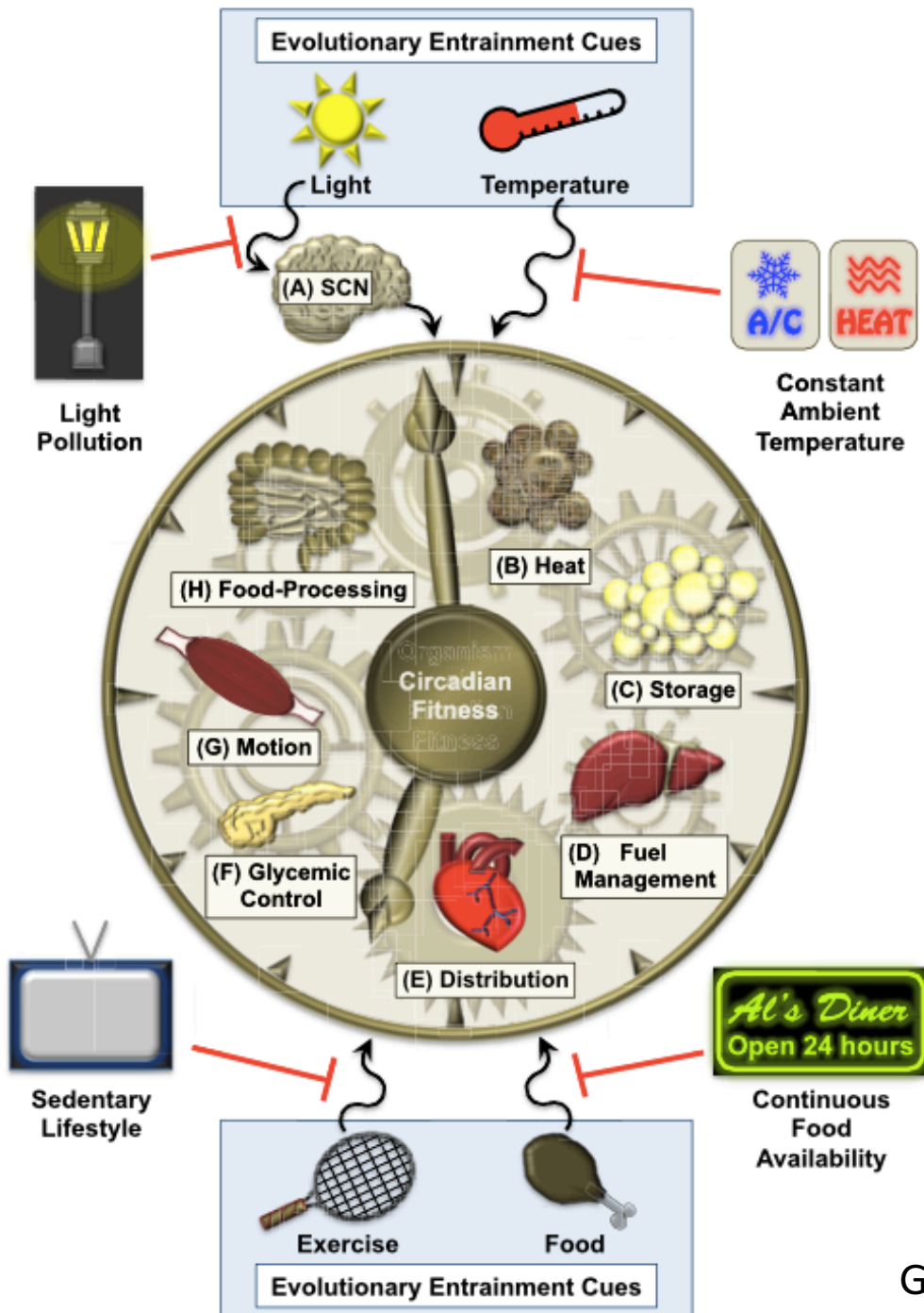
Triad of sleep / circadian rhythms and metabolism increasingly implicated in disease processes



**Sleep Deprivation
(Weljie et al, PNAS, 2015)**

**Clock-driven metabolism
(Krishnaiah et al., Cell Metabolism 2017)
(Skarke et al., Submitted)**





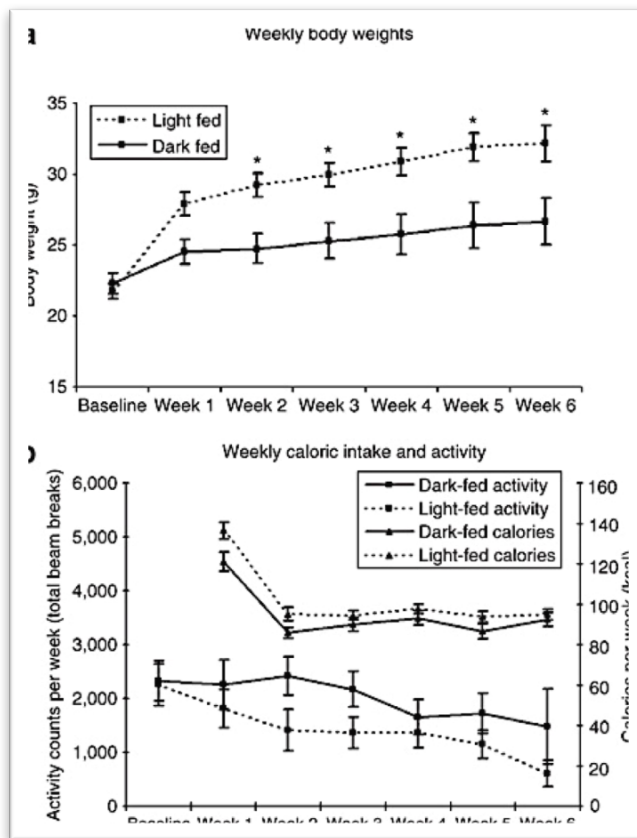
The circadian system works bi-directionally with metabolism to maintain energetic homeostasis

Disruption is implicated in numerous disease states



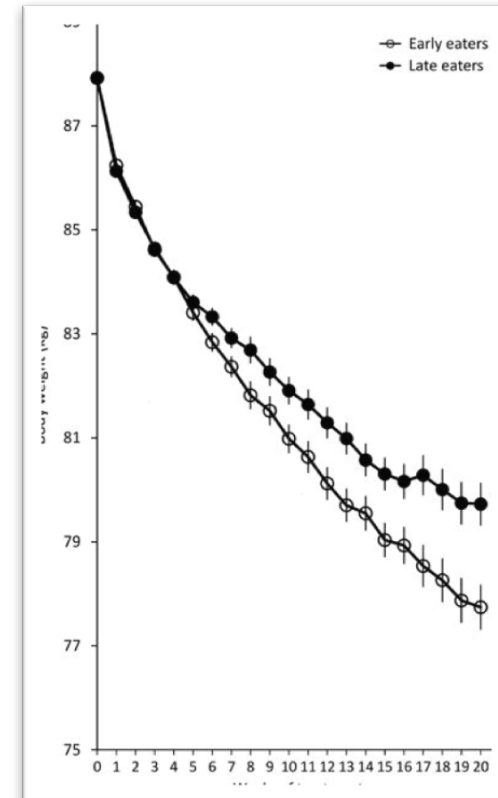
Examples: timing of food intake changes overall energy balance

Mis-timed feeding in mice

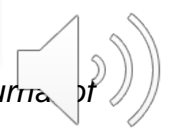


Arble et al, Obesity, 2009

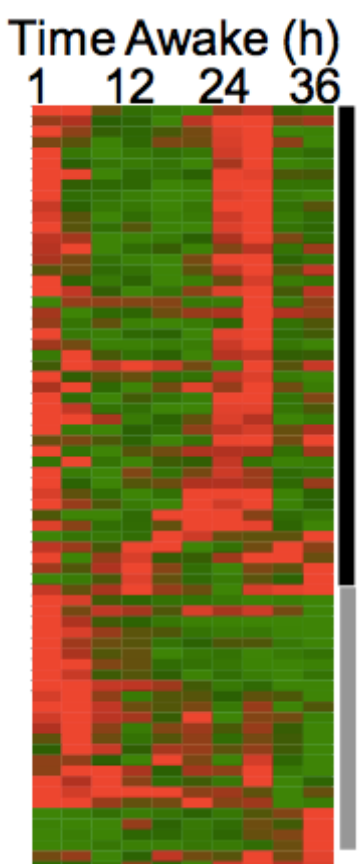
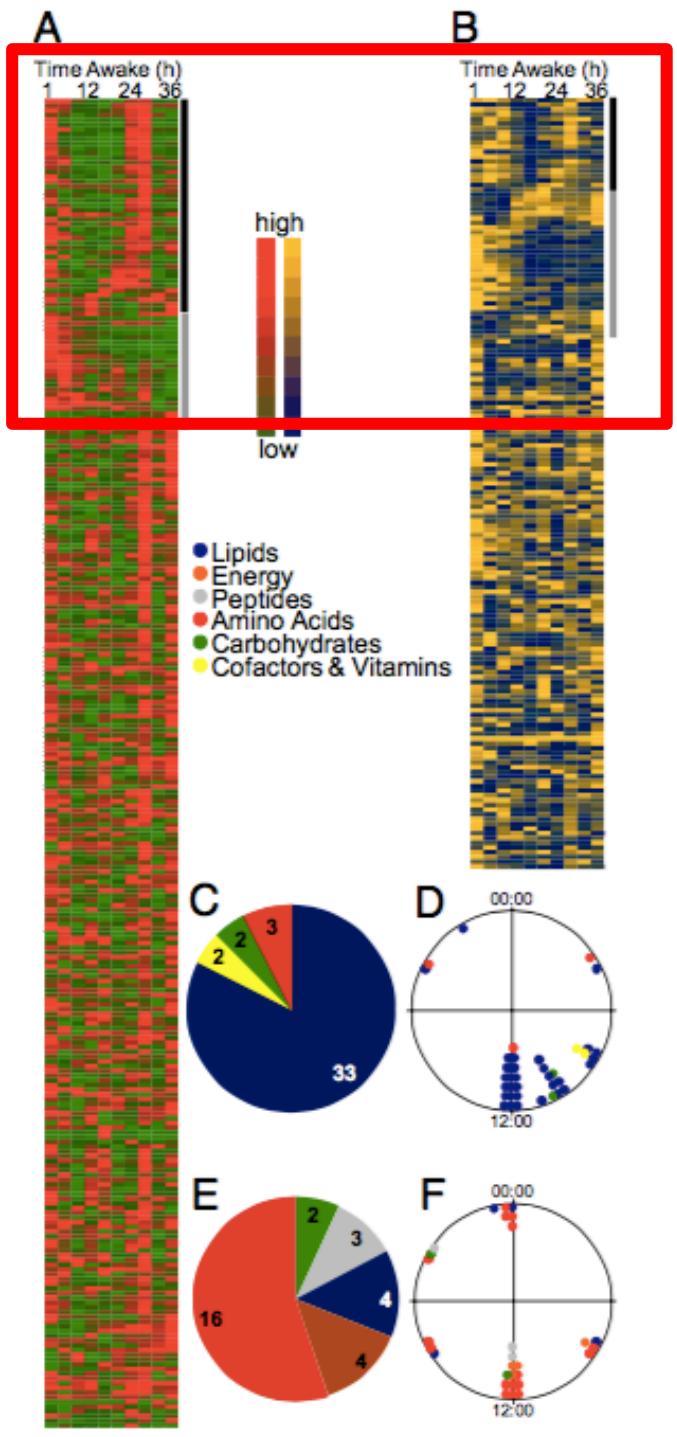
Weight-loss study in humans comparing late vs. early eaters.



