Turnover of clock proteins determines the timing of sleep-wake behavior

Sleep is vital for all animals. The timing of sleep-wake cycle is regulated by an internal oscillator “circadian clock”, in which CRYPTOCHROME (CRY) proteins play an important role. CRY proteins gradually accumulate during day, and then CRY levels decline at night. The protein turnover of CRY (balance between stabilization and degradation) is fine-tuned at the post-translational level throughout the day in order to generate the proper protein rhythms. In this seminar, I will talk about current understanding of regulatory mechanism of CRY proteins and our recent finding of a human mutation in CRY2 gene responsible for Familial Advanced Sleep Phase (FASP) trait.

Speaker:
Dr. Arisa Hirano
Department of Neurology
University of California, San Francisco

Date:   Tuesday 15, November, 2016
Time:  12:30 - 13:30
Venue: 1F Auditorium, IIS Building
        University of Tsukuba

☆ Light refreshments will be served

Contact: International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine
Phone: 029-853-8080 (ext. 8080)