

Index

**Bold** page numbers indicate figures, *italic* page numbers indicate tables.

5-HT, <i>see</i> serotonin	allatostatin A (AstA), 24	ants, foraging behavior, 198	asynchronous indirect flight
abdominal ganglia	allodynia, 67, 70–71	<i>Apis mellifera</i> (honey bee)	muscle (A-IFM), 79
DILP7-expressing neurons,	$\alpha$ -synuclein, 141	foraging behavior, 198,	<i>drd</i> mutants, 85
23, 25	<i>Drosophila</i> models of PD,	220–221	flightin, <b>82</b> , 80–82
sex peptide and, 90	141–142	proboscis extension reflex	MLC2 and <i>mlc2</i> mutants, 80,
acids, aversion to, 57, 60	and other genes, 139, 140,	assay, 240	79–80
actin, and tau, 146	143–144	APP (amyloid precursor	sphingosine-1-P lyase, 82–83
AD (Alzheimer’s disease),	role in pathogenesis, 141	protein), 147, 148–149,	ataxins, 149–150
145–149, 164–165	ALS (amyotrophic lateral	164	<i>ATP13A2</i> / <i>ATP13A2</i> , 137
drug targets, 147, 148,	sclerosis), 151–153	appetitive classical conditioning	automation
171–172	Alzheimer’s disease (AD),	in adults, <b>240</b> , <b>241</b> , 239–241	of chemosensory jump assays,
adenyl cyclase (AC) pathways,	145–149, 164–165	courtship enhancement,	233
<i>see rut</i> ( <i>rutabaga</i> )	drug targets, 147, 148,	121	of conditioning assays, <b>238</b> ,
adipokinetic hormone (AKH),	171–172	in larvae, <b>244</b> , 244–245	<b>239</b> , 238–239, 246
24, 26, 30	amacrine neurons, 7	<i>apterous</i> , 90	of genome-wide screens, 211
age	<i>Amfor</i> (honey bee <i>for</i> ), 198	Arena assay, <b>241</b> , 241	autophagy
immature males courted by	AMI (age-related memory	Argonaute-1/Argonaute-2, 203	LRRK2 and, 143
other males, 119–120	impairment), <b>178</b> ,	arista sensilla, 51	of polyQ proteins, 150
lifespan extension, 24,	177–181	<i>arouser</i> , 132	of tau, 146
180–181	<i>amn</i> ( <i>amnesiac</i> )	arrestins, 41, 42	aversive classical conditioning
premature aging in <i>drd</i>	memory defects, 118, 131,	associative learning, 234	in adults, <b>235</b> , <b>236</b> , <b>238</b> , <b>239</b> ,
mutants, 83–85	177, <b>178</b>	appetitive classical	234–239
of virgin females and male	nociception, 70	conditioning	courtship suppression, 120
courtship, 119	AMP-activated protein kinase	in adults, 121, <b>240</b> , <b>241</b> ,	in larvae, <b>244</b> , 243–244
age-related memory impairment	(AMPK), 148	239–241	aversive phototaxis suppression
(AMI), <b>178</b> , 177–181	amyloid (A $\beta$ , amyloid plaques),	in larvae, 244–245	(APS) assay, 164
aggression	145, 147–149, 164, 165,	aversive classical conditioning	aversive stimuli (unconditioned
cVA, 57, 60, 117	171	in adults, 120, <b>235</b> , <b>236</b> ,	stimulus)
epistasis, 220	Arctic mutation, 147	<b>238</b> , <b>239</b> , 234–239	electrical, 236, 237, 243
<i>fru/dsx</i> , 90	amyloid precursor protein	in larvae, 243–244	mechanical, 238, 244
genomics, 190	(APP), 147, 148–149, 164	complex conditioning	avoidance behavior
neuropeptide F, 25	amyloid precursor protein-like	dual conditioning in larvae,	light, 67, 164
transcriptional network, <b>222</b>	gene (Appl/APPL),	245	nocifensive escape behavior in
A-IFM, <i>see</i> asynchronous	147–148, 165	multiple odors, 241–242	larvae, 67–68, 69
indirect flight muscle	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	odor concentration, 242	olfaction/taste, 57, 60
air flow in olfactory learning	(ALS), 151–153	second-order conditioning,	
experiments, 237	anesthesia, in behavioral	242	
AKH (adipokinetic hormone),	experiments, 232	temporal, 242	
24, 26, 30	anesthesia-resistant memory,	and courtship behavior, 120,	
alcohol	237	121	
NPF regulation of	antennal lobe, 55–56, 57	in larvae, 164, <b>244</b> , 243–245	
consumption, 23, 25	neuropeptides, 25	operant conditioning	
sensitivity/tolerance	response to starvation, 59	olfactory learning, 234, 239,	
insulin signaling, 28	antennal sensilla, 49, 50–51	246	
transcriptional networks,	antibodies (intrabodies), 137,	place memory, <b>126</b> ,	
223, <b>223</b> , <b>225</b>	150	125–128	
	antioxidants, 171, 180	AstA (allatostatin A), 24	
			bees, <i>see</i> honey bee ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> )

