Neuroscience 2014 - 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 H)
The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 2.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*™. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

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

Empirical Approaches to Neuroscience and Society Symposium
The Society for Neuroscience designates this live activity for a maximum of 2.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*™. 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*™. 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*™. 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*™. 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 33.75 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*™.

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 regeneration, stem cells, axon guidance, growth factors, and synapse formation.
Statement of Need: Physicians require knowledge of the most up to date research on nerve regeneration, stem cells, axon guidance, growth factors, and synapse formation. Developmental mechanisms of the nervous system frequently provide key insights into molecular causes of brain damage, stroke, and neurodegenerative diseases. Therefore, these topics provide essential information for the development of treatments for neurological 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 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: Cellular Mechanisms
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: Disorders of the Nervous System
Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest discoveries in basic research discoveries related to the mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological and neuropsychiatric diseases.
Statement of Need: Physicians require updated information on recent research discoveries related to the mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological and neuropsychiatric diseases. This information will help them interpret changing trends in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the nervous system, as well as, integrating both neurological 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 mechanism, treatment, and diagnosis of disorders of the nervous system using the relevant state-of-the-art molecular, biochemical and pathophysiological 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 and 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 the processing of sensory information as a foundation for understanding sensory and 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 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 movement and 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 movement 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: Integrative Systems: Neuroendocrinology, Neuroimmunology, and Homeostatic Challenge
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: Physicians will be able to gain expansive fundamental information, new perspectives, and competence regarding current research into the mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of the autonomic nervous system and other homeostatic systems.

Theme F: Cognition and Behavior
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 G: Novel Methods and Technology Development
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.

Theme H: History, Teaching, Public Awareness, and Societal Impacts in Neuroscience
Knowledge Gaps: The physician does not possess the most recent knowledge of the latest developments in the history and teaching of neuroscience, and the latest information on recent research topics to raise public awareness and have a significant impact in society.
Statement of Need: Physicians require updated information on modern neuroscience evolution and the impact of neuroscience communication in order to promote public awareness and support for advancing the research for neuropsychiatric disorders. Such knowledge is important to understand the latest research discoveries and pursue the application of modern neuroscience to clinical trials that may help treat patients with disorders of the nervous system.
Learning Objective: Given a patient with a neurologic or psychiatric condition, physicians will integrate updated information on the research history of these disorders that can be applied for the continuation of research developments with teaching and public awareness of the most recent advances. This updated information is provided by the Society for Neuroscience annual meeting in programs focused on neuroscience history as well as empirical approaches to neuroscience and society.

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 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 courses, workshops or 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:

Amgen	Presidential Special Lecture
AstraZeneca	Young Investigator Award
Burroughs Wellcome Fund	Travel Awards
The Dana Foundation	Science Educator Award
Elsevier	Dialogues Between Neuroscience and Society Lecture
Emory University / Yerkes National Primate Research Center	Meet-the-Experts Series
Genzyme	Travel Awards
The Grass Foundation	Albert and Ellen Grass Lecture Donald B. Lindsley Prize in Behavioral Neuroscience
The Gruber Foundation	Peter and Patricia Gruber International Research Award in Neuroscience Peter and Patricia Gruber Lecture
Janssen Research and Development, LLC	Presidential Special Lecture
The Kavli Foundation	Fred Kavli History of Neuroscience Lecture
David Kopf Instruments	David Kopf Lecture on Neuroethics
Eli Lilly and Company Foundation and Lilly USA, LLC	Julius Axelrod Prize Special Lecture
MedImmune	Presidential Special Lecture
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)	Neurobiology of Disease Workshop Neuroscience Scholars Program
The Nemko Family	Nemko Prize in Cellular or Molecular Neuroscience
Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research	Travel Awardee Poster Session (Partial Support)
Friends of SfN Fund and SfN Memorial Fund	Travel Awards
The Swartz Foundation	Swartz Prize for Theoretical and Computational Neuroscience
The Trubatch Family	Janett Rosenberg Trubatch Career Development Award
The Waletzky Award Prize Fund	Jacob P. Waletzky Award

*Updated as of 10/24/2014

All other events, including one Presidential Special Lecture, thirteen special lectures, symposia, minisymposia, nanosymposia, and poster sessions, receive no outside financial contributions.

The Society requires faculty to disclose any significant 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 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.A. Carlezon: Co-owner of a patent with McLean Hospital; **S.E. Gandy:** Amicus, Baxter, Cerora, DiaGenic, J&J, Pfizer; **L.M. Monteggia**: Rodin Therapeutics, Shire; **P. O'Donnell:** Pfizer; **S.M. Papa:** Emory University, PI in research grants from NIH, PI in a research grant from EnVivo Pharmaceuticals; **C.A. Tamminga:** American Psychiatric Association, Astellas, The Brain & Behavior Foundation, Eli Lilly Pharmaceuticals, Intra-cellular Therapies, Lundbeck, Inc., National Alliance on Mental Illness, National Institute of Medicine, PureTech Ventures.

