



# Linking transcription factors to neuronal connectivity in the Central Complex of *Drosophila*

Rashika Budhathoki, Luis Sullivan, Mubarak H. Syed, and Chris Q. Doe  
 Institute of Neuroscience and Molecular Biology, Howard Hughes Medical Institute  
 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403



## Abstract

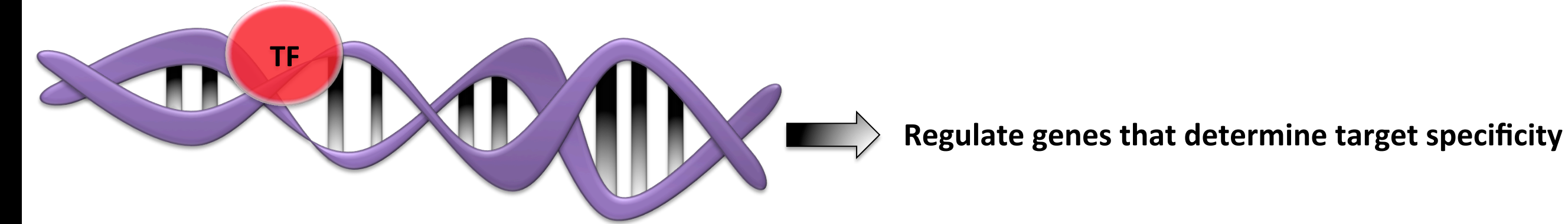
Every neuron in the brain has a specific identity including a key feature called neuronal connectivity, which is defined as how neurons form synaptic pairs. Neurons innervate certain regions of the brain through an attribute of neuronal connectivity known as target specificity. We hypothesize that proteins called Transcription Factors (TFs) bind to DNA to regulate gene expression that determines target specificity. More than 750 TFs are present in the fruit flies, *Drosophila melanogaster*, but antibodies for only 200 TFs are available. The study was done in the Central Complex (CX) of adult *Drosophila*. Located in the midbrain, the CX is an ancient conserved brain region critical for insect navigation. The purpose of our study was to identify the post-mitotic TF profile of neurons innervating the adult central complex using antibody screening in flies driven by the binary CX GAL4-UAS system to relate to neuronal connectivity in the CX. Here, we screened 85 TF antibodies in the Central Complex of adult brains. Our results show that 22 TFs from 85 antibodies express in differential densities in the CX. We additionally discovered at least two specific TFs that label single cell-types innervating the central complex. This will provide a primary basis for further research on the relationship between specifying neuronal identity and establishing neuronal connectivity. Thus, the results could enhance our understanding of the underlying causes of neuropathological disease.

## Background

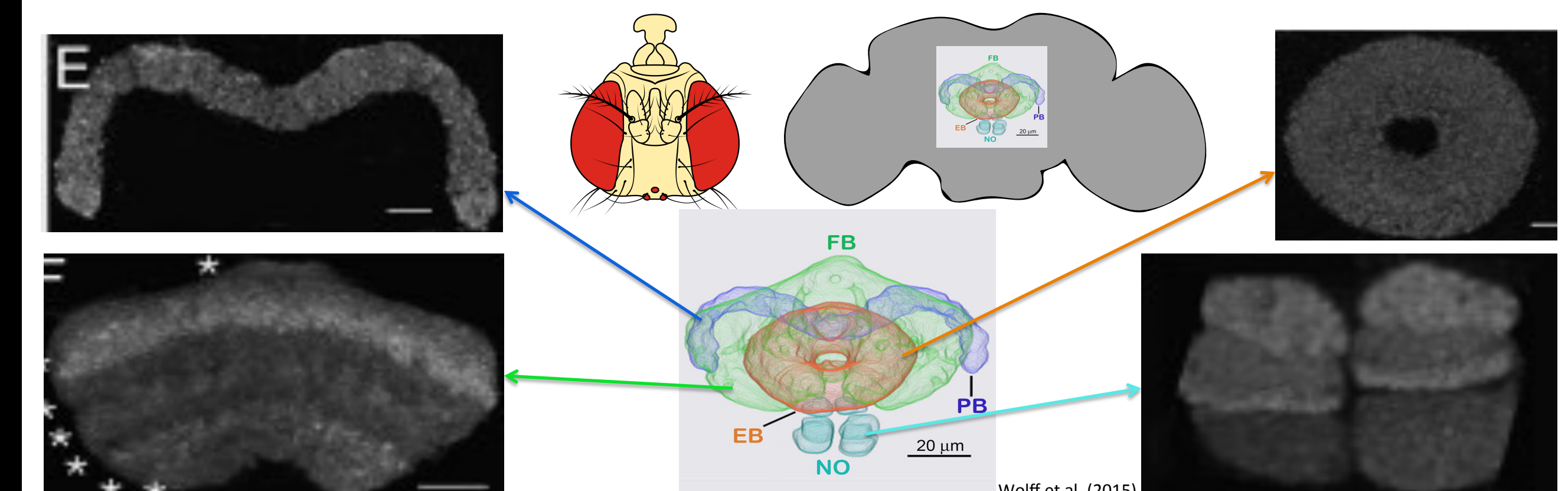
Each neuron has a specific identity including a key feature: neuronal connectivity. Neurons innervate stereotyped regions of the brain (Target Specificity).

