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Realization of phosphorylation hypothesis of sleep by mammalian CaMKIIβ

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ABSTRACT

The reduced sleep duration observed in *Camk2a* and *Camk2b* knockout mice revealed the role of Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII)α/CAMKIIβ as sleep-promoting kinases and lead to the phosphorylation hypothesis of sleep. However, the underlying mechanism of sleep regulation by kinases and protein phosphorylation is largely unknown. Here, we demonstrate that the phosphorylation states of CaMKIIβ regulates sleep duration and sleep needs. Importantly, the activation or inhibition of CaMKIIβ can increase or decrease sleep duration by almost two-fold, supporting the role of CaMKIIβ as a core sleep regulator in mammals. This sleep regulation depends on the kinase activity of CaMKIIβ in excitatory neurons. Furthermore, CaMKIIβ mutants mimicking different phosphorylation states can regulate various sleep steps including sleep induction, sleep maintenance, and sleep cancelation. Key CaMKIIβ residues responsible for the mode switch undergo ordered (auto-)phosphorylation. We thus propose that ordered multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ underlies multi-step sleep regulation in mammals.

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INTRODUCTION

A wide range of biological phenomena, including organism-level behaviors, rely on the regulation of protein activity by phosphorylation. The circadian clock is an excellent example of the marked role of protein phosphorylation in the regulation of an organism-level behavior [1-3]. Genetic screening of animal behavior revealed that the *period* (*per*) gene is a core factor for the circadian clocks [4]. Casein kinase I (CKI) phosphorylates the PER protein, and a human lineage showing abnormalities in circadian behavioral rhythms had a single amino acid substitution at the phosphorylation residue [5]. The phosphorylation of PER by CKI is considered a major regulator of circadian period length for the following reasons: first, the targeted mutation of a single phosphorylation residue in PER can bidirectionally change the period length of the circadian clock [6,7]. Second, the effect is significant, with changes in CKI-kinase activity resulting in a more than two-fold change in period length, at least in culture cells [8].

The sleep-wake cycle, like the circadian clocks, is a physiological function that governs the organism-level behavioral rhythms and is believed to regulate synaptic function [9]. However, the molecular mechanisms regulating the daily amount of sleep and the transitions between sleep and wake phases are not fully understood. Genetic screening studies have revealed that protein kinases play an important role in sleep duration regulation. In particular, knocking out the first sleep-promoting kinases discovered, *Camk2a* and *Camk2b,* markedly reduced sleep duration in mice [10]. Subsequent phosphoproteomics studies have shown that the phosphorylation states of neuronal proteins vary with the sleep-wake cycle and in response to sleep deprivation [11-13]. The phosphoproteomics profile revealed an alteration of the

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phosphorylation states of Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII)α/CAMKIIβ and its potential substrates (e.g., Synapsin 1). These results suggest that CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ plays an important role in mammalian sleep regulation and support the phosphorylation hypothesis of sleep (the idea that sleep is regulated by protein phosphorylation).

The phosphorylation hypothesis of sleep [10,14] assumes that the neural activity associated with wakefulness acts as an *input* to activate sleep-promoting kinases such as CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ [10], SIK1/SIK2/SIK3 [15,16], and ERK1/ERK2 [17]. Another prediction is that sleep-promoting kinases may need to *store* some form of information associated with wakefulness. This is because awakening does not immediately lead to sleep, but rather *stores* a history of awakening as a sleep need. As an *output* of sleep regulation, sleep-promoting kinases might induce sleep by phosphorylating their substrates. CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ has unique features that might make this kinase suitable for achieving the *input*, *storage*, and *output* mechanism of sleep regulation. A well-known mechanism of CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ activation is the intracellular Ca^{2+} influx that occurs upon excitatory synaptic input and subsequent neuronal firing [18,19]. Intracellular Ca^{2+} binds to calmodulin (CaM), which binds to CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ and switches its kinase domain to the exposed open and kinase-active form. The kinase-active CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ undergoes autophosphorylation along with phosphorylation of other substrate proteins. T286 (CaMKIIα) and T287 (CaMKIIβ) are the first residues undergoing autophosphorylation upon activation of CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ. T286 and T287 phosphorylation switches CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ to its kinase-active form even in the absence of Ca^{2+}/CaM [20-22]. The maintained kinase activity due to T286 and T287 phosphorylation is called autonomous activity. Finally,

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111 the activated CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ phosphorylates several neuronal proteins. The
112 sequential autoregulation of CaMKII activity serves as a neuronal timer in a minutes
113 time scale in fruits fly [23]. However, the effect and mechanism of CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ
114 on sleep regulation and duration in mammals have not been rigorously investigated.
115
116 Furthermore, the dynamics of sleep-wake are not only characterized by the duration
117 of sleep, but also by the distribution of sleep and wake episodes. Indeed, *Camk2a*
118 and *Camk2b* knockout mice are less likely to transition from wake to sleep and from
119 sleep to wake [10]. This suggests that CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ elicits the transition between
120 wake and sleep. It should be noted that sleep duration and sleep-wake transition can
121 be independently regulated: for example, knocking out *orexin* barely affects sleep
122 duration, but significantly increases the sleep-wake transition [24,25]. Given the
123 physiological process of the sleep-wake cycle, it is reasonable to assume that
124 organisms employ multiple and stepwise mechanisms to regulate sleep. It would
125 begin with sleep induction and switch to sleep maintenance. CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ itself
126 undergoes multiple and stepwise changes (multi-site autophosphorylation,
127 dodecameric oligomerization, and conformational changes) [18,26]. Following the
128 phosphorylation of T286 and T287, the activated kinase catalyzes the
129 autophosphorylation of residues such as T305 and T306 (CaMKIIα), and T306 and
130 T307 (CaMKIIβ). Phosphorylation of these residues inhibits the binding of Ca^{2+}/CaM
131 to CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ [27-29]. The autoregulatory mechanism of CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ may
132 be more complex than a two-step regulation. It was reported that
133 autophosphorylation can occur multiple residues other than well-understood
134 T286/T305/T306 (CaMKIIα) and T287/T306/T307 (CaMKIIβ) with different efficiency
135 depending on residues [30] and the dodecameric CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ structure may

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have many intermediate states [31]. Although the sleep-wake cycle affects the level of such multi-site autophosphorylation of CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ [11-13,32,33], little is known about the actual function of the multi-site autophosphorylation in the regulation of the sleep-wake cycle. Of the four *Camk2* homologs (i.e., *Camk2a*, *Camk2b*, *Camk2d* and *Camk2g*), knockout mice of *Camk2b* showed the most pronounced decrease in sleep duration per day [10]. Thus, this study will focus on CaMKIIβ and aims to comprehensively analyze the sleep phenotype caused by a series of CaMKIIβ mutants mimicking the different phosphorylation states.

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RESULTS

Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates sleep induction.

To investigate whether CaMKIIβ regulates sleep depending on the phosphorylation state of CaMKIIβ, we conducted an *in vivo* comprehensive phosphomimetic screening of CaMKIIβ. Mouse CaMKIIβ protein has 69 serine (S) and threonine (T) residues that can be the target of autophosphorylation (**Figure 1a**). We assessed the contribution of these residues to sleep regulation by expressing a series of phosphomimetic mutants of CaMKIIβ, in which aspartic acid (D) replaced one of the phosphorylable residues. Each of the 69 CaMKIIβ mutants was expressed under the control of human *synapsin-1* (*hSyn1*) promoter and delivered in wild-type mice brain by an adeno-associated virus (AAV) system AAV-PHP.eB [34], which allows broad gene expression throughout the brain (**Figure 1b**). The whole-brain expression of H2B-mCherry reporter under the *hSyn1* promoter delivered by the AAV system was confirmed by whole-brain imaging using the CUBIC method (**Figure 1c** and **Figure 1-figure supplement 1a**). Unless otherwise indicated, we refer to mice with AAV-mediated expression of CaMKIIβ mutants simply by the mutant name (e.g., T287D mice). We measured the sleep parameters of the mice expressing mutant CaMKIIβ using a respiration-based sleep phenotyping system, snappy sleep stager (SSS) [24] (**Figure 1b**). Sleep measurements were started at 8 weeks old following the AAV administration at 6 weeks old. Mice expressing AAV-induced wild-type (WT) CaMKIIβ and untreated mice had similar daily sleep durations (733.9 ± 6.1 and 724.7 ± 4.3 min [24], respectively; all mice phenotypes are reported as mean ± SEM). In this screening, mice expressing T287D, S114D or S109D CaMKIIβ mutants had top three extended daily sleep duration (846.7 ± 23.7, 839.7 ± 14.1 or 803.4 ± 16.2 min, respectively), though the phenotype of S109D showed no statistical significance

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(**Figure 1d**). Although no statistical significance was obtained for sleep transition parameters P_{WS} (probability of transition from wakefulness to sleep) and P_{SW} (probability of transition from sleep to wakefulness) in this first screening (**Figure 1-figure supplement 2a, b**), the P_{WS} of T287D mice was higher than that of WT-expressing mice, which is opposite to the phenotype of *Camk2b* knockout mice [10]. There was no correlation between the ensemble of sleep duration and AAV transduction efficiency among the analyzed mutants (**Figure 1-figure supplement 2c)**, indicating that the observed sleep phenotypes can be attributed to the nature of the introduced mutations rather than to a possible difference in AAV transduction efficacy.

To confirm the reproducibility of the extended sleep duration for T287D, S114D and S109D mice, we conducted an independent set of experiments. These confirmed the prolonged sleep duration of T287D mice (861.9 ± 26.1 min) and the increase in P_{WS} (**Figure 1e**). The extended sleep duration of T287D mice does not depend on the circadian timing because the mice showed increased sleep duration at most zeitgeber time of the day (**Figure 1f**). Besides, this second round of evaluation did not show a significant increase in the sleep duration of S114D mice and S109D, although a trend of extended sleep duration was observed for S109D mutant (**Figure 1-figure supplement 2d and 2e**). We concluded that T287D CaMKIIβ is the mutant that robustly increased sleep duration *in vivo*.

Replacing T287 with the non-phosphomimetic alanine (A) did not extend sleep duration (701.5 ± 9.8 min) (**Figure 1e, f**). This supports that the phosphorylation-mimicking property of D caused the sleep duration extension. Furthermore, the extended sleep duration depends on the kinase activity of CaMKIIβ, because the kinase-dead (K43R) version of the T287D mutant (i.e., K43R:T287D)

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196 did not extend sleep duration (719.8 ± 12.4 min). Given that the phosphorylation of
197 T287 inhibits the interaction between the kinase domain and the regulatory segment
198 of CaMKIIβ (which leads to the open and kinase-active conformation of the kinase),
199 the normal sleep duration of K43R:T287D mice suggests that CaMKIIβ with open
200 conformation alone is insufficient to lengthen sleep duration. We thus propose that
201 CaMKIIβ induces sleep via T287 phosphorylation and that this process requires the
202 kinase activity of CaMKIIβ.

203 The robust sleep induction by the T287D mutant suggests that T287
204 phosphorylation marks the level of sleep need. This has been supported through
205 previous studies; for example, the level of CaMKIIα T286 phosphorylation or
206 CaMKIIβ T287 phosphorylation follows the expected level of sleep need upon six
207 hours sleep deprivation and subsequent recovery sleep analyzed by western blotting
208 [12]. Moreover, the level of CaMKIIα T286 phosphorylation follows the expected sleep
209 need along with normal sleep wake cycle: a previous study showed the circadian
210 rhythmicity of CaMKIIα T286 phosphorylation peaking at the end of the dark (wake)
211 phase and decreasing throughout the light (sleep) phase [13]. Consistent with this
212 rhythmicity, another study indicated CaMKIIα T286 phosphorylation is higher at the
213 dark (wake) phase [11]. Because several studies focus on CaMKIIα and rely on
214 western blotting technique, we also examined whether the phosphorylation levels of
215 T287 in the brain increased upon six hours sleep deprivation by using a quantitative
216 and targeted selected-reaction-monitoring (SRM) analysis. The SRM analysis
217 confirmed that sleep deprivation increased T287 phosphorylation of endogenous
218 CaMKIIβ without changing the amount of total CaMKIIβ (**Figure 1g** and **1h**). In
219 addition, the phosphorylation level of CaMKIIα T286 and CaMKIIβ T287 correlated
220 well, suggesting that these phosphorylation levels similarly respond to sleep

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221 deprivation (**Figure 1-figure supplement 2f**, **g**).

222

223 **Biochemical evaluation of sleep-inducing CaMKIIβ mutants.**

224 To compare the kinase activity and mice sleep phenotypes, we measured
225 the kinase activity of each mutant *in vitro* using cell lysate system. We prepared cell
226 extracts of 293T cells overexpressing the CaMKIIβ mutants. Relative expression
227 level was quantified for each mutant by dot blot (**Figure 1-figure supplement 3a**).
228 The relative amounts of CaMKIIβ as well as cellular components derived from the
229 extracts were adjusted by mixing CaMKIIβ-expressing 293T lysate and mock-
230 transfected 293T lysate. This adjustment process was not applied for the mutants
231 having <25% expression level compared with wild-type CaMKIIβ. Then, the
232 enzymatic activity of the expressed CaMKIIβ in the presence and absence of CaM
233 (**Figure 1-figure supplement 3b**).

234 Most mutants as well as WT exhibit kinase activity only in the presence of
235 CaM (**Figure 1-figure supplement 3b**). S109D, T242D, and T287D mutants
236 showed marked enzyme activity even in the absence of CaM. The CaM-independent
237 kinase activity of T287D is consistent with the constitutive kinase-active property of
238 T287D. However, the kinase activity of T287D in the presence of CaM is lower than
239 that of WT. By contrast, S109D and T242D showed no reduction in the kinase activity
240 in the presence of CaM and the CaM-independent kinase activity is higher than that
241 of T287D. The reason of this lower T287D activity is currently unknow but might be,
242 at least in part, due to the inhibitory autophosphorylation that was underway in the
243 293T cell during the period between the expression of the T287D protein and the
244 preparation of the cell lysate, and structural thermal-instability elicited by the
245 detachment of regulatory segment from the kinase domain [35]. Since these inhibitory

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246 mechanisms are caused by the constitutive-kinase activation (and/or structural
247 alteration from close to open conformation) of the enzyme, the final kinase activity
248 will appear as the sum of positive and negative factors: therefore, it is important to
249 be careful in discussing the relationship between whether a mutation activates or
250 inhibits kinase activity based on the one-point relative strength of the
251 phosphorylation activity alone.

252 Although there are limitations in the biochemical evaluation of kinase activity
253 in this cell lysate system as described above, it appears reasonable to assume that
254 mutations, in which CaM-independent activity is detected, have at least the property
255 of showing CaM-independent phosphorylation activity, unlike the wild-type enzyme.
256 Similar to the kinase-dead mutation K43R, the mutation that reduces the
257 phosphorylation activity to a level similar to that of the background from cell extracts
258 may also be regarded as a reliable phenotype, basically acting in a repressive
259 manner on the kinase activity. Given that the level of AAV-mediated CaMKIIβ
260 expression is much lower than the level of endogenous CaMKIIβ (**Figure 1-figure**
261 **supplement 1b**), it would be reasonable to assume that the CaMKIIβ mutants
262 showing CaM-independent activity affected sleep by exhibiting a dominant
263 phenotype (e.g., T287D and S109D), even in the presence of abundant endogenous
264 CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ protein. It is also quite possible that this sleep phenotype is
265 mediated by the activation of the endogenous CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ by the constitutive-
266 active mutant. Also, the mutation with reduced kinase activity may not have had a
267 dominant negative effect on sleep in the presence of higher level of the endogenous
268 CaMKIIβ due to its low expression level mediated by AAV vector, and thus did not
269 show a pronounced phenotype in the current screening.

270 It should be noted that while T287D had high kinase activity in the absence of

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CaM, T242D and especially S109D showed even higher kinase activity in the absence of CaM. However at least T242D appears not to extend sleep duration and the effect of S109D on the sleep duration is milder than that of T287D *in vivo*. Hence, the results of the present kinase assay using a conventional peptide substrate do not fully account for the quantitative level of sleep induction observed *in vivo*, suggesting the existence of an additional layer of regulation.

Among the kinase-inactive mutants and others, several mutants had significantly reduced expression levels (e.g., S182) (**Figure 1-figure supplement 3a**). Reduced protein expression levels and/or protein stability inherent in such mutants could also be a reason why these mutants do not exhibit a dominant active sleep-promoting activity in the screening *in vivo*. The unstable sleep phenotype of S114D might be related to the unstable/low-expression nature of this mutant at least in culture cell—as with the kinase activity evaluation, protein expression levels in the mouse brain do not always correlate with expression levels in 293T cells, and should be considered carefully though.

Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates NREM sleep induction and sleep needs.

To further investigate the role of T287 phosphorylation in sleep regulation, we expressed the CaMKIIβ T287-related mutants under the *Camk2a* promoter [36], which is a well-characterized promoter inducing gene expression preferentially to the excitatory neurons. As **Figures 1e and f** show, the daily sleep duration of T287D mice was higher than that of WT-expressing mice, which is consistent with the results obtained with the *hSyn1* promoter. WT, T287A, K43R:T287D, and PBS-administrated mice had comparable sleep phenotypes (**Figures 2a, b**). As observed

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296 in T287D mice with the *hSyn1* promoter, T287D mice with the *Camk2a* promoter had
297 a significantly higher P_{WS} (**Figure 2a**), suggesting that the T287-phosphorylated
298 CaMKIIβ promotes the transition from wakefulness to sleep. We also reproduced the
299 increased sleep duration by expressing the T287D mutant under the *Camk2b*
300 promoter cloned in this study (**Figure 2-figure supplement 1a, b**).

301 *Camk2* plays a role in the regulation of the circadian rhythm [37]. To examine
302 whether the sleep-inducing effect of the CaMKIIβ T287D mutant depends on the
303 behavioral circadian rhythmicity, we expressed it in *Cry1*$^{-/-}$:*Cry2*$^{-/-}$ and *Per1*$^{-/-}$:*Per2*$^{-/-}$
304 double knockout mice (*Cry1/2* DKO and *Per1/2* DKO) using the *Camk2a* promoter.
305 Both DKO mice lines are deficient in behavioral circadian rhythmicity in constant dark
306 (DD) [38-41]. Under light/dark (LD) conditions, the daily sleep duration of T287D-
307 expressing *Cry1/2* DKO and *Per1/2* DKO mice was significantly higher than that of
308 WT CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (**Figure 2c, d, e, f**). Under constant dark, where both
309 DKO mice lack a clear circadian behavioral rhythmicity, the sleep duration of T287D-
310 expressing mice increased irrespective of circadian time across the 24 h (**Figure 2g,**
311 **h, i, j**). This increased sleep duration under constant dark is associated with
312 increased P_{WS}. These results demonstrate that the sleep-inducing effect of the
313 T287D mutant is independent of behavioral circadian rhythmicity and canonical core
314 clock genes such as *Cry1/Cry2* or *Per1/Per2*.

315 The sleep-inducing effects of the T287D mutant could be attributed to an
316 impairment in the proper maintenance of wakefulness. To examine whether the
317 arousal system in T287D mice is normal, we assessed their responses to external
318 stimuli. The novel cage environment promotes awakening by stimulating the mice's
319 exploratory behavior [42]. Cage exchange significantly decreased the sleep duration
320 of T287D, WT, and PBS-administrated mice compared with the baseline duration

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(**Figure 2-figure supplement 1c**), suggesting that the sleep-extending effect of the T287D mutant is not due to abnormalities in the arousal system.

Since the sleep-inducing effect of the T287D mutant depends neither on the circadian rhythms nor on an abnormal arousal system, it might directly alter sleep needs, which can be estimated through the delta-wave of an electroencephalogram (EEG). We recorded EEGs and electromyograms (EMG) of the mice expressing the CaMKIIβ T287D mutant under the *Camk2a* promoter. The EEG/EMG recordings revealed that T287D mice had significantly higher daily non-rapid eye movement (NREM) and REM sleep duration (**Figure 2k, l**) and P_{WS} (**Figure 2m**) than WT-expressing mice. This data is consistent with the SSS measurements (**Figure 2a**). The analysis of transition probabilities between wake, NREM, and REM episodes revealed a large decrease ($p < 0.001$) in wake maintenance (W to W) and increase ($p < 0.001$) in the transitions from wake to NREM (W to N) compared with WT-expressing mice (**Figure 2n**). These results suggest that the T287 phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ induces sleep by increasing wake to NREM transitions. Besides, we confirmed that T287D mice had significantly higher delta power and slow power during sleep episodes (**Figure 2o** and **Figure 2-figure supplement 1d**), suggesting elevated sleep needs. We obtained similar EEG/EMG recordings with mice expressing T287D mutant under the *hSynI* promoter (**Figure 2-figure supplement 1e-j**). These results demonstrate that T287-phosphorylated CaMKIIβ provokes physiological sleep needs and acts on the transition from wake to NREM sleep.

Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ in excitatory neurons regulates sleep induction.

A potential limitation of the use of *Camk2a* promoter is that the expression is highly enriched in excitatory neurons but not exclusively localized [36]. We then investigated

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346 the neuronal cell types responsible for the CaMKIIβ-mediated sleep induction by
347 using other strategy using AAVs carrying double-floxed inverted open reading frame
348 (DIO) constructs and mouse lines expressing *Cre* recombinases in specific neurons
349 (*Cre*-mice) (**Figure 3a**). CaMKIIβ T287D expression in *Vglut2*-specific neurons
350 significantly increased sleep duration compared to the WT CaMKIIβ-expressing mice
351 (**Figure 3b, c**), while expression of the T287D mutant in *Gad2*-specific neurons did
352 not affect sleep phenotype (**Figure 3d, e**). These results confirm that glutamatergic
353 excitatory neurons are involved in the sleep promotion by the CaMKIIβ T287D
354 mutant.
355
356 **Kinase activity of CaMKIIβ bidirectionally regulates sleep.**

357 Having the different efficacy of sleep-inducing activity among the biochemical
358 constative-active CaMKIIβ mutants (e.g., T287D and S109D), we next sought to
359 confirm the relationship between the CaM-independent enzymatic activity of
360 CaMKIIβ and sleep promotion by using another type of constitutive-active CaMKIIβ.
361 To this end, we used CaMKIIβ deletion mutant that lacks the C-terminal half involving
362 the regulatory segment, linker region, and oligomerization domain [43]). The CaMKIIβ
363 deletion mutant is constitutively active due to the exposed kinase domain but does
364 not retain T287 and subsequent residues (**Figure 4a**). Similar to T287D mice, mice
365 expressing the deletion mutant (del) showed an extended sleep duration and
366 increased P_{WS}. The extended sleep duration depends on the kinase activity because
367 mice expressing the deletion mutant with the K43R point mutation (K43R:del) and
368 the WT-expressing mice had similar sleep phenotypes (**Figure 4b, c**). These results
369 support that the constitutive kinase activity of CaMKIIβ induces sleep. Furthermore,
370 sleep induction by CaMKIIβ does not require the dodecameric structure of CaMKIIβ

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371 or the regulatory segment and the linker region.

372 We carried out a complementary approach by inhibiting the kinase activity of
373 endogenous CaMKII. We used autocamtide inhibitory peptide 2 (AIP2), which
374 inhibits the enzyme activity of CaMKIIα and CaMKIIβ by binding to the kinase domain
375 and inhibiting the substrate-enzyme interaction (**Figure 4d**) [44,45]. Mice expressing
376 the mCherry-fused AIP2 exhibited a decreased sleep duration and P_{WS} along with
377 an increased P_{SW} compared with mice expressing the inactive mutant of AIP2
378 (RARA) (**Figure 4e, f**), demonstrating that the CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ kinase activity is
379 critical for normal sleep induction and maintenance. These results were consistent
380 with the phenotype of *Camk2a* or *Camk2b* knockout mice [10], except for the P_{SW}
381 change: the genetic knockout of *Camk2a* or *Camk2b* slightly decreased P_{SW}. This
382 difference might account for the postnatal and kinase activity targeted inhibition of
383 CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ by AIP2 expression.

