

Cross-species implementation of an innate courtship behavior by manipulation of the sex-determinant gene

> Xinyu Zhang 2025.9.12

EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

Cross-species implementation of an innate courtship behavior by manipulation of the sex-determinant gene

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Research Interests: courtship behavior Neuron circuit

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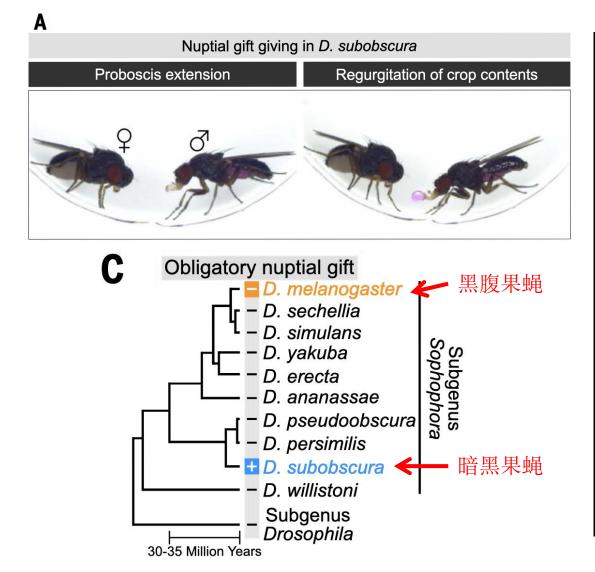
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What is Nuptial gift giving (NGG) ?



Courtship behavior in *D. subobscura*

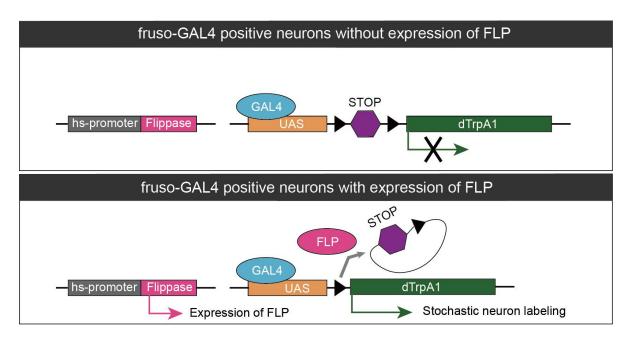
No Drosophila species other than D. subobscura exhibits any similar behavior

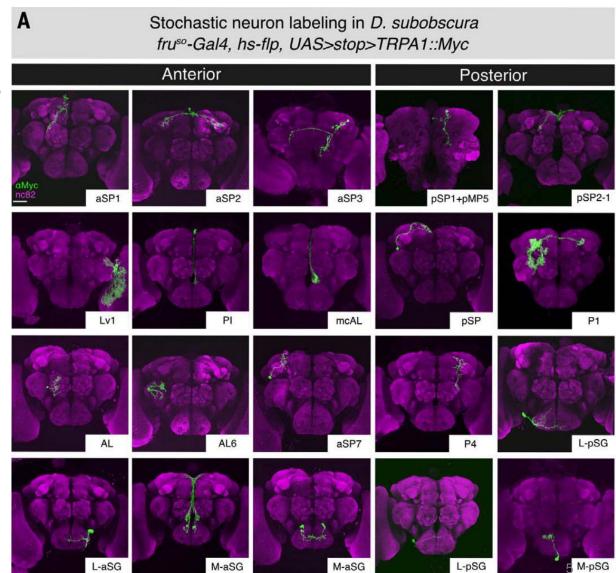
Key questions

- Why only D. subobscura?
- Does NGG improve male fitness?
- What neural mechanisms are responsible for this unique behavior?

