A fluffy brown dog and a dachshund are standing in a snowy field. The fluffy dog is on the left, looking towards the dachshund on the right. The dachshund is looking back at the fluffy dog. Both dogs have speech bubbles above them. The background is a dark, textured surface with white snowflakes or snow on the ground.

My paws
are freezing!

Buddy, you think
you've got problems!

Chronobiology -- daily rhythms and seasonality in animals

david.dolezel@entu.cas.cz



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Chronobiology

BIOLOGICAL TIMEKEEPING

JAY C. DUNLAP • JENNIFER J. LOROS • PATRICIA J. DeCOURSEY

EDITORS

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TIME, LOVE, MEMORY

A GREAT BIOLOGIST AND HIS QUEST FOR
THE ORIGINS OF BEHAVIOR

JONATHAN WEINER

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING AUTHOR

OF *THE BEAK OF THE FINCH*

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...    Search

- CIRCADIAN CHRONOBIOLOGY -



- SEASONAL CHRONOBIOLOGY -



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- COMMERCIAL CHRONOBIOLOGY -



Insect Photoperiodic Timer

CRISPR/CAS9 gene editing

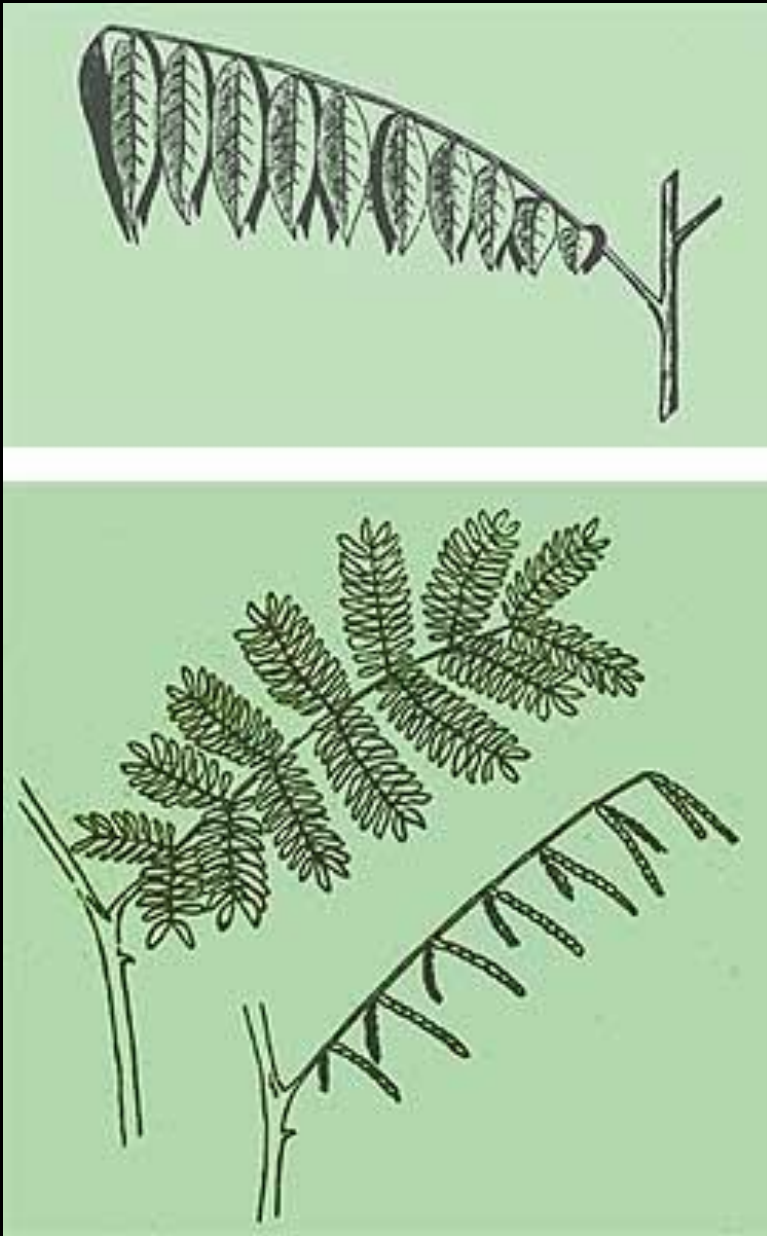
Population genetics

Insect neuropeptides

david.dolezel@entu.cas.cz



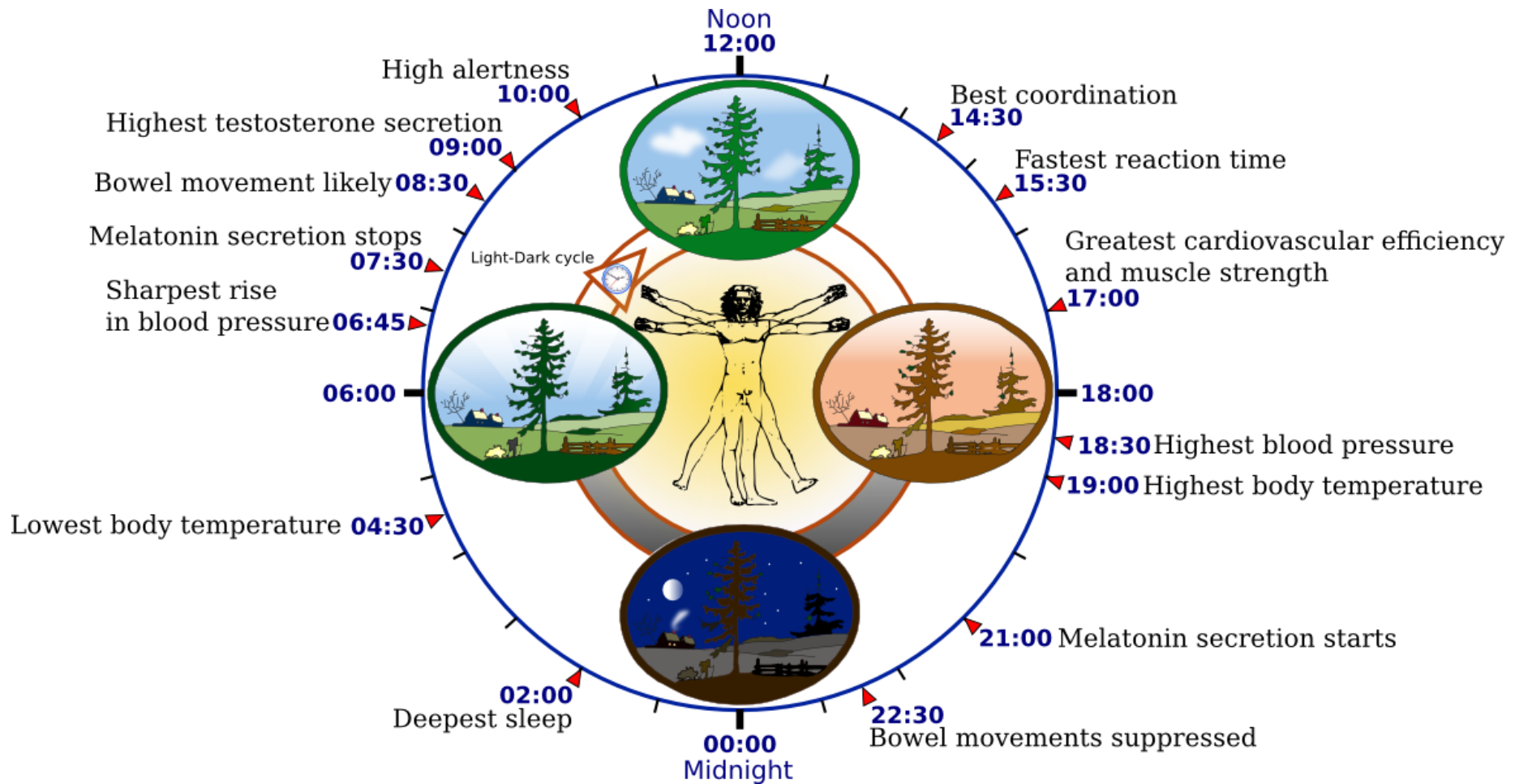
CIRCADIAN RHYTHM



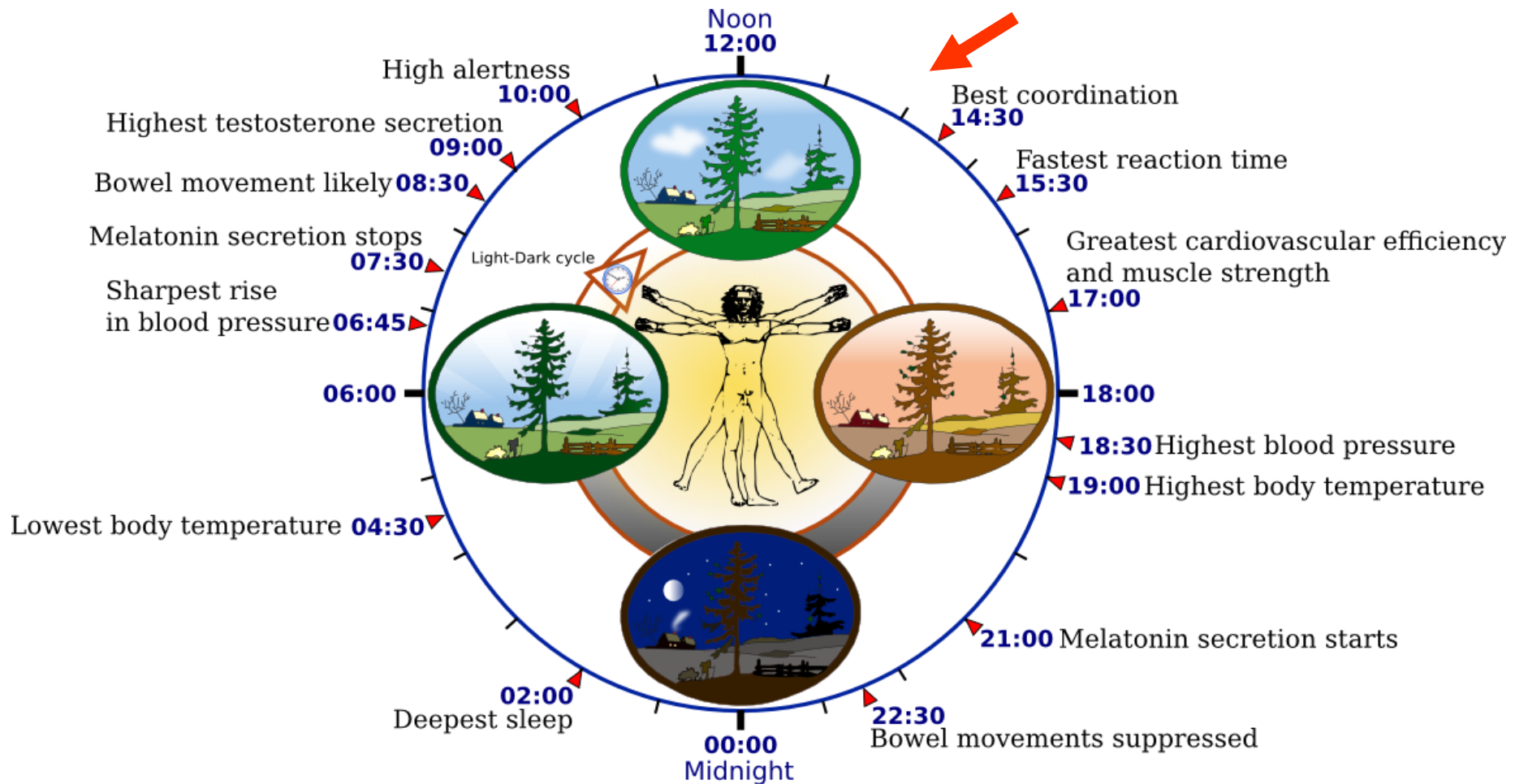
Jean-Jacques d'Ortous de Mairan, 1729

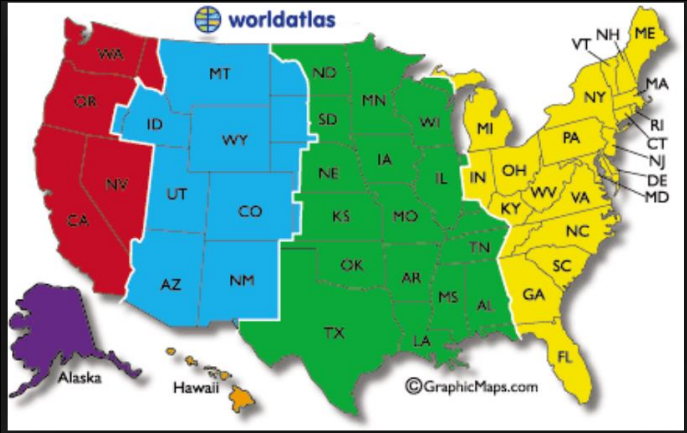
CIRCADIAN RHYTHM





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Out of the Zone: Jet-Lagged Baseball Teams Suffer Disadvantage

New research shows that long commutes affect a team's chances of winning

By Nikhil Swaminathan | June 10, 2008 | 0

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The Science of Baseball

As Opening Day nears, we take a look at green stadiums, the physics of baseball, and other scientific underpinnings of the U.S. national pastime »

April 5, 2009

Betting on your favorite Major League Baseball team? You might want to reconsider if it has to cross three time zones to play. A new study shows that MLB teams that travel such distances to play a game could have up to a 60 percent chance of losing.



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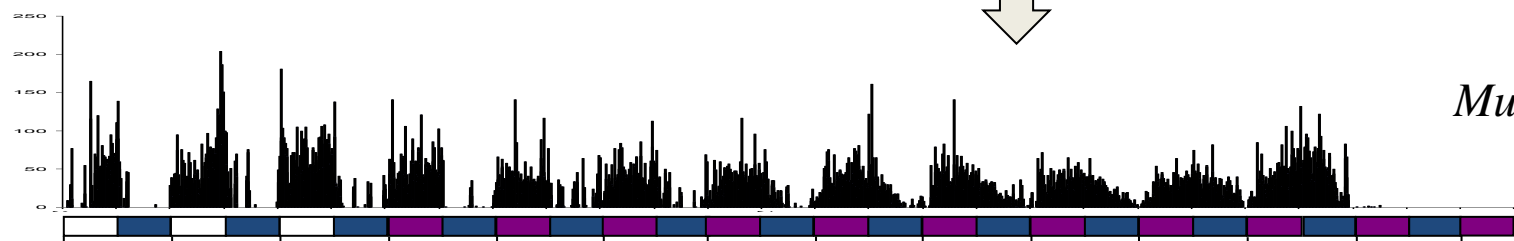
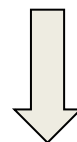
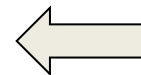
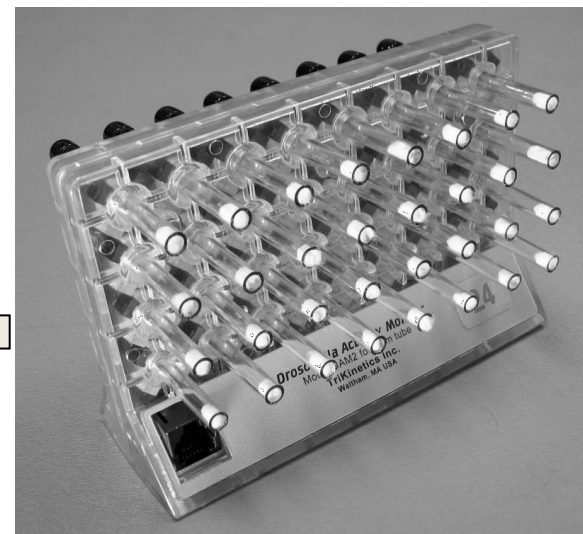
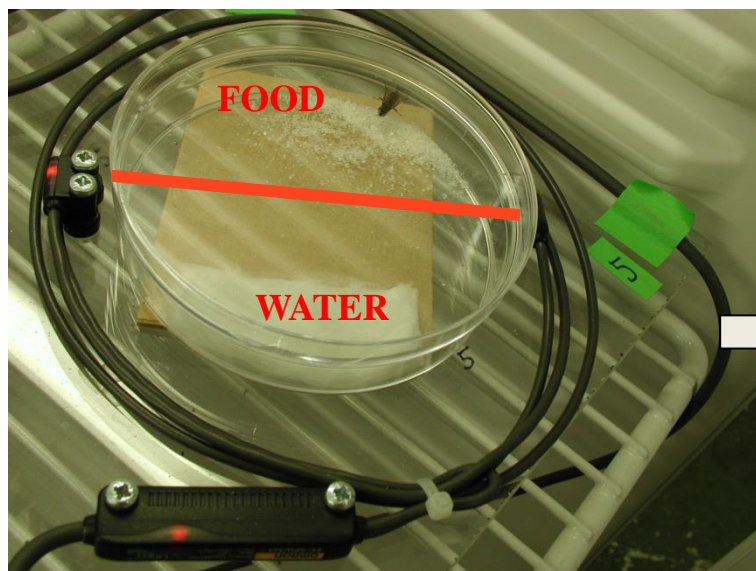
Nature 377, 583 (19 October 2002); doi:10.1038/377583a0

Baseball teams beaten by jet lag

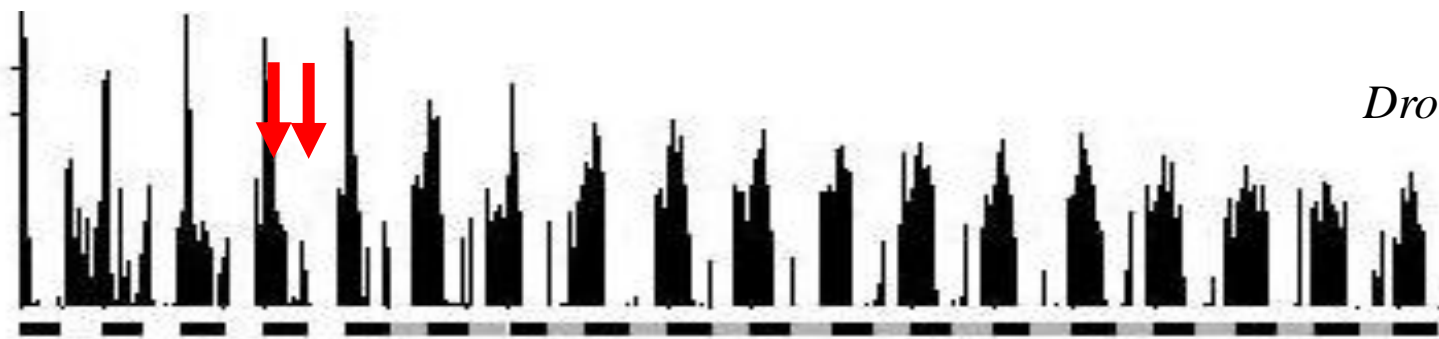
LAWRENCE D. RECHT^{*}, ROBERT A. LEW[†] & WILLIAM J. SCHWARTZ^{*}

^{*}Department of Neurology, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts 01655, USA