Williams et al (2010)

**Hypothesis:** Transcription Factors (TFs) bind to DNA to regulate gene expression that determines target specificity



The Central Complex is an ancient conserved brain region critical for insect navigation



## My Aims

**Primary goal of the project: Identify TFs that determine target specificity**

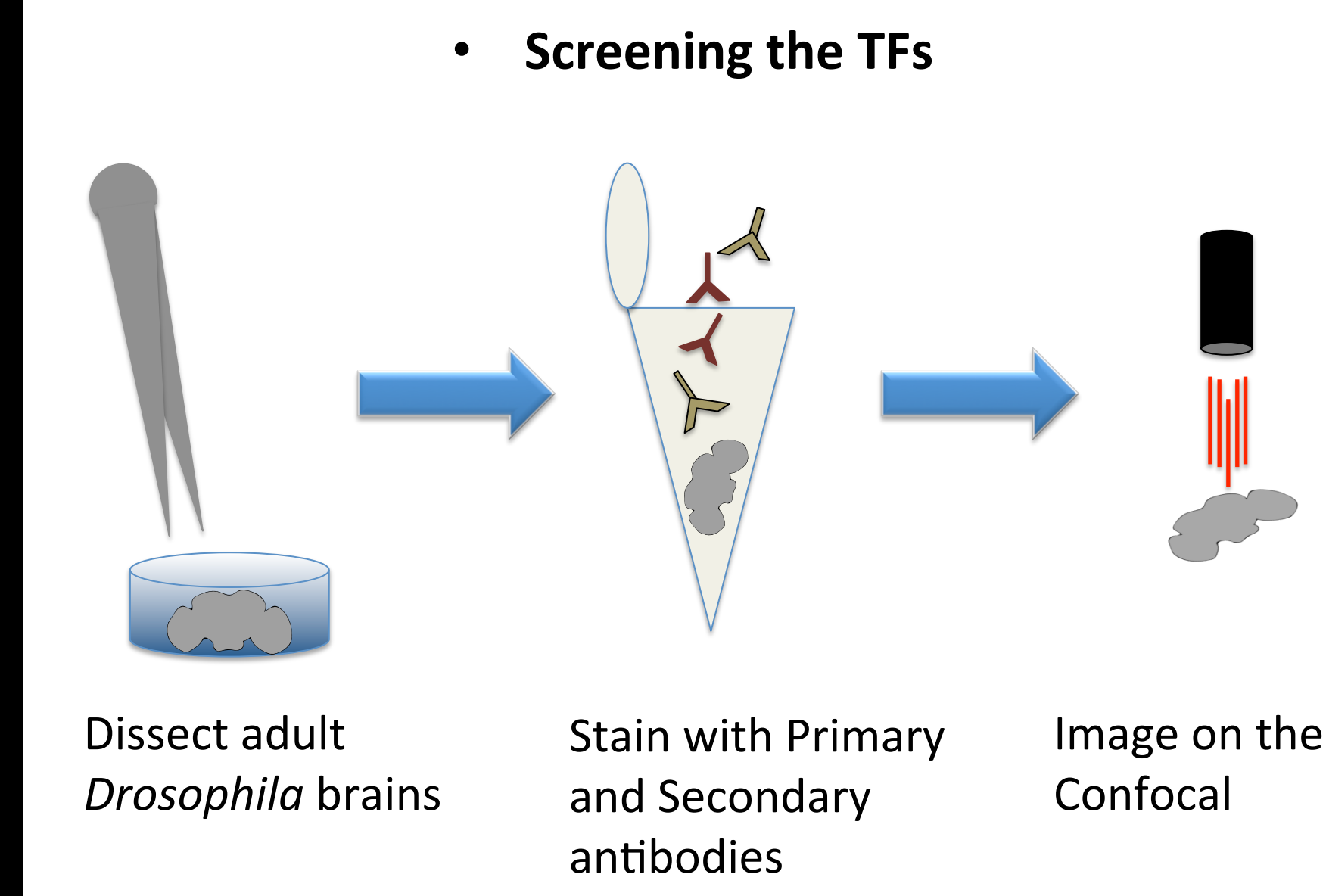
**Aim 1:** To identify the TFs expressed in the adult Central Complex (CX)

