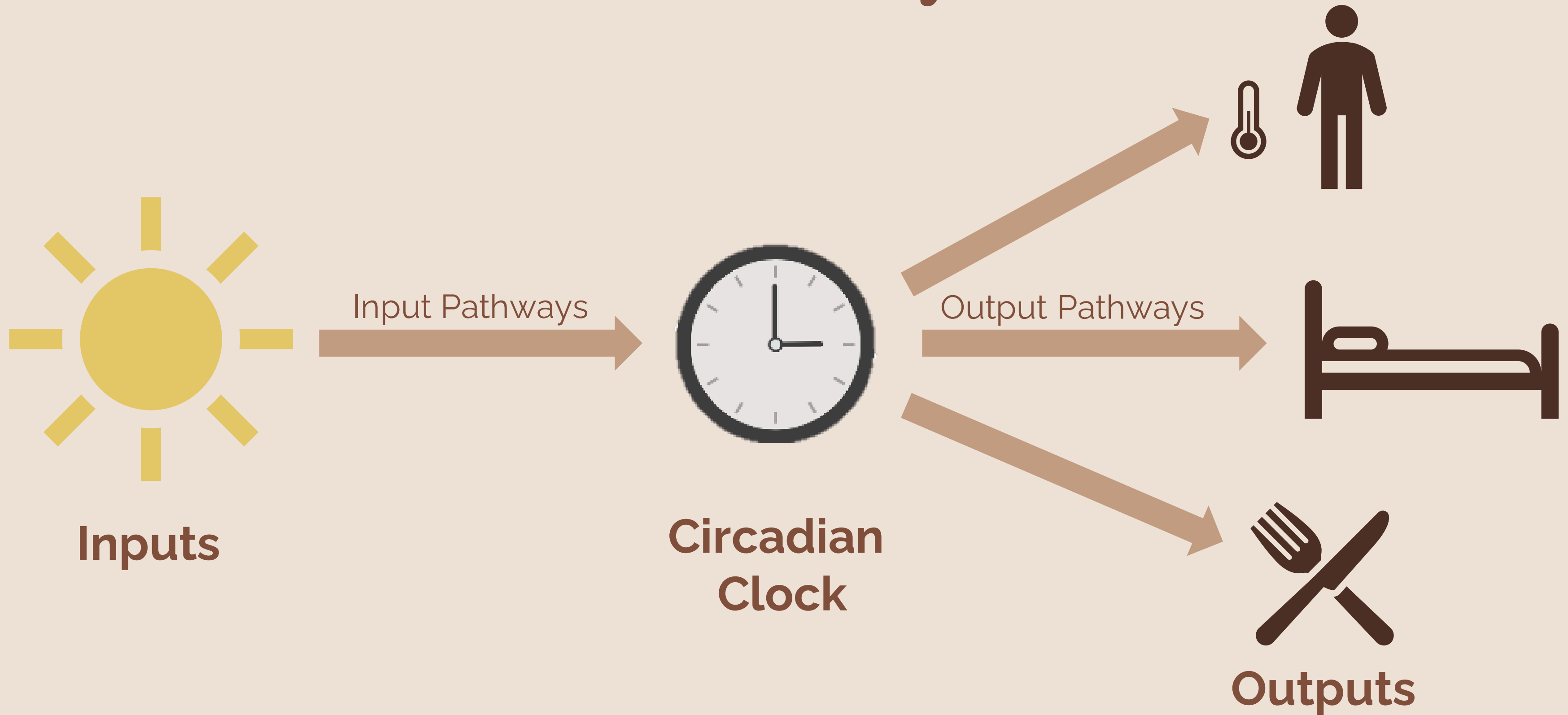


The Role of the Circadian Clock in Fat Body Transcriptomics and Metabolomics

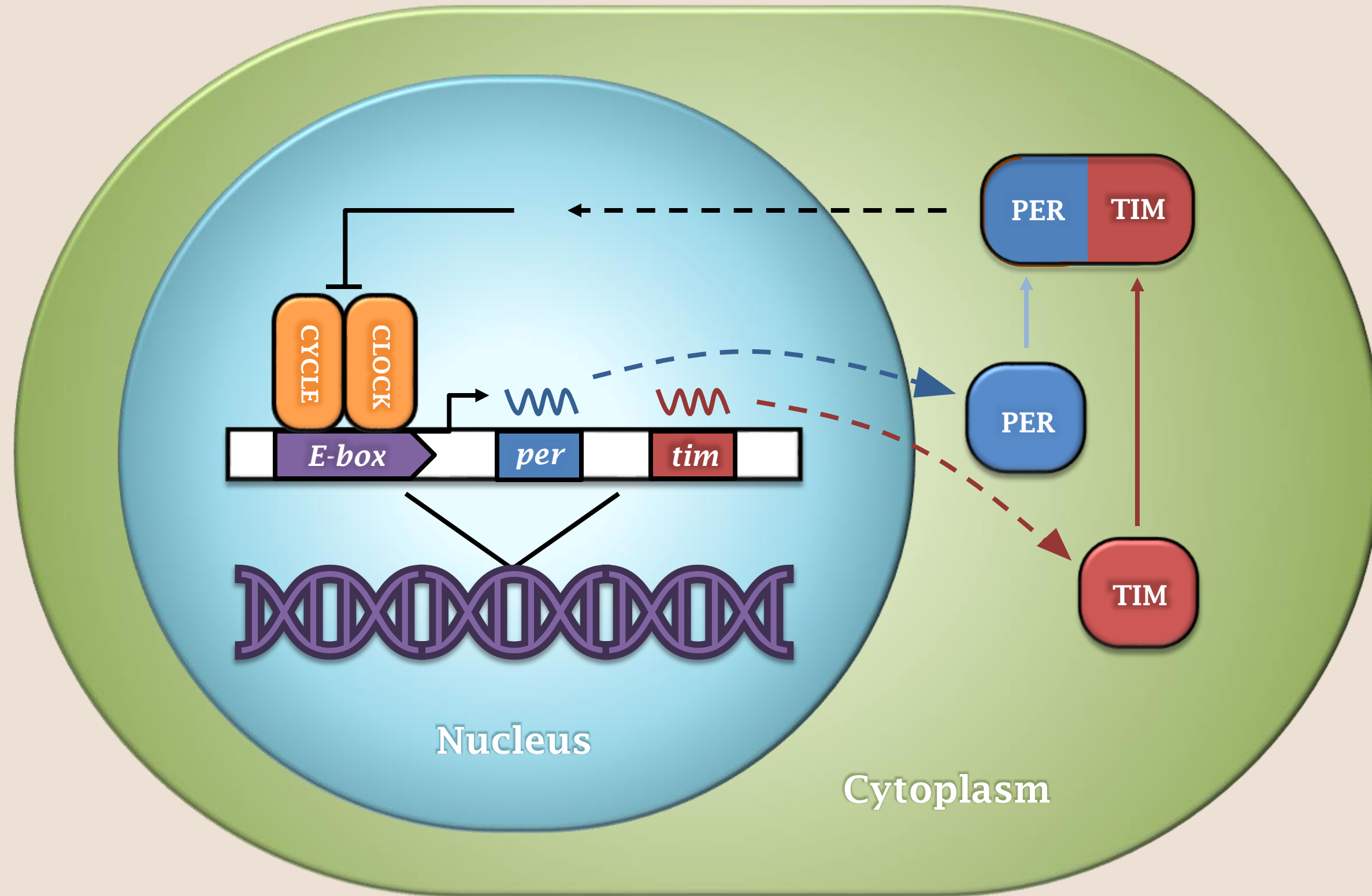
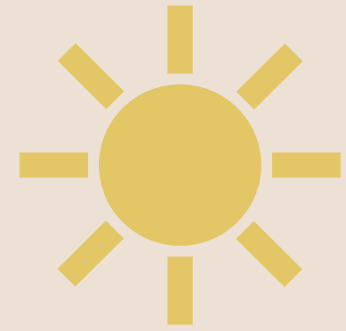
URES Presentation | April 22, 2023