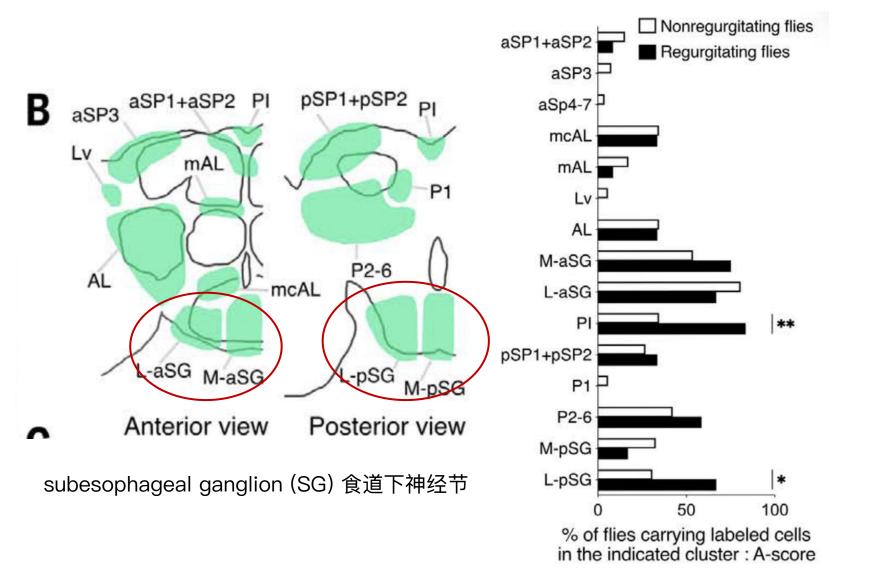
Mosaic analysis

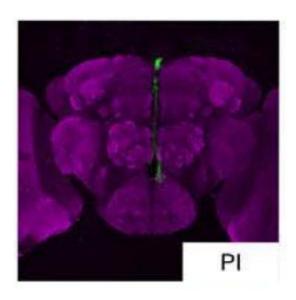
- Focused on fruitless (fru) gene
- Mosaic system: fruso-GAL4, UAS>STOP> dTrpA1::Myc, and hs-flp
- Random activation of small sets of fru neurons
- Observe behavior → regurgitation-positive and negative

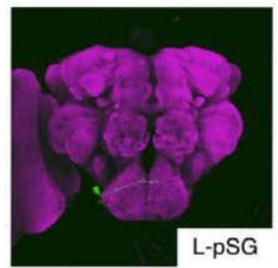




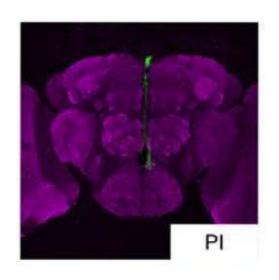
Candidate neurons

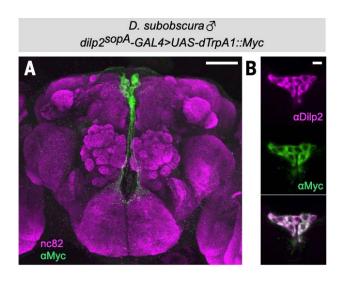






Insulin neurons promote NGG

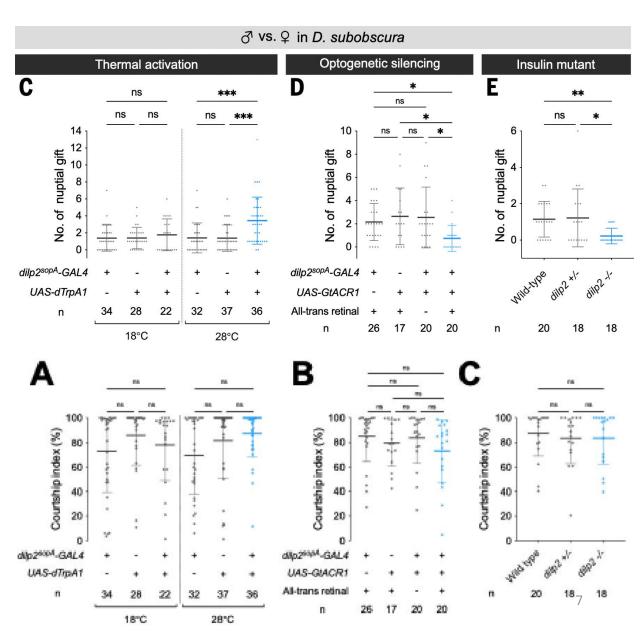




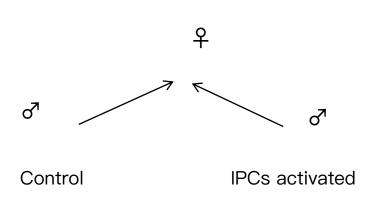
Pl neurons resemble *D. melanogaster* insulin–like peptide producing cells (IPCs)

Are IPCs involved in NGG?