**Aim 2:** To relate the identified TFs to single cell-types in the CX

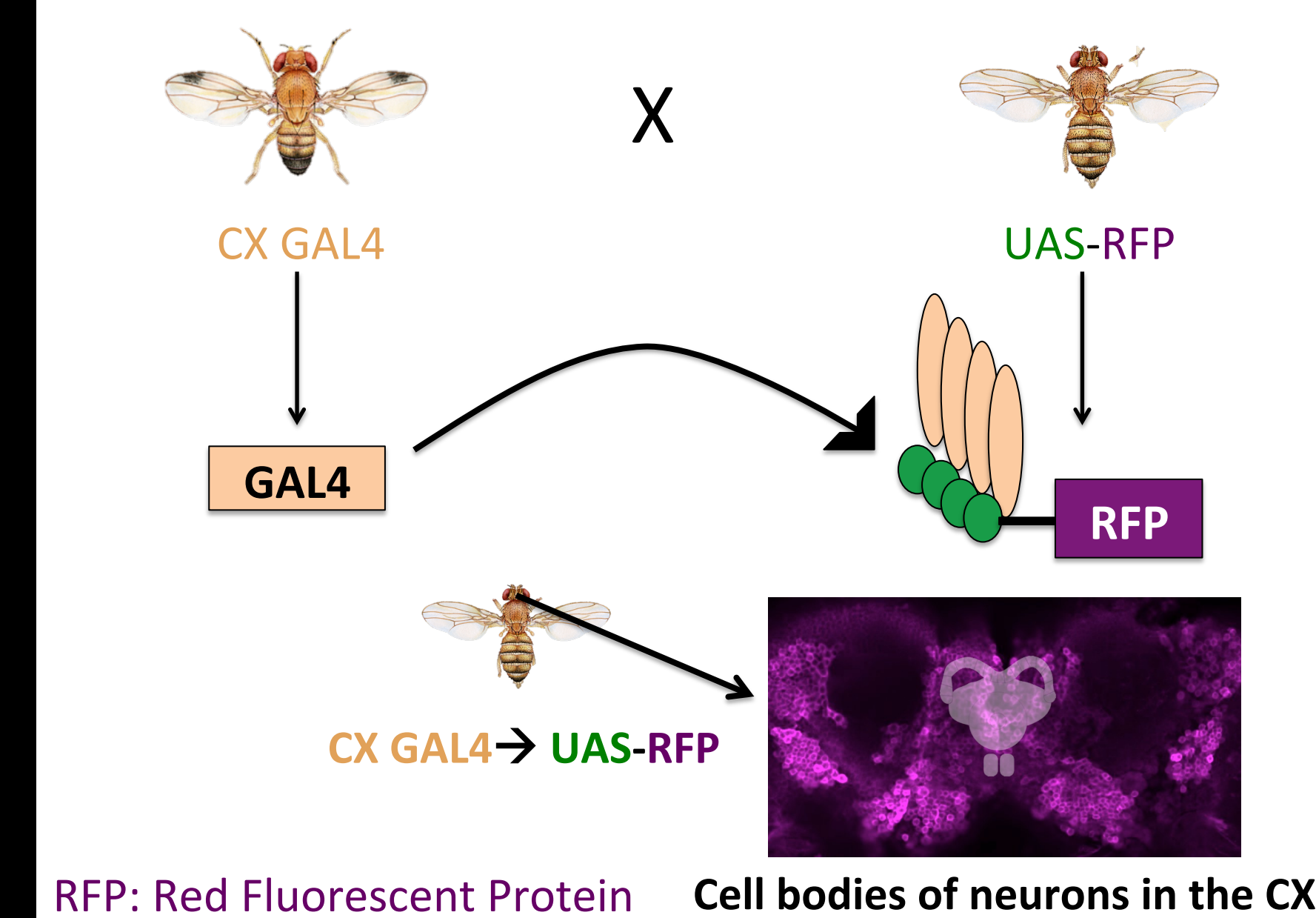
**Final aim:** To relate the identified TFs to neuronal connectivity for single cell-types innervating the CX