## Index

- behavioral assays  
 circadian rhythms, 105, **105**  
 general considerations, 164, 231–232, 246  
 in large-scale genome screens, 206–207  
 nociceptive, 67, 68, **72**, 71–73  
 olfactory  
 appetitive classical conditioning, **240**, **241**, 239–241, 244–245  
 aversive classical conditioning, **235**, **236**, **238**, **239**, 234–239, 243–244  
 complex conditioning, 241–242, 245  
 habituation, **233**, 233–234, 243  
 in larvae, 164, **244**, 242–245  
 visualization using fluorescent indicators, 245–246  
 phototaxis, 43, 164  
 place memory, **126**, 125–128, 130  
 benzaldehyde, 237  
 $\beta$ -site APP-cleaving enzyme (BACE), 145, 147, 164  
 binary systems, **251**, 250–251  
 Gal4/UAS, 136, 251–253  
 LexA-LexAop, 253–254  
 limitations, 254  
 Q, 254  
 biogenic amines  
*see also* dopamine  
 locomotor activity, 78  
 memory, **128**, 131  
 reproductive behavior, 91–92, 96  
 taste, 59–60  
 vision, 7, 14, 42  
 wakefulness, 28  
 bioinformatics, 208–209, 211  
 bitter taste, 53, 54, 55, 58  
 DEET, 60  
 pheromones, 117  
 blue light, 2  
 photoreceptor, *see cry/CRY (cryptochrome)*  
 body posture, stagger behavior, 84  
 Brain Activity Map (BAM), 263  
 brain of *Drosophila*  
 advantages as a model system, 163  
 dissection method, 270  
 FlyCircuit database, **269**, 268–272  
 visualization of neurons, 245–246, 263, 268  
 Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN), 263  
 Buridan paradigm, 130  
*Caenorhabditis elegans* (nematode worm)  
*egl-4* and foraging behavior, 198  
 nervous system, 262–263  
 calcineurin inhibitors (RCAN1), 167  
 calcium channels  
 AMI (L-type voltage gated channels), **180**, 179–180  
 in flight muscles, 83  
 nociception (subunit  $\alpha 2\delta 3$ ), 67, 69  
 in photoreceptors, 41, 42  
 CaLexA trans-synaptic labeling method, **261**, 261–262  
 calpain, 142, 146  
 Cameleon (fluorescent indicator), 245  
 CaMKII (calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II), 92, 119  
 cAMP signaling  
 and memory, 131, 168  
 AMI, **178**, 178–180  
 and ovulation, 92  
 canalization, 220, 221  
 candidate gene approach (reverse genetics), 163  
 capillary feeder (CAFE) assay, **197**  
 capitate projections, 2, 42  
 carbohydrates, 193, 196  
 AKH, 24, 26  
 carbon dioxide, aversion to, 52, 57  
 carcinine, 42  
 casein kinase 2 (CK2), 106  
*Catecholamines-up*, 144  
*Catsup*, 220  
 cell cycle regulation, 146  
 central complex, 129–130  
 locomotor activity, 26, 27  
 neuropeptides, 27, 27  
 cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG), 195, 196  
*see also for (foraging)*  
 in ants, 198  
 in *C. elegans*, 198  
*chaste*, 91  
 cheerio, 167  
 chemosensory jump assay, **233**, 233  
 chemosensory systems, *see* olfaction; taste  
*Chico/CHICO*, 26  
 CHIP (E3 ligase), 149  
 cholesterol metabolism, 147–148  
 circadian plasticity, 110  
 circadian rhythms, **105**, 104–111, 183  
 in behavior, 110  
 eclosion, 104  
 locomotor activity, 24, 105, **105**, **188**, 187–188  
 mating time preference, 189, **189**  
 clock genes and proteins, **106**, 105–107  
 clock neurons, **107**, 107–108  
 genetic variation  
 and compensation for seasonal variations, **185**, 183–186  
*jetlag*, **187**, 186–187  
*period*, 104, 183–184, **188**, **189**, 187–189  
*timeless*, **185**, 184–186  
 within the *Drosophila* genus, 188–190  
 inputs (*zeitgebers*), 104, 108, 183  
*tim* polymorphism, **185**, 184–186  
 in mammals, 107  
 neuropeptides, 7, 24, 28, 108, 110  
 outputs, **109**, 109–110  
 peripheral clocks, 108  
 CK2 (casein kinase 2), 106  
 CLARITY technique, 263  
 classical conditioning (olfactory)  
 appetitive, **240**, **241**, 239–241, 244–245  
 aversive, **235**, **236**, **238**, **239**, 234–239, 243–244  
 complex  
 dual conditioning in larvae, 245  
 multiple odors, 241–242  
 odor concentration, 242  
 second-order conditioning, 242  
 temporal, 242  
 in larvae, 164, **244**, 242–245  
 cleaning of equipment, 232, 238  
*Clk/CLK (clock)*, 105, 106, 186  
 clock neurons, **107**, 107–108  
 clock genes and proteins, **106**, 105–107  
 neuropeptides and, 24, 28, 108, 110  
 outputs, 109–110  
*clockwork-orange (cwo)*, 107  
 coeloconic sensilla, 49, 50, 52  
 cognitive disorders, 165, 162–172  
 age-related memory impairment, **178**, 177–181  
 Alzheimer's disease, 145–149, 164–165  
 drug targets, 147, 148, 171–172  
 Down syndrome, 167  
*Drosophila* as a model system, **163**, 162–164, 165, 166, 172, 177  
 drug targets, 171–172  
 Fragile X syndrome, 119, 167, 170–171  
 neurofibromatosis type I, 168  
 Noonan syndrome, 169–170  
 schizophrenia, 167–168, 171  
 tauopathies, 145–147, 148–149, 165–166, 171–172, 180  
 color vision, 2, 40  
 COMPLEAT tool, 209  
 compound eye  
*see also* vision  
 anatomy, 1–2, **38**, 37–38  
 use in genetic screening experiments, 137  
 connectome research, 263, 268–272  
 corazonin, 30  
*corkscrew (csw)*, 170  
 corpora allata, 26  
 corpora pedunculata, *see* mushroom bodies (MB)  
 courtship behavior, 116–121  
 female receptivity  
 increased, 24, 57, 120  
 post-mating decrease, 24, 88–91  
 social learning of mate preference, 121  
 uninterested virgins, 91  
 in the male  
 deciding what and what not to court, 57, 91, 116–121, 164  
 neuropeptides, 24–25  
 olfactory/gustatory cues, 116–117, 120: decreased female attractiveness, 91, 117; sensing, 55, 57, 60  
 songs, 120, 190  
 CREB, 170, 179  
*cry/CRY (cryptochrome)*, 106, 108, 186  
 JET/CRY interactions, **187**, 186–187  
*csw (corkscrew)*, 170  
 cVA (*cis*-vaccenyl acetate)  
 and courtship behavior in the male, 57, 60, 91, 117, 120  
 and LUSH binding, 53  
 oviposition site preference, 93  
 sexual dimorphism, 57–58  
*cwo (clockwork-orange)*, 107  
*cyc/CYC (cycle)*, 105, 106, 186  
 DAG (diacylglycerol), 40, 41  
*Daphnia* (water flea), 221  
 databases  
 genomic, 204, 209, 221  
 neurons (FlyCircuit), **269**, 271, 268–272