384 We further investigated the architectural and qualitative sleep changes under
385 suppressed CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ activity. The EEG/EMG recording of mice expressing
386 AIP2 showed a significant decrease in NREM and REM sleep duration (**Figures 4g-**
387 **i**). The increased transition probability from NREM/REM to wake and decreased
388 transition to keep NREM and REM episodes in AIP2-expressing mice suggested that
389 CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ inhibition impaired the maintenance mechanism of NREM/REM
390 sleep (**Figure 4j**). There was no significant change in normalized delta power during
391 NREM sleep (**Figure 4-figure supplement 1a, b**). Note that there were differences
392 in the waveforms of the EEG represented by the increased power of slow-wave
393 oscillations (0.5 Hz–1 Hz) in all three states of vigilance (**Figure 4-figure**
394 **supplement 1c**), though no difference was observed in the local field potential
395 recordings of awaking mice cortex with the adult deletion of both *Camk2a* and

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396 *Camk2b* [46]. Consistent with the phenotype of AIP2-expressed mice, EEG/EMG
397 analysis showed that *Camk2b* knockout mice had decreased NREM and REM
398 duration (**Figure 4-figure supplement 1d-g**) as well as decreased P_{SW}. The
399 knockout mice were established in previous study [10] but not analyzed for the sleep
400 phenotype by EEG/EMG recordings. *Camk2b* knockout mice might have a
401 decreased delta power, although we could not conclude on this because the changes
402 in delta power depend on the normalization procedure of the EEG power spectrum
403 (**Figure 4-figure supplement 1h-k**). The reduced sleep duration in SSS by AIP2-
404 expression or *Camk2b* knockout can be attributed to the reduced NREM sleep
405 because NREM sleep constitutes the most portion of total sleep time, though
406 CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ may also have a role in the control of REM sleep as observed in
407 reduced REM sleep duration in these EEG/EMG recordings.
408
409 **Multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ can cancel sleep induction.**
410 Supposing that the autophosphorylation of T287 in CaMKIIβ encodes information on
411 sleep need, the encoded information should not be decoded when it is not required.
412 We thus investigated whether the phosphorylation of additional residues could
413 cancel the sleep-inducing function of T287-phosphorylated CaMKIIβ. To this end, we
414 created a series of double-phosphomimetic mutants of CaMKIIβ, in which besides
415 T287, we mutated one of the remaining 68 S or T residues to D. The screening of
416 these double-phosphomimetic mutants *in vivo* identified several mutants that exhibit
417 a sleep phenotype similar to WT-expressing mice (**Figure 5a**, **Figure 5-figure**
418 **supplement 1a-b**). In other words, the additional D mutation cancels the sleep-
419 inducing effect of T287D. We focused on the five mutants (+S26D, +S182D, +T177D,
420 +T311D, and +S516D; hereafter, we refer to the double-mutants by the additional

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mutated residue preceded by a plus sign) with the top five closest sleep parameters to WT, even if they had transduction efficiencies comparable to that of T287D (**Figure 5-figure supplement 1c-e**). To confirm that the observed phenotype of these five mutants came from the phosphomimetic property of D, we evaluated the phenotypes of non-phosphomimetic A mutants. The +S26A, +S182A, and +T311A mutants lost the effect of the D substitution, supporting the idea that phosphorylation of S26, S182, and T311 cancels the sleep-inducing effect of the co-existing T287 phosphorylation. On the other hand, the sleep phenotypes of +T516A and +T177A mice were similar to those of +T516D, +T177D, and WT mice (**Figure 5b, c**). This indicates that both A and D substitutions for these residues disturb sleep inducing effect of co-existing T287D mutation and thus the effect of D mutant may not rely on its phosphomimetic property.

Biochemical evaluation of double-phosphomimetic CaMKIIβ mutants.

We next evaluated the kinase activity of double-phosphomimetic CaMKIIβ mutants. Consistent with the result of single D mutants kinase assay (**Figure 1-figure supplement 2g**), T287D single mutant showed CaM-independent kinase activity and the level of CaM-dependent kinase activity is lower than that of wild-type (**Figure 5-figure supplement 1f**). Most of the double D mutants locates around the T287D suggesting that most of the second phosphomimetic mutations do not affect the kinase activity of T287D mutant significantly. It can also be seen that there is a correlation between CaM-dependent and CaM-independent kinase activity for T287D and double D mutants. We do not exclude the possibility that this variation/correlation is due to incomplete correction of relative CaMKIIβ levels in the cell extracts using dot blot (**Figure 5-figure supplement 1g**).

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However, several mutants showed phosphorylation activity that was markedly different from T287D, to an extent that is difficult to be explained by the technical limitations of adjusting expression levels. Mutants locates at the left-bottom corner of **Figure 5-figure supplement 1f** had negligible kinase activity similar to kinase dead K43R mutant. +T311D mutant impaired the kinase activity in the absence of CaM compared to T287D, but the kinase activity in the presence of CaM is similar to T287D, suggesting that +T311D mutant abolished the constitutive-active property of T287D single mutant but the kinase activity is not abolished significantly. +S71D showed markedly higher kinase activity in the presence and absence of CaM. The dot blot quantification (**Figure 5-figure supplement 1g**) indicated that +S71D showed elevated expression level in 293T, but the kinase assay using the cell lysates with adjusted CaMKIIβ expression level suggests that the apparent catalytic rate constant for the kinase reaction of +S71D mutant is also elevated compared with T287D single mutant.

The comparison between kinase assay and double D mutant screening in vivo further supports that the constitutive and CaM-independent kinase activity is one of the factors responsible for the sleep-inducing effect and its cancellation. +S26D, +T47D, +T177D, +S182D, +T311D, and +T516D are the top 5 potential T287D-canceling mutants suggested by the AAV-based screening (**Figure 5a**). At least four of these five mutants had impaired kinase activity in the absence of CaM (i.e., +S26D, +T47D, +T177D, +S182D, and +T311D), and +T516D also showed reduced kinase activity compared with T287D mutant. The fact that +T311 shows kinase activity in the presence of CaM might indicate that the CaM-independent kinase activity is rather more important for the sleep phenotype in our AAV-based in vivo screening. Among these five mutants, four mutants (+S26D, +T47D, +S182D, +T311D, and

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+T516D) except for +T177D showed reduced expression level in 293T cells, and thus we could not evaluate the apparent catalytic rate constant for these low-expressed mutants. It is highly possible that the sleep cancelation effect of these mutants is mediated by the reduced expression level rather than the reduced catalytic constant, although there should be a considerable difference between protein expression levels in human cultured cell line and those in mice brain.

It should be noted that there are several mutants showing kinase activity that cannot be fully reconciled with the results of AAV-based screening *in vivo*. For example, although sleep canceling mutants (e.g., +S26D, +T47D etc) had the reduced kinase activity especially in the absence of CaM, there are also several mutants showing the very low kinase activity (e.g., +T8D, +S81D etc) but exhibit sleep-promotion effect comparable to the level of T287D single mutant. The reasons of these differences between in vivo phenotype and in vitro kinase activity are currently unknown.

Multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates sleep stabilization.

Sleep duration and probabilities between sleep and awake phase switching (i.e., P_{WS} and P_{SW}) can be altered independently. For example, both P_{WS} and P_{SW} can have increased value without markedly changing sleep duration as observed in *Hcrt* knockout mice [24]. The sleep-wake dynamics underlying the extended sleep duration can be subdivided into two types by using P_{WS} and P_{SW}: one is increased sleep "induction" activity characterized by an increase in P_{WS} (higher probability of switching from awake phase to sleep phase). The other is increased sleep "maintenance" activity characterized by decrease P_{SW} (lower probability of switching from sleep phase to awake phase). The T287D single mutant increases P_{WS}, which

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can be categorized as an elevated sleep induction activity. Interestingly, we noticed that several double-mutants showed extended sleep duration due to an elevated sleep maintenance activity rather than sleep induction activity. **Figure 6a** shows the double-mutants plotted according to their P_{SW} and P_{WS}. The "T287D-canceling" mutants such as +S26D, +S182D, and +T311D locate close to WT. Notably, several mutants such as +T306D and +T307D locate at the bottom-left corner of the P_{SW}-P_{WS} plot, indicating that these mutants had lower P_{WS} and P_{SW} compared with single T287D mutants. In other words, the extended sleep duration of these double-mutants can lie in the increased sleep maintenance activity (i.e., decreased P_{SW}) rather than sleep induction activity. The double mutants locate at the bottom-left corner can be categorized through clustering analysis indicated as “cluster III” (**Figure 6-figure supplement 1a**). Among the seven double mutants categorized as cluster III, T287D:T306D, T287D:T307D, and T287D:S534D robustly exhibited prolonged sleep duration, unchanged P_{WS}, and reduced P_{SW} compared with WT-expressing mice in the independent experiment (**Figure 6b** and **Figure 6-figure supplement 1b, c**). As the reduced P_{SW} suggests, these three mutants prolonged sleep episode duration, indicating that they stabilize sleep (**Figure 6c**). We focused on the sleep maintenance function of T306 and T307 because these residues are a well-known autonomous negative-feedback control for CaMKIIβ kinase activation. We substituted these residues with the non-phosphomimetic residue alanine. The T287D:T306D:T307D and T287D:T306A:T307A mice both exhibited extended sleep duration compared to the WT (**Figure 6d**). As with T287D single mutant, the prolonged sleep duration for the T287D:T306A:T307A can be explained by an increase in P_{WS} (i.e., sleep induction). However, the T287D:T306D:T307D mice showed decreased P_{WS} and P_{SW}, indicating that the extended sleep duration can be

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explained by sleep maintenance rather than the sleep induction (**Figure 6d and Figure 6-figure supplement 1d, e**). In support of this, T287D:T306D:T307D showed prolonged sleep episode duration (**Figure 6e**). The difference between T287D, T287D:T306D:T307D and T287D:T306A:T307A can be clearly visualized in the P_{WS} and P_{SW} plot (**Figure 6d**). A similar relationship can be observed between T287D:T306D and T287D:T306A mutants.

We analyzed the architectural changes of sleep caused by the sleep-stabilizing mutant T287D:T306D:T307D using EEG/EMG recordings. The results showed an increase in NREM and REM sleep duration (**Figure 6f** and **6g**), a significant decrease in P_{SW}, and no significant change in P_{WS} (**Figure 6h**), which is consistent with the SSS analysis. These mice had higher NREM to NREM and REM to REM transition probabilities than WT-expressing mice. However, unlike T287D, this mutant did not increase the wake to NREM transition probability (**Figure 6i** and **Figure 2-figure supplement 1h**), suggesting that the additional phosphorylation(s) of T306 and/or T307 stabilize NREM and REM sleep. Mice expressing the T287D:T306D:T307D mutant and those expressing WT had similar delta power, but the mutant increased slow power (**Figure 6j** and **Figure 6-figure supplement 1f**). Thus, phosphorylation of T306/T307 also seems to elevate sleep need levels.

Phosphorylation of T306 and T307 in CaMKIIβ suppresses the kinase activity by inhibiting CaM binding [27,47]. To test whether the sleep maintenance function of the T287D:T306D:T307D mutant depends on its enzyme activity, we examined the sleep phenotype of mice expressing its kinase-dead version (K43R:T287D:T306D:T307D) and found that these mice did not exhibit a sleep-stabilizing phenotype. They had similar sleep parameters to the WT (**Figure 6-figure supplement 1g**). Furthermore, the T287A:T306D:T307D mutant, in which T287 was

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546 replaced by a non-phosphomimetic A, also resulted in similar sleep parameters to
547 WT. These results suggest that the sleep maintenance function of CaMKIIβ with
548 phosphorylated T306 and T307 depends on its enzyme activity and that this function
549 requires T287 phosphorylation. We thus propose that multi-site phosphorylation of
550 CaMKIIβ (residues T287, T306, and T307) converts the sleep-inducing effect of
551 T287-phosphorylated CaMKIIβ into a sleep maintenance activity.
552
553 **Biochemical evaluation of sleep-stabilizing CaMKIIβ mutants.**

554 We then examined *in vitro* kinase activity of these sleep-stabilizing multiple
555 D mutants and corresponding A mutants (**Figure 6-figure supplement 2a** and **b**).
556 Consistent with the role of phosphorylation at T306 and T307 for the inhibition of the
557 interaction with Ca^{2+}/CaM to CaMKIIβ, mutants having the D substitution at either of
558 T306 or T307 (i.e., T306D, T307D, T306D:T307D, T287D:T306D, T287D:T307D,
559 T287D:T306D:T307D) showed reduced kinase activity in the presence of CaM. On
560 the other hand, any mutants having the T287D mutation including sleep-stabilizing
561 mutants annotated in AAV-based analysis (i.e., T287D:T306D and
562 T287D:T306D:T307D) showed CaM-independent kinase activity compared with
563 wild-type. This is also consistent with the role of T306/T307 phosphorylation because
564 these phosphorylation does not actively inhibit the kinase activity of CaMKIIβ, and
565 thus the CaM-independent activity of T287D mutant should be maintained if T287D
566 is combined with T306D and/or T307D. The CaM-independent kinase activity was
567 more evident with another substrate called autocamtide-2 (**Figure 6-figure**
568 **supplement 2b**).

569 By contrast, kinase activity of mutants having the A substitution at T306 or
570 T307 will need to be carefully interpreted. Introducing A substitution to either or both

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571 of T306 and T307 results in the CaM-independent kinase activity without having the
572 T287D mutation (i.e., T306A, T307A, or T306A:T307A). We speculate that such
573 CaM-independent activity might be caused by autophosphorylation of CaMKIIβ in
574 the 293T cell. 293T cell expresses endogenous CaM protein. Although the cell-
575 endogenous CaM is not sufficient to fully activate the over-expressed CaMKIIβ, it is
576 reasonable to assume that there is a background level of CaM-dependent activation
577 of CaMKIIβ in the 293T cells. Because T306A or T307A mutation impairs the auto-
578 inhibitory mechanism, the T306A, T307A, or T306A:T307A mutants would be more
579 susceptible to CaMKIIβ activation, which occurs at a lower efficiency in the 293T cell.
580 Therefore, by the time 293T cell lysates are prepared, some portion of T306A, T307A,
581 or T306A:T307A mutants may already be in an autonomously activated state with
582 autophosphorylation at T287 residue.
583
584 **Ordered multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ underlies multi-step sleep**
585 **regulation.**
586 The above *in vivo* analysis proposes that different CaMKIIβ phosphorylation states
587 can induce sleep (T287), maintain sleep (T287:T306:T307), and cancel sleep
588 promotion (S26:T287, S182:T287, and T287:T311). We assumed that
589 phosphorylation at T287 precedes the other phosphorylations. We then aimed to
590 biochemically confirm the ordered multi-site phosphorylation. We analyzed the time
591 course changes in the phosphorylation levels of each sleep-controlling residues in
592 CaMKIIβ (S26, S182, T287, T306, T307, and T311). The purified CaMKIIβ was
593 incubated with CaM under four conditions with different concentrations of Ca^{2+} in the
594 reaction buffer. Condition #1: 0 mM Ca^{2+} and 10 mM EGTA, supposing the presence
595 of a negligible amount of free Ca^{2+}. Condition #2: 0 mM Ca^{2+}, supposing the

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596 presence of low Ca^{2+} concentration, possibly coming from the purified CaMKIIβ
597 and/or CaM. Condition #3: 0.5 mM Ca^{2+}, assuming a sufficient amount of free Ca^{2+}
598 to activate CaMKIIβ. Condition #4: 0.5 mM Ca^{2+} and 10 mM EGTA at 5 min, where
599 EGTA was added 5 min after incubation started. This type of condition induces the
600 phosphorylation of T305 and T306 upon CaMKIIα activation [48,49]. Although we could
601 detect the peak corresponds to S182 phosphorylation appeared during the CaMKIIβ
602 incubation, it is hard to clearly separate the chromatogram of the peptide with S182
603 phosphorylation and that with the adjacent T177 phosphorylation (**Figure 7-figure**
604 **supplement 1a**), so the quantification value of pS182 presented below include the
605 signal from pT177 peptides.

606 **Figure 7a** indicates that T287 phosphorylation occurs in the presence of 0.5
607 mM Ca^{2+} (conditions #3 and #4), but not in the absence of explicitly added Ca^{2+} in
608 the reaction buffer (conditions #1 and #2). The level of phosphorylation reaches a
609 saturation level 5 min after CaM addition. Under condition #3, S26 and S182
610 phosphorylations follow T287 phosphorylation. However, conditions #1 and #4 do
611 not phosphorylate these residues.

612 On the other hand, T306 and T307 remain unphosphorylated in the presence
613 of a high amount of Ca^{2+} and CaM (condition #3). Shielding the Ca^{2+} after CaMKIIβ
614 activation (condition #4) triggered T306 and T307 phosphorylation. This is consistent
615 with previous studies suggesting that the stable binding of Ca^{2+}/CaM renders T306
616 and T307 inaccessible to the kinase domain of CaMKIIβ, and their phosphorylation
617 requires the temporal removal of Ca^{2+}/CaM from the kinase [48-51]. We also confirmed
618 that the optimal Ca^{2+} concentration for T306 and T307 phosphorylation is lower than
619 that for T287 phosphorylation: gradual phosphorylation of T306 and T307 occurs in
620 the absence of apparent Ca^{2+} in the reaction buffer (condition #1 and #2) [47,52]. The

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low Ca^{2+} concentration condition also promotes T311 phosphorylation, which is spacially close to T306 and T307. The time course of T311 phosphorylation in condition #2 is different from that of T306 and T307 phosphorylation: the phosphorylation of T311 peaked 5 min after CaM addition and then decreased, presumably because of the progressive phosphorylation of T306 and T307. It is unlikely that a misregulated, Ca^{2+}/CaM-independent kinase activity phosphorylated T306, T307, and T311 under low Ca^{2+} concentration conditions because chelating Ca^{2+} with EGTA abolishes the appearance of double-phosphorylated T306/T307/T311 peptides (condition #1; ppT306/T307/T311). In summary, the biochemical analysis suggests that T287 phosphorylation initiates the ordered phosphorylation of S26, S182, T306, T307, and T307 (**Figure 7-figure supplement 1b**) at least in our *in vitro* experimental condition.

With the ordered phosphorylation events observed *in vitro*, the CaMKIIβ might reach multi-phosphorylated states such as pS26:pT287:pT306:pT307, pS182:pT287:pT306:pT307, or pT287:pT306:pT307:pT311 *in vivo*. To investigate the effect of such multi-phosphorylated states in sleep regulation, we expressed CaMKIIβ mutants mimicking quadruple-phosphorylation in mice. Inclusion of S26A or S182A to the T287D:T306D:T307D recapitulated the sleep maintenance function observed in T287D:T306D:T307D mutant (**Figures 7b**, **c** and **Figure 7-figure supplement 1c, d**), with decreased P_{SW} and a prolonged sleep episode duration. On the other hand, the substitution of in S26 or S182 to D resulted in the loss of the sleep maintenance function. The mutant with the T311D substitution added to the T287D:T306D:T307D retained sleep maintenance activity (**Figure 7-figure supplement 1e**). Therefore, the sleep induction and maintenance effect of CaMKIIβ elicited by T287 phosphorylation followed by T306 and T307 phosphorylation

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appears to be terminated by S26 and S182 phosphorylation, which also follows T287 phosphorylation. Based on these results, we propose that the ordered multi-phosphorylation states of CaMKIIβ underly the sleep regulation steps, namely the induction (pT287), the maintenance (pT287/pT306/pT307), and the cancelation (pS182 or pS26). These multi-site phosphorylation states might be connected, and finally completed as a cycle by the turnover of phosphorylated CaMKIIβ promoted by the protein destabilization effect of S182 or S26 phosphorylation (**Figure 7d**).

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Discussion

In this study, we demonstrated that the conditional induction or inhibition of CaMKIIβ kinase activity could bidirectionally increase or decrease mammalian sleep duration. The bidirectional effect as well as the near two-fold difference in sleep duration caused by the activation (e.g., 936.7 ± 22.6 min; **Figure 2a**) and inhibition (e.g., 554.1 ± 21.2 min; **Figure 4e**) of CaMKIIβ further supports the role of CaMKIIβ as a core sleep regulator, rather than auxiliary inputs that either induce or inhibit sleep upon environmental responses. Assuming the role of CaMKIIβ as one of the core kinases in the sleep control, the next question would be how CaMKIIβ relates to other phosphorylated enzymes, such as CaMKIIα [10], SIK1/SIK2/SIK3 [15,16], and ERK1/ERK2 [17], to shape the phosphorylation signaling network for sleep regulation.

The postnatal conditional expression of CaMKIIβ and its inhibitor changes the sleep phenotype, which rules out, at least in part, neuronal developmental abnormality potentially caused by the embryonic knockout of *Camk2b* [53]. Although the embryonic double knockout of *Camk2a*/*Camk2b* caused developmental effects [46], the sleep reduction caused by the conditional expression of CaMKII inhibitor AIP2 supports that the reduction of kinase activity reduced sleep duration in the *Camk2a* KO and *Camk2b* KO mice [10], not the neuronal structural abnormality potentially caused by the gene knockout. Given the inducible adult deletion of both *Camk2a* and *Camk2b* resulted in lethal phenotype [46], our AIP2 expression condition would only partially inhibit the kinase activity of CaMKIIα and CaMKIIβ.

Third, the effect of AIP2 and kinase-inhibitory CaMKIIβ mutants (e.g., K43R and S26D) indicate that the sleep-promoting effect of activated CaMKIIβ comes from the enzymatic activity of CaMKIIβ (**Figure 4**). The sleep-promoting effect of the truncated CaMKIIβ kinase domain further indicates that CaMKIIβ oligomerization is

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679 not necessary for the sleep-promoting effect. This is in stark contrast with the non-
680 enzymatic role of CaMKIIβ through its interaction with F-actin [54,55]. The truncated
681 CaMKIIβ used in this study lacks the actin binding domain. Another well-known
682 binding partner of CaMKIIα/β is NR2B [56], which has a low affinity for monomeric
683 CaMKIIα [57]. Therefore, the potent sleep-inducing effect of truncated CaMKIIβ
684 suggests that other downstream targets (such as phosphorylation substrates) are
685 responsible for the sleep-inducing effect of CaMKIIβ. Future research should focus
686 on identifying such downstream targets, but at least the present study excludes the
687 core circadian transcription factors and functional transcription-translation circadian
688 feedback loop as downstream factors of CaMKIIβ sleep promotion (**Figure 2**).
689 Finally, comparing phosphorylation-mimicking mutants and non-
690 phosphorylation-mimicking mutants allowed us to attribute the effect of
691 phosphorylation to the negative charge mimicked by the D residue or to any other
692 effect caused by the mutation. As observed in the SIK3 phosphorylation site S551
693 [58], D and A mutations sometimes yield similar results (e.g., increased sleep), making
694 it difficult to conclude that the D mutation mimics phosphorylation. For residues
695 analyzed in **Figure 7a**, we showed that A and D mutants had different effects in sleep
696 regulation *in vivo*, suggesting that the phosphorylation states of these sites in
697 CaMKIIβ can regulate sleep. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first conclusive
698 demonstration of phosphorylation-dependent sleep regulation at single residue level.
699 Besides, these residues are autophosphorylation substrates, at least *in vitro*. These
700 results suggest that the multi-step effects of CaMKIIβ on sleep induction, sleep
701 maintenance, and sleep promotion cancelation can be attributed to the properties of
702 the CaMKIIβ with multiple (auto-)phosphorylation patterns.
703 The sleep-promoting effect observed with *Vglut2-Cre* but not *Gad2-Cre*

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(**Figure 3**) suggests that CaMKIIβ promotes sleep by acting on excitatory neurons rather than inhibitory neurons and glial cells. However, these data do not exclude the possibility of the contribution of non-excitatory neurons and glial cells for CaMKIIβ-dependent sleep regulation because the Cre-expression specificity may not be perfectly selective to desired cell types. Furthermore, endogenous *Camk2b* is widely expressed in neurons and constitutes ~1.3% of postsynaptic density [59] and glial cells also express *Camk2b* [60]. Future research will have to precisely elucidate where CaMKIIβ exerts its sleep function in terms of both neuronal cell types and brain regions as well subcellular localization. In the data shown in **Figure 3b**, focused expression of T287D to *Vglut2-Cre* positive cells might induce the sleep maintenance activity (i.e., extended sleep duration and low P_{SW}) in addition to the sleep induction activity (i.e., high P_{WS}), suggesting that different types of neurons might be involved in the sleep induction or maintenance activities to different degrees. Notably, homeostatic regulation of sleep/wake-associated neuronal firing was recapitulated in cultured neuron/glial cells [61,62]. Given the ubiquitous and abundant expression of CaMKIIβ in neurons, investigating the relationship between sleep homeostasis in cultured neurons/glial cells and CaMKIIβ phosphorylation states would reveal valuable information about the ubiquitous and cell-type specific function of CaMKIIβ in the sleep control.

Multi-site phosphorylation encodes complex biochemical systems such as the sequential triggering of multiple events and the integration of multiple signals (such as AND logic gates) [63,64]. One of the most intriguing properties of CaMKII is the multi-site autophosphorylation combinations that regulate kinase activity and protein-protein interactions. In this study, we conducted comprehensive mutagenesis of single or multiple potentially (auto-)phosphorylable residues. We revealed that the

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729 phosphorylation of kinase-suppressive residues can cancel the sleep-promoting
730 effect of the active T287-phosphorylated CaMKIIβ (**Figure 5**). Sleep-suppressing
731 mechanisms may include CaMKIIβ destabilization (e.g., through S182
732 phosphorylation) and other biochemical mechanisms inhibiting either the kinase
733 activity or the CaMKIIβ-substrates interaction. The combination of sleep-promoting
734 and sleep-suppressing phosphorylations of CaMKIIβ may underlie the mechanism
735 regulating sleep need to an appropriate level, depending on the animal's internal
736 conditions and external environments. Considering this, it would be interesting to
737 quantify the phosphorylation level of each residue (other than T287) in response to
738 signals causing acute and chronic changes in the sleep-wake cycle (such as
739 inflammation and stress).

