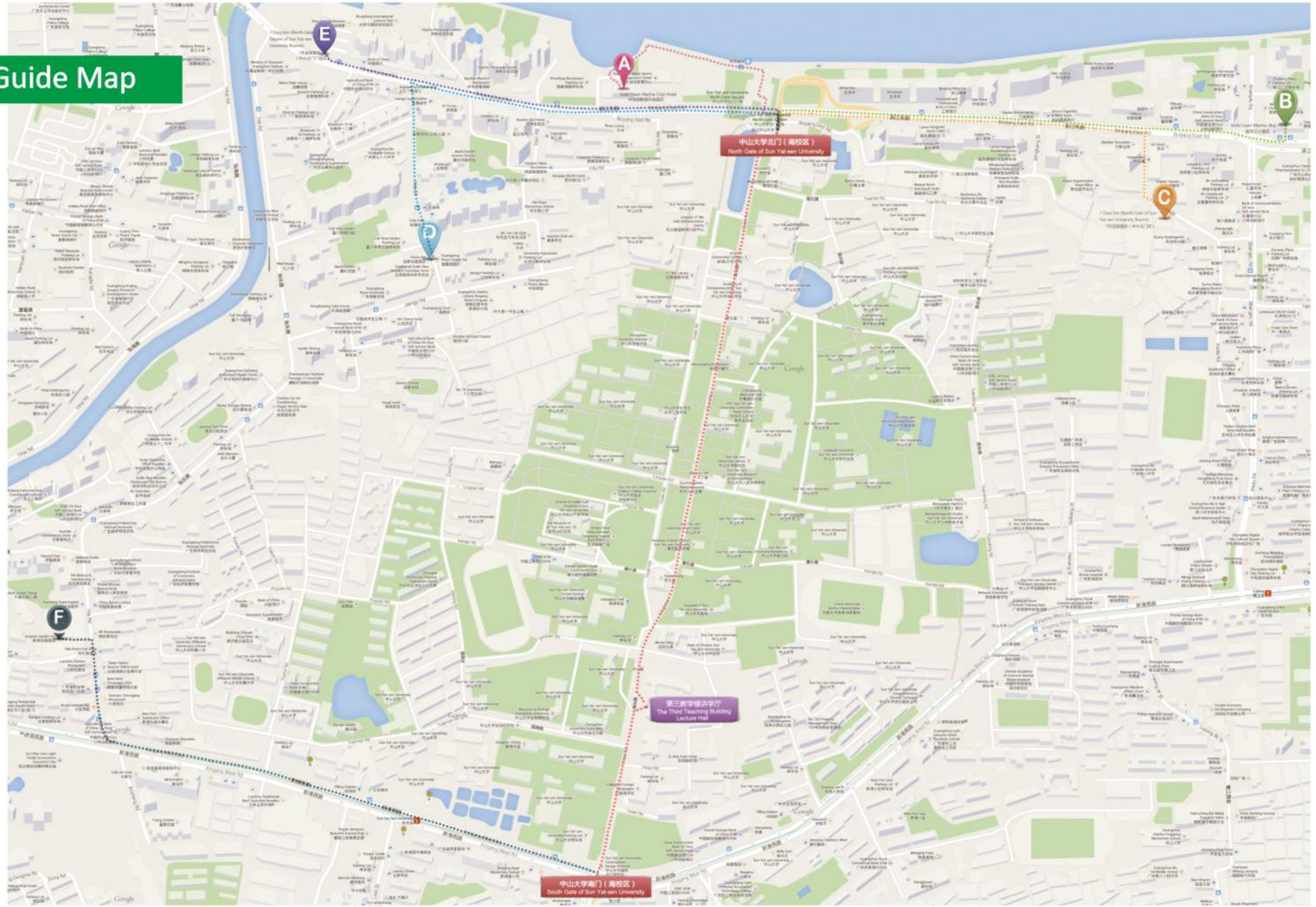
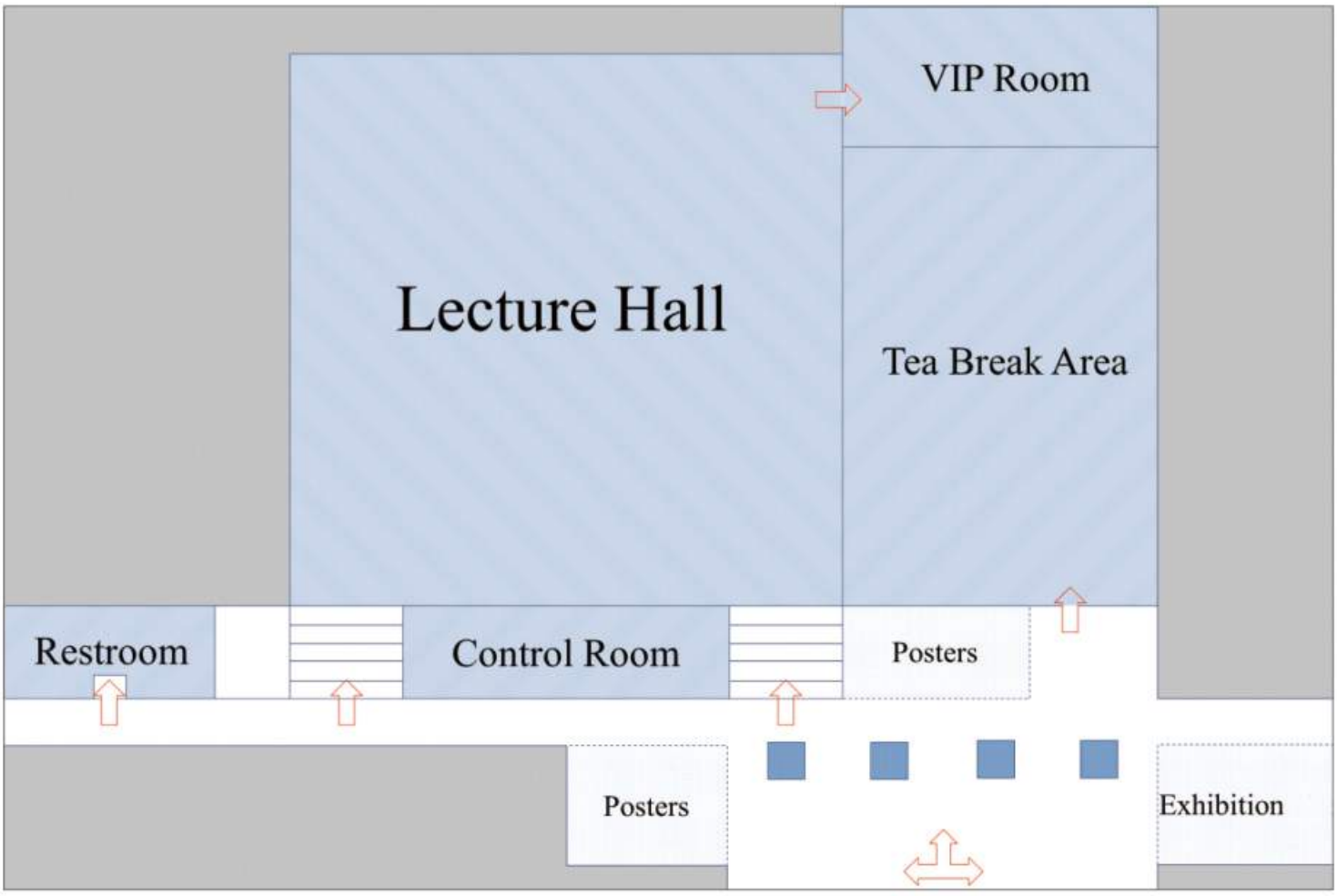
The 4th Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Neuroscience