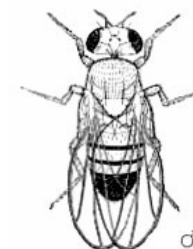
[†]Multipurpose Arthritis & Musculoskeletal Diseases Center, Department of Rheumatology and Immunology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA

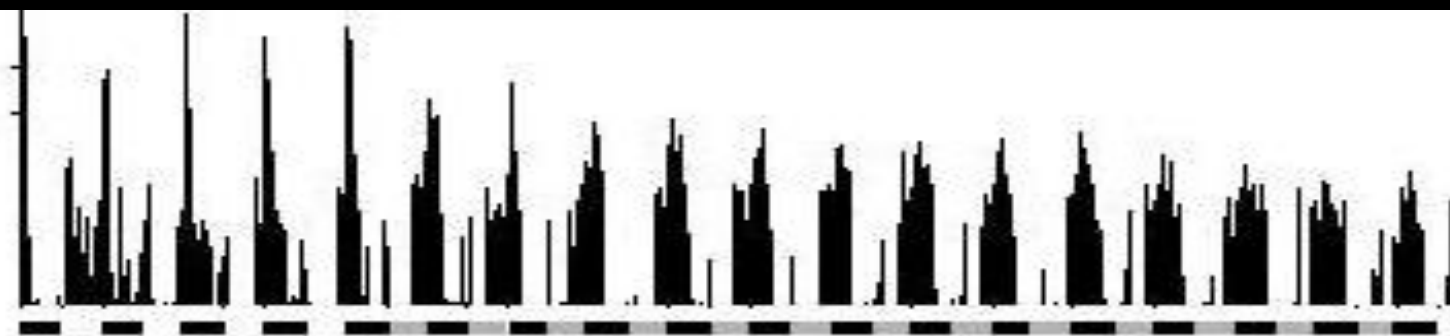


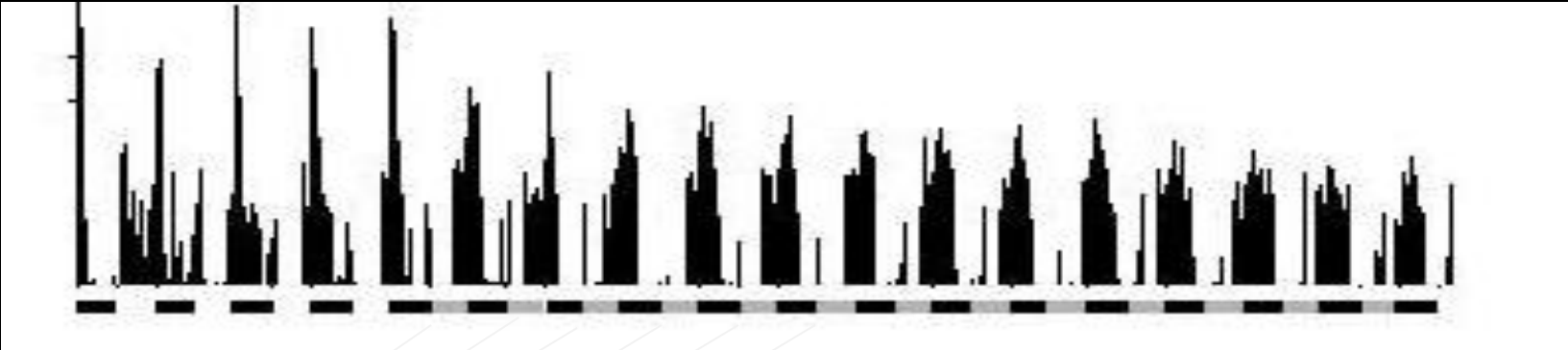
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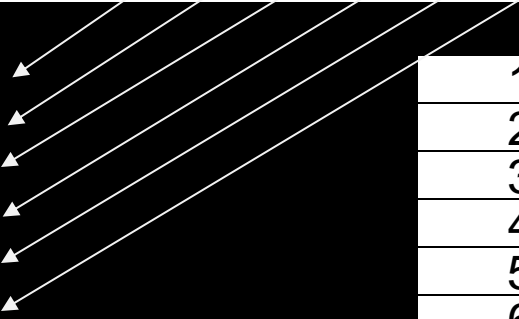
Drosophila



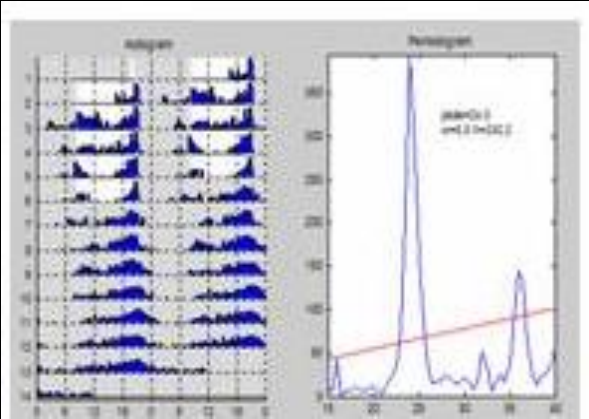


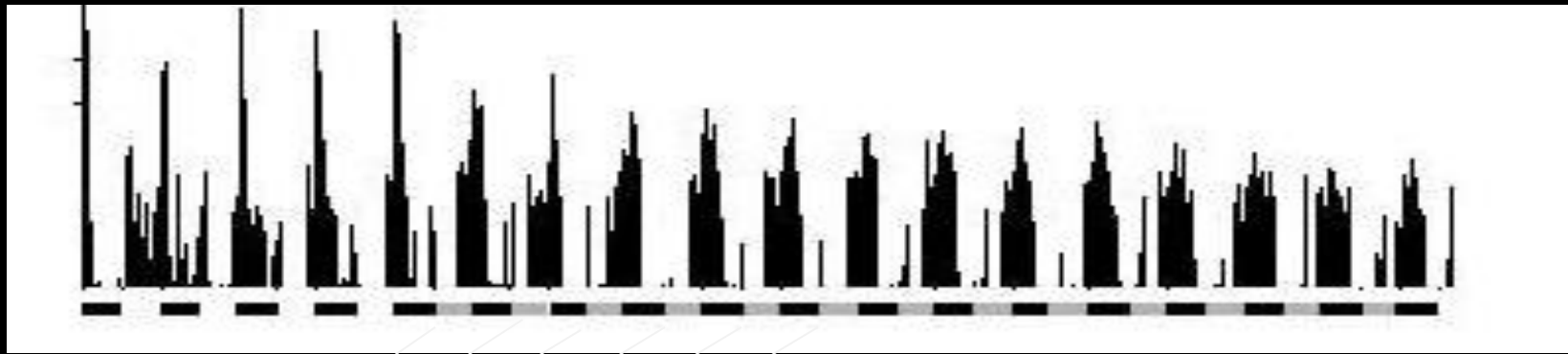


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| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |



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| 3 | 4 |
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| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | |

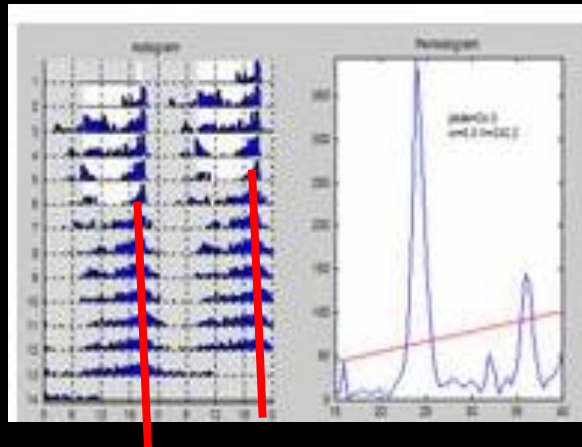


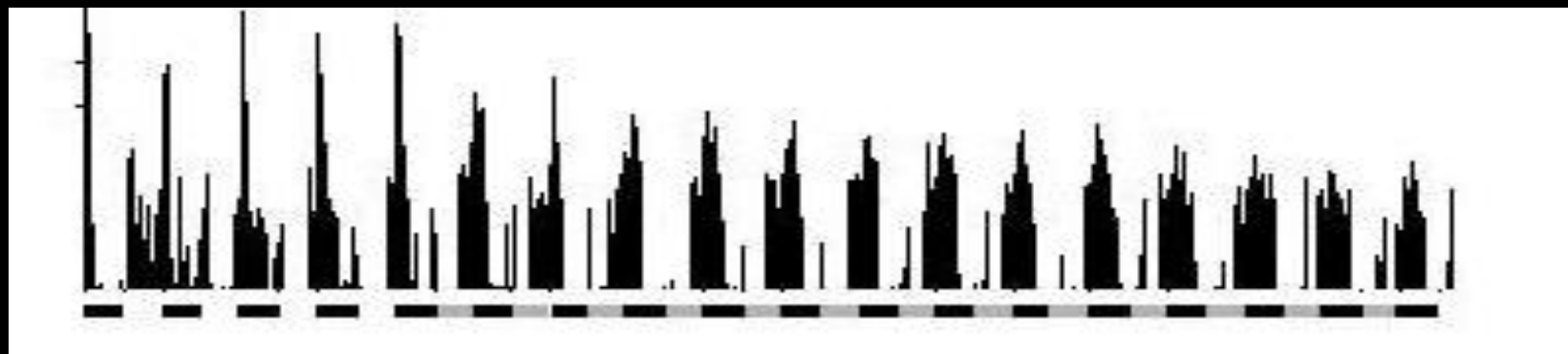


| |
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| | |
|---|---|
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| 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | |

~24 h



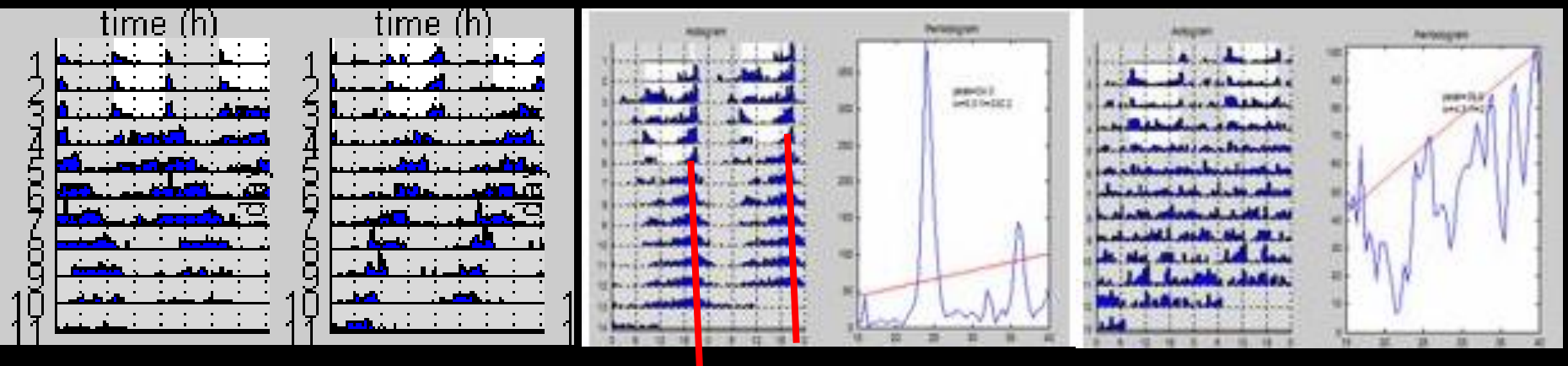


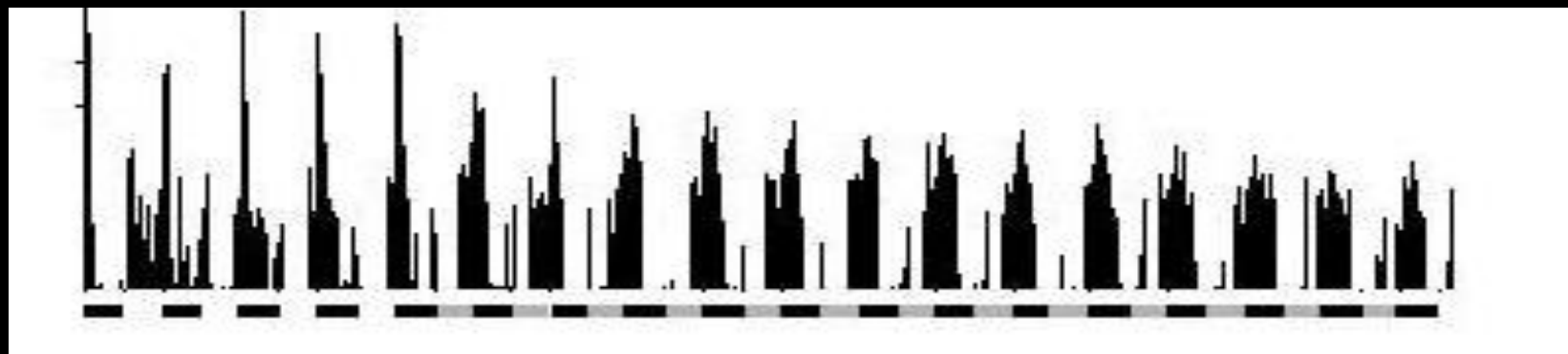
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| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | |

?

~24 h

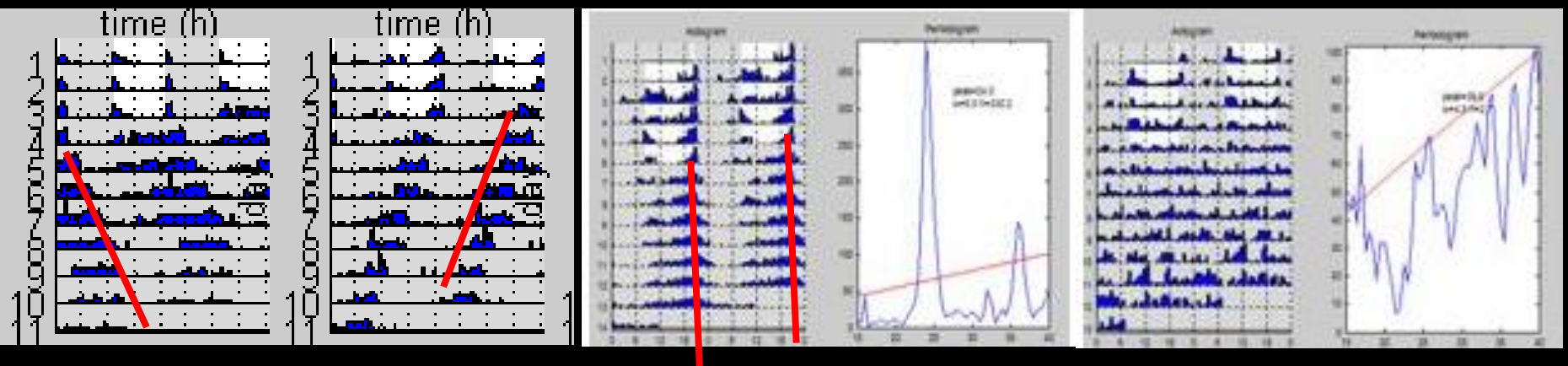
?





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| 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | |

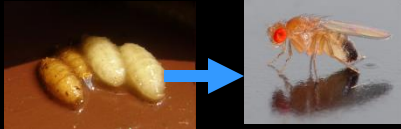
~24 h



Circadian “mantra”

Circadian clocks are:

- Free running (e.g. in constant conditions)
- Entrainable (such as by light, among others)
- Temperature-compensated
- Genetically determined



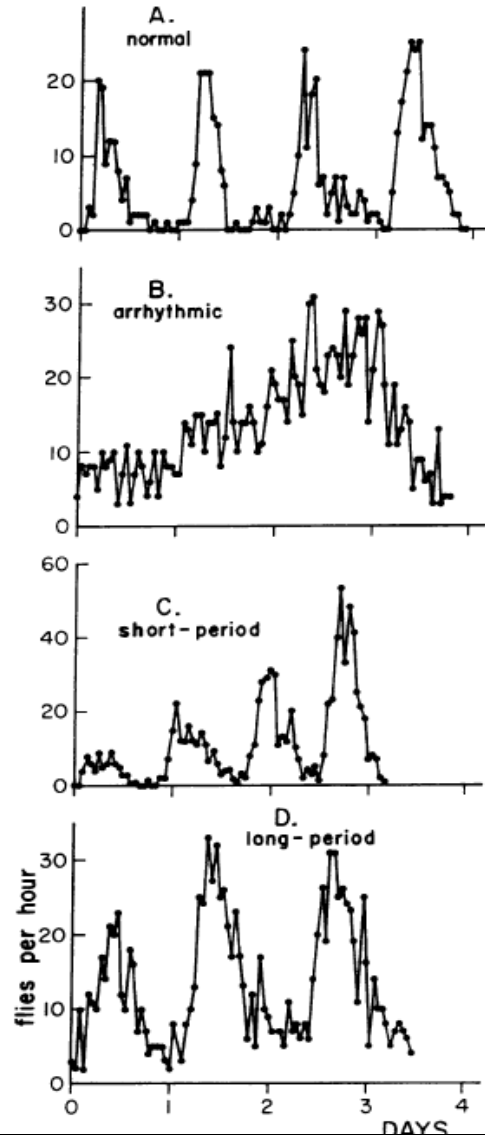
Clock Mutants of *Drosophila melanogaster*

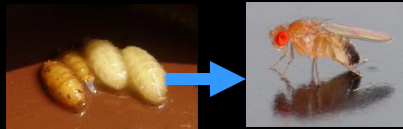
(eclosion/circadian/rhythms/X chromosome)

RONALD J. KONOPKA AND SEYMOUR BENZER

Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. 91109

Contributed by Seymour Benzer, July 2, 1971



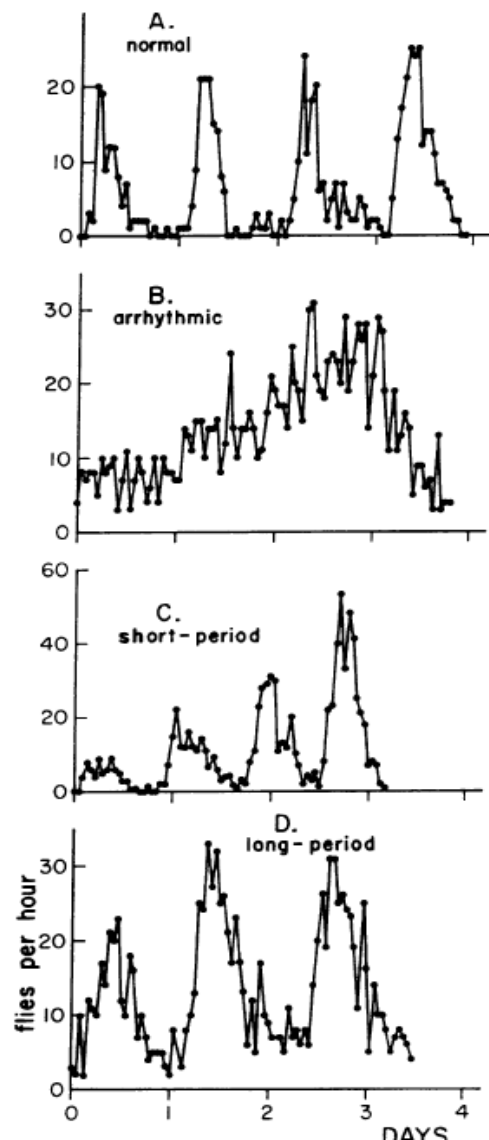


Clock Mutants of *Drosophila melanogaster* (eclosion/circadian/rhythms/X chromosome)