Charlene Guerrero & Taylor Stephenson

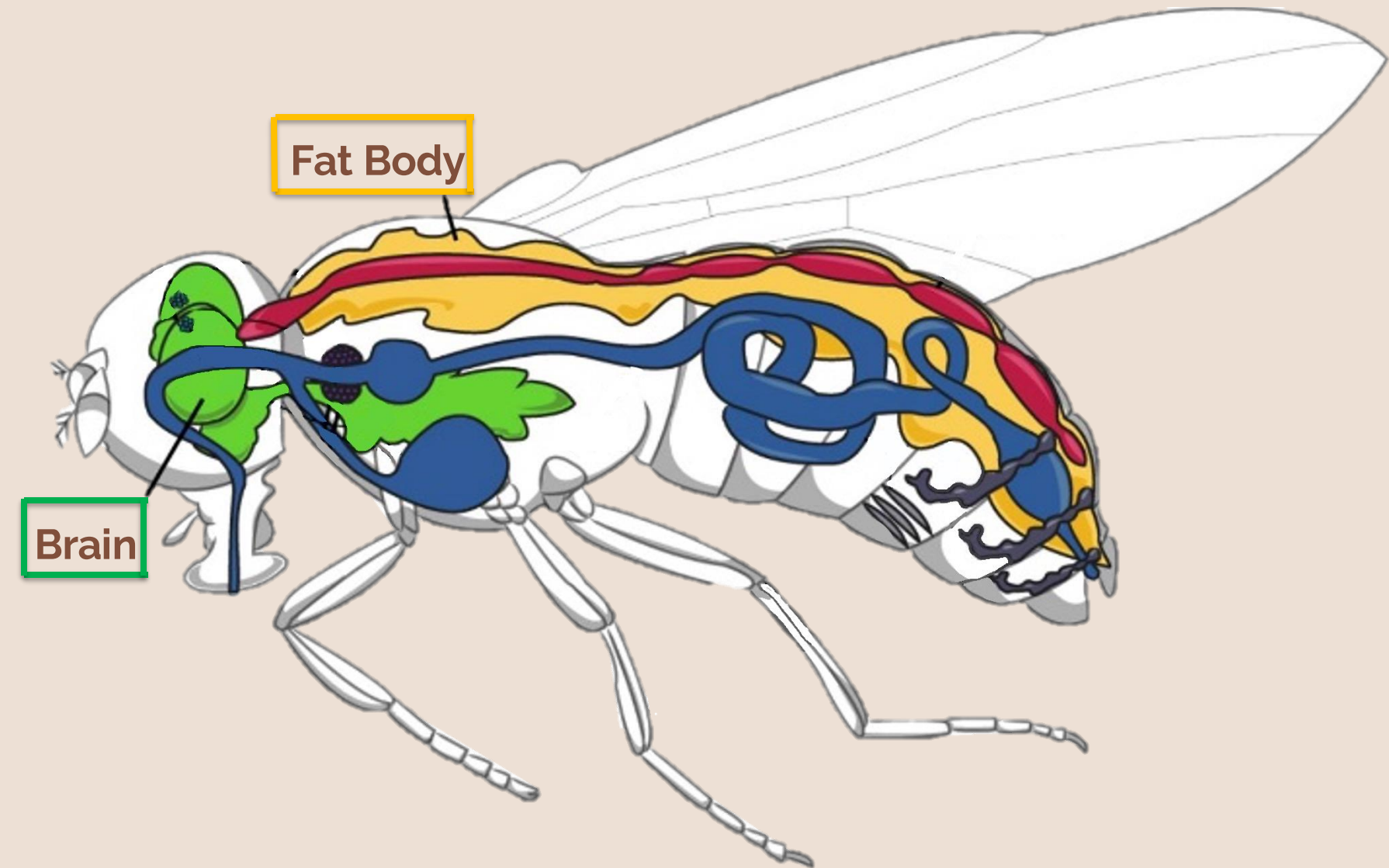
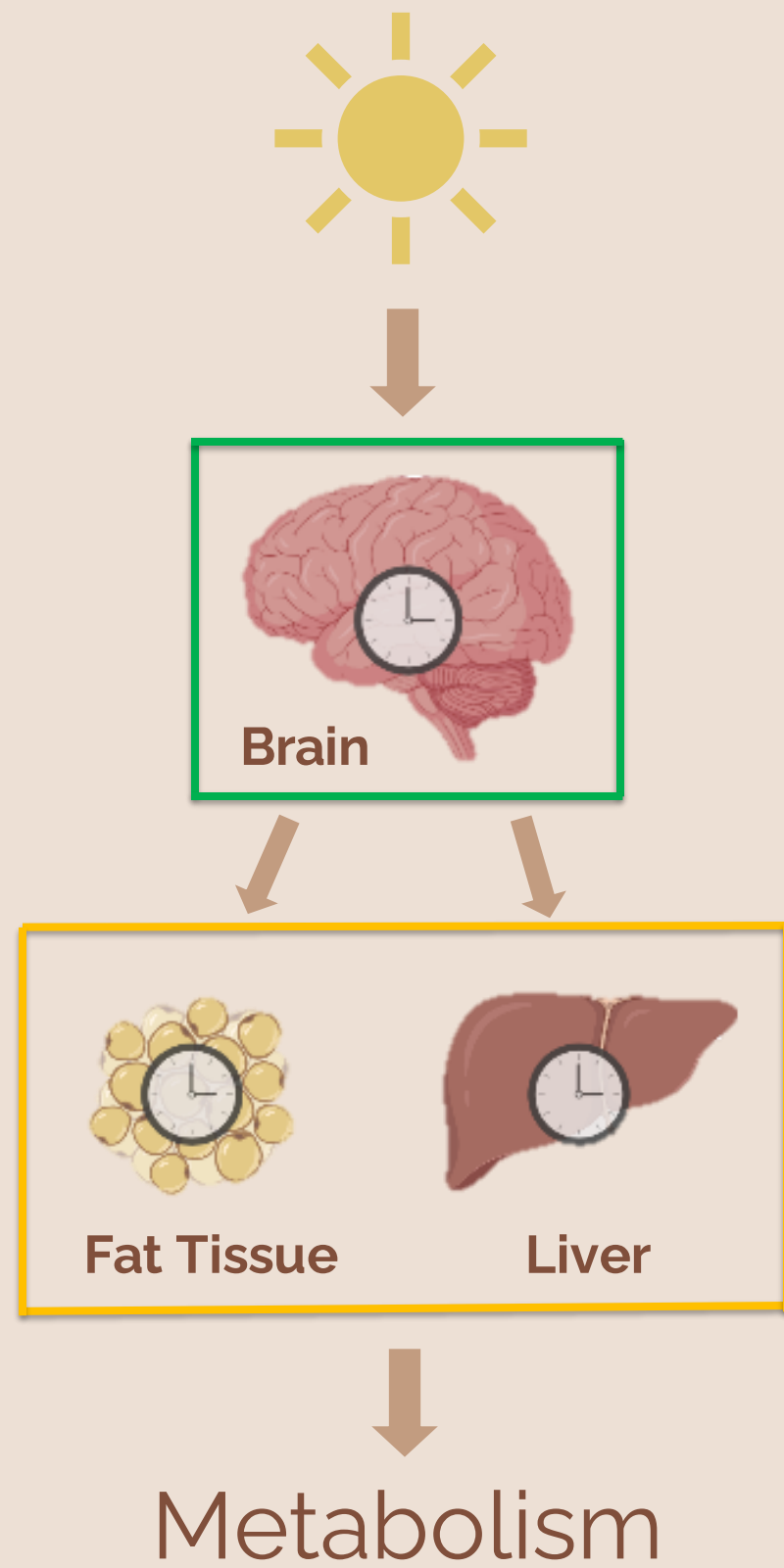
Circadian Rhythms



