



Neuroscience 2016 - CME Supplemental Program

Accreditation Statement: The Society for Neuroscience (SfN) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

List of Activities and Credit Designation Statement

Symposia (excluding Theme J)

The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 2.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*TM. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Minisymposia (excluding Theme J)

The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 2.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*TM. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Basic-Translational-Clinical Roundtables

The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 2.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*TM. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Albert and Ellen Grass Lecture

The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 1.25 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*TM. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Presidential Special Lectures

The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 1.25 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*TM. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Special Lectures

The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 1.25 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*TM. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

A meeting attendee seeking CME credit may use a combination of the activities described above to gain a maximum of 35 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*TM.

Target Audience

The Society's educational activities are directed at a wide range of scientists of which a portion is physicians and physician-researchers. The physician population in this audience includes, but is not limited to, neurologists, psychiatrists, neurosurgeons, anesthesiologists, ophthalmologists, neuropathologists, neuropharmacologists, and clinical neurophysiologists.

Learning Objectives

Global Learning Objective

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries in the basic science that underlies clinical medicine.

Statement of Need: It is important that physicians comprehend the basic science that underlies clinical medicine. The Society for Neuroscience annual meeting is the premier venue for this educational opportunity. Physicians learn about the most up-to-date, cutting-edge discoveries regarding the brain and nervous system.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information and research on the mechanism, treatment, and diagnosis of conditions related to neurological and psychiatric disorders into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme A: Development

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries on nerve generation and regeneration, stem cells, axon guidance, growth factors, and synapse formation. In addition, the role for non-neuronal cells (called glia) and its development in the neuron network are not yet well-appreciated.

Statement of Need: Physicians require knowledge of the most up-to-date research on nerve generation and regeneration, stem cells, axon guidance, growth factors, and synapse formation, as well as the role for non-neuronal cells. Developmental mechanisms of the nervous system frequently provide key insights into molecular causes of brain damage, stroke, mental disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases. Therefore, these topics provide essential information for the development of treatments for neurological and psychiatric disorders.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information and research on the cellular and molecular mechanisms that lead to the development of connections in the developing brain and spinal cord into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme B: Neural Excitability, Synapses, and Glia

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries about mechanisms affecting and controlling synaptic transmission, synaptic plasticity, and neuronal excitability as a foundation to understanding the dysfunction of these same mechanisms in neurological and neuropsychiatric diseases.

Statement of Need: Physicians require state of the art information on the mechanisms affecting and controlling synaptic transmission, synaptic plasticity, and neuronal excitability as a foundation to understanding the dysfunction of these same mechanisms in neurological and neuropsychiatric diseases. This information can provide a needed context for the most efficacious employment of the many therapeutic pharmacological agents either in use or in development that affect or act directly upon these mechanisms.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information and research on the mechanisms involved in synaptic transmission, synaptic plasticity, and neuronal excitability into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme C: Neurodegenerative Disorders and Injury

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries in basic science research related to the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological diseases and trauma.

Statement of Need: Physicians need updated information on recent research discoveries related to the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological diseases and trauma. This information will help them interpret changing trends in the diagnosis and treatment of those disorders as well as integrate the advances in their understanding of both neurological disease and trauma.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information and research advances on the mechanisms, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders using the relevant state-of-the-art molecular, biochemical, and other approaches into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme D: Sensory Systems

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries in basic research related to the mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of sensory disorders including pain, and on the mechanisms underlying the processing of sensory information as a foundation for understanding sensory dysfunction.

Statement of Need: Physicians require state of the art information on recent, basic research discoveries related to the mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of sensory disorders, related to vision, hearing, touch, and pain and on the mechanisms underlying the processing of sensory information as a foundation for understanding sensory and sensorimotor dysfunction. This information will help them interpret changing trends in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of sensory disorders.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information and research on the mechanisms of transduction and processing of sensory information, the way in which sensory inputs feed into mechanisms subserving cognitive awareness and behavioral output, and the mechanism, treatment, and diagnosis of sensory

disorders into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme E: Motor Systems

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries in basic research related to the mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of movement, neuromuscular, and muscle diseases, and on the mechanisms underlying sensorimotor dysfunction.

