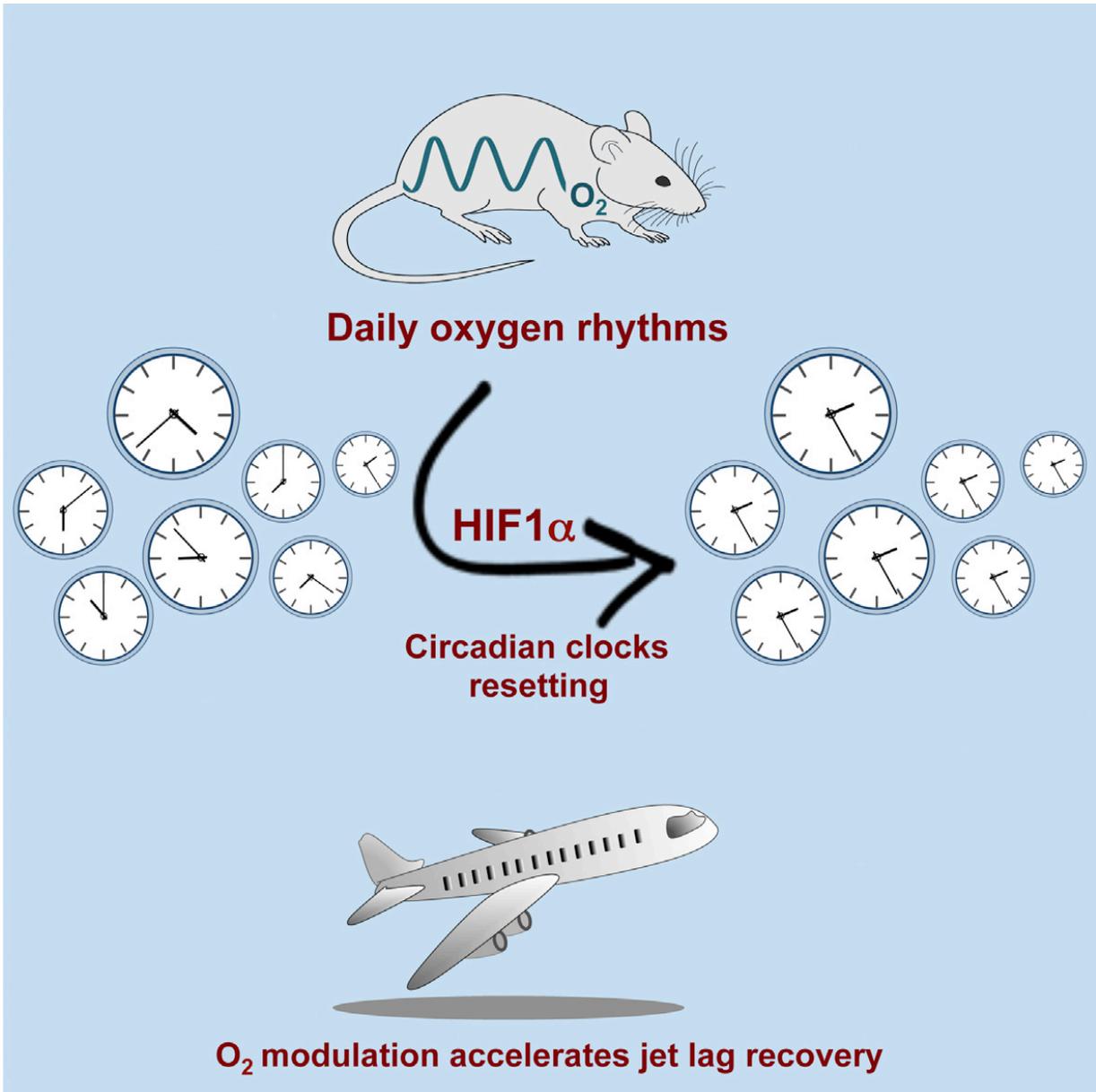


Blast of thin air can reset circadian clocks

October 20 2016



An abstract visualization of how variations in oxygen levels can change circadian

rhythms through the protein HIF1 α . Credit: Asher et al./Cell Metabolism 2016

We might not think of our circadian clock until we are jetlagged, but scientists continue to puzzle over what drives our biological timepiece. Now, a study published October 20 in *Cell Metabolism* has found that variations in surrounding oxygen levels can reset circadian clocks of mice. If confirmed in humans, the research could help inform how airlines moderate cabin air pressure.