PROGRAM BOOK

December 5-8, 2013
Guangzhou, China

Campus Guide Map





Meeting Venue Layout

Organized by:

Society for Social Neuroscience

Department of Psychology, Sun Yat-Sen University

State Key Lab of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Center for Collaboration and Innovation in Brain and Learning Sciences, Beijing Normal University.

Chinese Chapter, Society for Social Neuroscience

Division of Social Cognitive Sciences, Chinese Society for Cognitive Science

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The 4th Annual Meeting of

The Society for Social Neuroscience

The Society for Social Neuroscience is an international interdisciplinary, non-profit, scientific society established to advance and foster scientific research, training, and applications.

Table of Contents

Committees ——— 01

Scientific Program ——— 03

Speakers Introduction ——— 05

Poster Sessions ——— 34

Sun Yat-Sen University
Guangzhou, China

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Scientific Program

Thursday 5th- Sunday 8th December, 2013
Held at the Third Teaching Building Lecture Hall (South Campus)
Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China

December 5: Registration		
December 6		
Open Ceremony/Photo (8:30 am-9:00 am) : Dingguo Gao		
Morning Session (9:00 am-11:30 am), Chair: John Cacioppo		
9:00-10:00 Keynote Speech	**Jean Decety**	A social neuroscience perspective on empathy and caregiving
10:00-10:30	**Tea Break**	
10:30-11:00	**Keith Kendrick**	The four faces of oxytocin
11:00-11:30	**Xinyue Zhou**	Neural mechanisms of human vulnerability to uncontrollable events
Lunch at Room 3109 (11:30 am-1:00 pm)		
Open Discussion & Poster Session I (1:00 pm-2:00 pm)		
Afternoon Session (2:00 pm-5:30 pm), Chair: Jean Decety		
14:00-15:00 Keynote Speech	**Ralph Adolphs**	The social brain and autism
15:00-15:30	**Tao Li**	Genetic mechanism of neural circuits underlying schizophrenia
15:30-16:30	**Tea Break & Poster Session II**	
16:30-17:00	**Stephanie Cacioppo**	Social neuroscience of the interactive brain and its implications in neurology
17:00-17:30	**Yawei Cheng**	Empathic arousal and social understanding in individuals with autism spectrum disorder
Banquet (6:00 pm)		
Open Bar (8:30 pm)		