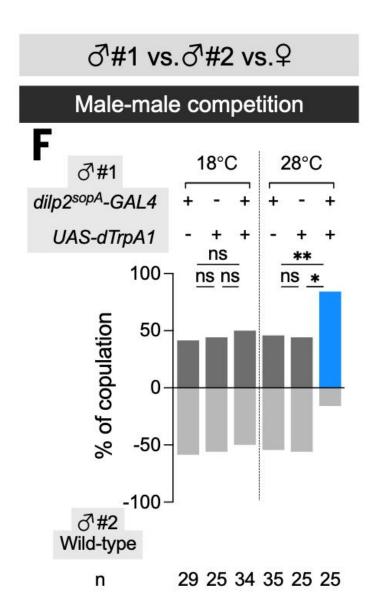
IPCs specifically promote NGG, not general courtship



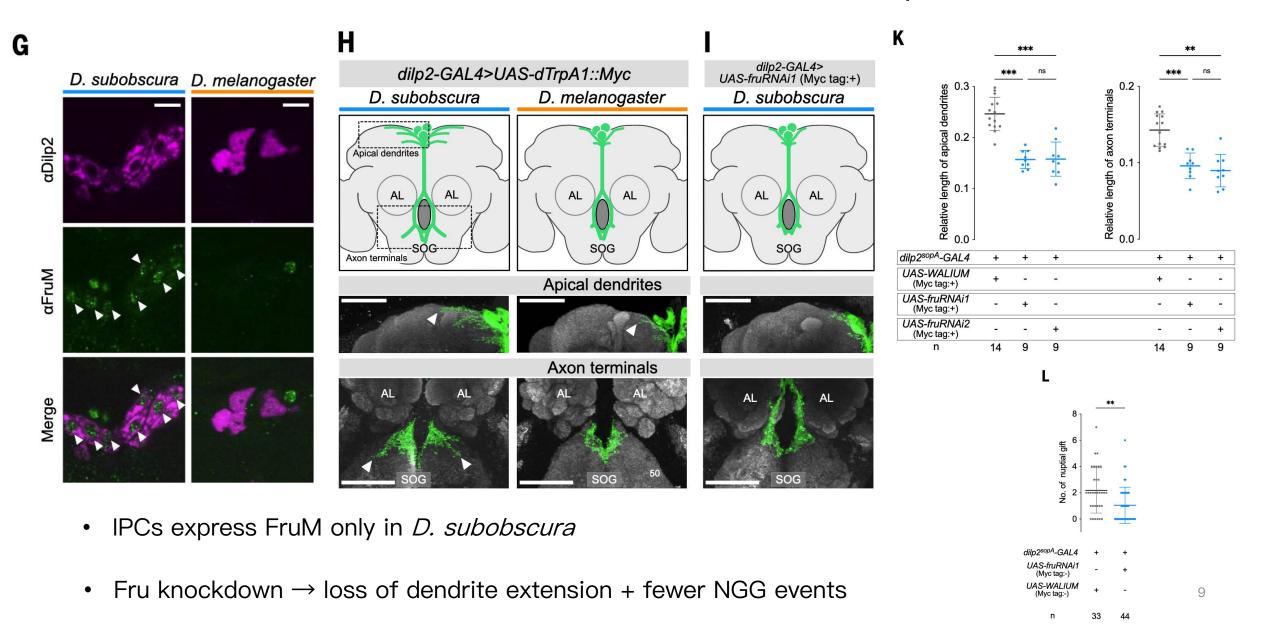
Whether NGG affect male fitness or not?



 IPCs are positive modulators of NGG, and IPC activities confer higher fitness on males.

