

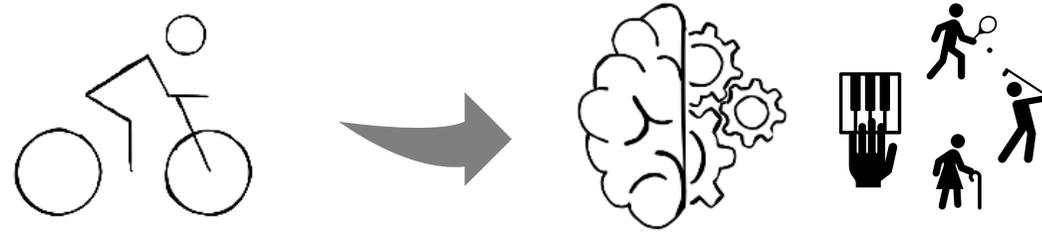
EXERCISE-INDUCED CHANGES IN SLEEP MICROSTRUCTURE: A MECHANISM FOR ENHANCED MOTOR MEMORY CONSOLIDATION?

Advances in Motor Learning II, Birmingham, UK

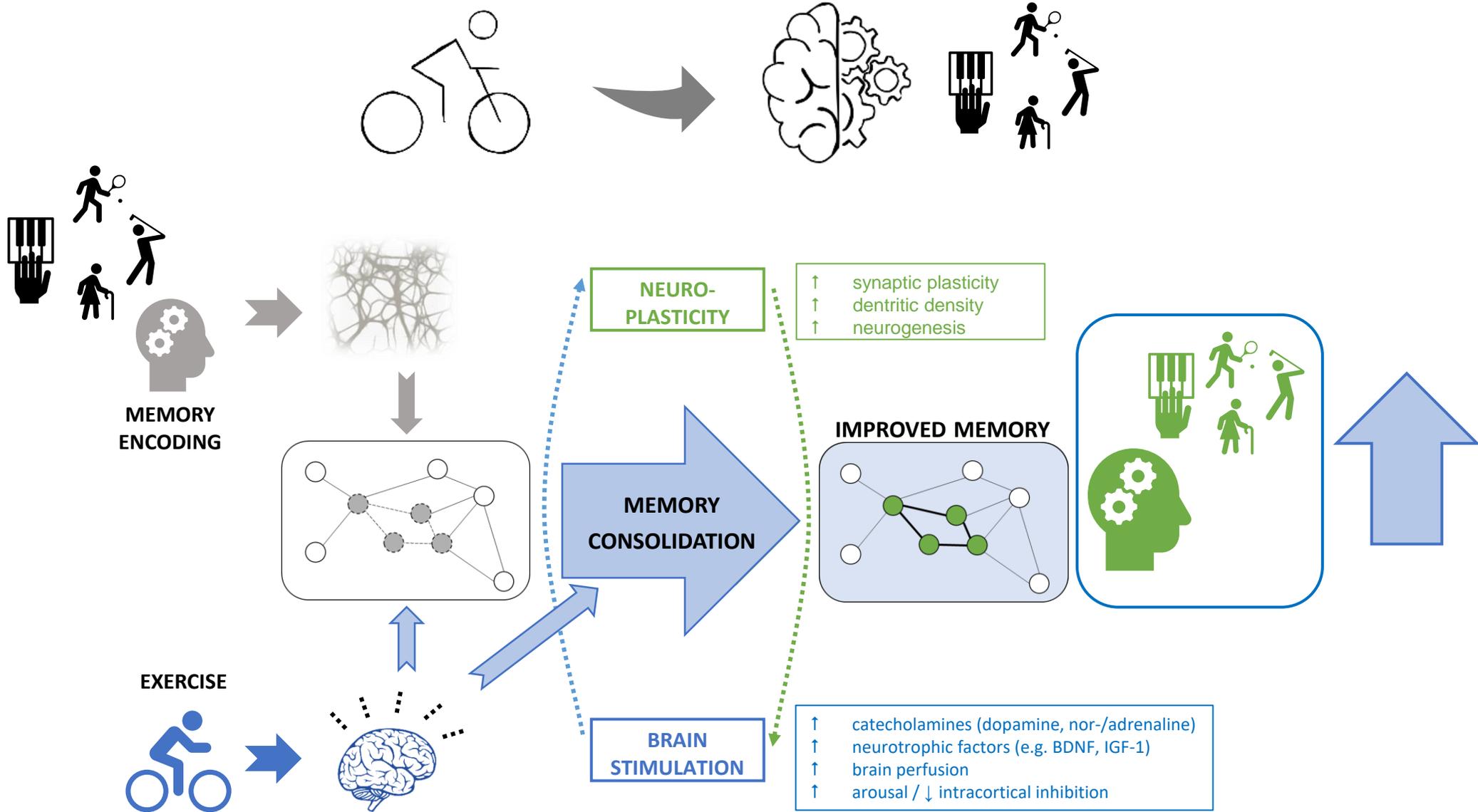
12.12.2025

Prof. Dr. Simon Steib

Background

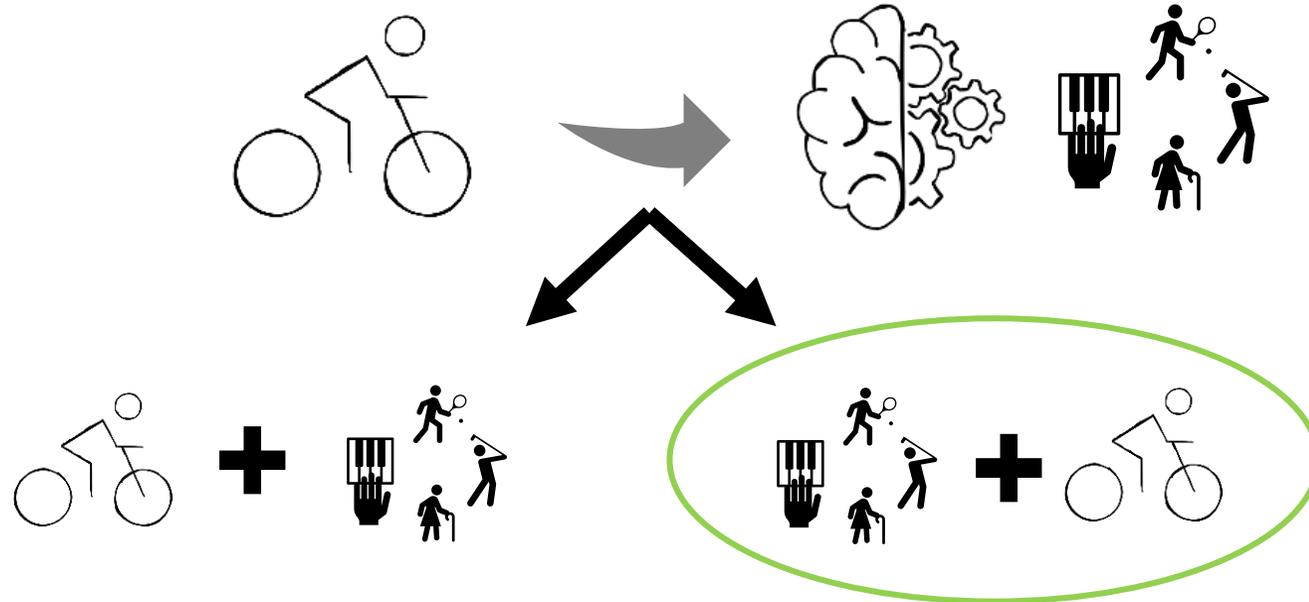


Background



[El Sayes et al. 2019; Roig et al. 2013, 2016; Taubert et al. 2015; Tari et al. 2025; Wanner et al. 2020; Youssef et al. 2024]

Background



Motor Memory in Older Adults: Does Post-Encoding Cardiovascular Exercise Enhance the Consolidation of a Balance Task?
 Wanner, P., Hettmannsperger, M., Lim, M. & Steib, S.
 Heidelberg University, Germany

INTRODUCTION

Exploratory 1: Do individuals with higher cardiorespiratory fitness experience greater benefits? Exploratory 2: Are exercise-induced changes in sleep associated with enhanced consolidation?