- davunetide, 147  
 DBT (doubletime kinase), 106  
 DCO (PKA subunit), 178, 178–179  
*Dcr-2/Dcr-2* (Dicer 2), 203, 207, 210  
*Ddc* (*Dopa decarboxylase*), 78  
 decision-making behavior, 93  
 DEET (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide), 60  
 DEG/ENaC proteins, 55, 67, 69–70  
   *see also pickpocket (ppk)*  
 dementia  
   Alzheimer's disease, 145–149, 164–165, 171–172  
   drug targets, 147, 148, 171–172  
   frontotemporal (tauopathy), 145–147, 148–149, 165–166, 171–172, 180  
<sup>3</sup>H-2-deoxyglucose (2-DOG), 9  
 depth perception, 37  
*dfmr1/dmfr1*, 119, 167, 171  
*dg2*, *see for* (*foraging*)  
 DGRP (*Drosophila melanogaster* Genetic Reference Panel), 219, 223–226  
 diacylglycerol (DAG), 40, 41  
 diapause, 186  
 Dicer proteins/*Dcr-2*, 203, 207, 210  
 diet  
   in behavioral experiments, 232  
   calorie restriction extends lifespan, 24, 180–181  
   protein/carbohydrate content, 95, 193  
 DILPs (*Drosophila* insulin-like peptides), 20, 28–30  
 egg-laying behavior, 25, 94  
 feeding behavior, 23  
   olfaction and, 25  
   sex-specific behavior, 26  
*dInR* (*Drosophila* insulin receptor), 20, 25, 59  
*disco* (*disconnected*), 107  
 dishabituation, 233  
*dissatisfaction* (*dsf*), 91, 94  
 diuretic hormones, 24  
 diurnal activity patterns, 26  
   in the male, 105  
   in the post-mated female, 95  
   siesta, 188, 187–188  
*DJ-1/DJ-1*, 140–141, 143  
*Dmpiezo/DmPiezo*, 70  
 DNA barcoding of neurons, 263  
*dnc* (cAMP-specific phosphodiesterase), 179  
*Dopa decarboxylase* (*Ddc*), 78  
 dopamine  
   locomotor system, 78  
   PD models, 138, 139, 141, 143  
   paraquat, 144  
   rotenone, 144  
   place memory, 128, 131  
   taste, 59–60  
 dorsal lateral peptidergic (DLP) neurons, 30  
 dorsal-paired medial (DPM) neurons, 177–178  
*doublesex* (*dsx*), 89–90, 97  
 doubletime kinase (DBT), 106  
 Down syndrome, 167  
*dparkin/dparkin*, *see parkin/parkin*  
*dPINK1/dPINK1*, *see PINK1/PINK1*  
*dPS/dPsn*, *see presenilins*  
*dronc* caspase, 70–71  
*drop-dead* (*drd*), 84, 83–85  
*Drosophila* genus, genetic variation within, 188–190  
*Drosophila melanogaster* Genetic Reference Panel (DGRP), 219, 223–226  
*drp1* (dynamin related protein 1), 139  
 drug screening, 137, 164, 171–172  
   Alzheimer's disease, 147, 148, 171–172  
   Fragile X syndrome, 171  
   Huntington's disease, 150  
   Parkinson's disease, 145  
*dsf* (*dissatisfaction*), 91, 94  
*dsh* (*Dishevelled*), 149  
 DSK (drosulfakinin)  
   in locomotion, 26–27  
   satiety factor, 23  
 DSL-Notch trans-synaptic labeling, 259–261  
*dsx* (*doublesex*), 89–90, 97  
*Dtk/DTK* (*Drosophila* tachykinin), 21, 27, 30, 31  
 DTKR (*Drosophila* tachykinin receptor), 21, 25  
*dTRPA1/dTRPA1*, 69, 71  
   *see also* TRP/TRPL channels  
*dunce*, 131  
 dynamin related protein I (*drp1* gene), 139  
 DYRK1A (dual-specificity tyrosine-(Y)-phosphorylation regulated kinase 1A), 167  
*dysbindin/dysbindin*, 168, 171  
*ebony*, 42  
*eca* (*eclair*), 94  
 eclosion, circadian rhythms, 104  
 eclosion hormone, 21  
 EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor), 172  
 egg production, 91–94, 95  
   diapause, 186  
   oviposition site selection, 25, 60, 93  
   sperm storage in the female, 89, 95–96  
*egl-4* (*C. elegans* PKG), 198  
*eiger*, 70–71  
*elav-Gal4* pan-neuronal driver, 207  
 electric shocks used in aversive classical conditioning, 236, 237, 243  
 electrophysiological recordings in clock neurons, 110  
 electroretinograms, 42, 42–43  
 elementary motion detector (EMD), 10–12  
 ellipsoid body, 129–130  
 “empty neuron” strategy, 51–52  
 environmental chambers for  
   behavioral experiments, 232  
 epistasis, 219, 219–220, 221, 226  
   olfaction, 220, 226, 227  
   PINK1 and parkin, 138–139  
 eQTL (expression QTL), 226–227  
 escape behavior in larvae, 67–68, 69  
 ET-FLP (enhancer-trap flippase), 257, 256–258, 263  
 ethanol  
   NPF regulation of consumption, 23, 25  
   sensitivity/tolerance  
     insulin signaling, 28  
     transcriptional networks, 223, 223, 225  
 ether, 232  
 excretion in the post-mated female, 94  
 expression QTL (eQTL), 226–227  
 eye  
   *see also* vision  
   anatomy, 1–2, 38, 37–38  
   use in genetic screening experiments, 137  
 familial episodic pain syndrome, 68  
 fan-shaped body, 27  
 fat body, 24, 28, 96  
 feeding behavior  
   *foraging* gene, 132, 193, 195, 194–198  
   genetic variation in *foraging* behavior, 192–199  
   larval, 21–23, 193, 195, 193–196  
   neuropeptides affecting, 22, 21–24, 25, 26  
   in the post-mated female, 24, 94  
   responses to hunger, 23, 25, 26, 59–60  
   starvation resistance, 24, 192–193, 194  
 females  
   *see also* sexual dimorphism  
   courtship suppression in the male, 91, 118–119  
   post-mating, *see* post-mated females  
   receptivity to males  
     decreased post-mating, 24, 88–91  
     increased, 24, 57, 120  
     just not interested, 91  
   social learning of mate preference, 121  
   reproductive tract, 89  
 feminizing cells (FCs), 26  
 FINGR method, 257, 256–258, 263  
   “logic gates” strategy, 258  
 5-HT, *see* serotonin  
 flight behavior, 77–85  
   muscle function, 77, 78, 79  
   *drd* mutants, 84, 83–85  
   flightin, 82, 80–82  
   MLC2 and *mlc2* mutants, 80, 79–80  
   sphingosine-1-P lyase, 82–83  
   neurotransmitters, 78  
   virtual reality flight simulation, 82, 81–82, 84  
   wing motion, 77, 78  
*fln* (flightin), 82, 80–82  
 FLP (flippase)  
   FINGR method, 257, 256–258, 263  
   FRT-FLP system, 254  
   “logic gates” strategy, 258, 259  
   UAS>stop>effector Flip-in, 257, 258  
 FlyCircuit database, 269, 271, 268–272  
 FlyMine database, 209  
 FlyRNAi database, 209  
 FMR1 gene/FMRP protein, 167, 170–171  
*for* (*foraging*)  
   adult behavior, 196–197  
   difference between rover and sitter variants, 193, 194, 195, 195–197  
   identification of gene, 194–195  
   memory and, 132, 196  
   in other species, 197–198  
   *foraging* behavior, *see* feeding behavior  
   forward genetics, 67, 163–164, 204, 205–212  
   FOXO transcription factor, 180  
   Fragile X syndrome (FXS), 119, 167, 170–171  
   drug screening, 171

