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Scriptwriter Name: Sulakshana Karkala

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Title: FLEX: Flight Exercise Training Protocol for the Fruit Fly *Drosophila* 

### **Authors and Affiliations:**

Alexander Murashov, Emma Conner, Giancarlo Lara, Steven Bradley, Elena Pak

Department of Comparative Biomedical Sciences, LSU School of Veterinary Medicine

### **Corresponding Authors:**

Alexander Murashov (amurashov@lsu.edu)

**Email Addresses for All Authors:** 

Alexander Murashov (amurashov@lsu.edu)
Emma Conner (econne6@lsu.edu)
Giancarlo Lara (glara1@lsu.edu)
Steven Bradley (sbrad39@lsu.edu)
Elena Pak (epak@lsu.edu)



# **Author Questionnaire**

- **1. Microscopy**: Does your protocol require the use of a dissecting or stereomicroscope for performing a complex dissection, microinjection technique, or something similar? **No**
- **2. Software:** Does the part of your protocol being filmed include step-by-step descriptions of software usage? **No**
- **3. Filming location:** Will the filming need to take place in multiple locations? **Yes, Two rooms** next to each other. **90** ft apart.
- **4. Testimonials (optional):** Would you be open to filming two short testimonial statements **live during your JoVE shoot**? These will **not appear in your JoVE video** but may be used in JoVE's promotional materials. **No**

**Current Protocol Length** 

Number of Steps: 07 Number of Shots: 15



# Introduction

Videographer: Obtain headshots for all authors available at the filming location.

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

- 1.1. <u>Alexander Murashov:</u> Our research focuses on transgenerational susceptibility to neurological and metabolic disorders. We investigate molecular mechanisms, specifically bioenergetic changes that might transmit susceptibility across generations.
  - 1.1.1. INTERVIEW: Named Talent says the statement above in an interview-style shot, looking slightly off-camera. *Suggested B.roll:3.3.1*

What technologies are currently used to advance research in your field?

- 1.2. <u>Alexander Murashov:</u> Omics techniques like transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics can help identify the mechanisms and causes of neurodegenerative disorders.
  - 1.2.1. INTERVIEW: Named Talent says the statement above in an interview-style shot, looking slightly off-camera.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

What significant findings have you established in your field?

- 1.3. <u>Alexander Murashov:</u> We found that paternal Western diet reprograms offspring phenotype, including changes in activity, learning and memory, and feeding behavior.
  - 1.3.1. INTERVIEW: Named Talent says the statement above in an interview-style shot, looking slightly off-camera. *Suggested B.roll:3.3.2*

What research gap are you addressing with your protocol?

- 1.4. <u>Alexander Murashov:</u> Many protocols depend on forced climbing behavior. Flight exercise is more physiological and does not lead to injuries.
  - 1.4.1. INTERVIEW: Named Talent says the statement above in an interview-style shot, looking slightly off-camera. *Suggested B.roll:2.6.3*

How will your findings advance research in your field?

1.5. <u>Alexander Murashov:</u> This protocol will utilize more physiological exercises that generate significant bioenergetic demands and minimize injuries.



1.5.1. INTERVIEW: Named Talent says the statement above in an interview-style shot, looking slightly off-camera. *Suggested B.roll:2.5* 

Videographer: Obtain headshots for all authors available at the filming location.



# **Protocol**

2. Drosophila Exercise Training and Post-Regimen Sample Preparation

**Demonstrators:** Giancarlo Lara and Steven Bradley

- 2.1. To begin, keep the *Drosophila* flies in an incubator or room maintained at 24 degrees Celsius with 60 percent humidity and a 12-hour light and dark cycle [1].
  - 2.1.1. WIDE: Talent placing fly vials inside an incubator with the temperature and humidity settings clearly displayed on screen. **NOTE: Interviews were shot by th**
- 2.2. Collect age-matched flies within 3 to 4 days after eclosion [1]. Randomly assign the flies to exercise and sedentary groups [2-TXT].
  - 2.2.1. Talent retrieving vials of newly eclosed flies and examining them closely.
  - 2.2.2. Talent separating the flies into two groups labeled as "exercise" and "sedentary." **TXT: Use an equal number of flies in each group**
- 2.3. Provide both groups with 7 milliliters of formulation food [1] and use tape to secure the food vials inside the bowls [2]. If humidity cannot be controlled, provide water access by placing vials of wet cotton inside the bowls and taping them to the bowl walls [3-TXT].
  - 2.3.1. Talent pipetting 7 mL formulation food into empty vials and placing them in the bowls.
  - 2.3.2. Talent taping each vial securely to the base of the bowl. **NOTE:** This shot was covered in 2.3.1
  - 2.5.3 Talent placing wet cotton-filled vials into bowls and taping them securely to the inner walls. TXT: Exercise flies for 5 consecutive days

    NOTE: Show shot 2.5.3 after 2.3.2. VO is added here
- 2.4. Transfer flies into the bowls one day before the exercise regimen begins [1-TXT]. Cover the openings of the bowls with mesh and secure it using rubber bands [2].
  - 2.4.1. Talent transferring sedated flies into separate bowls. **TXT: Use brief and light CO<sub>2</sub> anesthesia**