740 Next, we found that combining phosphomimetic mutations of T306D and
741 T307D to T287D (i.e., T287D:T306D:T307D) does not affect sleep duration
742 (compared with the T287D single mutation) but causes unexpected differences in
743 sleep maintenance and sleep induction (**Figure 6**). The transition probabilities (P_{WS}
744 and P_{SW}) allowed us to quantify these interesting differences. For example, the
745 T287D mutant has a higher P_{WS}, suggesting that T287 phosphorylation plays a role
746 in sleep induction. On the other hand, the T287D:T306D:T307D mutant has a lower
747 P_{SW}, suggesting that T287/T306/T307 phosphorylation plays a role in sleep
748 maintenance. The autophosphorylation of T306 and T307 has a well-known
749 inhibitory effect on the CaMKIIβ-CaM interaction [27,28], creating an auto-inhibitory
750 feedback regulation of CaMKIIβ. CaMKIIβ deletion mutant shares some properties
751 with T287D:T306D:T307D; both mutants lost the CaMKIIβ-CaM interaction and have
752 the CaM-independent kinase activity. Nevertheless, T287D:T306D:T307D has the
753 sleep maintenance activity while the deletion mutant shows sleep induction activity.

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754 Thus, the mechanism of sleep maintenance by T287D:T306D:T307D may not be
755 attributed to the loss of CaMKIIβ-CaM interaction itself. The outcome of CaMKIIβ
756 kinase activity with different phosphorylation patterns and molecular mechanisms
757 underlying the sleep induction/maintenance activities are currently unknown. Recent
758 studies suggested that the phosphorylation of T305/T306 of CaMKIIα promotes the
759 dissociation of CaMKIIα dodecamer [65]. Another study demonstrated that the same
760 phosphorylation promotes the translocation of CaMKIIα from the spine to dendrite [66].
761 It is plausible that different patterns of multi-site phosphorylation or combination of D
762 mutants of CaMKIIβ affect sleep induction/maintenance through the different
763 interactions of endogenous CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ and neuronal proteins.

764 We also showed that other sleep-controlling residues (such as S26, S182,
765 and T311) also undergo autophosphorylation (**Figure 7a**). S26 autophosphorylation
766 occurs in CaMKIIγ [67] and suppresses the kinase activity [68], which is consistent with
767 our results in CaMKIIβ. The other phosphoproteomics study identified S25
768 autophosphorylation in CaMKIIα [30]. Although the level of phosphorylation at S25 was
769 indicated for ~5% of total CaMKIIα at 4 min incubation time [30], it is possible that the
770 level of this phosphorylation continuously increases given the slow dynamics of
771 autophosphorylation at S26 of CaMKIIβ found in this study. We also note that peptide
772 phosphorylated with S26 can be found *in vivo* brain sample [12] (**Figure 7-figure**
773 **supplement 1f**), although it is unable to distinguish CaMKII isoforms because of the
774 identical sequence around S26 phosphorylation site. Reports suggest that T311
775 autophosphorylation occurs in CaMKIIβ [30] and that the phosphorylation level of the
776 corresponding residue in CaMKIIα was reduced during the dark phase (mostly
777 awake phase in mice) [11]. The T311 phosphorylation was also detected in the other
778 set of phosphoproteomic analyses of in vivo mice brains [12], although sequence

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779 identity around the T311 residue makes it difficult to distinguish CaMKIIα and
780 CaMKIIβ. These phosphoproteomics analyses support the possible role of
781 phosphorylation at S26 or T311 in the regulation of CaMKIIα/CaMKIIβ in mice brains
782 *in vivo*. To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first to report the
783 autophosphorylation of S182. Furthermore, S26 and S182 autophosphorylation are
784 slower than that of T287 (**Figure 7a**), consistent with the fact that these residues are
785 not exposed on the surface and thus a kinase cannot easily access to these residues.
786 The mammalian circadian clock regulation appears to use the non-canonical and
787 inefficient phosphorylation residue to encode slower dynamics of circadian clock
788 peacemaking [69,70]; it should be rigorously tested whether non-canonical
789 autophosphorylation residues such as S26 and S182 plays a role in the regulation
790 of normal sleep regulation *in vivo* through the knockout/knockdown rescue
791 experiment by re-expressing the unphosphorylatable A mutations at corresponding
792 residues. Through such rescue experiments, it would be possible to approach the
793 question not covered by the current study: whether the sleep cancellation effect is
794 related to the transition from sleep to awake phase in the natural sleep-wake cycle,
795 or to the cancellation of additional sleep needs upon unusual input such as sleep
796 deprivation.

797 Considering this sequential autophosphorylation of sleep-controlling residues,
798 we aligned the different sleep-promoting effects elicited by each phosphorylation
799 state with the autophosphorylation events (**Figure 7d**). The expected sleep
800 regulation sequence is physiologically plausible: the increased transition rate from
801 awake to sleep phase, the induced sleep is stabilized, and then the sleep-promoting
802 effect is canceled. The cancelation may include complete erasure of multi-site
803 phosphorylation through the destabilization of CaMKIIβ. Because both CaMKIIα and

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804 CaMKIIβ are involved in sleep control and have overlapping roles in the control of
805 neural plasticity, the mechanism we found in this study may be shared by CaMKIIα
806 as well as CaMKIIβ. On the other hand, it is also known that there are differences in
807 the dynamics of phosphorylation of T306 and T307 between CaMKIIα and CaMKIIβ
808 [49], and it will be interesting to investigate how these differences at the molecular level
809 affect sleep-wake regulation.

810 This sequence is hypothetical at this stage, and it is still unknown whether the
811 same CaMKIIβ molecule regulates the sequential events or different CaMKIIβ
812 molecules with distinct phosphorylation states operate individually. It is also possible
813 that phosphorylation on several non-canonical autophosphorylation residues (e.g.,
814 S26 and S182) is mediated by different kinases, and several residues may be rather
815 effectively phosphorylated during the awake phase as observed in the T310
816 (CaMKIIα) or T311 (CaMKIIβ) residues. The obvious next question might be: how
817 are the sleep-driven and wake-driven multi-site phosphorylation of each CaMKIIβ
818 molecule integrated and organized by autophosphorylation and phosphorylation by
819 other kinases, such that robust and flexible cycle of sleep induction, maintenance
820 and subsequent transition from sleep to awake phase. Also, the multi-site
821 phosphorylation status of CaMKIIβ might be the key to understand the connection
822 between the sleep-wake cycle and its physiological significance. Indeed,
823 phosphorylation mimicking or non-phosphorylation mimicking mutants of CaMKIIα/
824 CaMKIIβ have been shown to elicit defects in neuronal plasticity and some type of
825 learning. Because it is well understood that the sleep-wake cycle affects the learning
826 process, CaMKIIβ-expressing mice with changes in sleep phenotype may also have
827 changes in learning phenotype. In this case, it would be interesting to ask whether
828 the changes in learning phenotype are simply due to sleep abnormalities or whether

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829 CaMKIIβ plays a more direct role in these relationships as a molecule that controls
830 both sleep and learning processes.

831 In summary, we showed that CaMKIIβ kinase activity promotes mammalian
832 sleep by acting on the excitatory neurons. We propose that the ordered multi-site
833 phosphorylation and kinase activity of CaMKIIβ compose the *input* (exposure of the
834 kinase domain), *storage*/*processing* (T287 and following phosphorylations), and
835 *output* (substrate phosphorylation) mechanism of sleep need in mammals. Hence,
836 this could be the molecular mechanism of the phosphorylation hypothesis of sleep
837 in mammals.
838
839

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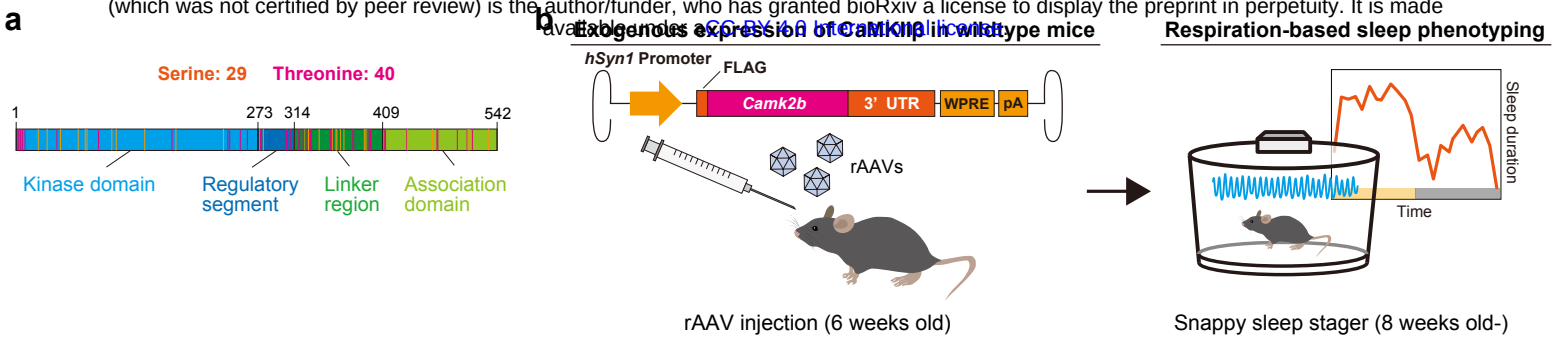

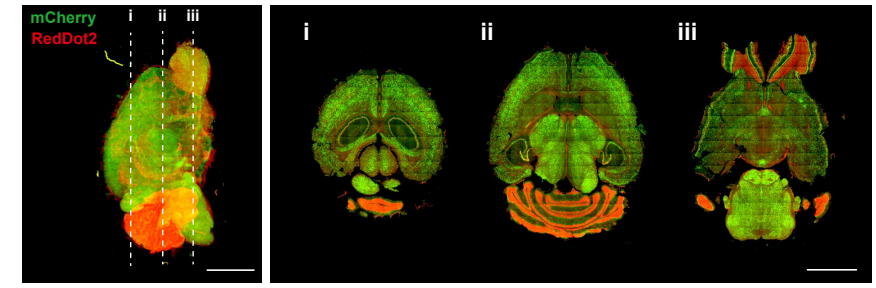

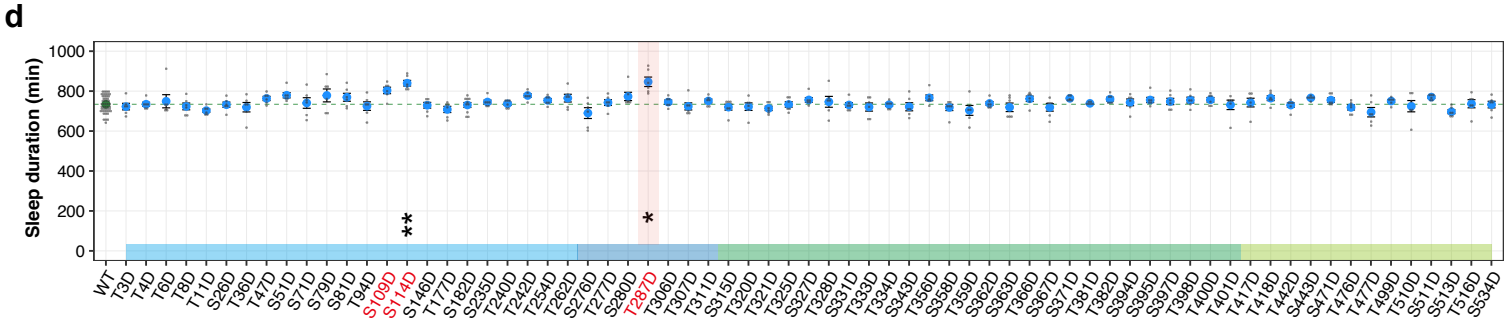

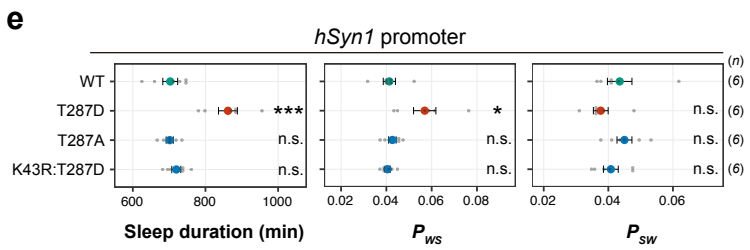

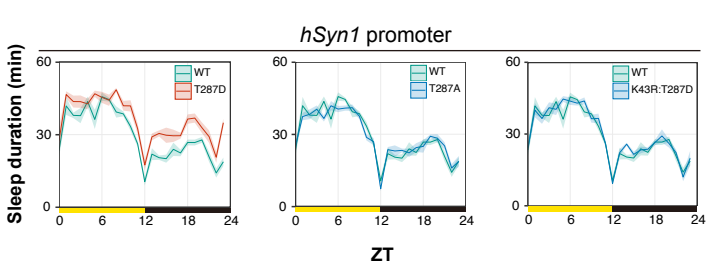

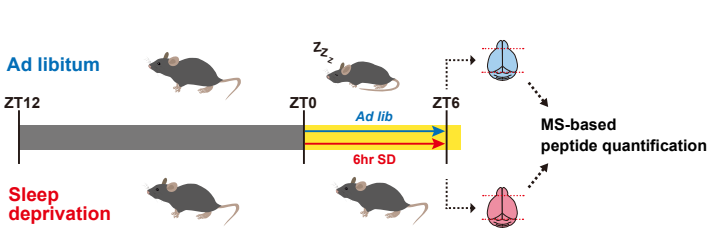

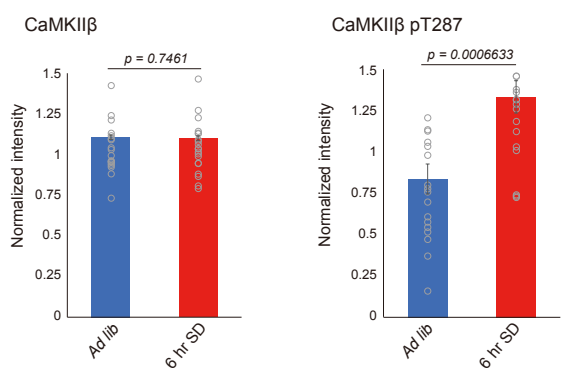

Figure 1

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates sleep induction

(a) The 29 serine and 40 threonine residues throughout CaMKIIβ. Orange and magenta lines represent serine and threonine residues, respectively. Color-coded regions indicate the functional domains of CaMKIIβ.

(b) Schematic diagram of AAV-based CaMKIIβ expression and respiration-based sleep phenotyping. UTR: untranslated region. pA: polyA.

(c) Representative cross-sectional images of the brain of mice expressing H2B-mCherry under the *hSyn1* promoter by the AAV. Data were acquired by whole brain imaging with RedDot2 counterstaining, and detailed images of each brain region are shown in **Figure 1-figure supplement 1a**. Scale bars, 5 mm.

(d) Daily sleep duration of mice expressing CaMKIIβ phosphomimetic mutants (n = 6–10) in the presence of endogenous wildtype CaMKIIβ. The represented value is the average of SSS measurements over six days. The dashed green line represents the average sleep duration of wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT, n = 48). Multiple comparison test was performed against WT.

(e-f) Sleep/wake parameters **(e)** and sleep profiles **(f)** of mice expressing T287-related CaMKIIβ mutants, averaged over six days. Measurements are independent of those in **(d)**. Sleep duration is the total sleep duration in a day, P_{WS} and P_{SW} are the transition probabilities between wakefulness and sleep. The shaded area represents the SEM. Multiple comparison test was performed against WT. ZT: zeitgeber time.

(g) Sleep deprivation and peptide quantification procedures. The brains of the sleep-deprived and control mice were collected for MS-based peptide quantification.

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(h) Total CaMKIIβ and T287-phosphorylated peptides from brains of sleep-deprived and control mice, analyzed by SRM quantitative mass spectrometry.

Error bars: SEM. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 1-source data 1

Source data for Figure 1d, e, f.

Figure 1-source data 2 and 3

Source data for Figure 1h.

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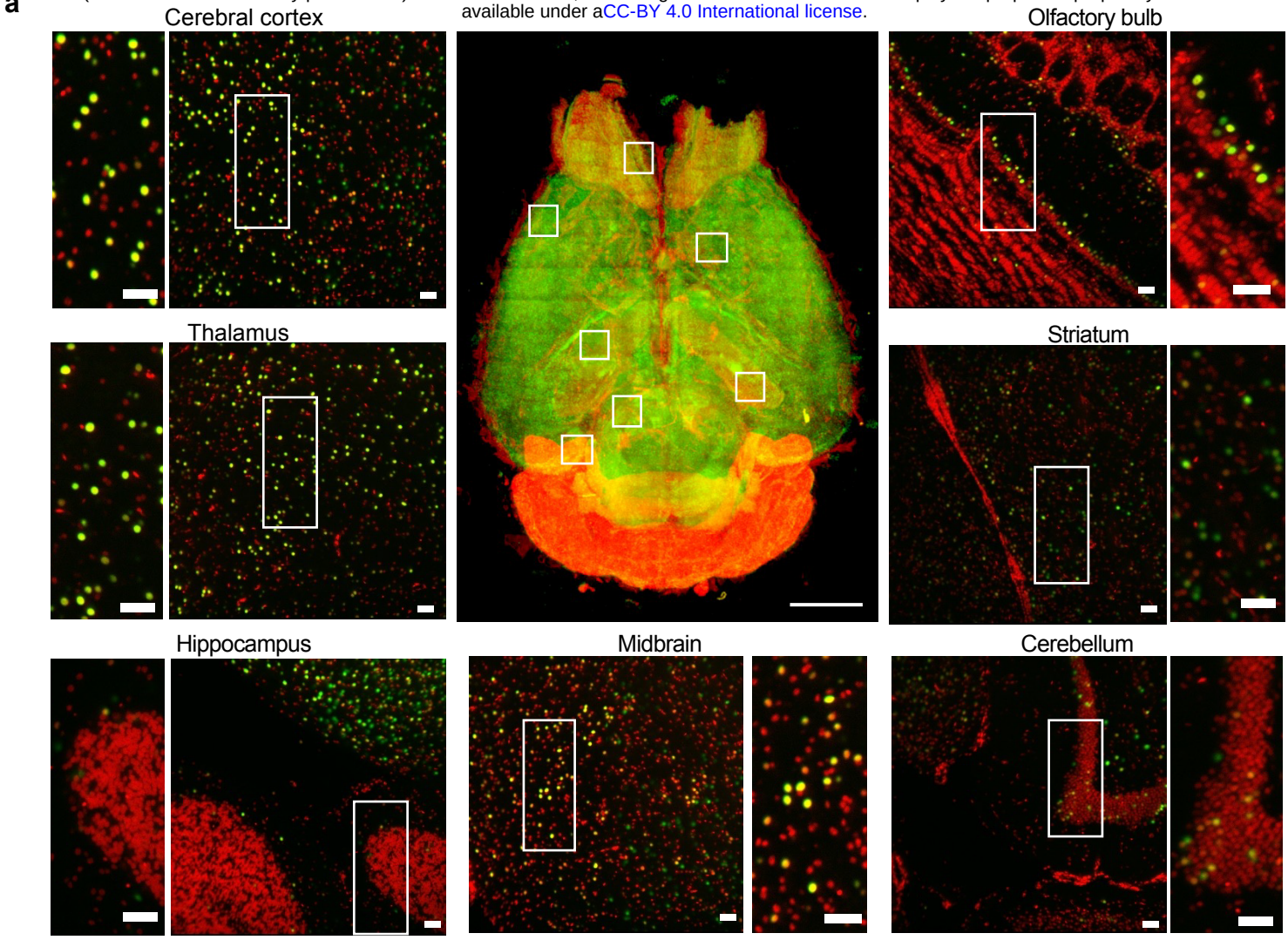

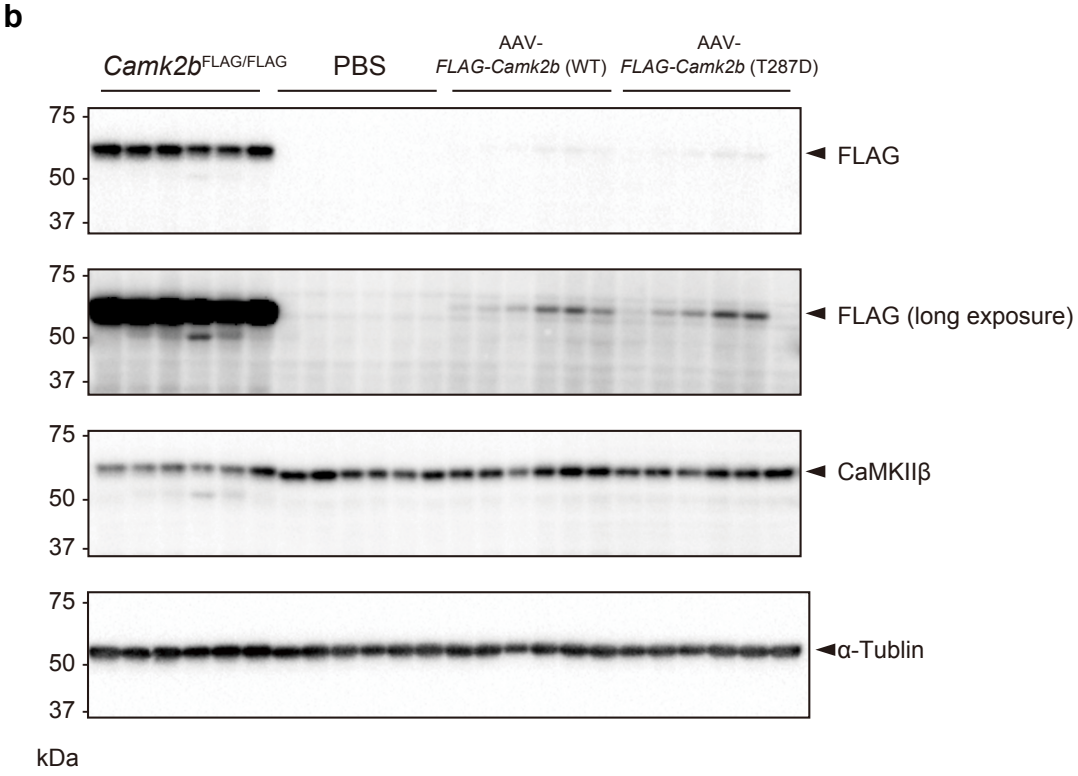

Figure 1-figure supplement 1

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Figure 1-figure supplement 1. Expression of the CaMKIIβ throughout the brain by AAV-PHP.eB

(a) Volume-rendered and single-plane images of the brain expressing H2B-mCherry under *hSyn1* promoter by the AAV (mCherry, green) counterstained with RD2 (red). A volume-rendered image is shown in the center. Single-plane and magnified images are shown for cerebral cortex, thalamus, hippocampus, midbrain, cerebellum, striatum, and olfactory bulb. Scale bar in the center image, 3 mm; other scale bars, 100 μm.

(b) Expression levels of endogenous CaMKIIβ and AAV-mediated transduced CaMKIIβ in the brain. *Camk2b*$^{FLAG/FLAG}$ represents homo knock-in mice in which the FLAG tag was inserted into the endogenous *Camk2b* locus. PBS: PBS-administrated mice. Immunoblotting against FLAG-tagged protein indicates that AAV-mediated expression of CaMKIIβ is lower than the expression level of endogenous CaMKIIβ.

Figure 1-figure supplement 1-source data 1

Uncropped blot images for Figure 1-figure supplement 1b.

Figure 1-figure supplement 1-source data 2

Raw blot images for Figure 1-figure supplement 1b.