## Index

- frontotemporal dementia (tauopathy), 145–147, 148–149, 165–166, 171–172, 180
- FRT-FRP system, 254, 258  
*see also* FINGR method  
 “logic gates” strategy, 258, 259
- fru* (*fruitless*)  
 in the male, 24, 57  
 in the post-mated female, 89–90, 93, 94, 97
- fructose, 54
- functionomics, 263–264
- FUS protein (fused in sarcoma), 152
- FXS (Fragile X syndrome), 119, 167, 170–171  
 drug screening, 171
- G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), 20–21  
 TANGO technique, 260
- GABA ( $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid), 11, 78
- Gal4-based mosaic-inducible and reporter-exchangeable enhancer trap (G-MARET), 258
- Gal4/UAS system, 136, 218, 251, 251–252  
 Gal4 drivers in RNAi, 207  
 Gal80, 252, 254, 255  
 limitations, 254  
 Split Gal4, 255, 254–255  
 UAS-lines, 253, 252–253  
 in zebrafish, 263
- gap junctions in the visual system, 13–14
- gastrointestinal system  
*drd* mutants, 83  
 gustatory receptors, 54
- GCaMP (fluorescent indicator), 245
- gene annotation databases, 209, 221
- Gene Ontology consortium (GO), 209
- gene silencing, *see* RNA interference (RNAi)
- GeneMANIA database, 209
- General Combining Ability (GCA), 220
- GeneSwitch system, 208, 252
- genome-wide association studies (GWAS), 153, 218–219, 223–226
- genome-wide screens, 137, 206–209  
 false negatives (knock-down efficiency variation), 210  
 false positives (off-targeting), 209–210  
 future developments, 211–212
- GenomeRNAi database, 209
- genotype-by-environment interactions (GEI), 220, 221
- genotype–phenotype relationships, 217
- germline, gene silencing, 205
- GFP (green fluorescent protein)  
 bioluminescent indicator (GFP-aequorin), 245  
 photoactivatable, 262, 262
- GFP Reconstitution Across Synaptic Partners (GRASP) method, 12, 259, 258–259
- glial cells, 264  
 circadian rhythms, 108  
*drd* mutants, 83  
 visual system, 2, 14, 42
- glomeruli  
 olfactory, 50–51, 55–56, 57, 59  
 optic, 9
- glutamate  
 oviduct contractions, 92  
 schizophrenia, 168, 171
- glutamate receptors, 52, 171
- glycogen synthase-3 $\beta$  (GSK-3 $\beta$ ), 145, 148, 172
- G-MARET method, 258
- GO (Gene Ontology consortium), 209
- GPCRs (G protein-coupled receptors), 20–21  
 TANGO technique, 260
- Gr/Gr* (*Gustatory receptor*), 52, 53–55, 117  
*Gr5a*, 53–54, 193
- GRASP (GFP Reconstitution Across Synaptic Partners) method, 12, 259, 258–259
- GSK-3 $\beta$  (glycogen synthase-3 $\beta$ ), 145, 148, 172
- gustatory receptor neurons (GRNs), 54, 53–55, 117  
 blends of tastes, 58–59  
 connections in the brain, 58  
 response to pheromones, 60  
 response to starvation, 59–60
- gustatory system, *see* taste
- GWAS (genome-wide association studies), 153, 218–219, 223–226
- habituation  
 in courtship learning, 120  
 olfactory learning assays in adults, 233, 233–234  
 in larvae, 243
- HD (Huntington’s disease), 149–151
- heat  
 thermal nociception, 68–69, 70
- thermal nociception assays, 67, 68, 72, 71–73
- heat-box experiments, 126, 125–127
- heat-maze experiments, 126, 127–128
- heatshock protein Hsp90, 221
- heatshock-induced Gal4, 252
- Hedgehog signaling pathway, 71
- histamine, 7, 14, 42
- histamine-gated chloride channel (*ort*), 5, 42, 43, 44
- histone deacetylases, 150
- honey bee (*Apis mellifera*)  
 foraging behavior, 198, 220–221  
 proboscis extension reflex assay, 240
- housefly (*Musca domestica*),  
 visual system, 8–9, 14
- Hsp90/Hsp90*, 221
- hug* (*hugin*), 21, 58, 192
- humidity in behavioral experiments, 231, 232
- hunger  
 changes in olfactory and gustatory neurons, 59–60  
 neuropeptides affecting feeding behavior, 22, 21–24, 25, 26  
 starvation resistance, 24, 192–193, 194
- Huntington’s disease (HD), 149–151
- hyperalgesia, 70
- hypoxia, *drd* mutants, 83
- icebox*, 91
- IGF (insulin-like growth factor), 180–181
- illuminance (lux), 37
- imaging of the *Drosophila* brain  
 FlyCircuit analysis, 269, 271, 268–272  
 transmission electron microscopy, 268  
 visualization of neurons, 245–246, 263, 268
- immunohistochemistry, 270–271
- inaC* (PKC), 41
- inaE* (DAG lipase), 41
- innexins, 13–14
- inositol-1, 4, 5, trisphosphate (IP<sub>3</sub>), 40, 41
- inositol-1, 4, 5-trisphosphate receptor (ITPR1), 152
- insulin receptor (dInR), 20, 25, 59
- insulin-like growth factor (IGF), 180–181
- insulin-like peptides (DILPs), 20, 28–30
- egg-laying behavior, 25, 94
- feeding behavior, 23  
 olfaction and, 25  
 sex-specific behavior, 26
- insulin-producing cells (IPCs), 26, 29, 28–30
- intersectin, 167
- intersectional methods, 250, 263  
 FINGR, 257, 256–258, 263  
 G-MARET, 258  
 “logic gates”, 258, 259  
 Split Gal4, 255, 254–255  
 Split LexA, 256, 255–256  
 UAS>stop>effector Flip-in, 257, 258
- intrabodies, 137, 150
- ion transport peptide (ITP), 28, 30, 108
- Ionotropic receptor* (*Ir*), 52, 55
- IP<sub>3</sub> (inositol-1,4,5, trisphosphate), 40, 41  
 receptor (ITPR1), 152
- IPCs (insulin-producing cells), 26, 29, 28–30
- Ir* (*Ionotropic receptor*), 52, 55
- irradiance (W/m<sup>2</sup>), 37
- ITP (ion transport peptide), 28, 30, 108
- jet/JET* (*jetlag*), 106, 187, 186–187
- juvenile hormone (JH), 26, 95
- KEGG (*Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes*), 209
- Kenyon cells (KC), 23, 26, 128–129  
 PNs and olfaction, 56–57, 129  
 “knock-down” strategy, 203  
 variable efficiency, 210
- Kufor-Rakeb disease, 137
- labellum, 54, 53–55
- larvae  
 behavioral assays, 164, 232  
 nociception, 67, 72, 71–73  
 olfactory learning, 244, 242–245  
 feeding behavior, 21–23, 193–194  
*foraging* gene, 132, 193, 195, 194–196  
 nociception assays, 67, 72, 71–73  
 escape behavior, 67–68, 69  
 sensitization, 70
- lateral horn, 56
- Lawf1/Lawf2 neurons, 6–7
- learning  
 courtship, 117–118, 121  
 courtship enhancement, 120–121  
 courtship suppression, 118–120, 164  
 female receptivity, 121



