

The chemistry of sex games: why do male crickets transfer large amounts of dopamine to females during copulation?

Larry Rodriguez* and Jeremy L. Marshall

Department of Entomology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506

Dopamine is an important biological molecule that plays a critical role in how behaviors are “punished” or “rewarded”. And while dopamine has been studied with regard to a wide range of behaviors, including memory, diet and addiction, it has not been found previously to be transferred from one individual to another during copulation. However, the ejaculates of male ground crickets (*Allonemobius socius*) can contain up to 100pg of dopamine, which is roughly 10X the normal physiological dose required to modify behavior in insects. So, the question is, why are male crickets transferring so much dopamine to females during sex? There are several alternative hypotheses, derived from sexual selection and sexual conflict theory, which may explain the function of dopamine as an agent of sexual reward or punishment, respectively. Our preliminary data suggest that dopamine acts as a punishment, whereby the greater the amount of dopamine transferred to the female, the longer it takes for the female to re-mate. As a consequence, females receiving larger doses of dopamine are likely forced to store and utilize more of that male’s sperm relative to a female who receives smaller amounts of dopamine. This “punishment” effect is particularly strong when a female re-mates with a different male. While further experiments are needed to clarify the role of dopamine in the chemistry of cricket sex, our data suggest that sexual conflict over mating rates may be driving the evolution of dopamine usage as a sexual punishment in this system.

*Undergraduate research presented 5 times between 2013 and 2015.

Presentations given based on this research

Larry Rodriguez and J.L. Marshall. 2015. The chemistry of sex games: Why do male crickets transfer large amounts of dopamine to females during copulation? Poster, **15th Annual Developing Scholars Symposium**, KSU.

Larry Rodriguez and J.L. Marshall. 2015. The chemistry of sex games: Why do male crickets transfer large amounts of dopamine to females during copulation? Poster presentation, **College of Agriculture Undergraduate Research Showcase**, KSU.

Larry Rodriguez and J.L. Marshall. 2014. The role of dopamine in sex games. Oral presentation, **Ecological Genomics Research Forum**. Manhattan, KS.

Larry Rodriguez and J.L. Marshall. 2014. The role of dopamine in sex games. Poster, **14th Annual Developing Scholars Symposium**. KSU.

Larry Rodriguez and J.L. Marshall. 2013. The chemistry of sex games: why do males transfer large amounts of dopamine to females during copulation? Poster, **Ecological Genomics Symposium**. Kansas City, KS.

References – Background Literature on System

Birge LM, AL Hughes, JL Marshall, DJ Howard. 2010. Mating behavior differences and the cost of mating in *Allonemobius fasciatus* and *A. socius*. *Journal of Insect Behavior* 23:268-289.

DiRienzo N, JL Marshall. 2013. Function of the hemolymph nuptial gift in the ground cricket, *Allonemobius socius*. *Ethology* 119:104-109.

Hayashi TI, JL Marshall, S Gavrillets. 2007. The dynamics of sexual conflict over mating rate with endosymbiont infection that affects reproductive phenotypes. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 20:2154-2164.

Howard DJ, JL Marshall, DD Hampton, SC Britch, ML Draney, J Chu, RG Cantrell. 2002. The genetics of reproductive isolation: a retrospective and prospective look with comments on ground crickets. *The American Naturalist* 159:S8-S21.

Marshall JL. 2004. The *Allonemobius-Wolbachia* host-endosymbiont system: evidence for rapid speciation and against reproductive isolation driven by cytoplasmic incompatibility. *Evolution* 58:2409-2425.

- Marshall JL. 2007. Rapid evolution of spermathecal duct length in the *Allonemobius socius* complex of crickets: species, population and *Wolbachia* effects. *PLoS One* 2:e720
- Marshall JL. 2013. Where to look for speciation genes when divergence is driven by postmating, prezygotic isolation. Pp. 193-206. *In* *Speciation: Natural Processes, Genetics and Biodiversity*. Nova Science.
- Marshall JL, N DiRienzo. 2012. Noncompetitive gametic isolation between sibling species of cricket: a hypothesized link between within-population incompatibility and reproductive isolation between species. *International Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 12: Article ID 593438.
- Marshall JL, ML Arnold, DJ Howard. 2002. Reinforcement: the road not taken. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 17:558-563.
- Marshall JL, DL Huestis, Y Hiromasa, S Wheeler, C Oppert, SA Marshall, JM Tomich, B Oppert. 2009. Identification, RNAi knockdown, and functional analysis of an ejaculate protein that mediates a postmating, prezygotic phenotype in a cricket. *PLoS One* 4:e7537.
- Marshall JL, DL Huestis, C Garcia, Y Hiromasa S Wheeler, S Noh, JM Tomich, DJ Howard. 2011. Comparative proteomics uncovers the signature of natural selection acting on the ejaculate proteomes of two cricket species isolated by postmating, prezygotic phenotypes. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 28:423-435.
- Traylor T, AC Birand, JL Marshall, DJ Howard. 2008. A zone of overlap and hybridization between *Allonemobius socius* and a new *Allonemobius* sp. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 101:30-39.