METHODS

Study design: Motor task: Outcome: (60° horizontal) Sleep: multiphase-based sleep monitoring (bedgraph sleep) Screening: digital cognitive status (MCA), physical activity (IPAQ20) & sleep quality (PSQ, ESS)

RESULTS

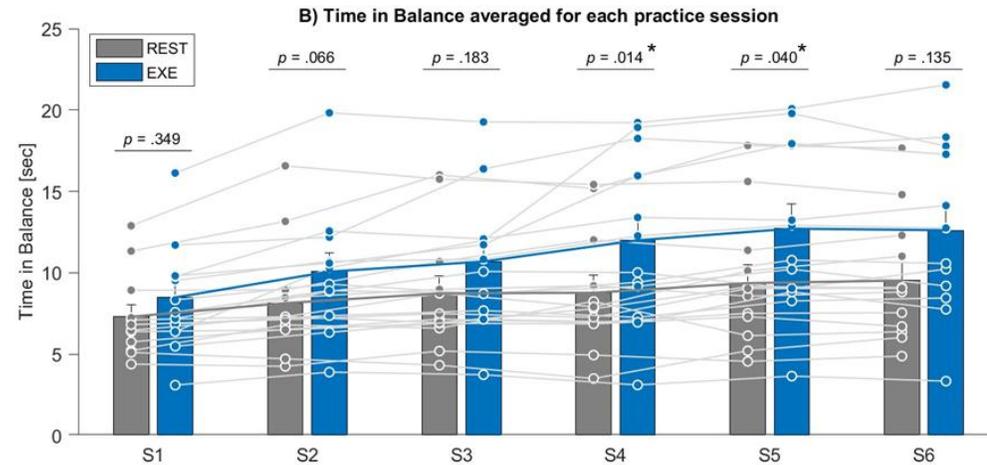
Primary: Does post-encoding cardiovascular exercise enhance motor memory consolidation in older adults? Exploratory 1: Do individuals with higher cardiorespiratory fitness experience greater benefits? Exploratory 2: Are exercise-induced changes in sleep associated with enhanced consolidation?

DISCUSSION

Cardiorespiratory exercise did not enhance offline learning, indicating no benefits for the consolidation of a complex balance task. Previous studies in young adults mainly used free-motor tasks, while the nature of the motor task may modulate exercise effects (3, 6).

REFERENCES & CONTACT

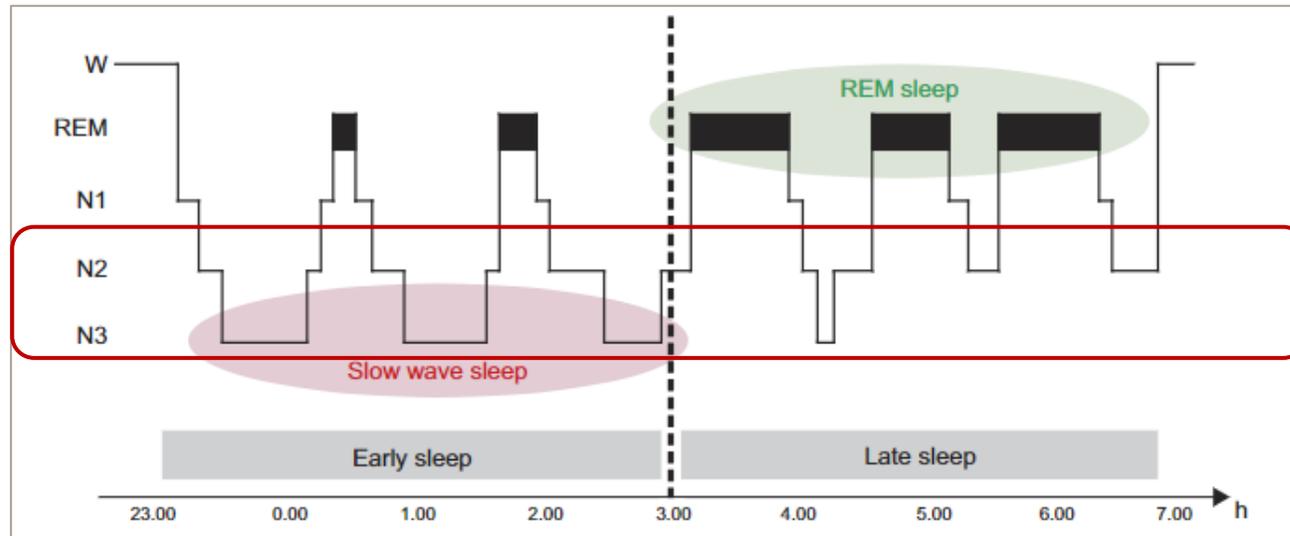
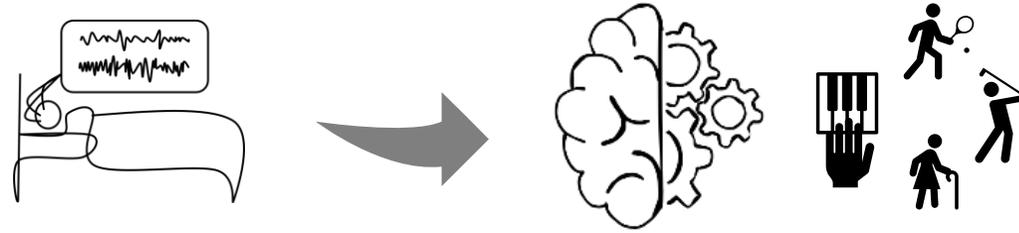
1. [1] Sayes et al. *Neuroscience*. 2019;251:145-55
 [2] Song et al. *Front Neurosci*. 2013;7:174-82
 [3] Song et al. *J Clin Med*. 2021;10(2):462-2.
 [4] Song et al. *Front Sports Exerc*. 2022;2022:10448
 [5] Savelbergh et al. *Exp Brain Res*. 2022;239(9):2663-2676
 [6] Wanner et al. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*. 2020;116:360-363



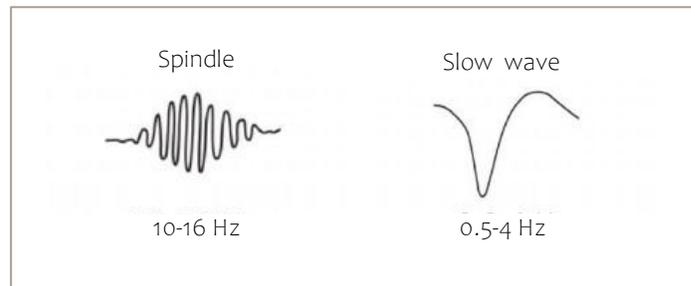
Philipp Wanner

[Wanner et al. 2025 NPJ SCI LEARN accepted]

Background



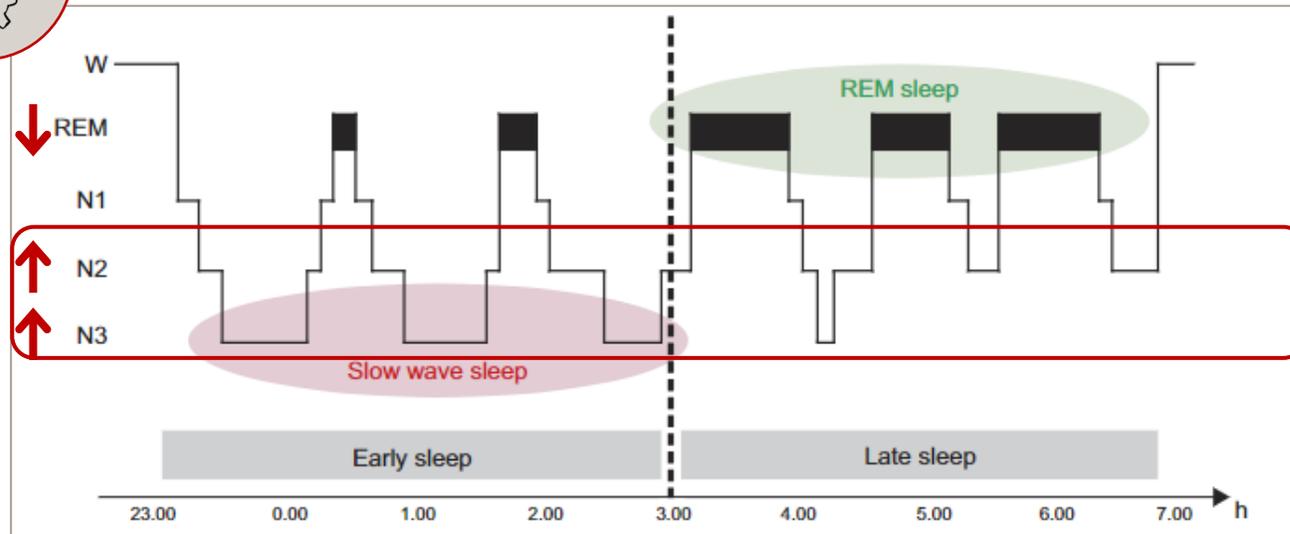
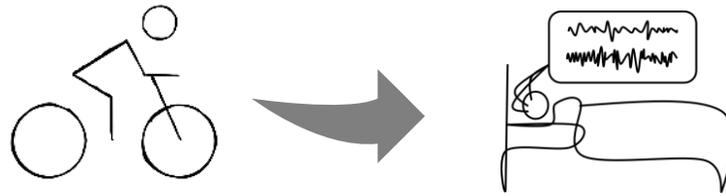
[Rasch & Born, 2013]



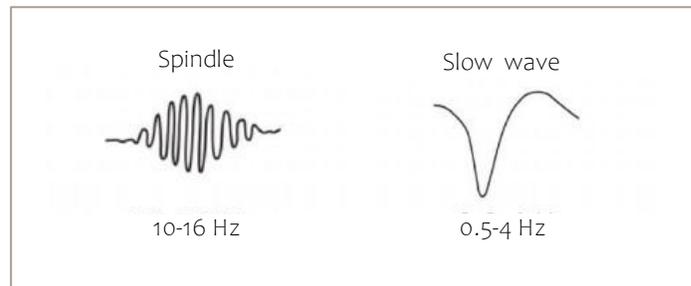
[Klinzing et al. 2019]