## Methods

**Aim 1:** To identify the TFs expressed in the adult CX



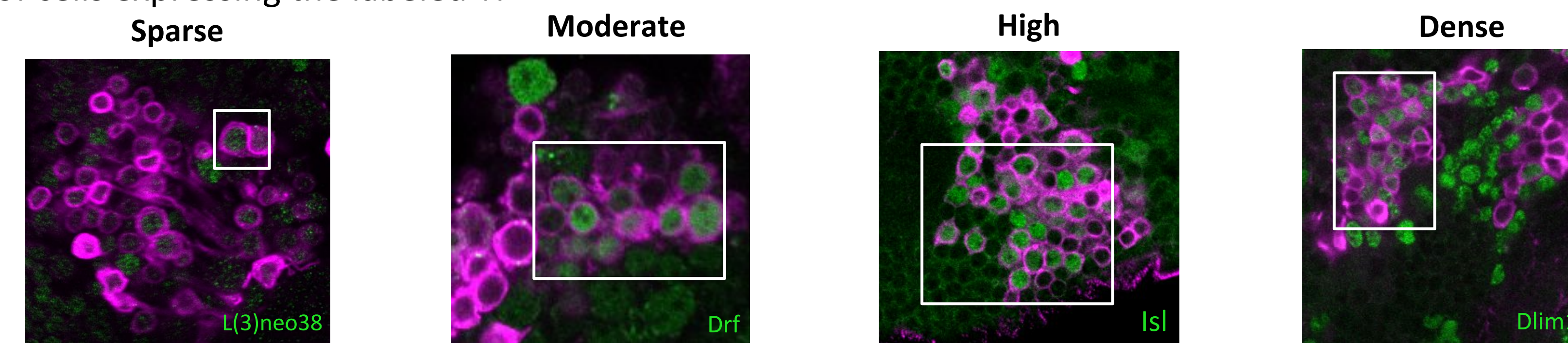
**CX GAL4-UAS system labels cells innervating the CX**