December 7

Morning Session (9:00 am-11:50 am), Chair: Larry J. Young		
9:00-10:00 Keynote Speech	**John Cacioppo**	High performance computing to probe the spatiotemporal dynamics of the social brain
10:00-10:20	**Tea Break**	
10:20-10:50	**Jing Luo**	The two limitations of cognitive regulation of emotion and their possible solving approaches
10:50-11:20	**Xun Liu**	Neural mechanisms of reward anticipation and outcome appraisal
11:20-11:50	**Tatia Lee**	Neuroplastic effects of meditation on cognitive and affective functions
Lunch at Room 3109 (11:50 am-1:00 pm)		
Open Discussion & Poster Session III ***(1:00 pm-2:00 pm)***		
Afternoon Session (2:00 pm-5:00 pm), Chair: Dingguo Gao		
14:00-14:30	**Larry J. Young**	The neurobiology of social bonding: implications for the development of novel therapies for autism
14:30-15:00	**Chao Liu**	Moral purity metaphor in a face culture: behavioral and neural correlates
15:00-16:00	**Tea Break/poster Session** IV	
16:00-16:30	**Hengyi Rao**	Neural correlates of individual differences in risk taking
16:30-17:00	**Yu Liao**	EEG imaging of toddlers during "live" dyadic turn-taking: mu-rhythm modulation and source-clusters in natural action observation and execution
Closing Ceremony (5:00 pm-5:30 pm): Yuejia Luo		

December 8: Visit Guangzhou (Optional)

Ralph Adolphs

Biography:

Ralph Adolphs was born in Germany in 1963, later moved to Canada and became a Canadian citizen, and did all of his academic work in the USA. He obtained his Ph.D. from Caltech in 1992 with Mark Konishi, and subsequently worked with Antonio Damasio at the University of Iowa to study lesion patients. He came as faculty to Caltech in 2004 and is the Bren Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience. From 2008-2013 he was director of the Caltech Brain Imaging Center, and he currently directs a Conte Center on Social Decision-Making funded by the National Institute of Mental Health. He lives in Pasadena with his wife and two cats and enjoys hiking in the mountains and eating spicy food.

Current research projects in Prof. Adolphs' laboratory ask how the human brain processes social information: how do we perceive other people, how do we respond to them emotionally, and how do we infer what is going on inside their minds. The approaches taken range from fMRI to lesion studies to single-cell recordings in surgical patients. There are also collaborative studies comparing humans and monkeys, studies in people with autism, and studies in people born without a connection between their left and right cerebral hemispheres. A core premise behind these studies is that human cognition is in many ways specialized to subserve complex social behaviors, and so understanding social cognition will help elucidate human cognitive abilities in general. As such, social neuroscience may help us to understand how humans differ from other species, in terms of differences in

neurobiology, cognition, and even the nature of conscious experience.

Talk Title:

The Social Brain and Autism

Abstract:

My laboratory uses cognitive neuroscience approaches to understand human social behavior. This includes techniques such as brain imaging, eyetracking, and electrophysiology, and makes comparisons between several different patient populations. One focus has been to compare high-functioning people with autism to neurological patients who have focal lesions or disconnections of brain structures. Another focus has been, in collaboration with local neurosurgeons, to record activity from single cells in the brains of patients who have implanted depth electrodes. Together, these varied approaches are revealing to us how the brain processes information from faces, how we use such information to understand other people, and how this process can dysfunction in autism.

John Cacioppo

Biography:

John Cacioppo is the Tiffany and Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor and Director of the Center for Cognitive and Social Neuroscience at the University of Chicago. Cacioppo is a pioneer in the field of social neuroscience and the author of more than 400 scientific articles and 20 books. Among the awards he has received are the Troland Award from the National Academy of Sciences, the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from APA, a MERIT Award from NIH, the Scientific Impact Award from the SESP, the Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions from SPR, and the Campbell Award and the Theoretical Innovation Prize from SPSP. He is a Past-President of several scientific societies, including the Society for Social Neuroscience; the Association for Psychological Science, the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, the Society for Psychophysiological Research, and the Society for Consumer Psychology; and the Psychology Section of AAAS. He is a the Chair of the Board of Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences at the National Research Council and a member of the NSF Advisory Committee for the SBE Division; and a former member of the Council for the NIH Center for Scientific Review and of the Council for the National Institute on Aging.

