

Complexity of the social environment and behavioural plasticity drive divergent gene expression in the brain of ant queens

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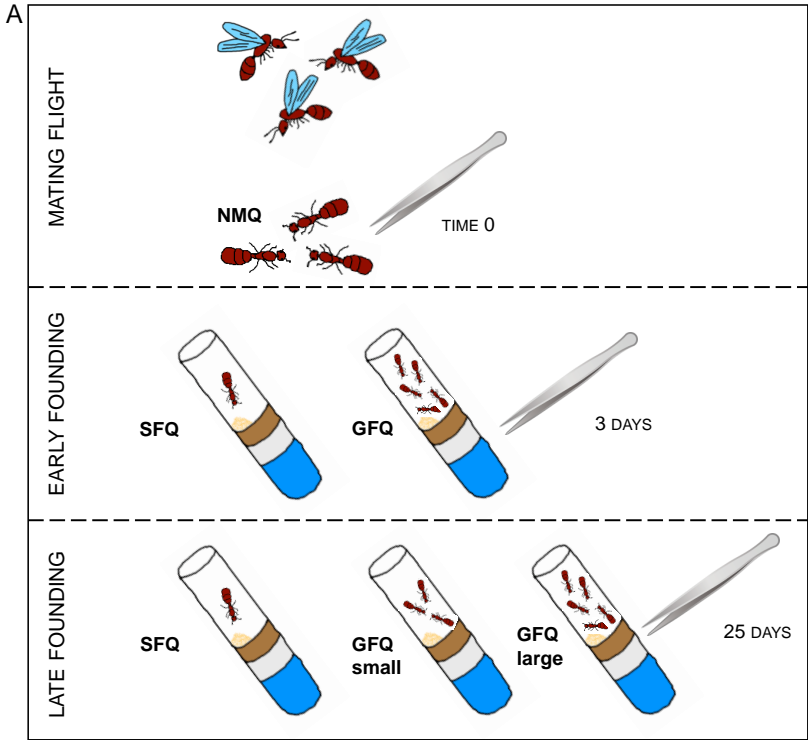
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Abstract

Social life and isolation pose a complex suite of challenges to organisms prompting significant changes in neural state. However, plasticity in how brains respond to social challenges remains largely unexplored. The fire ants *Solenopsis invicta* provide an ideal scenario for examining this. Fire ant queens may found colonies individually or in groups of up to 30 queens. Here, we artificially manipulated availability of nesting sites to test how the brain responds to social vs. solitary colony founding at two key timepoints, and to group size. The difference between group and single founding queens involves only 1 gene when behaviour is still plastic and queens can switch from one modality to another, while hundreds of genes are involved once behaviours are more canalized. Furthermore, we show that large groups lead to greater changes in gene expression than small groups, perhaps due to higher cognitive demands of a more complex social environment.

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		DAY 1		DAY 2	
	TRAY	SINGLE	GROUP	SINGLE	GROUP
LARGE TRAYS	A	1	2	1	2
	B	2	2	0	3
	C	1	2	0	2
	D	1	3	1	3
	E	3	3	2	3
	F	0	2	0	2
	G	1	2	1	2
	TOTAL	9	16	5	17
SMALL TRAYS	A	2	8	0	9
	B	2	4	1	4
	C	0	5	2	5
	D	2	3	2	3
	E	1	5	0	5
	F	2	5	1	5
	G	1	5	3	5
	TOTAL	10	35	9	36