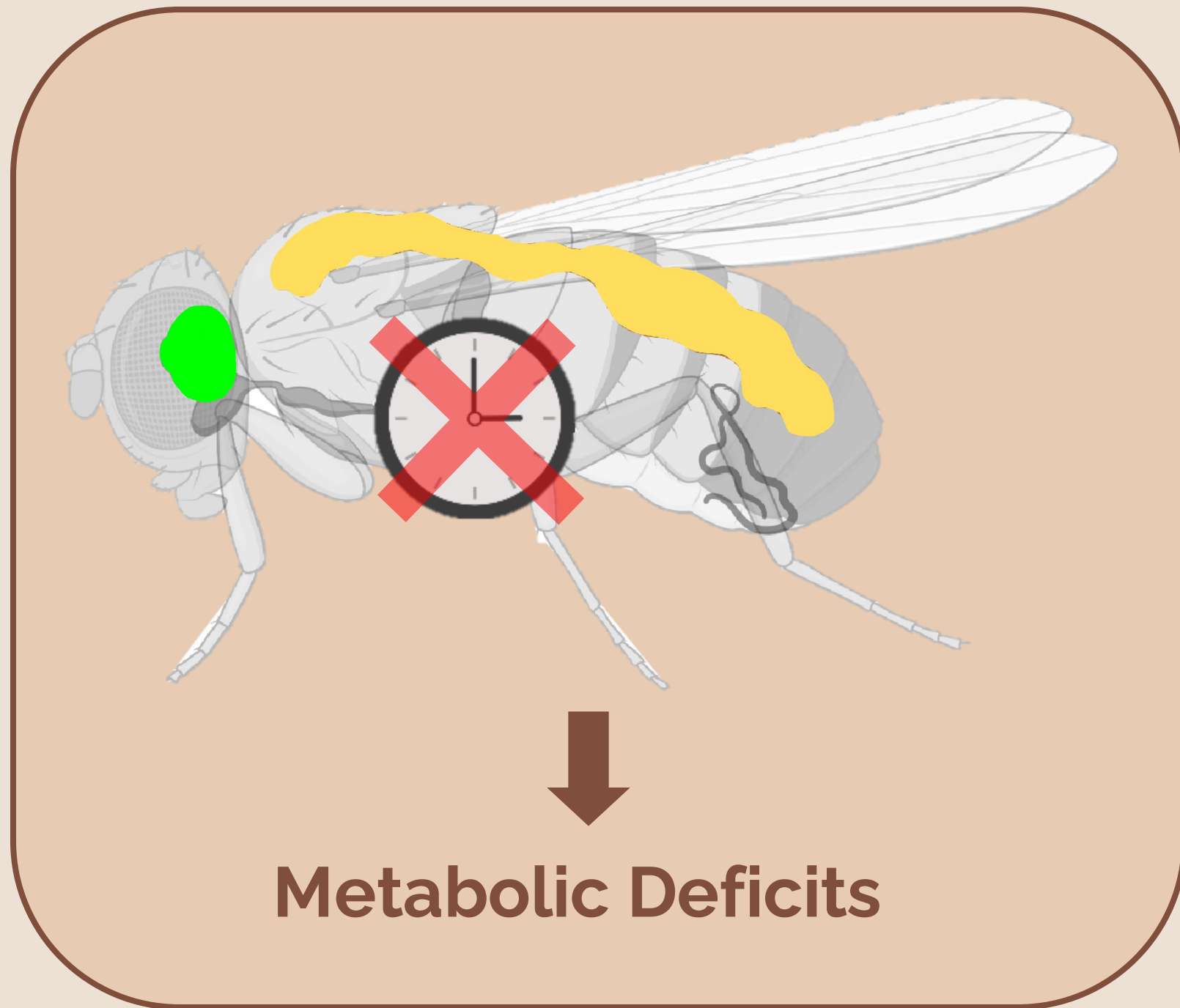
Molecular Clock



Central and Peripheral Clocks



Major Questions



- 1. How do central and peripheral clocks regulate metabolism?**
- 2. What is the role of the fat body clock in metabolism?**

