

# Neural circuit for detecting male pheromone cues relevant to inter-male aggression

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In a study published in *Neuron*, the researchers from Dr. Xu Xiaohong's Lab at the Institute of Neuroscience, Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, described a novel neural circuit for detecting male pheromone cues pertaining to inter-male aggression.

Innate social behaviors are crucial for the propagation of a species. Yet, before launching any consummatory actions, animals need to first integrate [sensory information](#) to determine the sex of the interacting conspecifics. For example, males mate toward females but attack other males.

Previous studies have shown that when the olfactory vomeronasal organ (VNO) was disabled by knocking out the gene encoding transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily C, member 2 (*trpc2*), [male mice](#) showed diminished inter-male aggression and increased mating behaviors toward both male and female intruders. This indicates that a mouse's ability to discern the sex of a conspecific critically depends on olfactory information from the VNO.

Recently, a number of studies have established that the hypothalamus plays an important role in the regulating innate social behaviors such as mating and aggression. But, how these hypothalamic [neurons](#) integrated sex information from the VNO to promote appropriate behavioral outputs remains largely unknown.

The researchers in this study, using calcium transients recording in behaving [mice](#), found that a group of dopamine transporter (DAT) positive neurons in the ventral premammillary nucleus ( $PMv^{DAT}$ ) responded strongly when a male mouse sniffed male urine, but not urine from castrated male or female mice, or newborn mice, or rats.

When they inhibited the  $PMv^{DAT}$  neurons by chemo-genetics, the males lost their ability to recognize male urine and at the same time showed reduced attack behaviors toward a male intruder. Conversely, activating  $PMv^{DAT}$  neurons increased the aggressive behaviors toward male intruders.

Then the researchers used *trpc2* knockout mice to specifically destroy the VNO signaling. They found that the response of  $PMv^{DAT}$  neurons to male urine in knockout males decreased significantly.

Furthermore, using virus tracing, calcium recording and chemo-genetics, the researchers found that male-relevant olfactory information was relayed via the bed nucleus of ventral stria terminalis (v-BNST) from the VNO to  $PMv^{DAT}$  neurons.

These results demonstrated a critical role for  $PMv^{DAT}$  neurons in encoding male conspecific information relevant to inter-male aggression.

This study provides crucial insights into the neural circuit mechanism underlying sex-specific olfactory [information](#) processing and regulation of sexually dimorphic social behaviors.

**More information:** Ai-Xiao Chen et al. Specific

Hypothalamic Neurons Required for Sensing  
Conspecific Male Cues Relevant to Inter-male  
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