[Diekelmann & Born, 2010; King et al., 2017; Schmid et al., 2020]

Background



[Rasch & Born, 2013]



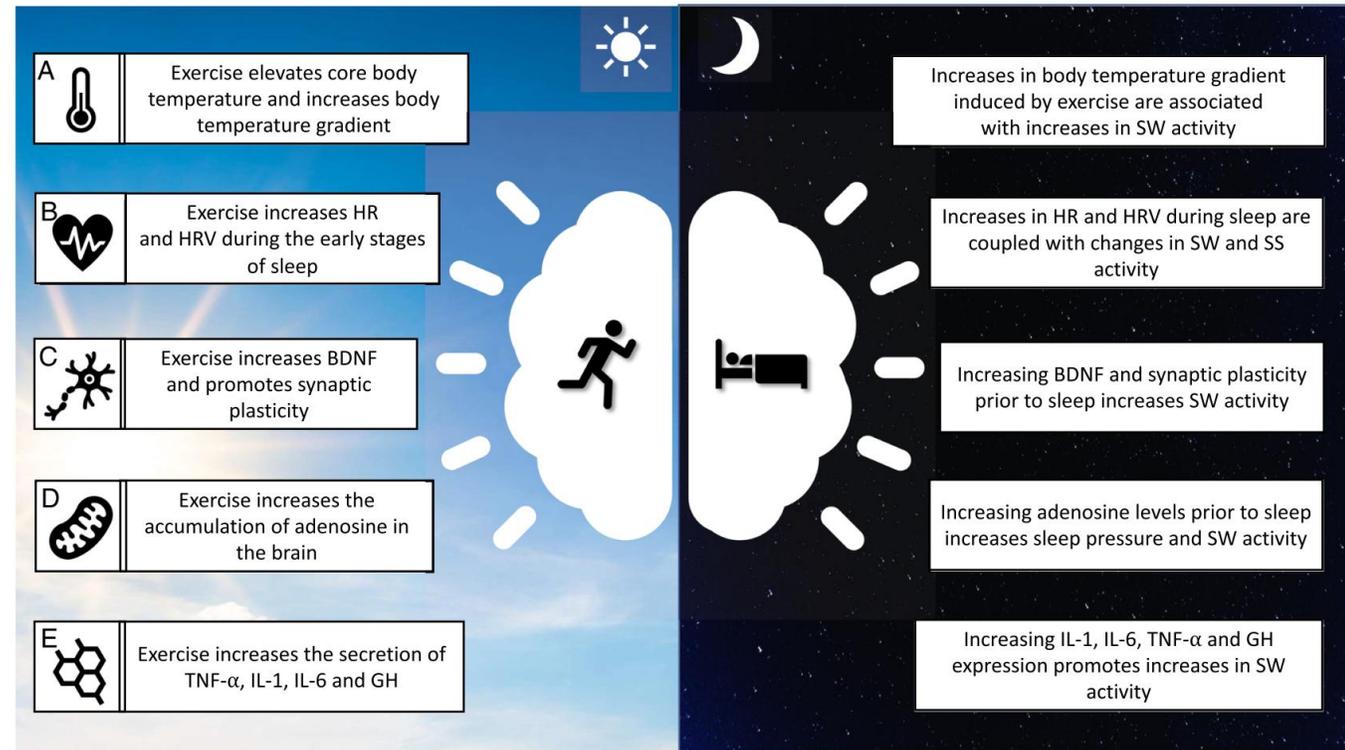
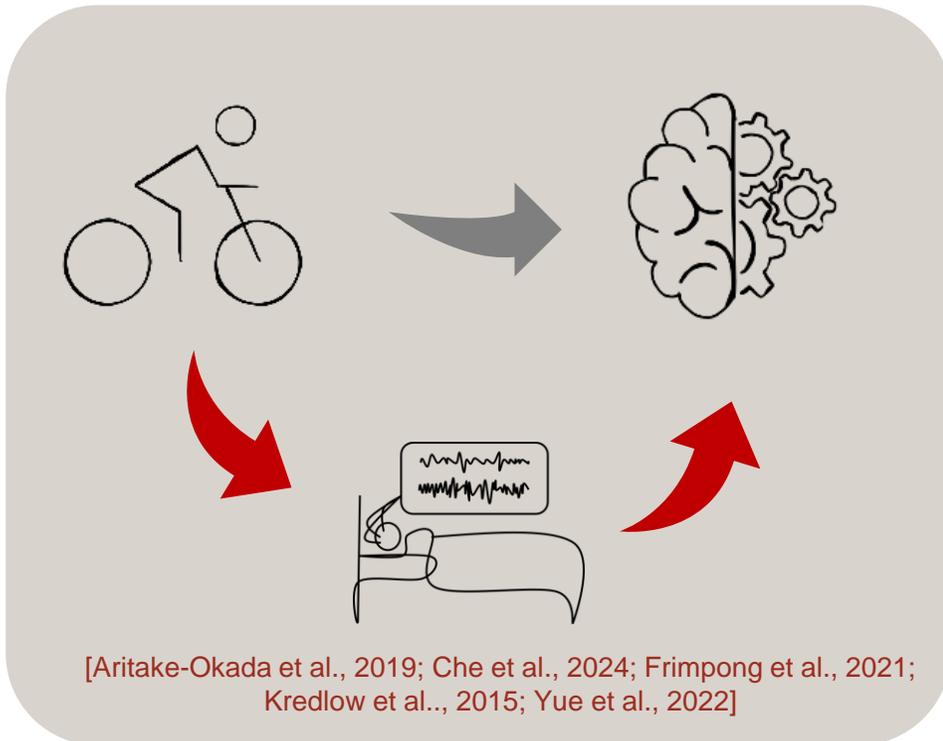
[Klinzing et al. 2019]

Background

ARTICLE

Exercising the Sleepy-ing Brain: Exercise, Sleep, and Sleep Loss on Memory

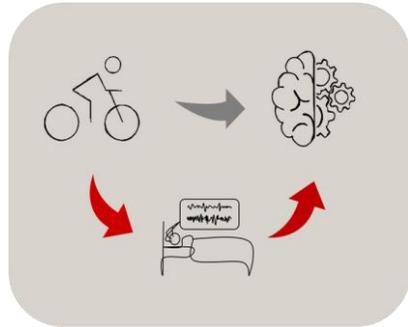
Marc Roig^{1,2}, Jacopo Cristini^{1,2}, Zohra Parvanta^{1,2}, Beatrice Ayotte^{1,3}, Lynden Rodrigues^{1,2}, Bernat de Las Heras^{1,2}, Jean-François Nepveu^{1,2}, Reto Huber^{4,5,6}, Julie Carrier⁷, Simon Steib⁸, Shawn D. Youngstedt⁹, and David L. Wright¹⁰



