



From the Cockpit of a Fly: How Visual Motion Information is Processed

Wednesday, January 12, 2011 | 6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Dr. Axel Borst

Max Planck Institute of Neurobiology,
Martinsried, Germany
Followed by a Q&A session

Royal Poinciana Chapel Fellowship Hall

60 Cocoanut Row, Palm Beach, FL 33480

McDermott
Will & Emery

Free and open to the public | RSVP to 561.972.9020 or rsvp@maxplanckflorida.org.

Researchers are trying to unlock the complexities of the human brain with its billions of neurons by studying a much smaller-scale brain -- of a fly. By comparison, a fly brain has approximately 100,000 nerve cells, and scientific techniques have recently advanced to finally allow for precise analysis of the neural circuits. Using this information, scientists are studying how motion information is computed in the visual system of a fly and how this information is decoded for navigation. These same basic principles of processing visual information are found in the human retina. Dr. Borst's team has even recreated the brain circuits onboard a flying robot called "robofly."



Dr. Alexander Borst is the director of the Max Planck Institute of Neurobiology and heads the Systems and Computational Neurobiology Department in Martinsried, Germany. He is a member of some of Europe's most prestigious scientific organizations.

MAX PLANCK
FLORIDA INSTITUTE

**Save the
Dates**

Wednesday, February 23, 2011

"Climate Change"

Presented by Dr. Martin Heimann

Wednesday, March 30, 2011

"Infection Biology & Pandemics"

Presented by Dr. Stefan Kaufmann