Talk Title:

High Performance Computing to Probe the Spatiotemporal Dynamics of the Social Brain

John T. Cacioppo, Stephanie Cacioppo, Robin Weiss, and Hakizumwami Birali Runesha (University of Chicago).

Abstract: Processing large functional brain-imaging datasets presents significant computational challenges. There is much room for improving the efficiency of existing analysis techniques through the use of high-performance computing (HPC). Currently, there is a large amount of available brain data and information processing that is not captured by standard analysis method. Using HPC is critical to advance signal processing. More importantly, leveraging the power of HPC should lead to transformative capabilities as procedures that were previously prohibitively expensive from a computational perspective can now be made tractable. In this initial phase, we are creating high-performance compute and data-intensive processing cyber-infrastructure and imaging tools for high-density electrical neuroimaging.For instance, high-density EEG/ERP analyses can provide high-resolution temporal information (millisecond by millisecond) on the component information processing operations that are performed during a behavioral task. The voltage-time function that one secures from each of 128 or 256 channels of recorded surface EEG data is aggregated within condition and participant to produce an event-related brain potential. This ERP time series is characterized by an auto-correlation, and quantitative techniques have been developed to identify microstates, statistically distinguishable segments within this time series. The mathematics that have been used to do this have led to questions about the resulting metrics, however. A novel mathematical approach coupled with HPC addresses many of these questions, produces new metrics, and promises insights onto brain structure and function.

Stephanie Cacioppo

Biography:

Stephanie Cacioppo (nee Ortigue) recently become Research Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Chicago, where she directs the high-performance electrical neuroimaging laboratory (http://hpenlaboratory.uchicago.edu). Author of over 80 scientific articles (current h-index: 19), her general research area is at the intersection of psychology and social and cognitive neuroscience in health and neurological disease. Combining different high-resolution brain imaging techniques with psychophysics, her research focuses on body language, unconscious effects of pair-bonding (such as love) and other biological drives on embodied cognition, and the role of the mirror neuron system in understanding desires, intentions and actions of other people while in social settings. Among the awards she has received are the ESSM Award of Excellence (2011), the Tom Slick's Award from the Mind Science Foundation (2010), the University Maurice Chalumeau Award (2007), the annual ESSM award for best oral presentation (2007), and the "Volker Henn" Award from the Swiss Society for Neuroscience (2002). In September 2011, Ortigue was named a "rising star" by the scientific Association for Psychological Science.

Talk Title:

Social Neuroscience of the Interactive Brain and Its Implications in Neurology

Stephanie Cacioppo, Ph.D. & John T. Cacioppo, Ph.D.

Abstract: Case reports of patients with circumscribed lesions offer a unique opportunity to test neuroimaging studies and examine the causal effect of specific brain regions onsocial cognition, emotion, and behavior. Here I will present a control-case study describing a 48 year-old neurological male patient with a rare, circumscribed lesion in the anterior insula, whom we tested using a decision task that required he judge whether each of a series of attractive individuals could be the object of his love or lust. The patient, in contrast to neurologically typical participants matched on age, gender, and ethnicity, performed normally when making decisions about lust but showed a selective deficit when making decisions about love. These data align with neuroimaging data implicating the anterior insula in love but not sexual desire. These results provide the first clinical evidence indicating that the anterior insula may play an instrumental role in love but not lust more generally. These results open a new avenue of social neuroscience research in neurology.

Yawei Cheng

Biography:

Yawei Cheng (M.D. Ph.D. in Cognitive Neuroscience) is associate professor of institute of neuroscience at the Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan. She is the director of the Social Neuroscience Laboratory, and the Child Development Joint Evaluation Center at Yang-Ming University Hospital. Cheng is interested in the social neuroscience of empathy as well as other topics related to neurobiology of social cognition. Her work has contributed to better understandings of empathy, sensorimotor resonance, affective perception, and prosocial behavior in individuals with typical development as well as autism spectrum disorder and psychopathy. Her research uses neuroimaging techniques, including MRI, EEG/ERP, and MEG in children, adults, and elder people to examine how the social and biological factors interact to develop the life-span changes of the neural mechanisms underpinning empathy and sympathy.