## Results

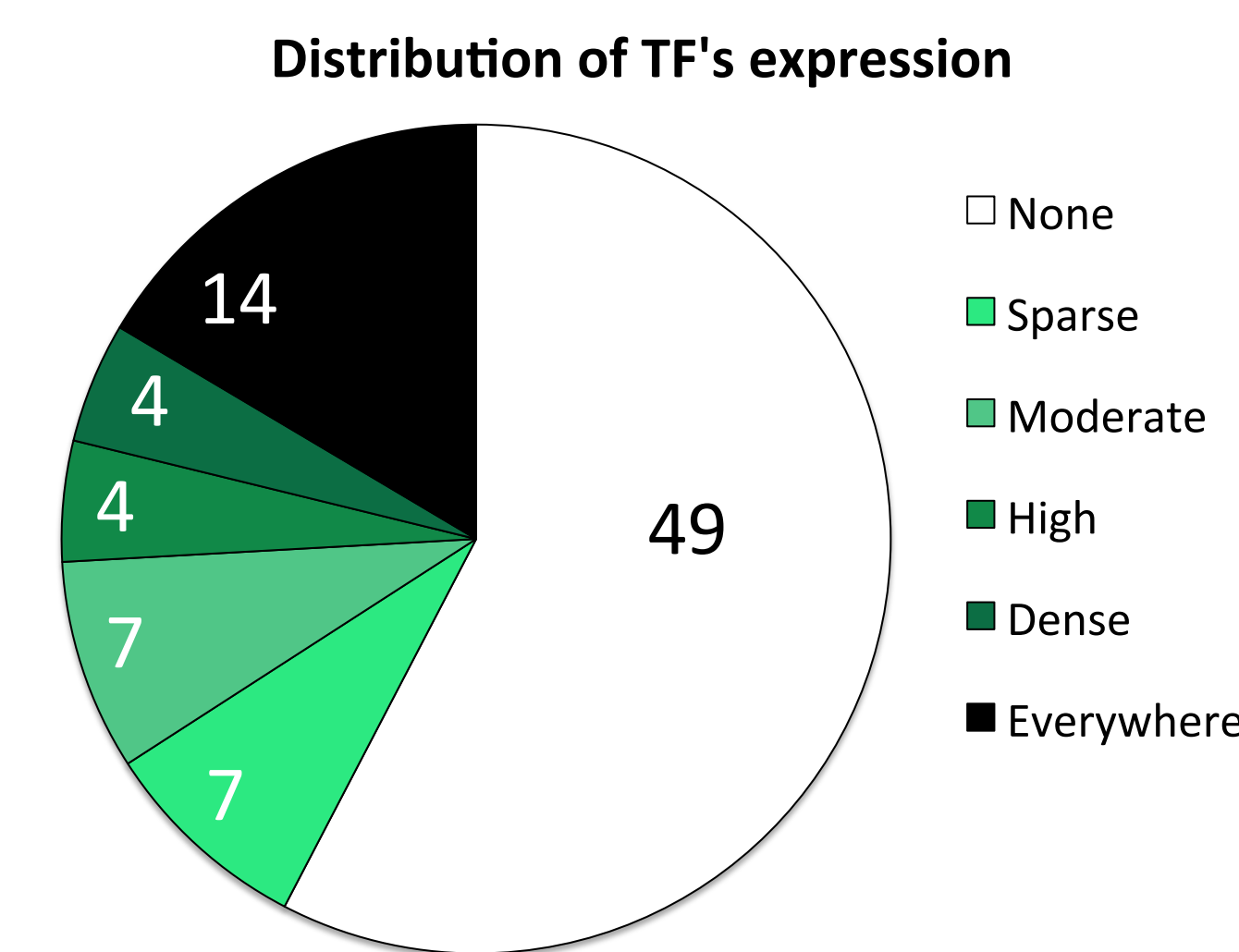
**Aim 1 results:**

- 22 out of 85 TFs tested are expressed in the adult *Drosophila* Central Complex
- Positively-identified TFs grouped into 4 categories: Sparse, Moderate, High, and Dense according number of cells expressing the labeled TF

