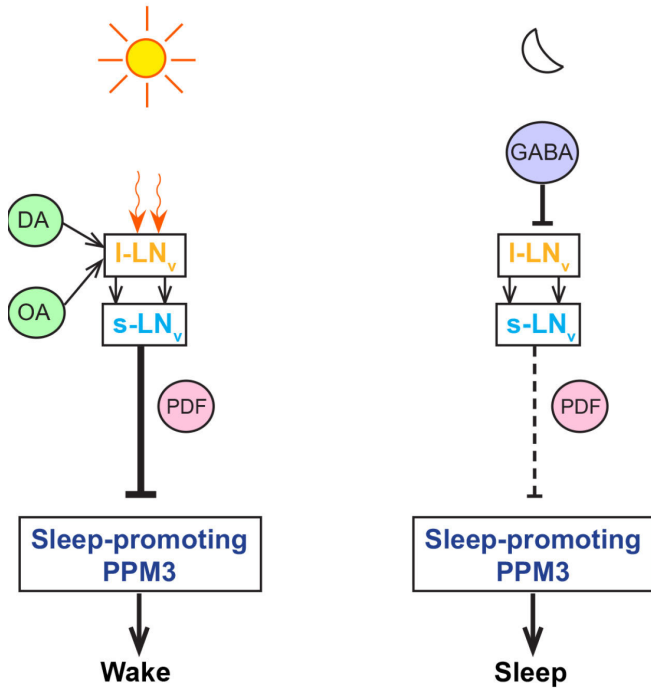


Fruit fly study identifies neural pathway that keeps animals from falling asleep during the day

30 July 2018



during the day by the light-responsive neuropeptide Pigment Dispersing Factor (PDF) and its receptor (PDFR). Reducing expression of the PDFR-encoding gene in this subset increased daytime sleep while increasing its expression decreased daytime sleep. The researchers propose that high daytime levels of PDF promote wakefulness by blocking the activity of sleep promoting [dopaminergic neurons](#).

More information: Wakefulness is promoted during daytime by PDFR signalling to dopaminergic neurons in *Drosophila melanogaster*, *eNeuro*, DOI: [10.1523/ENEURO.0129-18.2018](https://doi.org/10.1523/ENEURO.0129-18.2018)

Provided by Society for Neuroscience

Credit: Potdar & Vasu, *eNeuro* (2018)

A study of fruit flies has identified a pathway in the brain that keeps the animals from falling asleep during the day. The research, published in *eNeuro*, may have implications for understanding the sleep/wake cycle in mammals, which shares similar features.

Previous studies have mapped the [brain](#) circuits that induce sleep at the beginning of the night and suppress sleep at the end of the night. However, it remains unclear how the brain maintains wakefulness during the day.

Sheetal Potdar and Sheeba Vasu find that a subset of dopaminergic neurons are inhibited

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