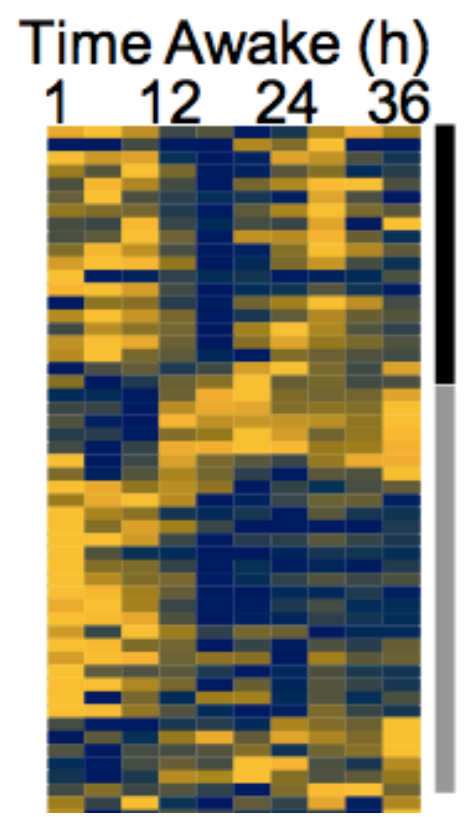
M Garaulet et al., *International Journal of Obesity* (2013)



Not just a sleep effect– human metabolism cycles as reflected in peripheral biofluids



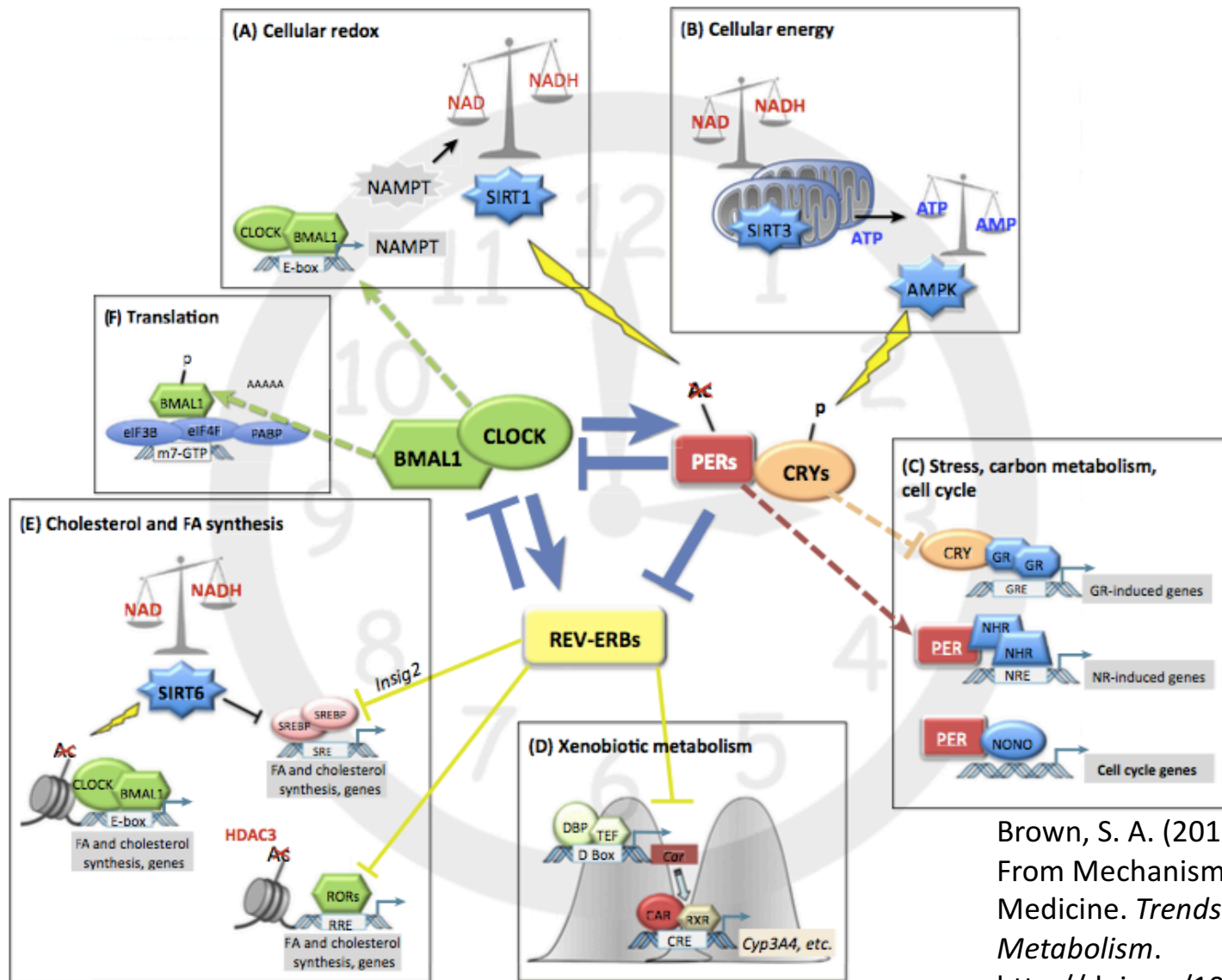
Plasma



Saliva



The core clock and metabolism are also connected at a molecular level through various transcriptional factors, nuclear receptors and post-translational modifications



Brown, S. A. (2016). Circadian Metabolism: From Mechanisms to Metabolomic and Medicine. *Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism*.

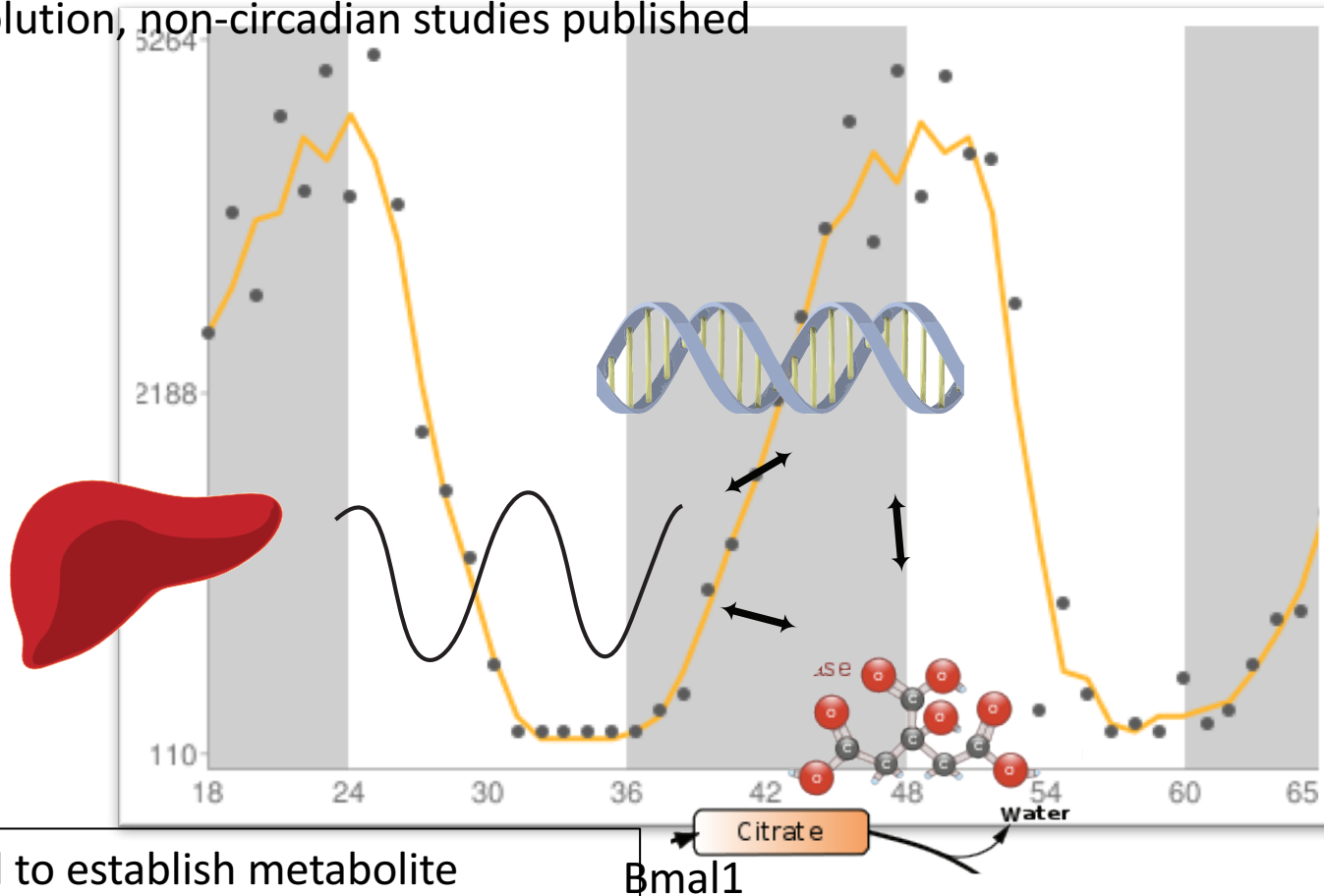
<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.tem.2016.03.015>

Clock genes control transcription, but what is the nature of metabolite change in liver?

Some low-resolution, non-circadian studies published



Saikumari
Krishnaiah

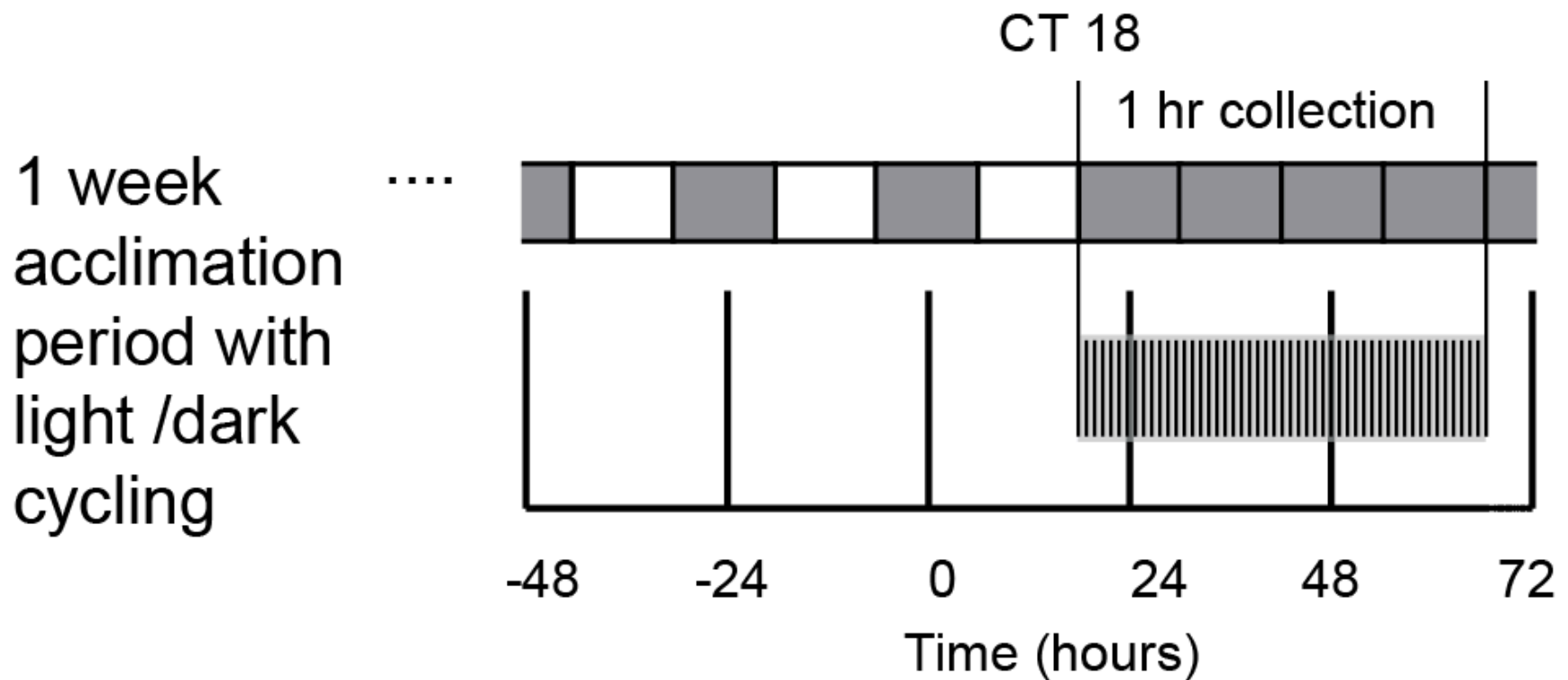


First we need to establish metabolite rhythmicity under true circadian conditions (dark / dark)

Sai Krishnaiah / John Hogenesch



Samples were acquired every hour under circadian condition for 48 hours



Workflow for both polar and non-polar metabolite analysis



**Saikumari
Krishnaiah**

~400 named lipids +
>4000 lipid features

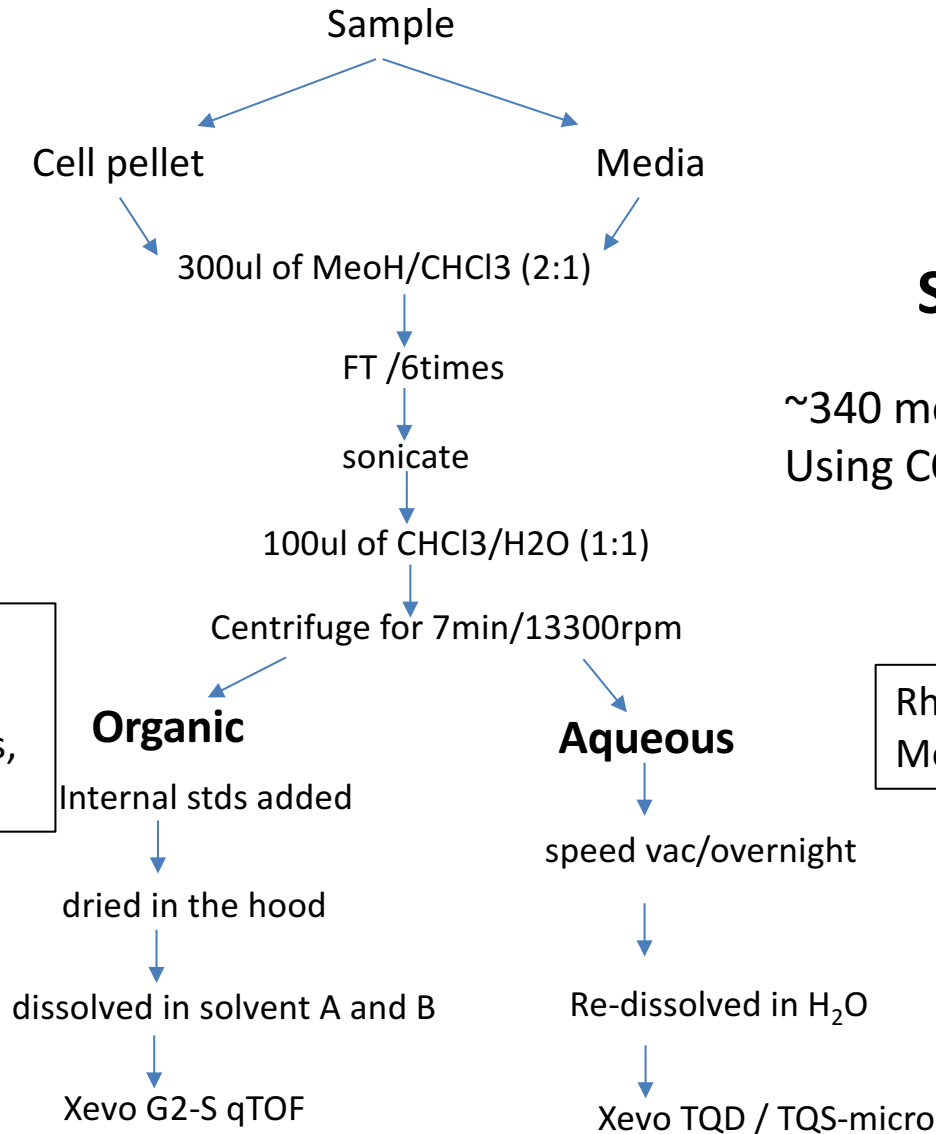
Applied cases:
Jang et al., Nat Med 2016
Tambellini et al, J. Prot. Res,
2017)