Presently, light, food, and temperature are the best known cues that can influence circadian rhythms. But lead author Gad Asher, a senior scientist at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, and his colleagues, including postdoctoral fellows Yaarit Adamovich and Benjamin Ladeuix, wondered if oxygen might also cue circadian rhythms since oxygen absorption in animals varies alongside meals and changing temperatures.

In the paper, the researchers show that changing the concentration of oxygen in cells by just 3%, twice a day, will synchronize mouse cells to a circadian rhythm. They suspected HIF1 α was the link between oxygen and the circadian clock because HIF1 α plays both a role in oxygen homeostasis in cells. They found that cells with low HIF1 α levels won't synchronize in response to oxygen variations.

"It was extremely exciting to see that even small changes in oxygen levels were sufficient to efficiently reset the circadian clock," says Asher. "The study actually raises a lot of important questions; although we show that clock reset by oxygen is dependent on HIF1 α , we did not yet fully identify how HIF1 α integrates within the core clock circuitry."

The researchers further explored oxygen's effect on circadian rhythms

with jetlag experiments. Just like humans, mice are prone to jetlag after a sudden shift in daylight hours. Mice were first left to eat, sleep and run on their wheels in air-controlled environments. Altering oxygen levels alone did not change their [circadian rhythms](#) but once mice experienced a 6-hour jump ahead in daylight hours, varying oxygen levels could help them adapt their eating, sleeping and running habits to the new time faster. They also saw that a small drop in oxygen levels 12 hours before the 6-hour daylight shift, or 2 hours afterwards, put the mice back on their circadian schedules faster and this too was dependent on HIF1 α levels.

Presently, commercial airliners pressurize cabins to the same air density of a city 6,000-8,000 feet above sea level. This low-pressure saves wear and tear on the airplane, but enough passengers suffer from airsickness in response to this drop in oxygen levels that some airlines are considering ways to increase the pressure on flights. In fact, Boeing designed its new 787 Dreamliner so that it can be pressurized to the equivalent of lower altitudes for this reason. But in light of these findings, the researchers noted passengers may feel better with higher pressurized cabins during flights, but may also lose a potential advantage of recovering from jetlag. And in light of the effects of lower oxygen levels, the researchers now want to see what higher oxygen levels may do to the circadian clock.

"We are very looking forward to seeing the outcome of these experiments - it will be interesting both from basic science and also from a practical standpoint," said Asher. "I believe passengers might be more enthusiastic to inhale oxygen-enriched air to alleviate jetlag in contrast to low oxygen."

Understanding how oxygen influences the [circadian clock](#) goes beyond jetlag. Cardiovascular disease, COPD, shift work sleep disorder, and other common health problems can result in tissues with low [oxygen](#)

[levels](#). "We show that oxygen works in mammals, specifically rodents, but it will be interesting to test whether oxygen can reset the clock of bacteria, plants, flies and additional organisms," says Asher.

More information: *Cell Metabolism*, Asher et al.: "Rhythmic oxygen levels reset circadian clocks through HIF1 α ." [www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/f ... 1550-4131\(16\)30499-5](http://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/f...1550-4131(16)30499-5) , DOI: [10.1016/j.cmet.2016.09.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2016.09.014)

Provided by Cell Press

Citation: Blast of thin air can reset circadian clocks (2016, October 20) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-10-blast-thin-air-reset-circadian.html>

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