https://science.sciencemag.org/content/367/6476/366?et_cid=3176381&et_rid=40172262&ut m_campaign=toc_sci-mag_2020-01-23

The stillness of sleep

- 1. William Wisden,
- 2. Nicholas P. Franks

See all authors and affiliations Science 24 Jan 2020: Vol. 367, Issue 6476, pp. 366-367 DOI: 10.1126/science.aba4485

- Article
- Figures & Data
- Info & Metrics
- eLetters
- PDF

You are currently viewing the summary.

View Full Text

Log in to view the full text

via AAAS login

AAAS login provides access to *Science* for AAAS members, and access to other journals in the *Science* family to users who have purchased individual subscriptions.

- Become an AAAS Member
- Activate your Account
- Purchase Access to Other Journals in the Science Family
- Account Help

Log in via OpenAthens. Log in with your institution via Shibboleth.

More options

Purchase digital access to this article

Download and print this article for your personal scholarly, research, and educational use.

• Purchase this issue in print

Buy a single issue of *Science* for just \$15 USD.

https://science.sciencemag.org/content/367/6476/366?et_cid=3176381&et_rid=40172262&ut

Summary

When animals fall asleep, skeletal muscle movement largely ceases. The lack of movement during sleep is an actively controlled process, just like sleep itself. There are specialized sleep-inducing neurons that mostly reside in the brainstem and hypothalamus (1). Until now, active repression of movement during sleep was thought to mainly apply to rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, which is when the neocortex exhibits a wake-like activity and dreaming is vivid. Conversely, for the first stage of sleep, non-REM (NREM) sleep, when activity of neurons in the neocortex synchronize at 0.5 to 4 Hz (called delta waves), it was unknown whether movement was actively repressed. On page 440 of this issue, Liu *et al.* (2) find that entering NREM sleep and stopping movement are wired together in mice. This is controlled by a brain region called the substantia nigra pars reticulata (SNr), which was thought to control motor actions only when mice are awake.

http://www.sciencemag.org/about/science-licenses-journal-article-reuse