



Neuroscience 2019 - 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

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

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:

Tianqiao & Chrissy Chen Institute	Presidential Special Lecture
The Grass Foundation	Albert and Ellen Grass Lecture

*Updated as of 9/30/19

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:

A. Abi-Dargham: Ownership Interest: System 1 Biosciences and receives consulting fees for advisory board from Sunovion. **D. Fair:** Ownership Interest: Framewise Integrated Real-Time Motion Monitoring(FIRMM) and Nous Imaging Inc. **L. Gan:** Ownership Interest: Aeton therapeutics.

The following Committee members had no financial relationships to disclose: S.X. Bamji, G. Barnea, C.E. Bass, H. Bito, O. Bloom, F. Bradke, M. Carandini, R. Costa, R. Desimone, X. Dong, C. Eroglu, B.J. Everitt, S.B. Flagel, W. Freiwald, A. Gitler, A.H. Gittis, Y. Goda, S.N. Haber, A.C. Hart, Z. Huang, T. Isa, P.H. Janak, J.P. Johansen, S.A. Josselyn, A.L. Joyner, P.S. Katz, K. Kaun, T. Komiyama, D. Lipscombe, A.C. McKee, J. Moron-Concepcion, M. Mueller, R. Paz, P.E. Phillips, D. Puzzo, Z. Qiu, L.P. Reagan, M.F. Roitman, S. Roy, S.J. Sara, D. Schiller, A.B. Schwartz, N.M. Shah, K. Shen, P.J. Sjöstrom, C.L. Stucky, I. Tracey, N. Tritsch, A. Tzingounis, H. Zeng, Y. Zou.

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

Use the annual meeting mobile app and Neuroscience Meeting Planner (NMP) to keep track of your CME credits while at Neuroscience 2019. While logged into your SfN account, add sessions to your Credit Cart via the mobile app and NMP. Evaluate sessions and print your CME certificate using the NMP. The option to claim credits will be available beginning the first day of the annual meeting, **Saturday, October 19, 2019**. Please enter your hours and complete the survey by **January 10, 2020**. You must complete the online form to submit your credits request. For questions, email program@sfn.org.

Session Type	Session Title	Session No.	Location	Time	Max Credit
Saturday PM					
Minisymposium	Brain Mechanisms of Concept Learning	6	Room S105	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Sex Differences in Drug Craving and Addiction-Like Behaviors in Rodent Models	5	Room S102	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	BRAIN Initiative: Cutting-Edge Tools and Resources for the Community	7	Room S406A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Gain Control in the Sensorimotor System: From Neural Circuit Organization to Behavioral Function	4	Room S406B	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	New Insights in Understanding Fragile X Syndrome (FXS): Focus on Neural Development in Human Models and Non-Neuron Glial Cells	3	Room S100BC	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Symposium	Epigenetic Mechanisms: Shared Pathology Across Brain Disorders	2	Room S100A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Neuronal Activity-Dependent Myelination: A Mechanism for Learning and Repair?	8	Hall B	2:00 PM - 3:10 PM	1.25
Lecture	Presidential Special Lecture- From Base Pairs to Bedside: Antisense Modulators of RNA Splicing to Treat Neurological Diseases	9	Hall B	5:15 PM - 6:30 PM	1.25
Sunday AM					
Minisymposium	Functional Maturation of Cerebello-Cerebral Interactions	95	Room S406A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Novel Mechanistic Roles for Sodium Channels in Neurodevelopmental Disorders	96	Room S105	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	The Neural Basis of Manual Dexterity	99	Room S102	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5