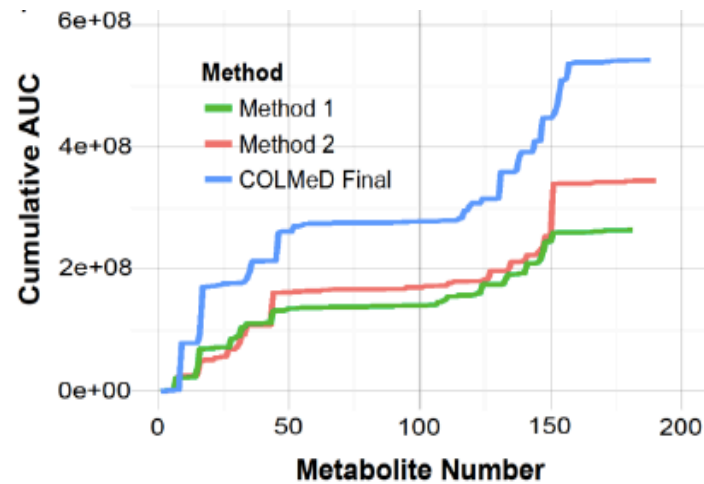
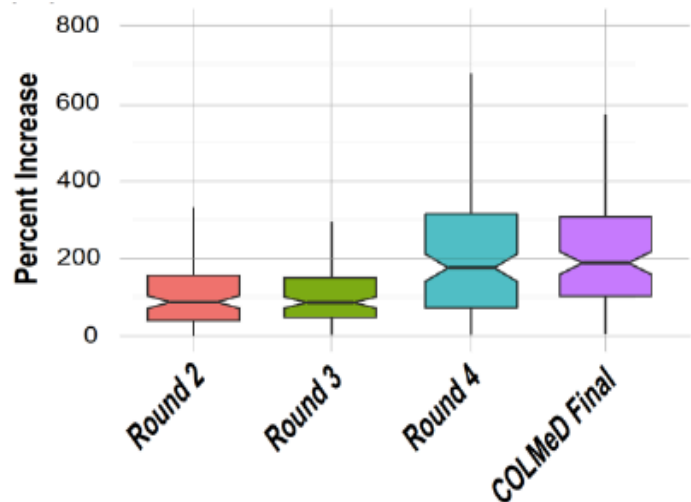
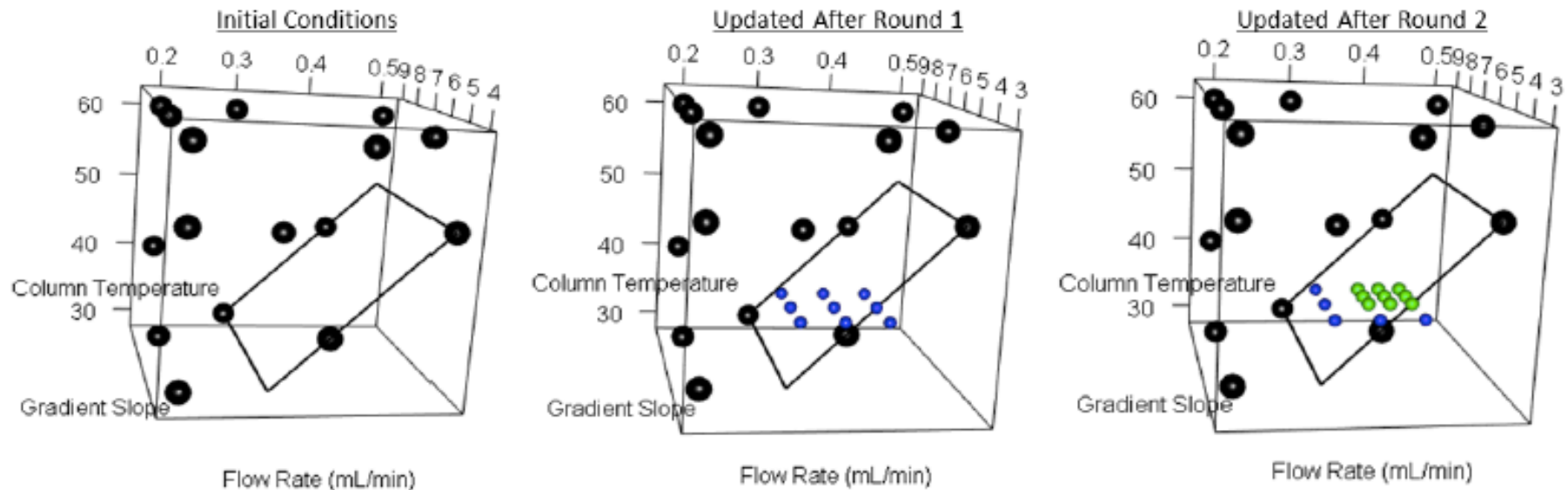
Seth Rhoades

~340 metabolites targeted
Using COLMeD

Rhoades & Weljie,
Metabolomics, 2016



COLMeD - Comprehensive Optimization of LC-MS Metabolomics Methods Using Design of Experiments

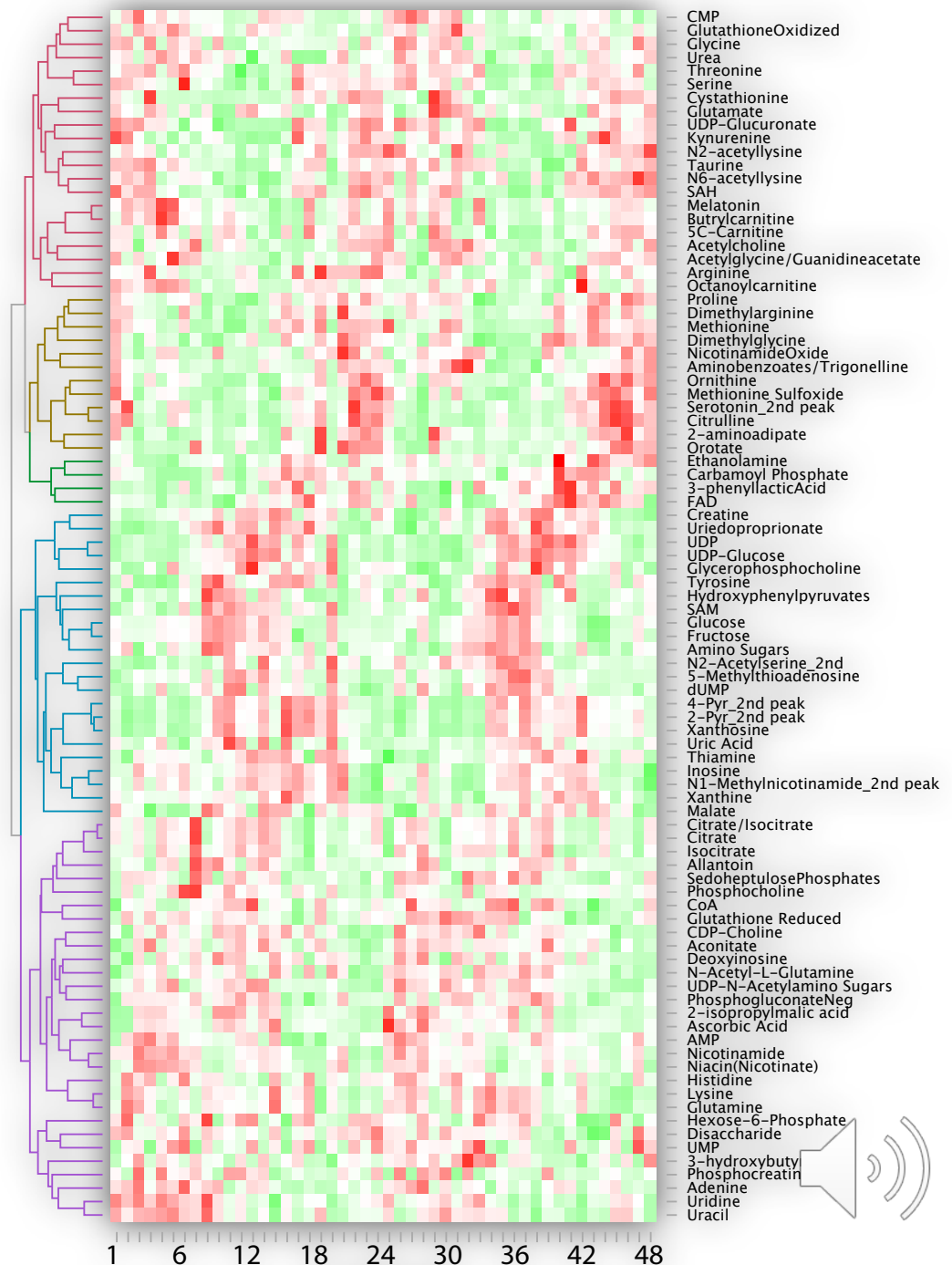
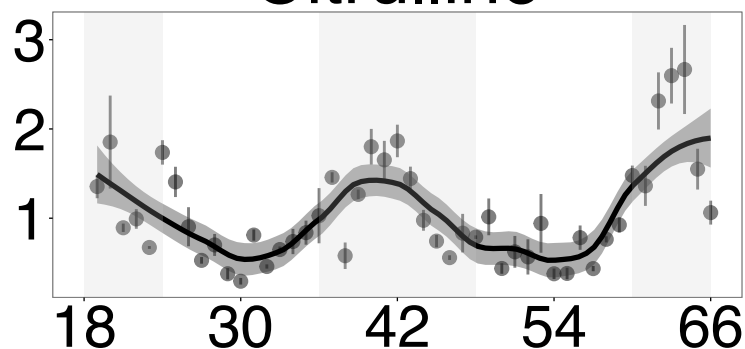


Overall metabolite cycling in liver is extremely robust

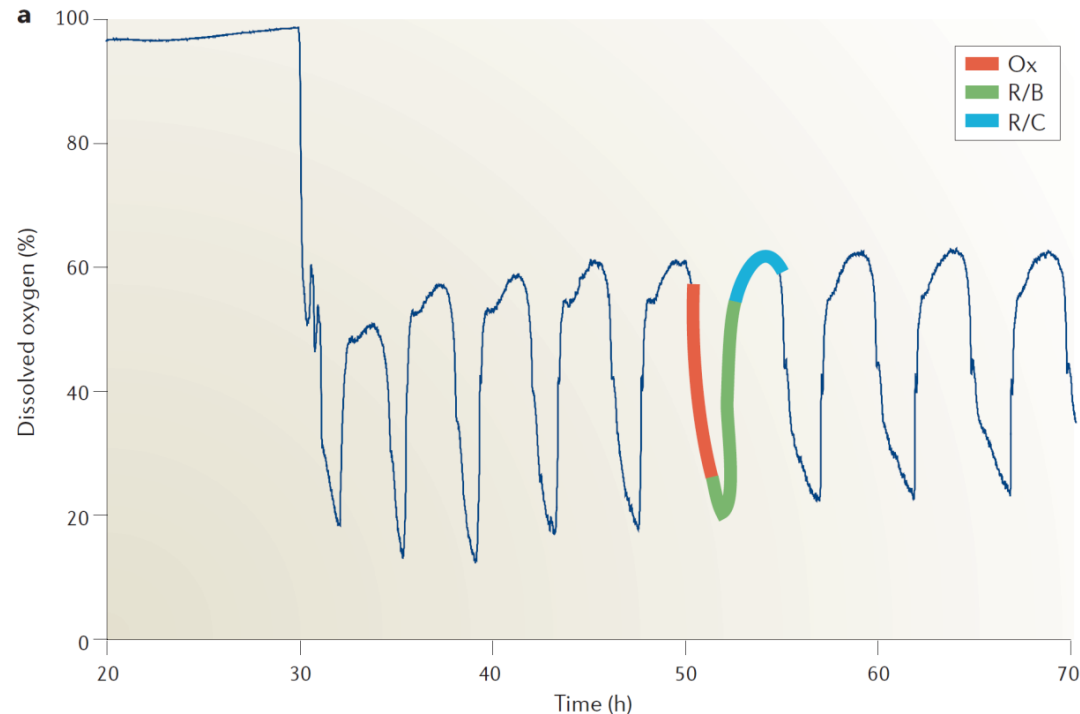
24 hour period tested

90 features (89/179) exhibit
JTK BH.Q < 0.05 (~50%)