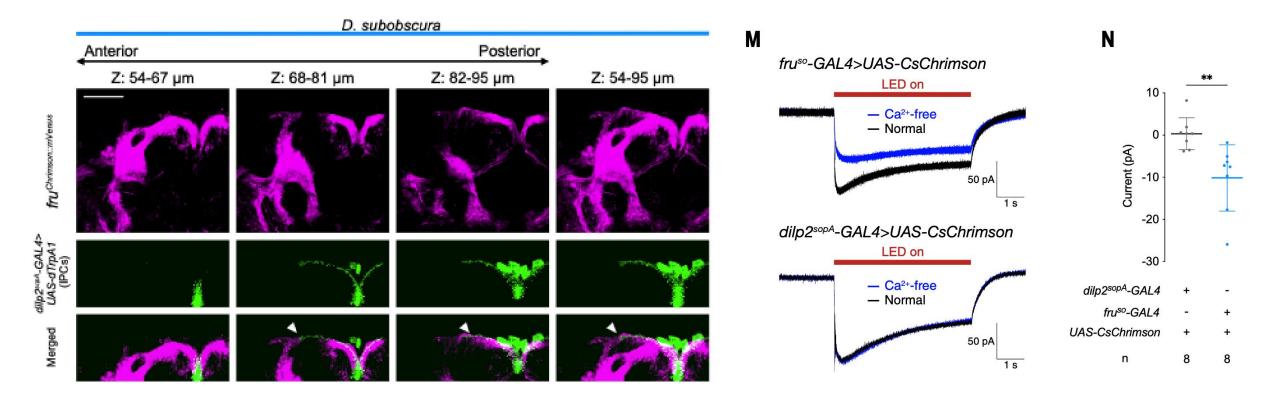


Insulin neurons are recruited to the courtship circuit



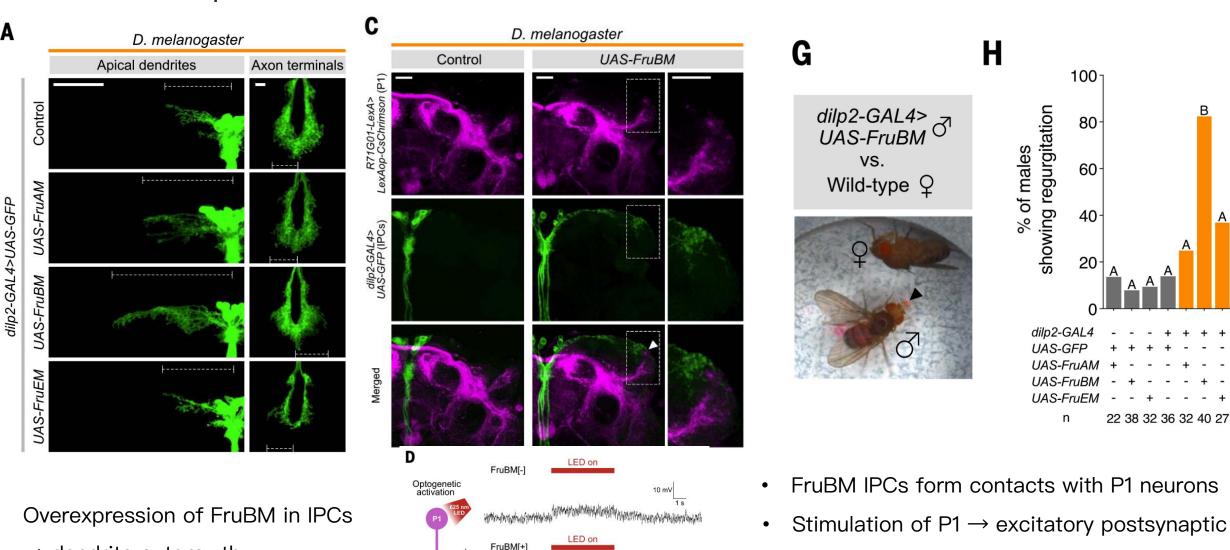
Courtship initiator P1 neurons modulate IPC activities

FruM expression \rightarrow IPC dendrites connect with upstream neurons \rightarrow a novel neural circuit \rightarrow NGG behavior ?



- In *D. melanogaster*, P1 neurons trigger courtship
- In D. subobscura, possible P1 → IPC connections
- Functional synaptic connections exist between fru circuit and IPCs