RONALD J. KONOPKA AND SEYMOUR BENZER

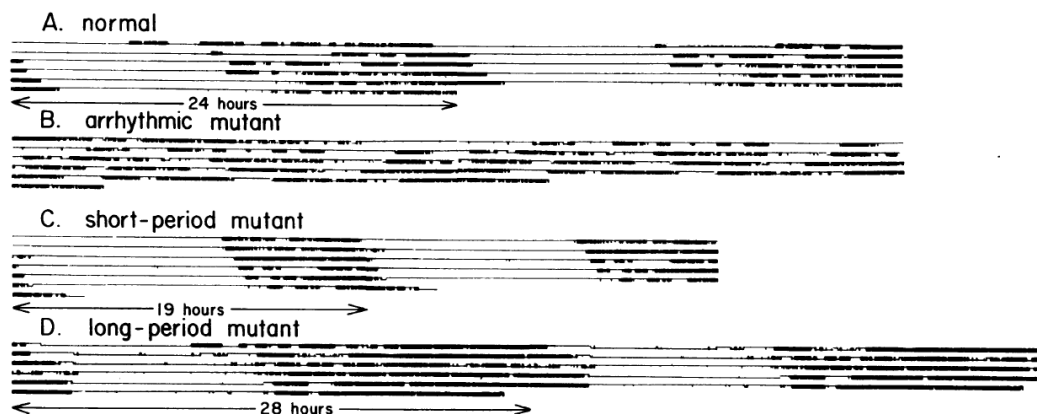
Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. 91109

Contributed by Seymour Benzer, July 2, 1971



Genetics: Konopka and Benzer

Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 68 (1971)



yellow

period

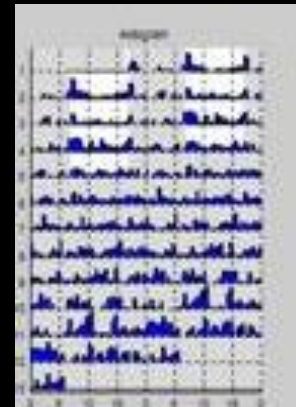
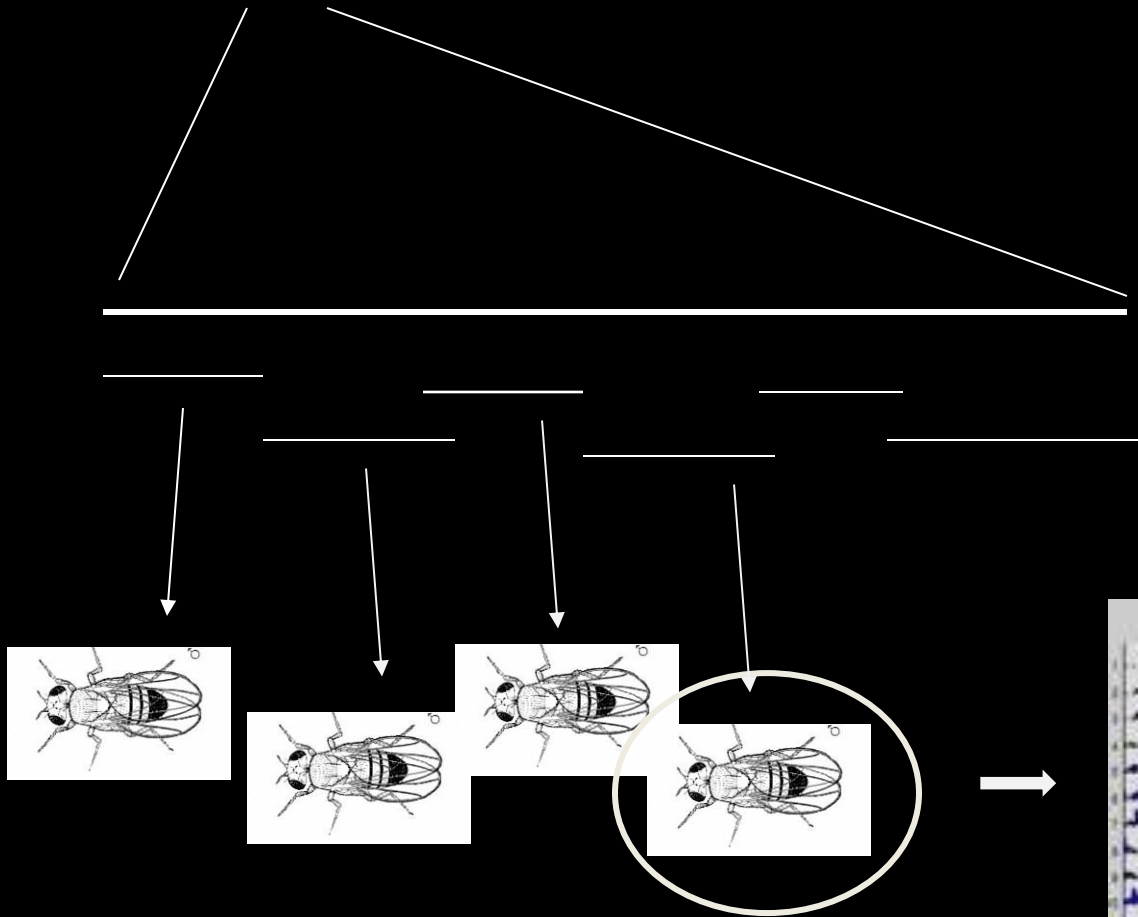
white



here

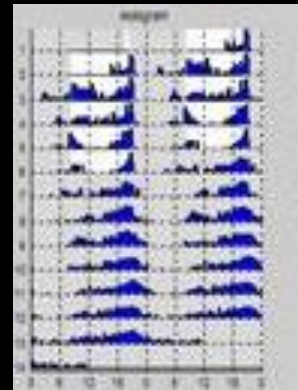
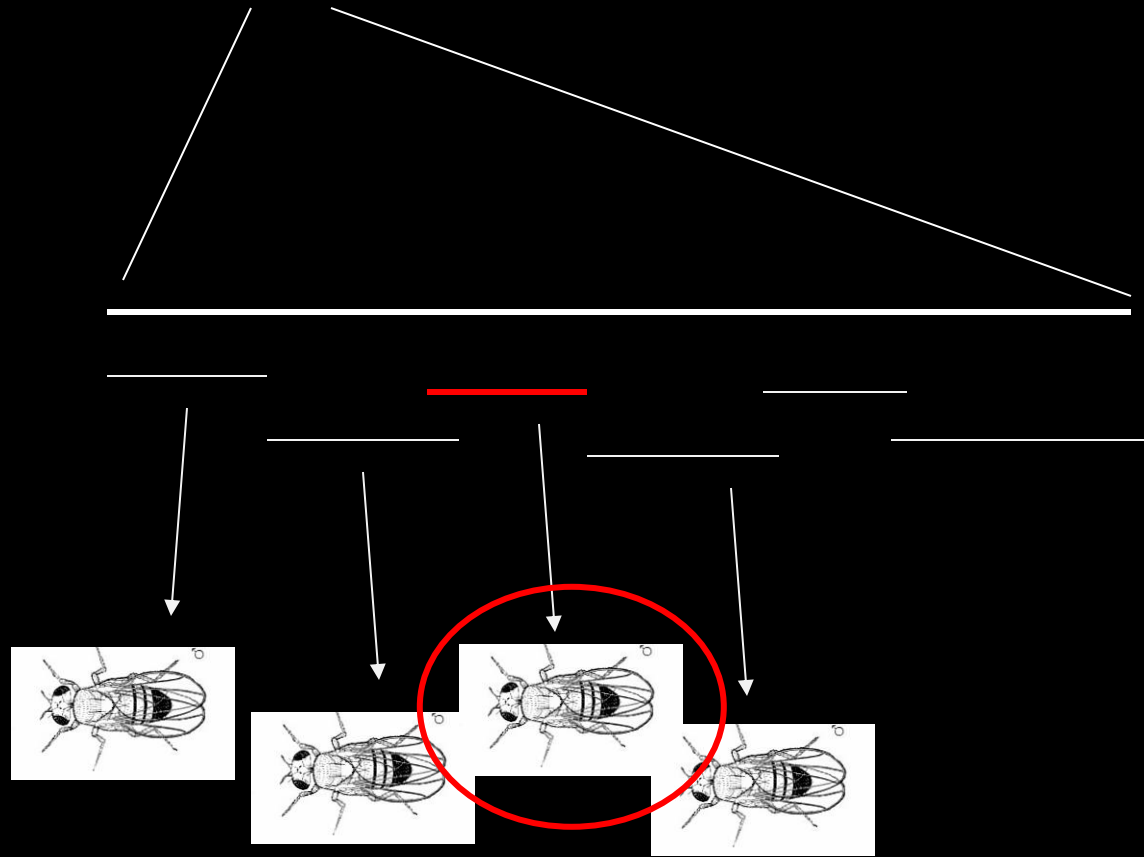


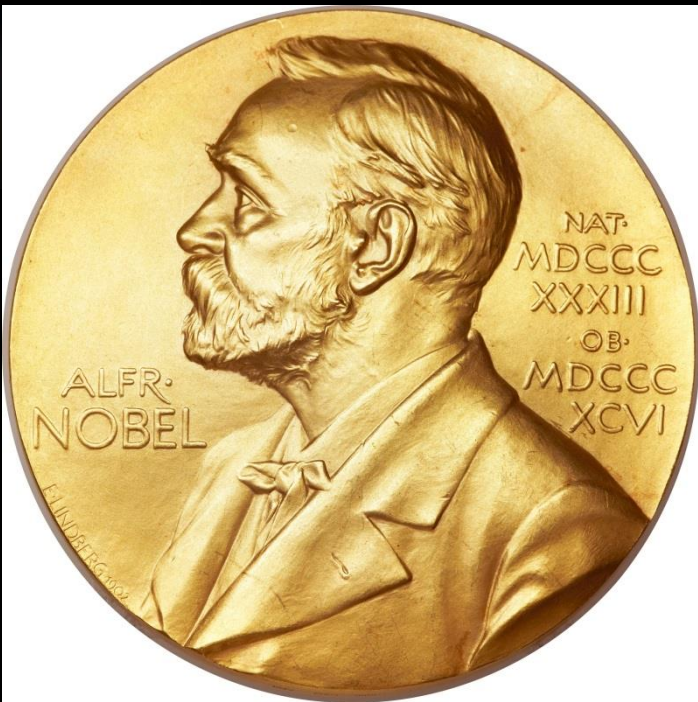
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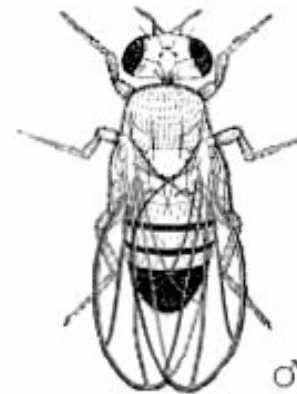
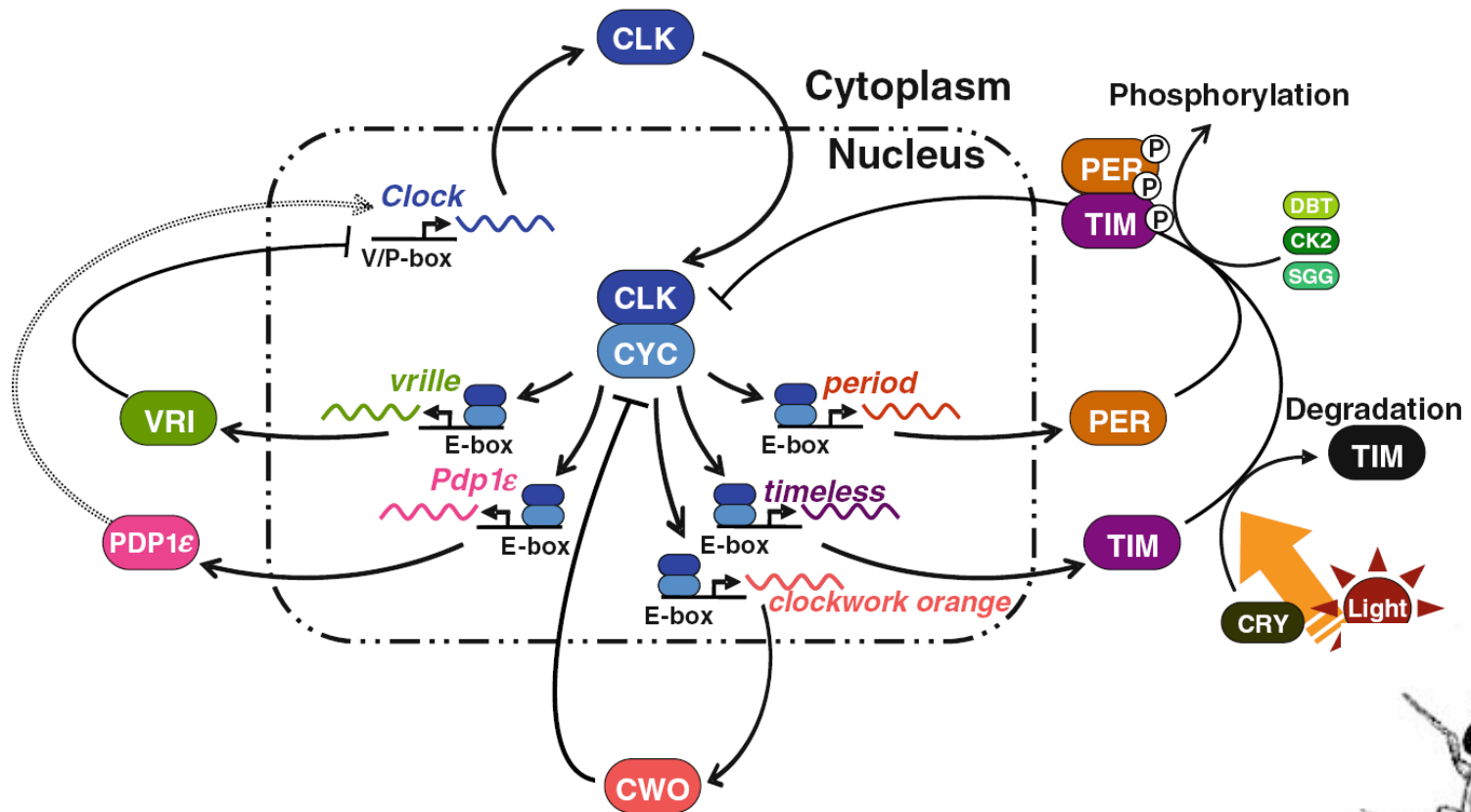


