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Title: Scalable control of motor elements in *Drosophila* wing threat display

Abstract: Social behaviors, such as aggression or courtship, are composed of multiple motor actions whose occurrence and/or frequency depends on the intensity of the social encounter. It is unclear how such scalable control of motor elements are achieved on the neural circuit level. *Drosophila* wing threat display is a complex, multi-motor behavior. AIP neurons, previously identified as a neural module necessary for natural wing threat, evoke different threat motor elements in a threshold-dependent manner, depending on their level of artificial activation. I identified AIP neurons in an electron microscopy connectome of *Drosophila* adult brain and found that they provide inputs to multiple descending neurons directly and indirectly. I also identified a split-GAL4 driver that potentially labeled one pair of the descending neurons. Artificial activation of this split-GAL4 induced a subset of the threat motor elements. These findings provide a starting point for studying the circuitry mechanism of scalability in wing threat display.