Statement of Need: Physicians require state of the art information on recent, basic research discoveries related to the mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of movement, neuromuscular, and muscle diseases, and on the mechanisms underlying sensorimotor dysfunction. This information will help them interpret changing trends in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of movement disorders.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information and research on the mechanism, treatment, and diagnosis of movement disorders into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme F: Integrative Physiology and Behavior

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries in basic research related to the mechanisms, etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of brain and neural systems that regulate basic bodily processes, including sleep and arousal, circadian rhythms of behavior and physiology, respiration, regulation of food intake and body weight, brain metabolism, stress responses, neuroendocrine secretions, and hormone effects.

Statement of Need: Physicians require updated information on basic research discoveries related to the mechanisms, etiology, diagnosis and treatment of brain and neural systems that regulate basic bodily processes, including sleep and arousal, circadian rhythms of behavior and physiology, respiration, regulation of food intake and body weight, brain metabolism, stress responses, neuroendocrine secretions and hormone effects. This information is necessary for understanding changing trends in the diagnosis and treatment of the neurological disorders affecting sleep and vigilance state, energy balance, stress, metabolic and autonomic systems. Physicians can take advantage of this opportunity to gain expansive fundamental information and new perspectives in sleep medicine. They will be given the opportunity to study pathophysiology, etiology of sleep disorders, approaches to and techniques of diagnosis, description, and uses of therapeutic modalities relating to sleep medicine, and more.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will be able to integrate expansive fundamental information, new perspectives, and competence regarding current research into the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of the autonomic nervous system and other homeostatic systems in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme G: Motivation and Emotion

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries in basic research related to psychiatric disorders of motivation and emotion which include but are not limited to addiction, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and anxiety.

Statement of Need: Physicians require updated information on basic research discoveries related to the brain mechanisms of motivation and emotion. This information is necessary for understanding changing trends in the diagnosis and treatment of the psychiatric disorders such as drug addiction, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and anxiety. Physicians can take advantage of this opportunity to gain expansive fundamental information and new perspectives on the neural mechanisms of basic brain functions in motivation and emotion that underlie psychiatric behavioral disorders.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will be able to integrate fundamental information, new perspectives, and competence regarding current research into the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of psychiatric disorders that arise from dysregulation of the brain systems that mediate motivation and emotion in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme H: Cognition

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries on basic research related to the brain mechanisms, diagnosis, and treatment of brain disorders, which include all neurological and psychiatric diseases.

Statement of Need: Physicians require recent information on basic research discoveries related to the brain mechanisms, diagnosis, and treatment of brain disorders, which include all neurological and psychiatric diseases. Most brain disorders are associated with alterations in brain mechanisms of cognition and behavior, and therefore, information on this topic will help them interpret changing trends in the diagnosis and treatment of all forms of neurologic and psychiatric disease.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information and research on the neural basis of normal and abnormal cognition and behavior into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Theme I: Techniques

Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries on the development, application, and interpretation of novel techniques in neuroscience in order to optimize diagnosis and treatment of brain diseases.

Statement of Needs: Physicians require current information on the development, application, and interpretation of novel techniques in neuroscience in order to optimize diagnosis and treatment of brain diseases.

Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurological or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate the most up-to-date information, technology, and research techniques in neuroscience into their diagnostic and therapeutic modalities of practice in order to determine the best course of action in treating the patient.

Desirable Physician Attributes

All CME activities are developed in the context of desirable physician attributes, as dictated by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. These attributes include: 1) patient care; 2) medical knowledge; 3) practice-based learning and improvement; 4) interpersonal and communication skills; 5) professionalism; and 6) systems-based practice.

Acknowledgement of Commercial Support

The annual meeting scientific program is developed by the Program Committee of the Society for Neuroscience, independent of influence from educational grant supporters over the topics or speakers in the CME program. The support of lectures does not constitute an endorsement of any product or program by the Society for Neuroscience. Their financial support contributes significantly to the program, and the Society for Neuroscience thanks them for their support:

Biogen	Presidential Special Lecture
Janssen Research & Development, LLC	Presidential Special Lecture
The Grass Foundation	Albert and Ellen Grass Lecture

*Updated as of 10/24/16

All other CME events, including lectures, symposia, minisymposia, and roundtables, receive no outside financial contributions.