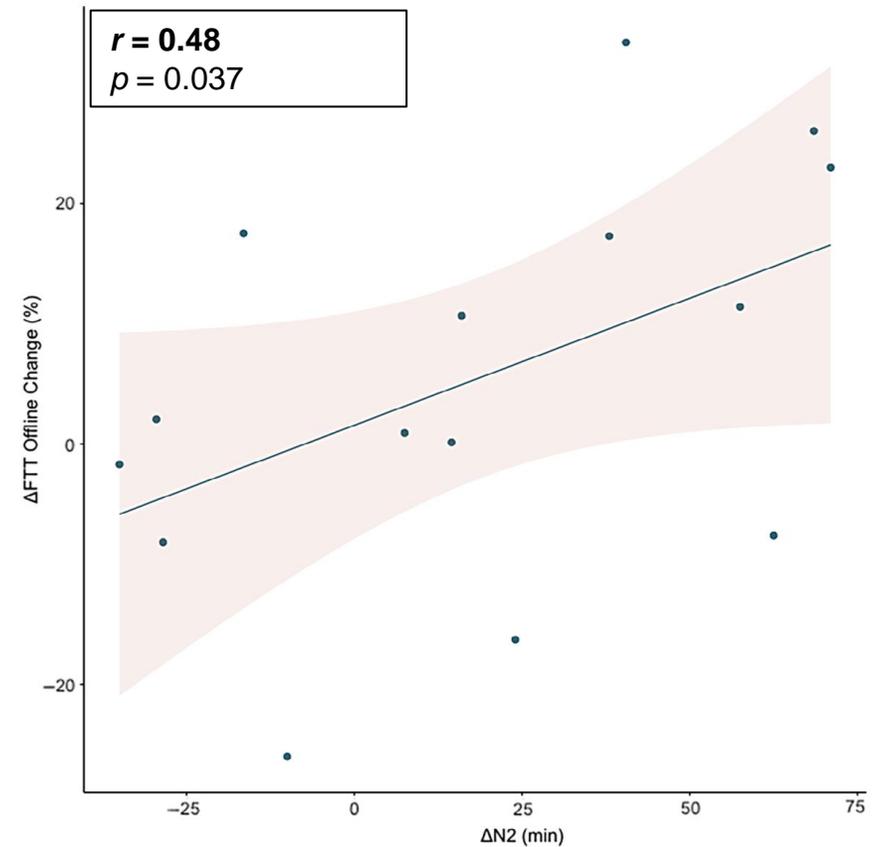
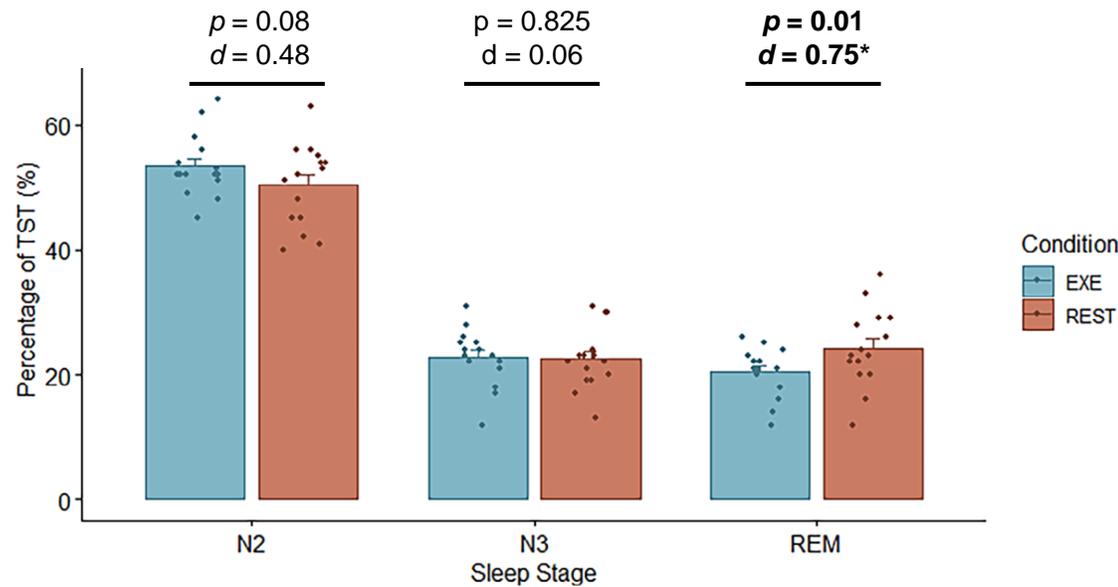
Background



Nicole Frisch



N = 19; age: $M = 23.68 \pm 3.97$ years; 10 females
 VO_{2max} : $M = 52.26 \pm 8.38$; PSQI: $M = 6.21 \pm 2.57$



TRANSFORM

Effects of High-Intensity Interval **T**rainning (HIIT) on **S**leep-Related Memory **F**ormation



UNIVERSITÄTS
KLINIKUM
HEIDELBERG



McGill
UNIVERSITY



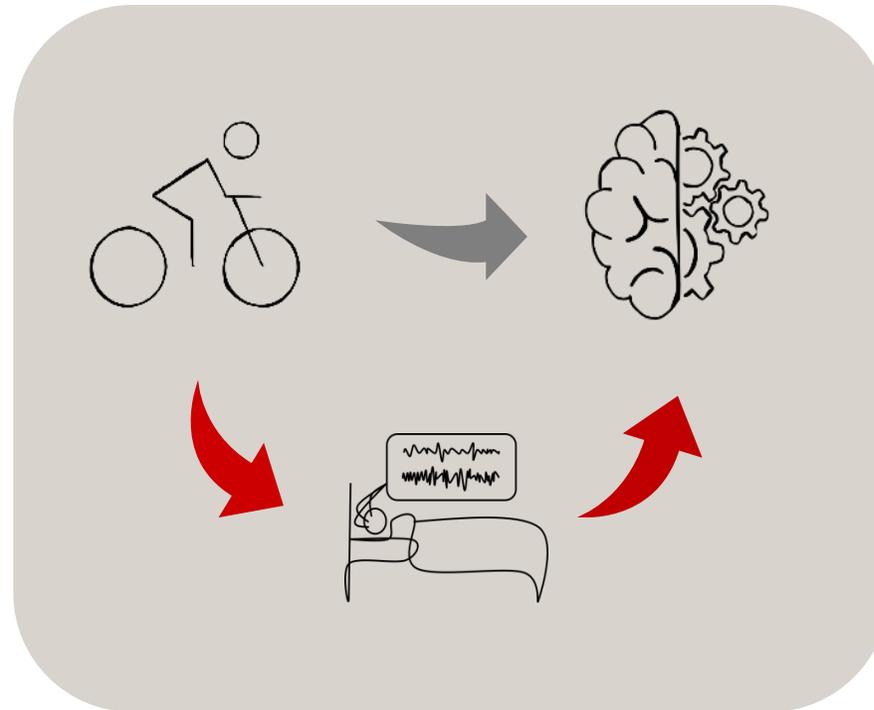
PARIS
LODRON
UNIVERSITÄT
SALZBURG



Zentralinstitut
für Seelische
Gesundheit



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



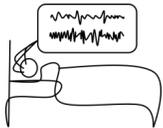
Aims & Hypotheses

Aims

Examine the effects of intensive evening exercise on nocturnal sleep architecture, and how these effects potentially interact with procedural memory formation



Hypotheses



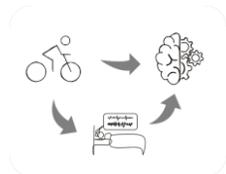
▪ **H1.** Exercise → increased N2 sleep

▪ **H2.** Exercise → N2 sleep spindle amount + activity



▪ **H3.** Exercise → improved consolidation of MSL

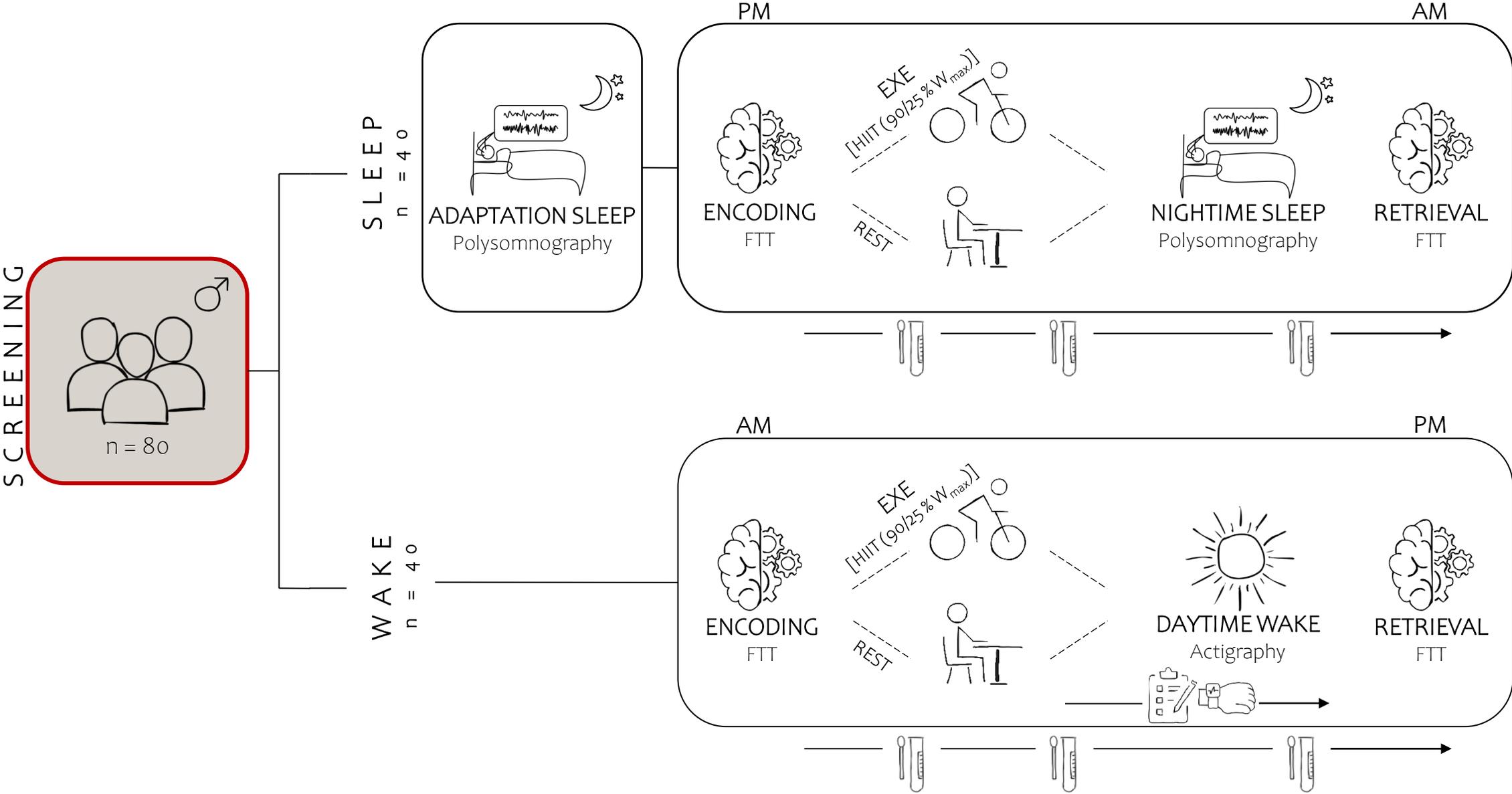
▪ **H4.** Exercise-induced improved consolidation → larger in sleep vs. wake condition