Experimental Design



Targeting Brain and Fat Body Clocks



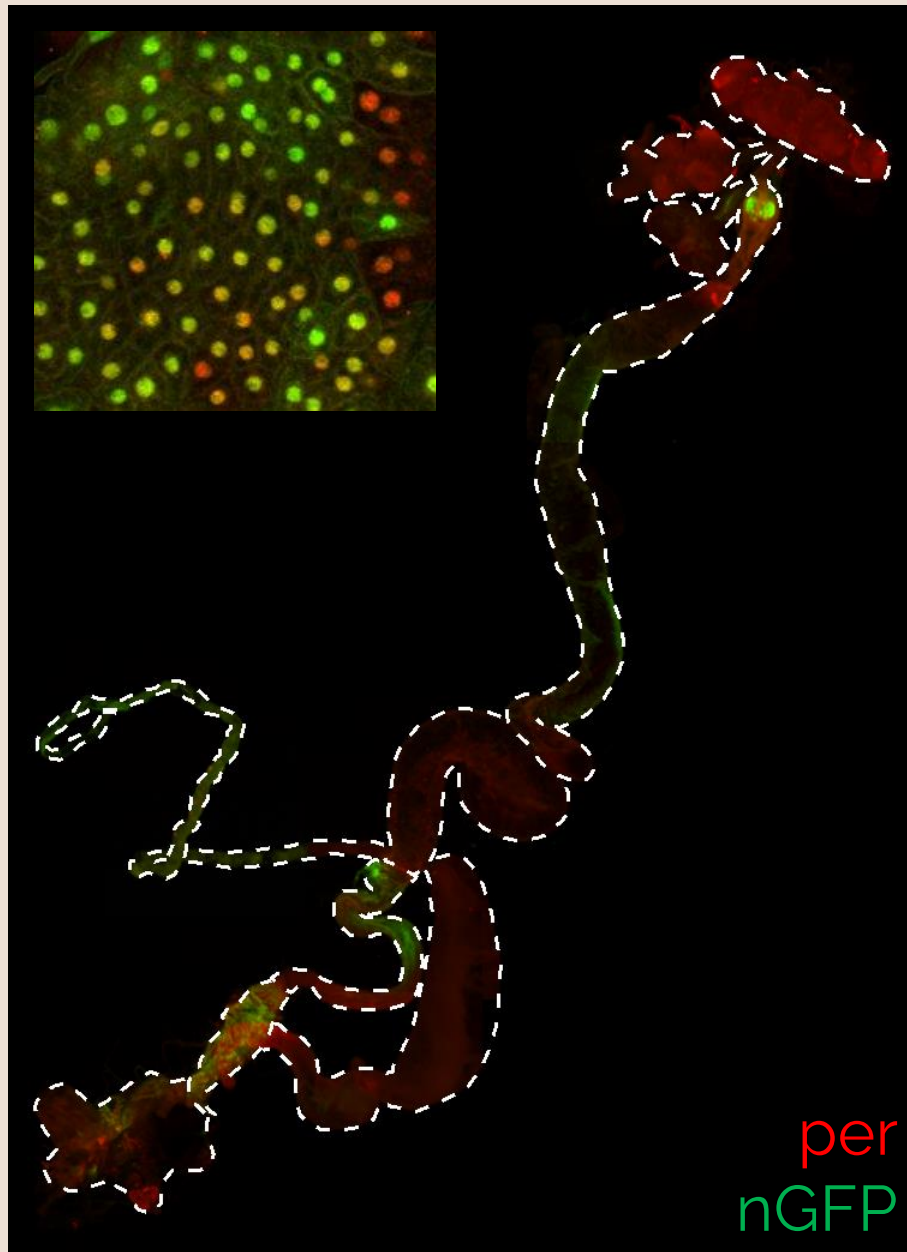
Brain
clk856-GAL4

Fat Body
to-GAL4
VS
lsp-GAL4

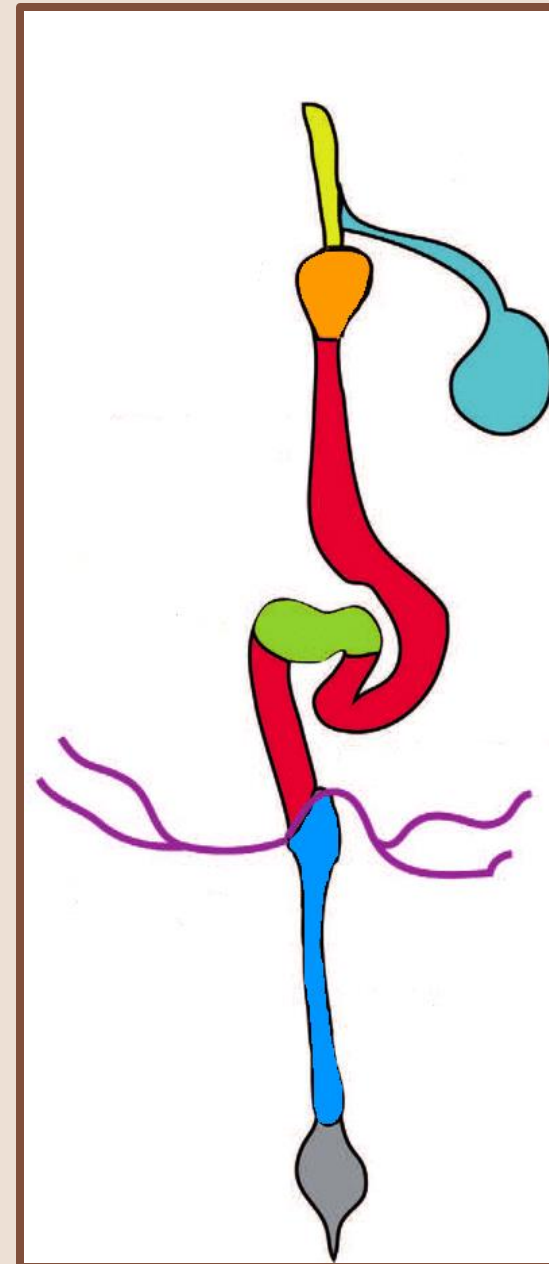


Selectively Targeting Fat Body Clocks: *to* vs *lsp*

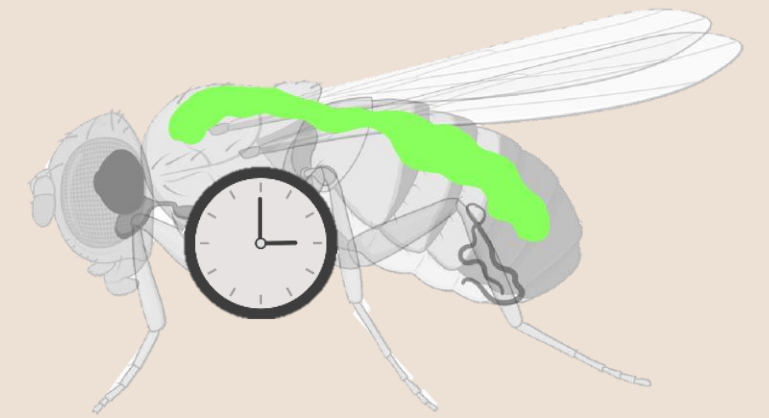
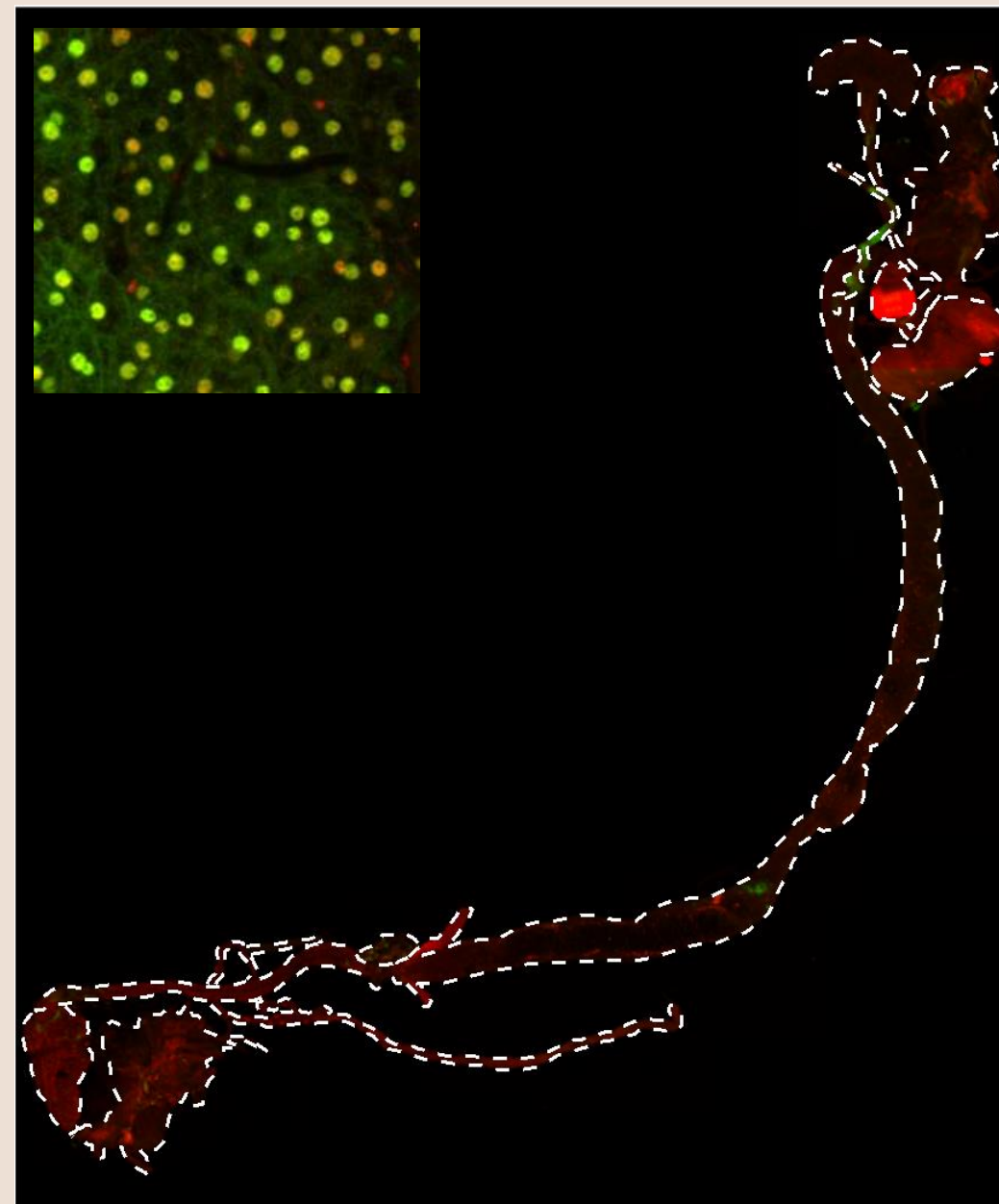
to-GAL4



VS



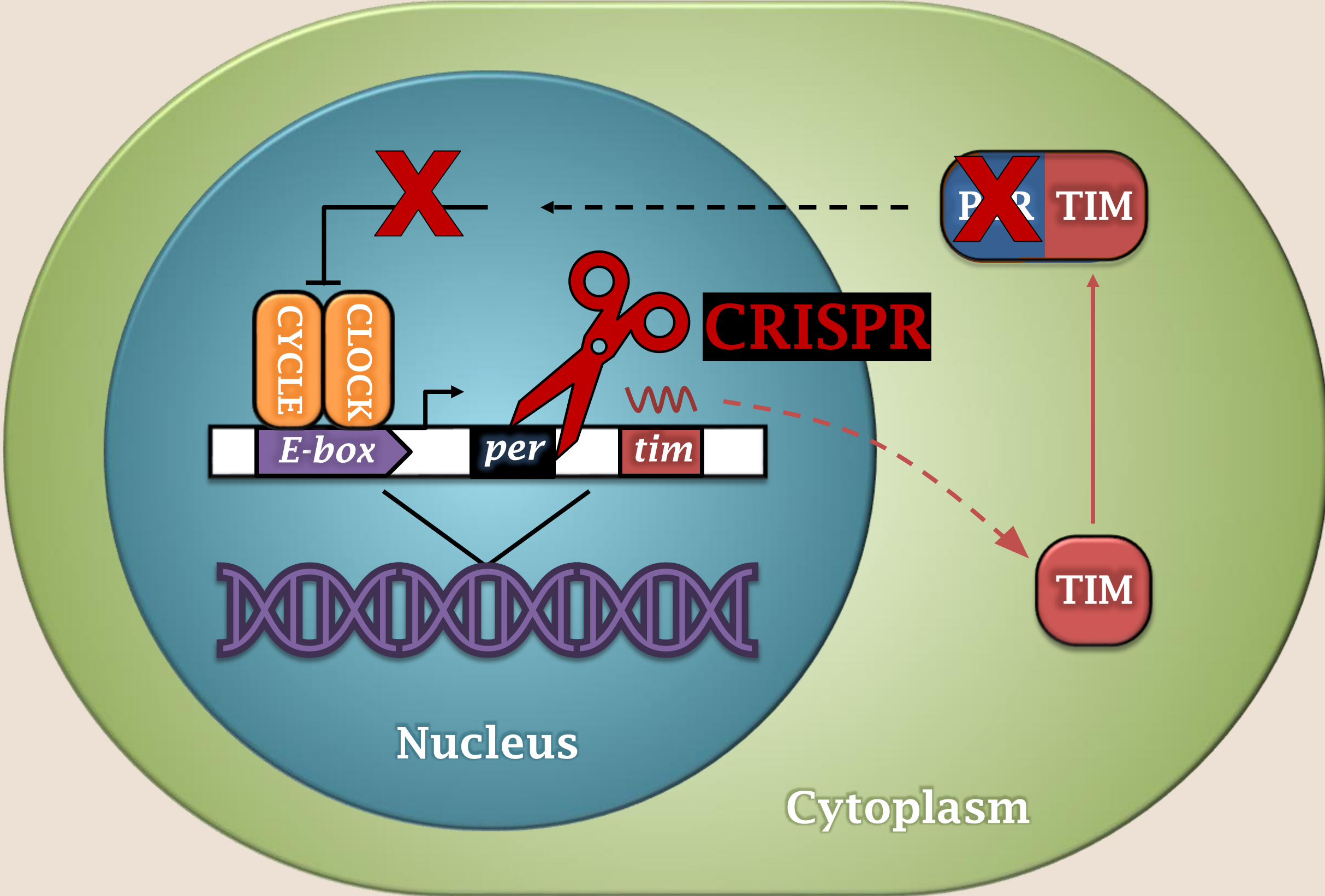
lsp-GAL4



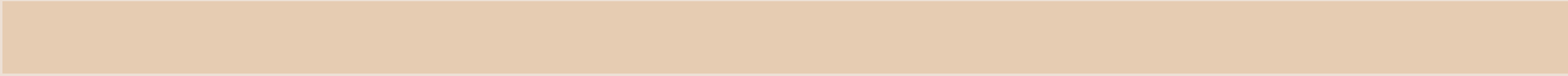
- *to*- and *lsp*-GAL4 both selectively target the fat body.
- ***lsp*-GAL4** is more selective.

CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing

?



?