Symposium	Opening the Black Box of the Hippocampus: Visualizing Memories in Distinct Cell Types, Microcircuits, and Cellular Compartments	94	Room S100BC	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Parabrachial Complex: A Hub for Pain and Aversion	98	Room S406B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Myelin Degeneration and Remyelination in Health and Disease	97	Room S100A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Theoretical Neuroscience: Decision Making and Its Discontents	93	Hall B	9:00 AM - 10:10 AM	1.25
Lecture	CLINICAL NEUROSCIENCE LECTURE- From Pecking Order to Ketamine: Neural Mechanisms of Social and Emotional Behaviors	100	Hall B	10:30 AM - 11:40 AM	1.25
Sunday PM					
Lecture	Special Lecture- The Brain From Inside Out	101	Hall B	12:00 PM - 1:10 PM	1.25
Minisymposium	Optical Recording of Neural Transmission: From Tool Development to Applications	181	Room S105	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Cognitive Cerebellum: Role in Motivation, Emotion, Executive, Social, and Sensory Processing	180	Room S102	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	The Gut-Brain Axis in Health and Brain Disease	178	Room S406A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Symposium	The Molecular and Spatial Complexity of Tau: What Forms and Loci to Target?	177	Room S100A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Cannabis and the Developing Brain: Insights Into Its Long-Lasting Effects	179	Room S100BC	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Comparative Neurobiology of Vocal Communication	176	Hall B	1:30 PM- 2:40 PM	1.25
Lecture	Presidential Special Lecture- Understanding Cortical Development and Disease: From Embryos to Brain Organoids	184	Hall B	5:15 PM - 6:30 PM	1.25
Monday AM					
Symposium	Circuit Variability and Plasticity in the Central Nervous System of <i>Drosophila</i>	256	Room S100A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience: From Neural Dynamics to Artificial Agents	261	Room S406A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Ventral Tegmental Area (VTA) Cell Heterogeneity in Health and Disease	260	Room S102	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5

Symposium	Dissecting Cerebellar Function: A Prototypical Circuit Critical for Motor Learning and Cognition	257	Room S100BC	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Phenotype Suppression in Neurodegeneration	258	Room S105	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Insights Into Neural Coding and Behavior From Large-Scale Population Recordings Across Cortical Areas	259	Room S406B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Basic-Translational-Clinical Roundtable	Mechanisms of Drug Addiction: A Translational Perspective	262	Room N230B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Neural Mechanisms of Short-Term Memory and Motor Planning	255	Hall B	10:30 AM - 11:40 AM	1.25
Monday PM					
Lecture	Special Lecture- Active Touch, Pain, and Anesthesia	264	Hall B	12:00 PM - 1:10 PM	1.25
Minisymposium	Awakening the Engram: The Etiological Role of Engram Cells for Memory Formation, Storage, and Retrieval in Health and Disease	348	Room S406A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Symposium	Cortical Disinhibitory Circuits: Cell Types, Connectivity, and Function	345	Room S100BC	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	What Do Neurons Want?	347	Room S102	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Necroptosis and Other Non-Apoptotic Processes in Microglial Pathophysiology and Neurologic Diseases	346	Room S105	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Symposium	From Single-Cell Profiling to Human Brain Organoids: Capturing Neural Development and Disease	344	Room S100A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Lecture	Albert and Ellen Grass Lecture- Neural Learning Rules in the Cerebellum	350	Hall B	3:15 PM - 4:25 PM	1.25
Lecture	Presidential Special Lecture- The Cell Biology of the Synapse and Behavior	351	Hall B	5:15 PM - 6:30 PM	1.25
Tuesday AM					
Minisymposium	Beta Oscillations in Sensorimotor Function, Executive Action Control, and Working Memory	439	Room S406A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Novel Mechanisms of Neuronal Alternative Splicing and Strategies to Correct Aberrant-Splicing	437	Room S102	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Naturalistic Paradigms in Awake Monkeys: Bridging fMRI and Extra-Cellular Activities	440	Room S406B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5