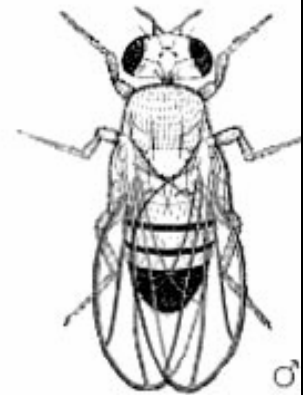
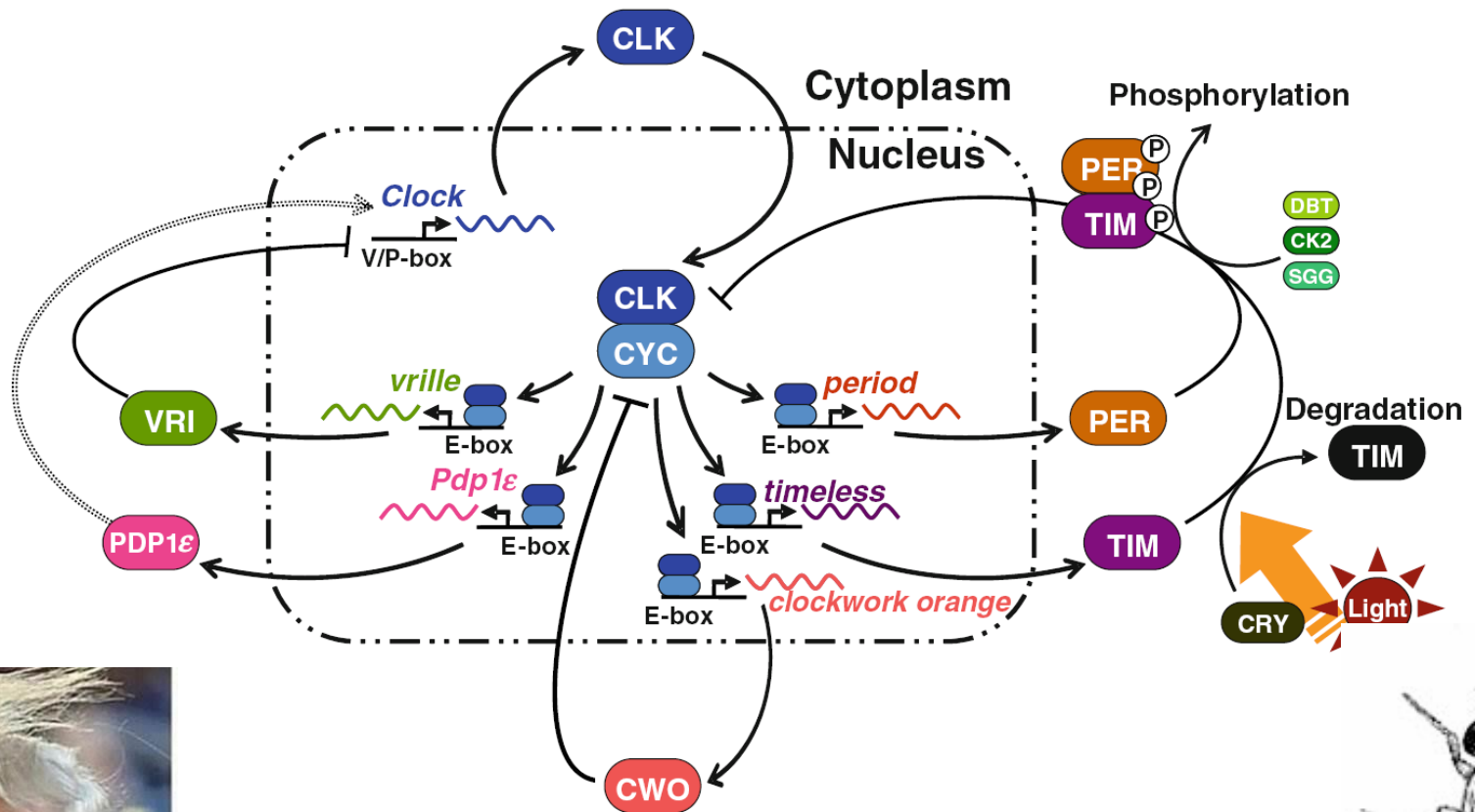
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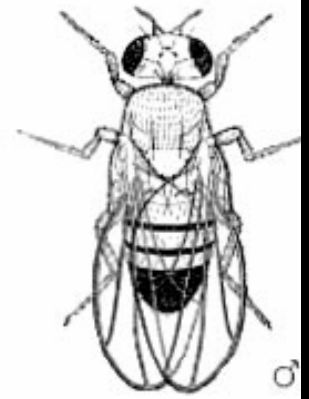
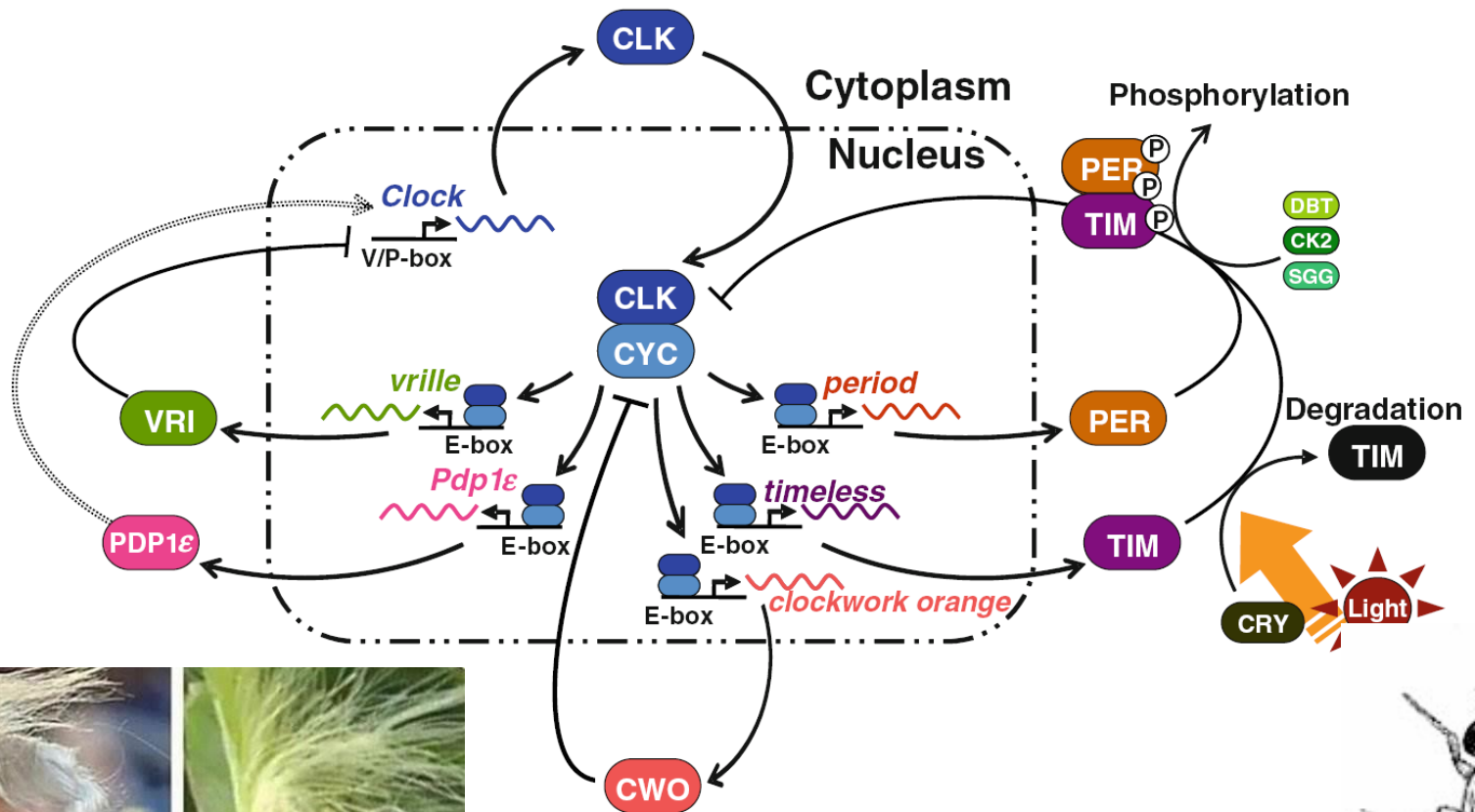


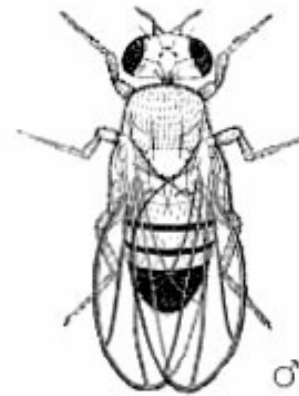
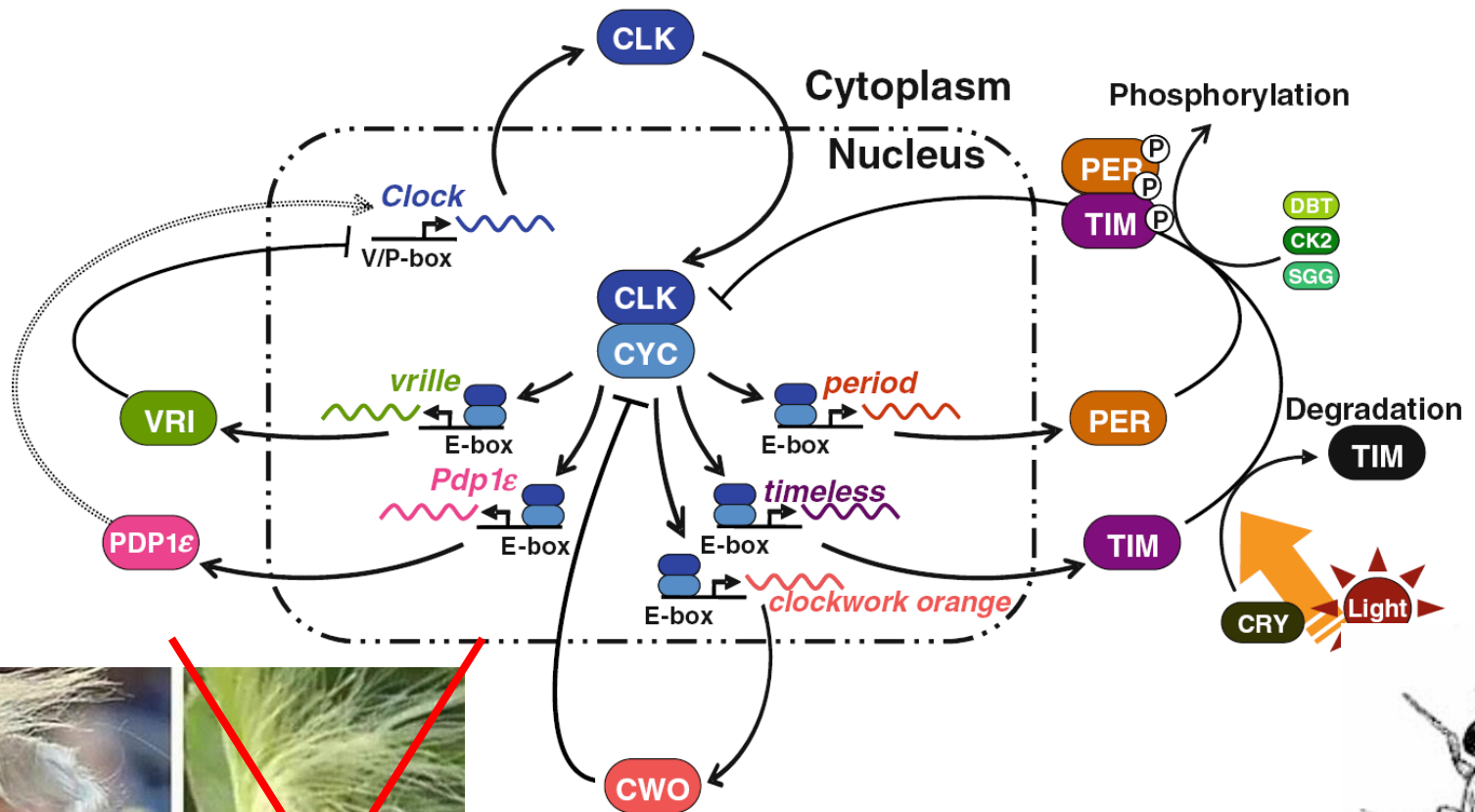






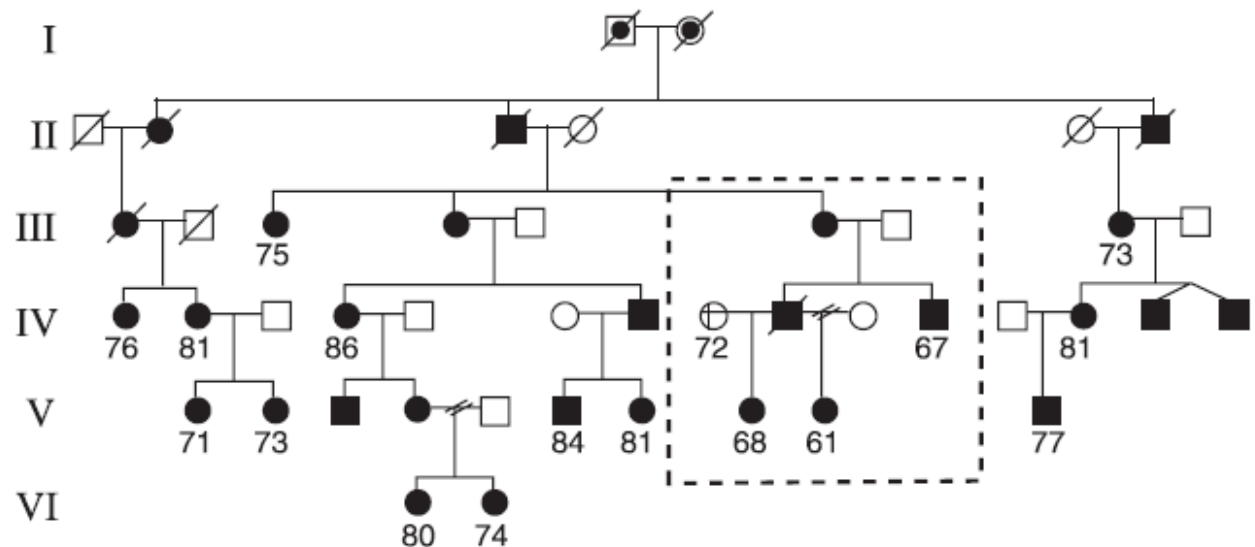






Human FASP

Fig. 1. ASPS kindred 2174. Horne-Östberg scores are shown below individuals. The dotted line marks a branch (branch 3) where the ASPS phenotype does not cosegregate with the mutation. Circles, women; squares, men; filled circles and squares, affected individuals; empty circles and squares, unaffected individuals. Unknown individuals (not meeting strict criteria for being “affected” or “unaffected”) were eliminated from this pedigree for the sake of simplicity.



Human FASP

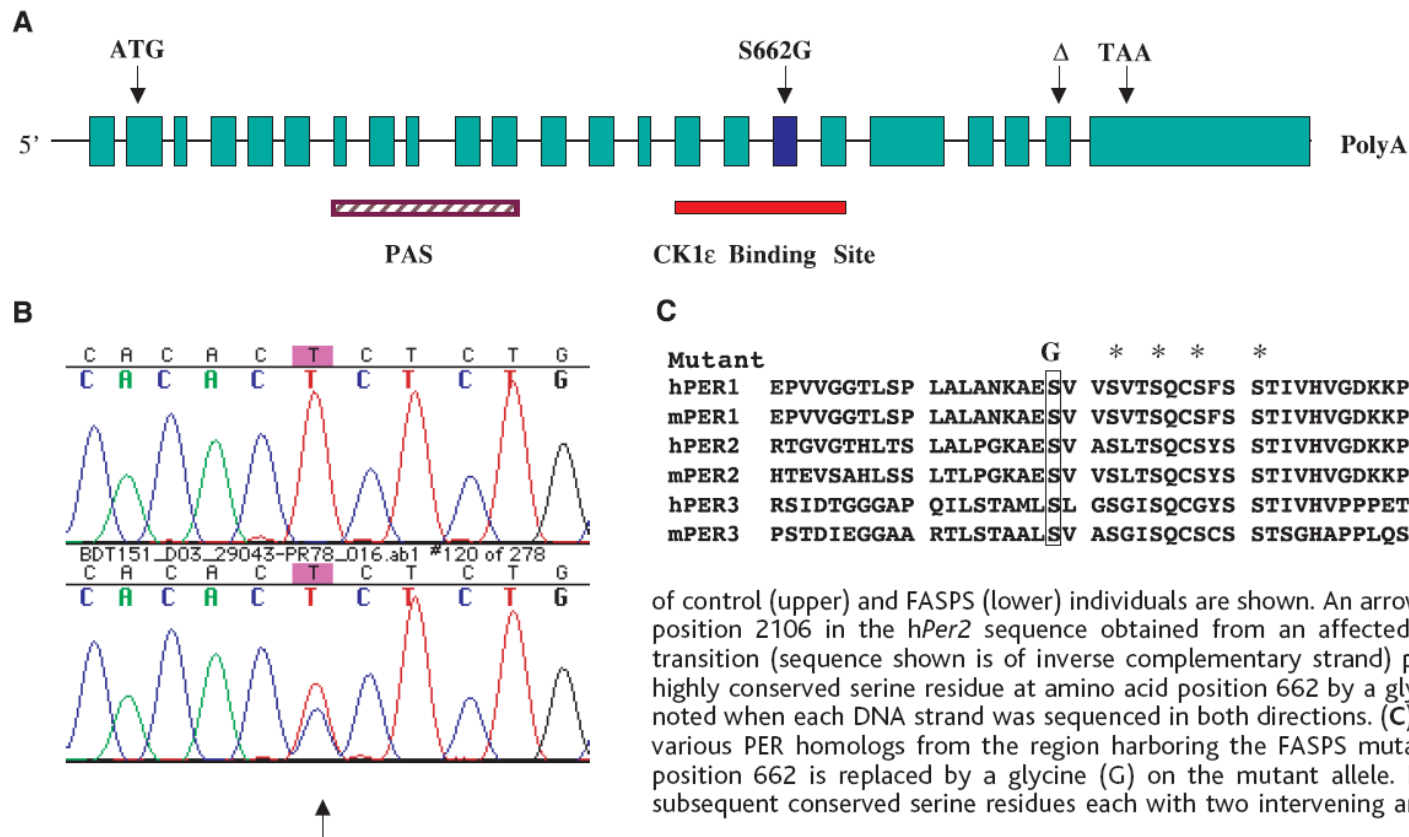
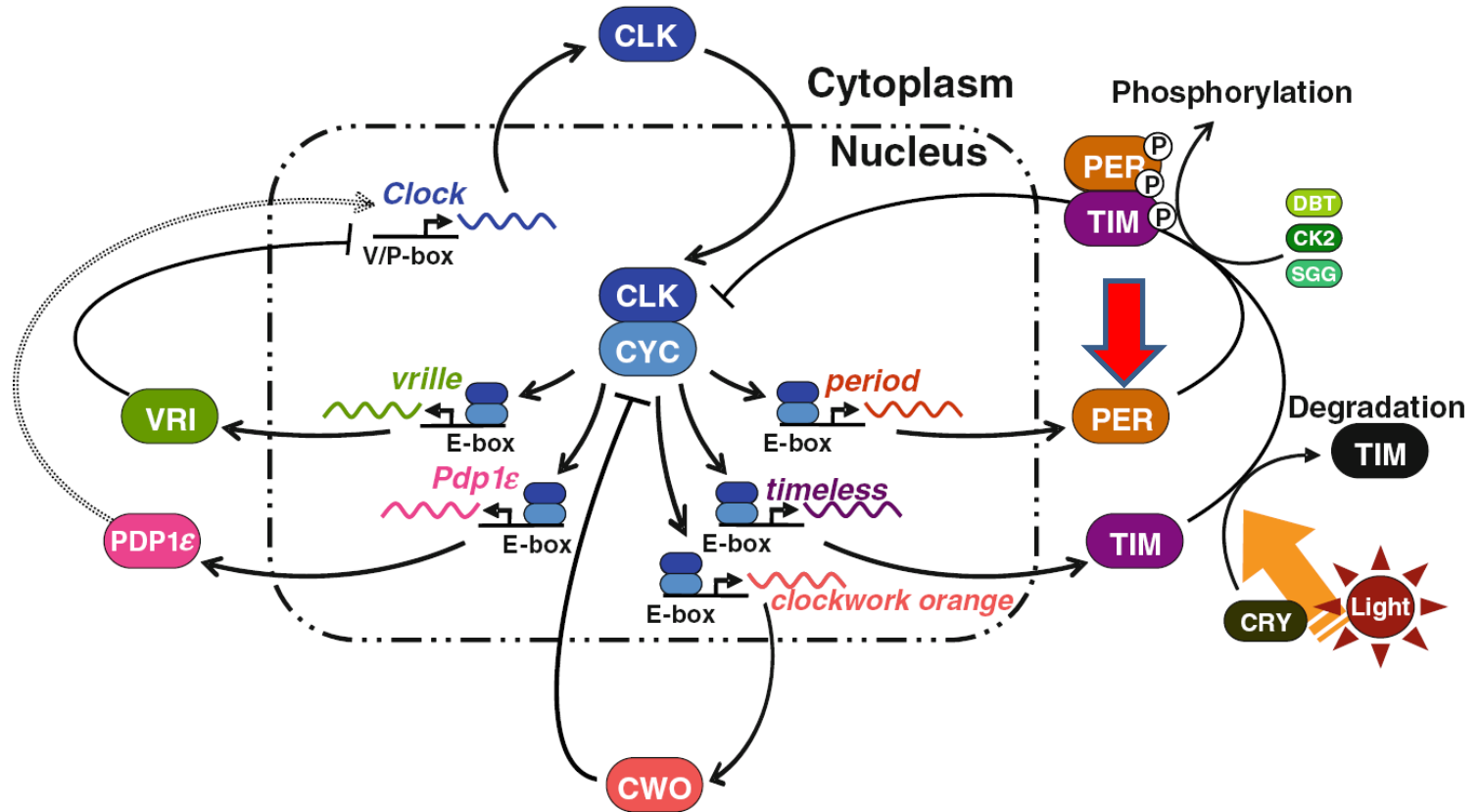
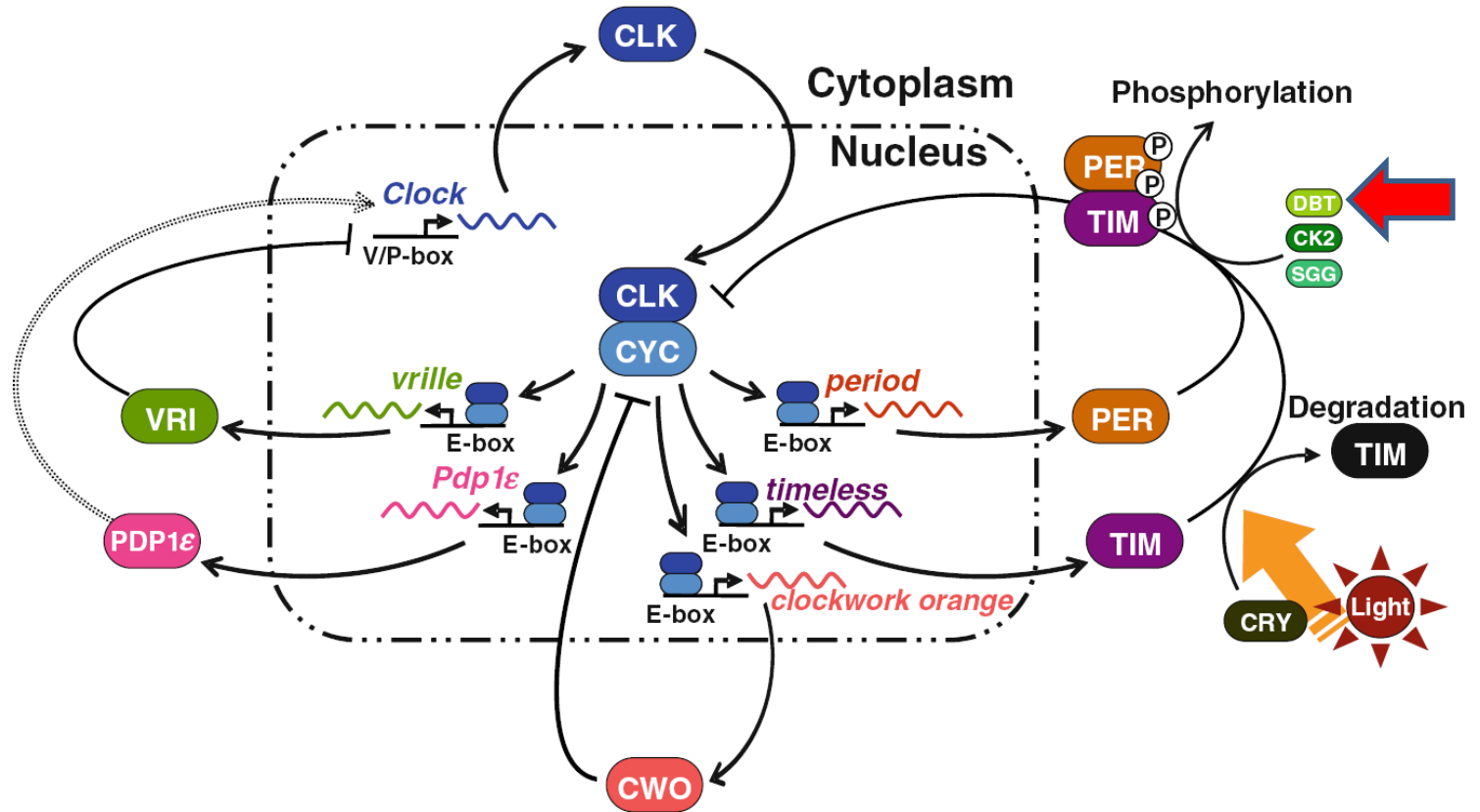