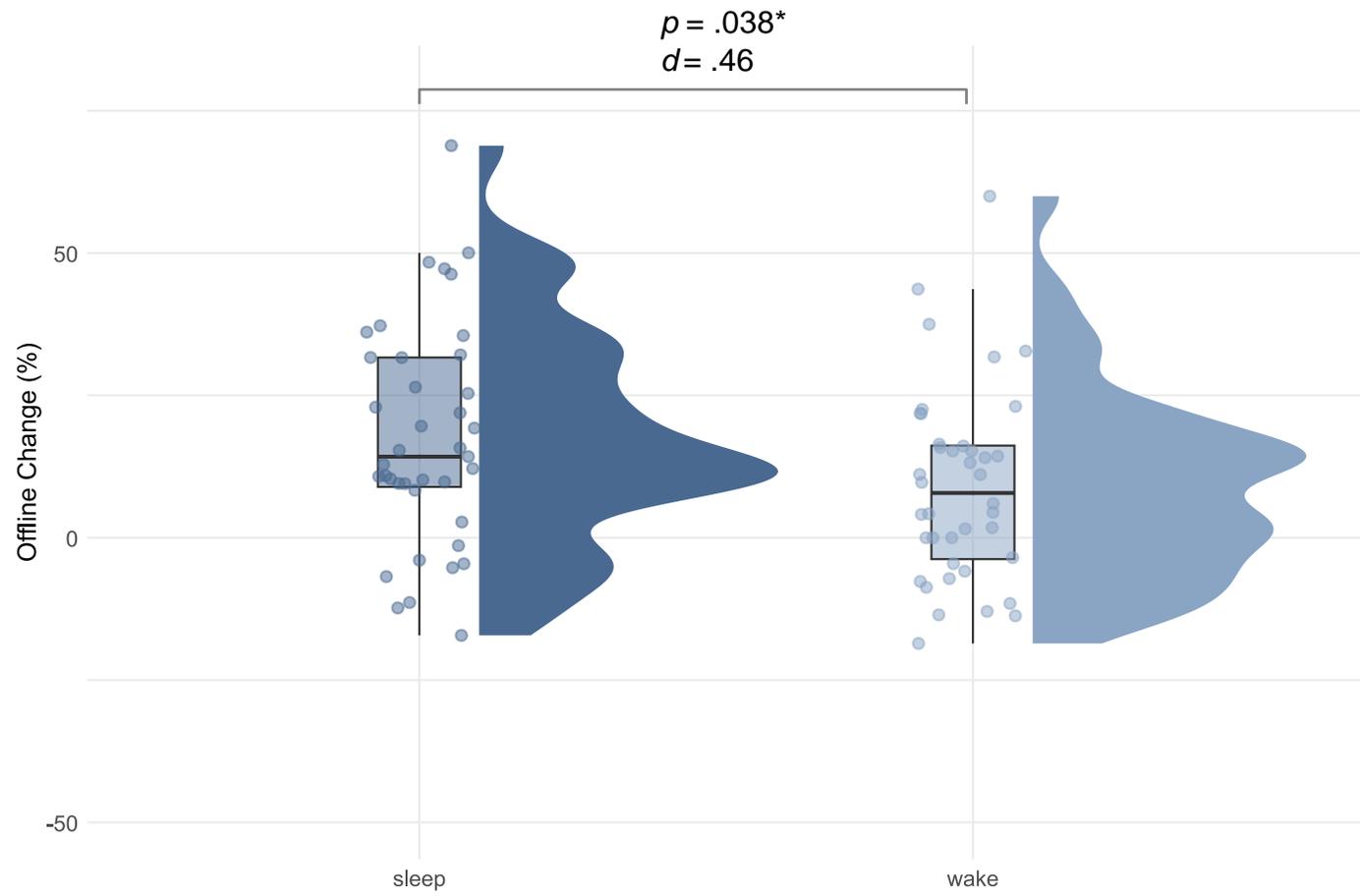
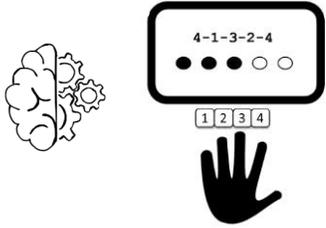
▪ **H5.** Exercise → increased N2 duration → improved MSL

▪ **H6.** Exercise → increased N2 spindle activity → improved MSL

Methods



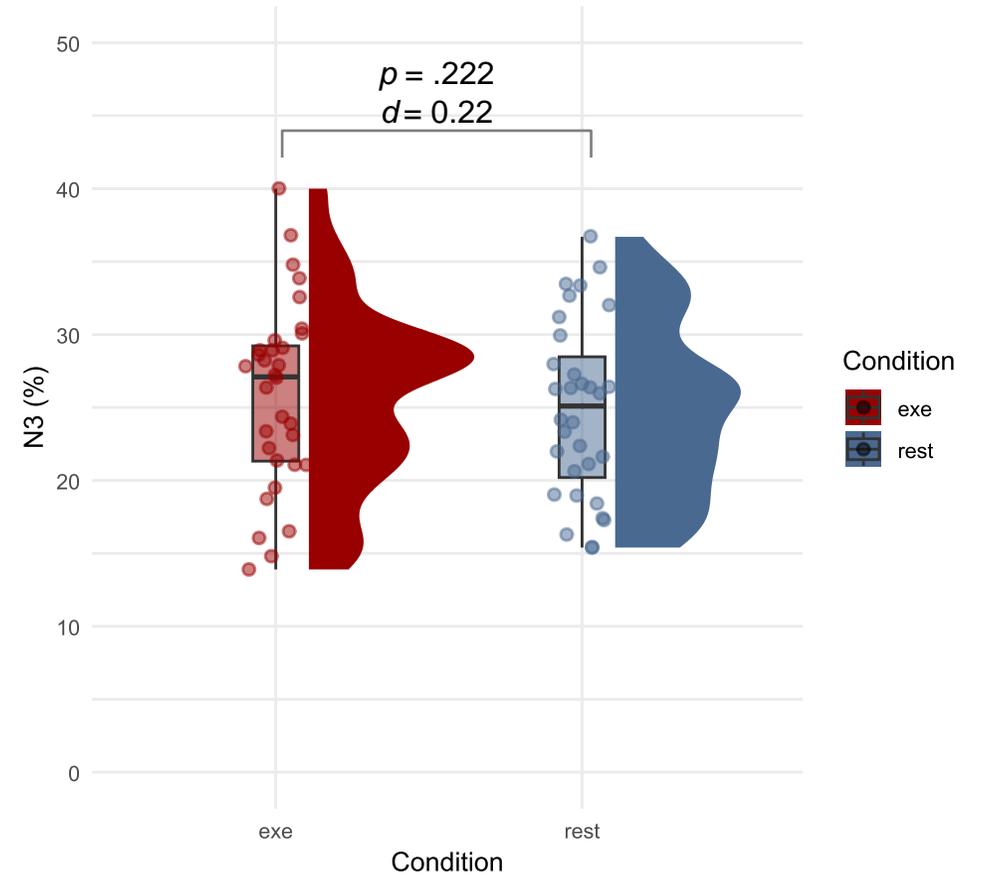
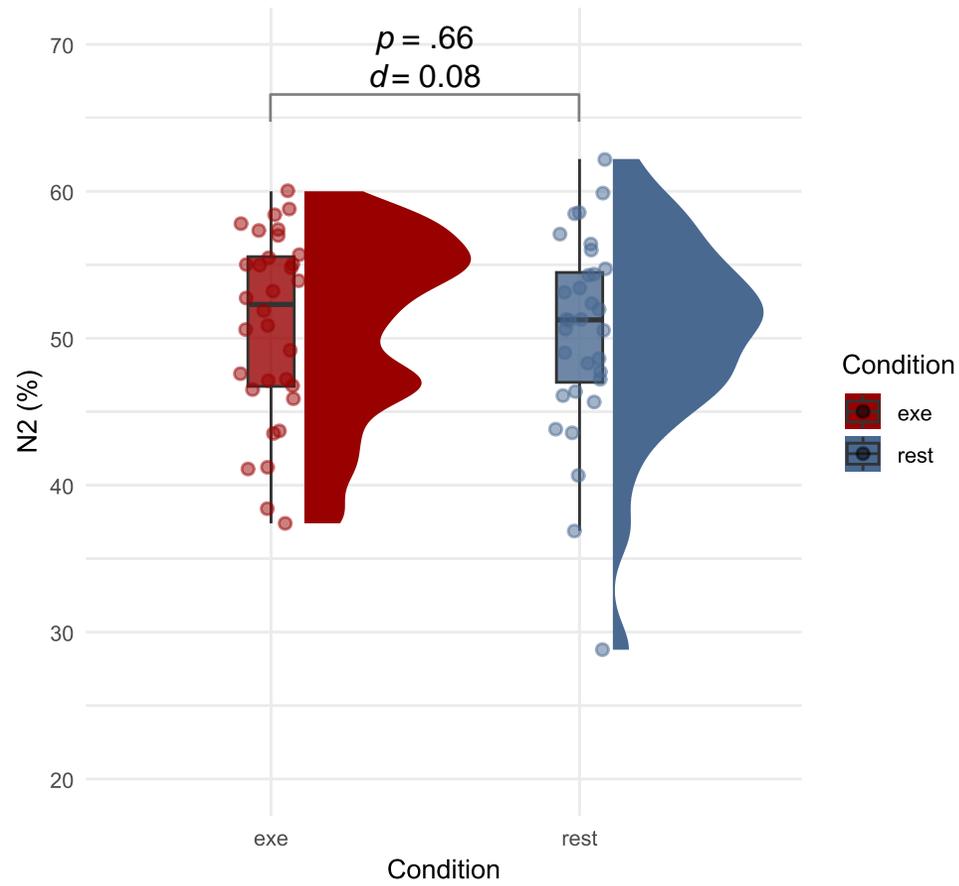
Results