Minisymposium	Sensory Circuits for Vision and Smell: Integrating Molecular, Anatomical, and Functional Maps	438	Room S105	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Symposium	Brain Somatic Mosaicism: Implications for Development and Disorders	436	Room S100A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Symposium	The Paraventricular Thalamus (PVT): Saliency and Timing Orchestrator for Learning and Deciding	435	Room S100BC	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Basic-Translational-Clinical Roundtable	Exoskeletons and Robotics for Neurorehabilitation	441	Room N230B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Flies and Alcohol: An Interplay of Nature and Nurture	434	Hall B	9:00 AM - 10:10 AM	1.25
Lecture	Special Lecture- Molecular Mechanisms Underlying Activity-Dependent Neural Circuit Development and Plasticity	442	Hall B	10:30 AM - 11:40 AM	1.25
Tuesday PM					
Lecture	Special Lecture- Leveraging Brain Rhythms as a Therapeutic Intervention for Neurodegenerative Diseases	443	Hall B	12:00 PM - 1:10 PM	1.25
Minisymposium	Redefining Neuromodulation of Behavior: Impact of a Modular Locus Coeruleus Architecture	532	Room S102	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	The Synaptic Vesicle Cycle Revisited: New Insights Into the Modes and Mechanisms	530	Room S105	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Expecting the Unexpected: Cortical Circuits for Novelty Detection	531	Room S406B	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Symposium	Neural Circuit and Plasticity Mechanisms of Cognitive Control of Feeding Behavior	528	Room S100A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Symposium	Comparing Dopamine Metabolism in Mouse and Human Neurons: Relevance for Parkinson's Disease	527	Room S406A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis in Humans and Rodents: New Evidence and New Perspectives	529	Room S100BC	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Evolution and Dissolution of Memories Over Time	526	Hall B	1:30 PM- 2:40 PM	1.25
Lecture	Presidential Special Lecture- Wavefront Engineering: Illuminating the Neural Landscape	534	Hall B	5:15 PM - 6:30 PM	1.25
Wednesday AM					
Minisymposium	Pleiotropic Mitochondria: The Influence of Mitochondria on Neuronal Development and Disease	619	Room S102	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5

Minisymposium	Grid-Like Hexadirectional Modulation of Neural Activity in Humans	622	Room S100BC	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Brain Circuits for the Selection and Scaling of Defensive Behavior	621	Room S105	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Regulation and Dysregulation of Activity Homeostasis in Central Neural Circuits	620	Room S406B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Minisymposium	Timing is Everything: Temporally Irregular Stimulation Patterns for Brain Mapping and Clinical Therapeutics	623	Room S406A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Symposium	New Approaches to Vision Restoration	618	Room S100A	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Basic-Translational-Clinical Roundtable	Gene Therapy in Neurological Diseases	624	Room N230B	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Aberrant Phase Separation in Neurodegenerative Disease	625	Hall B	10:30 AM - 11:40 AM	1.25
Wednesday PM					
Lecture	Special Lecture- Extracting Function From Structure: Lessons from the Fly Connectome	708	Hall B	12:00 PM - 1:10 PM	1.25
Symposium	CNS Scarring, Inflammation, and Repair	710	Room S100A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Advanced Circuit and Cellular Imaging Methods in Non-Human Primates	715	Room S105	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Progress in Pain and Itch Research	713	Room S102	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Adaptive Control of Movements and Emotional States by the Cerebellum	714	Room S406B	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Cell-Type Specificity, Strength, and Dynamics of Long-Range Synaptic Input	712	Room S406A	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Minisymposium	Mechanisms of Basal Ganglia Maturation: Insights Into Health and Disease	711	Room S100BC	1:30 PM- 4:00 PM	2.5
Lecture	Special Lecture- Neural Codes for Natural Behaviors in Flying Bats	709	Hall B	1:30 PM- 2:40 PM	1.25
Lecture	Special Lecture- The Neurobiology of Long-Term Memory: Key Molecules, Diverse Cell Types, Temporal Dynamics, and Critical Periods	716	Hall B	3:00 PM - 4:10 PM	1.25