

Fly society

July 4 2013, by Susan Bell



Drosophila melanogaster, or fruit fly, on an apple. Fruit flies eat rotting fruit. The flies are used by Sergey Nuzhdin, professor of molecular biology, and his team to advance our understanding of whether behavior is determined by genetics or by social environment.

(Phys.org) —USC Dornsife's Sergey Nuzhdin, professor of molecular biology, uses fruit flies to examine whether behavior is genetic- or social environment-based. The team provided proof for the first time that grouping according to social preference has a genetic basis.

A million tiny [fruit flies](#) live in the laboratory of Sergey Nuzhdin, professor of [molecular biology](#) at USC Dornsife.

The flies are not (thankfully) buzzing around the room, but safely contained in small glass vials—thousands of them.

Nuzhdin and his team refer to this room as "The Flybrary." It provides the raw material for their experiments using flies as models to study genomic analysis of social behavior.

"Through our research we aim to understand the genetic basis of complex behaviors such as courtship, group formation, aggression and learning in *Drosophila melanogaster*, otherwise known as the fruit fly," Nuzhdin said.

"We are particularly interested in understanding the evolutionary and developmental consequences of interactions between an individual's genes and his or her environment, focusing primarily on the social environment."

In close collaboration with Paul Marjoram, associate professor of research in [preventive medicine](#) at Keck School of Medicine of USC, Nuzhdin is a staunch advocate of increasing cross-departmental collaboration between USC Dornsife and researchers from the USC Health Sciences Campus.

Thanks to a Research Collaboration Fund award from the USC Office of Research Advancement led by Randolph Hall, vice president of research, Nuzhdin and Marjoram have received grants totaling \$4.2 million to date to study the social behavior of flies as a model for complex behavior in humans. Major support came in two recent grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Health, aided by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Nuzhdin, Marjoram and their social behavior team use a variety of methodologies, ranging from traditional observation to high-throughput

sequencing and automated tracking. As the fruit flies are so tiny, the researchers mark them with differently colored dots to indentify them and track their behavior.

Through the lens of a powerful microscope, senior postdoctoral researcher Julia Saltz observed a group of fruit flies interacting on a mixture of sugar, agar and dead yeast which replicates their natural diet of rotting fruit.

Several male flies waited for females to arrive to lay their eggs. As soon as a female landed, two males approached. One of them appeared to temporarily forget the female as he switched directions to head off his rival. The males reared up on their hind legs and tussled, before the loser scurried away. The victor turned his attention back to the female. Apparently unimpressed with this display of male virility, she turned her back on him before flying away.

"We're trying to see if the mating behavior of different genotypes varies," said Brad Foley, a senior research associate in Nuzhdin's lab. We know that some males are more aggressive than others and that females have different preferences. We are trying to understand the social context of those preferences."

Researchers use fruit flies because they can create genotypes—cloned groups developed by in-breeding. This allows scientists to study their behavior in a way that—for obvious reasons—is not possible with human subjects.

"The beautiful thing about flies is that you can create an infinite number of identical twins," Saltz said. "You can take individuals that are exactly the same age and reared under identical conditions and then subject them to whatever social environment you want and measure the effects. And you can do that in a replicated way by using genotypes, so you can

analyze the results statistically."

Marjoram and Foley are developing computer technology to track and annotate behavior and interactions between flies. "This will enable us to note coordinates through time and record for example that this fly had ten meetings, five fights and mated three times over a certain time period," Marjoram explained.

The male fruit flies are bred in the lab to be genetically more or less aggressive. Nuzhdin's team hopes that computer tracking will help them unlock the secrets of fly courtship and determine how less aggressive males are still successful in courting females.

Saltz and Foley's research demonstrates that a fruit fly's genetic makeup influences the company it keeps. They found that genotypes differ in their social preference between joining larger or smaller groups, with aggressive males preferring smaller groups and non-aggressive males opting for large groups.

Their research provided proof for the first time that this grouping according to social preference, known as social niche construction (SNC), has a [genetic basis](#).

"We found that genetic variation in aggressiveness actually shaped group sizes with consequences for mating," Saltz said. "What was surprising was that we found it wasn't that aggressive males were more successful at mating as was previously thought, but that either aggressive or non-aggressive males could do well depending on the social environment they created."

Non-aggressive genotypes should not be considered "broken-males," Saltz said, pointing out that they were pursuing "an alternate social strategy" which brought them mating success.

"It might be that the less aggressive males are successful because they don't spend so much time fighting, so they have more energy left for courting," said Foley. "And some males are just much more attractive than others because of their pheromones, so perhaps they don't mind being around a lot of other males because they know they will be successful whereas the ugly males have to fight it out."

The team is also examining emergent properties in social systems, in which they create mixed societies using different genotypes by forcing aggressive and non-aggressive males to go into their preferred and their nonpreferred group size and observe how they function.