Citrulline



Temporal compartmentalization of metabolism reduces futile cycling

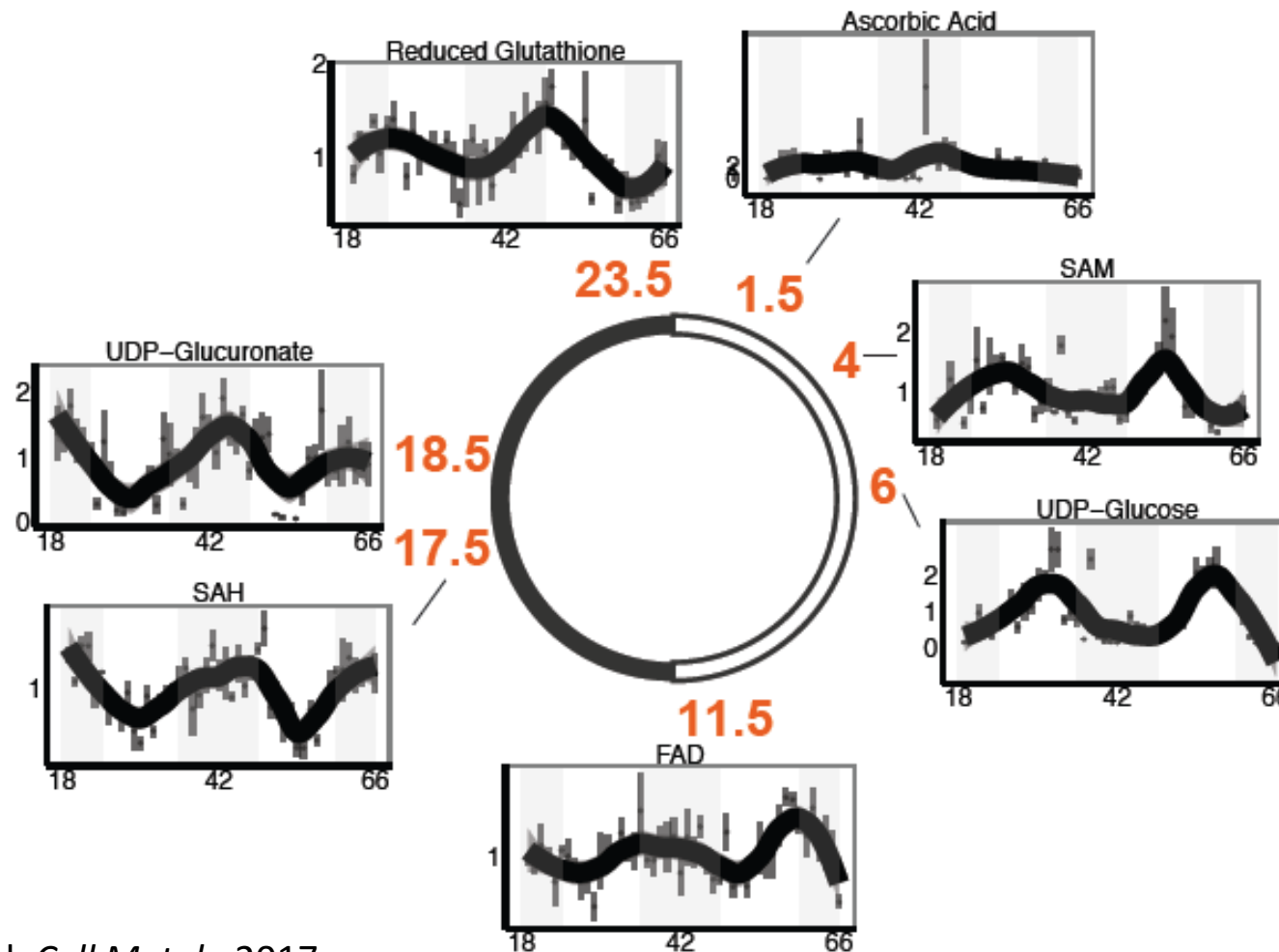


Oxygen consumption in yeast

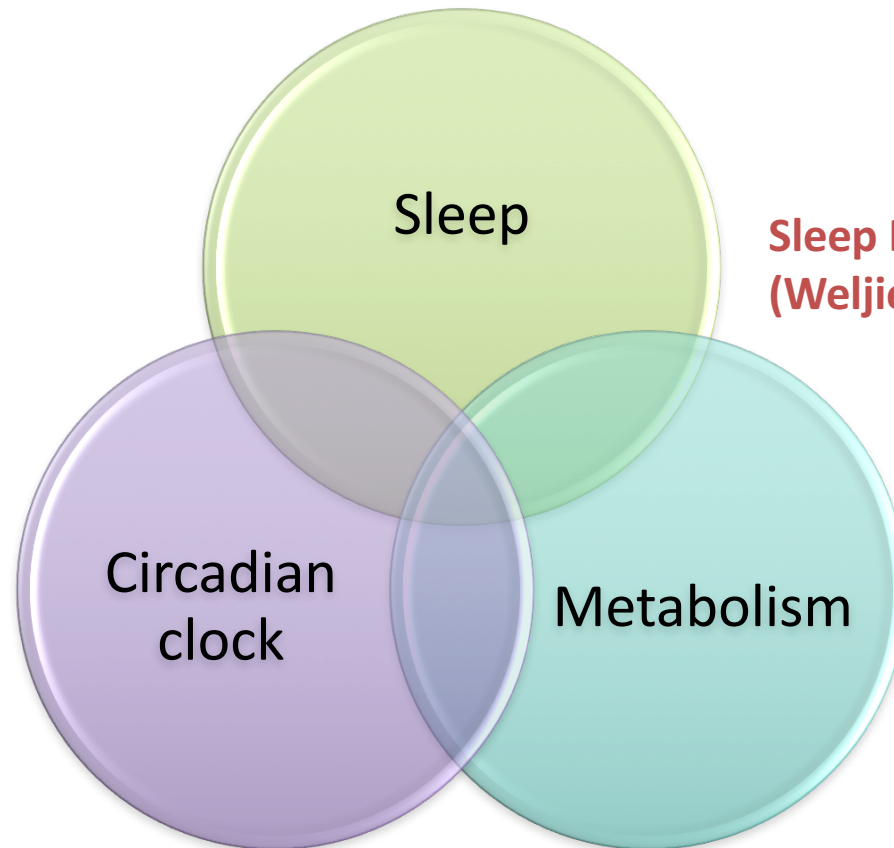
- metabolic cycles of ~4–5 hours
- three major phases:
 - oxidative (Ox); reductive, building (R/B); reductive, charging (R/C)
- **Using time to segregate energetically incompatible reactions**



Methylation and redox processes strikingly temporally segregated



Triad of sleep / circadian rhythms and metabolism increasingly implicated in disease processes



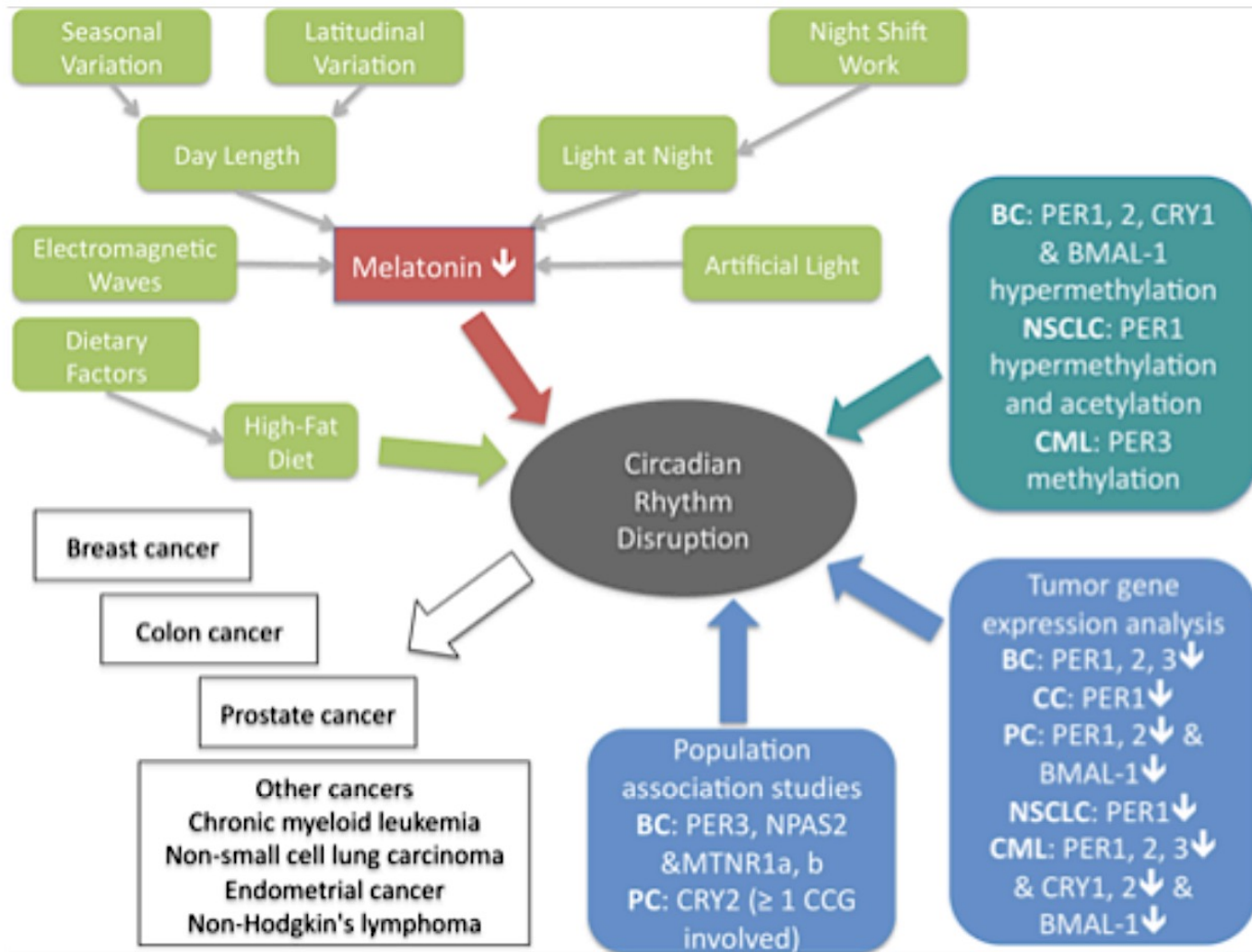
Sleep Deprivation
(Weljie et al, PNAS, 2015)

Lipids in cancer
(Krishnaiah et al, unpublished)
(Hao, Sengupta et al., unpublished)

Clock-driven metabolism
(Krishnaiah et al, Cell Metabolism 2017)
(Skarke et al., Submitted)



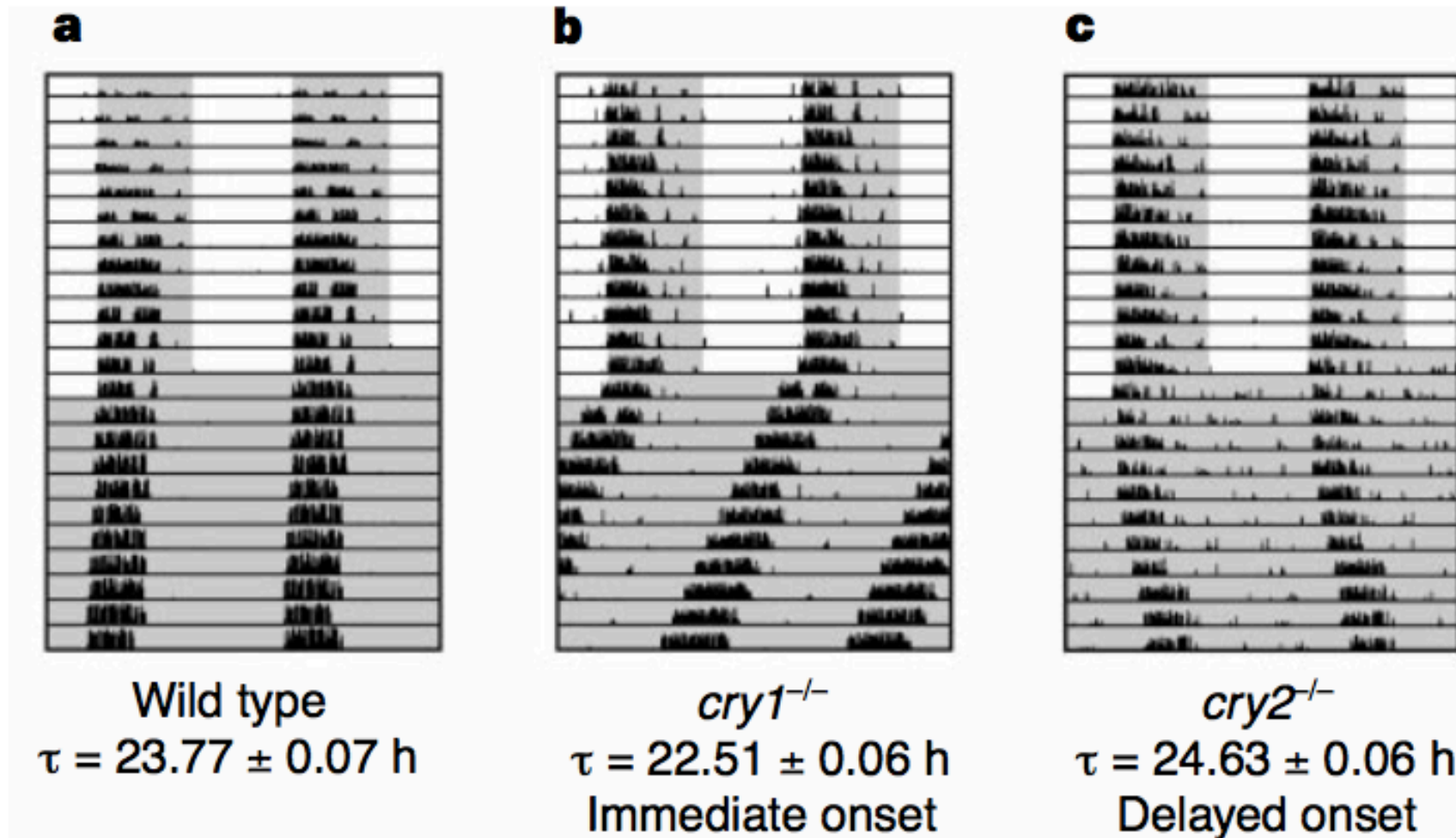
Core clock genes are associated with cancer in humans