- experimental methods in  
   general, 164, 231–232, 246  
 and the mushroom bodies, 26, 56, 57, 119, 129  
 neuropeptides and neurotransmitters, 26, 131  
 olfactory  
   appetitive classical conditioning, **240**, **241**, 239–241, 244–245  
   aversive classical conditioning, **235**, **236**, **238**, **239**, 234–239, 243–244  
   complex conditioning, 241–242, 245  
   habituation, **233**, 233–234, 243  
   in larvae, 164, **244**, 242–245  
   operant conditioning, 234, 239, 246  
   sensitization, 233, 246  
   visualization using fluorescent/luminescent indicators, 245–246  
 place memory, 125–132  
   behavioral experiments, **126**, 125–128, 130  
   genetics, 129, 130–132  
   neural systems, **128**, 128–131  
   orientation memory, 130  
   social, 93, 121  
 learning index ( $\lambda$ ), 235  
 lethal tagging, 195  
 leucine zippers, 254, 255, 256  
 leucokinin, 23  
 Lewy bodies, 141  
 LexA  
   CaLexA trans-synaptic labeling, **261**, 261–262  
   G-MARET method, 258  
   LexA-LexAop binary system, **251**, 253–254  
   Split LexA intersectional method, **256**, 255–256  
 lifespan extension and AMI, 181  
   caloric restriction, 24, 180–181  
 light  
   in behavioral experiments, 231, 232  
   intensity, 37  
   adaptation to high levels, 42  
   phototaxis, **43**, 43–44  
   APS assay, 164  
   larval avoidance behavior, 67  
   polarization, 40  
   wavelength, 2, 37  
   rhodopsins, 39–40  
   linkage disequilibrium, 225  
   lipids  
     AKH and, 24, 26  
     larval, 194, 196  
   lithium chloride, 243  
   LKB-1 (tumor suppressor), 148–149  
   lobula plate giant tangential cells (LPTCs), 4, 9, 11  
   locomotor activity  
     *see also* flight behavior  
     circadian rhythms, 24, 105, **105**, **188**, 187–188  
     CNS control, 26–28  
     diurnal patterns, 26, 95, 105, **188**, 187–188  
     dopamine and, 78  
     *foraging* gene  
       adult behavior, 196–197  
       larval behavior, **193**, 194, 195–196  
     nocifensive escape  
       locomotion, 67–68, 69  
     sexual dimorphism, 24, 26, 95  
     stagger behavior, 84  
   *loe* (*löchrig*), 147–148  
   “logic gates” strategy, 258, **259**  
   *loj* (*logjam*), 94  
   long-term memory (LTM)  
     in courtship learning, 119  
     *dmfr1* and, 167  
     impaired, 167, 179  
     olfactory classical conditioning, 237  
     olfactory habituation, 234  
     translational control, 170–171  
 longevity and AMI, 181  
   caloric restriction, 24, 180–181  
 Lou Gehrig’s disease (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis), 151–153  
 LPTCs (lobula plate tangential cells), 4, 9, 11  
*LRRK2/LRRK2* (leucine-rich repeat kinase 2), 140, 143  
 LTM, *see* long-term memory  
 LUSH protein, 53  
 MADM (mosaic analysis with double markers), 263  
 males  
   *see also* sexual dimorphism  
   courtship, *see* courtship behavior, in the male  
   diurnal activity patterns, 105  
   *malvolio*, 192  
   maneuverability of *Drosophila*, 77  
 MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase), 169, **169**, 170  
 MARCM (mosaic analysis with a repressible cell marker), 203, 252  
 MARK2 (microtubule-affinity regulating kinase), 145–146  
 mating behavior  
   *see also* courtship behavior;  
   post-mated females  
   neuropeptides affecting, 24–25  
   *per* affects circadian rhythms, 189, **189**  
 mating plug, 89  
 maxillary palps, 49, 51  
 MB, *see* mushroom bodies  
 mechanical aversive US, 238, 244  
 mechanical nociception  
   assays, 67, 71, 72, 73  
   *Dmpiezo*, 70  
   *pain*, 68  
 meclizine, 150  
 median bundle, 130–131  
 median neurosecretory cells, *see* insulin-producing cells (IPCs)  
 memory  
   *see also* learning; memory impairment; place memory  
   anesthesia-resistant, 237  
   *csw*/MAPK and, **169**, 170  
   *for* polymorphism, 196  
   neurofibromin (NF1) and, **169**, 168–169  
   persisting from larvae to adults, 244  
   translational control and LTM formation, 170–171  
 memory impairment, 165, 162–172  
   age-related, **178**, 177–181  
   Alzheimer’s disease, 145–149, 164–165  
   drug targets, 147, 148, 171–172  
   Down syndrome, 167  
   *Drosophila* as a model system, **163**, 162–164, 165, 166, 172, 177  
   drug targets, 171–172  
   Fragile X syndrome, 119, 167, 170–171  
   neurofibromatosis type I, 168  
   Noonan syndrome, 169–170  
   schizophrenia, 167–168  
   tauopathies, 145–147, 148–149, 165–166, 171–172, 180  
 metabolism  
   AKH, 24, 26  
   *foraging* polymorphism, 196  
 4-methylcyclohexanol, 237  
 methylene blue, 150  
*Mhc*/MHC (myosin heavy chain), 80  
 mice, transgenic, 263  
 microscopy of the *Drosophila* brain, **269**  
   FlyCircuit analysis, **269**, **271**, 268–272  
   transmission electron microscopy, 268  
   visualization of neurons, 245–246  
 microtubule-affinity regulating kinase (MARK2), 145–146  
 microtubules, 143, 145  
 middle-term memory (MTM)  
   age-related loss, 177  
   in olfactory classical conditioning, 237  
 MIPs (myoinhibitory peptides), 90  
 miRNA (microRNA), 203, 221  
 mitochondrial dysfunction in PD, 138–141, 144  
*mlc2*/MLC2 (myosin regulatory light chain), 80, 79–80  
*mnb* (*minibrain*), 23, 167  
 ModENCODE database, 209  
 modulated modularity clustering (MMC), 221, **222**  
 mosaic analysis with double markers (MADM), 263  
 mosaic analysis with a repressible cell marker (MARCM), 203, 252  
 motion detection, 2, 9, 11, 10–12  
 MTM, *see* middle-term memory  
 multidendritic (md) neurons, nociceptive, 67–68  
*Musca domestica* (housefly), visual system, 8–9, 14  
 mushroom bodies (MB)  
   anatomy, 128–129  
   courtship learning, 119  
   feeding regulation, 23  
   locomotor activity, 26  
   olfactory learning, 26, 56, 57, 129  
   place memory, 129  
   post-mating behavior in the female, 95  
 mutagenesis screening  
   disadvantages, 202–203  
   *foraging*, 195  
 myoinhibitory peptides (MIPs), 90  
 myosin binding protein (flightin), **82**, 80–82  
 myosin heavy chain (MHC), 80  
 myosin regulatory light chain (MLC2), 80, 79–80  
 National Institute of Genomics-FLY (NIG-FLY), 204, 205