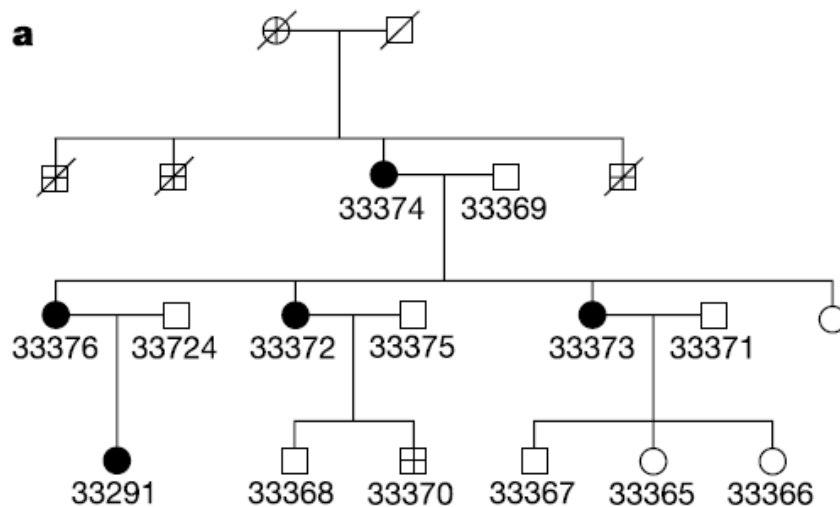
Fig. 2. (A) Genomic structure of *hPer2*. The *hPer2* gene contains 23 exons (colored rectangles). The intervening introns are not drawn to scale. The mutation in kindred 2174 (S662G) occurs in exon 17. The "Δ" above exon 22 shows the location of the sequence error (a 1 base pair deletion) in the *hPer2* cDNA GenBank sequence. (B) The *hPer2* mutation in kindred 2174. DNA sequences from the *hPer2* gene

of control (upper) and FASPS (lower) individuals are shown. An arrow marks a double peak at position 2106 in the *hPer2* sequence obtained from an affected individual. This A to G transition (sequence shown is of inverse complementary strand) predicts substitution of a highly conserved serine residue at amino acid position 662 by a glycine. A double peak was noted when each DNA strand was sequenced in both directions. (C) Amino acid sequence of various PER homologs from the region harboring the FASPS mutation (37). The serine at position 662 is replaced by a glycine (G) on the mutant allele. Four asterisks mark four subsequent conserved serine residues each with two intervening amino acids.





Human FASP



b

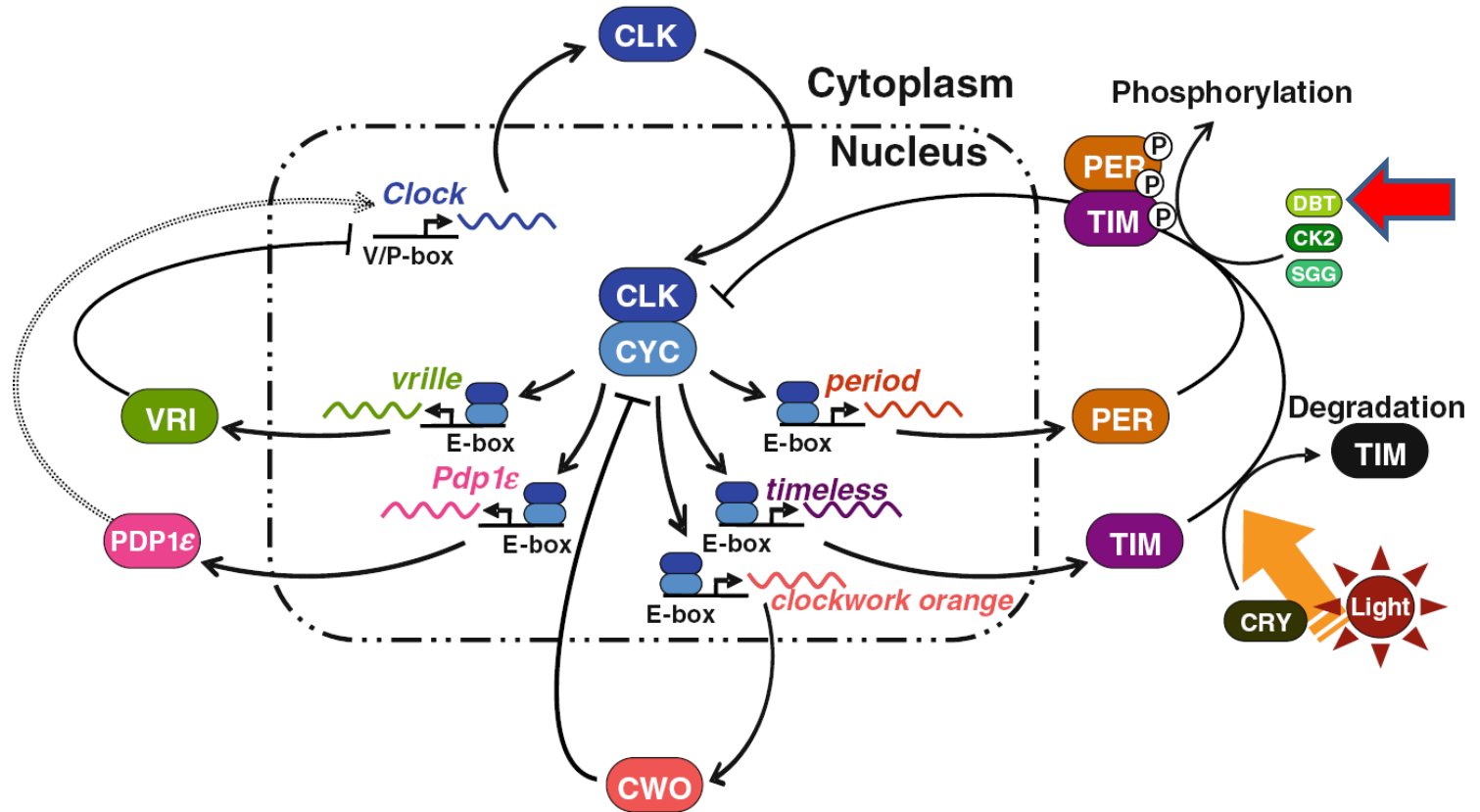
| | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| hCK1δ | GEEVAIKLECVKTKHPQLHIESKIYKMMQ |
| mCK1δ | GEEVAIKLECVKTKHPQLHIESKIYKMMQ |
| hCK1ε | GEEVAIKLECVKTKHPQLHIESKFYKMMQ |
| mCK1ε | GEEVAIKLECVKTKHPQLHIESKFYKMMQ |
| Dbt | GEEVAIKLECIKTKHPQLHIESKFYKMMQ |

*****::*****

Functional consequences of a *CKIδ* mutation causing familial advanced sleep phase syndrome

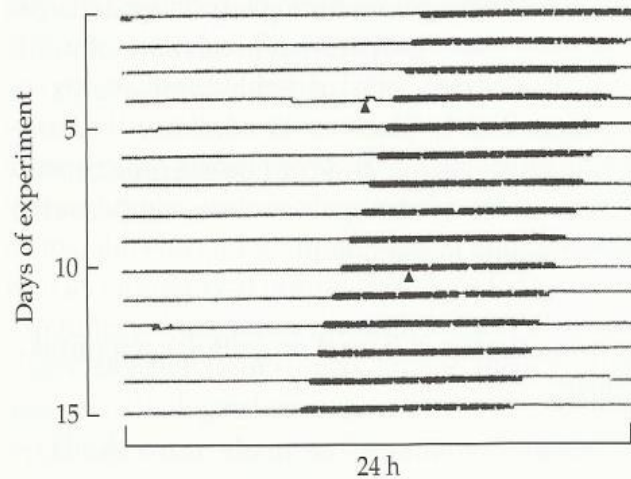
Ying Xu^{1*}, Quasar S. Padiath^{1*}, Robert E. Shapiro², Christopher R. Jones³, Susan C. Wu¹, Noriko Saigoh¹, Kazumasa Saigoh^{1,†}, Louis J. Ptáček^{1,4} & Ying-Hui Fu¹

Figure 1 CKIδ-T44A FASPS pedigree and the amino acid alignment around the mutation. **a**, FASPS kindred 5231. Circles represent women, squares denote men, filled circles and squares show affected individuals; empty circles and squares show unaffected individuals. The individual marked with a cross is 'probably affected' but was conservatively classified as unknown. Diagonal lines across symbols indicate deceased individuals. **b**, Alignments for *Drosophila* Dbt and mouse (m) and human (h) CKIδ and CKIε proteins. The T44A mutation is highlighted.

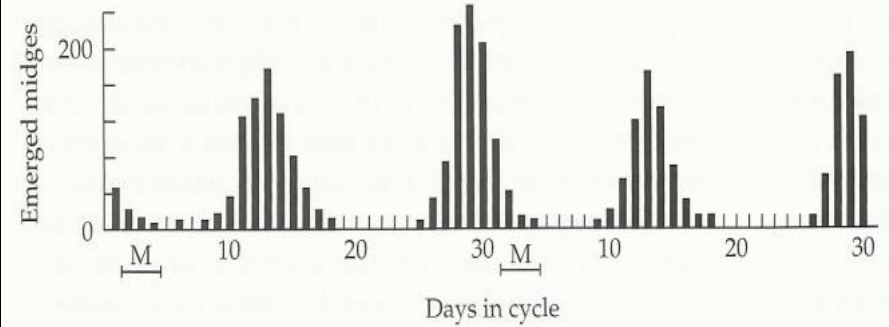


NON-CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS

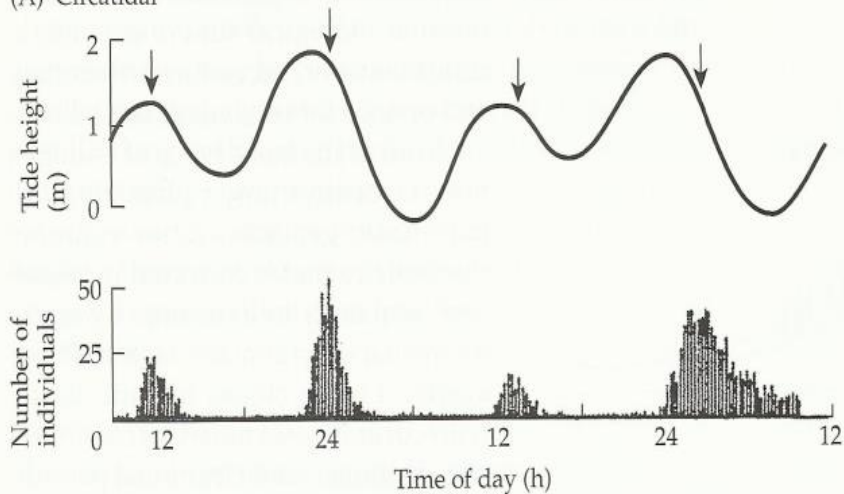
(B) Circadian



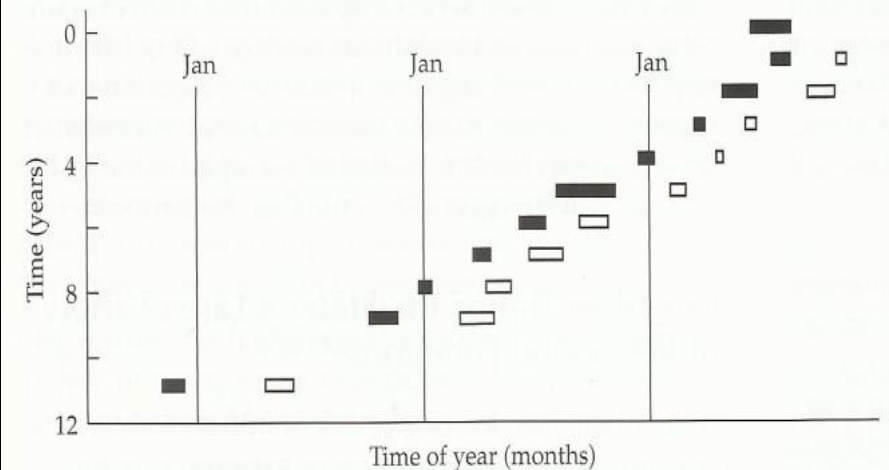
(C) Circasemilunar/circalunar



(A) Circatidal



(D) Circannual



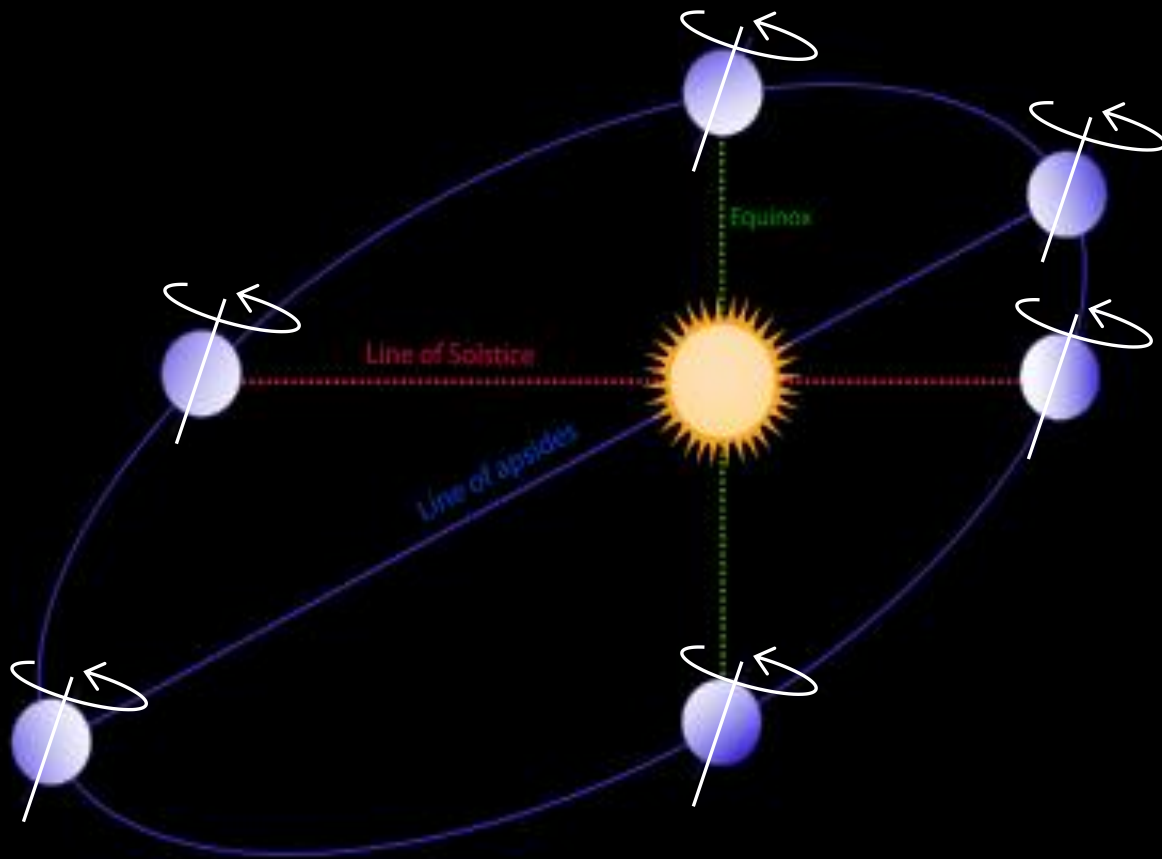
SEASONALITY:

THE PHOTOPERIODIC TIMER (CLOCK)



Northern spring/
Southern fall

Northern winter/
Southern summer

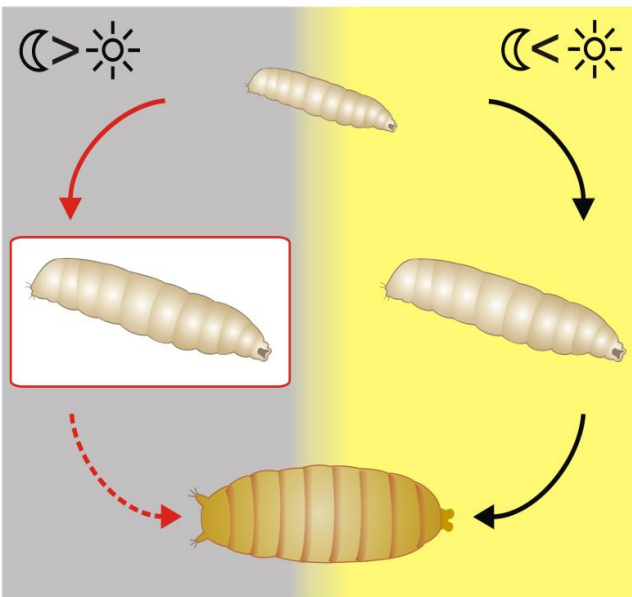


Northern summer/
Southern winter

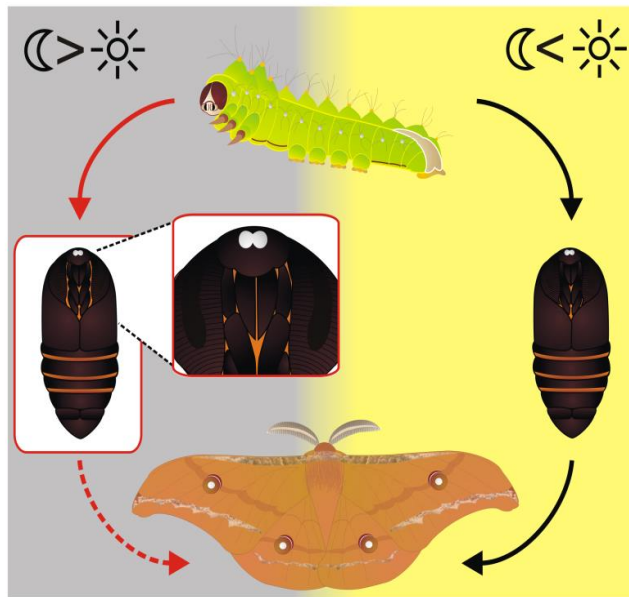
Northern fall/
Southern spring

Insect diapause

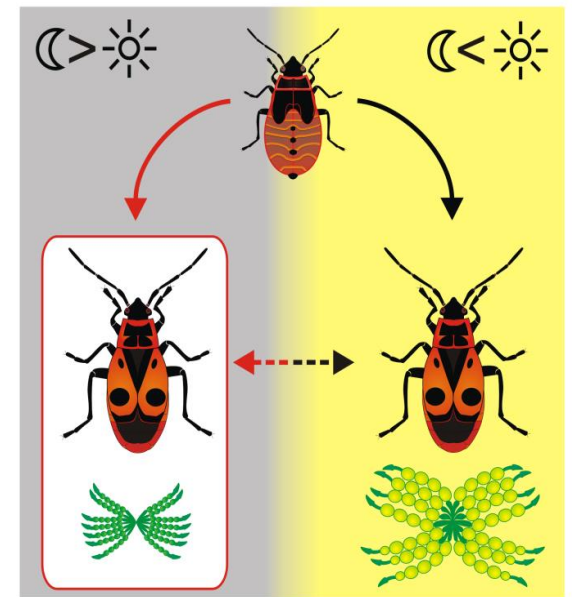
Larval diapause
(*Chymomyza costata*)



Pupal diapause
(*Antheraea pernyi*)



Adult diapause
(*Pyrrhocoris apterus*)



INPUT



PHOTOPERIODIC
TIMER



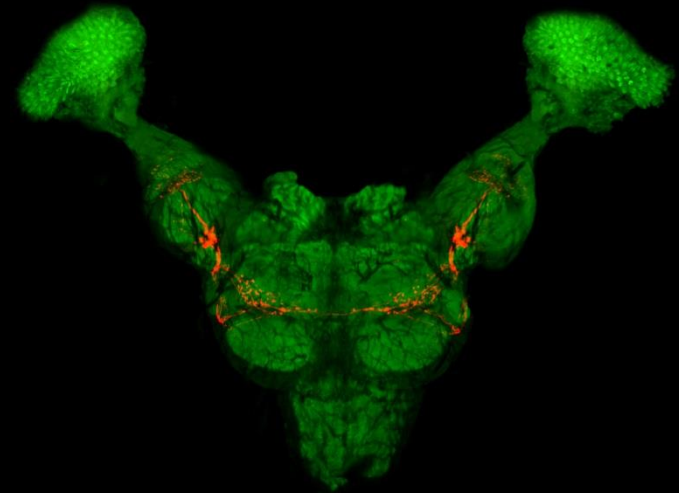
OUTPUT
CASCADE



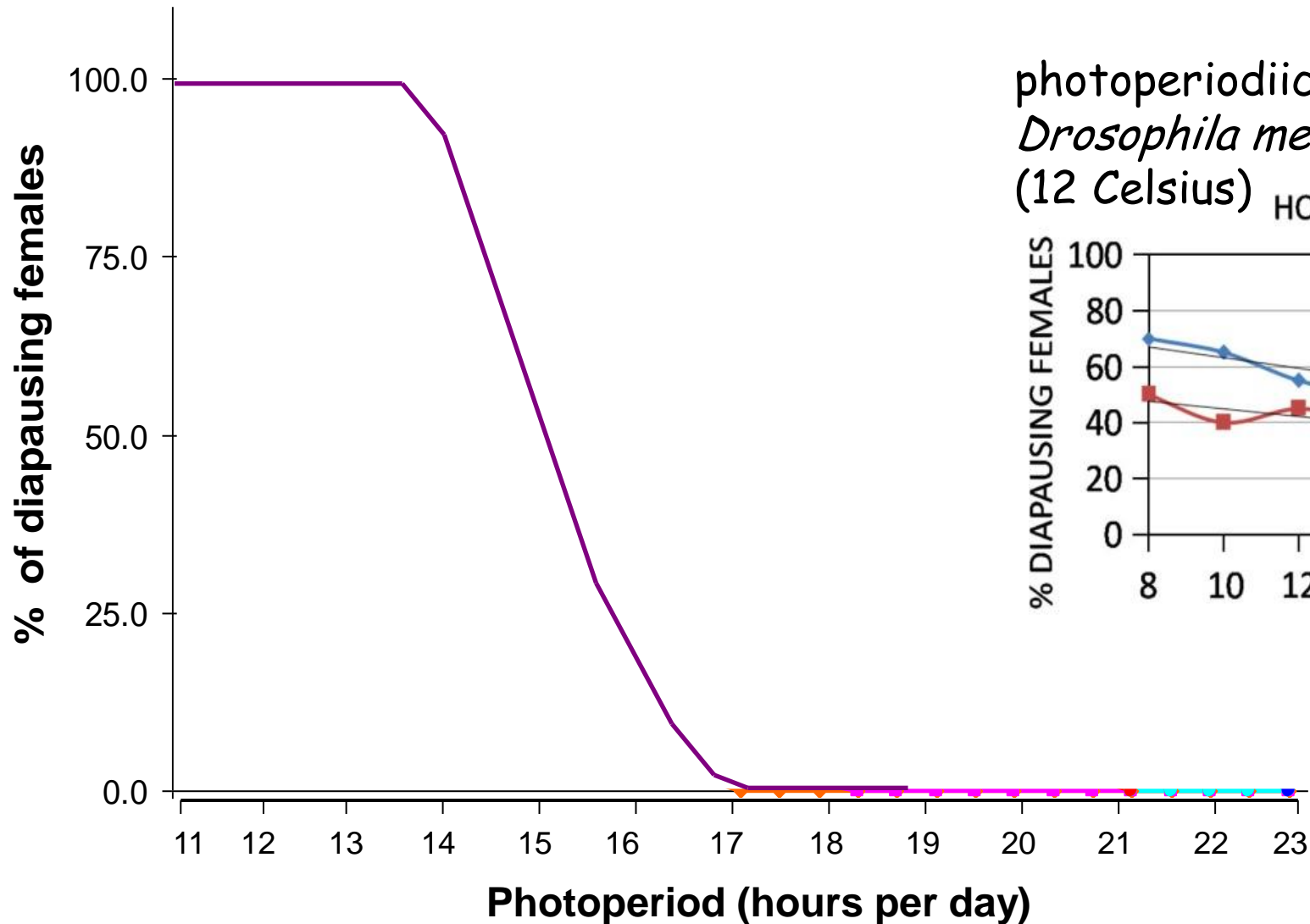
DIAPAUSE

Diapause is an ultimate physiological output far downstream of the photoperiodic timer

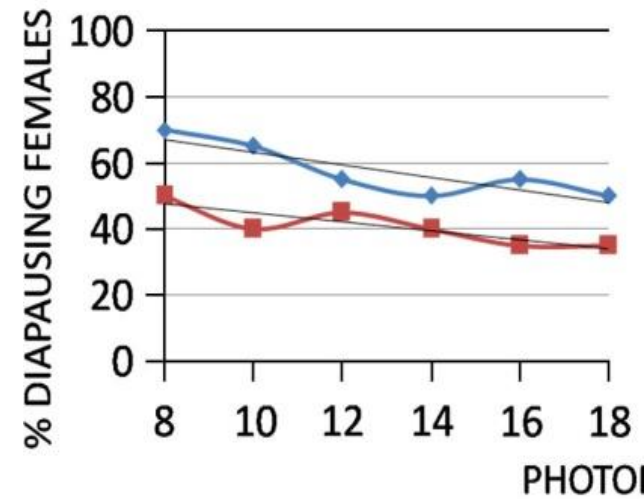
Pyrrhocoris apterus



Photoperiodic response in *P. apterus* (25 Celsius)



photoperiodic response
Drosophila melanogaster
(12 Celsius) HOUTEN



CIRCADIAN CLOCK

- Runs at constant conditions (DD)

PHOTOPERIODIC TIMER (photoperiodic clock)

- Measures photoperiod or night-length (day-length)

CIRCADIAN CLOCK

- Runs at constant conditions (DD)
- Free running period close to 24hrs

PHOTOPERIODIC TIMER (photoperiodic clock)

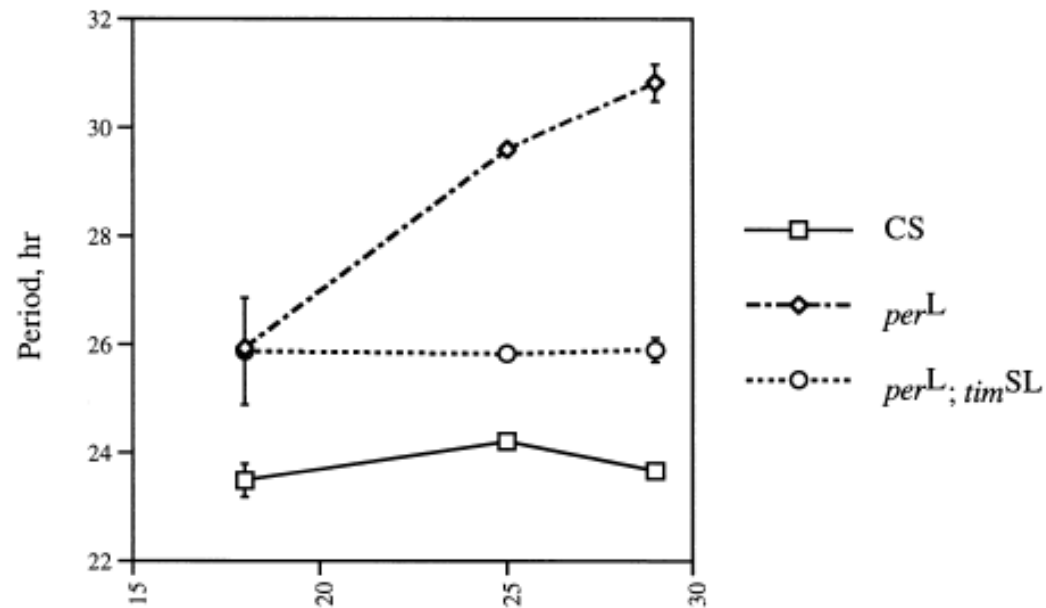
- Measures photoperiod or night-length (day-length)
- No free running period

CIRCADIAN CLOCK

- Runs at constant conditions (DD)
- Free running period close to 24hrs
- Temperature compensated

PHOTOPERIODIC TIMER (photoperiodic clock)

- Measures photoperiod or night-length (day-length)
- No free running period

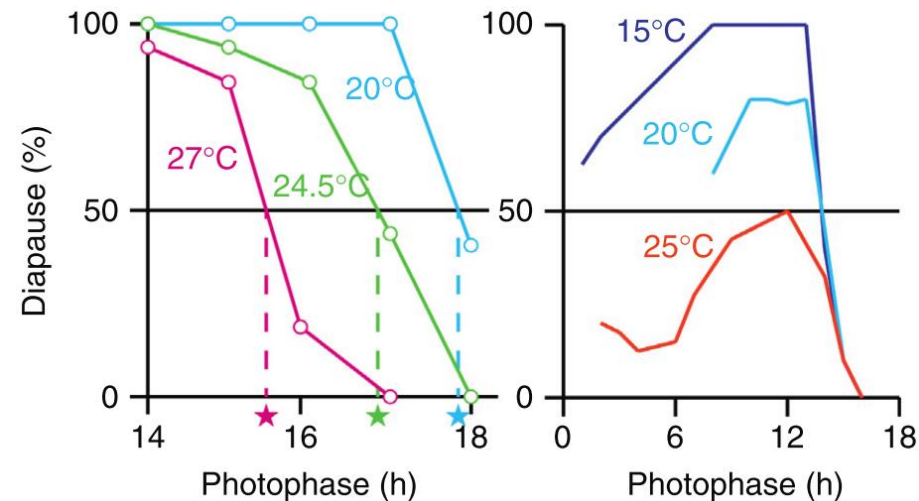


CIRCADIAN CLOCK

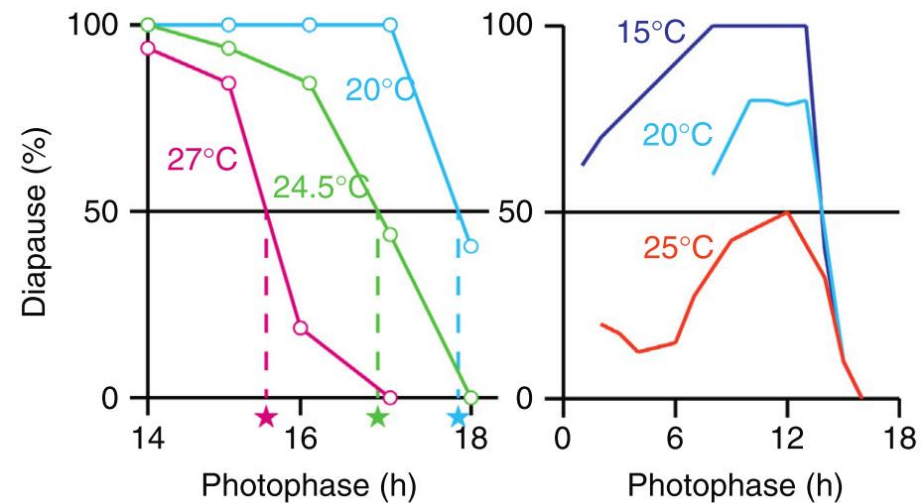
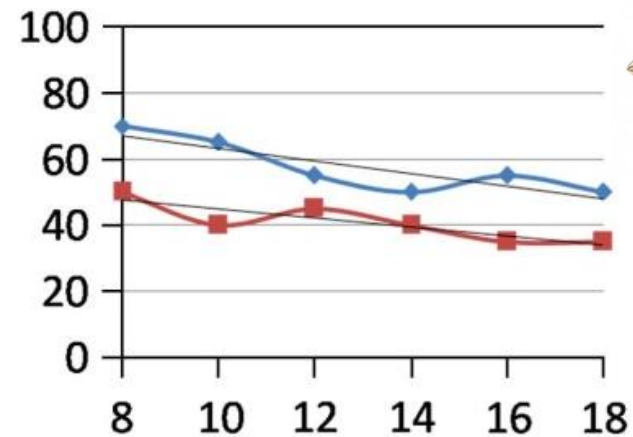
- Runs at constant conditions (DD)
- Free running period close to 24hrs
- Temperature compensated

PHOTOPERIODIC TIMER (photoperiodic clock)