The following Committee members had no financial relationships to disclose: K. Baldwin; A. Barth; D. Bautista; M. Behrmann; H. Berthoud; H. Broihier; K. Cullen; B. Cumming; V. Dawson; M. De Biasi; S. Dudek; C. Floyd; L. Griffith; G. Haddad; M. Hastings; M. Heneka; J. Huguenard; S. Hyman; A. Iriki; P. Janak; P. Kenny; L. Luo; M. Luo; A. Luthi; D. Maney; C. Mason; D. McCormick; L. McMahon; G. Ming; B. Moghaddam; T. Moore; D. Munoz; J. O'Doherty; T. Pasternak; G. Stutzmann; L. Thompson; Y. Usachev; R. Valentino; K. Wilcox; R. Wise; L. Wu

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

Keep track of your CME credits while at Neuroscience 2014, and note your badge number, which is required to enter SfN's online CME system, log your hours (1 credit per hour of attendance), and print a certificate. A link to the system will be available at **www.sfn.org/cme** beginning November 15th, 2014. Please enter your hours and complete the survey by January 9th, 2015. You must complete the online form to submit your credits request. For questions, email program@sfn.org.

Event Type	Event Title	Session #	Room	Time	Max Credits	Hours Attended
Saturday PM						
Symposium	Improving Animal Models of Neuropsychiatric Disorders	2	Ballroom A	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Evolution of Neural Circuits: From Axon Guidance Genes to Spoken Language	3	Ballroom C	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	C9orf72: A Repeat Disease That Underlies Dementia and Neurodegeneration	4	151AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Network-Mediated Encoding of Circadian Time: The Suprachiasmatic Nucleus (SCN) From Genes to Neurons to Circuits and Back	5	145B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	The Neural Basis of Affective Touch	6	Ballroom B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Multimodal Investigation of Large-Scale Brain Dynamics: Combining fMRI and Intracranial EEG	7	146AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Special Lecture **(CANCELLED)**	Nanoscopy With Focused Light: Principles and Applications **(CANCELLED)**	8	Hall D	2:00 PM-3:10 PM	0	
Presidential Special Lecture	The Living Record of Memory: Genes, Neurons, and Synapses	9	Hall D	5:15 PM-6:25 PM	1.25	
Sunday AM						
Special Lecture	What Drives Sleep - Wake Cycles: Identification of Molecules and Circuits in *Drosophila*	100	Hall D	8:30 AM-9:40 AM	1.25	
Symposium	Advances in Studying Human Cortical Development	101	Ballroom C	8:30 AM-11:00AM	2.5	

Symposium	Implicit Processes in Action Control	102	Ballroom B	8:30 AM-11:00AM	2.5	
Symposium	Enhancing Reproducibility of Neuroscience Studies	103	Ballroom A	8:30 AM-11:00AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Activity-Dependent Regulation of Synapse Organization and Function by Palmitoylation	104	151AB	8:30 AM-11:00AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Lipidomics and Lipid Signaling in Neurodegeneration	105	145B	8:30 AM-11:00AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Advances in Understanding Mechanisms of Cortico-Thalamic Interactions in Cognition and Behavior	106	146AB	8:30 AM-11:00AM	2.5	
Special Lecture	The Glymphatic System and Its Possible Roles in CNS Diseases	107	Hall D	10:00AM-11:10 AM	1.25	
Sunday PM						
Special Lecture	Surprising Origins of Sex Differences in the Brain	189	Hall D	1:00 PM-2:10 PM	1.25	
Symposium	Oligodendrocyte and Myelin Plasticity and Its Impact on the Function of Neural Circuits and Behavior	190	Ballroom A	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Peripheral Gating of Pain Signals by Endogenous Lipid Mediators	191	Ballroom B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Studying Human Cognition with Intracranial EEG and Electrical Brain Stimulation	192	Ballroom C	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Mitochondria in the Development and Plasticity of Neurons	193	146AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Emerging Roles of Extracellular Vesicles in the Nervous System	194	151AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Presidential Special Lecture	The Integration of Interneurons Into Cortical Circuits: Both Nurture and Nature	196	Hall D	5:15 PM-6:25 PM	1.25	