**AUTHORS: Please do not show the process of anesthesia here** 

2.4.2. Talent placing mesh covers over the bowl openings and fastening them with rubber bands.



- 2.5. Conduct the training in a room maintained at 24 degrees Celsius with 60 percent humidity [1]. Secure the bowls to the exercise platform using bungee cords [2]. If humidity cannot be controlled, provide water access by placing vials of wet cotton inside the bowls and taping them to the bowl walls [3-TXT].
  - 2.5.2 Talent transferring the bowls into the training room. **NOTE:** Show 2.5.2 first and then 2.5.1. The VO has been inverted too
  - 2.5.1 Talent wrapping bungee cords around each bowl to fix them onto the exercise platform.
  - 2.5.3 Talent placing wet cotton-filled vials into bowls and taping them securely to the inner walls. TXT: Exercise flies for 5 consecutive days NOTE: This shot has been moved after 2.3.2
- 2.6. Use two timers to control the motor. Set the first timer to start the machine at 8 AM and stop it at 3 PM daily [1]. Program the second timer to trigger a series of three motor revolutions every 5 minutes [2]. Each revolution should raise and drop the platform, inducing flight in the flies [3]. Once the exercise session is complete, return the bowls to their incubator [4].
  - 2.6.1. Shot of 2 timers then show the first timer being set to 8 AM and 3PM
  - 2.6.2. Shot of the second timer being programmed to trigger revolutions every 5 minutes.
  - 2.6.3. Shot of the platform's movement simulating flight in the flies.
  - 2.6.4. Talent placing the bowls back into the incubator at the end of the session. NOTE:

    Delete
- 2.7. At the end of the FLEX regimen, place the bowls in a cold room for 5 minutes to immobilize the flies [1]. Then, transfer the flies into new food vials for phenotypic analysis or into microcentrifuge tubes for molecular or biochemical assays [2].
  - 2.7.1. Talent placing bowls into a cold room. **NOTE:** This is slated as 2.6.4
  - 2.7.2. Talent transferring flies into new food vials and microcentrifuge tubes, labeling them for downstream analysis.



# Results

#### 3. Results

- 3.1. The 5-day flight exercise regimen significantly reduced mortality in flies on a Western Diet [1]. Flight exercise also improved climbing ability in Western Diet-fed flies [2].
  - 3.1.1. LAB MEDIA: Figure 2. Video editor: Highlight the shorter red bar labeled "WDE"
  - 3.1.2. LAB MEDIA: Figure 3. Video editor: Highlight the higher red line labeled "WDE"
- 3.2. Maximal oxygen consumption during complex I-supported respiration was reduced by 42% in flight muscles from Western Diet-fed flies compared to controls [1], but was restored in flies from the Western Diet plus exercise group [2].
  - 3.2.1. LAB MEDIA: Figure 4. Video editor: Highlight the tall blue bar labeled "CD" and the shorter orange bar labeled "WD" under the section "C1 (ProPyr/Mal/ADP)"
  - 3.2.2. LAB MEDIA: Figure 4. Video editor: Highlight the red bar labeled "WDE" under the section "C1 (ProPyr/Mal/ADP)" showing recovery in height relative to "WD"
- 3.3. Offspring of Western Diet-fed fathers showed significantly more feeding licks than other groups [1], while paternal exercise negated this increase [2].
  - 3.3.1. LAB MEDIA: Figure 5. Video editor: Highlight the tall orange bar labeled "WFO"
  - 3.3.2. LAB MEDIA: Figure 5. Video editor: Highlight the red bar labeled "WEFO"

### • Drosophila

Pronunciation link: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/drosophila merriam-

webster.com

IPA: /droʊˈsɑːfə lə/

Phonetic Spelling: droh-SAH-fuh-luh

#### • eclosion

Pronunciation link: <a href="https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/eclosion">https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/eclosion</a> merriam-webster.com

IPA: /ɪˈkloʊʒən/

Phonetic Spelling: ih-KLOH-zhun



## • phenotypic

Pronunciation link: <a href="https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/phenotypic">https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/phenotypic</a> merriam-webster.com+2Cambridge Dictionary+2

IPA: / fi:.nov tip.ik/

Phonetic Spelling: fee-noh-TIP-ik

### • microcentrifuge

Pronunciation link: <a href="https://www.howtopronounce.com/microcentrifuge">https://www.howtopronounce.com/microcentrifuge</a> howtopronounce.com+1

IPA: / mai.krov sen.tri.fju3/

Phonetic Spelling: my-kroh-SEN-tri-fyooz

#### • eclosion

Pronunciation link: <a href="https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/pronunciation/english/eclosion">https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/pronunciation/english/eclosion</a>

Cambridge Dictionary+1

IPA: /ɪˈkloʊ.ʒən/

Phonetic Spelling: ih-KLOH-zhun

### • regimen

Pronunciation link: <a href="https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/pronunciation/english/regimen">https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/pronunciation/english/regimen</a>

Cambridge Dictionary+1

IPA: /ˈrɛdʒ.ə.mən/

Phonetic Spelling: REJ-uh-muhn