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Title:	FLP-18 Functions through the G-Protein-Coupled Receptors NPR-1 and NPR-4 to Modulate Reversal Length in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>
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Publisher:	Society for Neuroscience
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Abstract:	Animal behavior is critically dependent on the activity of neuropeptides. Reversals, one of the most conspicuous behaviors in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> , plays an important role in determining the navigation strategy of the animal. Our experiments on hermaphrodite <i>C. elegans</i> show the involvement of a neuropeptide FLP-18 in modulating reversal length in these hermaphrodites. We show that FLP-18 controls the reversal length by regulating the activity of AVA interneurons through the G-protein-coupled neuropeptide receptors, NPR-4 and NPR-1. We go on to show that the site of action of these receptors is the AVA interneuron for NPR-4 and the ASE sensory neurons for NPR-1. We further show that mutants in the neuropeptide, flp-18, and its receptors show increased reversal lengths. Consistent with the behavioral data, calcium levels in the AVA neuron of freely reversing <i>C. elegans</i> were significantly higher and persisted for longer durations in flp-18, npr-1, npr-4, and npr-1 npr-4 genetic backgrounds compared with wild-type control animals. Finally, we show that increasing FLP-18 levels through genetic and physiological manipulations causes shorter reversal lengths. Together, our analysis suggests that the FLP-18/NPR-1/NPR-4 signaling is a pivotal point in the regulation of reversal length under varied genetic and environmental conditions.
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