Monday AM						
Special Lecture	Building a Synapse Through Nuclear Export of Large RNA Granules and Exosomes	273	Hall D	8:30 AM-9:40AM	1.25	
Symposium	Attention, Reward, and Information Seeking	274	Ballroom A	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Target Validation in Huntington's Disease: Advances Through the Development and Use of Animal Models	275	146AB	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	The Effects of Hearing Loss on Neural Processing, Plasticity, and Aging	276	Ballroom C	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	*In vivo* Reprogramming for Brain Repair	277	Ballroom B	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	New Roles for the External Globus Pallidus in Basal Ganglia Circuits and Behavior	278	151AB	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	The Role of Parvalbumin Neurons in Visual Processing and Plasticity	279	145B	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Special Lecture	Genes and Environment Interaction During Development: Redox Imbalance in Schizophrenia	280	Hall D	10:00 AM-11:10 AM	1.25	
Special Lecture	The Brain Is Needed to Cure Spinal Cord Injury	281	Hall D	11:30 AM-12:40 PM	1.25	
Monday PM						
Symposium	Exercise, Energy Intake, and the Brain	374	Ballroom B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Repairing and Piloting Neuronal Networks to Control Epilepsy	375	Ballroom A	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Characterizing the Roles of Fronto–Cingulo–Subcortical Circuits in Pain, Emotion, and Cognition	376	145B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Endocannabinoids and Related Mediators in Brain Function	377	Ballroom C	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	

Minisymposium	From Objects to Actions: Dynamics in Parietal and Frontal Cortex	378	146AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Understanding Mechanisms and Functions of Cortical Rhythms by Selective Interventions	379	151AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Albert and Ellen Grass Lecture	Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Explicit Learning in the Hippocampus	380	Hall D	3:15 PM-4:25 PM	1.25	
Presidential Special Lecture	The First Steps in Vision: Computation and Repair	381	Hall D	5: 15 PM-6:25 PM	1.25	
Tuesday AM						
Special Lecture	Learning and Relearning Movement	472	Hall D	8:30 AM-9:40AM	1.25	
Symposium	Aerobic Glycolysis in the Brain: Emerging Roles of Lactate in Synaptic Plasticity and Axonal Function	473	151AB	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Neural and Immune Mechanisms Regulating Resilience to Stress	474	Ballroom A	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Toward Naturalistic Interactive Neuroimaging	475	Ballroom C	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Novel RNA Modifications in the Nervous System: Form and Function	476	Ballroom B	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	The Role of Mitochondrial Dynamics and Brain Metabolism in Health and Disease	477	145B	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Trafficking Dysfunction in Neurodegenerative Diseases	478	146AB	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Special Lecture	Persistent Cocaine-Induced Plasticity and Synaptic Targets for Its Reversal	479	Hall D	10:00 AM-11:10 AM	1.25	
Special Lecture	How Do You Feel? The Role of Mechanically Activated Ion Channels in Touch, Pain, Hearing, and Beyond	480	Hall D	11:30 AM-12:40 PM	1.25	

Tuesday PM						
Special Lecture	Generating and Shaping Novel Action Repertoires	567	Hall D	1:00 PM-2:10 PM	1.25	
Symposium	Auditory Cortical Processing in Real-World Listening	568	Ballroom C	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Neural Regeneration	569	Ballroom A	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	More Than a Pore: Ion Channel Signaling Complexes	570	151AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Bath Salts, Spice, and Related Designer Drugs: The Science Behind the Headlines	571	Ballroom B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Hypothalamic Control of Autonomic Nervous System Outflow and Obesity: Impact on Multiple Systems	572	146AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Noradrenergic Function and Dysfunction: New Insight From Selective Genetic Targeting of Locus Coeruleus	573	145B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Presidential Special Lecture	Stem Cells in the Brain: Glial Identity and Niches	574	Hall D	5:15 PM-6:25 PM	1.25	
Wednesday AM						
Special Lecture	Exocytosis of Synaptic Vesicles — A Molecular Perspective	662	Hall D	8:30 AM-9:40AM	1.25	
Symposium	Infiltration of Innate Immune Cells Into the Injured, Infected, or Inflamed Brain	663	Ballroom B	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	Nature, Nurture, and Trajectories to Mental Health	664	Ballroom A	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Symposium	OdorSpace: Deciphering Stimulus Space in Olfaction	665	Ballroom C	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Imaging and Segmentation of Hippocampal Subfields in Humans: Relevance to Cognition and Disease	666	145B	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	

Minisymposium	Is There a Neurobiological Basis for Food Addiction?	667	146AB	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Transgenic Primate Models of Human Brain	668	151AB	8:30 AM-11:00 AM	2.5	
Special Lecture	The Sensory Neurons of Touch	669	Hall D	11: 30 AM-12:40 PM	1.25	
Wednesday PM						
Special Lecture	Affective Neuroscience of Reward: Limbic Modules for Liking and Wanting	761	Hall D	1:00 PM-2:10 PM	1.25	
Symposium	Gut Microbes and the Brain: Paradigm Shift in Neuroscience	762	146AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	Neuroscience of Implicit Cognition and Learning: Current Theories and Methods	763	Ballroom A	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Symposium	The Latest on the Ubiquitin Pathway and Central Nervous System Disease	764	Ballroom B	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Human Subcortical Connectivity with High-Field MRI	765	Ballroom C	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	
Minisymposium	Pro-Nociceptive Interactions Between Spinal and Supraspinal Centers in Chronic Pain: Mechanisms and Avenues for Novel Drug Targets	766	151AB	1:30 PM-4:00 PM	2.5	