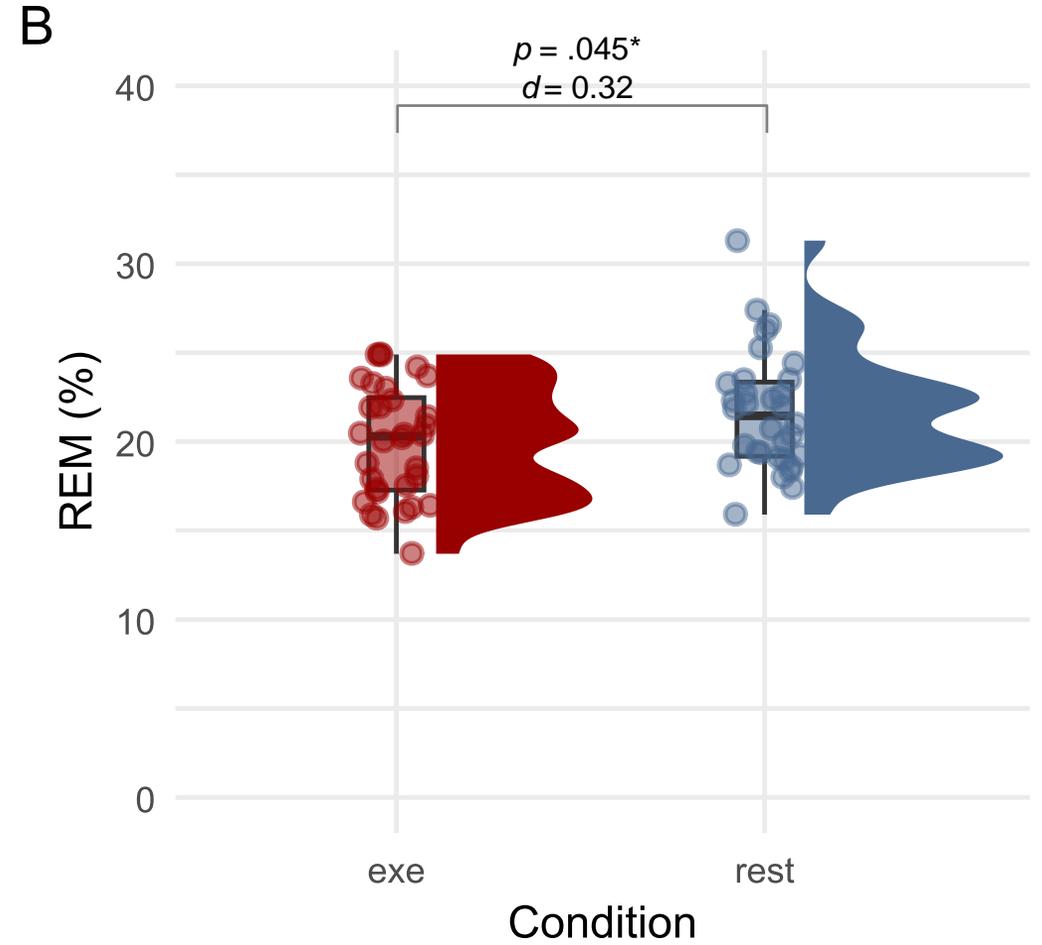
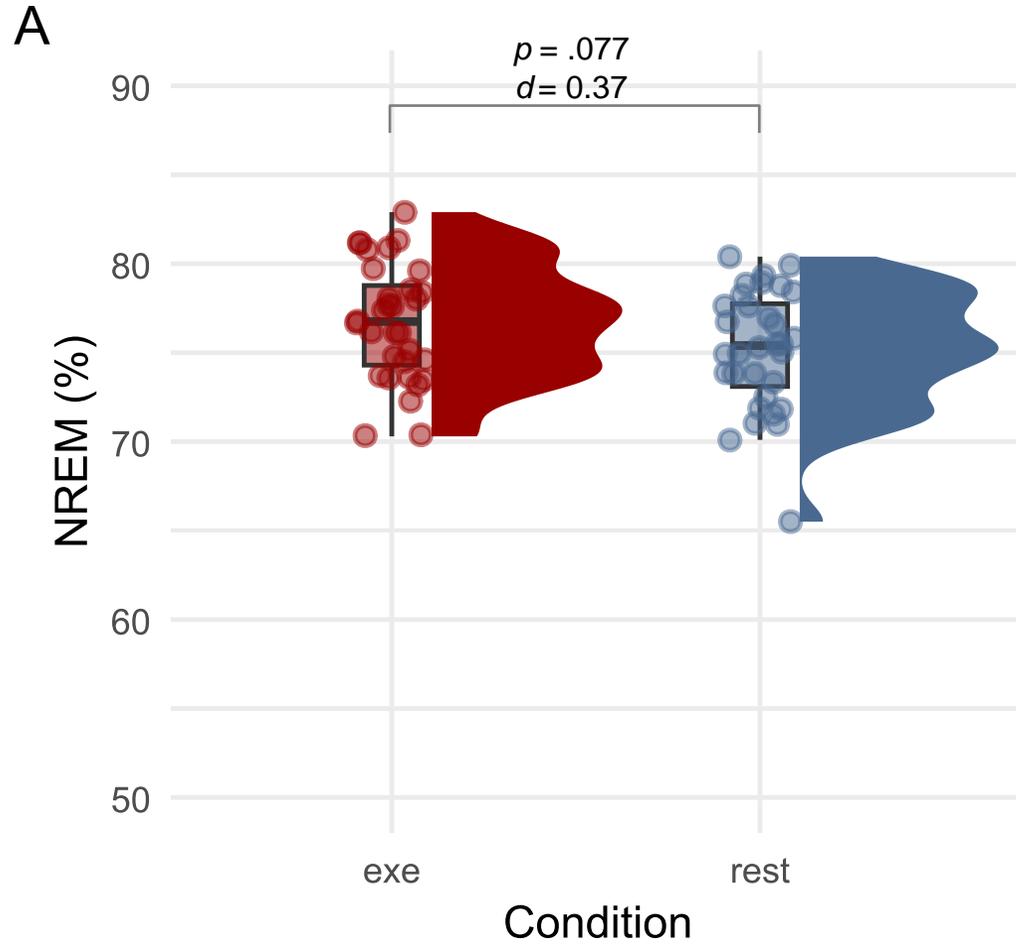
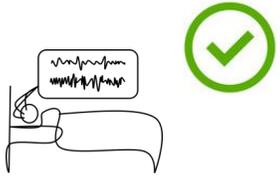
Results



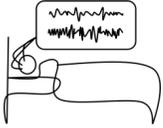
H1. Exercise → increased N2 sleep



Results



Results



H2. Exercise → N2 sleep spindle amount + activity



Spindle analyses (significant effects, $p_s < .05$)

	N2
ALL	Frequency (C3)
FAST (Pz)	Frequency
SLOW (Fz)	SPI

Results



H2. Exercise → N2 sleep spindle amount + activity



Spindle analyses (significant effects, $ps < .05$)