Talk Title:

Empathic Arousal and Social Understanding in Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Abstract:

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder associated with problems with social interaction. Lack of empathy is a hallmark of social impairments in individuals with ASD. However, the available empirical

evidence to empathic deficits in ASD is, at best, contradictory. Given the complexity of the phenomenological experience of empathy, investigating the neurobiological underpinnings requires breaking down the construct into the component processes that empathy encompasses. This study examined empathic arousal and social understanding in individuals with ASD and matched controls by combining pressure pain thresholds with fMRI (study 1) and EEG/ERP and eye-tracking responses (study 2) to empathy-eliciting stimuli depicting physical bodily injuries. Results indicate that participants with ASD had lower PPT than controls. When viewing body parts being accidentally injured, increased hemodynamic responses in the somatosensory cortex (SI/SII) but decreased responses in the anterior mid-cingulate and anterior insula as well as heightened N2 but preserved late-positive potentials (LPP) were detected in ASD participants. When viewing a person intentionally hurting another, decreased hemodynamic responses in the medial prefrontal cortex and posterior superior temporal sulcus/temporoparietal junction (pSTS/TPJ) as well as reduced LPP were observed in the ASD group. The mediation analysis confirmed that the pain threshold in ASD was a significant mediator for the SI/SII response in predicting subjective unpleasantness ratings to others' pain. Both ASD and control groups had comparable mu suppression, indicative of typical sensorimotor resonance. The findings demonstrate that, in addition to reduced pain thresholds, individuals with ASD exhibit heightened empathic arousal but impaired social understanding when perceiving others' distress.

Jean Decety

Biography:

Jean Decety (Ph.D. in Neurobiology) is Irving B. Harris professor of psychology and psychiatry at the University of Chicago. He is the Director of the Child Neurosuite and the Social Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, and the co-director of the Brain Research Imaging Center at University of Chicago Medicine. Decety is a leading scholar on the social neuroscience of empathy, morality and prosocial behavior, as well as other topics related to neurobiology of social cognition.His work has led to new understandings of empathy, affective processes and moral decision-making in typically developing individuals as well as psychopaths.His research uses neuroimaging techniques (functional MRI and high-density EEG) and genetic in children and adults to examine how biological and social factors interact in contributing to empathy and the motivation to care for the well-being of others.
Dr. Decety is the current President of the Society for Social Neuroscience.He recently edited with John Cacioppo the Oxford Handbook of Social Neuroscience (2011), The Social Neuroscience of Empathy and Empathy from Bench to Bedside (2012). He is currently working with Thalia Wheatley on a new volume, The Moral Brain (MIT Press)

Talk Title:

A Social Neuroscience Perspective on Empathy and Caregiving

Abstract: Our emotions connect us to one another, but it is our caring about others' emotions that promotes interpersonal bonds.Empathy shapes the landscape of our social and moral lives.It can motivate helping others in distress; plays an essential role in inhibiting aggression, and facilitates cooperation between members of a similar species.In the lecture, I will begin by discussing how sensitivity to others' needs has evolved in the context of parental care in mammalian species. Then I will examine the neurobiological mechanisms supporting its operation in humans and show that empathy is facilitated by multiple physiological, hormonal and neural systems. Neuroimaging studies focusing on the perception of others' physical pain and social distress will be presented in support of the adaptive function of empathy in social interactions. Activation in brainstem, amygdala, insula, anterior cingulate cortex and orbitofrontal cortex is modulated by situational contexts and personal characteristics. One corollary of this neuroevolutionary model is that caregiving produces social preferences. Empathy is indeed a limited resource and has some unfortunate features. There is behavioral and neuroscience evidence demonstrating that group biases critically moderate the conditions in which empathic understanding and empathic concern are expressed. Finally, I will address empathetic dysfunction in individuals with psychopathy based on recent functional MRI and effective connectivity studies from my lab to further illustrate how the lack of sensitivity to others' suffering can contribute to a callous disregard for the welfare of others and amoral conduct.

Keith Kendrick

Biography:

Keith Kendrick received a PhD in Psychology from the University of Durham (UK) in 1979. He has held research positions in the University of Durham, Institute of Zoology in London, University of Cambridge and the Babraham Institute in Cambridge where he was Head of Cognitive and Systems Neuroscience prior to moving his current post in the School of Life Science and Technology at the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China in September 2011 as a 1000 Talent Professor. He is also a visiting Professor at Huaxi Hospital in Sichuan University. He is a Fellow of the Society of Biology in the UK since 1996 and an Emeritus Professor of Gresham College, London since 2002. His current main pre-clinical research work is focussed on establishing how the human brain interprets social and emotional information and also the effects of prosocial peptides such as oxytocin, using behavioural, brain imaging and pharmacogenetic approaches. Clinical-based research is investigating functional and structural changes in the brain associated with psychiatric disorders and also the potential therapeutic effects of prosocial peptides.

Talk Title:

The Four Faces of Oxytocin

Abstract:

The last decade has seen a huge increase in research endeavouring to establish the

functional roles for the neuropeptide oxytocin in the human social brain and this has led to growing interest in its potential therapeutic application in a range of psychiatric disorders. Preclinical research has revealed diverse and wide-ranging effects of intranasal oxytocin treatment in four main inter-related social domains: attraction, bonding, trust and in-group favouritism/ethnocentrism; social cognition, responses towards emotional cues and empathy; care and protection responses and lastly self-processing and moral judgments. Increasingly this research is also revealing complex moderating influences of saliency, personal traits and gender on observed behavioural effects. In my talk I will discuss some recent findings from experiments investigating oxytocin effects in these four general social behaviour domains. I will also consider where and how oxytocin may be acting on the brain to influence different behavioural domains, and what implications this may have for its potential therapeutic use, particularly in relation to Autism and Schizophrenia.