The Society requires faculty to disclose any relevant financial relationships they have with the commercial supporters of this activity, any commercial product/service that may be discussed in the presentation, as well as any discussions of unlabeled/unapproved uses of drugs or devices.

In general, disclosure is required in any case in which an individual stands to benefit financially from research performed. Similarly, disclosure is required in any instance in which a company stands to benefit financially from any research performed. Consequently, the central criterion of this policy places the onus for disclosure on each faculty member to indicate any benefit to an individual or company that may derive from any and all relationships that may potentially lead to financial reward.

Disclosure of grant or commercial support received by speakers of Society-sponsored events is indicated on each abstract, and potential conflicts of interest are also noted. Disclosures are also provided in the daily *Program* books. All faculty not included in the disclosure section indicated that they have no relevant conflicts of interest. Disclosures from members of the **Program Committee** (the group who is responsible for planning, development, and content review of all CME activities) are listed below:

W. Carlezon: Ownership Interest: Biogen (spouse employer), Consulting Fees: Cerecor; **C. Colwell:** Other Research Support: Takeda (supplied drugs); **S.E. Gandy:** Contracted Research/Research Grant: Constellation Wines, Other Research Support: Avid/Lilly, Consulting Fees: Neurotrope; **Z. He:** Ownership Interest: Rugen; **A. Iriki:** Ownership Interest: President & CEO, Rikaanalysis Corporation (RIKEN Venture, Tokyo); **E. Lumpkin:** Contracted Research/Research Grant: NesTec; **S. Papa:** Contracted Research/Research Grant: Mochida Pharmaceuticals; **A. Sawa:** Contracted Research/Research Grant: MTPC, DSP, Sucampo, JNJ, Other Research Support: Afraxis, AstraZeneca, Other: Elsevier; **S. Scott:** Ownership Interest: BKIN Technologies.

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Log Sheet for CME Credits **Name:** _____ **Six-Digit Registration Badge Number:** _____

Keep track of your CME credits while at Neuroscience 2016, and sign into the Neuroscience Meeting Planner (NMP) at www.sfn.org/nmp using your SfN username and password to log your hours (1 credit per hour of attendance) and print a certificate. The option to claim credits will be available beginning the first day of the annual meeting, **Saturday, November 12, 2016**. Please enter your hours and complete the survey by **January 13, 2017**. You must complete the online form to submit your credits request. For questions, email program@sfn.org.

Session Type	Session Title	Session No.	Room	Time	Max Credit	Hours Attended
Saturday PM						
Symposium	Synaptic Actin Dysregulation: A Convergent Mechanism of Mental Disorders?	2	SDCC 6B	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Autophagy-Lysosomal Mechanism in Neurodegeneration	3	SDCC 6A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Is the Prefrontal Cortex Special? Working Memory Across the Cortical Mantle, From Single Units to Neural Ensembles	4	SDCC 6F	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Neuronal Circuits Driving Behavior: Invertebrates to Vertebrates	5	SDCC 28A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Visceral Autonomic Nerves as Targets for Precision Bioelectronic Medicines	6	SDCC 6E	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Homeostasis Versus Motivation in the Battle to Control Food Intake	7	SDCC 29D	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Lecture	Lineage Analyses of Developing CNS Tissues	8	Ballroom 20	2:00 PM - 3:10 PM	1.25	
Lecture	PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL LECTURE - Tuning Auditory Circuits for Vocal Communication	9	Ballroom 20	5:15 PM - 6:25 PM	1.25	
Sunday AM						
Lecture	Bitten: Understanding and Modulating Mosquito Attraction to Humans	98	Ballroom 20	8:30 AM - 9:40 AM	1.25	