## Index

- natural selection experiments, 192  
 navigation in the heat maze, 127–128  
 nebula, 167  
 negative frequency-dependent selection, 196  
 NEL (nocifensive escape locomotion), 67–68, 69  
*neuralized*, 220  
 neurodegenerative diseases, 135–153  
   Alzheimer's disease, 145–149, 164–165  
   drug targets, 147, 148, 171–172  
   amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, 151–153  
   *Drosophila* as a model system, 135–137, 144–145, 149, 153  
   drug targets, 171–172  
   Huntington's disease, 149–151  
   Parkinson's disease, 78, 137–145  
 neurofibrillary tangles, 145, 180  
 neurofibromatosis type I, 168  
 neurofibromin (NF1), **169**, 168–169  
 neuropeptides, 20–31, 264  
   aggression, 25  
   clock system, 7, 24, 28, 108, 110  
   as cotransmitters, 31  
   DILPs, 20, 23, 25, 28–30  
   egg-laying behavior, 25, 94  
   feeding behavior, 21–24, 25, 26  
   learning and memory, 26  
   locomotor activity, 26–28  
   nociceptive, 70  
   numbers and distribution, 20–21, **22**  
   olfaction, 23, 25–26, 59  
   pleiotropy, 30–31  
   reproductive behavior, 24–25  
   stress response, 30  
 neurotransmitters/  
   neuromodulators, 264  
   *see also* dopamine  
   circadian rhythms, 110  
   locomotor activity, 78  
   memory, **128**, 131  
   reproductive behavior, 91–92, 96  
   schizophrenia, 168  
   taste, 59–60  
   visual system, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 42  
   wakefulness, 28  
 next generation sequencing, 190  
 NF1 (neurofibromin), **169**, 168–169  
 NFAT (nuclear factor of activated T cells), 261  
 nicotinamide mononucleotide adenylyl transferase (NMNAT), 147  
 NIG-FLY (National Institute of Genomics-FLY), 204, 205  
*ninaE* (rhodopsin 1), 39, **42**, 44  
 nociception, 66–73  
   in adults, 68  
   assays, 67, 68, **72**, 71–73  
   genes, 68–70  
   in humans, 66, 67, 68  
   larval escape behavior, 67–68, 69  
   in mammals, 71  
   sensitization, 70–71  
 non-associative learning, *see* habituation, sensitization  
*nonA* (*no-on-transient-A*), 190  
 Noonan syndrome, 169–170  
*nope* (DEG/ENaC), 55  
 NPF (neuropeptide F)  
   *see also* sNPF (short NPF)  
   aggression, 25  
   clock neurons, 24, 28  
   feeding behavior, 21–23  
   learning, 26  
   reproductive behavior, 24–25  
*NPFR1*/NPFR1, 70  
 NPY (neuropeptide Y), 70  
*nSyb-Gal4* pan-neuronal driver, 207  
 nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT), 261  
 OA, *see* octopamine  
*oamb* (OA receptor), 92  
*Obp*/OBP (odorant-binding proteins), 52–53, 193  
   ovipositor site preference, 93  
   transcriptional networks, **223**, **224**  
 3-octanol, 237  
 octopamine (OA)  
   flight behavior, 78  
   memory, **128**, 131  
   ovulation, 91–92  
   sperm storage, 96  
   wakefulness, 28  
*Odd-skipped*, 9  
*Odor receptor* (*Or*), 51–52  
   and courtship behavior, 117  
 odorant-binding proteins (OBPs), 52–53, 193  
   *Obp* gene transcriptional networks, **223**, **224**  
   ovipositor site preference, 93  
 off-targeting in RNAi, 209–210  
*ogre*, 14  
 olfaction  
   avoidance behavior, 57, 60  
   circadian rhythms, 108  
   CNS circuits, 55–58, 129  
   courtship behavior, 57, 60, 91, 117  
   discrimination  
     of multiple odors, 58, 241–242  
     of odor concentration, 242  
   epistasis, 220, 226, **227**  
   feeding behavior, 59, 193  
   genetic variation, 193, 223, **224**  
   interactions with taste, 60  
   neuropeptides affecting, 23, 25–26, 59  
   peripheral system, 49–53  
     classification of OSNs, 50–51  
 olfactory learning, 132  
   experimental methods, 164, 231–232, 246  
   appetitive classical conditioning, **240**, **241**, 239–241, 244–245  
   aversive classical conditioning, **235**, **236**, **238**, **239**, 234–239, 243–244  
   complex conditioning, 241–242, 245  
   habituation, **233**, 233–234, 243  
   in larvae, 164, **244**, 242–245  
   sensitization, 233, 246  
   visualization using  
     fluorescent/luminescent indicators, 245–246  
 and the mushroom bodies, 26, 56, 57, 129  
 neuropeptides and neurotransmitters, 26, 131  
 operant conditioning, 234, 239, 246  
 olfactory sensory neurons (OSNs)  
   blends of odors, 58  
   chemoreceptor types, 51–52  
   classification, 50–51  
   connections in the brain, 55–56  
   neuropeptides, 25–26, 59  
   response to starvation, 59  
   sensilla, 49  
 ommatidia  
   anatomy, 1–2, **38**, 37–38  
   *pale* and *yellow*, 40  
 oogenesis, 95  
 diapause, 186  
 operant conditioning  
   olfactory learning, 234, 239, 246  
   place memory, **126**, 125–128  
 optic lobe  
   anatomy, 1, **3**, 2–15  
   internal chiasma, **8**  
   lamina, 2, **4**, 6–7, 13, 14  
   lobula complex, 8–9, 11  
   medulla, 2–3, 5, 7–8, 10–12  
   motion-detecting pathways, **11**, 10–12  
   range of cell types, 6, 3–6  
   synapses, 7, 9–10, 12–14  
   glial cells, 2, 14, 42  
   histamine in, 7, 14, 42  
 optogenetics, 263  
*Or/Or* (*Odor receptor*), 51–52  
   and courtship behavior, 117  
*ora* (*ninaE/ort* double mutants), 44  
*Orco/Orco* (*Or* co-receptor), 51–52  
 orientation memory, 130  
*ort/Ort* (histamine-gated chloride channel), 5, 42, 43, 44  
 OSNs, *see* olfactory sensory neurons  
 outcrossing of fly lines, 232  
 oviduct, 92  
 oviposition, 93–94  
   genetic analysis, 94  
   site selection, 25, 60, 93  
 ovulation, 91–93  
*ovulin*/ovulin, 88, 92  
 oxidative stress  
   and aging/AMI, 180  
   and PD, 143, 144  
   tauopathies, 143, 171  
 P-element insertions, 217–218  
 P2X2-Ca/cAMP trans-synaptic labeling method, **261**, 262  
 Pael-R (parkin-associated endothelin like receptor), 139  
 pain, *see* nociception  
*painless* (*pain*)/Pain, 68–69, 71  
*pale* ommatidia, 40  
 PAR-1 (kinase), 146, 148–149  
 paraquat, 144  
*parkin*/parkin, PD and, 138–140  
    $\alpha$ -synuclein, 140, 143–144  
 Parkinson's disease (PD), 78, 137–145  
*pdf*/PDF (pigment-dispersing factor)  
   circadian rhythms, 28, 108, 110  
   water homeostasis, 24  
*pdp1 $\epsilon$*  (*PAR domain protein 1 $\epsilon$* ), 107  
 PEBII (seminal fluid protein), 89  
 PER, *see period* or proboscis extension response/reflex  
 performance index (PI), 126, 236  
*period* (*per*/PER)  
   in the circadian oscillator, 105–106  
   eclosion period variation, 104