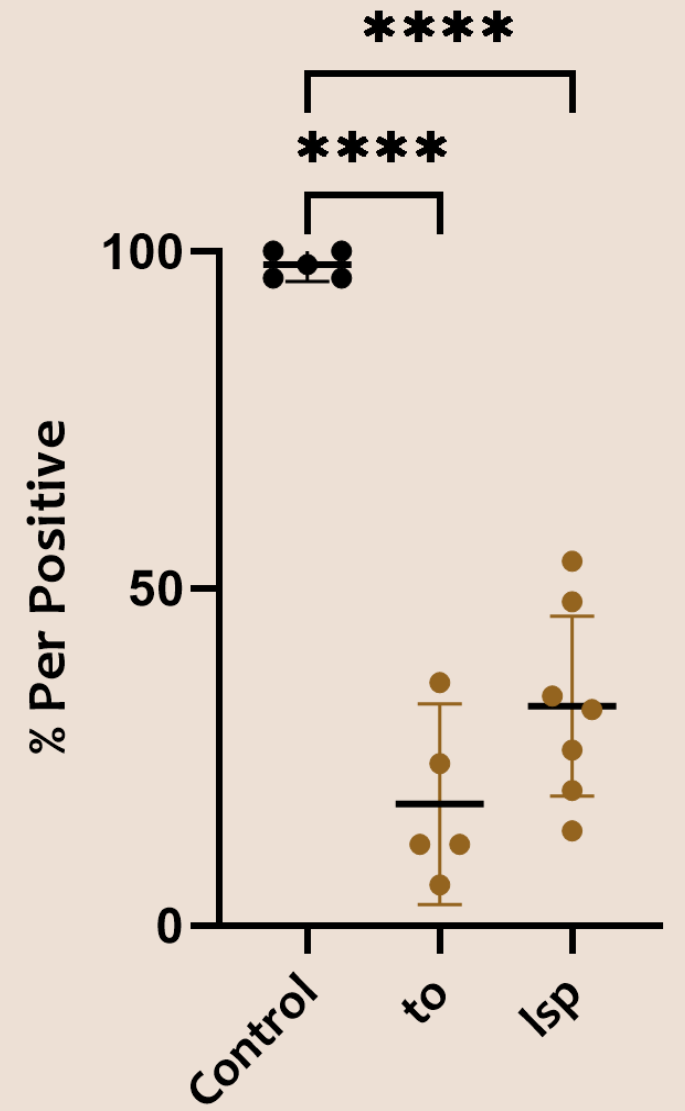
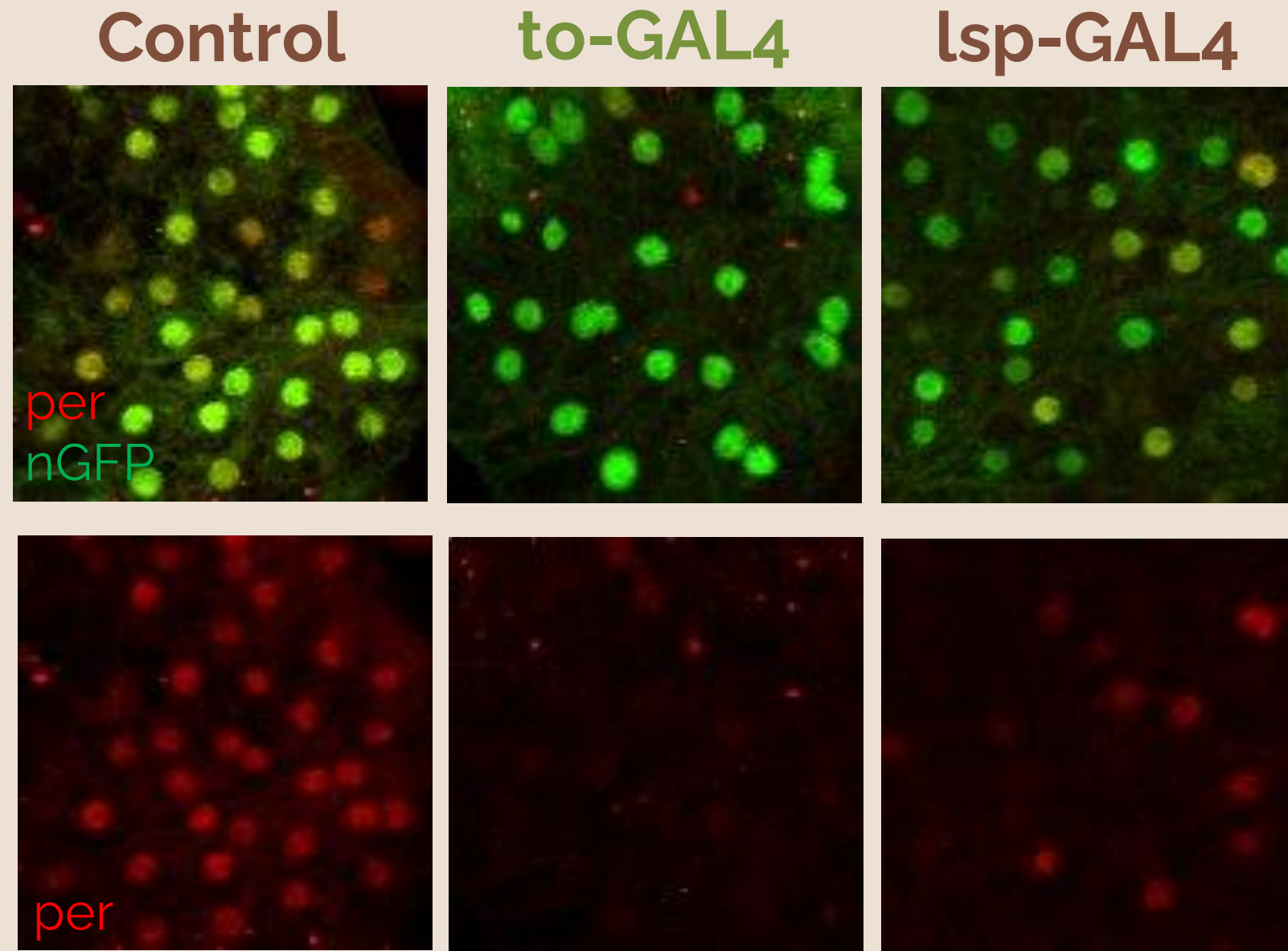




Effectively Disrupting Fat Body Clocks: to vs lsp



CRISPR eliminates clocks most effectively when paired with **to-GAL4**.



Summary:

Targeting and Disrupting Fat Body Clocks

| | lsp-GAL4 | to-GAL4 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Targeting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| Clock Disruption | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

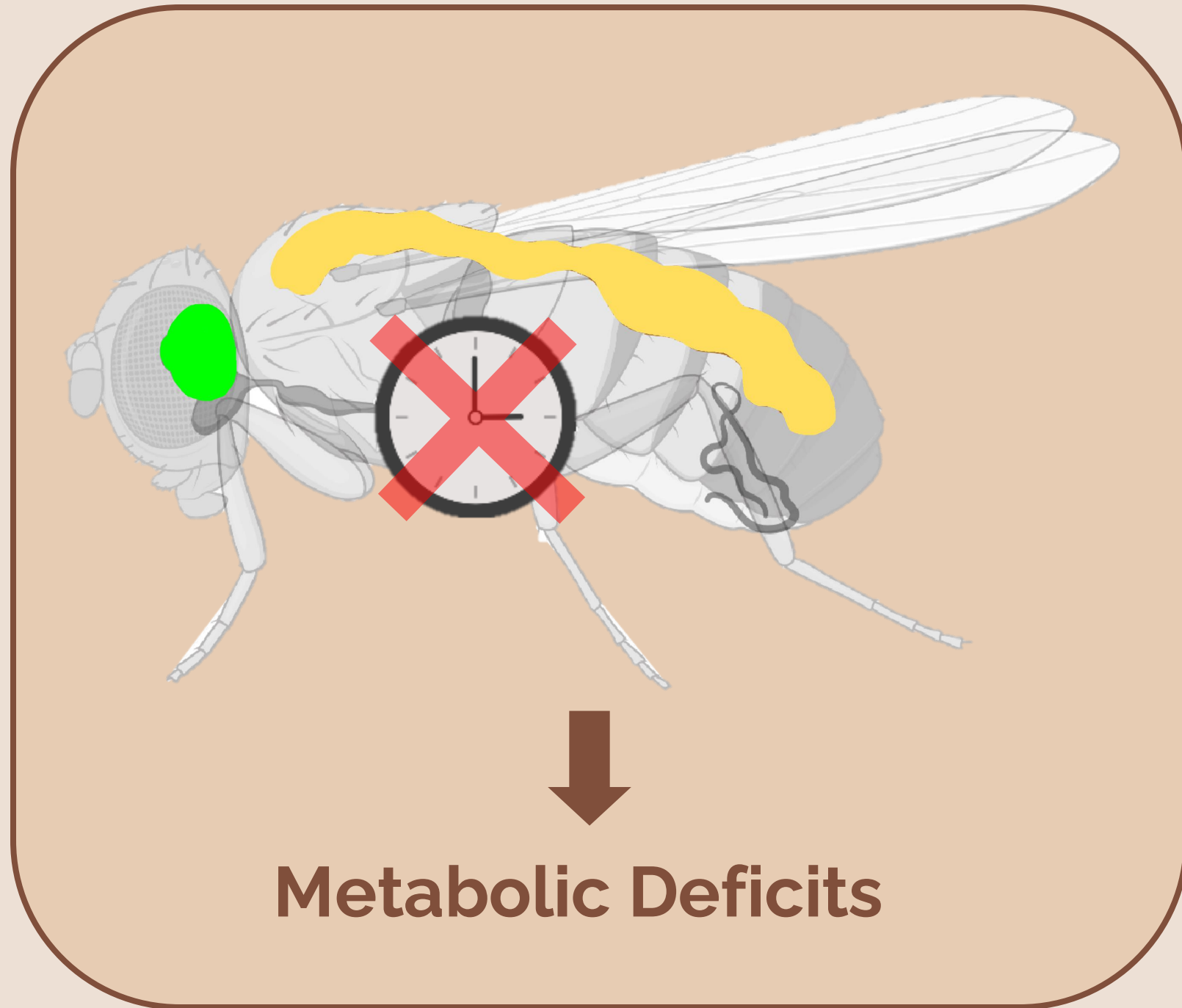
*to-GAL4 minimally disrupts clocks outside of the fat body.