Sanmugam et al, J of Local and Global Health Science (2013)

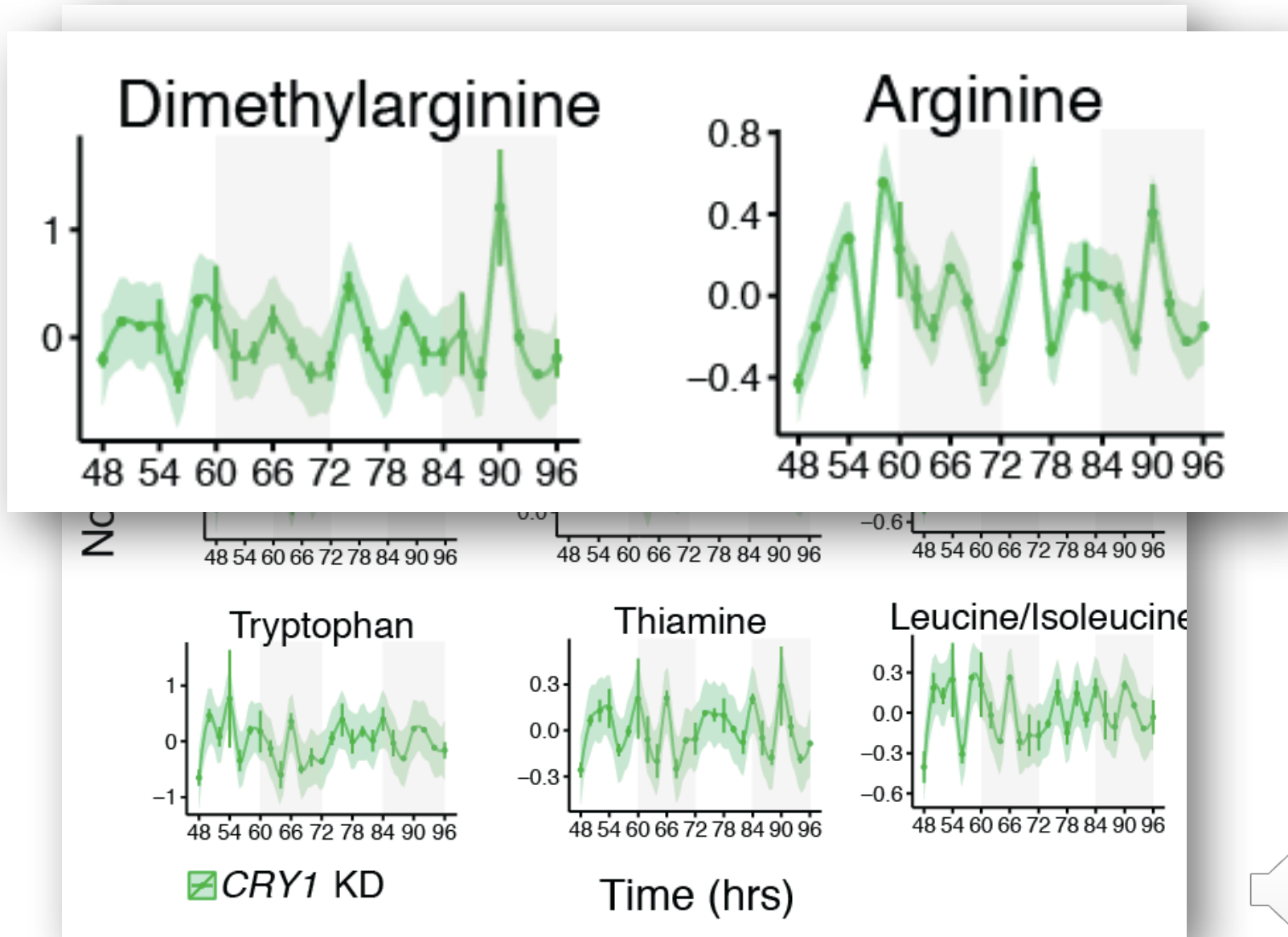


Free-running mouse experiments under circadian conditions show *cry1* loss shortens period and *cry2* loss lengthens period

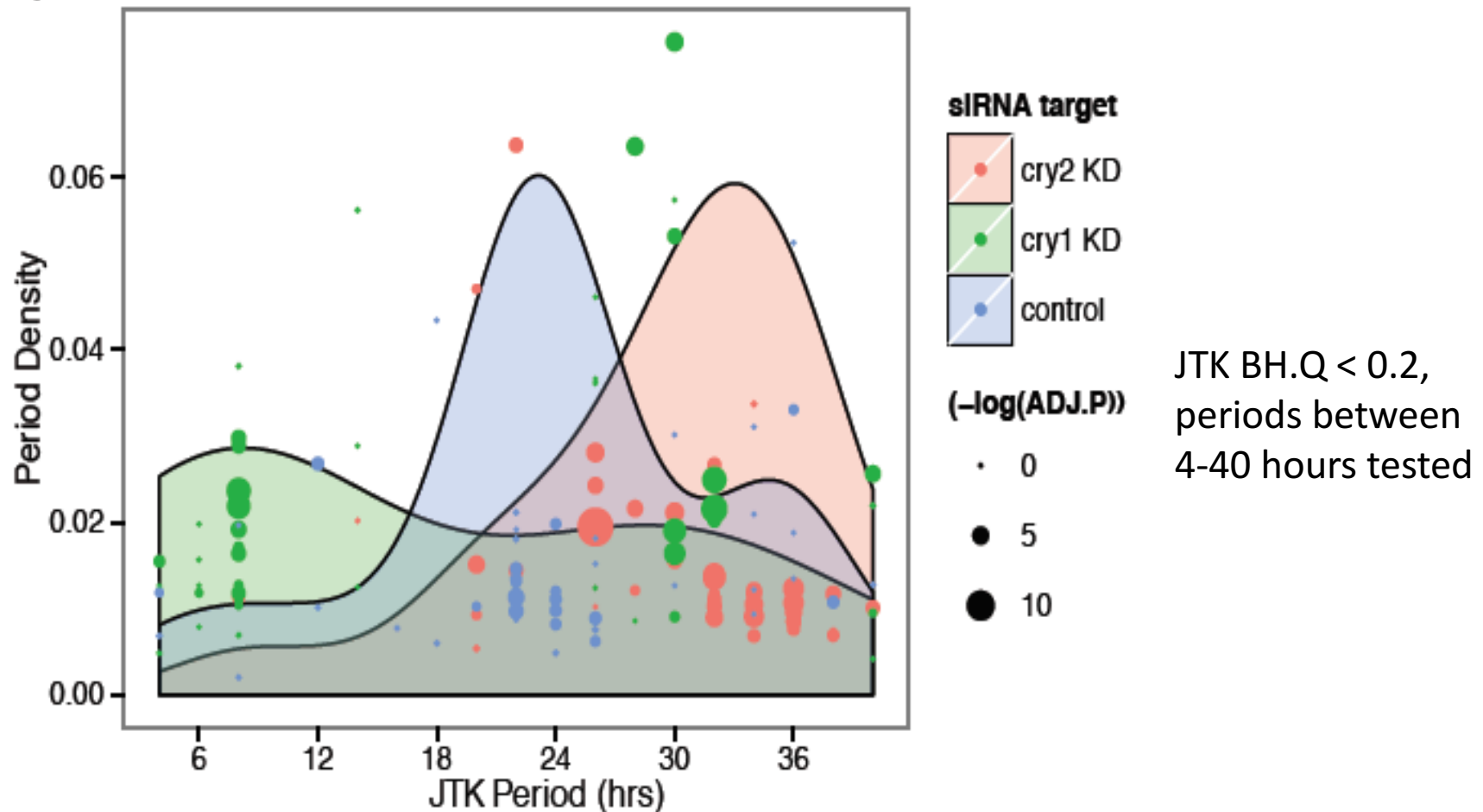


Hoeijmakers, J. H. J., Horst, G. T. J. V. D., Muijtjens, M., Kobayashi, K., Takano, R., Kanno, S.-I., et al. (1997). Access : Mammalian Cry1 and Cry2 are essential for maintenance of circadian rhythms : *Nature*. *Nature*, 398(6728), 627–630. <http://doi.org/10.1038/19323>

Cry1 knockdown induces unexpected 8 h rhythms in metabolite cycling in a cell autonomous model!



Cry1 and *Cry2* shift overall periods, although the *cry1* shift is bimodal with one harmonic being extremely short (8 hrs)



Cry 1 knock down in U2OS cells

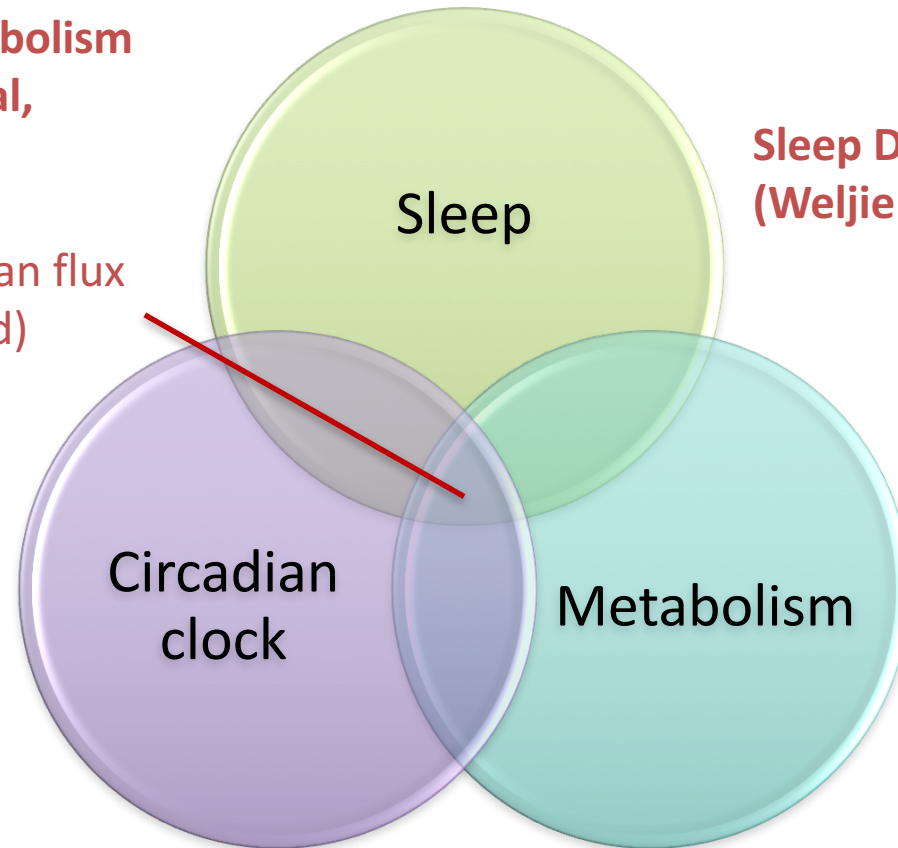
- Bimodal with one predominant harmonic being extremely short -8 h
- No 12 h harmonics compared to control
- These period shifts are greater than that observed in the transcriptional clock
- *Cry 1* knock down leads to frequency decouple transcription from metabolite cycling.