Courtship initiator P1 neurons modulate IPC activities

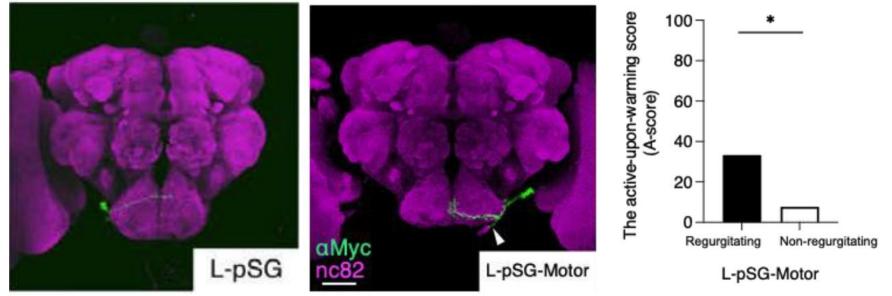


→ dendrite outgrowth

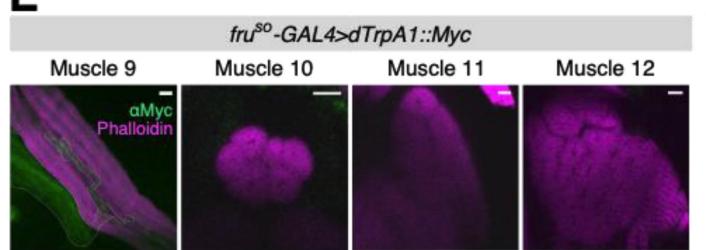
FruBM IPC males regurgitate during courtship

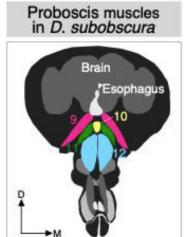
potentials (EPSPs) in IPCs

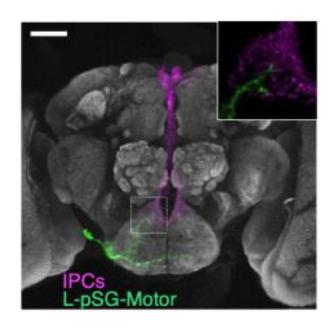
Motor pathways for NGG



Exited the brain—SG complex through a peripheral nerve

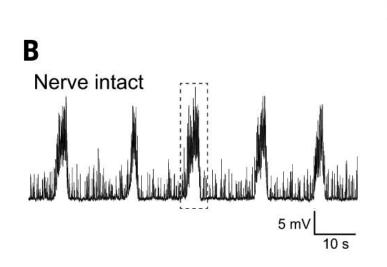


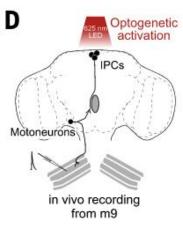


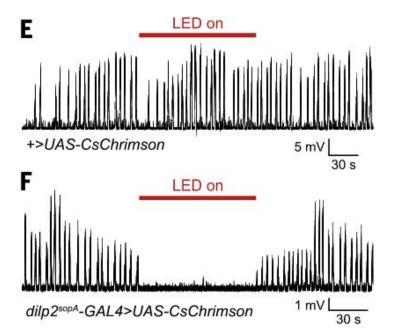


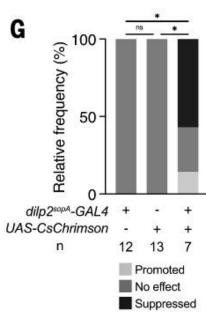
- L-pSG resemble proboscis motoneurons
- Divided into motor vs nonmotor
- Motor group enriched in regurgitating flies
- L-pSG arborizations were juxtaposed with IPCs axon terminals

Insulin neurons modulate motor outputs

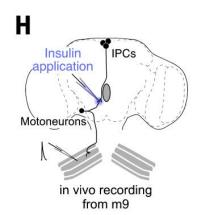


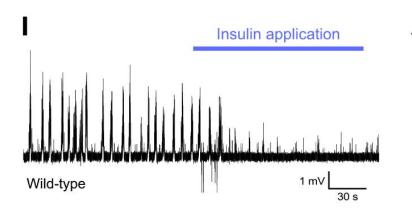


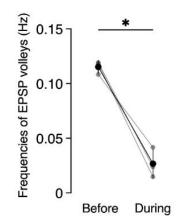




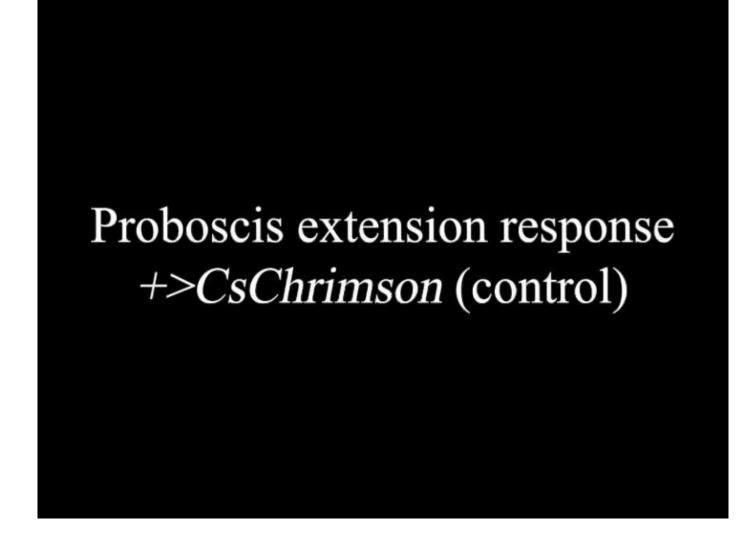
- m9 shows spontaneous volleys of EPSPs (partial extension of the proboscis)
- IPC activation or insulin application suppressed m9 EPSPs