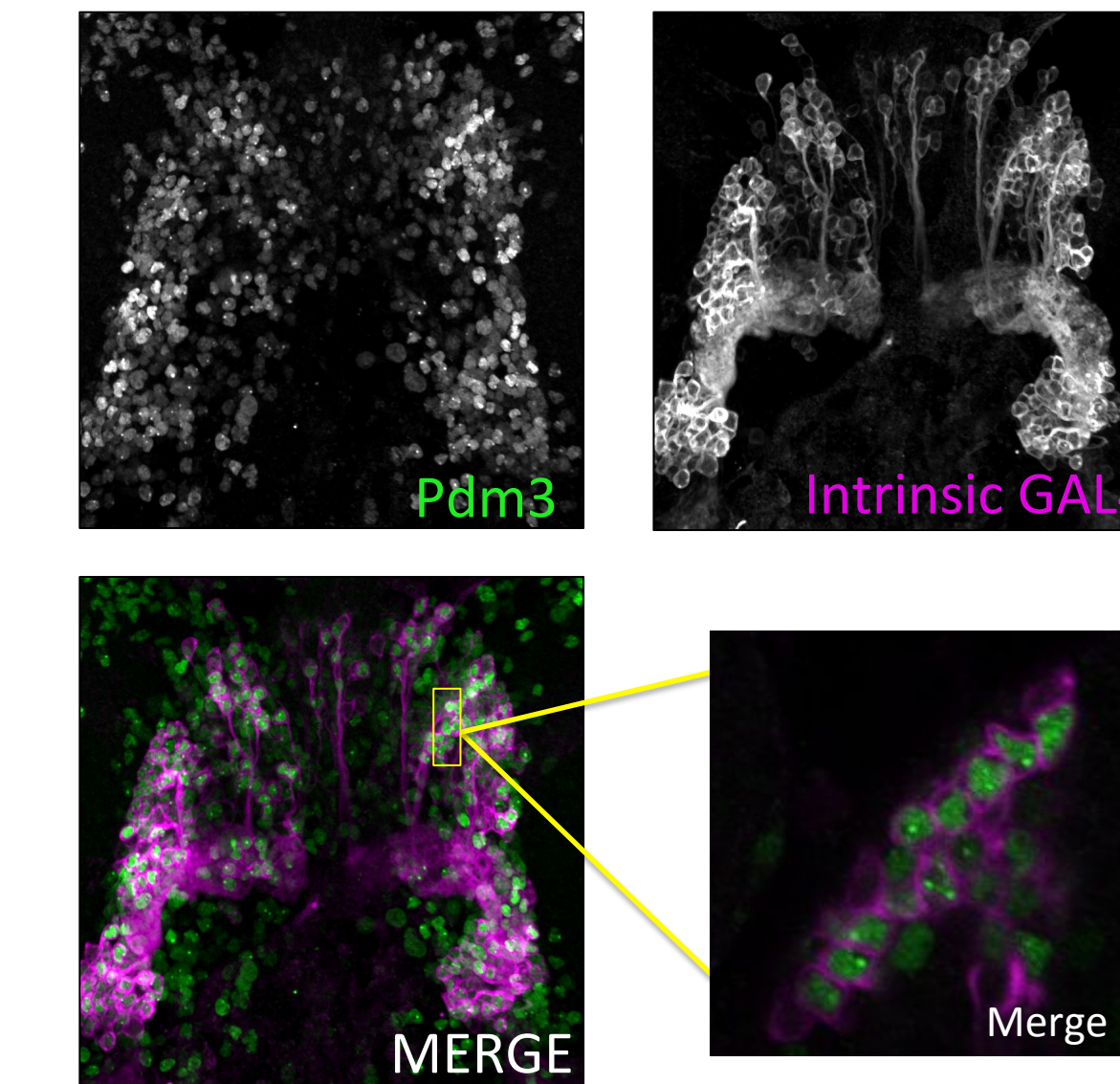


**22 TFs (from 85 antibodies) express in differential densities in the CX**

Abd-A	CG9932	eya	knirps	seq
abrupt	CG9932	eya	Kr	slp1
acj6	chm	fkh	l(3)neo38	slp1
bigmax	crp	FoxD	Lim3	slp1
BtbVII	cut	ftfz1	lz	slp2
cas	dar1	gce	mab	slp2
CG10267	Dfd	gem	maf-S	Sox-15
CG12071	DHR4	Hb9	maf-S	Ssdp
CG12391	dlim1	HmgZ	mbi	Ssdp
CG12391	Dll	hth	mid	Su(H)
CG12565	Drf	inv	MTA-1 like	svp
CG12605	E93	inv	odd	tai
CG15715	eagle	Isl	opa	tll
CG15715	Eip75B	jim	otd	trio
CG18619	Eip75B	jing	pdm3	Unc-4
CG18619	ems	kni	RunxB	Vsx2
CG31224	eve	kni	Scr	vvl



**Pdm3 is expressed in all CX-intrinsic neurons**



Next step: Confirm with single cell-type driver

**Aim 2 Results:** Relating TFs to single cell-types innervating the CX

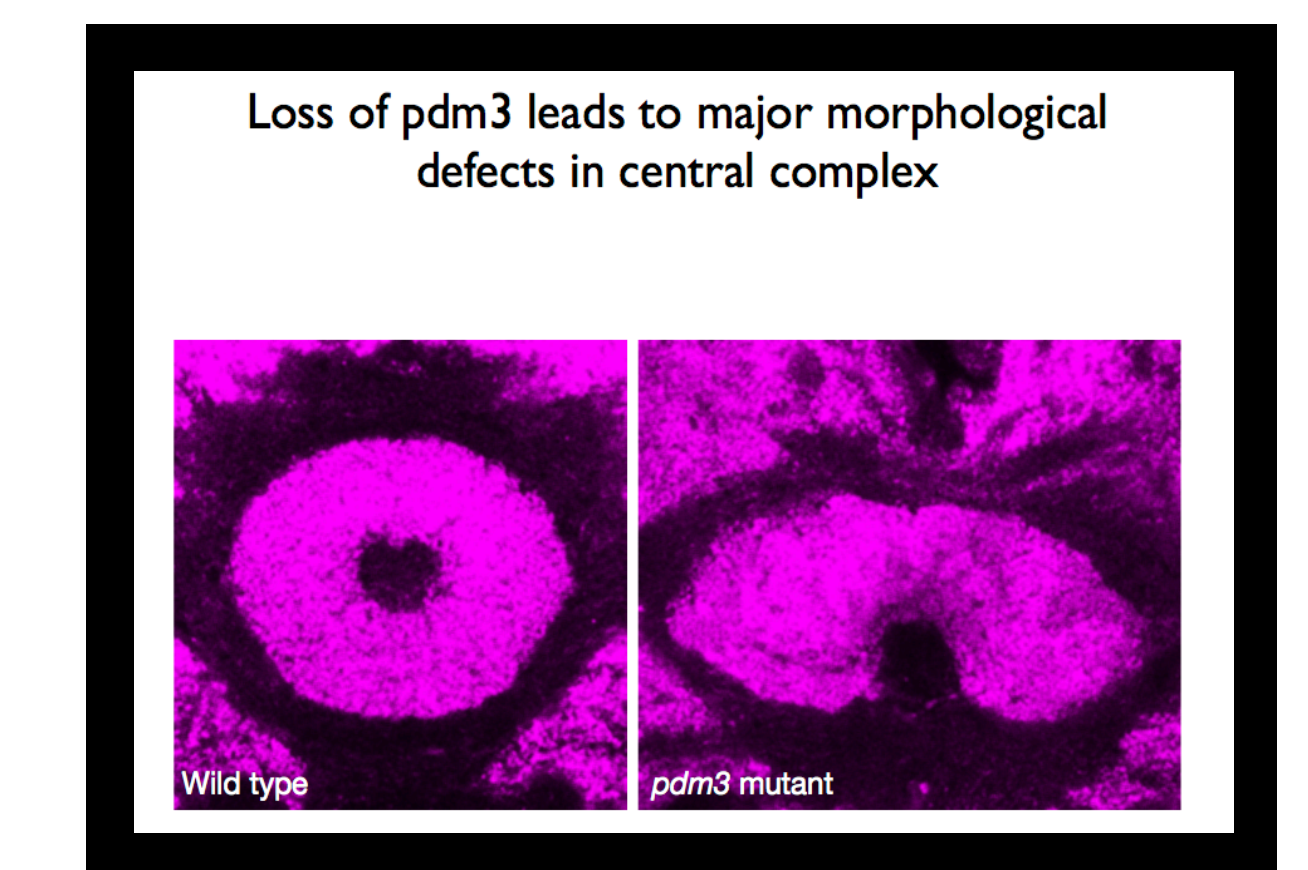
	CX-intrinsic	CX-Extrinsic	dFB neurons
• E93	?	?	All+
• Pdm3	+	-	?
• Lozenge	?	-	?