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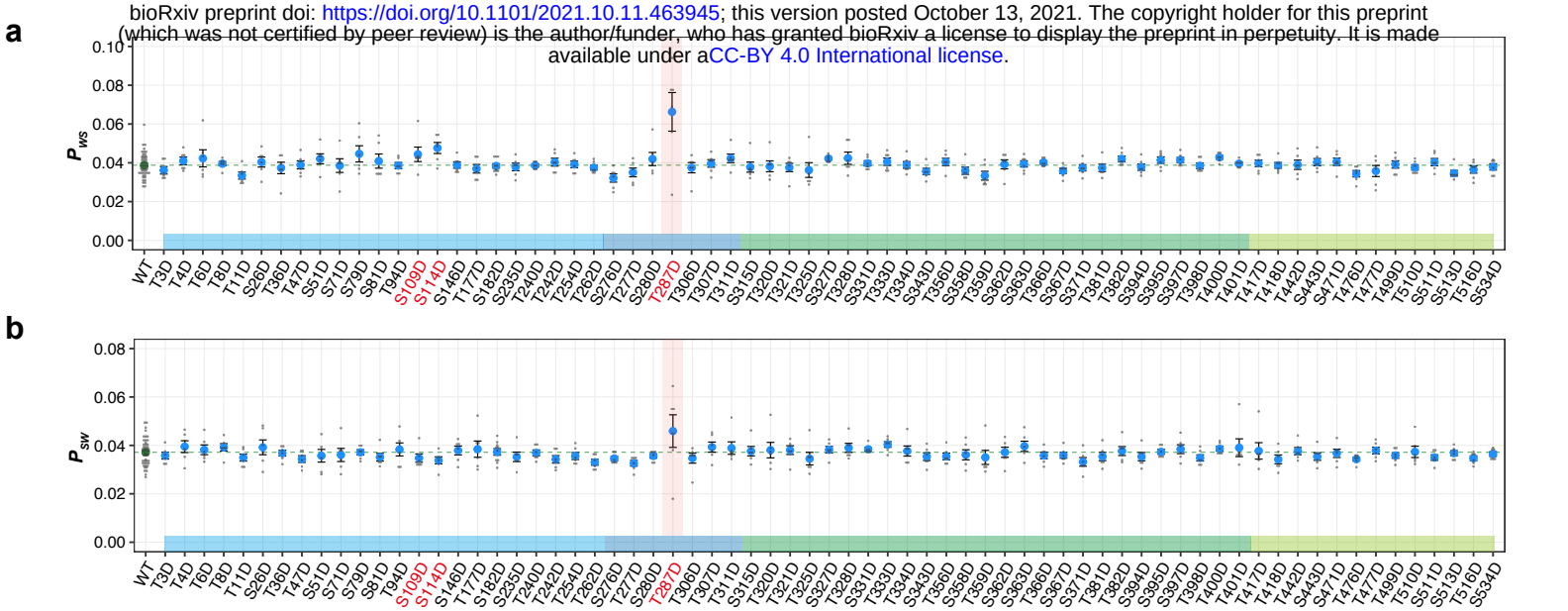

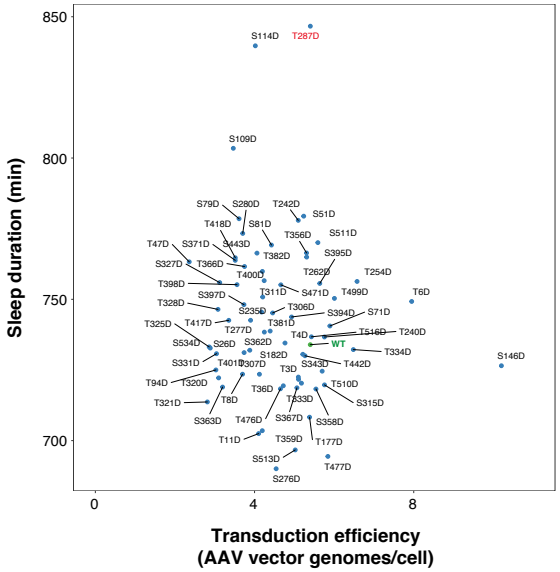

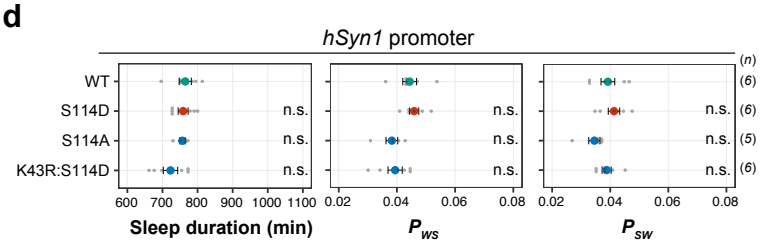

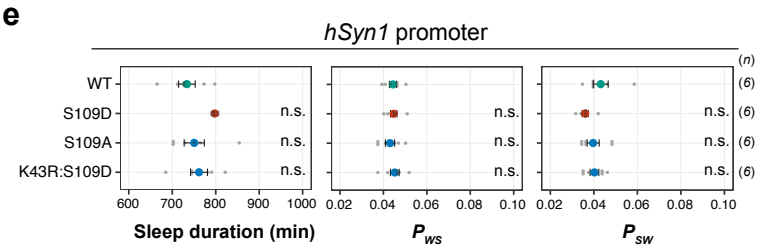

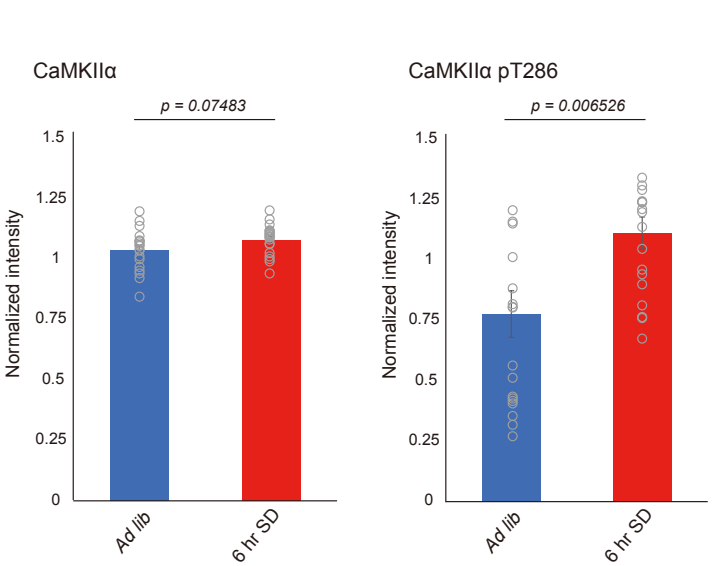

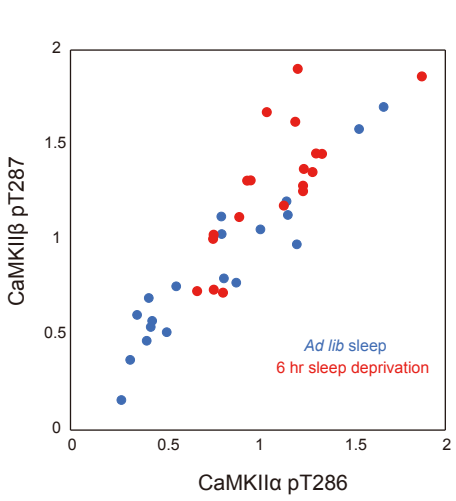

Figure 1-figure supplement 2

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Figure 1-figure supplement 2. Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates sleep induction

(a) Daily P_{WS} **(a)** and P_{SW} **(b)** of mice expressing the CaMKIIβ phopshomimetic mutants (n = 6–10) shown in **Figure 1c**, averaged over six days. Dashed green lines represent averaged P_{WS} **(a)** and P_{SW} **(b)** of mice expressing wild-type CaMKIIβ (WT, n = 48). The multiple comparison test revealed no significant differences between mutants and WT.

(c) Calculated transduction efficiency plotted against sleep duration. Transduction efficiency is an estimation of the number of AAV vector genomes present per cell in a mouse brain. After the SSS measurements, we purified the AAV vector genomes from the mice brains and then quantified them with a WPRE-specific primer set and normalized to mouse genomes.

(d-e) Sleep/wake parameters of mice expressing S114-related CaMKIIβ mutants **(d)** and S109-related CaMKIIβ mutants **(e)**, averaged over six days. The shaded areas represent SEM. Multiple comparison test was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT).

(f) Total CaMKIIα and T286-phosphorylated peptides from brains of sleep-deprived and control mice, analyzed by SRM quantitative mass spectrometry. Error bars: SEM

(g) Correlation of phosphorylation of CaMKIIα T286 and CaMKIIβ T287 in each brain. Each point corresponds to the quantification value obtained from individual mouse brain.

Error bars: SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 1-figure supplement 2-source data 1

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Source data for Figure 1-figure supplement 2d, e, f

Figure 1-source data 2 and 3

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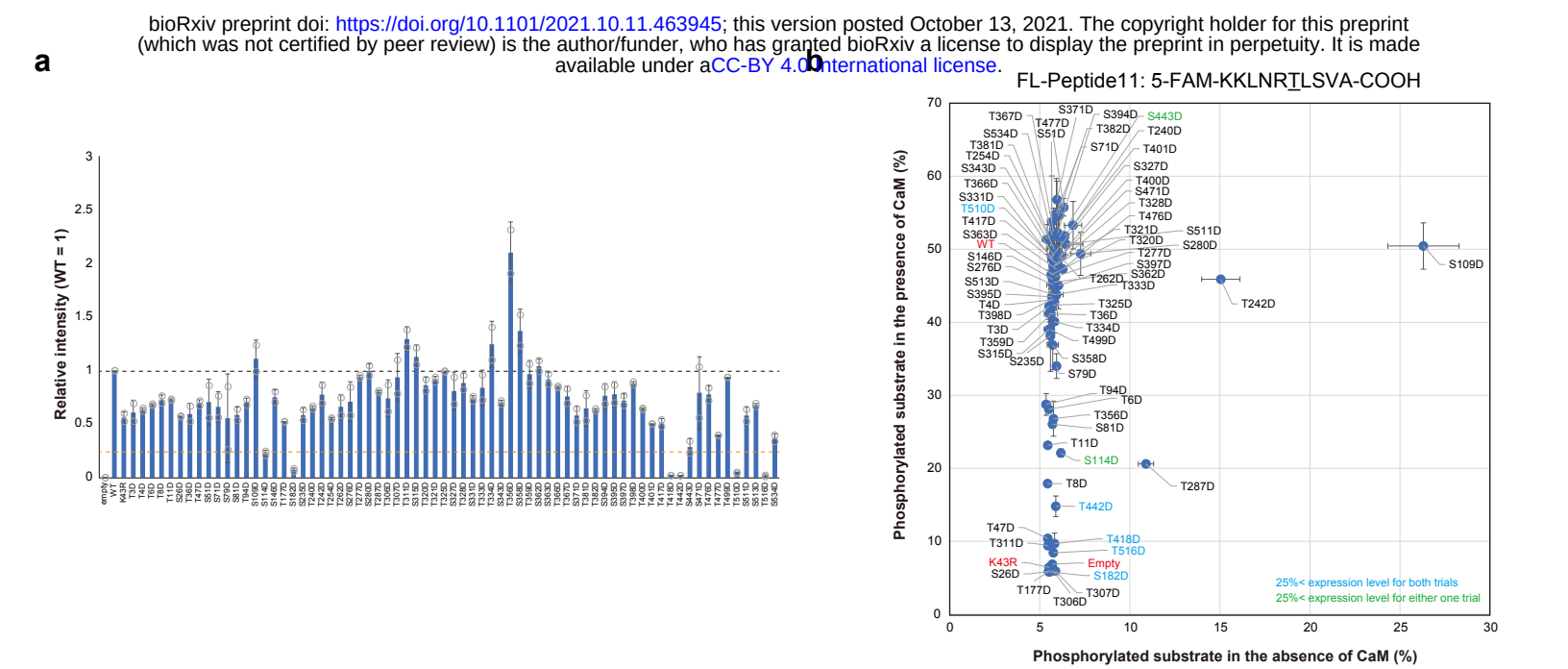

Figure 1-figure supplement 3

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Figure 1-figure supplement 3. Biochemical evaluation of sleep-inducing CaMKIIβ mutants.

(a) Expression levels of each mutant in the cell extracts used for the measurements shown in **(b)**. The expression level of each mutant was normalized relative to WT (black dashed line). The orange dashed line indicates 25% of the WT expression level. The represented values are the mean ± SD (n = 2, independent experiments). **(b)** *In vitro* kinase activity of CaMKIIβ phosphomimetic mutants. Phosphorylation (%) indicates the percentage of the phosphorylated substrate relative to the total peptide in the presence or absence of CaM. The represented values are the mean ± SD (n = 2, independent experiments). The mutants with blue labels exhibited < 25% lower expression than the WT in both trials. The mutants with green labels exhibited < 25% lower expression than the WT in one of the two trials.

Figure 1-figure supplement 3-source data 1

Source data for Figure 1-figure supplement 3a, b.

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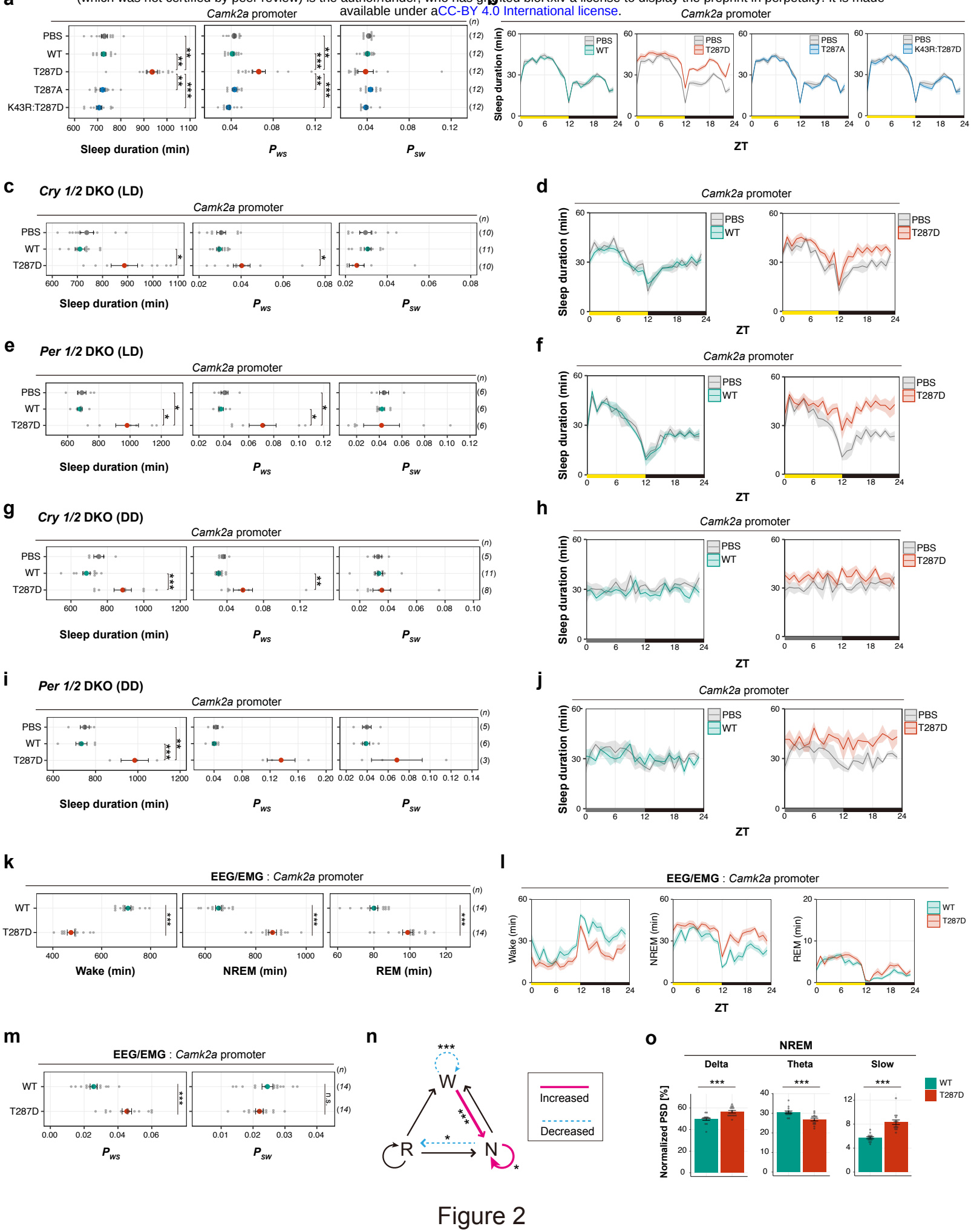

Figure 2

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943 **Figure 2. Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates NREM sleep induction and**
944 **sleep needs**

945 **(a-b)** Sleep/wake parameters **(a)** and sleep profiles **(b)** of mice expressing CaMKIIβ
946 T287-related mutants under the *Camk2a* promoter, averaged over six days. Shaded
947 areas represent SEM. Multiple comparison test was performed against PBS-injected
948 control mice (PBS).
949 **(c-f)** Sleep/wake parameters and sleep profiles, averaged over four days, of *Cry1/2*
950 DKO mice **(c and d)** and *Per1/2* DKO mice **(e and f)** expressing wild-type CaMKIIβ
951 (WT) or the T287D mutant under the light/dark condition. Multiple comparison tests
952 were performed between all individual groups.
953 **(g-j)** Sleep/wake parameters, averaged over four days, of *Cry1/2* DKO mice **(g and**
954 **h)** and *Per1/2* DKO mice **(i and j)** expressing wild-type CaMKIIβ (WT) or the T287D
955 mutant under constant dark. Multiple comparison tests were performed between all
956 individual groups.
957 **(k-m)** Sleep phenotypes **(k and m)** and sleep profiles **(l)** measured by EEG/EMG
958 recordings for mice expressing CaMKIIβ (WT) or the T287D mutant.
959 **(n)** Differences in transition probabilities (between wakefulness (W), NREM sleep
960 (N), and REM sleep (R)) between mice expressing WT CaMKIIβ or the T287D
961 mutant. Magenta lines and dashed blue lines indicate when the values for the
962 T287D-expressing mice are significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher and lower, respectively.
963 **(o)** NREM power density in typical frequency domains of mice expressing WT
964 CaMKIIβ or the T287D mutant.
965 Error bars: SEM, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, n.s.: no significance.
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967 **Figure 2-source data 1**

968 Source data for Figure 2a-o

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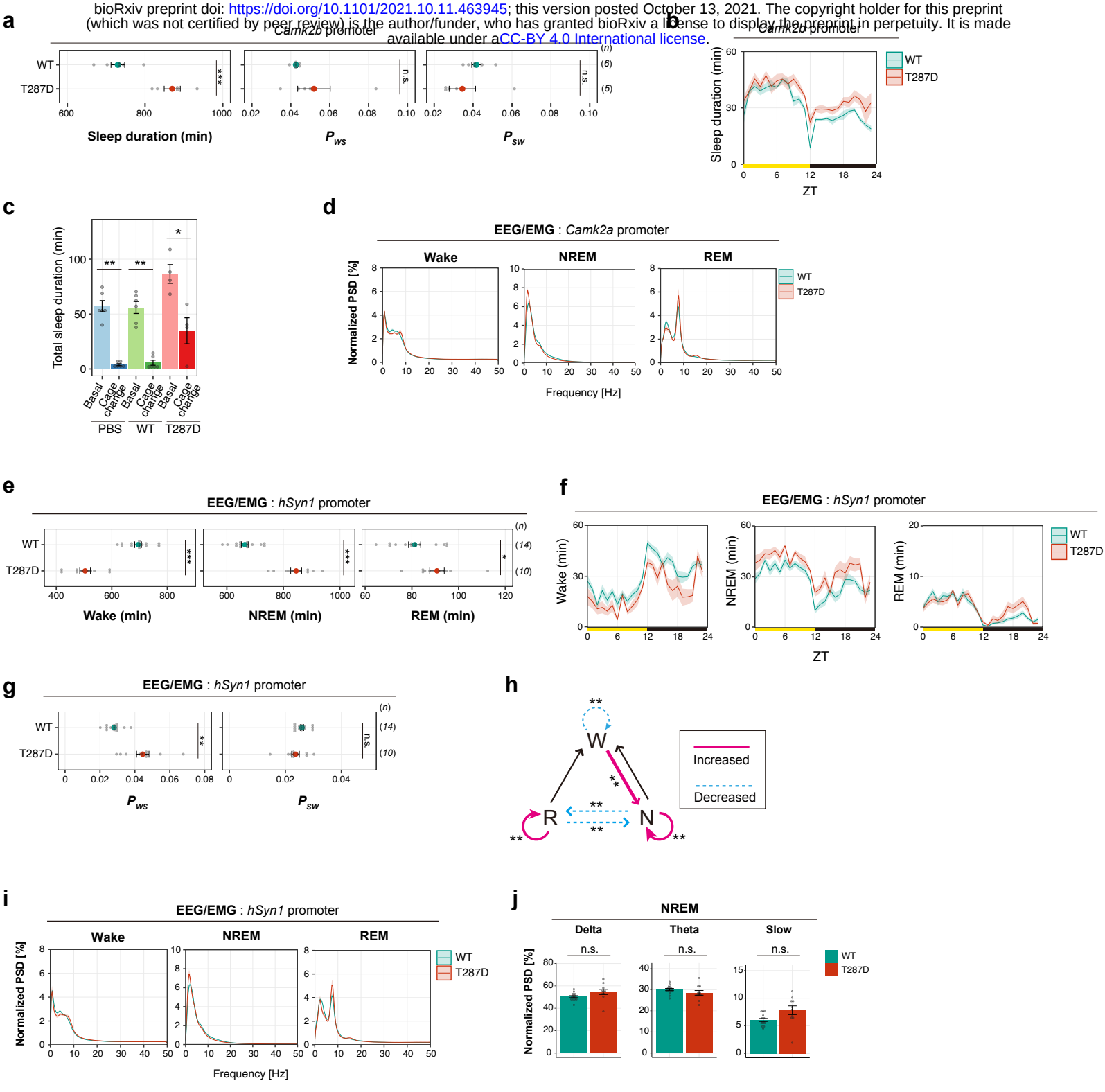

Figure 2-figure supplement 1

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Figure 2-figure supplement 1. Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates NREM sleep induction and sleep needs

(a-b) Sleep/wake parameters **(a)** and sleep profiles **(b)**, averaged over six days, of mice expressing WT CaMKIIβ or the T287D mutant (T287D) under the *Camk2b* promoter.

(c) Total sleep duration from ZT0 to ZT2 of mice expressing wild-type CaMKIIβ (WT, n = 6) and the CaMKIIβ T287D mutants (T287D, n = 4) after cage change at ZT0. PBS: PBS-injected control mice (n = 6). “Basal” represents the sleep duration from ZT0 to ZT2 averaged over three days before the day of the cage change.

(d) EEG power spectra of mice expressing WT CaMKIIβ or the T287D mutant under the *Camk2a* promoter.

(e-g) Sleep parameters **(e and g)** and sleep profiles **(f)** measured by EEG/EMG recordings for mice expressing CaMKIIβ WT or the T287D mutant under the *hSyn1* promoter.

(h) Differences in transition probabilities (between wakefulness (W), NREM sleep (N), and REM sleep (R)) between WT CaMKIIβ or T287D-expressing mice under the *hSyn1* promoter. Magenta lines and dashed blue lines indicate when the values for the T287D-expressing mice are significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher and lower, respectively.

(i-j) EEG power spectra **(i)** and NREM power density in typical frequency domains **(j)** of mice expressing WT CaMKIIβ or the T287D mutant under the *hSyn1* promoter. Error bars: SEM, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 2-figure supplement 1-source data 1

Source data for Figure 2-figure supplement 1a-j

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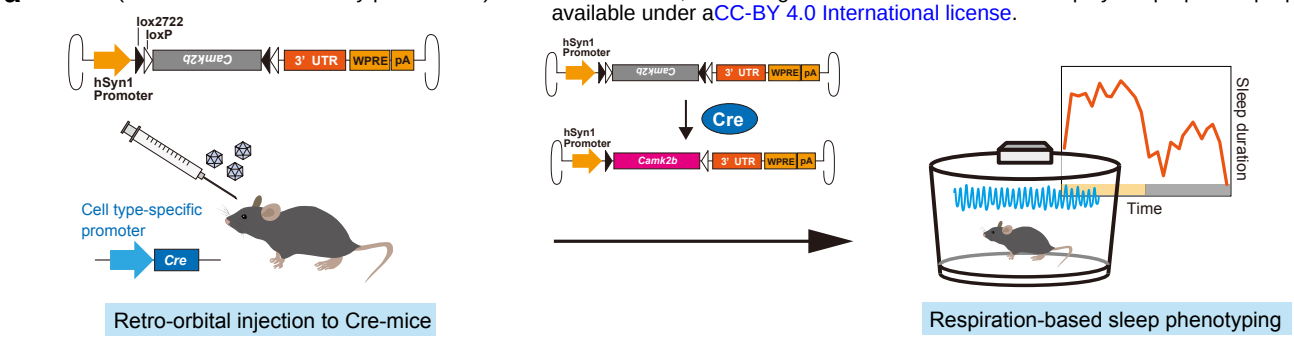

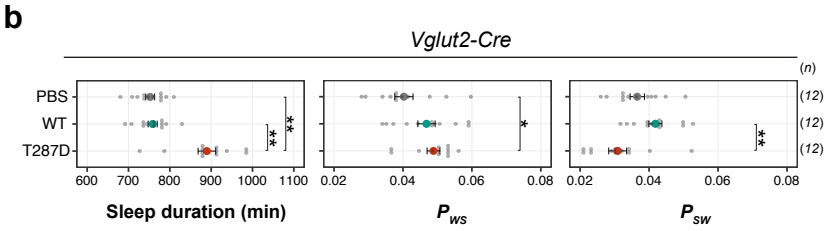

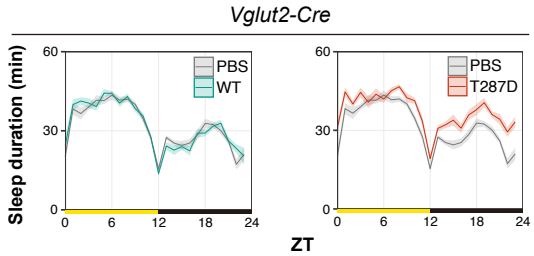

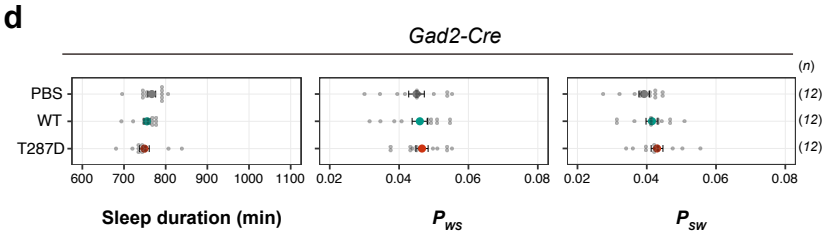

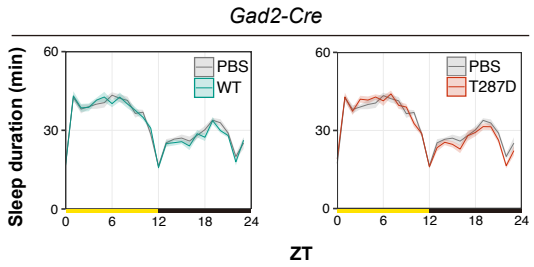

Figure 3

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Figure 3. Phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ in excitatory neurons regulates sleep induction

(a) Schematic diagram of cell type-specific expression of CaMKIIβ using AAV and Cre-mice. Cre-mediated recombination of AAV genomes results in *Camk2b* gene expression in the target cells.