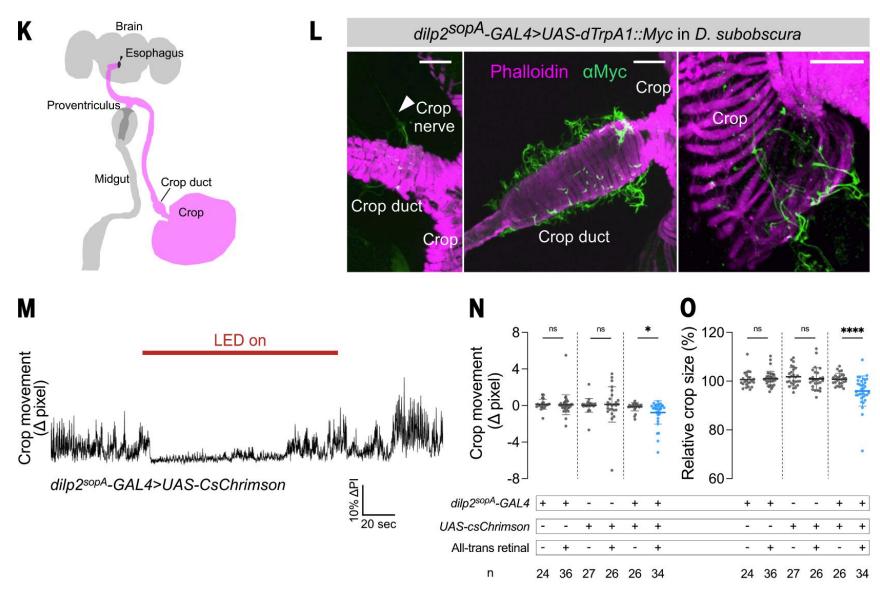
Insulin neurons modulate motor outputs



Control: +>CsChrimson
LED has no influence

Test:
dlip2>CsChrimson
LED on → IPCS activated → spasms

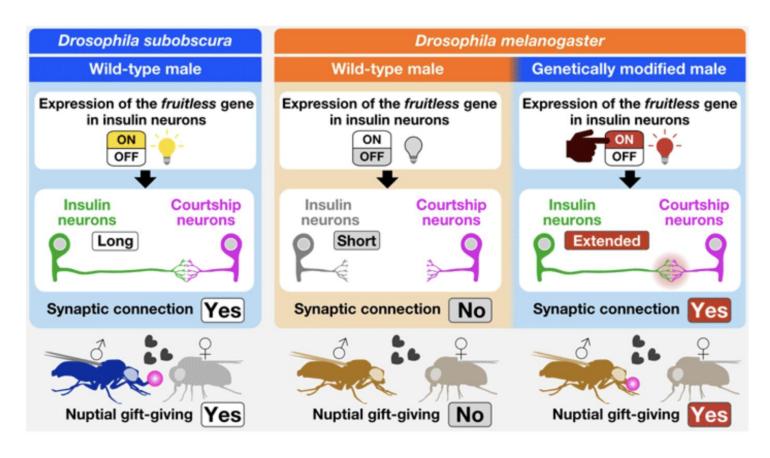
IPC activity induces crop constriction



- IPC terminals also on the crop
- IPC activation reduces crop movement and size
- May promote regurgitation by raising pressure

Take home message

- In nature, NGG is unique to D. subobscura
- FruM expression recruits IPCs into the fru circuit
- P1 neurons trigger NGG initiation,
 L-pSG motoneurons drive its
 execution
- NGG enhances male fitness



Thanks Q&A

● 基因组中含有较少的重复序列。和其他果蝇相比较,识别出了12个倒置,推测形成这些倒置的原因是染色体的断裂修复过程中形成的,而且这些断裂点不在基因序列内。