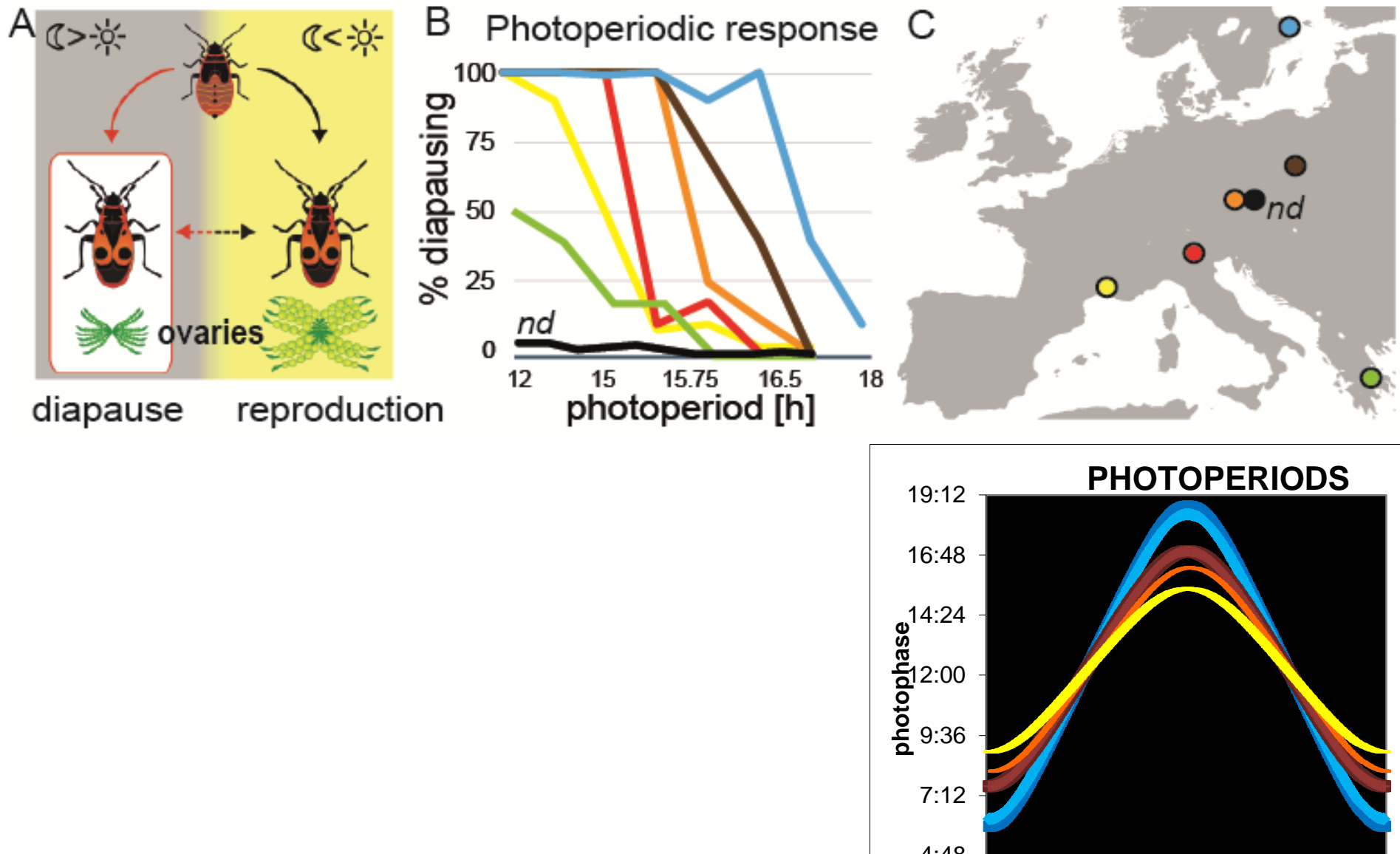
- Measures photoperiod or night-length (day-length)
- No free running period
- Temperature is important factor influencing photoperiodic response curve



PHOTOPERIODIC TIMER (photoperiodic clock)

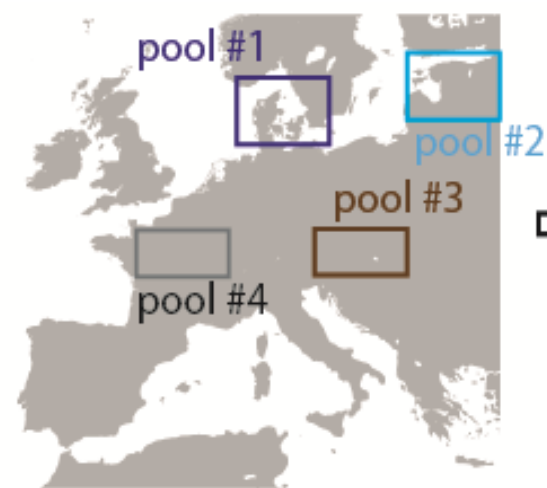


A big experiment in Nature: geographic variability



How to study natural adaptations? – distinguish important changes from unimportant variability

- Genetic variability behind the biology you are studying
- Genetic variability behind something else
(important & interesting, but for someone else)
- Random variability, bottleneck, founder effect
- Technical artifacts & various limitations



Pool-seq and individuals
(with known CPP)

[illegible]

identify candidate
pool-specific SNPs



1 southern strain

$\Rightarrow F1 \Rightarrow F2$

phenotype & genotype
F1 and F2 bugs

- too many candidates?
- Novel genes?
- a few clear candidates
- cis-regulatory regions
- allelic variants
 - AA change

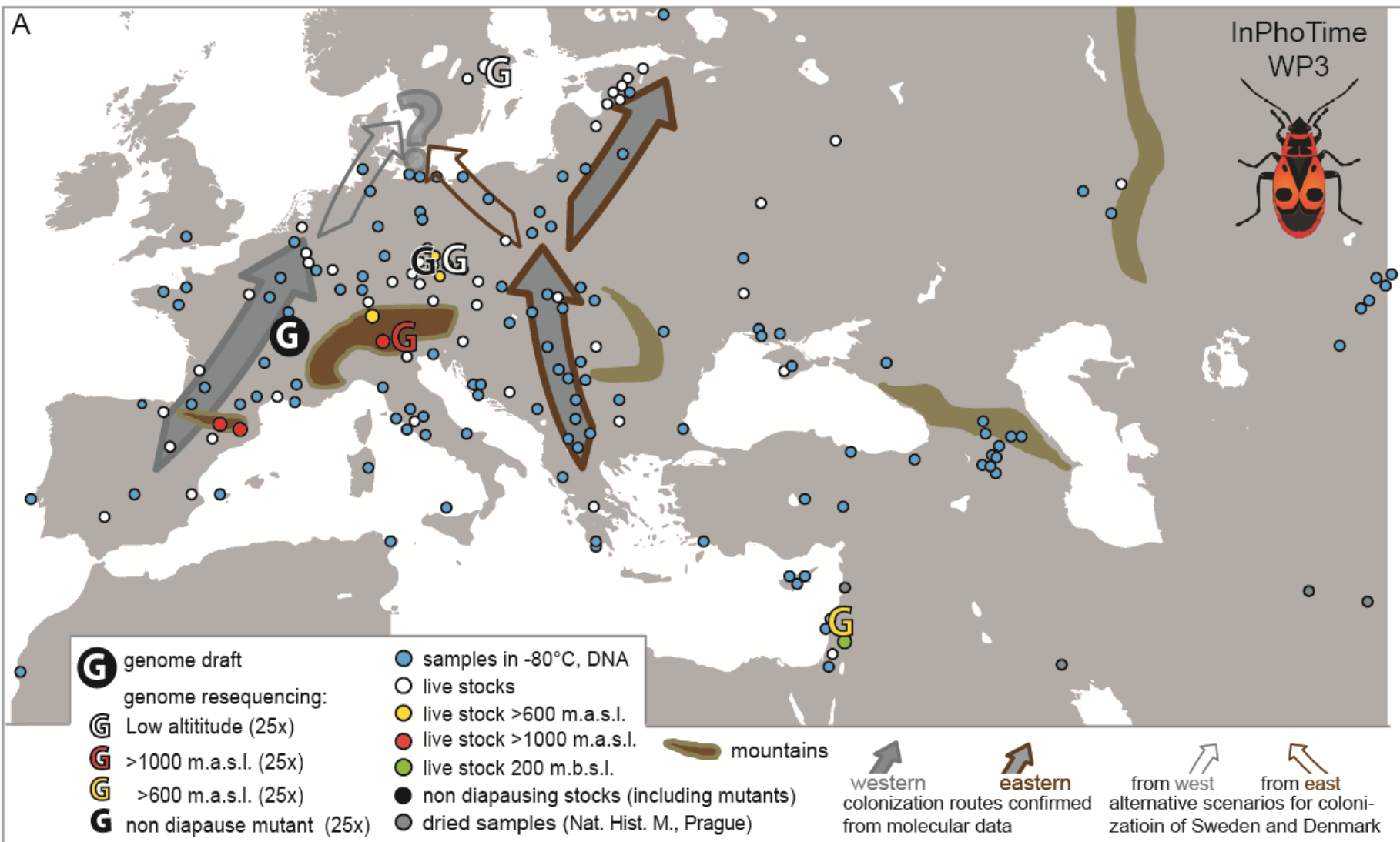
variants associating
with CPP

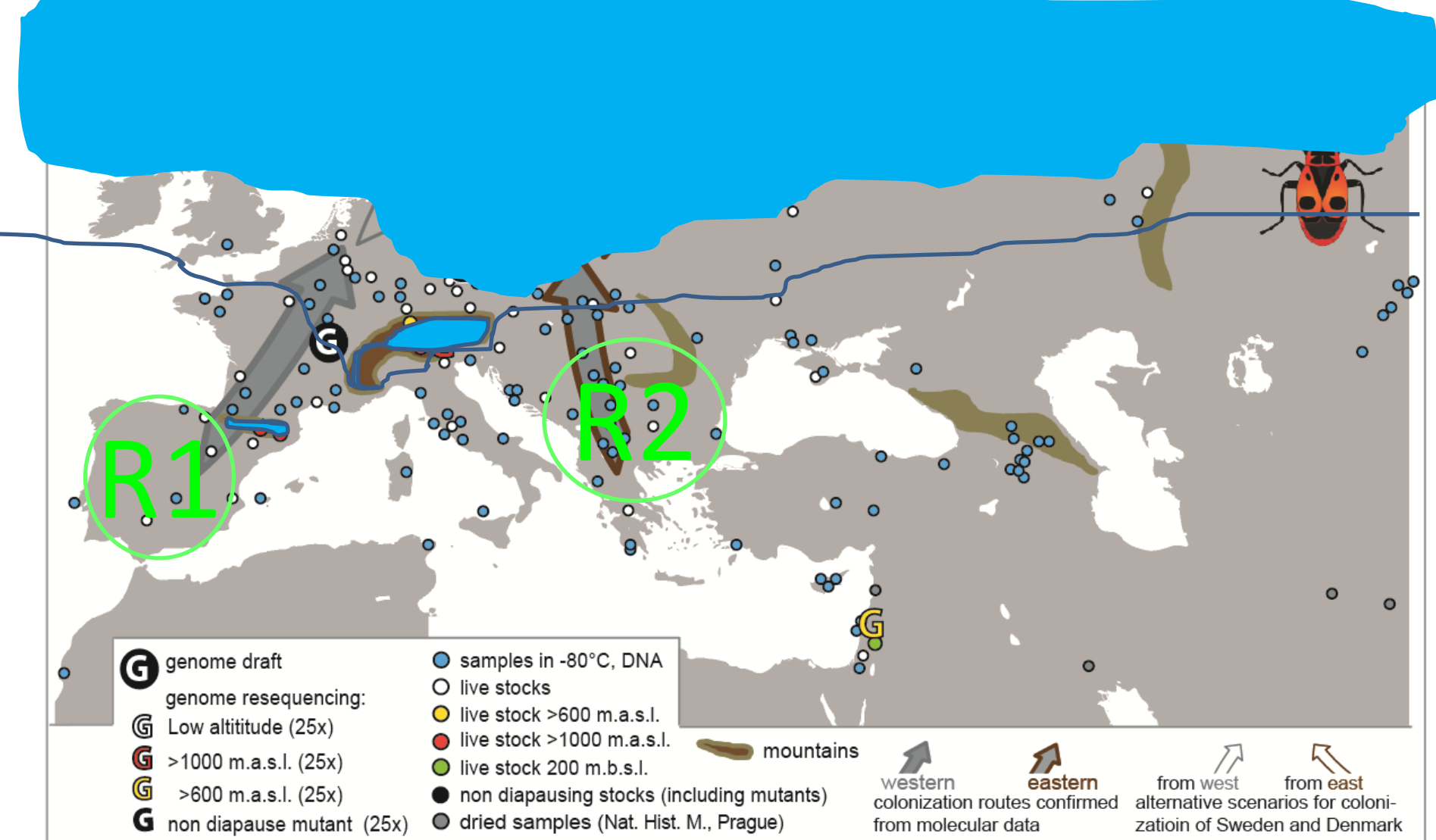
⇒ RNAi

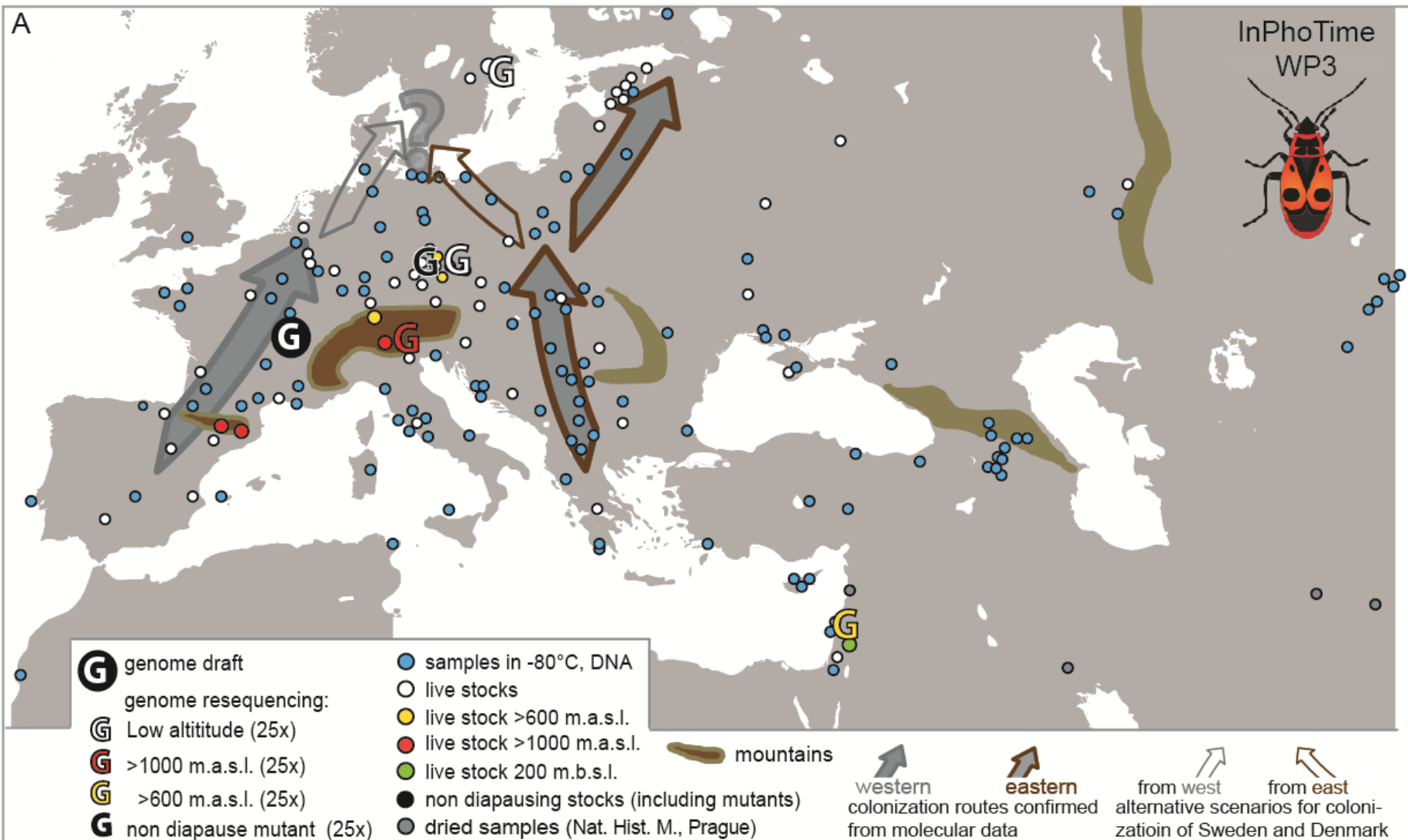
⇒ genome editing

test function by
reverse genetics

A







B

| | CRYPTOCHROME2 (CRY2) | PERIOD (PER) |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sweden | TVQKASKC V IGTDYPLPM | NNDPVTP T IPNHETQ |
| Estonia | TVQKASKC V IGTDYPLPM | NNDPVTP T IPNHETQ |
| Latvia | TVQKASKC V IGTDYPLPM | NNDPVTP T IPNHETQ |
| Czech Rep. | TVQKASKC I IGTDYPLPM | NNDPVTP T IPNHETQ |
| Italy-mts. | TVQKASKC I IGTDYPLPM | NNDPVTP T IPNHETQ |
| Israel | TVQKASKC I IGTDYPLPM | NNDPVTP T IPNHETQ |

Fig. 10 Preliminary data supporting WP3. (A) **Western** and **eastern** colonizations routes in Europe will serve as a unique source for latitudinal and **altitudinal** genetic variants in the photoperiodic timer. (B) **Geographic** variants of CRY2 and PER proteins

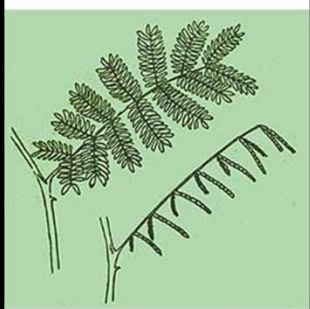




Summary

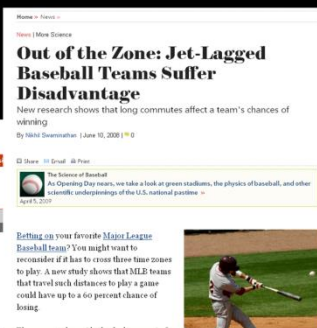
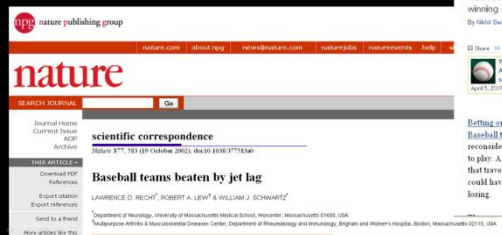


CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

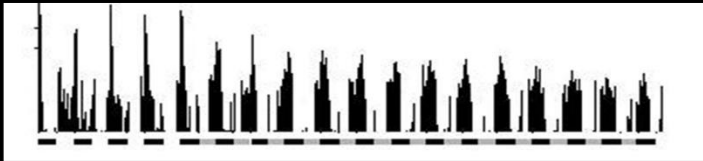


Jean-Jacques d'Ortous de Mairan, 1729

Summary

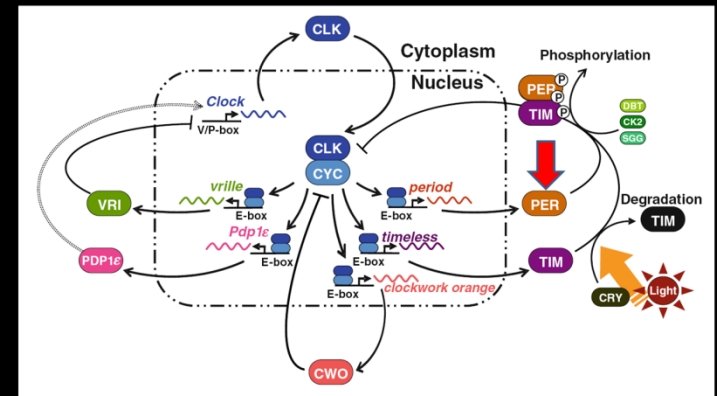
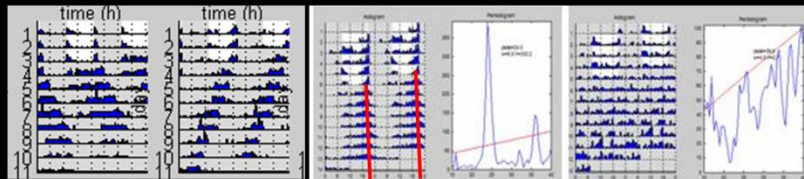


Summary



| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | |

~24 h

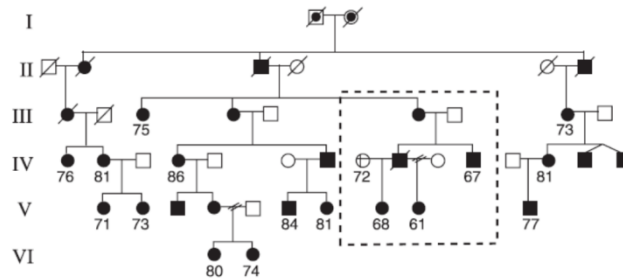


Human FASP

Summary

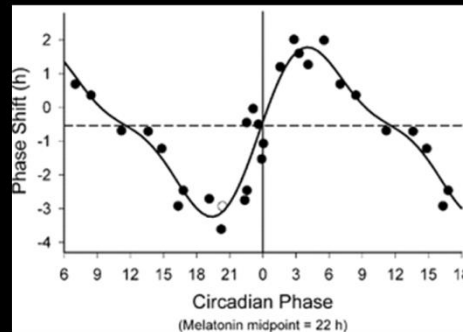
Fig. 1. ASPS kindred 2174.