(b-c) Sleep/wake parameters **(b)** and sleep profiles **(c)** of *Vglut2-Cre*-mice administrated with AAV-DIO-*Camk2b*, averaged over six days. Shaded areas represent SEM. Multiple comparison tests were performed between all individual groups.

(d-e) Sleep/wake parameters **(d)** and sleep profiles **(e)** of *Gad2-Cre*-mice administrated with AAV-DIO-*Camk2b*, averaged over six days. Multiple comparison tests were performed between all individual groups.

Error bars: SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 3-source data 1

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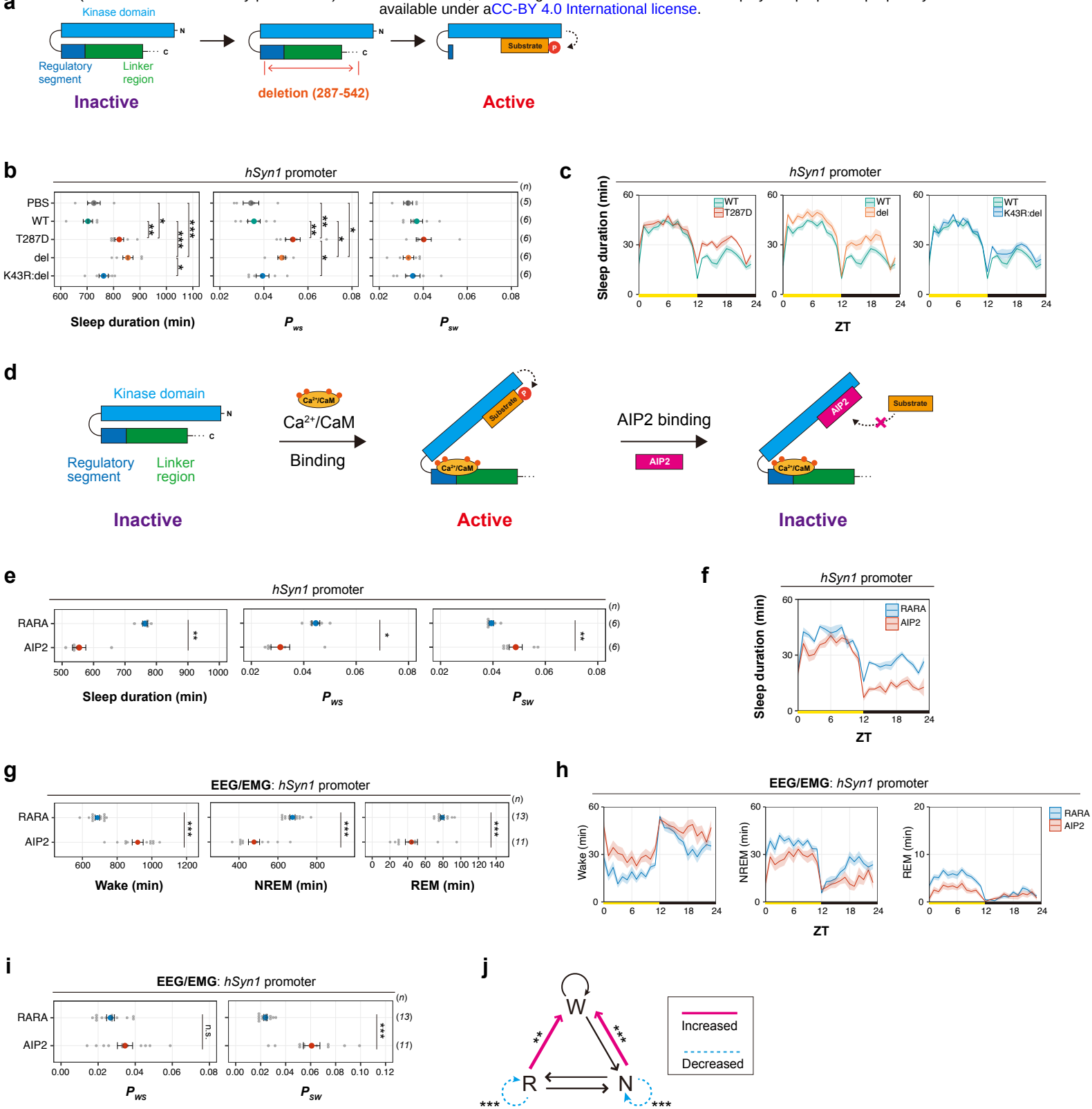

Figure 4

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Figure 4. Perturbation on the kinase activity of CaMKIIβ bidirectionally affects sleep duration.

(a) Schematic diagram of CaMKIIβ activation via deletion of its C-terminus. Deletion of the regulatory segment and linker region exposes the kinase domain of the CaMKIIβ and makes the enzyme constitutively activated.

(b-c) Sleep/wake parameters **(b)** and sleep profiles **(c)** of mice expressing the CaMKIIβ deletion mutant (del), averaged over six days. The shaded areas represent SEM. Multiple comparison tests were performed between all individual groups.

(d) Schematic diagram of CaMKII inhibition by AIP2 expression. AIP2 competitively binds to the kinase domain and inhibits substrate phosphorylation.

(e-f) Sleep/wake parameters **(e)** and sleep profiles **(f)** of mice expressing AIP2 or the RARA mutant measured by the SSS, averaged over six days.

(g-i) Sleep phenotypes **(g and i)** and sleep profiles **(h)** of mice expressing AIP2 or the RARA mutant measured by EEG/EMG recordings.

(j) Differences in transition probabilities (between wakefulness (W), NREM sleep (N), and REM sleep (R)) between mice expressing AIP2 or the RARA mutant. Magenta lines and dashed blue lines indicate when the values for the AIP2-expressing mice are significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher and lower, respectively.

Error bars: SEM, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 4-source data 1

Source data for Figure 4b, c, e, f, g, h, i, j

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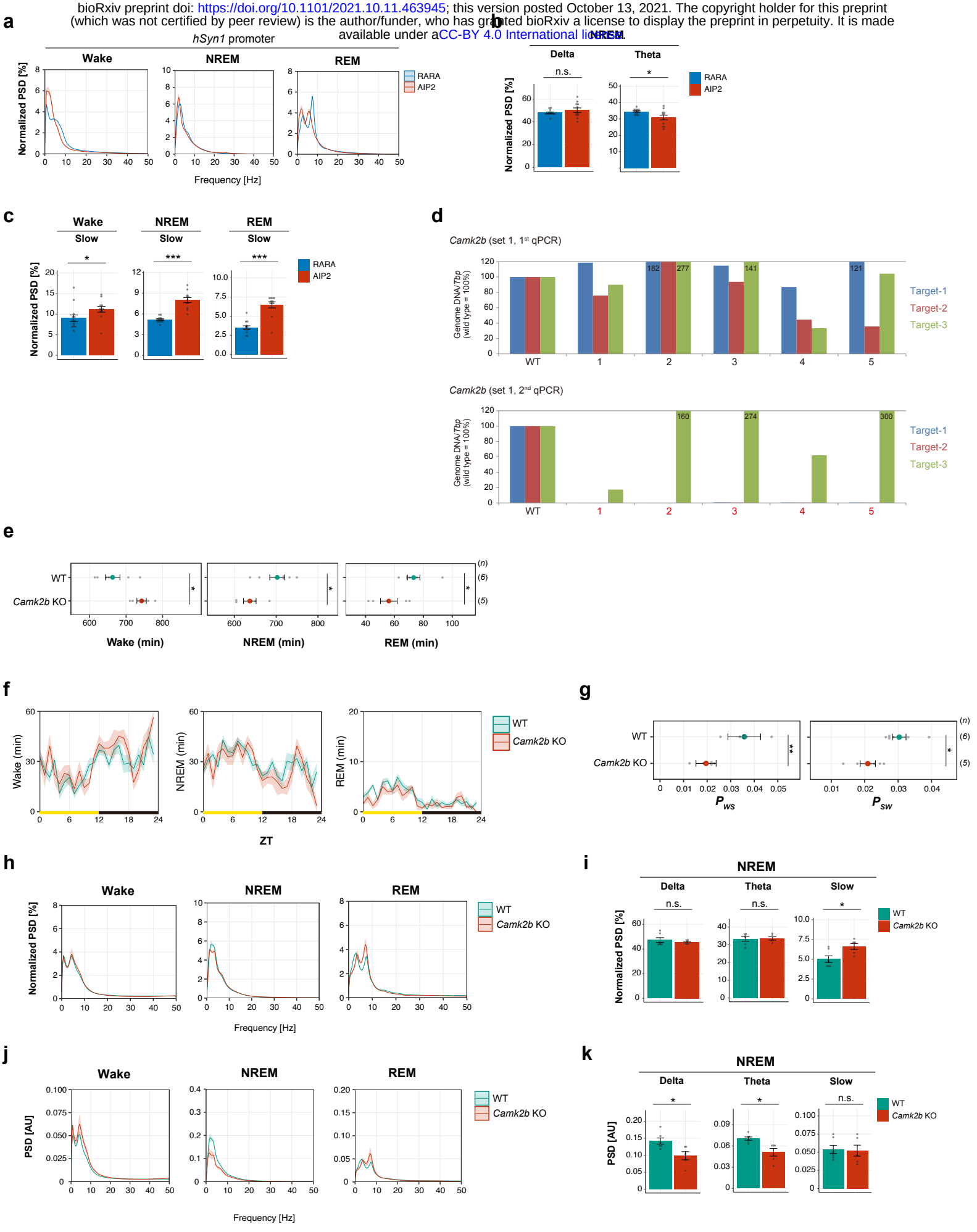

Figure 4-figure supplement 1

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Figure 4-figure supplement 1. Sleep phenotypes of AIP2-exressing mice and *Camk2b* KO mice

(a-b) EEG power spectra **(a)** and NREM power density in delta and theta domains **(b)** of mice expressing AIP2 or the RARA mutant.

(c) Power densities in slow domains of mice expressing AIP2 or the RARA mutant.

(d) The genotype of *Camk2b* KO mice. The relative amount of intact DNA for each target sequence was normalized to be 100% for wild-type mouse (WT). The qPCR was performed with two independent primer sets (1st and 2nd) for the three target sites. When the 0.5% criteria were met in either set, the mouse was considered a KO mouse. All the mice (n=5) were confirmed as KO mice by the 2nd qPCR.

(e-g) Sleep parameters **(e and g)** and sleep profiles **(f)** measured by EEG/EMG recordings for *Camk2b* KO mice and wild-type C57BL/6N mice (WT).

(h-i) Normalized EEG power spectra **(h)** and NREM power density in typical frequency domains **(i)** of *Camk2b* KO mice and wild-type C57BL/6N mice (WT). EEG Power was normalized relative to the total power in each frequency band.

(j-k) EEG power spectra **(j)** and NREM power density in typical frequency domains **(k)** of *Camk2b* KO mice and wild-type C57BL/6N mice (WT) without normalization.

Error bars: SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 4-figure supplement 1-source data 1

Source data for Figure 4-figure supplement 1a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k

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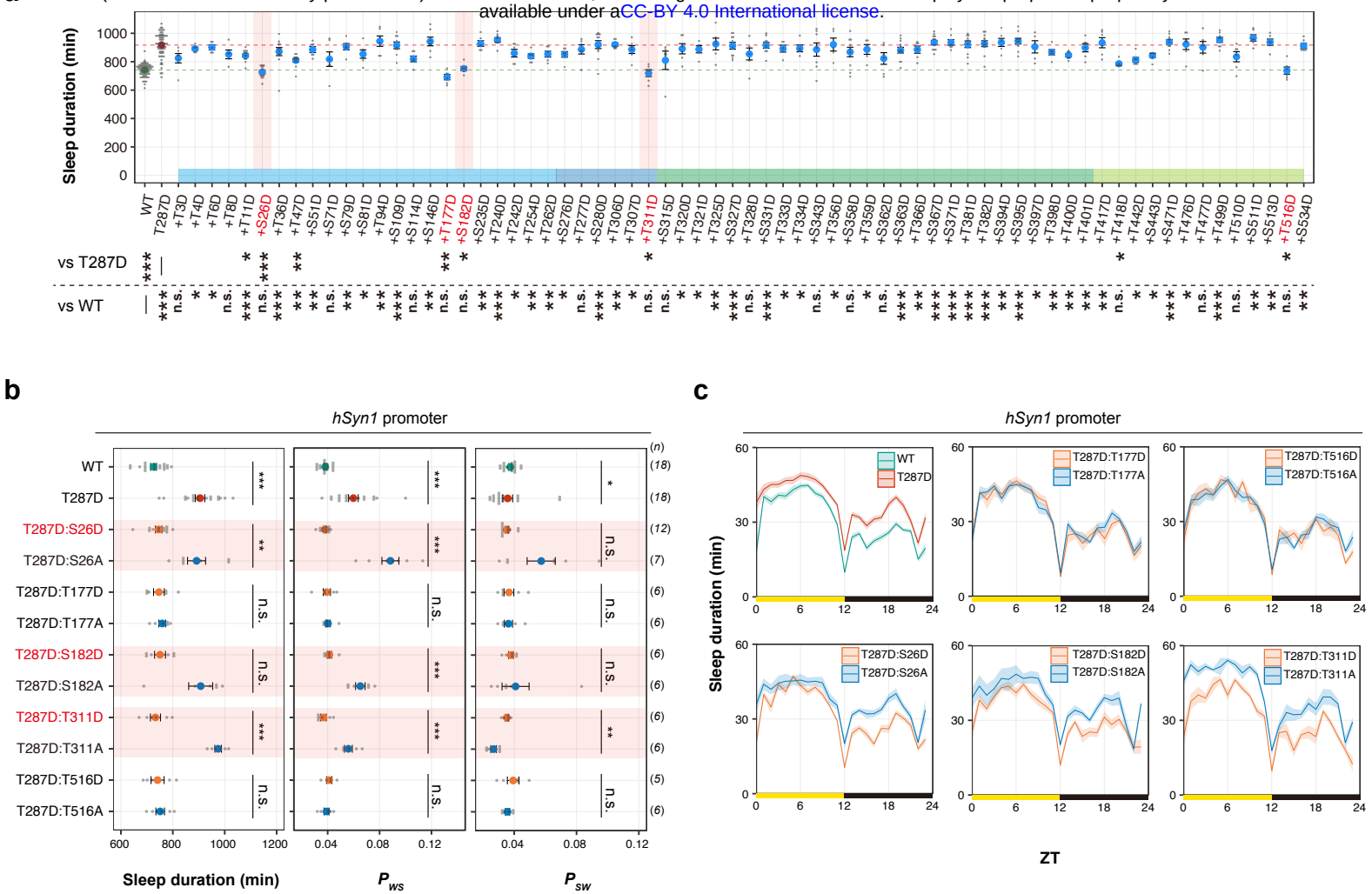

Figure 5

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Figure 5. Multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ can cancel sleep induction

(a) Daily sleep duration, averaged over six days, of mice expressing CaMKIIβ double-phosphomimetic mutants (n = 5–12). The dashed green and red lines represent the averaged sleep duration of mice expressing wild-type CaMKIIβ (WT, n = 71) and T287D mutants (T287D, n = 68), respectively. The plus sign in a mutant's name indicates a combination with T287D. Multiple comparison test was performed against WT (vs WT) or T287D (vs T287D). In the comparison with T287D mutant, "n.s." labels are omitted for visibility.

(b-c) Sleep/wake parameters **(b)** and sleep profiles **(c)**, averaged over six days, of mice expressing CaMKIIβ mutants with D or A substitutions of residues that cancel the sleep-inducing effect of T287D in **(a)**. Measurements are independent from those in **(a)**. The shaded areas represent SEM.

Error bars: SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 5-source data 1

Source data for Figure 5a-c

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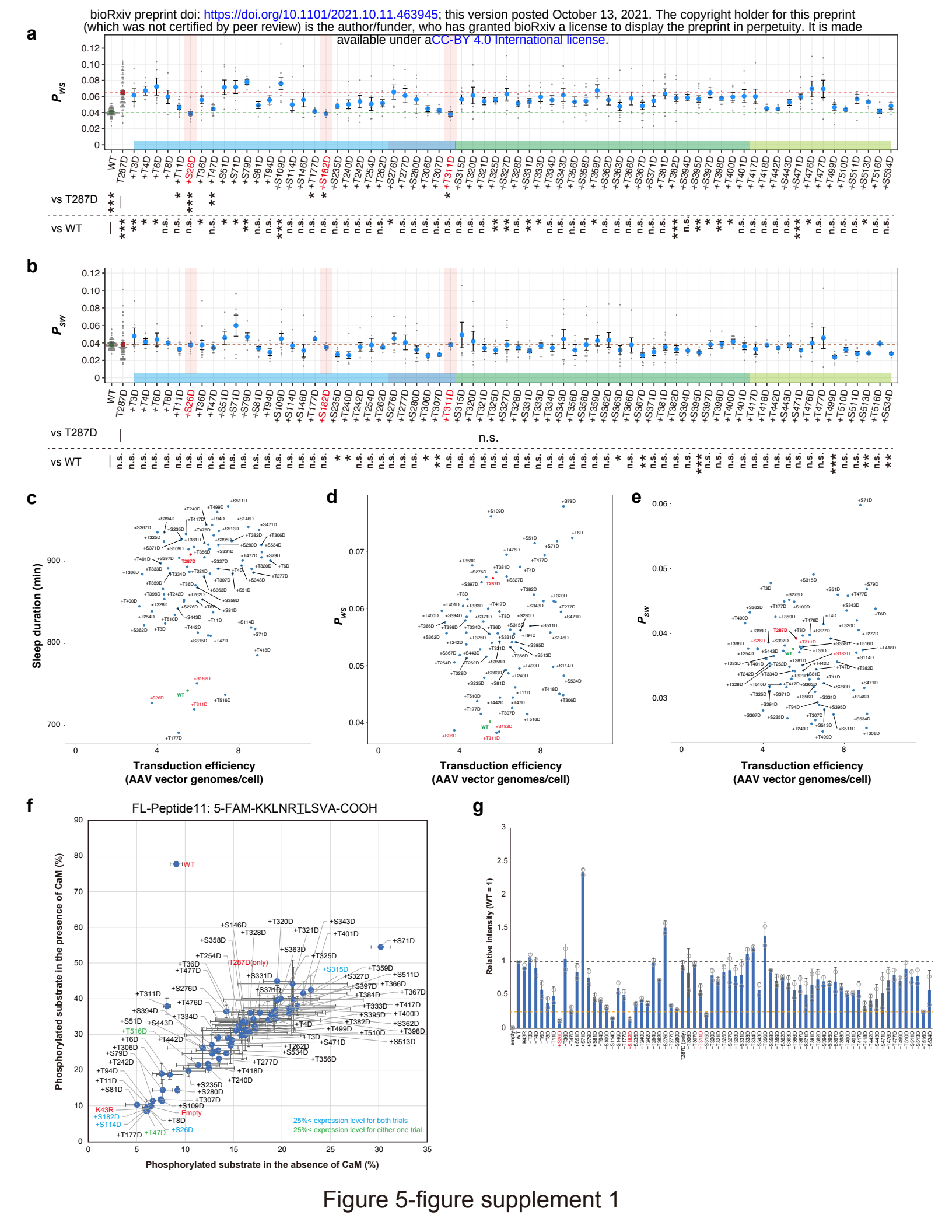

Figure 5-figure supplement 1

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Figure 5-figure supplement 1. Multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ can cancel sleep induction

(a-b) Daily P_{WS} **(a)** and P_{SW} **(b)**, averaged over six days, of the mice expressing CaMKIIβ double-phopshomimetic mutants (n = 5–12) shown in **Figure 5a**. Dashed green and red lines represent the averaged sleep duration of wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT, n = 71) and CaMKIIβ T287D mutants-expressing mice (T287D, n = 68), respectively. The plus sign in a mutant name indicates a combination with T287D. Multiple comparison test was performed against WT (vs WT) or T287D (vs T287). In the comparison with the T287D mutant, “n.s.” labels are omitted for visibility in **(a)**.

(c-e) Calculated transduction efficiency plotted against sleep duration **(c)**, P_{WS} **(d)** and P_{SW} **(e)**. Transduction efficiency is an estimation of the number of AAV vector genomes present per cell in a mouse brain. After the SSS measurements, we purified the AAV vector genomes from the mice brains and then quantified them with a WPRE-specific primer. The transduction efficiency is the quantification value normalized to a TATA-binding protein (*Tbp*)-specific primer using qPCR.

(f-g) *In vitro* kinase activity and expression level of CaMKIIβ double-phosphomimetic mutants. The data represented as in **Figure 1-figure supplement 2f** and **g.**

Error bars except in **(f-g)**: SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 5-figure supplement 1-source data 1

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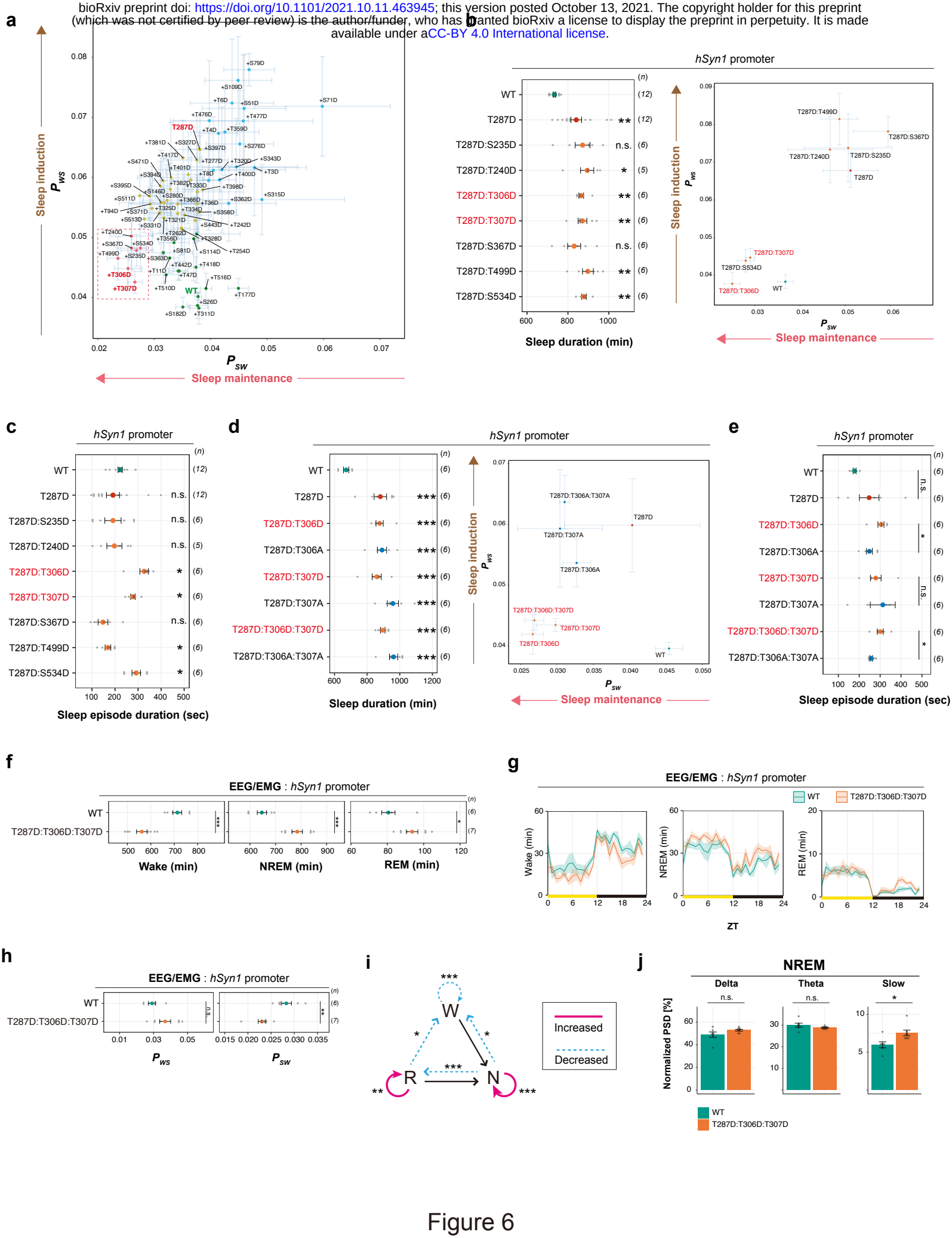

Figure 6

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Figure 6. Multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates sleep stabilization

(a) Correlation diagram of daily P_{WS} and P_{SW} of mice expressing the CaMKIIβ double-phopshomimetic mutants shown in **Figure 5a**, averaged over six days. The color of the dots correspond to the result of the clustering shown in **Figure 6-figure supplement 1a**. The mutants in the dotted magenta box had extended sleep duration with lower P_{WS} and P_{SW} (i.e., higher sleep maintenance activity).