Conclusion:

We will use **to-GAL4** to drive CRISPR and eliminate PER expression in the fat body.

Experimental Design

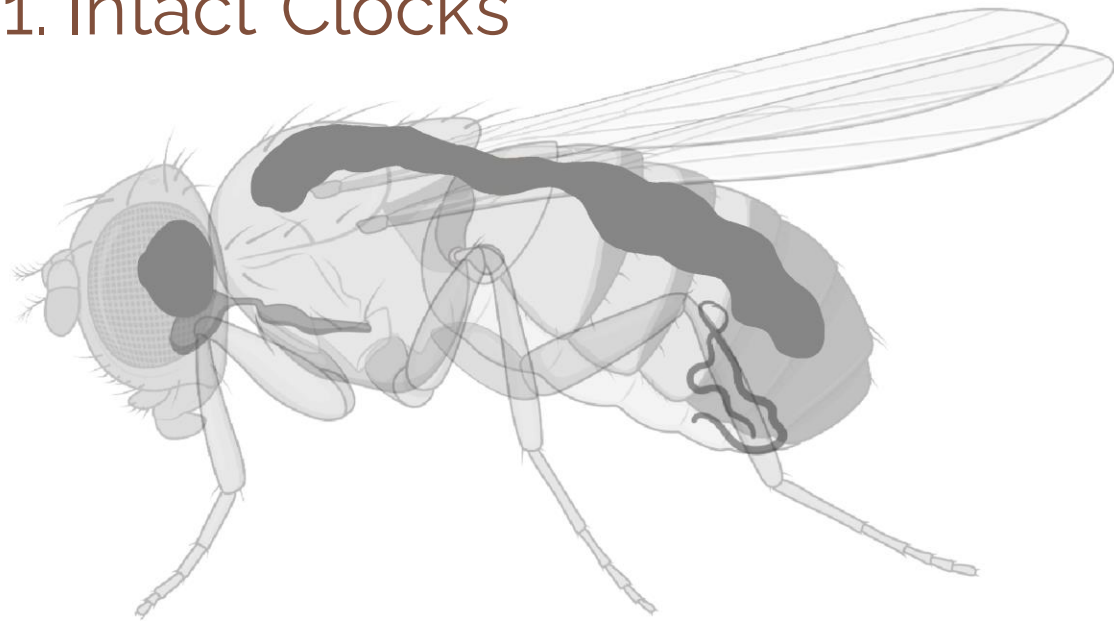
Major Questions



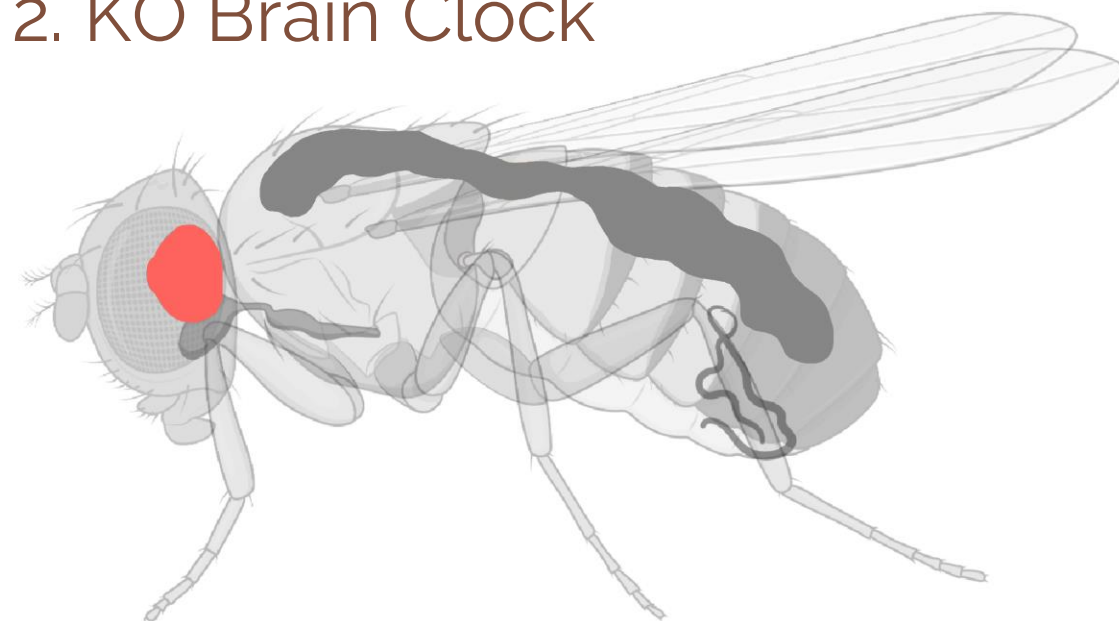
- 1. How do central and peripheral clocks regulate metabolism?**
- 2. What is the role of the fat body clock in metabolism?**