Triad of sleep / circadian rhythms and metabolism increasingly implicated in disease processes

Insomnia circadian metabolism
(Gehrman, Sengupta et al,
submitted)

Vistomic tracing / circadian flux
(Rhoades et al, submitted)



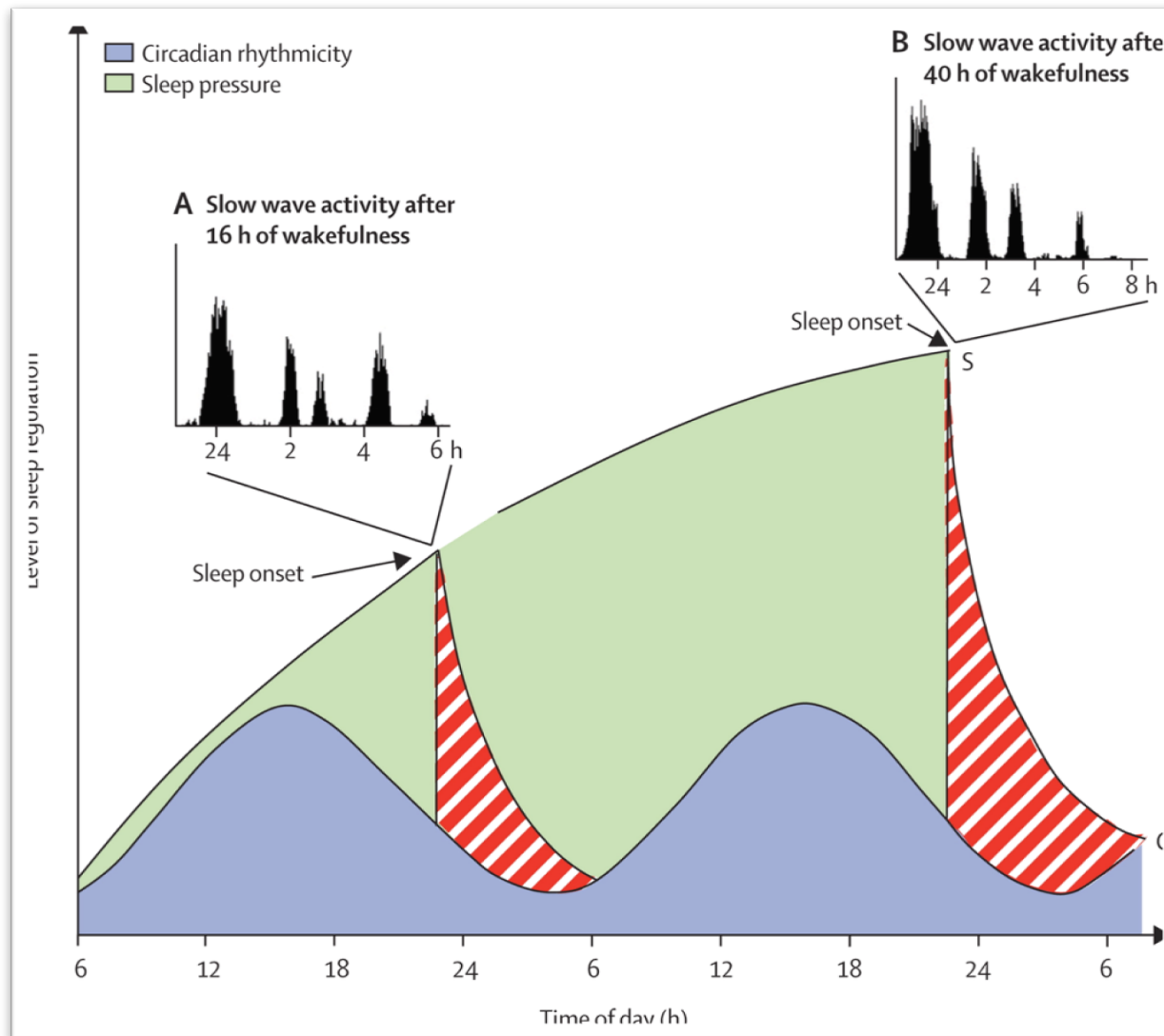
Sleep Deprivation
(Weljie et al, PNAS, 2015)

Lipids in cancer
(Krishnaiah et al, unpublished)
(Hao, Sengupta et al., unpublished)

Clock-driven metabolism
(Krishnaiah et al, Cell Metabolism 2017)
(Skarke et al., Submitted)

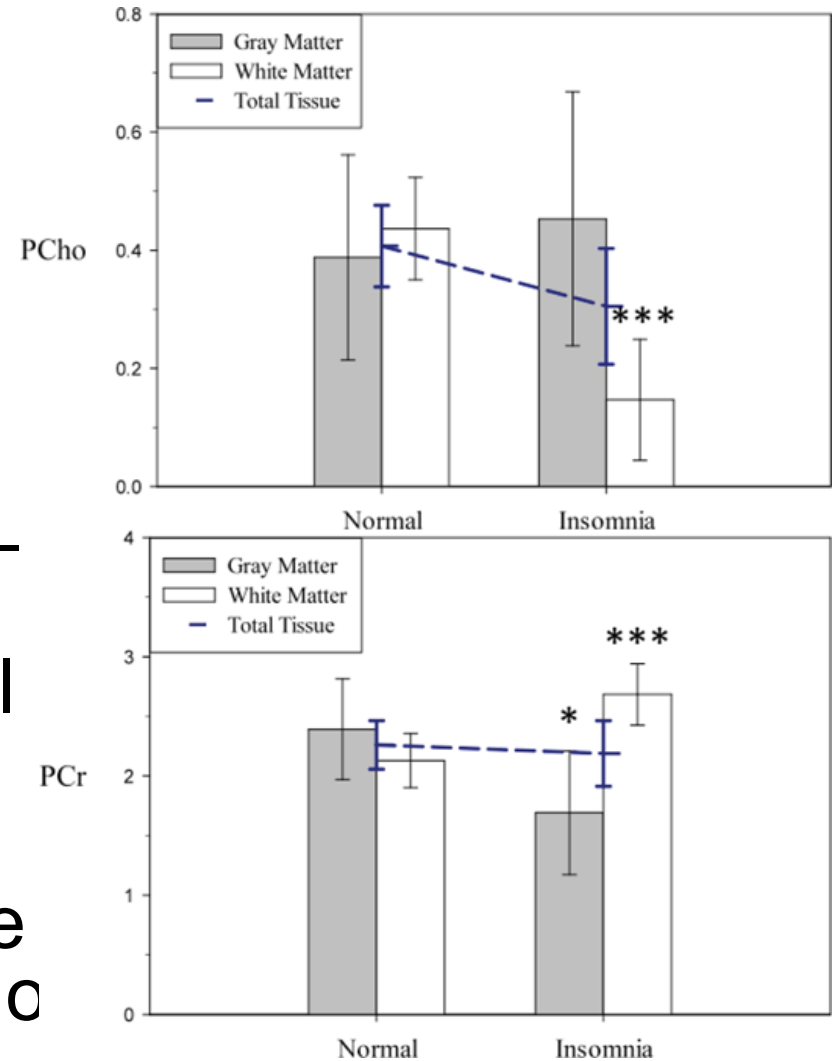


Sleep is regulated by a homeostatic and circadian process

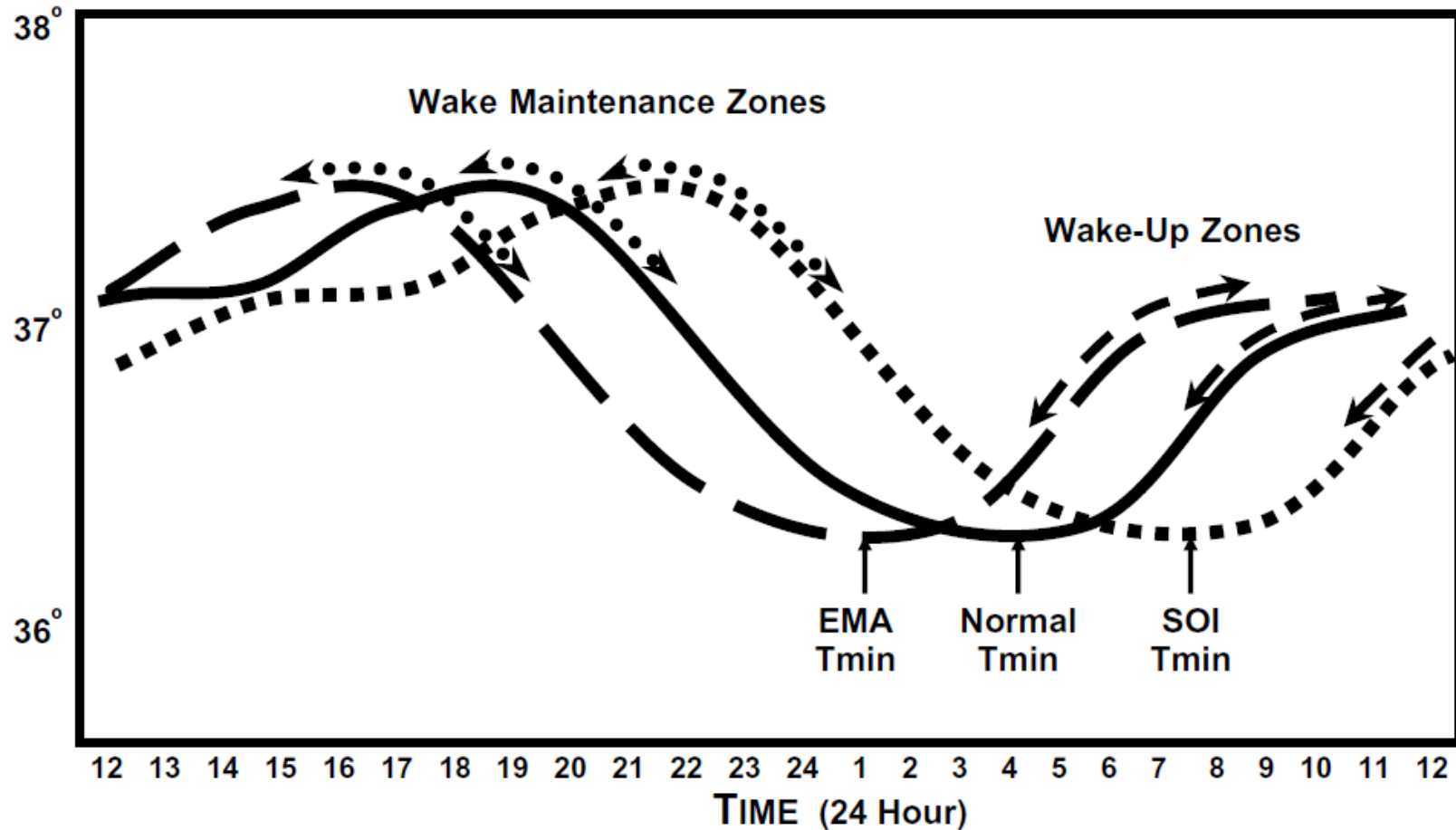


Insomnia as a disorder of hyperarousal

- One of the top 10 causes of neuropsychiatric disability. (Source: NIMH)
- 10-15% of US population suffers from insomnia.
- Negative sequelae include – daytime fatigue, cognitive difficulty, impaired emotional regulation and overall decreased quality of life.
- Very little is known about the underlying pathophysiology of insomnia.



Insomnia has a circadian component; is there metabolic desynchrony?

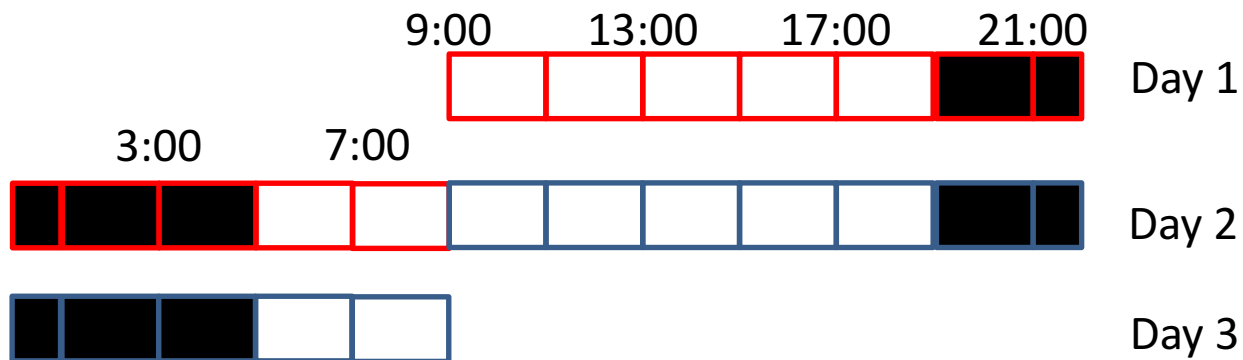


EMA – early morning awakening
SOI – sleep onset insomniacs

Lack and Wright, 2007



Experimental design



N = 15 insomnia
15 controls
(age/sex matched)

Acclimatization timepoints

Sampling timepoints

Overnight sleep study one night
-sleep stages
-sleep continuity

Blood samples
withdrawn every 2
hours on both
acclimatization and
sampling time points.
Blood serum was
immediately recorded