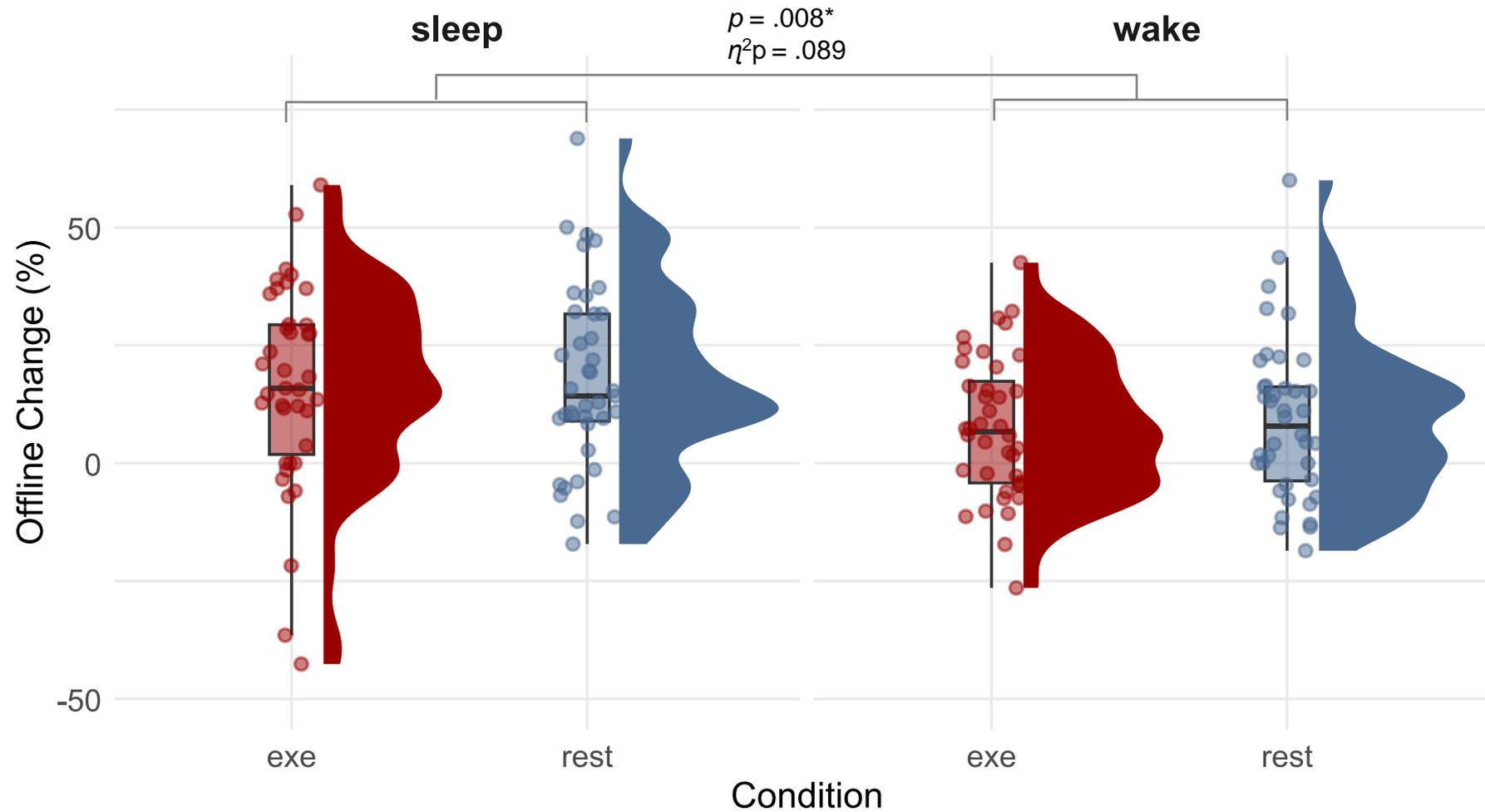
	N2	N3	NREM
ALL	Frequency (C3)	Density (C3,C4)	Density (C4)
		Frequency (C3)	Frequency (C4)
FAST (Pz)	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
		Density	
		Duration	
SLOW (Fz)	SPI	Count	SPI
		Density	Duration