Experimental Groups

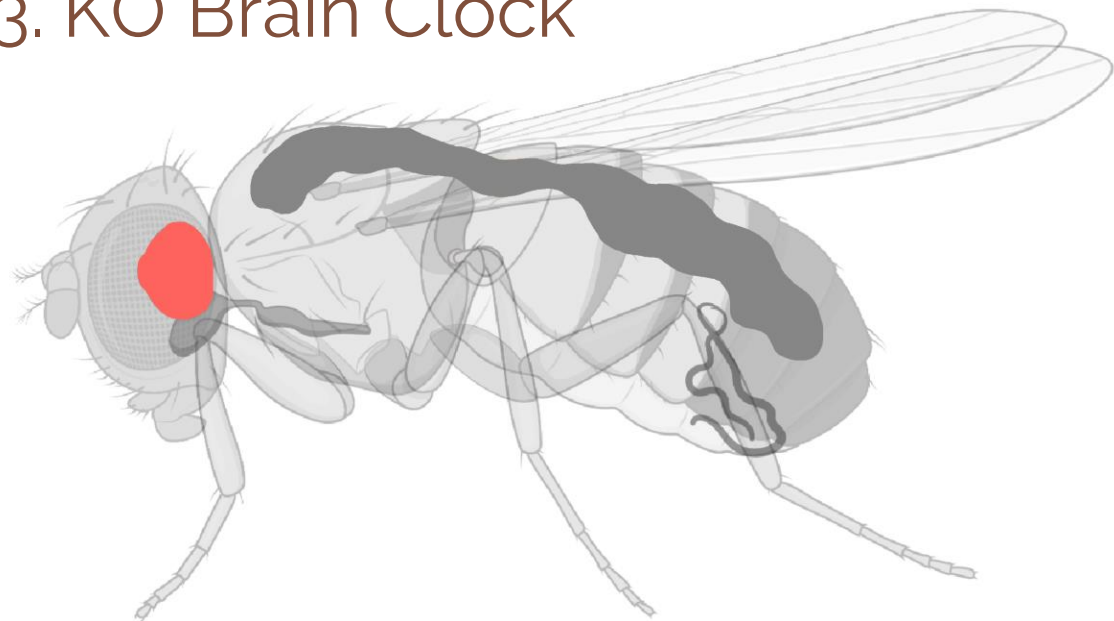
1. Intact Clocks



2. KO Brain Clock

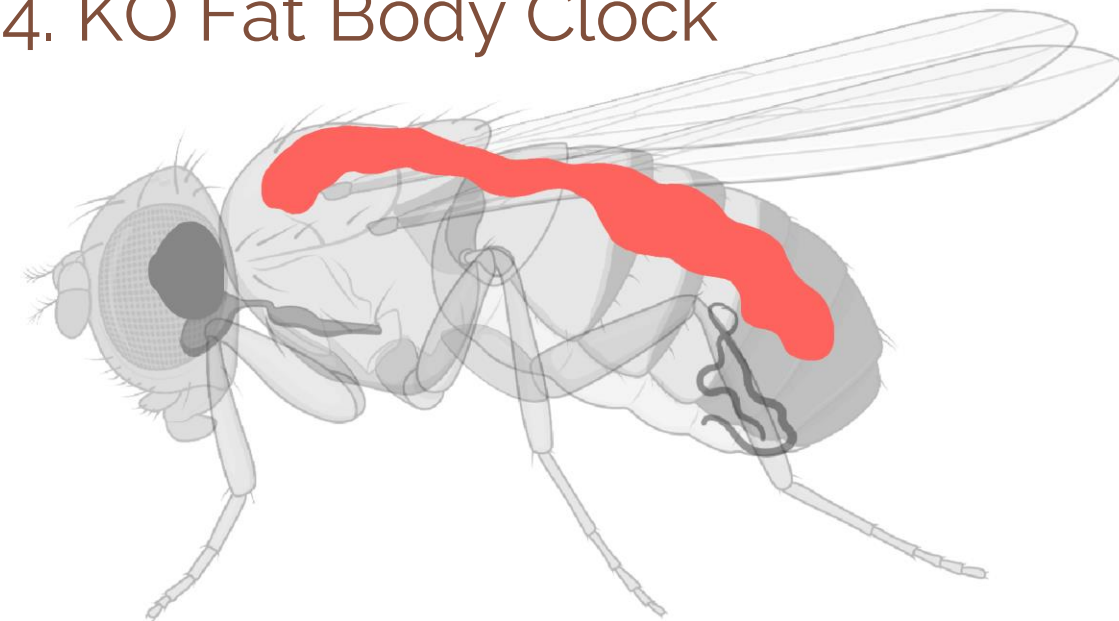


3. KO Brain Clock

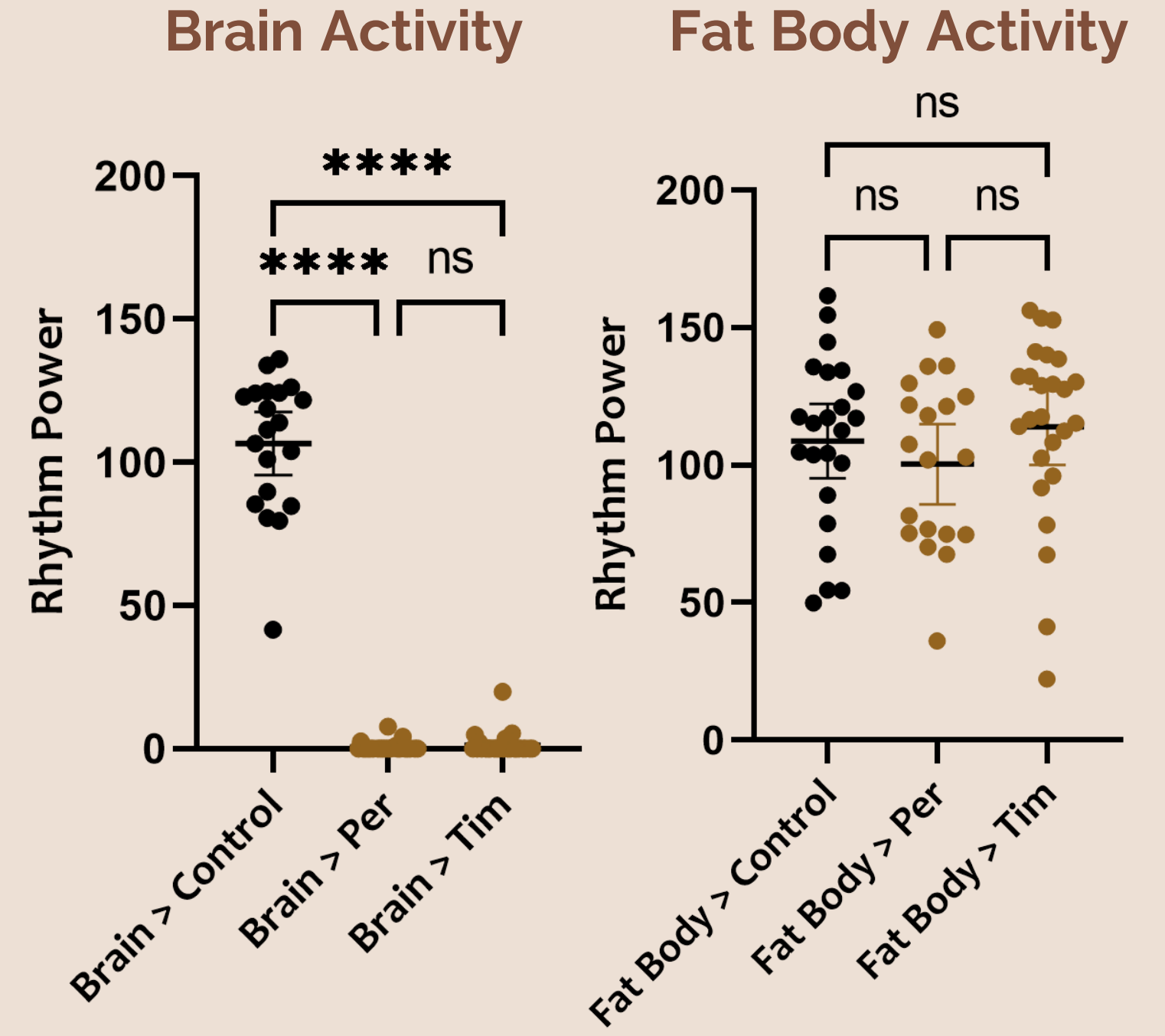
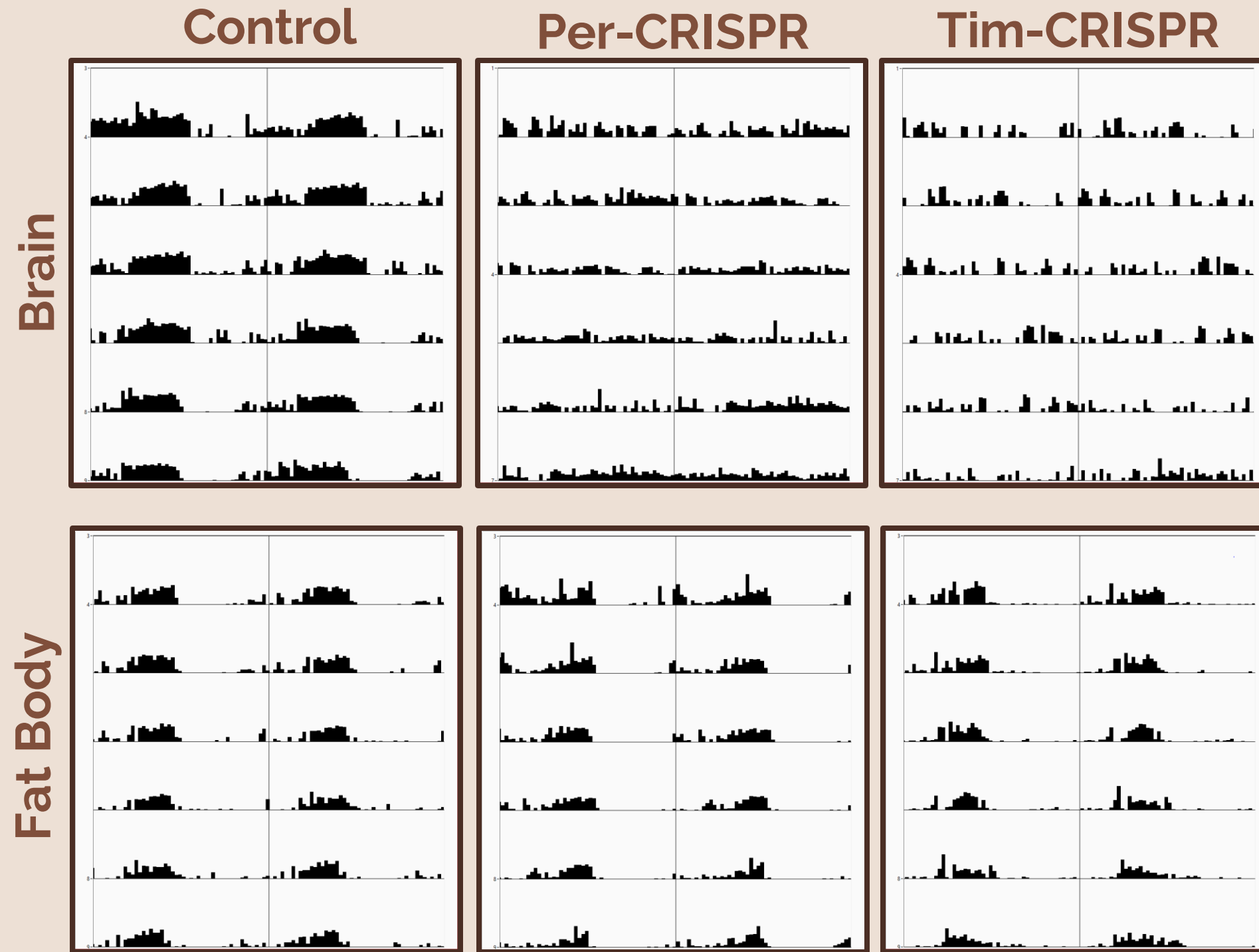