Metabolomic methods

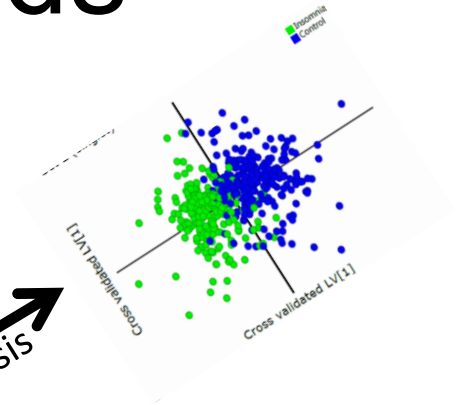


1. Extraction by MeOH/ChCl₃
2. Polar fraction was subjected to further analysis

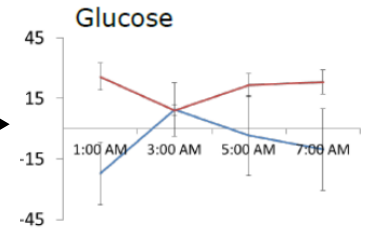


1. Quantitative
2. Unbiased
3. Easy sample processing
4. Insensitive

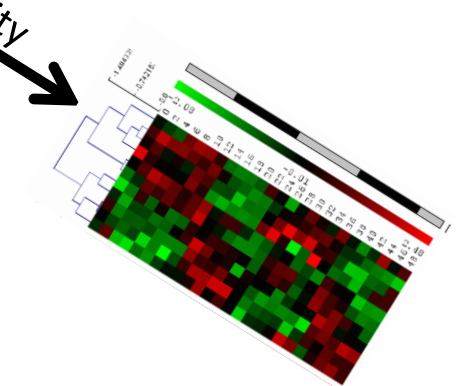
Multivariate Data analysis



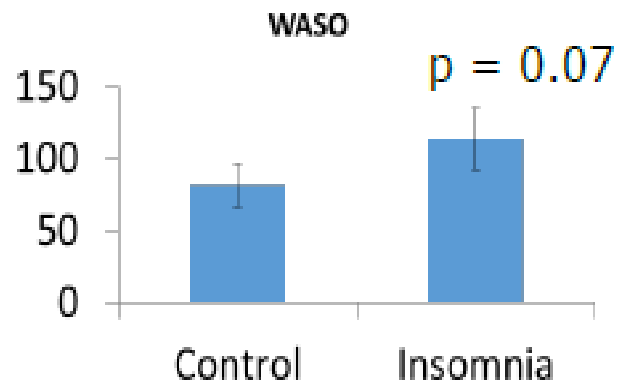
Time series analysis



Rhythmicity analysis

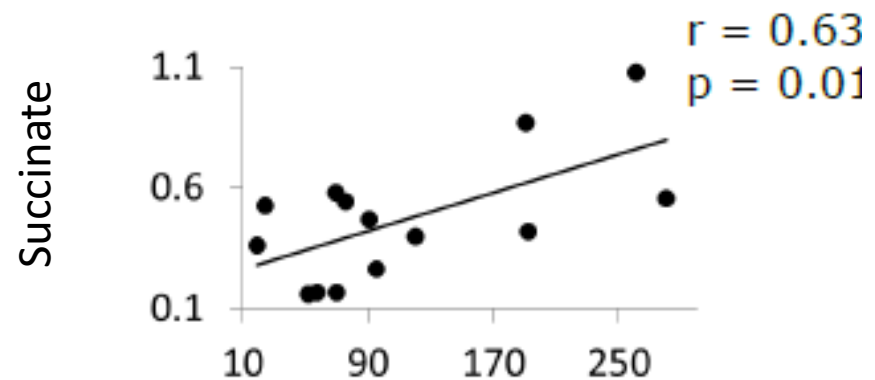
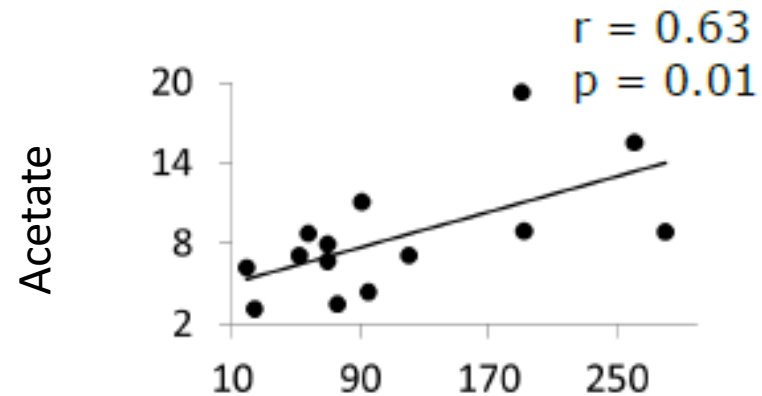


Metabolites are correlated with only wakefulness after sleep onset (WASO) amongst clinical variables



Morning levels of two energy metabolites are correlated significantly to the WASO scores of insomnia patients.

No such correlation was observed for controls.



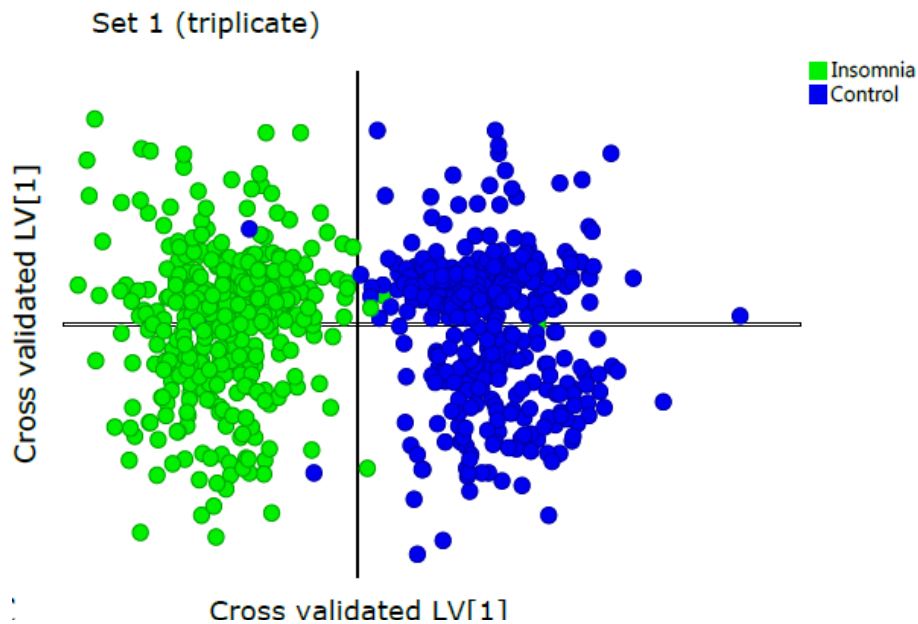
Hypothesis: Levels of circulatory metabolites may provide more information on insomnia than sleep architecture.



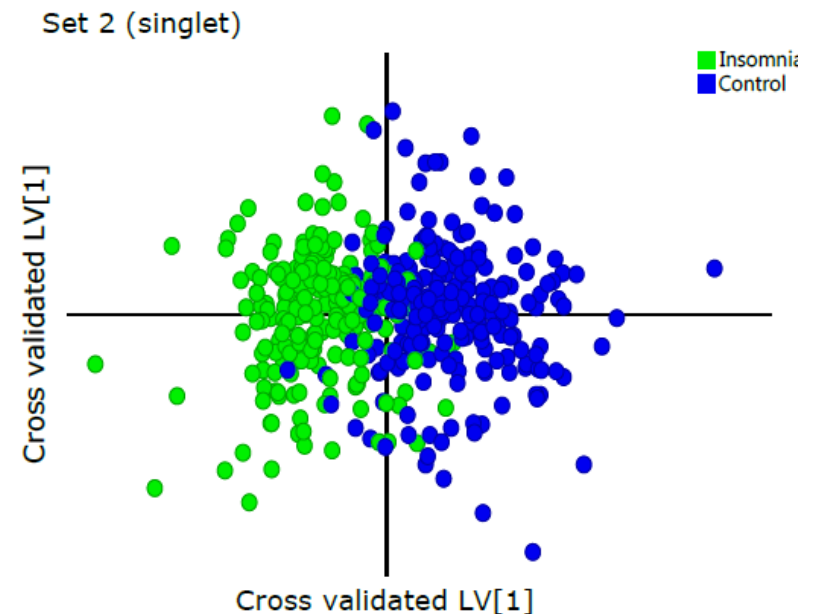
Global metabolic profiles of insomnia patients are distinct

Spectral analysis were performed on two distinct sets – 1. with analytical triplicates and 2. no analytical replicates.

Supervised multivariate OPLS-DA analysis



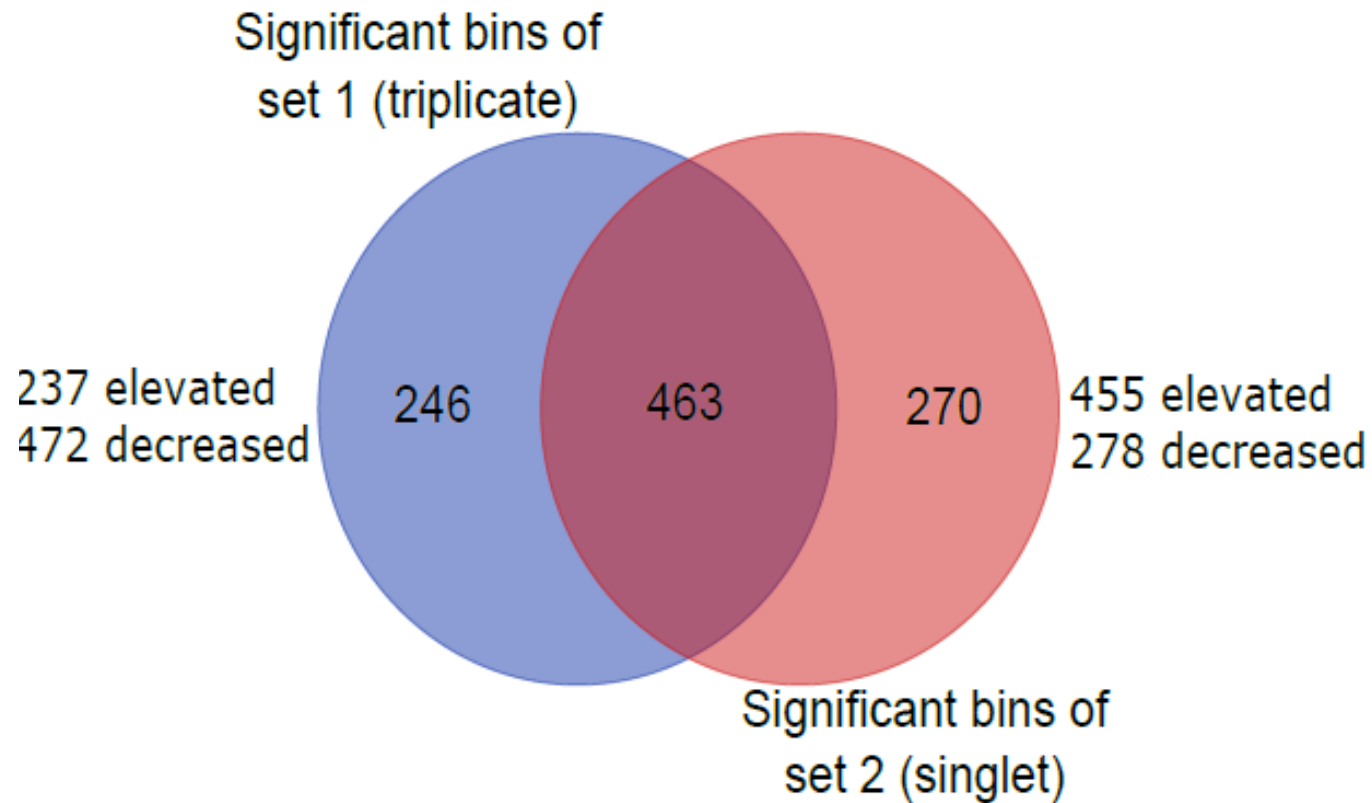
Q2 = 0.84
CV-ANOVA $p < 0.0001$



Q2 = 0.58
CV-ANOVA $p < 0.0001$



Global metabolic profiles of insomnia patients are distinct

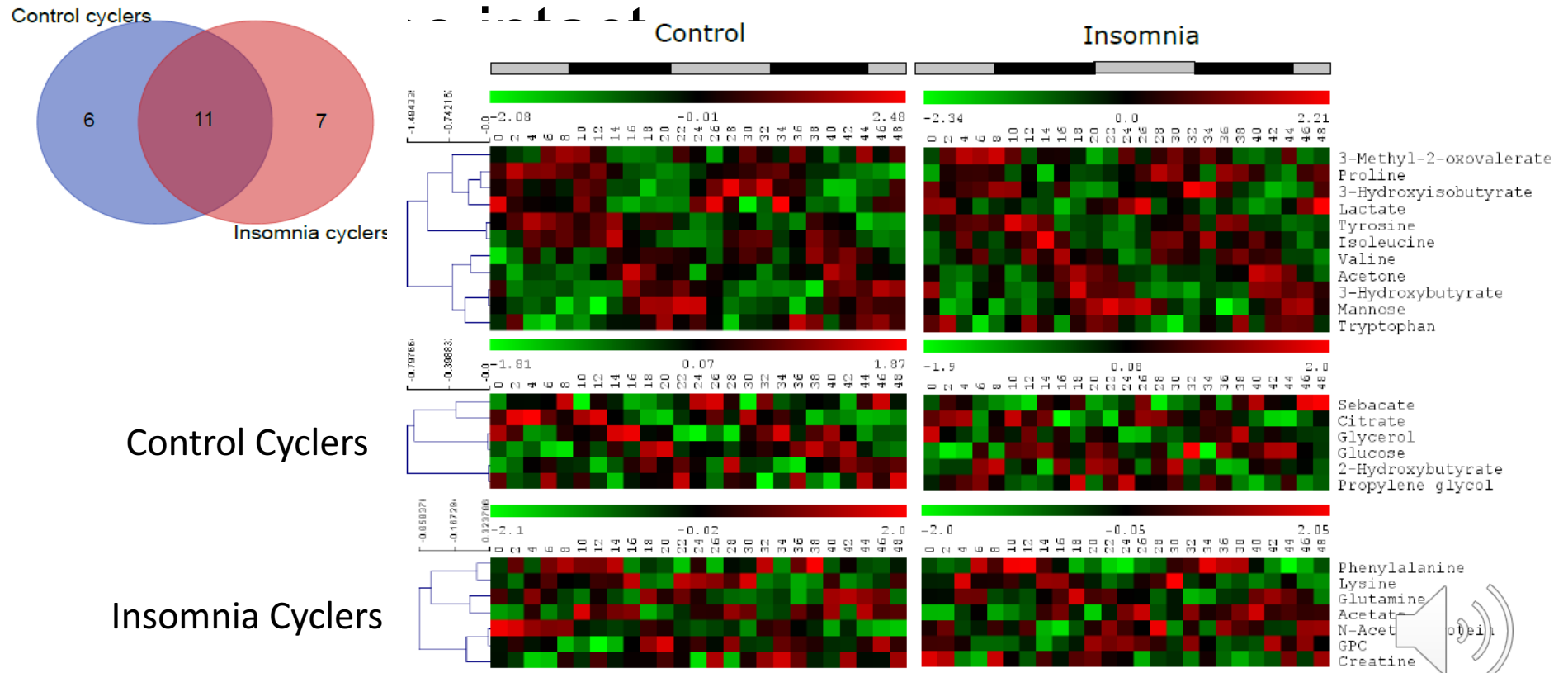


In this case, all time points from all the samples were considered. This will possibly obscure day / night differences