Horne-Ostberg scores are shown below individuals. The dotted line marks a branch (branch 3) where the ASPS phenotype does not cosegregate with the mutation. Circles, women; squares, men; filled circles and squares, affected individuals; empty circles and squares, unaffected individuals. Unknown individuals (not meeting strict criteria for being "affected" or "unaffected") were eliminated from this pedigree for the sake of simplicity.

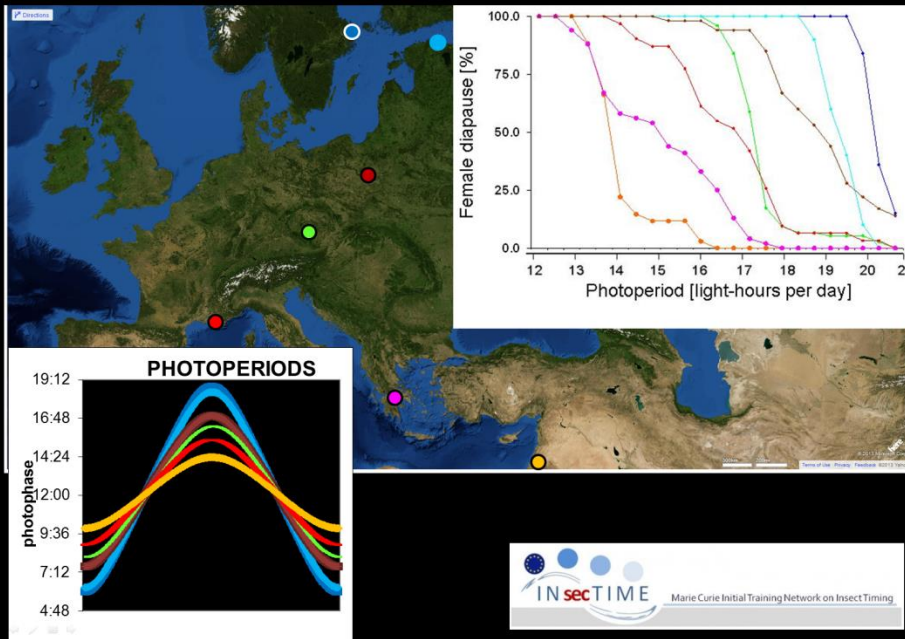


You leave SF in the afternoon (3 p.m.) arriving to London at 7a.m. (of London time), what do you do to entrain to the new regime? Time difference is 8 hrs.

- a) Expose yourself to light (blue is better)
- b) Hide from light



Summary



<https://cinchron.org/>

<https://cinchron.org>



Search

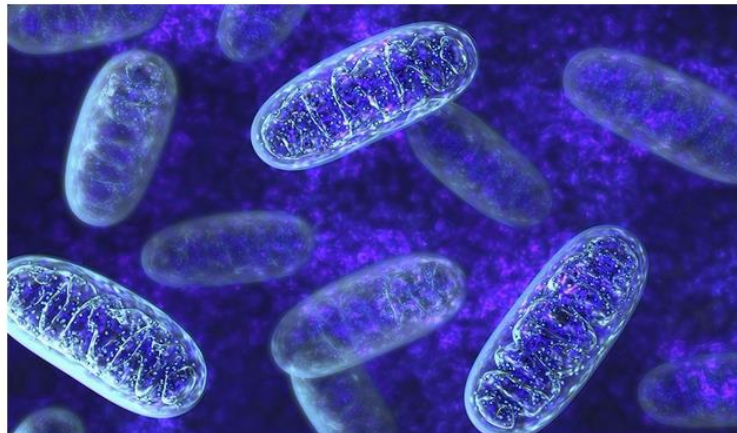
- CIRCADIAN CHRONOBIOLOGY -



- SEASONAL CHRONOBIOLOGY -



- METABOLIC CHRONOBIOLOGY -



- COMMERCIAL CHRONOBIOLOGY -



Insect Photoperiodic Timer

CRISPR/CAS9 gene editing

Population genetics

Insect neuropeptides

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Hanka Vaneckova

Jan Martinek

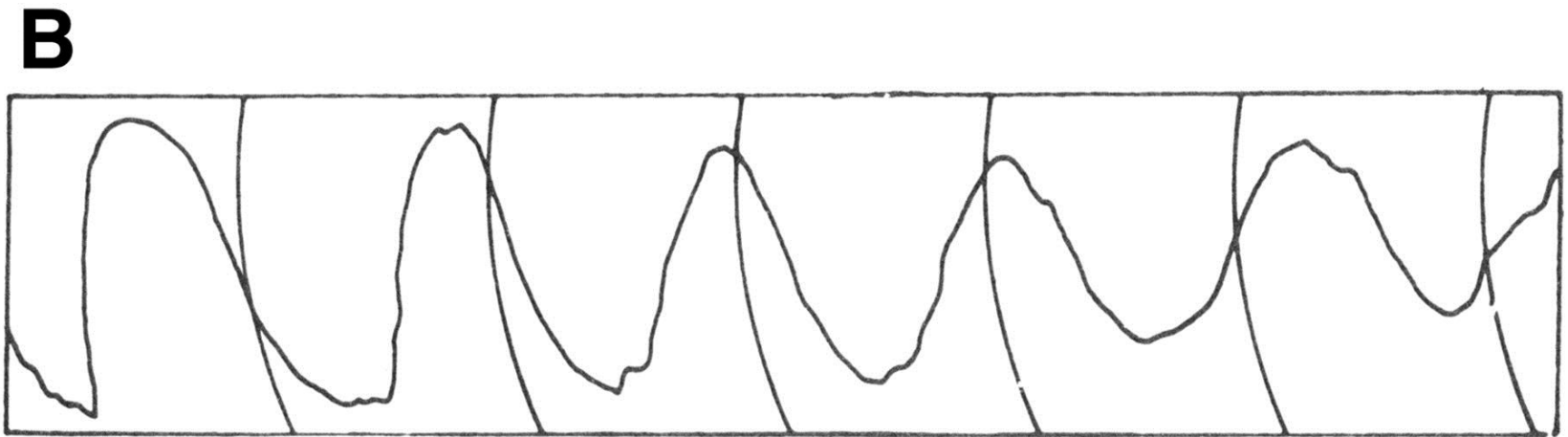
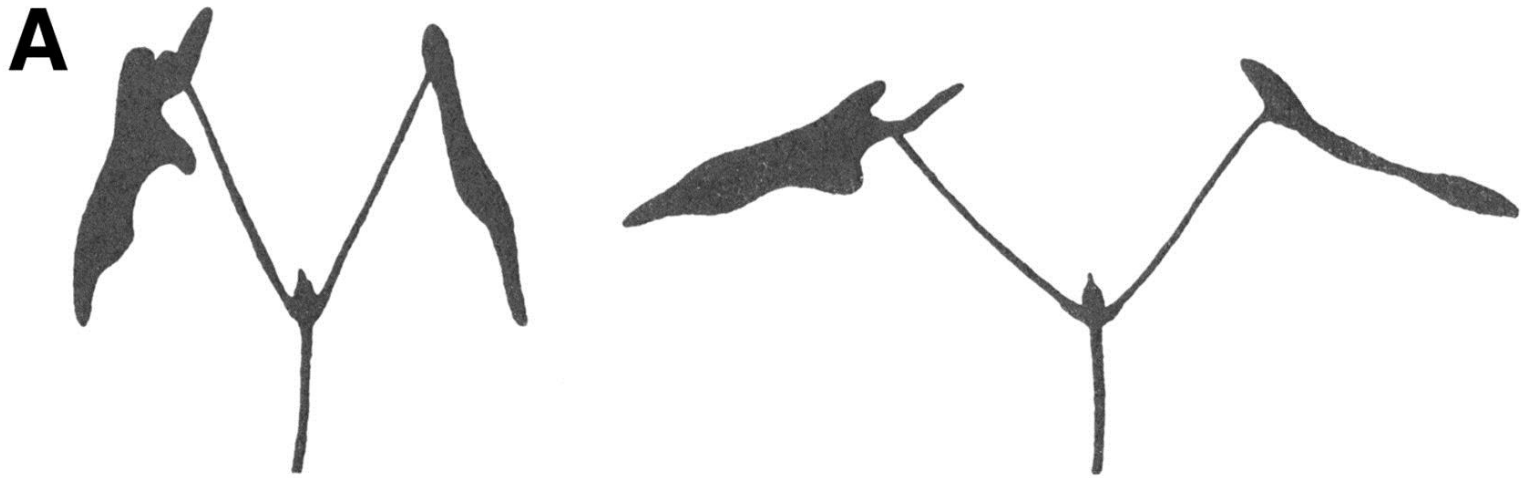
EMBL Heidelberg

- Vladimír Beneš
- Jonathon Blake



Currently we have one or two PhD positions

Leaf Movements of a Representative Species.(A) Sleep movements of *Phaseolus coccineus*.

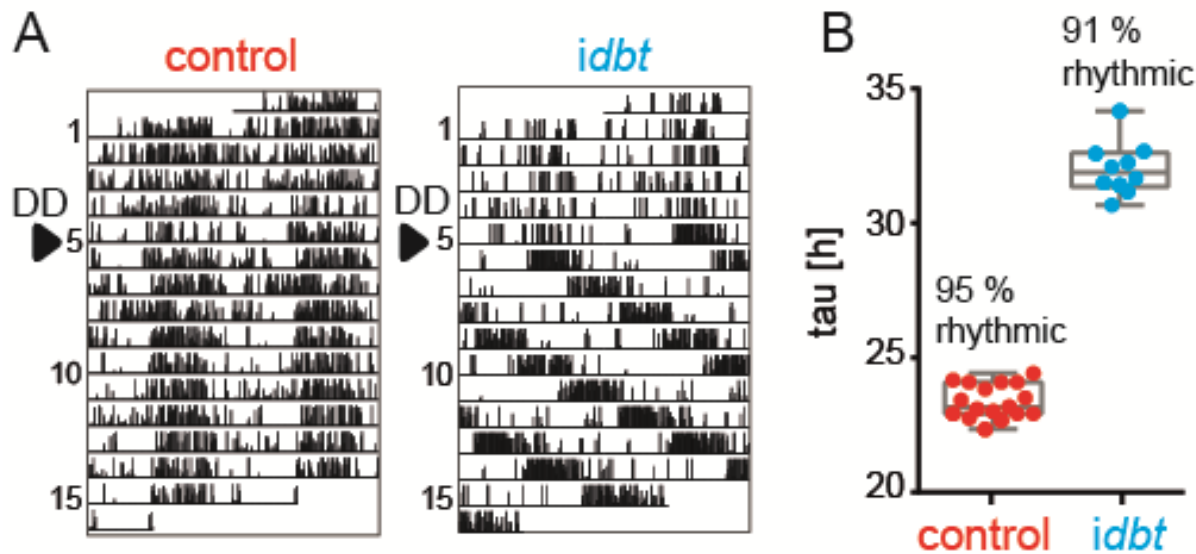


C. Robertson McClung Plant Cell 2006;18:792-803



No circadian clock *versus* altered circadian clock

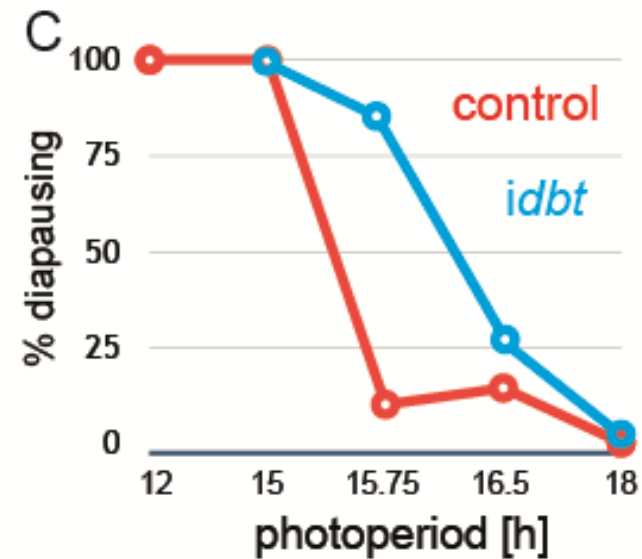
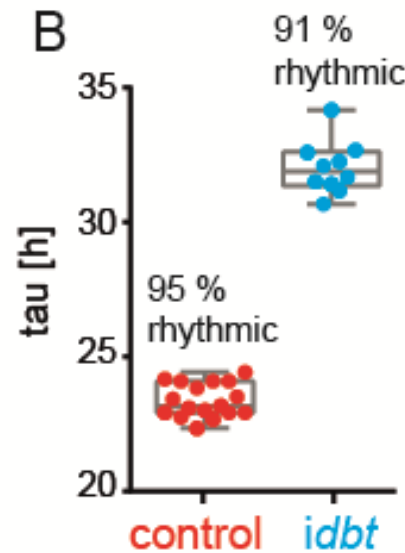
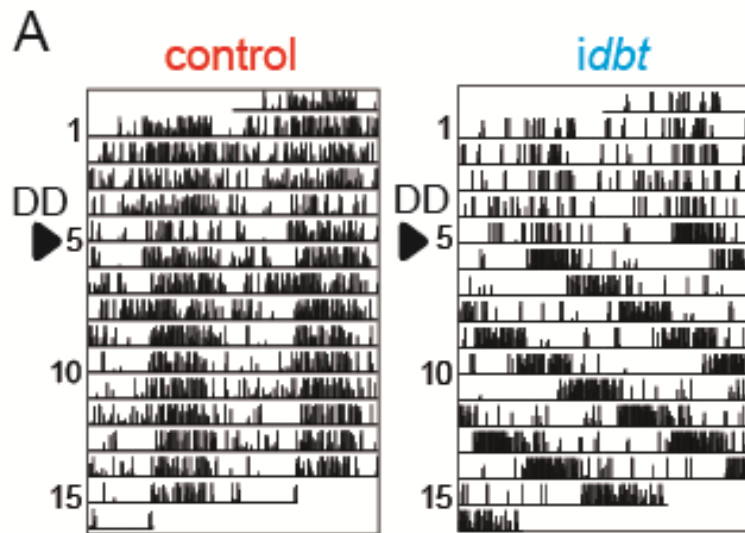
Circadian clock



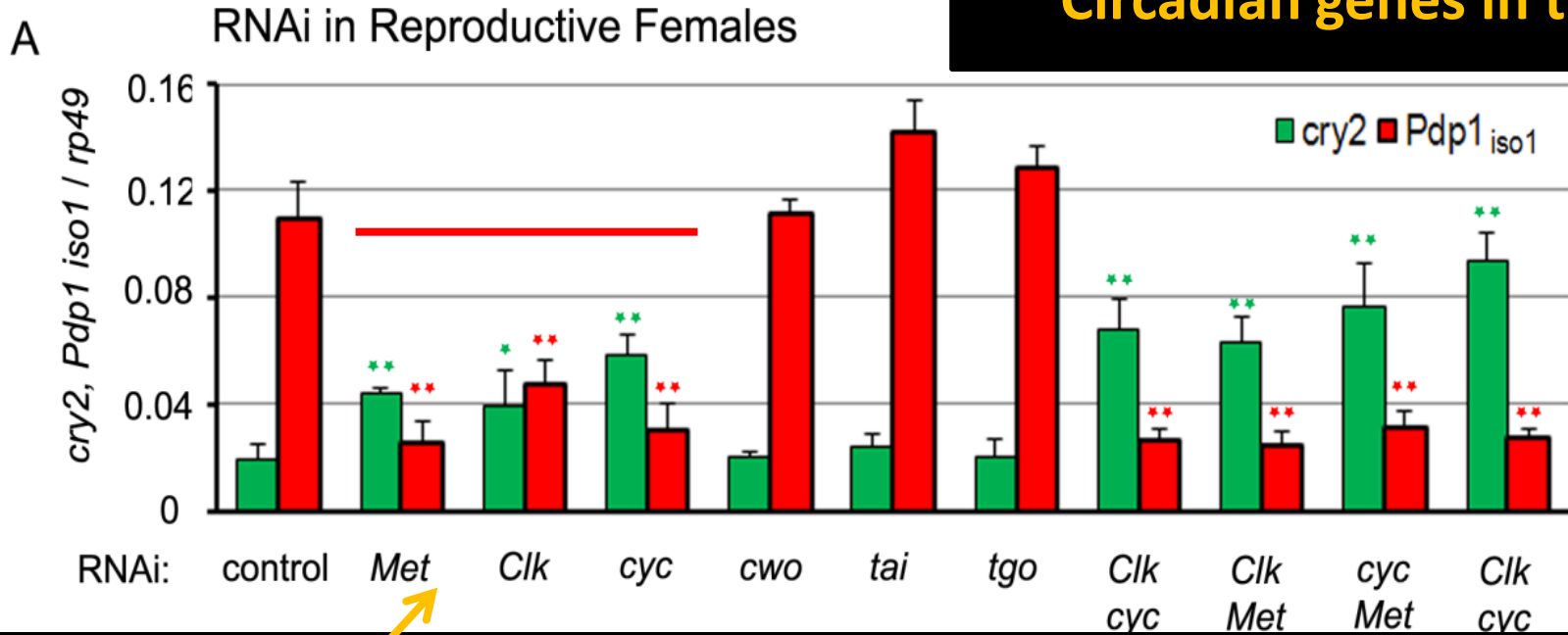
No circadian clock *versus* altered circadian clock

Circadian clock

Photoperiodic
timer



Circadian genes in the gut



JH (juvenile hormone)