*With Induced Feeding

4. KO Fat Body Clock

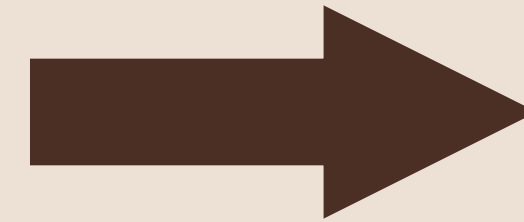
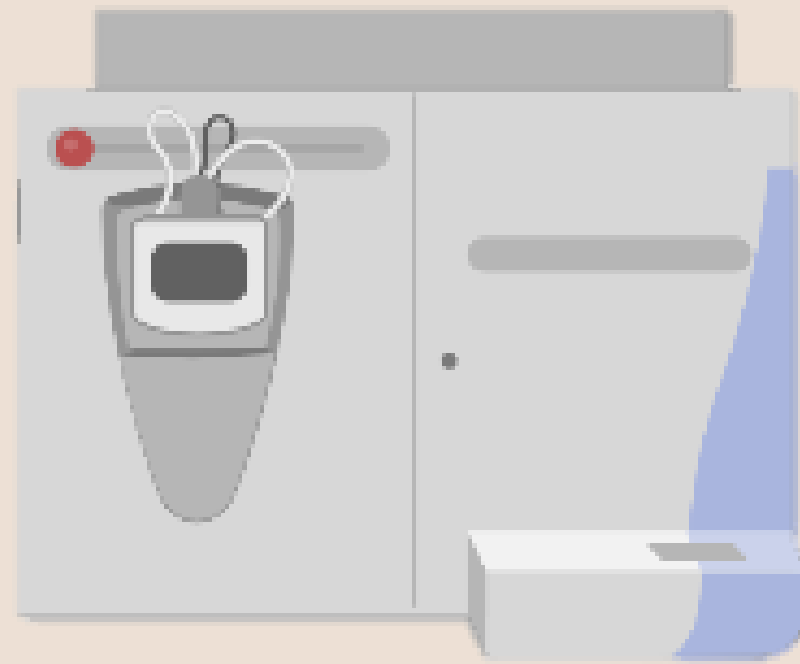
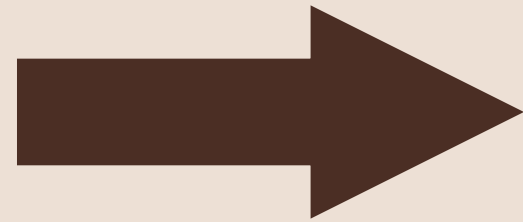
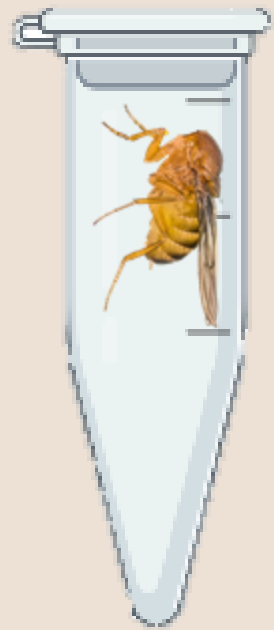


Behavioral Testing



Activity rhythms are under the control of central brain clocks, not fat body clocks.

Metabolomics Workflow



Sample Collection

- Every 2 hours for 48 hours

Data Acquisition

- Mass Spectrometry

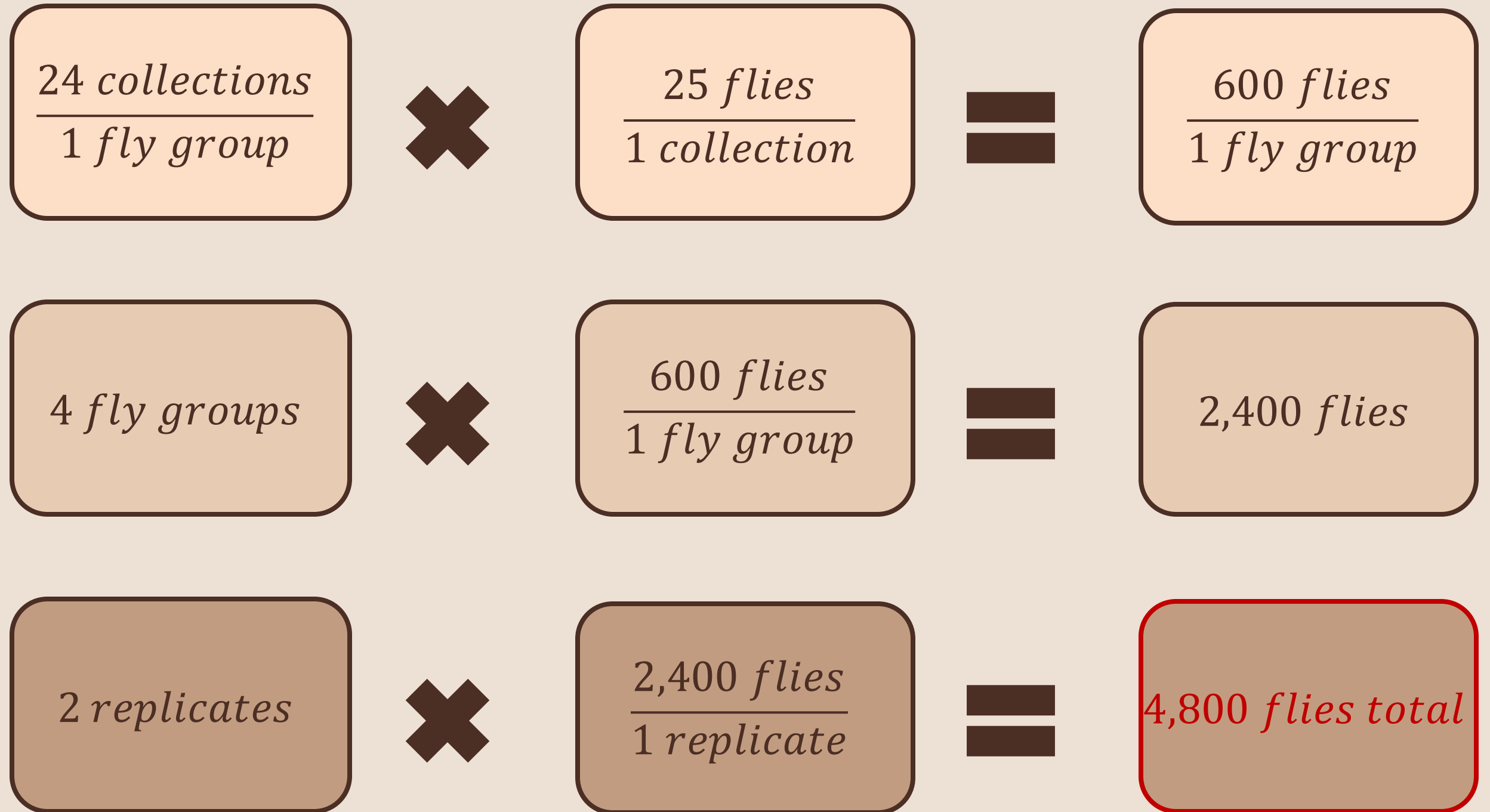
Data Analysis

- Identify metabolites

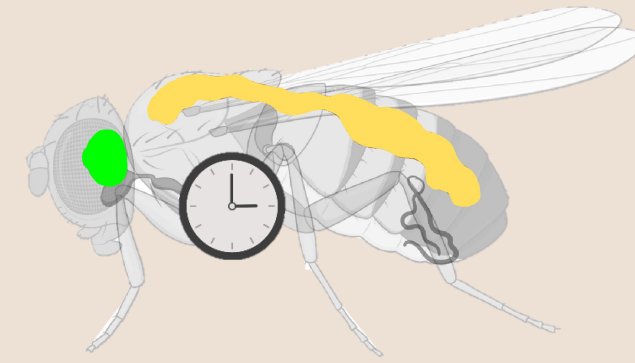
Results: If certain metabolite levels change after clock elimination, their associated metabolic processes are circadian regulated.

Challenges

- Number of flies
- Bacterial infection in fly stocks (Summer – Fall, 2022)
 - Required antibiotic treatment in food
- Troubleshooting protocols



Conclusions



- to-GAL4 selectively targets and effectively eliminates fat body clock function
- Our metabolomics collection protocol is optimized and scheduled for early summer

Future Directions

- **Metabolomics:** Determine what **metabolites** are impacted by loss of the circadian clock
- **Transcriptomics:**
 - Optimize collection protocol
 - Determine what **genes** are impacted by loss of the circadian clock

Questions?