Symposium	Neuronal Cytoskeleton 2.0: A Revised View of an Ancient Edifice	99	SDCC 6F	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Neuroscience of Music: Novel Discoveries and Their Implications in the Understanding of Music and the Brain	100	SDCC 6B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	New Developments in Understanding the Complexity of Human Speaking	101	SDCC 6A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Second Generation AD Mouse Models for Reproducible Preclinical Studies	102	SDCC 28A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Food for Thought: How Diet Influences Cognitive Function and Emotion	103	SDCC 6E	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Spanning the Central-Peripheral Divide: Bridging the Gap to Find Novel Strategies to Target Depression	104	SDCC 29D	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Lecture	Dendritic Spines Shaping Memory and Behaviors	105	Ballroom 20	10:00 AM - 11:10 AM	1.25	
Lecture	Translational Neuroepigenetic Insights of Addiction Vulnerability	106	Ballroom 20	11:30 AM - 12:40 PM	1.25	
Sunday PM						
Lecture	Circuits for Movement	189	Ballroom 20	1:00 PM - 2:10 PM	1.25	
Symposium	Physical Activity Impacting Neuroplasticity in Aging and Disease	190	SDCC 6A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Building the Cerebral Cortex: Mechanisms That Mediate Migration, Specification, and Axonal Outgrowth	191	SDCC 29D	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Astrocytes as Active Participants in Neural Circuits: From Cells to Systems	192	SDCC 6B	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Dysregulation of mRNA Localization and Translation in Genetic Disease	193	SDCC 28A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Neural Mechanisms of Economic Choice	194	SDCC 6F	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	

Minisymposium	Using Miniature Microscopes to Probe the Neural Ensemble Correlates of Innate and Learned Behaviors in Freely Moving Mice	195	SDCC 6E	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Lecture	PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL LECTURE - Limitations on Visual Development: Neurons and Behavior	197	Ballroom 20	5:15 PM - 6:25 PM	1.25	
Monday AM						
Clinical Roundtable	CLINICAL ROUNDTABLE #1: The Subcortical Source of Inflammatory Malaise	ME10	SDCC 11B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Lecture	Quantal Release and Its Requirements	273	Ballroom 20	8:30 AM - 9:40 AM	1.25	
Symposium	Microtubule and Tau-Based Therapy for Alzheimer's Disease and Other Brain Disorders	274	SDCC 6A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Current Topics in Chronic Pain: From Molecules to Medicine	275	SDCC 6B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Fronto-Subthalamic Circuits for Control of Action and Cognition	276	SDCC 6F	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Human Brain Development and Maturation: Animal Brain Mapping, Human Brain Imaging, and Computer Simulation	277	SDCC 28A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Neurogenetic Insights Into Speech and Language From Birds and Bats	278	SDCC 6E	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Mesoscale Imaging of Cortical Function and Dysfunction in Mice	279	SDCC 29D	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Lecture	Understanding Mammalian Microcircuits: Let Inspiration Guide the Way	281	Ballroom 20	11:30 AM - 12:40 PM	1.25	
Monday PM						
Symposium	Mechanisms of Object Organization in the Visual Cortex	371	SDCC 6F	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Facilitation of Recovery of Motor Function After Paralysis With Noninvasive Spinal Cord Stimulation	372	SDCC 6A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	

Symposium	Advances in Noninvasive Brain Stimulation Along the Space-Time Continuum	373	SDCC 6B	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Casting a Wide Net: Role of Perineuronal Nets in Neural Plasticity	374	SDCC 29D	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Object Encoding, Semantic Representation, and Memory Formation by Single Neurons in the Human Medial Temporal Lobe	375	SDCC 28A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Mammalian Nervous System Cell Types: CNS Diversity Through the Lens of Single-Cell RNA Sequencing (RNA-seq)	376	SDCC 6E	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Lecture	ALBERT AND ELLEN GRASS LECTURE - Natural Products as Probes of the Pain Pathway: From Physiology to Atomic Structure	377	Ballroom 20	3:15 PM - 4:25 PM	1.25	
Lecture	PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL LECTURE - Toward Whole-body Connectome in <i>Drosophila</i>	378	Ballroom 20	5:15 PM - 6:25 PM	1.25	
Tuesday AM						
Clinical Roundtable	CLINICAL ROUNDTABLE #2: Medications Development for Cannabis Use Disorder: CB1 Receptor Agonists, Antagonists and Signaling-Specific Inhibitors	ME12	SDCC 11B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Lecture	Genetic Dissection of Sensorimotor Circuits in the Spinal Cord	471	Ballroom 20	8:30 AM - 9:40 AM	1.25	
Symposium	Neuroepigenetics	472	SDCC 6A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Spike Timing Codes for Motor Control	473	SDCC 6F	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	The Lateral Habenula Circuitry: Reward Processing and Cognitive Control	474	SDCC 6B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Role of Tau in Neural Network Dysfunction: From Mechanisms to Therapeutics	475	SDCC 29D	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	The Neural and Computational Construction of Confidence in Decision-Making	476	SDCC 28A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Multiscale Connectomics: Maps, Models, and Mechanisms	477	SDCC 6E	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	