- inter-specific variation, 188–189  
 and mating time preference, 189, **189**  
 peripheral clocks, 108  
 temperature compensation in the circadian clock, 183–184  
 temperature-dependent splicing and periods of locomotor activity, **188**, 187–188  
 personal care products, to be avoided by experimenters, 232  
 pesticides, and PD, 143, 144–145  
 pharmacology, *see* drug screening  
 phenotypic plasticity, 220–221  
 phenotypic robustness, 220  
 pheromones  
   courtship behavior, 57, 60, 91, 117, 120  
   olfaction and taste, 53, 55, 57, 60  
   oviposition site preference, 93  
   in the post-mated female, 91  
 phosphatidylinositol-4, 5-bisphosphate (PIP<sub>2</sub>), 41  
 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K), 141, 165  
 phospholipase C (PLC), 40, 41  
 photoactivatable GFP (PA-GFP), 262, **262**  
 photoreceptors  
   acceptance angle, 38–39  
   adaptation to high light levels, 42  
   neurotransmitters, 42  
   phototransduction, 38, **41**, 40–41  
   rhodopsin, 2, **39**, 39–40, 41  
   structure, 1–2, 7, **38**, 37–38  
 phototaxis, **43**, 43–44  
   APS assay, 164  
   larval avoidance behavior, 67  
 PI3K (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase), 141, 165  
*pickpocket* (*ppk*) (DEG/ENaC proteins), 55  
   nociception, 67, 69–70  
   sex peptide response, 89–90, 93, 95  
*piezo*/Piezo, 70  
 pigment-dispersing factor (PDF)  
   circadian rhythms, 28, 108, 110  
   water homeostasis, 24  
*PINK1*/PINK1, PD and, 138–139  
    $\alpha$ -synuclein, 139, 143–144  
 PIP<sub>2</sub> (phosphatidylinositol-4, 5-bisphosphate), 41  
 piRNA (piwi interacting RNA), 221  
 PKG (cGMP-dependent protein kinase), 195, 196  
   *see also for* (*foraging*)  
   in ants, 198  
   in *C. elegans*, 198  
 place memory, 125–132  
   behavioral experiments, **126**, 125–128, 130  
   genetics, 129, 130–132  
   neural systems, **128**  
     biogenic amines, 131  
     ellipsoid body, 129–130  
     median bundle, 130–131  
     mushroom bodies, 129  
   orientation memory, 130  
 PLC (phospholipase C), 40, 41  
 pleiotropy, 220  
   neuropeptides, 30–31  
 PNs, *see* projection neurons  
 polarization of light, 40  
 polyQ diseases, 149–151  
 population density  
   in behavioral experiments, 232  
   and feeding behavior, 194, 196  
 post-mated females, 88–98  
   courtship receptivity, 88–91  
   courtship suppression in the male, 91, 118–119  
   diurnal activity, 95  
   egg production, 91–94, 95  
     oviposition site selection, 25, 60, 93  
   feeding, 24, 94  
   neuronal changes, 95, 96–97  
   sex peptide and, 24, 89–90, 93, 94, 95, 96  
   sperm storage, 89, 95–96  
   transcriptomic changes, 96  
*ppk* (*pickpocket*) (DEG/ENaC proteins), 55  
   nociception, 67, 69–70  
   sex peptide response, 89–90, 93, 95  
 presenilins (Psn/PS1/PS2), 147, 148, 164, 165  
 proboscis extension  
   response/reflex (PER), 197, **197**  
   behavioral assay based on, 240  
 projection neurons (PNs)  
   in olfaction, 56–57, 59, 129  
   PA-GFP labeling, 262, **262**  
   visual, 3, 4, 9  
 proteasomes, 146, 150  
 protein, dietary, 95, 193  
 protein kinases  
   in clock neurons, 106  
   memory and, 119, 131, **178**, 178–180  
   MAPK, 169, **169**, 170  
   neurodegeneration and, 148  
   tau phosphorylation, 145–146  
 PKA, 131, **178**, 178–180  
 PKC in photoreceptors, 40–41  
 PKG, 195, 196  
   *see also for* (*foraging*)  
   in ants, 198  
   in *C. elegans*, 198  
 proteomics, 228  
 prothoracicotropic hormone (PTTH), 20  
 protocerebrum, 9, 56–57  
   *see also* mushroom bodies  
*PTPN11* (protein tyrosine phosphatase), 170  
 pupation, 194  
 puromycin sensitive  
   aminopeptidase (PSA), 146–147  
 Q system  
   binary, **251**, 254  
   in *C. elegans*, 263  
   “logic gates” strategy, 258, **259**  
 qRT-PCR, verification of  
   knock-down efficiency, 210  
 quantitative trait loci (QTLs), 190, 192  
   eQTL, 226–227  
 Quinn Harris Benzer (QHB)  
   assay, **235**, 234–235  
 Rab11 GTPase, 150  
*radish* (*rsh*), 131–132  
 RBPs (RNA-binding proteins), 170  
 RCAN1 (calcipressin 1), 167  
*rdgA* (DAG kinase), 41  
*rdgB* mutants, 44  
 rearing conditions in behavioral experiments, 231–232  
 red eyes, 40  
 reproductive behavior  
   courtship, *see* courtship  
   behavior  
     egg production, 91–94, 95  
     diapause, 186  
     oviposition site selection, 25, 60, 93  
     neuropeptides, 24–25  
     sperm storage in the female, 89, 95–96  
 reproductive tract, female, **89**  
 respiration, *drd* mutants, 83  
 retina  
   *see also* photoreceptors  
   anatomy, 1–2, **38**, 37–38  
   electroretinograms, **42**, 42–43  
 reverse genetics, 163  
 reward systems, NPF and, 23, 25  
 rhabdomeres R1–R6  
   anatomy, 1–2, 7, 10, 12, 14, 37  
   rhodopsin, 39–40  
 rhabdomeres R7/R8  
   anatomy, 2, 7, 8, 10, 37, 39  
   phototaxis, 10, 44  
   polarization of light, 40  
   rhodopsin, 40  
 rhodopsin, 2, **39**, 39–40  
   phototransduction cascade, 40, 41  
 ring (R) neurons, 130  
 RNA interference (RNAi), 202–212, 218  
   canalization by piRNA, 221  
   gene cluster studies, 206  
   gene-tailored studies, 205  
   genome-wide studies, 204, 206–209  
     false negatives (knock-down efficiency variation), 210  
     false positives (off-targeting), 209–210  
   future developments, 211–212  
   in neuronal mapping, 210–211  
   principles, 203–204  
   public resources  
     collections of transgenic flies, 204–205, 211  
     gene annotation databases, 209  
 RNA transcriptome, *see* transcriptomics  
 RNA-binding proteins (RBPs), 170  
 RNAiCut database, 209  
 rotenone, 143, 144  
 rover form of *foraging* gene, **193**, 194, **195**, 195–197  
*rsh* (*radish*), 131–132  
*rut* (*rutabaga*), 129, 130–131  
   NF1 and memory acquisition, 168, **169**  
 sacculus sensilla, 51  
 salt taste, 53, 55  
 SCA, *see* spinocerebellar ataxia or Specific Combining Ability  
 schizophrenia, 167–168, 171  
 seasonality, circadian clock polymorphism, **185**, 183–186  
   *per* splicing and periods of locomotor activity, **188**, 187–188  
 $\beta$ -secretase, 145  
 $\gamma$ -secretase, 145  
 seminal fluid proteins (Sfps), 88, 89–90  
   ovulin, 92  
   PEBII, 89  
   sex peptide, *see* sex peptide  
 seminal receptacles, 95, 96