## Conclusion

- 22 out of 85 TF antibodies are expressed with varying density in the CX
- E93 is expressed in all dFB neurons in the CX
  - Functions to regulate sleep behavior
- Pdm3 is expressed in intrinsic neurons in the CX
  - Functions to mediate navigation during flight

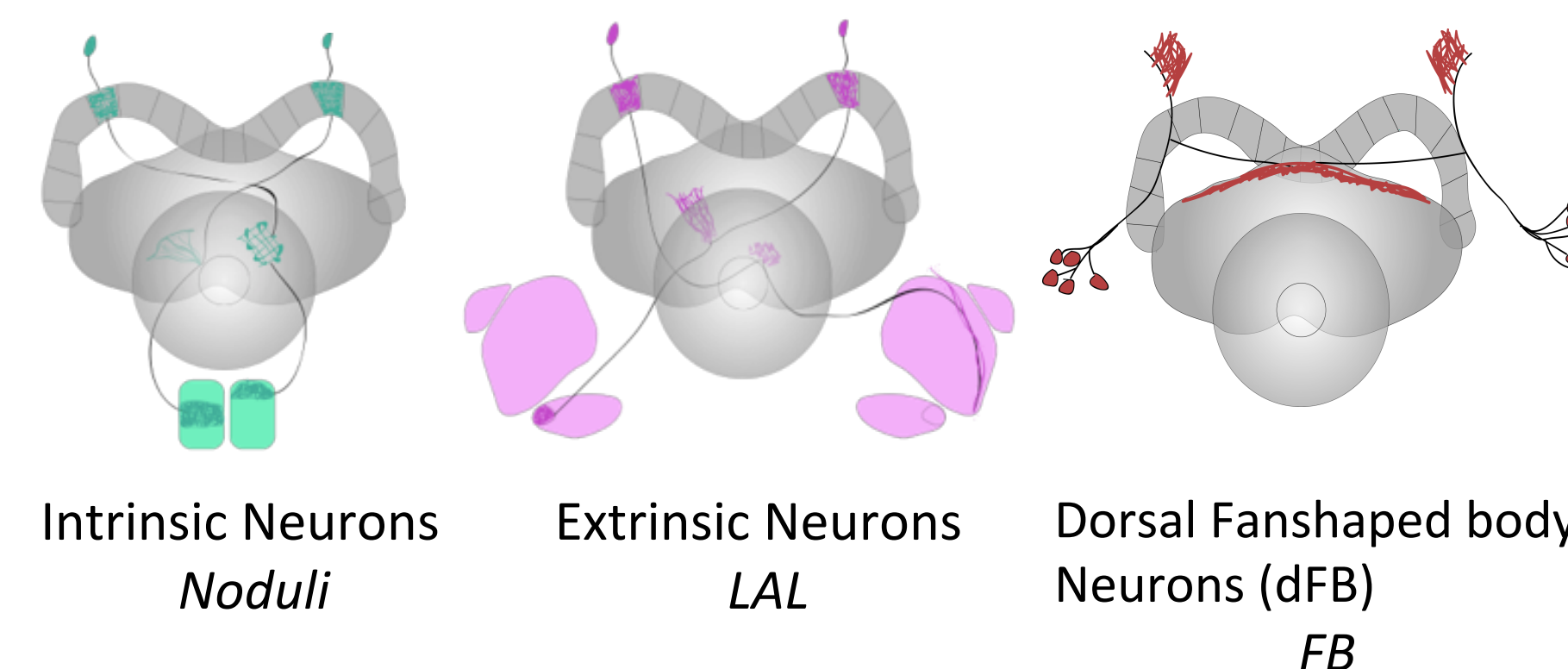
## Future Directions

- Vary the degree of antibody concentration for TFs expressed everywhere and not expressed at all in this project
- Continue to relate the identified TFs to single cell-types innervating the Central Complex
- Relate the identified TFs to neuronal connectivity for single cell-types innervating the CX
  - Loss of Function neuroanatomical analyses in the adult CX