Lecture	From Song to Synapse: Vocal Communication in Sparrows, Finches, and Mice	478	Ballroom 20	10:00 AM - 11:10 AM	1.25	
Lecture	CLINICAL NEUROSCIENCE LECTURE - Deciphering the Dynamics of the Unconscious Brain Under General Anesthesia	479	Ballroom 20	11:30 AM - 12:40 PM	1.25	
Tuesday PM						
Lecture	Cortical Circuits of Vision	562	Ballroom 20	1:00 PM - 2:10 PM	1.25	
Symposium	Proteoglycans in Neural Development and Disease	563	SDCC 6A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Moving From Pavlovian 'Fear' Conditioning to Active Avoidance	564	SDCC 6B	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Current Perspectives in Autism Spectrum Disorder: From Genes to Therapy	565	SDCC 6F	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Mechanisms and Consequences of White Matter Plasticity	566	SDCC 29D	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Actions of Steroids: New Neurotransmitters	567	SDCC 28A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Computational Ethological Approaches for Dissecting the Neural Basis of Behavior in Genetic Model Systems	568	SDCC 6E	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Lecture	PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL LECTURE - Neurobiology of the Adolescent and Young Adult Brain Reveals Unique Strengths and Vulnerabilities: Debunking Myths	570	Ballroom 20	5:15 PM - 6:25 PM	1.25	
Wednesday AM						
Clinical Roundtable	CLINICAL ROUNDTABLE #3: Critical Topics in Pain Mechanisms and Therapeutics	ME19	SDCC 11B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Lecture	Regulation of Neural Stem Cell Fate During Development and in the Adult	654	Ballroom 20	8:30 AM - 9:40 AM	1.25	
Symposium	Getting Down to Business: Identifying Epigenetic Mechanisms of Behaviors Within Discrete Cell Populations	655	SDCC 6B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	

Symposium	Neural Basis of Social Rewards and Group Decisions: From Scanners to the Real World	656	SDCC 6A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Neural Stem Cells to Cerebral Cortex: Emerging Mechanisms Regulating Progenitor Behavior and Productivity	657	SDCC 29D	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Association of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Cognitive Impairments With Metabolic Syndrome: Whenceforth Causality?	658	SDCC 6F	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Pre-Bötzinger Complex 25 Years Later: Diverse Functions of the Breathing Rhythm Generator and Their Cellular and Molecular Origins	659	SDCC 28A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Oxytocin From Rodents to Humans: How to Translate Research Into Therapeutic Applications in Psychiatry	660	SDCC 6E	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5	
Lecture	Postdiction and Perceptual Awareness	661	Ballroom 20	10:00 AM - 11:10 AM	2.5	
Lecture	The Social Brain in Human Adolescence	662	Ballroom 20	11:30 AM - 12:40 PM	1.25	
Wednesday PM						
Lecture	Capturing Immune Responses to Understand and Treat Neurodegenerative Disease	757	Ballroom 20	1:00 PM - 2:10 PM	1.25	
Symposium	Making Serotonergic Neurons: From Mouse to Human	758	SDCC 6F	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	The Ultrastructural Basis of Synaptic Transmission and Plasticity	759	SDCC 6A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	The Neural Basis of Adaptive Motor Control in the Cerebellum	760	SDCC 6B	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	New Insight Into Cold Pain: Role of Ion Channels, Modulation, and Clinical Perspectives	761	SDCC 28A	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Hypocretins and Orexins: What Have We Learned in Nearly 20 Years?	762	SDCC 29D	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Nanoscale Neurocartography: Approaches and Theory for Inference and Analysis of Synaptomes and Connectomes	763	SDCC 6E	1:30 PM - 4:00 PM	2.5	