Tatia Lee

Biography:

Dr Tatia Lee is the Chair Professor of Department of Psychology of The University of Hong Kong. She is also an Honorary Professor of Department of Psychiatry and Department of Medicine of the University. To recognize her significant contribution to the advancement of knowledge in the field of Neuropsychology, The University of Hong Kong has bestowed upon her an Endowed Professorship titled "May Professorship in Neuropsychology".

Dr. Lee endeavours to understand how human brain functions. She works in collaboration with clinicians and scientists to conduct empirical and applied research to unravel the power of the human brain. She is particularly interested in the neural mechanisms underlying the social cognitive and affective processes that define the human nature of an individual. For example, Dr. Lee's team has pioneered fMRI deception research and launched one of the first fMRI studies on deception. She has published extensively and in high impact journals. She is currently serving on the editorial boards of important journals including Neuropsychologia and Social Neuroscience.

Talk Title:

Neuroplastic Effects of Meditation on Cognitive and Affective Functions

Abstract:

Meditation has received increasing attention among clinicians and researcher because

there has been speculation that meditation would associate with significant beneficial effects on both cognitive and affective functioning of the brain. Empirical evidence accumulated thus far has pointed at the positive relationship between meditation and attention (improved sustained attention/orienting attention and reduced habitual automatic responses). Beneficial affective effects have also been reported. In this presentation, the neural effects of mediation, explored via behavioral and neural imaging studies, will be presented. Findings suggest dissociable patterns of neural activity associated with forms of meditation practice, reflecting that plastic changes in neural activity are task-specific. This is consistent with the notion of "experience-dependent neural changes".

Tao Li

Biography:

Dr Tao Li is a professor of psychiatry at the West China Hospital, Sichuan University. She was granted her MD degree in China and PhD degree in London (Institute of Psychiatry). She worked in Institute of Psychiatry in London as a postdoctoral researcher, lecturer and senior lecturer for more than ten years since 1995. After her returning to China, she serves as the chair of Mental Health Center and the director of psychiatric laboratory in West China Hospital. Her research is focused on the genetic analysis of psychiatric disorders, including not only the genetics of psychiatric disorders as diagnosed operationally but also of the genetics of the extended "endophenotype" (e.g. phenotypes assessed by neuropsychological instruments, neuroimaging scan etc). She received a number of prestigious academic awards including Chinese Outstanding Young Scientist Award, Chinese Outstanding Young Female Scientist Award, Changjiang Scholar and the outstanding professorship of Chinese Medical Board of New York.

Talk Title:

Genetic Mechanism of Neural Circuits Underlying Schizophrenia

Abstract:

Schizophrenia is a devastating mental disorder that still lacks effective treatment. Major obstacles to effectively treating the disease include insufficient knowledge of core brain regions and circuitries of pathological change as well as still elusive

molecular mechanisms. There are several challenges in schizophrenia research. For instance, medications used by patients in many studies can be an important confound because antipsychotic drugs by themselves have significant impact on the brain. We have already collected data of structural and functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in a large sample of first-episode, treatment naive schizophrenia patients. By ruling out the effects of treatment and the chronicity of the illness, this extremely valuable dataset has great potential to reveal core brain regions and circuitries of pathological changes in schizophrenia. Indeed, preliminary analysis of this dataset has revealed the patterns of disconnectivity across whole-brain networks in patients, and disconnections between separate brain networks might be associated with different primary symptoms of schizophrenia. We also found that progressive gray matter loss was faster in first-episode schizophrenia patients relative to age-matched controls, suggesting significant neurodegenerative processes in schizophrenia that cannot be attributed to medications. Reduced Gray matter (GM) volume is a core feature of schizophrenia. Furthermore, in order to identify the common genetic variants that underlie the deficits of GM volume in schizophrenia, we performed a Genome-wide Association Analysis with Gray Matter Volume as a Quantitative Phenotype in First-episode Treatment-na? ve Patients with Schizophrenia. We found that there was a diagnosis by genotype interaction when genotypes from genome-wide scan were subsequently considered in the case-control analyses. SNPs from three genes or chromosomal regions (TBXAS1, PIK3C2G and HS3ST5) were identified to predict the changes of GM volume in hOC3vL, vermisL10 and vermisR10. These results also highlighted the usefulness of endophenotype in exploring the pathogenesis of neuropsychiatric diseases such as schizophrenia although further independent replication studies are warranted in the future.