"We want to ask, is it just the sum of the parts or is there some sort of more complicated dynamic that occurs?" said Marjoram, who has been the primary investigator on two collaborative grants in Nuzhdin's laboratory.

"We already know that more aggressive males form groups with fewer males in them," added Foley. "So we are going to see how that scales up when we mix more complicated groups together."

"The genotypes with the strongest preferences are also the ones whose levels of aggression differ most between preferred and nonpreferred groups. So the ones that care the most are also the ones that are affected the most," Saltz explained.

She also found the flies' past experience influenced how they reacted to new individuals.

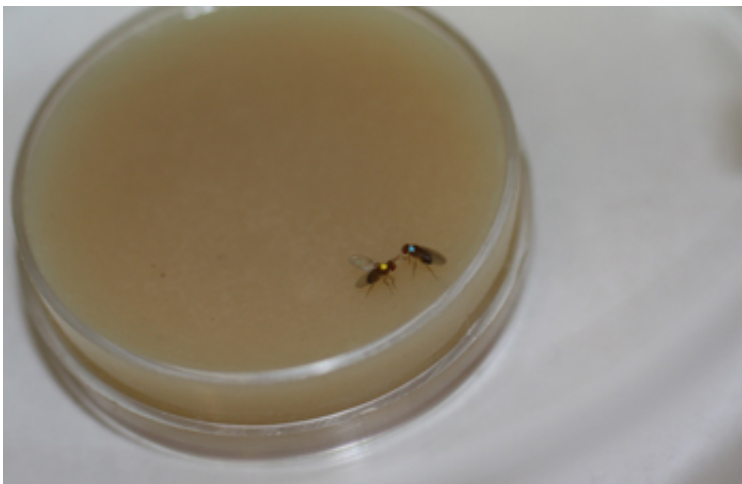
"The males' experience in their preferred or unpreferred group affected their next experience with a new male and also affected the new male's behavior towards them," she said. "So things about a fly which have been shaped by its previous experience influence how it interacts with new

individuals."

Foley translated this into human terms by giving the example of someone who was constantly rejected in high school, who thus tends to be shier and more socially awkward in the outside world.

The team also researches how genetics plays a role in deciding whether to stay or to leave social groups. "For example, I might pay more attention to negative stimuli, whereas you might be more influenced by positive stimuli," he said. "We are trying to find out the role genetics plays in determining whether to join or leave social groups and what processes in the brain could explain that."

Marjoram and Foley are writing software to analyze how different genetic profiles result in varied decision making.



Battling male fruit flies tussle in a "boxing match" over a female. Photo by Julia Saltz.

"If you allow flies to make their own decisions about which group to

join, then you get different patterns of mating success than if you force them to interact," said Saltz. "What we found is that both aggressive and non-aggressive genotypes could be successful at mating as long as their level of aggression generated the group size which is best for them. So that was exciting because one of the biggest questions of population genetics is understanding why there is so much variation in human behavior."

The team's research shows how genetic variation is maintained in populations by comparable processes which allow different genotypes to be equally successful. It also helps us understand how interaction between our genetic makeup and the social environment determines our behavior.

Research in humans has shown that genotypes influence friendship choices, a process that has been implicated in the development of substance abuse.

"For example, in humans we can see that adolescents who are genetically predisposed to use alcohol and substances tend to hang out with similar individuals," said Saltz. "The question is: should we try to stop kids at higher risk associating from these kinds of peers, or is that just a symptom and not a cause of the problem?" Saltz said.

By observing the behavior of flies, Nuzhdin and his team hope to find answers to those questions.

"With flies, we can take a genotype and put it in an environment it wants to go into and then compare it with an environment it didn't want to be in and ultimately compare the developmental consequences," Saltz said. This is impractical with humans, who interact primarily in one social environment, making it impossible to separate whether social environment affects behavior or whether behavior affects choice of

social environment.

Nuzhdin paid tribute to Saltz and Foley, the senior post docs he co-appointed with Marjoram.

"Our research has derived from five years of joint work with Julia and Brad who have absolutely been equal partners in formulating and developing our joint research program and in making our applications competitive," Nuzhdin said.

Saltz and Foley's research has been recognized with an article in Science Daily while a research paper they authored was named Best Student Paper by American Naturalist. Saltz is also the recipient of the W.C. Allee Award from the Animal Behavior Society.

Back in the Flybrary, a particularly aggressive male was so busy chasing several rivals around the petri dish, he left the female unattended. A less aggressive male spotted his opportunity and successfully approached her, beginning a slow courtship dance by vibrating his legs on her head.

Using the system of colored dots, Saltz tracks and records the behavior of the tiny fruit flies. However, Saltz says that after staring at them in the lab for five years, they don't look so small to her anymore.

"Now when I see a house fly I go, 'Oh my God, it's the size of an elephant.' "

Provided by University of Southern California

Citation: Fly society (2013, July 4) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2013-07-society.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.