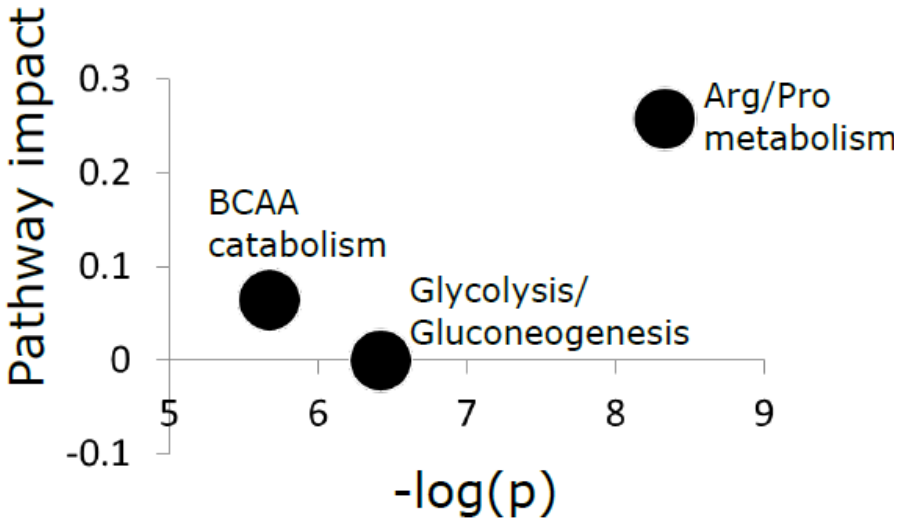
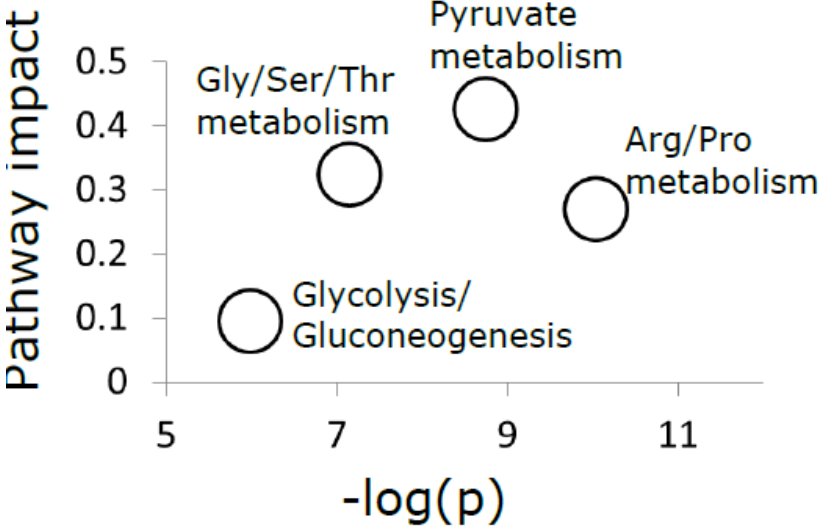


Insomnia affects metabolic oscillation

- Insomnia imparts new oscillatory metabolites while keeping most



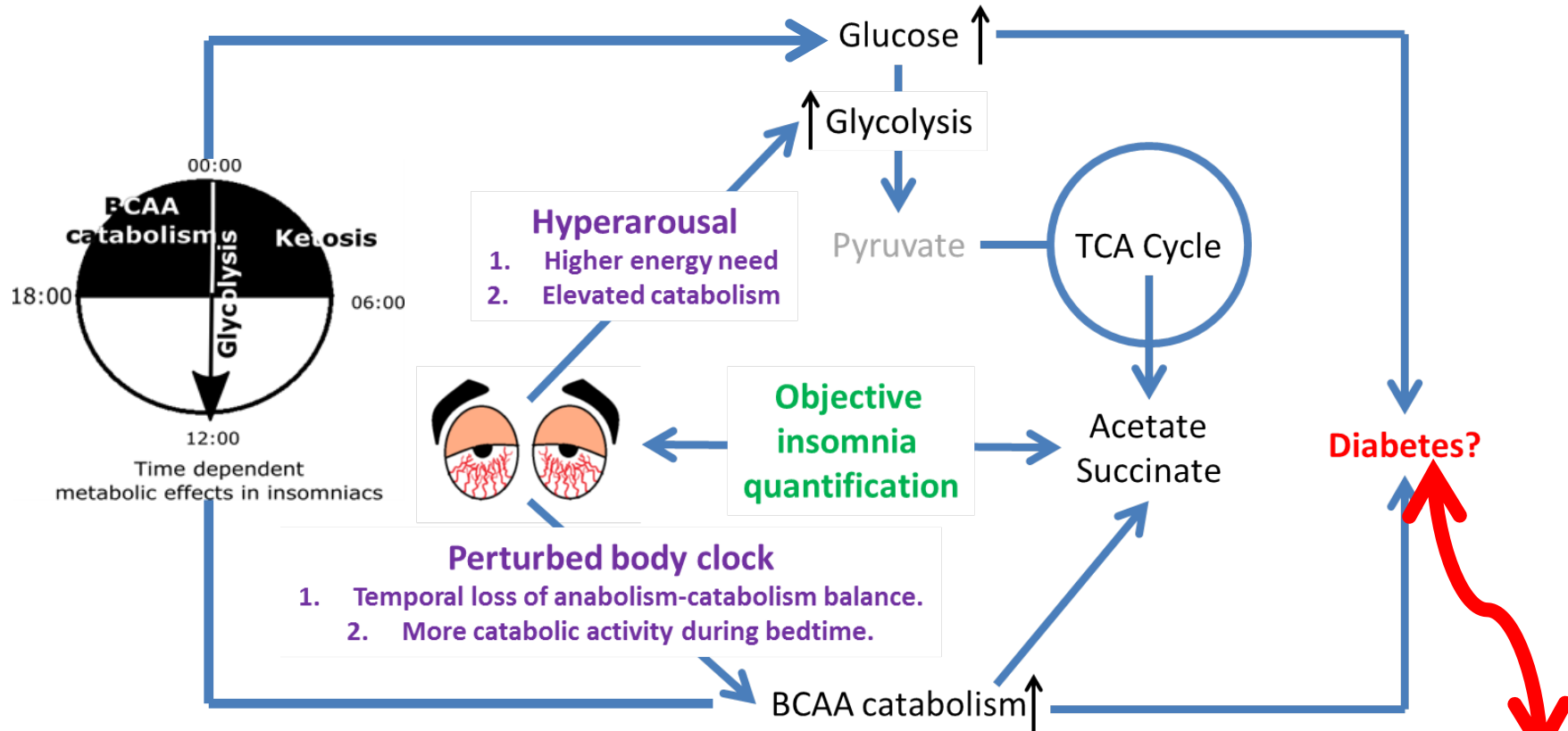
Pathway level metabolic alteration in insomnia patients



Metaboanalyst 3.0



Clinical implications of metabolic connection of insomnia



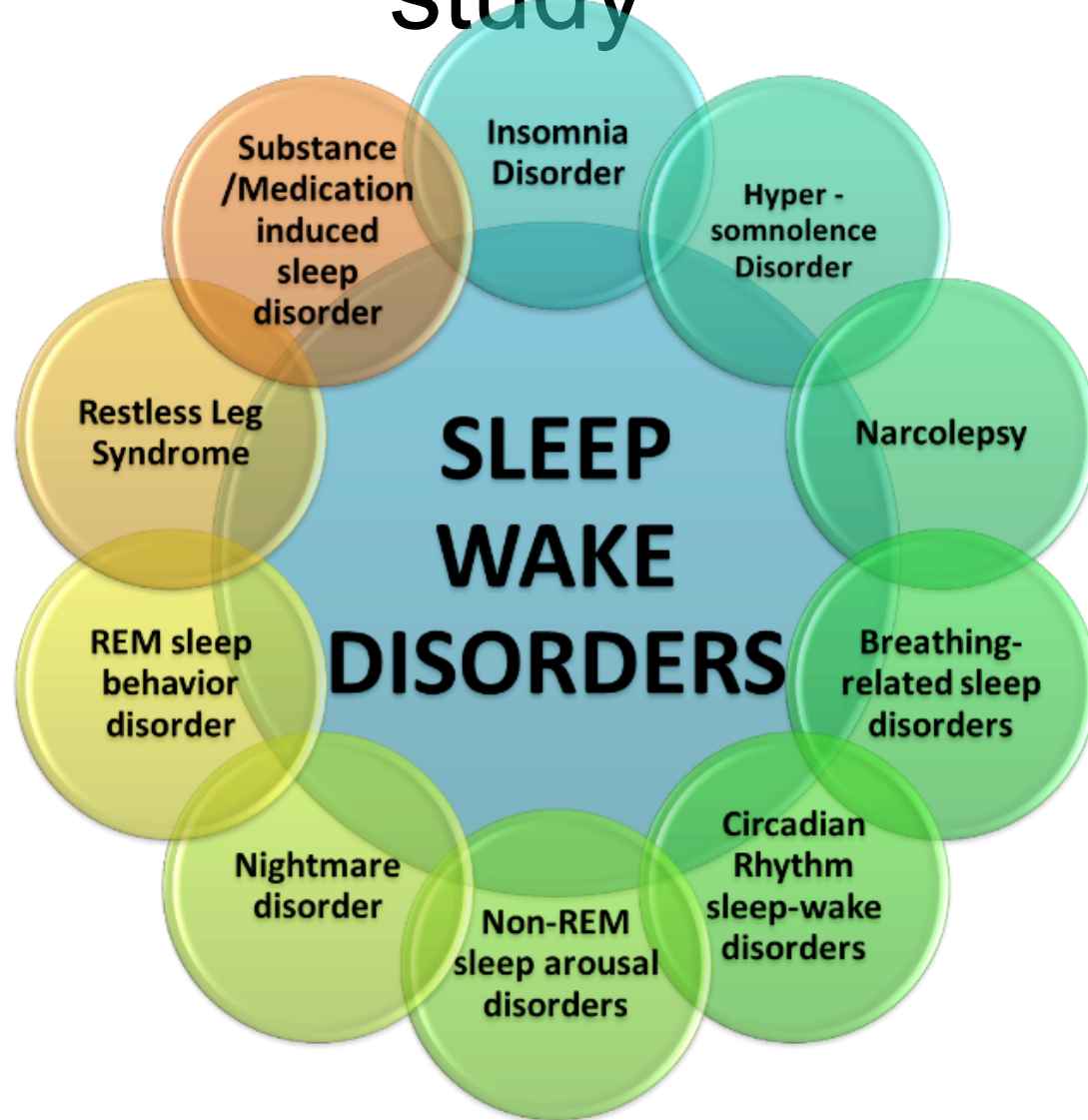
Epidemiology/Health Services Research
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Insomnia With Objective Short Sleep Duration Is Associated With Type 2 Diabetes

A population-based study



Broad range of sleep disorders— many opportunities for metabolic study



Discussion points– Impact of metabolomics

- How deep do we need to go in Global Metabolomics analysis?
 - Are platform biases a long-term hindrance?
- Systemic metabolite biomarkers of circadian / sleep disruption to mechanistic interpretation– how useful are translational models?
 - Challenges of nocturnal vs diurnal species, photic response differences, sleep architecture, metabolic capacity
 - Are sleep metabolic changes observed circadian or due to metabolic homeostasis?
 - Human variability!
- Relevance of ultradian oscillations in cell-autonomous systems in a clinical context?
 - Disruption of ordered temporal segregation favorable for disease?



Acknowledgements

- Weljie Lab
 - Saikumari Krishnaiah
 - Seth Rhoades
 - Arjun Sengupta
 - Dania Malik
 - Ubeydullah ER
 - Bahar Sianati
 - Sidney Bolden
 - Barry Slaff
- Amita Sehgal
- Peter Meerlo (Groningen)
- Ted Abel (Iowa)
- David Dinges
- Namni Goel
- Matt Kayser
- Morrie Birinbaum (Pfizer)
- John Hogenesch (Cincinnati)
 - Jacki Growe
 - Lauren Francey
 - Anand Venkataraman
 - Anthony Olarerin-George
- Chi Van Dang (Wistar)
 - Brian Altman
- Aziz Sancar (UNC)
 - Chris Selby
- Ron Anafi
- I. Halil Kavakli (Koc U., Turkey)
 - Sibel Cal
- Phil Gehrman
- Garret Fitzgerald
- Carsten Skarke
- Casey Greene



National Institute of
General Medical Sciences