Yu Liao

Biography:

Dr. Yu Liao received her PhD in Psychology from Southwest University, Chongqing, China in 2011. She had held research positions in the University of California, San Diego, working in the Cognitive Development lab, Department of Cognitive Science & the Swartz Center for Computational Neuroscience (SCCN). She is currently an associate professor in the Institution of Social and Affective Neuroscience, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, China.

Dr. Liao's research seeks to understand the development of social cognition by using both behavioral and electroencephalography (EEG) technique. She has done work on children's development of executive function and theory of mind. Her current work focuses on EEG and behavioral dynamics of action perception, reward processing during social interaction, specifically when children are engaged in interacting with their primary caregiver.

Talk Title:

EEG Imaging of Toddlers During "Live" Dyadic Turn-Taking: Mu-Rhythm Modulation and Source-Clusters in Natural Action Observation and Execution

Abstract:

In both children and adults, the cortical mu rhythm (8-11 Hz in adults) over somato-motor regions are desynchronized (i.e., power is attenuated) during motor activity (Gastaut, 1952) and, interestingly, when observing another's actions (Caetano

et al, 2007; Muthukumaraswamy & Johnson, 2004). Thus, it is related to action perception. A putative mu rhythm has been found in infants (Berchicci et al., 2011). Recently, mu-suppression has been reported in infants and children while observing others' action (Muthukumaraswamy et al., 2004; Southgate et al., 2009). However, these reports leave many unanswered questions. We investigated these in a novel paradigm: Real-time interactive EEG imaging. This breaks the tradition of studying "social" brain processing in off-line, static, non-social contexts by measuring EEG as people interact (Dumas et al., 2011). We synchronized EEG of toddlers and mothers playing a turn-taking game, and time-locked their EEG with motion-capture and touch-screen responses. We thereby associated cortical activity traces with precise points in performed and observed actions. Using ICA (Independent Component Analyses) and Component clustering, we then imputed cortical sources of action and observation mu-suppression. The results show a signature of the human action-perception ("neural mirroring") system, somatomotor mu-rhythm suppression, during both action and observation periods. Age-specific forward head models were used to simulate cortical source locations. Every child showed an independent component with adult-typical features of mu-suppression (including a beta-band harmonic peak), localized to left somatomotor cortex. Almost every child showed another component localized to right somatomotor cortex. The results show that by 3 years of age, children's action-observation induced mu suppression is qualitatively adult-like in all major properties. The results also show that mu-suppression can be measured in "live" social interactions.

Chao Liu

Biography:

Chao Liu is an investigator at the State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University. Liu received his PhD from University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in 2010. His research focused on social and cultural neuroscience. Specifically, he is interested in 1) the role of emotion in morality and altruism. 2) the neural mechanism of human interpersonal behaviors, such as cooperation, competition and negotiation. 3) the neural correlates of the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis, especially how English and Chinese languages and scripts influence English and Chinese-speaking adults' and children's cognitive and social functioning. He uses cognitive neuroscience techniques such as fMRI, EEG, fNIRS and tDCS to explore these questions.

Talk Title:

Moral Purity Metaphor in a Face Culture: Behavioral and Neural Correlates

Abstract:

Morality is associated with bodily purity across societies and languages. Is it possible, however, for "moral purity" as a universally available conceptual metaphor to exert culture-specific influence? We propose that moral purification effects are sensitive to the bodily modality to which a culture assigns significant sociocultural meanings. Testing this proposition in a face culture (Chinese), we find that recalling immoral

experience elicits the desire and behavioral tendency to clean the face but not other bodily modalities (Study 1); indeed, face-cleaning curbs guilt-motivated behavior but hands-cleaning does not (Study 2). In a different cultural context where face is less chronically salient, face-cleaning becomes particularly effective in reducing immoral feelings only after Chinese culture is brought to mind (Study 3). Further fNIRS (Study 4) and fMRI (Study 5) studies revealed that the psychological effect of physical cleanness was associated with the functional connectivity and resting-state activity changes in the frontal cortex, particularly the MPFC and right IFG/Insula. These findings highlight the potential of cultural variability in conceptual-metaphorical effects and further suggest an organizing principle that may inform the ongoing debate between embodied and amodal models of cognition.

Xun Liu

Biography:

Xun Liu, Ph.D., Professor, Director of the Key Laboratory of Behavior Science, Director of MRI Research Center, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from University of California, Los Angeles in 2000. His research is in the area of cognitive neuroscience, using brain imaging techniques. He is currently interested in behavioral and neural mechanisms of attention and cognitive control, reward decision making, and dysfunction of cognitive and emotional control in mental disorders such as substance abuse and addiction.

Talk Title:

Neural Mechanisms of Reward Anticipation and Outcome Appraisal

Abstract:

Reward anticipation and outcome appraisal are two important stages of reward decision making. Previous behavioral studies have indicated that many factors, such as magnitude, probability and valence of uncertain options as well as framing of decision context, all influence people's decision making. Neuroimaging studies have also identified several brain networks and electrophysiological indices that are involved in these two stages of reward decision making, which may be regulated by dopaminergic activity in the brain. This talk will present findings from our fMRI and ERP studies on reward anticipation and outcome appraisal, and their application in addiction research.