(b) Sleep duration and correlation diagram of daily P_{WS} and P_{SW} of mice expressing double-phopshomimetic mutants with sleep maintenance activity. Measurements are independent from those in **Figure 5a**. For the comparisons of sleep duration, multiple testing was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT).

(c) Sleep episode duration, averaged over six days, of mice expressing the double-phopshomimetic mutants shown in **Figure 6b**

(d) Sleep duration and correlation diagram of daily P_{WS} and P_{SW} of mice expressing CaMKIIβ mutants with D or A substitutions of sleep-stabilizing residues. For the comparisons of sleep duration, multiple testing was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT).

(e) Sleep episode duration, averaged over six days, of mice expressing CaMKIIβ mutants with D or A substitutions of sleep-stabilizing residues shown in **Figure 6d**

(f-h) Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing WT CaMKIIβ or the T287D:T306D:T307D mutant measured by EEG/EMG recordings.

(i) Differences in transition probabilities (between wakefulness (W), NREM sleep (N), and REM sleep (R)) between mice expressing WT CaMKIIβ or the T287D:T306D:T307D mutant. Magenta lines and dashed blue lines indicate when the values for the T287D:T306D:T307D-expressing mice are significantly ($p < 0.05$)

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1126 higher and lower, respectively.

1127 **(j)** NREM power density in typical frequency domains of mice expressing WT

1128 CaMKIIβ and the T287D:T306D:T307D mutant.

1129 Error bars**:** SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

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1132 **Figure 6-source data 1**

1133 Source data for Figure 6b-j

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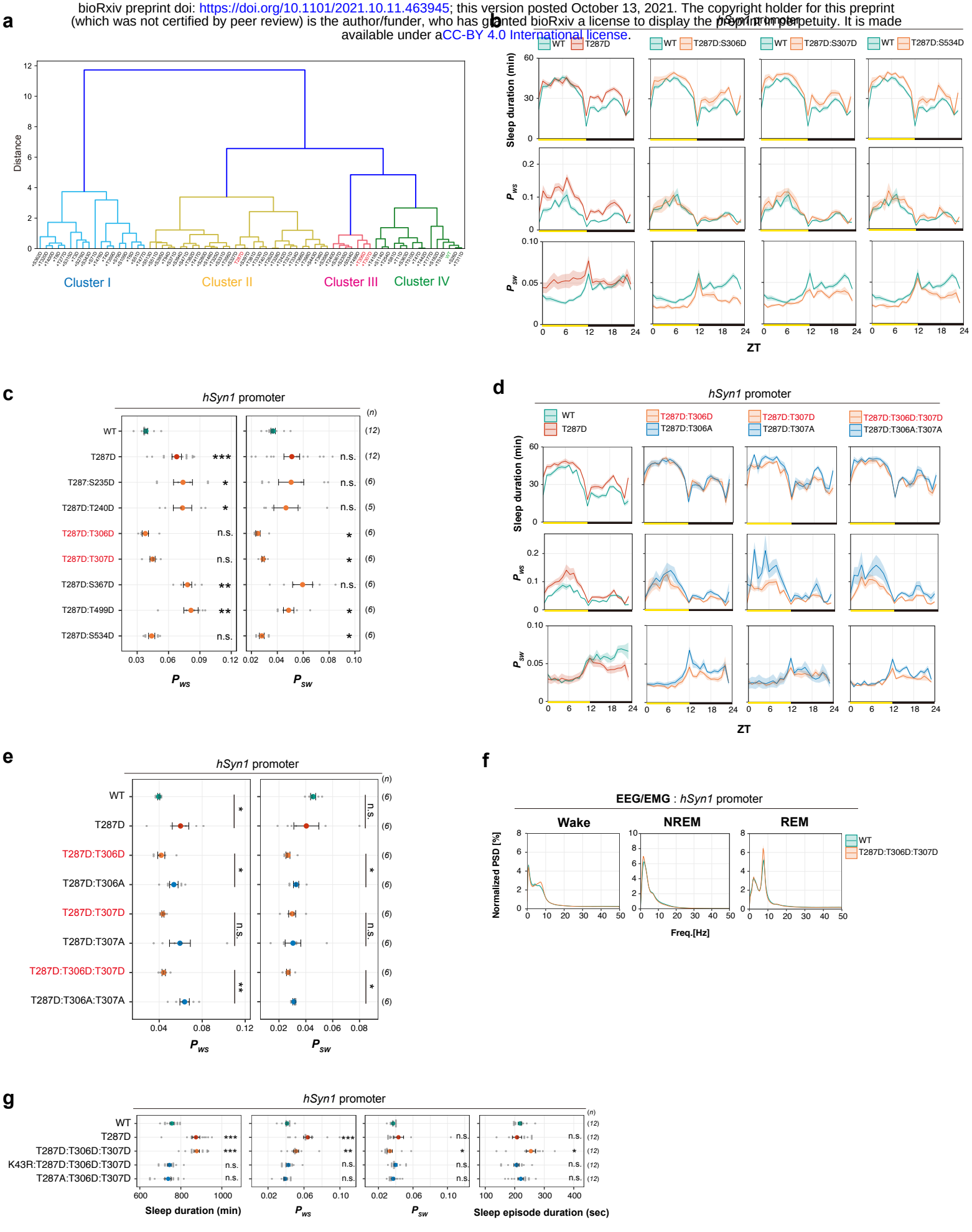

Figure 6-figure supplement 1

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Figure 6-figure supplement 1. Multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ regulates sleep stabilization

(a) Hierarchical clustering dendrogram from sleep profiles of mice expressing the CaMKIIβ double-phopshomimetic mutants shown in **Figure 6a**. Cluster I contains mutants that increase P_{SW}, (sleep destabilizing). Cluster II, the largest cluster, contains mutants that increase P_{WS}, similar to the T287D mutant. Cluster III contains mutants that decrease P_{SW} (sleep stabilizing). Cluster IV contains mutants with properties similar to WT. The "T287D-canceling" mutants such as +S26D, +S182D, and +T311D belong to cluster IV. The vertical branch length represents the degree of dissimilarity in sleep profiles among the mutants. Branch colors indicate clusters.

(b-c) Profiles of sleep and transition probability **(b)** and P_{WS} and P_{SW} **(c)**, averaged over six days, of mice expressing the double-phopshomimetic mutants shown in **Figure 6b and 6c**. The shaded areas represent SEM. Multiple comparison test was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT).

(d-e) Profiles of sleep and transition probability **(d)** and P_{WS} and P_{SW} **(e)**, averaged over six days, of mice expressing the CaMKIIβ mutants with sleep-stabilizing residues substituted with D or A shown in **Figure 6d and 6e**. The shaded areas represent SEM. Multiple comparison test was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT).

(f) EEG power spectra of mice expressing WT CaMKIIβ and the T287D:T306D:T307D mutant shown in **Figure 6f-j**.

(g) Sleep/wake parameters, averaged over six days, of mice expressing the CaMKIIβ T287D:T306D:T307D mutant with the K43R or T287A mutation. Multiple comparison test was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT).

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Error bars: SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 6-figure supplement 1-source data 1

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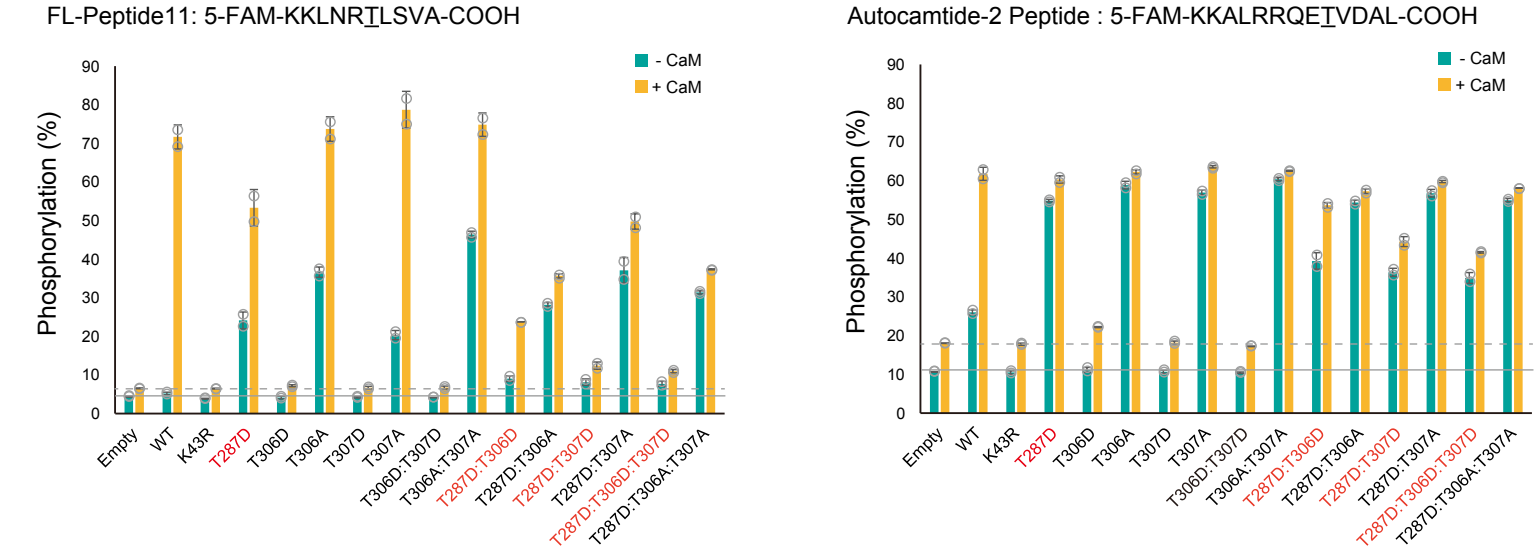

Figure 6-figure supplement 2

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Figure 6-figure supplement 2. Ordered auto-phosphorylation of sleep-controlling residues in CaMKIIβ

(a-b) *In vitro* kinase activity of CaMKIIβ mutants against FL-Peptide 11 **(a)** or autocamtide-2 peptide **(b)** in the absence (-CaM, green bar) or presence (+CaM, yellow bar) of CaM. The amino acids phosphorylated by CaMKIIβ are underlined in the peptide sequences. Phosphorylation (%) indicates the percentage of the phosphorylated substrate relative to the total peptide. The reported values are the mean ± SD (n = 2 independent experiments). The dashed and solid lines indicate background signals measured in cell lysate transfected with the control empty vector (Empty).

Figure 6-figure supplement 2-source data 1

Source data for Figure 6-figure supplement 2a-b.

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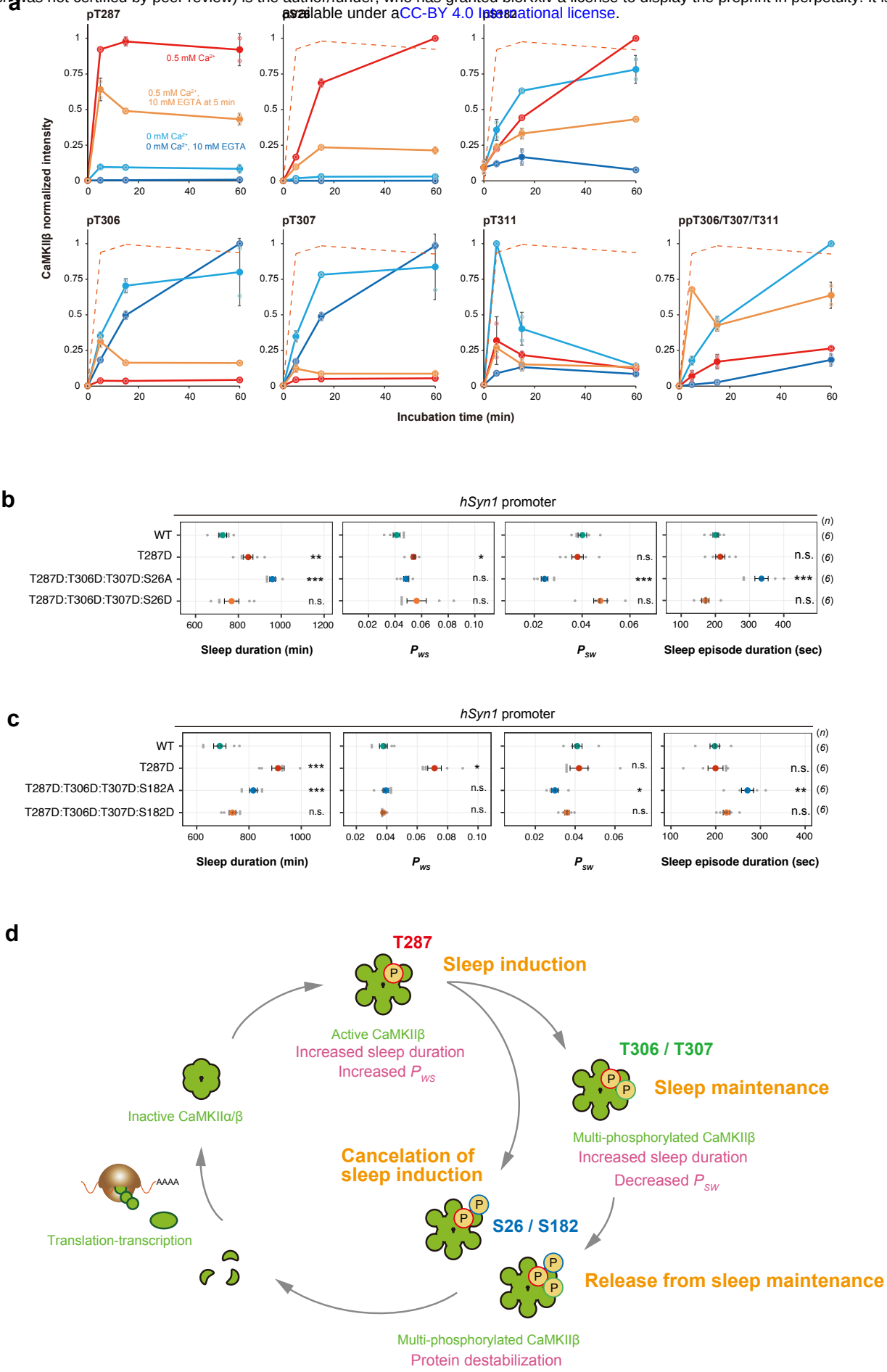

Figure 7

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Figure 7. Ordered multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ underlies multi-step sleep regulation

(a) Time series changes of sleep-controlling residues phosphorylation under different Ca^{2+} conditions *in vitro*. The represented values are the mean ± SD (n = 2 independent experiments). The signal intensity of the detected peptides was normalized to the maximum value in the time series. The quantified values at 0 min were obtained from the sample before adding CaM and were shared in every Ca^{2+} conditions. The dashed lines trace the dynamics of T287 phosphorylation in the 0.5 mM Ca^{2+} condition.

(b-c) Sleep/wake parameters of mice expressing quadruple-phosphomimetic CaMKIIβ mutants related to S26 **(b)** and S182 **(c)**. Multiple comparison test was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT). Error bars: SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

(d) Ordered multi-site phosphorylation states of CaMKIIβ in sleep regulation. Note that this model only describes about the possible relationship between CaMKIIβ and the sleep-wake cycle without considering the difference between NREM and REM sleeps.

Figure 7-source data 1 and 2

Source data for Figure 7a.

Figure 7-source data 3

Source data for Figure 7b-c.

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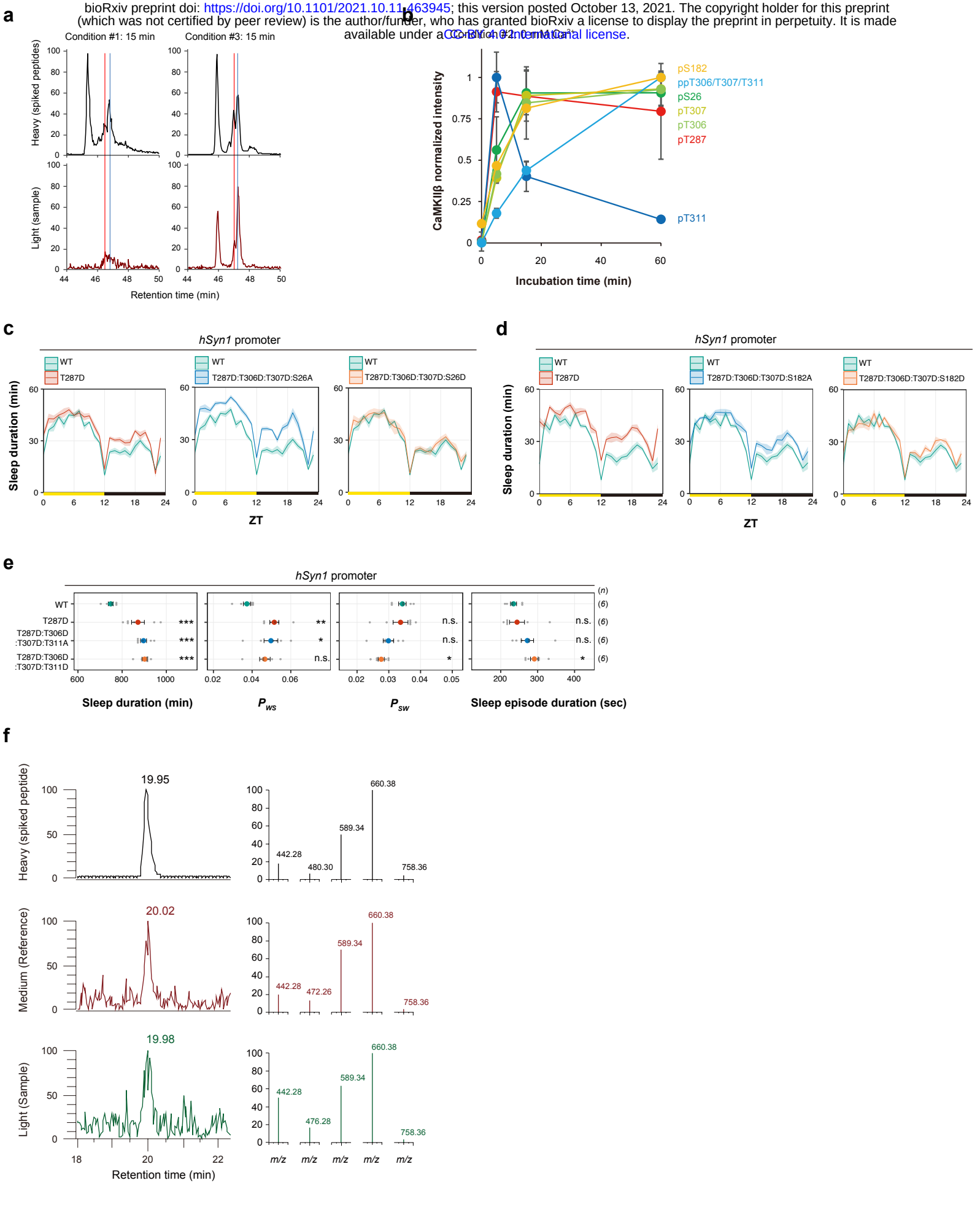

Figure 7-figure supplement 1

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Figure 7-figure supplement 1. Ordered multi-site phosphorylation of CaMKIIβ underlies multi-step sleep regulation

(a) Example chromatogram of SRM measurement for pS182 peptide. Red line indicates the retention time of a peptide phosphorylated at S182. Red line indicates the retention time of a peptide phosphorylated at T177.

(b) Phosphorylation time course for sleep-controlling residues *in vitro*. Time series changes of the residues in the condition #2 are extracted and overlaid from **Figure 7a**. The values are shown as relatives, with the maximum value of each residue in the time course as 1.

(c) Profiles of sleep, averaged over six days, of mice expressing the quadruple-phosphomimetic CaMKIIβ mutants related to S26 shown in **Figure 7b**. The shaded areas represent SEM.

(d) Profiles of sleep, averaged over six days, of mice expressing the quadruple-phosphomimetic CaMKIIβ mutants related to S182 shown in **Figure 7c**. The shaded areas represent SEM.

(e) Sleep/wake parameters of mice expressing the quadruple-phosphomimetic CaMKIIβ mutants related to T311. Multiple comparison test was performed against wild-type CaMKIIβ-expressing mice (WT).

(f) Phosphorylation of S26 (CaMKIIβ) or S25 (CaMKIIα) residue in mice brain. Mice brain samples shown in **Figure 1g and 1h** were also subjected to SRM analysis with mass-spectrometry method for analyzing the phosphorylation of S26 (CaMKIIβ) or S25 (CaMKIIα) residues. Representative chromatograms shown in left indicated that a synthesized and heavy-labeled phosphorylated peptide, of which sequence is identical to a trypsin-digested peptide sequence corresponding to S26 (CaMKIIβ) or

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S25 (CaMKIIα) was detected at retention time ~20 min. Medium-labeled peptide sample (derived from internal control mixture) and light-labeled peptide sample (derived from individual samples) also showed a peak at retention time ~20 min. The product ion spectrum on the right shows that each product ion from the five different transitions in the three samples has a similar intensity distribution. These results suggest that a peptide corresponding to phosphorylated S26 (CaMKIIβ) or S25 (CaMKIIα) was included in trypsin-digested mice brain samples.

Error bars**:** SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s.: no significance.

Figure 7-figure supplement 1-source data 1

Source data for Figure 7-figure supplement 1c-e

Figure 7-source data 1 and 2

These source data include source data for Figure 7-figure supplement 1a, b, f.