Results

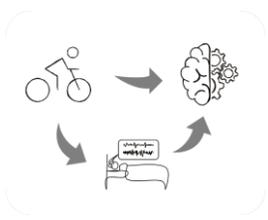


H3. Exercise → improved consolidation of MSL

H4. Exercise-induced improved consolidation → larger in sleep vs. wake condition

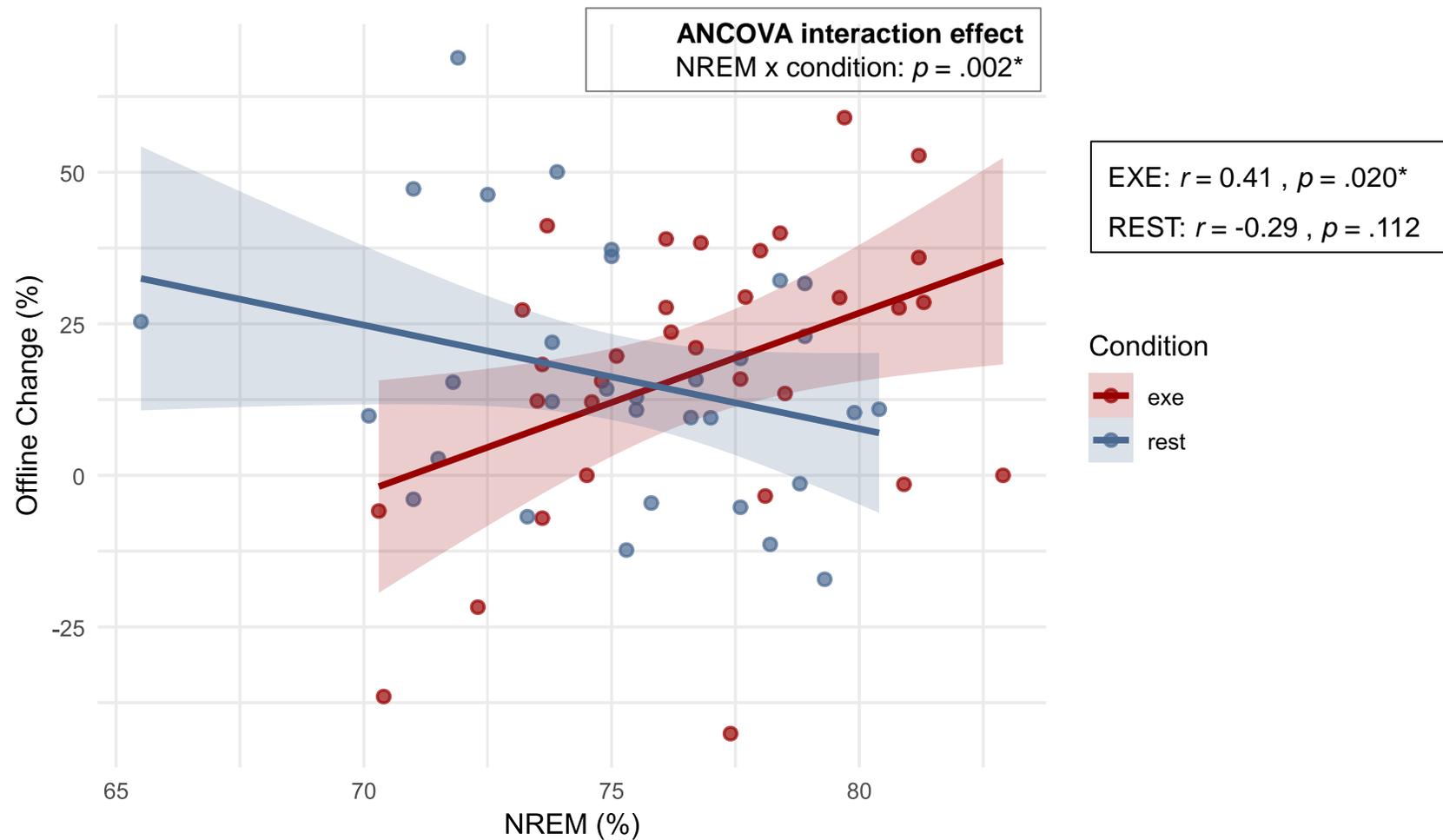


Results

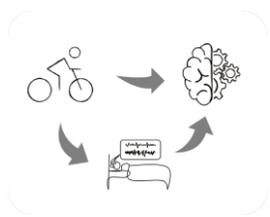


H5. Exercise → increased N2 duration → improved MSL

H6. Exercise → increased N2 spindle activity → improved MSL

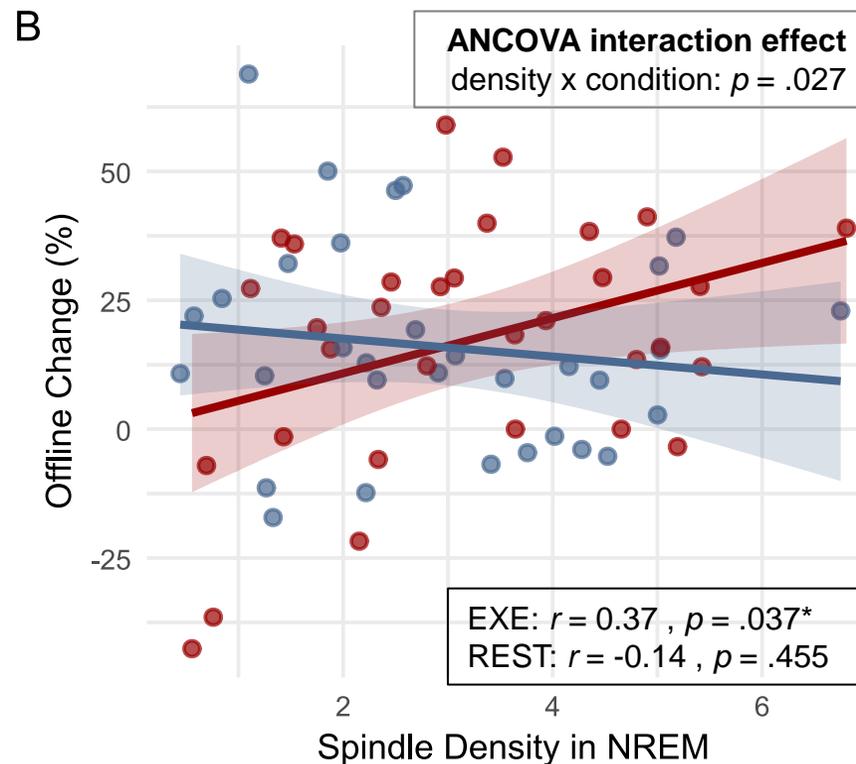
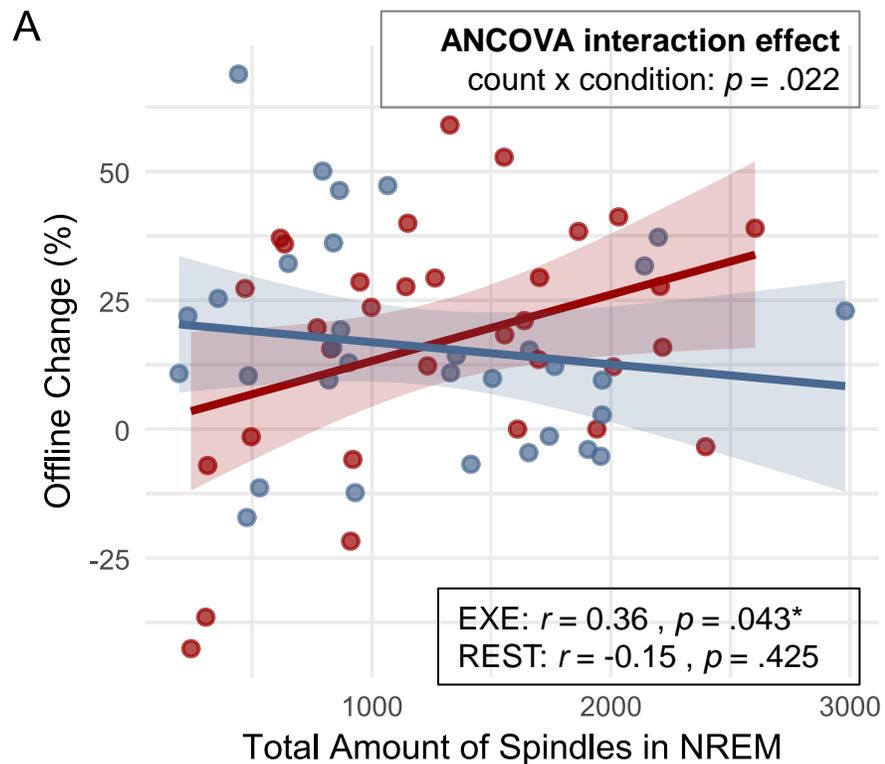


Results



H5. Exercise → increased N2 duration → improved MSL

H6. Exercise → increased N2 spindle activity → improved MSL



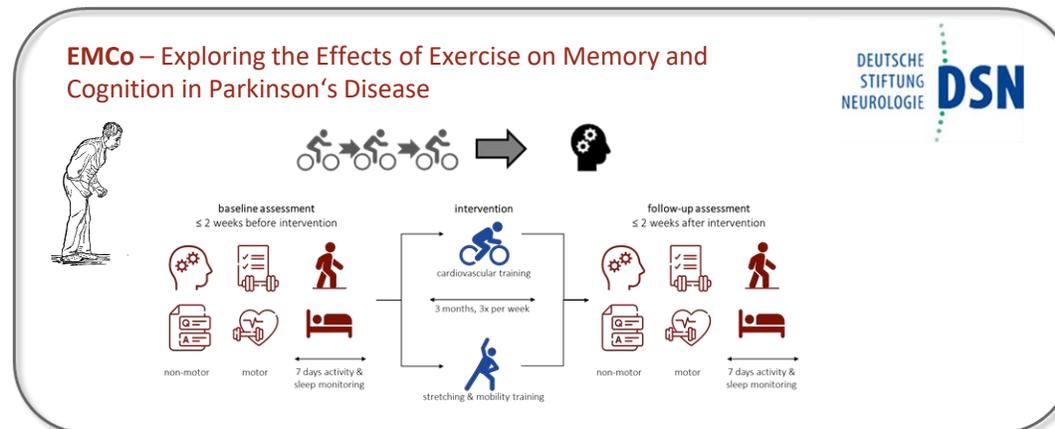
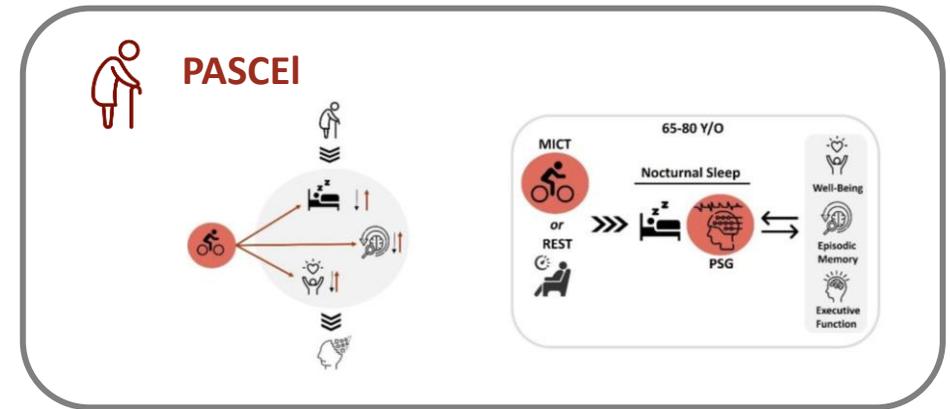
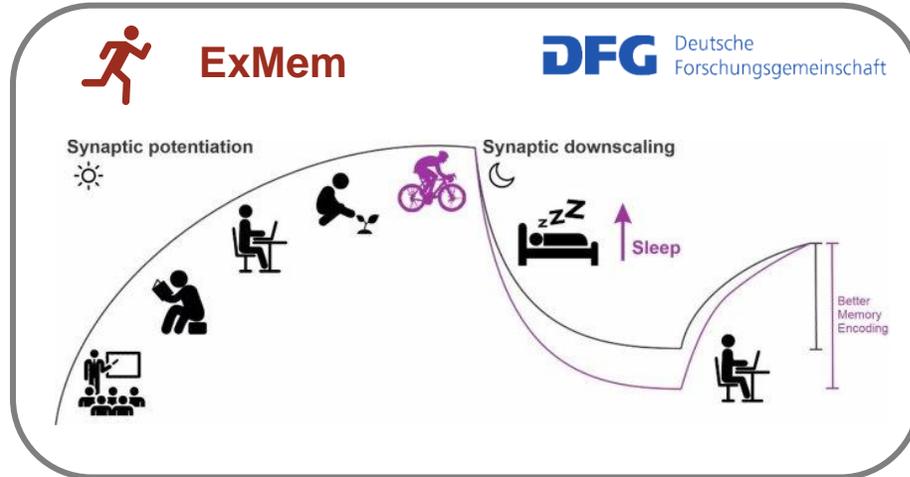
Condition  exe  rest

Discussion

- Exercise did not have a general effect on motor memory consolidation
 - Majority of studies reporting positive findings use fine-motor tracking tasks [Wanner et al. 2020]
 - Session order → potential ceiling effects [Frisch et al. 2023]
- Exercise manipulated sleep macro (REM↓, NREM↑) and micro (spindle density & frequency) structure
 - Microstructural changes in NREM target for other memory domains (e.g. **declarative**) and persons with sleep disturbances [Frisch et al. 2024; Roig et al. 2022]
 - Might enhance post-sleep memory encoding (**synaptic homeostasis hypothesis**) [Tononi & Cirelli, 2003; Ramirez-Butavad et al. 2025]
- NREM correlated to consolidation exclusively in exercise condition
 - EXE may “**prime**” sleep for plasticity → molecular upregulation (BDNF, catecholamines, ...) may interact with NREM sleep oscillations [Roig et al. 2022]
 - EXE may increase salience of newly encoded traces (↑ **synaptic tagging**) → more susceptible to sleep-related modulation [Frey & Morris, 1997; Loprinzi et al. 2018]
- Further analyses to explore underlying mechanisms
 - Sleep microarchitecture (i.a. SO-spindle coupling) [Hahn et al. 2020; 2022]
 - Physiological markers (e.g., temperature, cortisol) [Aritake-Okada et al. 2019; Dote-Montero et al. 2021; Hötting et al. 2016]

Outlook

Ongoing projects



Thank you!

Students

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Dr. Gordon Feld

Dr. Kerstin Hödlmoser

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