## Index

- sensilla  
 olfaction, 49, 50–51  
 taste, 53, 54
- sensitization  
 courtship enhancement, 121  
 nociceptive, 70–71  
 olfactory, 233, 246
- serotonin (5-HT)  
 locomotor activity, 78  
 memory, 128, 131  
 visual neurons, 7
- sev* mutants, 44
- sex peptide (SP), and female post mating-behavior, 88, 97  
 diurnal activity, 95  
 feeding behavior, 24, 94  
 oogenesis, 95  
 oviposition rate, 93  
 receptivity decrease, 24, 89–90  
 sperm storage, 89, 96
- sex peptide receptor (SPR), 24, 89, 90  
 and MIPS, 90  
 RNAi, 210–211
- sexual dimorphism  
 aggression, 25, 57  
 locomotor activity, 24, 26, 95  
 response to cVA, 57–58  
 susceptibility to paraquat, 144
- Shaggy (SGG), 106, 145, 146
- shakB(neural)* (innexin), 14
- shaking, as an aversive US, 238
- short-term memory (STM)  
 courtship memory, 118, 167, 171  
 for polymorphism, 196  
 olfactory classical conditioning, 236  
 olfactory habituation, 234
- SIFamide, 24
- single fly assay, 239, 238–239
- single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), 225–226
- siRNA (small interfering RNA), 203
- sitter form of *foraging* gene, 193, 194, 195, 195–197
- sleep  
 deprivation and for polymorphism, 196  
 insulin signaling, 28  
 in the post-mated female, 95
- sliding box assay, 240, 239–240
- SLIMB (supernumerary limbs), 106
- smell, *see* olfaction
- Snmp* (sensory neuron membrane protein), 53
- sNPF (short NPF)  
*see also* NPF (neuropeptide F)  
 feeding behavior, 23  
 locomotor activity, 27
- olfaction, 25, 26, 59  
 stress response, 30
- SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms), 225–226
- social learning  
 female mate preferences, 121  
 oviposition site preference, 93
- SOD (superoxide dismutase), 151, 180
- songs, courtship, 120, 190
- SP, *see* sex peptide
- spacing effect in memory, 169–170
- spatial memory, *see* place memory
- spatial resolution of the visual system, 38–39
- speciation, and timing of mating, 189, 189
- Specific Combining Ability (SCA), 220
- spectral preference behavior, 43, 43–44
- sperm storage in the female, 89, 95–96
- spermathecae, 94, 95
- sphingosine-1-P lyase/*sply*, 82–83
- spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA), 149–150
- spinster*, 91
- Split Gal4 system, 255, 254–255
- Split LexA system, 256, 255–256
- SPR, *see* sex peptide receptor
- stagger behavior, 84
- startle response assay, 233–234
- starvation  
 changes in olfactory and gustatory neurons, 59–60  
 neuropeptides affecting feeding behavior, 22, 21–24, 25, 26  
 resistance to, 24, 192–193, 194
- stj* (*straightjacket*), 69
- STM, *see* short-term memory
- stress response, 30
- subesophageal ganglion, 21, 25, 58, 90
- sugar  
 in appetitive classical conditioning, 239  
 sweet taste, 53–54, 58  
 trehalose sensitivity, 193
- sulfakinin (DSK)  
 in locomotion, 26–27  
 satiety factor, 23
- superoxide dismutase (SOD), 151, 180
- sweet taste, 53–54, 58  
 trehalose sensitivity, 193
- synaptojanin, 167
- synapto-pHluorin (fluorescent indicator), 245
- synuclein, *see*  $\alpha$ -synuclein
- systems biology analysis, 208–209, 211
- systems genetics, 217–228  
*see also* RNA interference (RNAi)  
 environmental effects, 220–221  
 epistasis, 219, 219–220, 221, 226, 227  
 future developments, 211–212, 227–228  
 GWAS, 153, 218–219, 223–226  
 induced mutations, 217–218  
 pleiotropy, 220  
 transcriptional networks, 222, 223, 221–223, 224, 225  
*cis* and *trans* regulation, 223, 226–227, 228
- T-maze assay, 236, 235–238, 239
- tachykinin (DTK), 21, 27, 30, 31
- takeout*, 192
- tan*, 42
- TANGO trans-synaptic labeling, 260, 259–261
- TAR DNA binding protein (TDP-43), 151–152, 153
- TARGET (Temporal and Regional Gene Expression Targeting), 208, 252
- target of rapamycin (TOR) pathways  
 lifespan extension, 180–181  
 tau and, 146  
 TOR/S6k in nutrient sensing, 60
- tarsi, taste neurons, 53, 55
- taste  
 bitter, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 117  
 blends, 58–59  
 central nervous system, 58  
 and courtship behavior in the male, 116–117, 120  
 egg-laying site selection, 25, 60  
 interactions with olfaction, 60  
 peripheral system, 54, 53–55, 117  
 salt, 53, 55  
 starvation-induced changes, 59–60  
 sweet, 53–54, 58  
 trehalose sensitivity, 193
- tauopathies, 145–147, 148–149, 165–166, 180  
 drug targets, 171–172
- T $\beta$ H* (tyrosine  $\beta$ -hydroxylase), 91, 92
- tdc2* (tyramine decarboxylase 2), 92
- TDP-43 (TAR DNA binding protein), 151–152, 153
- temperature  
*see also* thermal nociception  
 in behavioral experiments  
 aversive, 126  
 for rearing flies, 232  
 compensation for seasonal variation, 183–184, 188, 187–188  
 of *in vivo* RNAi screening, 210
- temporal conditioning, 242
- temporal control of transgene expression, 208, 252
- temporal resolution of the visual system, 39, 41
- territorial defense, 25
- thermal nociception, 68–69, 70
- thermal nociception assays  
 in adults, 68  
 in larvae, 67, 71–73  
 thermal probe, 72
- tim*/TIM (*timeless*), 105–106
- JET/TIM interactions, 187, 186–187
- polymorphism, 185, 184–186
- tissue-specific RNAi (TSRi), *see* RNA interference (RNAi)
- TNF (tumor necrosis factor), 67, 70–71
- TOR (target of rapamycin) pathways  
 lifespan extension, 180–181  
 tau and, 146  
 TOR/S6k in nutrient sensing, 60
- toxicology, pesticides and PD, 143, 144–145
- trachea, *drd* mutant, 83
- transcriptomics, 190  
 circadian rhythms, 109  
 environmental effects, 221  
 post-mated females, 96  
 transcriptional networks, 222, 223, 221–223, 224, 225  
*cis* and *trans* regulation, 223, 226–227, 228
- transgenic methods  
 binary systems, 251, 250–251  
 Gal4/UAS, 136, 251–253  
 LexA-LexAop, 253–254  
 limitations, 254  
 Q, 254
- FRT-FRP system, 254
- intersectional methods, 250, 263
- FINGR, 257, 256–258, 263
- G-MARET, 258
- “logic gates”, 258, 259
- Split Gal4, 255, 254–255
- Split LexA, 256, 255–256
- UAS>stop>effector  
 Flip-in, 257, 258



in other organisms, 262–263	in nociception (TRPA), 67, 68–69, 71	phototaxis, 43	visual field, 37
tissue-specific RNAi, <i>see</i> RNA interference (RNAi)	in photoreceptors, 40, 41	rhodopsins, 2, 39, 40	wavelength of light, 2, 37
Transgenic RNAi Project (TRIP), 204, 205	TSRi (tissue-specific RNAi), <i>see</i> RNA interference (RNAi)	<i>cis</i> -vaccenyl acetate, <i>see</i> cVA	phototaxis, 43, 43–44
transmission electron microscopy, 268	tumor necrosis factor (TNF), 67, 70–71	VAPB (vesicle-associated membrane protein), 152	rhodopsins, 39–40
transposon mutagenesis ( <i>P</i> -element insertions), 217–218	tyramine, 91, 92	<i>Veela</i> , 187	visual associative learning in larvae, 164
trans-synaptic labeling	tyramine decarboxylase 2 gene ( <i>tdc2</i> ), 92	vibration, as an aversive US, 238, 244	Von Frey fibers, 72
CaLexA, 261, 261–262	tyrosine $\beta$ -hydroxylase (T $\beta$ H), 91, 92	Vienna Drosophila Research Center (VDRC), 204, 205	VP16 transcriptional activation domain, 254, 255
connectome research, 263, 268–272	tyrosine kinase receptors (dInR), 20, 25, 59	virgin females	<i>vri</i> ( <i>vrille</i> ), 106
future directions, 263–264	UAS (Upstream Activating Sequence), 251	not interested in mating, 91	wakefulness, insulin signaling, 28
GRASP, 12, 259, 258–259	<i>see also</i> Gal4/UAS system	suppression of male courtship towards, 119	water homeostasis, 24
P2X2-Ca/cAMP method, 261, 262	effectors and reporters, 253, 252–253	vision, 37–44	water-sensing neurons, 55
photoactivatable GFP, 262, 262	UAS>stop>effector Flip-in method, 257, 258	anatomy of the visual system, 1–15, 38, 37–38	wavelength of light, 2, 37
TANGO, 260, 259–261	ubiquilin, 148	circadian system and, 108	phototaxis, 43, 43–44
<i>Tre</i> ( <i>trehalose sensitivity</i> ), 193	ubiquitin–proteasome system, 146, 150	color, 2, 40	rhodopsins, 39–40
<i>tribbles</i> , 131	unconditioned stimulus (US)	and courtship behavior in the male, 116	<i>wengen</i> (TNF receptor), 67, 70–71
trichoid sensilla, 49, 50–51, 53	appetitive (sugar), 239	electroretinograms, 42, 42–43	<i>white</i> , 131
( <i>z</i> )-7-tricosene, 60	aversive	intensity of light, 37	<i>white rabbit</i> ( <i>whir</i> ), 60
trinucleotide repeat diseases	electrical, 236, 237, 243	adaptation to high levels, 42	wing motion, 77, 78
Fragile X syndrome, 167, 170–171	mechanical, 238, 244	motion detection, 1–2, 9, 11, 10–12	work loop technique, 81
Huntington’s disease, 149–151	UV light	neurotransmitters, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 42	X chromosome genes, 104, 193, 223
trisomy 21 (Down syndrome), 167	larval avoidance behavior, 67	phototransduction, 38, 41, 40–41	Y-maze assay, 233, 234
TRP/TRPL channels	nociceptive sensitization, 70	polarization of light, 40	<i>yellow</i> ommatidia, 40
in GSNs, 55		spatial resolution, 38–39	zebrafish, 263
		temporal resolution, 39, 41	<i>zeitgebers</i> , 104, 108, 183
			<i>tim</i> polymorphism, 185, 184–186