2025 KSBNS
Symposium 20

Updates on autism models and potential rescue strategies

August 25th (Monday), 14:30-16:25
Premier Ballroom B, Songdo CONVENSIA, Incheon, Korea

Registration KSBNS2025.org

한국뇌신경과학회
The Korean Society for Brain and Neural Sciences

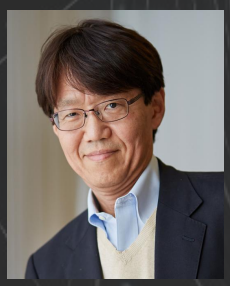
Organizers Xiang Yu (Peking University), Mihyun Bae (Institute for Basic Science)


This is a “must attend” symposium for anyone-the public, members of academia and healthcare and industry alike, interested in Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). In this session, world-renowned speakers will introduce latest ASD models, update on our current understanding of ASD, and provide insights on innovative and viable potential therapeutic approaches for ASD.

Speakers

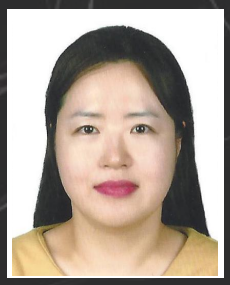
Zilong Qiu
Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
“ASD: form genetics to therapy”

A prominent neuroscientist, he is best known for his research on autism and Rett syndrome, including the discovery of novel ASD genes in the Chinese population. He is also developing AAV-based gene therapy approaches, aiming to provide affordable treatments for neurodevelopmental disorders such as Rett syndrome.



Toru Takumi
Kobe University, Japan
“What we learned from autism models”

He is a leading autism researcher, known for developing a 15q11-13 duplication mouse model to study ASD-related neural circuits. He also works on a project using virtual reality and optogenetics to visualize and manipulate brain networks in real time, aiming to uncover the neural basis of social behavior and the mind.



Mihyun Bae
Institute for Basic Science, Korea
“New therapeutic methods for ASD”

She is a rising star focusing on synaptic mechanisms in neurodevelopmental disorders including autism. She has contributed to key studies on lithium’s therapeutic effects in ASD mouse models and has elucidated the role of SLC6A20 in brain glycine regulation and NMDA receptor function.

Xiang Yu
Peking University, China
“ Autism mouse models, molecular deficits and their rescue”

She is a leading neuroscientist who has proposed the "early global cross-regional neural circuit development hypothesis," suggesting that early sensory experiences can globally shape development of multiple sensory cortices. Her research also demonstrated a critical role of oxytocin in regulating synaptic transmission in developing sensory cortices, and uncovered the circuit through which pleasant touch promotes social behavior.