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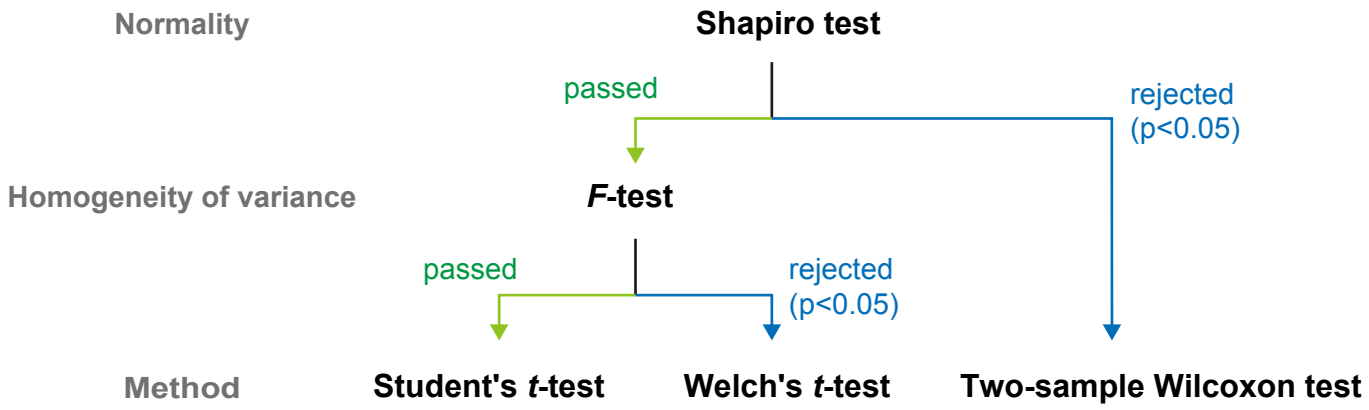
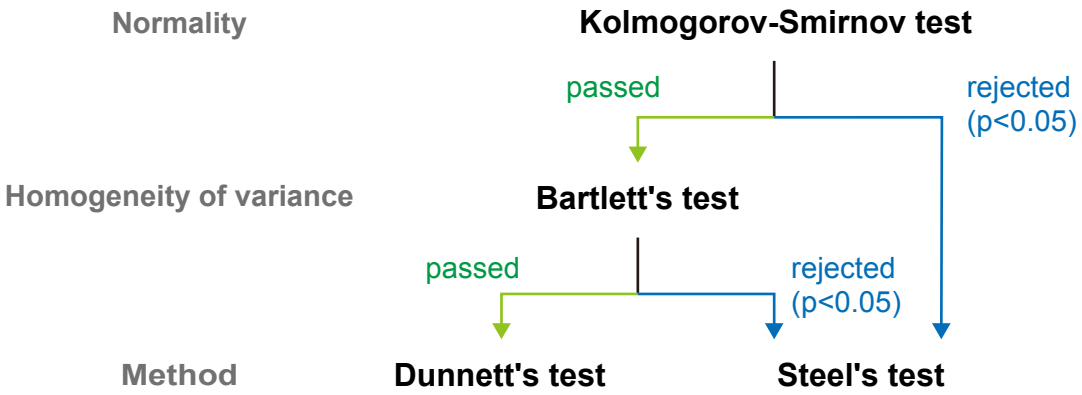
Two unpaired samples



More than two samples against identical sample (e.g., common control)



Multiple comparisons beteween each group

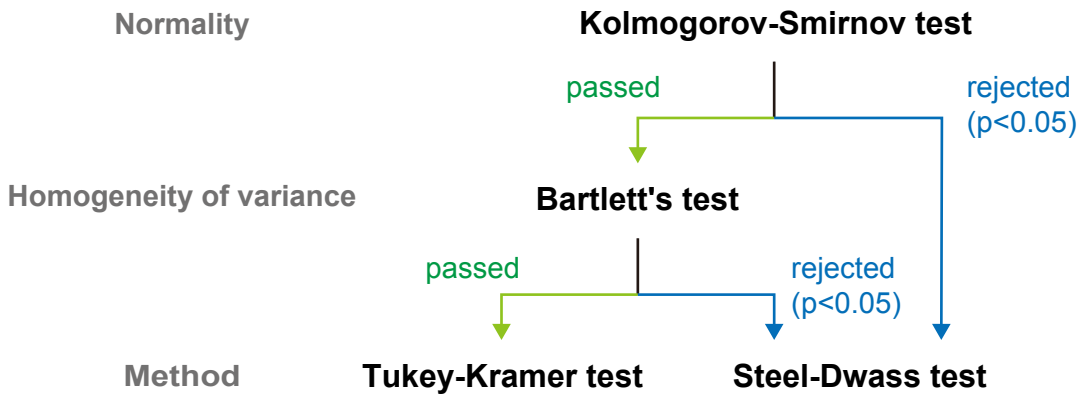


Figure 8

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Figure 8. Workflow for selecting the statistical method

Workflow for selecting the statistical test methods used in this study. Based on the purpose of the comparison, normality and equality of variance were checked, and appropriate statistical method was selected. Details are provided in the Methods section.

TABLES

Table 1. Summary of AAV applications and conditions

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Table 1: Summary of AAV applications and conditions

Aplications in the paper	Use cases	pAAV vector	Dosage (vg/mouse)
Neuronal expression of *Camk2b*	Fig.1d-f, Fig.5, Fig.6, Fig.7b-c, Fig.1-Sup1b, Fig1-Sup2a-e, Fig.2-Sup1e-j, Fig.5-Sup1a-e, Fig.6-Sup1, Fig.7-Sup1a-c	P(hSyn1)-Camk2b-3'UTR-WPRE-SV40pA	5.0×10^{10}
Neuronal expression of H2B-mCherry	Fig.1c, Fig.1-Sup1a	P(hSyn1)-H2B-mCherry-3'UTR-WPRE-SV40pA	5.0×10^{10}
Camk2a promoter-driven expression of *Camk2b*	Fig.2, Fig.2-Sup1d	P(Camk2a)-Camk2b-3'UTR-WPRE-SV40pA	1.0×10^{11}
Camk2b promoter-driven expression of *Camk2b*	Fig.2-Sup1a-d	P(Camk2b)-Camk2b-3'UTR-WPRE-SV40pA	2.0×10^{11}
Cre-dependent expression of *Camk2b*	Fig.3b-e	P(hSyn1)-DIO-Camk2b-3'UTR-WPRE-SV40pA	2.0×10^{11}
Neuronal expression of *Camk2b* deletion mutant	Fig.4b-c	P(hSyn1)-Camk2b(del)-3'UTR-WPRE-SV40pA	2.5×10^{10}
Neuronal expression of AIP2	Fig.4e-j, Fig.4-Sup1a-c	P(hSyn1)-mCherry-AIP2-Map2DTE-WPRE-SV40pA	2.0×10^{11}

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MATERIALS and METHODS

Plasmids

Mouse *Camk2b* cDNA (NM_007595) was subcloned into the pMU2 vector [71] that expresses genes under the CMV promoter. Note that the FLAG-tag involved in the original pMU2 vector was removed in the construct used in this study. Mutagenesis of pMU2-*Camk2b* was conducted by inverse PCR with Mighty Cloning Reagent Set (Blunt End) (Takara Bio, Japan) following to the manufacturer's protocol.

For pAAV construction, the *Camk2b* sequence was transferred into the pAAV vector (kindly provided by Dr. Hirokazu Hirai) along with the *hSyn1* promoter [72], FLAG tag, *Camk2b* 3'UTR, WPRE, and SV40 polyA sequences as illustrated in Figure 1b. For the *Camk2b* 3'UTR used in this study, the evolutionarily conserved ~350 bp (chr11:5,971,489-5,971,827, GRCm38/mm10) and ~650 bp (chr11:5,969,672-5,970,313, GRCm38/mm10) regions in the mouse *Camk2b* 3'UTR was cloned and assembled tandemly. For double-floxed inverted open reading frame (DIO) constructs, the inverted FLAG-*Camk2b* sequence flanked by lox2272 and loxP was inserted between the *hSyn1* promoter and the *Camk2b* 3'UTR of the pAAV vector as illustrated in **Figure 3a**. For more targeted gene expression, the *hSyn1* promoter was replaced with other promoters (Figure 2 and Figure 1-figure supplement 2a). A vector containing *Camk2a* promoter sequence was a kind gift from Drs. Masamitsu Iino and Yohei Okubo (The University of Tokyo). For the *Camk2b* promoter, ~1300 bp region (chr11:6,065,706-6,066,972, GRCm38/mm10) upstream of the TSS of the *Camk2b* gene was cloned using a pair of primers (5'-AGCACTCTGTCAAATGTACCTTTAG-3'; 5'-AGATCTGCTCGCTCTGTCCC-3').

The mCherry-AIP2 was constructed by fusing the AIP2 sequence (KKKLRRQEAFDAL) to the C-terminus of mCherry via a (GGGGS)x3 linker. To

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1284 construct pAAV, the mCherry-AIP2 sequences were inserted into the pAAV vector
1285 with the *hSyn1* promoter, dendritic targeting element (DTE) of mouse *Map2* gene,
1286 WPRE, and SV40 polyA sequences. The DTE of *Map2* were amplified and cloned
1287 from C57BL/6N mouse genomic DNA [73].
1288 pUCmini-iCAP-PHP.eB for PHP.eB production was a gift from Dr. Viviana
1289 Gradinaru (Addgene plasmid # 103005).
1290
1291 **Animals and sleep phenotyping**
1292 All experimental procedures and housing conditions were approved by the
1293 Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of RIKEN Center for Biosystems
1294 Dynamics Research and the University of Tokyo. All the animals were cared for and
1295 treated humanely in accordance with the Institutional Guidelines for Experiments
1296 using Animals. All mice had *ad libitum* access to food and water, and were
1297 maintained at ambient temperature and humidity conditions under a 12 h light/dark
1298 cycle. All C57BL/6N mice were purchased from CLEA Japan (Tokyo, Japan). The
1299 mice used in each experiment were randomly chosen from colonies. EEG/EMG
1300 recording for the *Camk2b* KO mice (**Figure 4-figure supplement 1**) were conducted
1301 at the University of Tokyo. Other animal experiments were performed in the RIKEN
1302 Center for Biosystems Dynamics Research.
1303
1304 **Mass spectrometry and western blotting of mice brain samples**
1305 C57BL/6N mice (CLEA Japan, Japan) were housed in a light-dark controlling rack
1306 (Nippon Medical & Chemical instruments, Japan) and habituated to a 12 h light/dark
1307 cycle for at least one week. At eight weeks old, half of the mice were subjected to
1308 the sleep deprivation protocol from ZT0 to ZT6. The sleep deprivation was conducted

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by gentle handling and cage changing [42] at every 2 h. The other mice were housed under *ad lib* sleep conditions. At ZT6, the mice were sacrificed by cervical dislocation and their forebrain was immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen. The brain samples were stored at −80°C. The frozen brains were cryo-crushed with a Coolmil (Tokken, Japan) pre-cooled in liquid nitrogen, and the brain powders were stored at −80°C.

The brain powders were then lysed and digested according to the phase-transfer surfactant (PTS) method [74]. Approximately 10 mg of brain powder was added to the 500 µl of Solution B (12 mM sodium deoxycholate, 12 mM N-lauroylsarcosine sodium salt, 50 mM ammonium hydrogen carbonate) containing phosphatase inhibitors (1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 1 mM β-glycerophosphoric acid disodium salt pentahydrate, 4 mM sodium (+)-tartrate dihydrate, 2.5 mM sodium fluoride, 1.15 mM disodium molybdate (VI) dihydrate) pre-heated at 98 °C and sonicated extensively. After further incubation at 98 °C for 30 min, the samples were reduced with 10 mM dithiothreitol (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical, Japan) at room temperature for 30 min, and then alkylated with 100 mM iodoacetamide (Sigma-Aldrich, U.S.A.) at room temperature for 30 min. The samples were then diluted to five-fold by adding Solution A (50 mM ammonium hydrogen carbonate) and digested them by adding 5 µg of lysyl endopeptidase (Lys-C) (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical, Japan). After 37°C overnight incubation, 5 µg of trypsin (Roche, Switzerland) was added and the mixture was further incubated at 37°C overnight. After the digestion, an equal volume of ethyl acetate was added to the sample, which was acidified with 0.5% TFA and well mixed to transfer the detergents to the organic phase. The sample was then centrifuged at 2,380 x g for 15 min at room temperature, and an aqueous phase containing peptides was collected and dried with a SpeedVac (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.).

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The dried peptides were solubilized in 1 mL of 2% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA. We prepared an internal control by mixing 500 µL of each peptide solution. The individual samples were the remaining 500 µL of each peptide solution. The internal control and individual samples were trapped and desalted on a Sep-Pak C18 cartridge (Waters, U.S.A.). Dimethyl-labeling was then applied to the peptides on the cartridge as previously described [75]. Formaldehyde (CH_2O, Nacalai Tesque, Japan) and $NaBH_3CN$ (Sigma-Aldrich, U.S.A.) were added to the individual samples (light label), and isotope-labeled formaldehyde (CD_2O, Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, U.S.A.) and $NaBH_3CN$ (Sigma-Aldrich, U.S.A.) were added to the internal control mixture (medium label). The dimethyl-labeled peptides on the Sep-Pak cartridge were eluted with an 80% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA solution. Then, equal amount of medium-labeled internal control mixture was added to each light-labeled individual sample. This allowed us to compare the relative amount of peptides in the individual samples with each other using the equally-added medium-labeled internal control mixture as a standard.

A one-hundredth of the mixture underwent LC-MS analysis to quantify the amount of CaMKIIα/β and total proteins. The remaining mixture was applied to High-Select™ Fe-NTA Phosphopeptide Enrichment Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) to enrich the phosphorylated peptides following the manufacture's protocol.

All analytical samples were dried with a SpeedVac (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) and dissolved in 2% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA. Mass-spectrometry-based quantification of CaMKIIα/β-derived peptides was carried out by selected reaction monitoring (SRM) analysis using a TSQ Quantiva triple-stage quadrupole mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.). The following parameters were selected: positive mode, Q1 and Q3 resolutions of 0.7 full width of half maximum

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(FWHM), cycle time of 2 s, and gas pressure of 1.5 Torr. The mass spectrometer was equipped with an UltiMate 3000 RSLCnano nano-high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.), and a PepMap HPLC trap column (C18, 5 μm, 100 A; Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) for loading samples. Samples were separated by reverse-phase chromatography using a PepMap rapid separation liquid chromatography (RSLC) EASY-Spray column (C18, 3 μm, 100 A, 75 μm x 15 cm; Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) using mobile phases A (0.1% formic acid/H2O) and B (0.1% formic acid and 100% acetonitrile) at a flow rate of 300 nl/min (4% B for 5 min, 4%–35% B in 55 min, 35%–95% B in 1 min, 95% B for 10 min, 95%–4% B in 0.1 min and 4% B for 9.9 min). The eluted material was directly electro-sprayed into the MS. The SRM transitions of the target peptides were determined based on the pre-analysis of several samples including mice brains, 293T cells expressing CaMKIIβ, and synthesized peptides, and optimized using Pinpoint software, version 1.3 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.). The Quan Browser of the Quan Browser data system, version 3.0.63 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) was used for data processing and quantification.

To estimate the relative amount of total peptides involved in each brain sample, approximately half of the light/medium mixture sample without the enrichment of phosphopeptides was analyzed by data-dependent MS/MS with a mass spectrometer (Q-Exactive Mass Spectrometer, Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) equipped with an HPLC system containing nano HPLC equipment (Advance UHPLC, Bruker Daltonics, U.S.A.) and an HTC-PAL autosampler (CTC Analytics, Switzerland) with a trap column (0.3 x 5 mm, L-column, ODS, Chemicals Evaluation and Research Institute, Japan). An analytical sample were loaded into the LC-MS system to be separated by a gradient using mobile phases A (0.1% formic acid) and

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B (0.1% formic acid and 100% acetonitrile) at a flow late 300 nL/min (4% to 32% B in 190 min, 32% to 95% B in 1 min, 95% B for 2 min, 95% to 4% B in 1 min and 2% B for 6 min) with a homemade capillary column (200 mm length, 100 μm inner diameter) packed with 2 μm C18 resin (L-column2, Chemicals Evaluation and Research Institute, Japan). The eluted peptides were then electrosprayed (1.8- 2.3 kV) and introduced into the MS equipment (positive ion mode, data-dependent MS/MS). MS data were analyzed by Proteome Discoverer version 2.2 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) with the Swiss-Prot section of UniProtKB mouse database (as of August 9th, 2018). The relative amount of CaMKIIα/β protein was normalized to the median of all quantified proteins for each sample, with the effect derived from different amounts of start materials being excluded.

For the western-blotting analysis, brain powder was lysed in the 3x Laemmli sample buffer (20% glycerol, 2.25% sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS), 187.5 mM Tris-HCl at pH 6.8, 0.015% bromophenol blue) pre-heated at 98 °C and sonicated extensively. Approximately 0.1 mg of brain powder (~ 10 μg protein) was subjected to each lane of hand-made polyacrylamide gel. The samples were separated by SDS–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and then transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (Hybond-P PVDF membranes, Merck, Germany) by a wet-transfer apparatus (Vep-3, Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.). The membrane was washed by TTBS (0.9% NaCl, 0.1% Tween-20, and 100 mM Tris-HCl at pH 7.5) and non-specific protein binding was blocked by incubating with Blocking One solution (Nacalai Tesque, Japan) for 1 hr at room temperature. FLAG-tagged protein was detected by an anti-FLAG M2 antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (A8592, Sigma-Aldrich, U.S.A.). CaMKIIβ and α-Tublin were detected by primary antibodies anti-CaMK2β (#139800, Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) or anti-alpha

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Tubulin [DM1A] (ab7291, Abcam), respectively, followed by the incubation with a secondary antibody anti-mouse IgG HRP conjugate (W4021, Promega, U.S.A.). All the primary antibodies were diluted 1/3000 in 10% Blocking One/TTBS (50 mM Tris, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20, pH 7.4) and incubated with the membrane for overnight at 4 °C. The secondary antibody was diluted 1/2000 in 10% Blocking One/TTBS (50 mM Tris, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20, pH 7.4) and incubated with the membrane for 1 hr at room temperature. Immunoreactivities were detected with Clarity Western ECL Substrate for Chemiluminescent Western Blot Detection (Bio-rad, U.S.A.) and ChemiDoc XRS+ system (Bio-rad, U.S.A.).

Tissue clearing and LSFM imaging

AAV-administrated mice were perfusion-fixed under anesthesia, and brains were isolated. Isolated brains were fixed overnight in 4% PFA and then washed with PBS. For clearing the mouse brain, second-generation CUBIC protocols were used. The detailed protocol can be found in a previous report [76]. For delipidation, the brain was treated with CUBIC-L (10% (w/w) N-butyldiethanolamine and 10% (w/w) Triton X-100) solution at 37°C for 5 days. For nuclear staining, the brain was rinsed with PBS and incubated in 1:250 diluted RedDot2 (Biotium, 40061) in staining buffer (10% (w/w) Triton X-100, 10% (w/w) Urea, 5% (w/w) *N,N,N′,N′*-Tetrakis(2-hydroxypropyl)ethylenediamine, 500mM NaCl) for 3 days at 37°C. The stained brain sample was washed with PBS and then treated in CUBIC-R+ solution (45% (w/w) antipyrine, 30% (w/w) nicotinamide, 0.5% (v/v) *N*-butyldiethanolamine) for 3 days at 25°C for RI matching. For whole-brain imaging, the cleared brain sample was embedded in a CUBIC-R+ gel, which contains 2% (w/w) agarose in the CUBIC-R+ solution and set in a customized light-sheet microscopy (LSFM) [76]. Dual-colored

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1434 images were simultaneously acquired with illumination objective lens (MVPLAPO 1×,
1435 Olympus, Japan), 10× detection objective lens (XLPLN10XSVMP, Olympus, Japan),
1436 Dichroic mirror (DMSP650L, Thorlabs, U.S.A.) and following laser and fluorescence
1437 filters: RedDot2 [Ex: 594 nm, Em: 700 nm bandpass (FB700-40, Thorlabs, U.S.A.)],
1438 mCherry [Ex: 594 nm, Em: 625 nm bandpass (ET625/30m, Chroma Technology,
1439 U.S.A.)]. Stacked brain images were reconstructed and visualized by the Imaris
1440 software (Bitplane).
1441
1442 **CaMKIIβ kinase assay**
1443 293T cells were grown in culture medium consisting of Dulbecco's Modified Eagle
1444 Medium (DMEM) (high glucose, Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.), 10% FBS (Sigma-
1445 Aldrich) and 100 U/ml penicillin-streptomycin (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) at
1446 37°C with 5% CO_2. The cells were plated at 2 × 10^4 cells per well in 24-well plates
1447 24 h before transfection. The cells in each well were transfected with 1.6 μg PEI
1448 (Polyethylenimine, Linear, MW 25000, Polysciences, U.S.A.) and 400 ng of pMU2-
1449 *Camk2b* plasmids. 24 hr after the transfection, the medium in each well was replaced
1450 with flesh culture medium. The cells were stayed for another 48 h, and collected by
1451 removing all the culture medium. The remaining cells on the 24-well plate were
1452 stored at −80 °C.
1453 The cells were lysed with 200 μl of cell lysis buffer (50 mM HEPES-NaOH pH
1454 7.6, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM $CaCl_2$, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, and 0.25% (v/v) NP-40) containing
1455 protease inhibitors (100 mM phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride, 0.1 mM Aprotinin, 2
1456 mM Leupeptin hemisulfate, 1 mM Pepstatin A, and 5 mM Bestatin). Followed by
1457 extensive sonication, the cell lysates were collected and stored at −80 °C.
1458 The relative expression levels of CaMKIIβ in each cell lysate was estimated

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by dot blot. A PVDF membrane (Hybond-P PVDF membranes, Merck, Germany) was immersed in 100% methanol (Nacalai Tesque, Japan) and then soaked in water for at least 10 min. Excess water was removed from the membrane, 2 µl of four-fold diluted cell lysate was spotted on the membrane. The membrane was then dried completely, immersed in 100% Methanol and equilibrated in water. The membrane was incubated in Blocking One solution (Nacalai Tesque, Japan) for 1 hr at room temperature. After the blocking reaction, the membrane was incubated for 2 hr with the primary antibody anti-CaMK2β (#139800, Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) diluted at 1/3000 in 10% Blocking One/TTBS (50 mM Tris, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20, pH 7.4). The membrane was washed with TTBS, and incubated for 1 h with the secondary antibody anti-mouse IgG HRP conjugate (W4021, Promega, U.S.A.) diluted at 1/3000 in 10% Blocking One/TTBS. Immunoreactivities of the blotted proteins were detected with Clarity Western ECL Substrate for Chemiluminescent Western Blot Detection (Bio-rad, U.S.A.) and ChemiDoc XRS+ system (Bio-rad, U.S.A.). The images were analyzed with Image Lab software (version 6.01, Bio-rad, U.S.A.). For each dot-blot experiment, serial dilution of cell lysate expressing the WT CaMKIIβ was spotted to confirm that the quantification of the dot blot signal was within the linear range of detection.

The kinase activity of CaMKIIβ-expressed cell lysate was calibrated as follows. First, a serial dilution of cell lysate expressing WT CaMKIIβ was prepared. Then 5 µl of each diluted cell lysate was mixed with 15 µl of cell lysis buffer containing 0.33 mM ATP and 5 µM ProfilerPro Kinase Peptide Substrate 11 5-FAM-KKLNRTLSVA-COOH (PerkinElmer, U.S.A.) in the presence or absence of 0.66 µM CaM (Sigma-Aldrich, U.S.A.). After incubating at 37°C for 10 min, and the reaction was stopped by incubating at 98°C for 10 min. 100 µL of 2% ACN/0.1% TFA was added to the

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reaction mixture and the mixture was analyzed by mobility shift assay (LabChip EZ Reader II; PerkinElmer, U.S.A.). The kinase activity is the percentage of phosphorylated peptide signal over the total substrate peptide signal. Based on the kinase activity obtained from the serial dilution of cell lysate, we determined two critical dilution ratios. One is a dilution rate that gives the ~50% kinase activity in the calibration curve in the presence of CaM (called “half-max dilution rate”). The other dilution rate (called “background dilution rate”) is based on the calibration curve in the absence of CaM, where most of the kinase activity should come from the endogenous proteins in 293T cells. We determined the “background dilution rate” to give the phosphorylation rate around 10% or less in the absence of CaM.

With these two critical dilution rates, we normalized the relative expression levels of each WT or mutant CaMKIIβ. First, all the cell lysates were diluted to the “background dilution rate” in a cell lysis buffer. We also prepared a lysate of the cells treated with the PEI transfection procedure without vector plasmid (called PEI-treated cell lysate) and diluted it to the same “background dilution rate.” Next, the diluted cell lysate expressing the WT CaMKIIβ was further diluted to reach the final dilution rate (equivalent to the “half-max dilution rate”) by mixing with diluted PEI-treated cell lysate. For the CaMKIIβ mutants (except those with 25% or lower expression levels compared to WT CaMKIIβ), the mixing ratio between CaMKIIβ-expressed lysate and PEI-treated lysate were adjusted based on the relative expression level of CaMKIIβ mutants quantified by dot blot. Through these processes, we obtained a series of diluted cell lysates with the same background kinase activity level and the same relative expression levels of WT or mutant CaMKIIβ.The kinase activity of WT CaMKIIβ is expected to be around 50%.

The quantification of kinase activity was carried out by mixing 5 μl of cell

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lysates (diluted as described above) and 15 µl of cell lysis buffer containing 0.33 mM (**Figure 1-figure supplement 3**) or 3.3 mM (**Figure 5-figure supplement 1** and **8**) ATP and 5 µM ProfilerPro Kinase Peptide Substrate 11 5-FAM-KKLNRTLSVA-COOH (PerkinElmer, U.S.A.), in the presence or absence of 0.66 µM CaM (Sigma-Aldrich, U.S.A.). FAM-labeled autocamtide-2 5-FAM-KKALRRQETVDAL-COOH, synthesized with a peptide synthesizer Syro Wave (Biotage, Sweden) using Fmoc solid-phase chemistry, was used in the experiment shown in Figure 6j. After incubating at 37°C for 10 min, and the reaction was stopped by incubating at 98°C for 10 min. 100 µL of 2% ACN/0.1% TFA was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was analyzed by mobility shift assay (LabChip EZ Reader II and operation software version 2.2.126.0; PerkinElmer, U.S.A.).

Mass spectrometry of purified CaMKIIβ

The spike peptides were synthesized with a peptide synthesizer Syro Wave (Biotage, Sweden) using Fmoc solid-phase chemistry. The synthesized peptides were treated with dithiothreitol and iodoacetamide as described above. The peptides were desalted by using hand-made C18 StageTips [77]. The desalted peptides on the StageTips were subjected to dimethyl-labeling with isotope-labeled formaldehyde ($^{13}CD_2O$, ISOTEC, U.S.A.) and $NaBD_3CN$ (Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, U.S.A.) (heavy label) as described previously [75]. The dimethyl-labeled spike peptides were eluted with an 80% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA solution, and dried with a SpeedVac (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.).