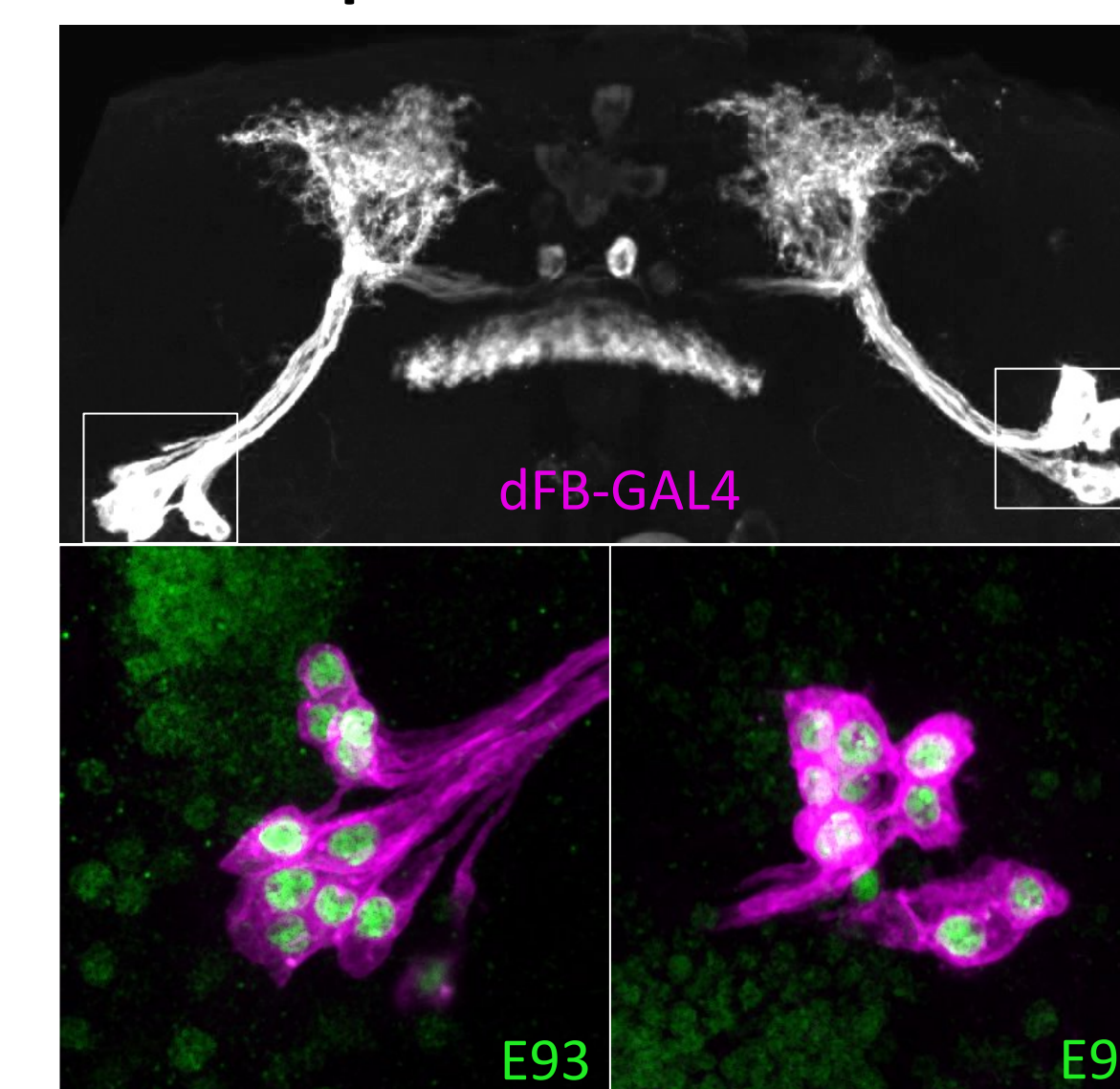
**Aim 2:** To relate the identified TFs to single cell-types innervating the CX

**Single cell-types innervating the CX**



Tested for TFs expressed in the CX: **E93, Pdm3, and Lz**

**E93 is expressed in all dFB neurons**



## References

- Pimentel, D. et al. Operation of a homeostatic sleep switch. *Nature* **536**, 333–337 (2016).
- Williams, M. E., de Wit, J. & Ghosh, A. Molecular mechanisms of synaptic specificity in developing neural circuits. *Neuron* **68**, 9–18 (2010).
- Wolff, T., Iyer, N. a & Rubin, G. M. Neuroarchitecture and neuroanatomy of the *Drosophila* central complex: A GAL4-based dissection of protocerebral bridge neurons and circuits. *J. Comp. Neurol.* **523**, 997–1037 (2015).

## Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the Doe lab members and the SPUR director, Bryan Rebar for their utmost support and guidance. A special thanks to Luis and Syed for being the best mentors ever! Lastly, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my family members and relatives, friends, and professors for helping me on this journey. This would not be possible without the funding agencies, NIH and HHMI.