For the time course sampling for autophosphorylation detection, one timepoint sample contains 0.3 µM purified GST-CaMKIIβ protein (Carna Biosciences, Japan), 50 mM HEPES-NaOH pH 7.6, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.25% (v/v) NP-

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40 and 2.5 mM ATP. The sample without CaM was sampled and used as “0 min” time point. Then, 0.5 mM $CaCl_2$ and 10 mM EGTA were added to the indicated conditions shown in Figure 7a. The kinase reaction was initiated by adding 0.5 μM CaM to each sample. During the time course sampling, 10 mM EGTA was added for the condition named “0.5 mM Ca^{2+}, 10 mM EGTA at 5 min (Condition #4)”. Note that for the quantification of S182 phosphorylation, 10-fold higher concentration of purified GST-CaMKIIβ and CaM were used because of the low signal sensitivity of the corresponding phosphorylated peptide.

The kinase reaction was terminated by adding an equal volume of Solution B and incubating at 98 °C for 30 min. The samples were reduced, alkylated, and digested by proteases according to the PTS method [74] as described above except that 1 μg of Lys-C and 1 μg of trypsin were used for most of the samples, and 1 μg of Lys-C and 1 μg of Glu-C (Promega, U.S.A.) were used for the sample for quantifying S182 phosphorylation.

The dried peptides were solubilized in 1 mL of a 2% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA solution, and trapped on C18 StageTips [77]. The trapped peptides were subjected to dimethyl-labeling with formaldehyde (light label) as described above. An additional GST-CaMKIIβ sample independent from the time course sampling were prepared as an internal control reference, and subjected to dimethyl-labeling with CD_2O (medium label). The dimethyl-labeled peptides on the tip were eluted with an 80% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA solution. Then, 1/30 volume of the light-labeled samples were isolated and mixed with equal amounts of medium label peptides. This allowed us to compare the relative amount of GST-CaMKIIβ in the individual time course samples with each other using the medium-labeled internal control.

The remainder of the light-labeled samples were mixed with the mixture of

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heavy labeled spike peptides and applied to High-Select™ Fe-NTA Phosphopeptide Enrichment Kit (Thermo fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) to enrich the phosphorylated peptides. This allowed us to compare the relative amount of phosphorylated peptides in the individual time course samples with each other using the heavy labeled spike peptides.

All analytical samples were dried with a SpeedVac (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) and dissolved in a 2% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA solution. Mass-spectrometry-based quantification was carried out by SRM analysis using a TSQ Quantiva triple-stage quadrupole mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) as described above. The amount of each phosphorylated peptide was normalized to the amount of total GST-CaMKIIβ quantified using the average amounts of several non-phosphorylated peptides.

Production of *Camk2b* KO mice

Camk2b KO mice were generated using the Triple-target CRISPR method described previously [24]. C57BL/6N females (4–6 weeks old, CLEA Japan, Japan) were superovulated and mated with C57BL/6N males (CLEA Japan, Japan). The fertilized eggs were collected from the ampulla of the oviduct of plugged C57BL/6N females by micro-dissection and kept in KSOM medium (Merck, Germany or ARK Resource, Japan) in a 5% CO_2 incubator at 37°C. The design of gRNAs for *Camk2b* was previously shown as set 1 in a previous study [10]. In the previous study, an independent set of gRNA called set 2 was also tested. A significant decrease in the sleep duration was observed both in set 1 and set 2 gRNA-injected mice, suggesting that at least a major part of sleep phenotype is not due to the off-target effect of injected gRNAs [10]. The synthesized gRNAs for *Camk2b* (150 ng/μl in total) and *Cas9*

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mRNA (100 ng/μl) were co-injected into the cytoplasm of fertilized eggs in M2 medium (Merck, Germany or ARK Resource, Japan) at room temperature. After microinjection, the embryos were cultured for 1 h in KSOM medium (Merck, Germany, or ARK Resource, Japan) in a 5% CO_2 incubator at 37°C. 15–30 embryos were then transferred to the oviducts of pseudopregnant female ICR mice.

Genotyping of KO mice was conducted with the same protocol described previously [24]. qPCR was performed using genomic DNA purified from tails of WT and KO mice and primers which were annealed to the target sequences. The target site abundance was calculated using a standard curve obtained from wild-type genomic DNA. The amount of *Tbp* [78] was quantified with a pair of primers (5'-CCCCCTCTGCACTGAAATCA-3'; 5'-GTAGCAGCACAGAGCAAGCAA-3') and used as an internal control. When the amplified intact DNA by qPCR is less than 0.5% of wild-type genome, we judged that the target DNA is not detectable. When any of three targets was not detected, we classified the animal as a KO. When we could not confirm KO genotype by the qPCR, we performed 2nd qPCR using the alternative primer which was independent of 1st qPCR. In the case of Camk2b set 1 KO, first and second targets of triple CRISPR gRNA were judged as not detectable by 2 nd qPCR. The result of qPCR is shown in **Figure 4-figure supplement 1d** and the primer list used for the qPCR is shown below.

1st qPCR primer pairs:

Camk2b set 1, target #1

Forward: 5'-CCACAGGGGTGATCCTGTATATCCTGC-3'

Reverse: 5'-CTGCTGGTACAGCTTGTGTTGGTCCTC-3'

Camk2b set 1, target #2

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Forward: 5'- GGAAAATCTGTGACCCAGGCCTGAC-3'

Reverse: 5'- TCTGTGGAAATCCATCCCTTCGACC-3'

Camk2b set 1, target #3

Forward: 5'- GAACCCGCACGTGCACGTCATTGGC-3'

Reverse: 5'- CCCTGGCCATCGATGTACTGTGTG-3'

2nd qPCR primer pairs:

Camk2b set 1, target #1

Forward: 5'- CAGAAAGGTGGGTAGCCCACCAGCAGG-3'

Reverse: 5'- CTATGCTGCTCACCTCCCCATCCACAG-3'

Camk2b set 1, target #2

Forward: 5'- GCCTGAAGCTCTGGGCAACCTGGTCG-3'

Reverse: 5'- CCACCCCAGCCTTTTCACTCACGGTTCTC-3'

Camk2b set 1, target #3

Forward: 5'- GCATCGCCTACATCCGCCTCACAC-3'

Reverse: 5'- CGGTGCCACACACGGGTCTCTTCGGAC-3'

Production of *Camk2b*$^{FLAG/FLAG}$ mice

FLAG-tag sequence was inserted into the endogenous *Camk2b* locus (prior to the stop codon) by single-stranded oligodeoxynucleotide (ssODN) and CRISPR/Cas9-mediated knock-in. The gRNA target sequence and a donor sequence were selected according to previous study [79]. Preparation of gRNA and Cas9, and general procedures for obtaining the genetically modified mouse were conducted according to previous study [10]. Following primer sequences were used to produce gRNA targeting the *Camk2b* locus.

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Camk2b-FLAG gRNA primer forward #1

5’-CACTATAGGCAGTGGCCCCGCTGCAGTGGTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC -3’

Camk2b-FLAG gRNA primer forward #2

5’- GGGCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCAGTGGCCCCGCTGCAGTGG -3’

Camk2b-FLAG gRNA primer reverse #1

5’- AAAAGCACCGACTCGGTGCC -3’

A donor ssODN (*sequence*) was synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies.

Camk2b-FLAG ssODN (capital letter: FLAG tag sequence)

5’- aagagacccgtgtgtggcaccgccgcgacggcaagtggcagaatgtacatttccactgctcgggcgct

ccagtggccccgctgcagGACTACAAGGACGACGATGACAAGtgaggtgagtccctgcggt

gtgcgtagggcagtgcggcatgcgtgggacagtgcagcgtgcatggggtgtggcccagtgcagcgtgc -3’

1~2 pL of RNase free water (Nacalai Tesque Inc.) containing 100 ng/μl gRNA, 100 ng/μl Cas9 mRNA and 100 ng/μl ssODN was injected into the cytoplasm of fertilized eggs in M2 medium (Merck, Germany or ARK Resource, Japan) at room temperature. After microinjection, the embryos were cultured for 1 h in KSOM medium (Merck, Germany, or ARK Resource, Japan) in a 5% CO_2 incubator at 37°C. 15–30 embryos were then transferred to the oviducts of pseudopregnant female ICR mice.

Genomic DNA of F_0 mice tails was extracted with NucleoSpin Tissue kit (Takara Bio, Japan) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. The genotyping PCR was conducted by using following primer pairs to select heterozygous or homozygous FLAG knock-in offspring. Genotyping was based on the size and direct sequencing of the PCR amplicon. The obtained heterozygous or homozygous FLAG knock-in F_0 mice were crossed with wildtype C57BL/6N mice to obtain heterozygous FLAG knock-in F_1 mice.

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Camk2b-FLAG genotyping primer pairs:

Pair #1

Forward: 5'- ACGACCAACTCCATTGCTGAC -3'

Reverse: 5'- CTACATCCGCCTCACACAGTACATC -3'

Pair #2

Forward: 5'- ACGACCAACTCCATTGCTGAC -3'

Reverse: 5'- GACTACAAGGACGACGATGACAAG -3'

Pair #3

Forward: 5'- CTTGTCATCGTCGTCCTTGTAGTC -3'

Reverse: 5'- CTACATCCGCCTCACACAGTACATC -3'

Sleep measurement with the SSS

The SSS system enables fully automated and noninvasive sleep/wake phenotyping [24]. The SSS recording and analysis were carried out according to the protocol described previously [24]. The light condition of the SSS rack was set to light/dark (12 h periods) or constant dark. Mice had *ad libidum* access to food and water. In the normal measurement, eight-week-old mice were placed in the SSS chambers for one to two weeks for sleep recordings. For data analysis, we excluded the first day and used six days of measurement data. For the *Cry1/2* DKO and *Per1/2* DKO mutant mice, recordings were performed under light/dark conditions for two weeks followed by constant dark conditions for two weeks. For data analysis, we excluded the first day and used four days of measurement data under each light condition. Sleep staging was performed in every 8-second epoch.

Sleep parameters, such as sleep duration, P_{WS}, and P_{SW} were defined

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previously [24]. In the SSS, sleep staging was performed every 8 seconds, which is the smallest unit called “epoch”. When we focus on two consecutive epochs, there are four combinations: keeping awake state (wake to wake), keeping sleep state (sleep to sleep), transition from wakefulness to sleep (wake to sleep), and transition from sleep to wakefulness (sleep to wake). Transition probabilities were calculated from all two consecutive epochs in the measurement period. The definition of transition probabilities are as follows: P_{WS} (transition probability from wake to sleep) is defined as $P_{WS} = N_{WS} / (N_{WS} + N_{WW})$, and P_{SW} (transition probability from sleep to wake) is defined as $P_{SW} = N_{SW} / (N_{SW} + N_{SS})$, where N_{mn} is the number of transitions from state m to n (m, n ∈ {sleep, awake}) in the observed period. The balance between P_{WS} and P_{SW} determines the total sleep time, i.e., mice with longer sleep time tend to have increased P_{WS} and/or decreased P_{SW}. P_{WS} and P_{SW} are independent of each other, and it can be deduced from the definition that $P_{WS} + P_{WW} = 1$ and $P_{SW} + P_{SS} = 1$. The sleep episode duration is the average of the time spent in each consecutive sleep phase during the observed period.

Sleep measurement with EEG/EMG recording

For EEG/EMG recording, AAV-administrated six-week-old C57BL/6N mice were used for surgery. For the recording of *Camk2b* KO mice, 16-17-week-old *Camk2b* KO mice and WT control mice at the same age were used for surgery. Wired and wireless recording method are used in parallel for EEG/EMG measurements, and we have confirmed that these two methods give qualitatively comparable results.

For wireless recordings, anesthetized mice were implanted a telemetry transmitter (DSI, U.S.A). As EEG electrodes, two stainless steel screws were connected with lines from the transmitter and embedded in the skull of the cortex (anteroposterior, +1.0 mm; right, +1.5 mm from bregma or lambda). As EMG electrodes, two lines from the transmitter were placed in the trapezius muscles. After

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the surgery, the mice were allowed to recover for at least ten days. EEGs and EMGs were recoded wirelessly. The mice had access to food and water. The sampling rate was 100 Hz for both EEG and EMG. The detailed methods were described previously [80].

For wired recordings, mice were implanted with EEG and EMG electrodes for polysomnographic recordings. To monitor EEG signals, two stainless steel EEG recording screws with 1.0 mm in diameter and 2.0 mm in length were implanted on the skull of the cortex (anterior, +1.0 mm; right, +1.5 mm from bregma or lambda). EMG activity was monitored through stainless steel, Teflon-coated wires with 0.33 mm in diameter (AS633, Cooner Wire, California, U.S.A) placed into the trapezius muscle. The EEG and EMG wires were soldered to miniature connector with four pins in 2 mm pitch (Hirose Electric, Japan). Finally, the electrode assembly was fixed to the skull with dental cement (Unifast III, GC Corporation, Japan). After 10 days of recovery, the mice were placed in experimental cages with a connection of spring supported recording leads. The EEG/EMG signals were amplified (Biotex, Japan), filtered (EEG, 0.5–60 Hz; EMG, 5–128 Hz), digitized at a sampling rate of 128 Hz, and recorded using VitalRecorder software (KISSEI Comtec, Japan).

For the sleep staging, we used the FASTER method [80] with some modifications to automatically annotate EEG and EMG data. 24 h of recording data were used for the analysis. Sleep staging was performed every 8-second epoch. Finally, the annotations were manually checked.

The power spectrum density was calculated for each epoch by fast Fourier transformation (FFT) with Welch's averaging method. Briefly, each 8 s segment was further divided into eight overlapping sequences. The overlapping length was 50% of each sequence. The Hamming window was applied onto the sequences before

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the FFT and the obtained spectrum was averaged over the eight sequences. The dirty segments were excluded from the subsequent processes [80]. The power spectrum of each behavioral state (Wake, NREM, REM) was calculated by averaging the power spectra (1-50 Hz) of segments within each state over the observation period. The calculated power spectra were normalized by the total power. The power density in typical frequency domains were calculated as the summation of the powers in each frequency domain (slow, 0.5-1 Hz; delta, 0.5-4 Hz; theta, 6-10 Hz).

Transition probabilities between wakefulness, NREM sleep, and REM sleep were calculated same as previously reported [81]. For example, $P_{NW} = N_{NW} / (N_{NW} + N_{NR} + N_{NN})$, where N_{mn} is the number of transitions from state m to n (m,n ∈ {wake, NREM sleep, REM sleep}) in the observed period.

Cage change experiment

For cage change experiment (**Figure 2-figure supplement 1**), AAV-administrated mice (9-week-old) were placed in the SSS chambers and habituated to the environment for three days. On the fourth day, the SSS chamber was replaced with a new one at ZT0. The sleep data of the fourth day was analyzed. The data of the first three days were used for baseline calculation.

ES-mice production

Genetically modified mice were produced using the previously reported ES-mouse method, which allows us to analyze the behavior of F0 generation mice without crossing [82,83]. Mouse ES cells (ESCs) were established from blastocysts in 3i medium culture conditions as described previously [84]. Mouse strains used for the

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ESC establishment were as follows: *Cry1*$^{-/-}$:*Cry2*$^{-/-}$, *Cry1*$^{-/-}$:*Cry2*$^{-/-}$ mouse [38]; *Per1*$^{-/-}$:*Per2*$^{-/-}$, *Per1*$^{-/-}$:*Per2*$^{-/-}$ mouse [40]; *Vglut2-Cre*, heterozygous *Slc17a6*$^{tm2(cre)Lowl}$/J mouse (The Jakson Laboratory, JAX stock #016963) [85]; *Gad2-Cre*, heterozygous *Gad2*$^{tm2(cre)Zjh}$/J mouse (The Jakson Laboratory, JAX stock #010802) [86].

Male ESCs were cultured as described previously [82,83]. Before cultivation, PURECoat^{TM} amine dishes (Beckton-Dickinson, NJ, U.S.A.) was treated with a medium containing LIF plus 6-bromoindirubin-30-oxime (BIO) [87] for more than 5 h at 37°C with 5% CO_2. ESCs were seeded at 1 × 10^5 cells per well and maintained at 37°C in 5% CO_2 under humidified conditions with a 3i culture medium (Y40010, Takara Bio, Japan) without feeder cells. The expanded ESCs were collected by adding 0.25% trypsin-EDTA solution and prepared as a cell suspension. 10–30 ESCs were injected into each ICR (CLEA Japan, Japan) 8-cell-stage embryo and the embryos were transferred into the uterus of pseudopregnant ICR female mice (SLC, Japan). We determined the contribution of the ESCs in an obtained ES-mouse by its coat color following a previously reported protocol [82,83]. The ES mice uncontaminated with ICR-derived cells were used for the experiment.

AAV production

The protocol for AAV production was based on the previously reported protocol [88] with some modifications. AAV pro 293T (Takara Bio, Japan) was cultured in 150 mm dishes (Corning, USA) in a culture medium containing DMEM (high glucose) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.), 10% (v/v) FBS, and penicillin-streptomycin (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.) at 37°C in 5% CO_2 under humidified conditions. pAAV, pUCmini-iCAP-PHPeB and pHelper plasmid (Agilent, U.S.A.) were transfected into cells at 80%–90% confluency using polyethyleneimine

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(Polysciences, U.S.A.). We employed a pAAV: pUCmini-iCAP-PHPeB: pHelper plasmid ratio of 1:4:2 based on micrograms of DNA (e.g. 5.7 μg of pAAV, 22.8 μg of pUCmini-iCAP-PHP, and 11.4 μg of pHelper). On the day following the transfection, the culture medium was replaced with 20 ml of a culture medium containing DMEM (high glucose, Glutamax) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.), 2% (v/v) FBS, MEM Non-Essential Amino Acids solution (NEAA) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, U.S.A.), and penicillin-streptomycin. On the third day following the transfection, the culture medium was collected and replaced with 20 ml of new culture medium containing DMEM (high glucose, Glutamax), 2% (v/v) FBS, MEM NEAA, and penicillin-streptomycin. The collected culture medium was stored at 4°C. On the fifth day following the transfection, the cells and the culture medium were collected and combined with the stored medium. The suspension was separated into supernatant and cell pellet by centrifugation (2000 × g, 20min). From the supernatant, AAVs were concentrated by adding polyethylene glycol at a final concentration of 8% followed by centrifugation. From the cells, AAVs were extracted in a Tris-$MgCl_2$ buffer (10 mM Tris pH 8.0, 2 mM $MgCl_2$) by repetitive freeze-thaw cycles. The obtained extract containing AAV was treated with Benzonase (100 U/ml) in a Tris-$MgCl_2$ buffer, and then AAVs were purified by ultracentrifugation at 350,000 × g for 2 h 25 min (himac CP80WX and P70AT rotor, HITACHI, Japan) with Iodixanol density gradient solutions (15%, 25%, 40%, and 60% (wt/vol)). Viral particles were contained in a 40% solution, and this solution was ultrafiltered with an Amicon Ultra-15 device (100 kDa, Merck, Germany) to obtain the AAV stock solution for administration to mice.

To determine the AAV titer, virus solution was treated with Benzonase (50 U/ml, 37°C, 1 h) followed by Proteinase K (0.25 mg/ul, 37°C, 1 h). Subsequently, the viral genome was obtained by phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol extraction followed

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by isopropanol precipitation. The AAV titer (vg/ml) was calculated by quantifying the number of WPRE sequences in the sample by qPCR using plasmid as a standard. The qPCR protocol was 60 s at 95°C for preheating (initial denaturation) and 45 cycles from 10 s at 95°C to 30 s at 60°C using TB Green *Premix Ex Taq*™ GC (Takara Bio, Japan).

Retro orbital injection of AAV to mice

Six-week-old male mice were anesthetized with 2%–4% isoflurane and injected with 100 µl of AAV in their retro orbital sinus. **Table 1** summarizes the AAVs used in this study and their administration conditions. The AAV-administrated mice were subjected to sleep phenotyping at eight-week-old.

Estimation of transduction efficiency

Transduction efficiency was estimated based on previous reports [89,90]. After the sleep phenotyping, the brain hemisphere except for the olfactory bulb and cerebellum was collected from the AAV administrated mouse. Brain DNA was purified using an Agencourt DNAdvance (BECKMAN COULTER, U.S.A.). The copy numbers of both the AAV vector genomes and mouse genomic DNA were quantified with a standard curve generated from known amounts of DNA. Vector genomes per cell were calculated by dividing the copy number of AAV vector genomes by diploid copies of the *Tbp* gene in the sample. The copy number of the AAV vector genomes and the *Tbp* gene were determined with WPRE-binding primers (5'-CTGTTGGGCACTGACAATTC-3', 5'-GAAGGGACGTAGCAGAAGGA-3') and Tbp-binding primers (5'-CCCCCTCTGCACTGAAATCA-3'; 5'-GTAGCAGCACAGAGCAAGCAA-3') [78], respectively. The qPCR protocol was 60 s

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at 95°C for preheating (initial denaturation) and 45 cycles from 10 s at 95°C to 30 s at 60°C using a TB Green *Premix Ex Taq*™ GC (Takara Bio, Japan).

Clustering analysis

The character of each mutant was extracted by principal component analysis using the values of P_{WS} and P_{SW}. The first and second principal components were used for hierarchical clustering using Ward's algorithm. The threshold was set to 40% of the distance between the farthest clusters (**Figure 6-figure supplement 1a**). The principal component analysis and clustering were performed using Python 3.8.0 with the numpy 1.18.5, scikit-learn 0.23.1 and scipy 1.5.0 libraries.

Statistics

No statistical method was used to predetermine the sample size. The sample sizes were determined based on previous experiences and reports. Experiments were repeated at least two times with the independent sets of the animals or independently prepared cell lysates. The series of single/double phosphomimetic screening was not repeated, but the mutants we focused on from the screening results were further analyzed in detail through additional independent experiments. In the sleep analysis, individuals with abnormal measurement signals or weakened individuals were excluded from the sleep data analyses because of their difficulties in accurate sleep phenotyping.

Statistical analyses were performed by Microsoft Excel and R version 3.5.2. Statistical tests were performed by two-sided. To compare two unpaired samples, the normality was tested using the Shapiro test at a significance level of 0.05. When the normality was not rejected in both groups, the homogeneity of variance was

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tested using the *F*-test at a significance level of 0.05. When the null hypothesis of a normal distribution with equal variance for the two groups was not rejected, a Student's *t*-test was used. When the normality was not rejected but the null hypothesis of equal variance was rejected, a Welch's *t*-test was used. Otherwise, a two-sample Wilcoxon test was applied.

To compare more than two samples against an identical sample, the normality was tested with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test at a significance level of 0.05. When the normality was not rejected in all groups, the homogeneity of variance was tested with Bartlett's test at a significance level of 0.05. When the null hypothesis of a normal distribution with equal variance was not rejected for all groups, Dunnett's test was used. Otherwise, Steel's test was applied.

For multiple comparisons between each group, the Tukey-Kramer test was used when the null hypothesis of a normal distribution with equal variance was not rejected for all groups. Otherwise, Steel-Dwass test was applied.

In this study, $p < 0.05$ was considered significant (*$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, and n.s. for not significant). **Figure 8** summarizes the workflow for selecting statistical method and the statistical analyses used in each experiment of this study and *P* values.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

H.R.U conducted a collaborative research project with Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. Y.N. is an employee of Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc. The company provided support in the form of salary for Y.N., and technical advice on the setup of mass spectrometers. However, the company did not have any additional role in the study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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LIST OF SOURCE FILES

Figure1-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ single D mutants.

Figure1-sourcedata 2

Quantified values of CaMKIIα/β-derived peptides.

Figure1-sourcedata 3

SRM transition list for the MS-based quantification of CaMKIIα/β-derived peptides.

Figure1-figure-supplement 1-sourcedata 1

Uncropped image of western blotting data.

Figure1-figure-supplement 1-sourcedata 2

Raw image files of western blotting data.

Figure1-figure-supplement 2-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ single D mutants.

Figure1-figure-supplement 3-sourcedata 1

In vitro expression levels and kinase activities of CaMKIIβ single D mutants.

Figure2-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ T287D-related mutants.

Figure2-figure-supplement 1-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ T287D-related mutants.

Figure3-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of Cre-mice expressing CaMKIIβ T287D mutant.

Figure4-sourcedata 1

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Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing kinase domain of CaMKIIβ or CaMKII inhibitor peptide.

Figure4-figure-supplement 1-sourcedata 1

EEG/EMG data of *Camk2b* knockout mice or mice expressing CaMKII inhibitor peptide.

Figure5-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ double D mutants.

Figure5-figure-supplement 1-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes and *in vitro* kinase activities of CaMKIIβ double D mutants.

Figure6-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ T306D:T307D-related mutants.

Figure6-figure-supplement 1-sourcedata 1

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ T306D:T307D-related mutants.

Figure6-figure-supplement 2-sourcedata 1

In vitro kinase activities of CaMKIIβT306D:T307D-related mutants.

Figure7-sourcedata 1

Quantified values of peptides derived from purified CaMKIIβ.

Figure7-sourcedata 2

SRM transition list for the MS-based quantification of CaMKIIβ-derived peptides.

Figure7-sourcedata 3

Sleep phenotypes of mice expressing CaMKIIβ with the combined mutation at sleep maintenance and cancelation of sleep induction residues.

Figure7-figure-supplement 1-sourcedata 1

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2221 maintenance and cancelation of sleep induction residues.
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