Jing Luo

Biography:

Jing Luo received a PhD in Psychology from the Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1997. He has been a STA Fellow in AIST in Japan and served as the director of Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. From 2011 till now, He serves as professor in Capital Normal University in Beijing. Luo's research interests include the neural correlates of insightful problem solving and creative adaption, as well as multiple psychological approaches to regulate emotion.

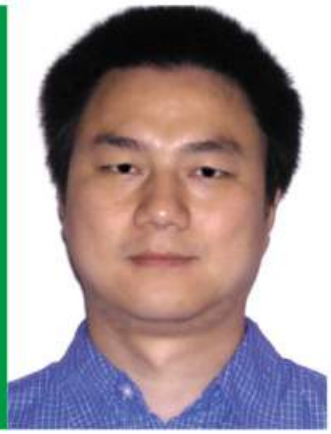
Talk Title:

The Two Limitations of Cognitive Regulation of Emotion and Their Possible Solving Approaches

Abstract:

The efficiency of cognitive regulation on unwanted emotion has been generally recognized. Yet, it has limitations. The most dominant one is known as the "resources difficulty". Recent study revealed cognitive reappraisal may fail in stressful situation where the higher cognitive function of PFC were impaired. However, the implement of reappraisal may also encounter another kind of major difficulty, the "converting difficulty" Every one of us have the experience of failing to persuade ourselves to be more positive to an unfavorable outcome by the popular reappraisal that has been repeatedly cited and suggested by others, even when

we are not in the state of stress and our PFC and higher cognitive ability are functioned normally. Here, I proposed two approaches to overcome these two limitations, respectively. To meet challenge of "resources difficulty". We adopted a "cognition-free" regulation approach based on the traditional Chinese medicine point of view that regards cognition and different types of emotions as occurring at the same level and having mutual promotion and/or counteraction relationships with each other, we experimentally demonstrated that the one type of emoton such as sadness could counteracts another one such as anger. To the "converting difficulty", we developed a novel creative cognitive reappraisal strategy that could more efficiently regulate the unpleasant emotion through constructing a novel and appropriate reappraisal perspective, a perspective that is dramatically different from one's initial processing of the situation and able to make a throughout representational change.



Hengyi Rao

Biography:

Hengyi Rao, PhD, is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Neurology, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine. He is also the adjunct professor in the Department of Psychology, Sun Yat-Sen University in China. He was trained at the State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and received his degree in 2003. He has been a postdoctoral research fellow in the Center for Functional Neuroimaging at University of Pennsylvania from 2004-2007. Dr. Rao's research focuses on using multimodal brain imaging methods to investigate the neurobiological basis underlying human cognition, emotion and behavior.

Talk Title:

Neural Correlates of Individual Differences in Risk Taking

Abstract:

Risk is a ubiquitous component of the natural world and human life. Although a certain amount of risky behavior is desirable and essential for human survival and advancement, excessive risk taking underlies many pathological conditions such as drug addiction and compulsive gambling. Even within a normative range, there are robust and reliable inter-individual differences in risk-seeking and risk-aversion. Increasing effort has been devoted to understanding the neural mechanisms underlying risky decision making and findings implicate the important role of

dopamine rich mesolimbic-frontal system in risky decision making. However, much less is known about the neural mechanisms underlying large individual differences in risk taking preference. In this talk, I will present some new findings from our behavioral and brain imaging studies on the neural correlates of trait-like individual differences in risk taking.

Larry J. Young

Biography:

Dr. Larry J. Young, PhD is Director of the Center for Translational Social Neuroscience and of the Silvio O. Conte Center for Oxytocin and Social Cognition at Emory University in Atlanta. He is also William P. Timmie Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Emory University School of Medicine and chief of the Division of Behavioral Neuroscience and Psychiatric Disorders at Yerkes Primate Research Center.

He is also an author of the book, The Chemistry Between Us: Love, Sex, and the Science of Attraction (2012), in which he explores the latest discoveries of how brain chemistry influences all aspects of our relationships with others.

Dr. Young's research seeks to understand how the brain functions to regulate social relationships. His research has revealed that brain chemicals such as oxytocin and vasopressin regulate the neural processing of social information and promote the formation of social bonds by acting in specific neural pathways. By understanding how the chemistry of the brain promotes the formation of social relationships, Dr. Young hopes to develop novel treatments for the social deficits in psychiatric disorders such as autism.

Talk Title:

The Neurobiology of Social Bonding: Implications for the Development of Novel Therapies for Autism

Abstract: Oxytocin and vasopressin play important roles in several aspects of social cognition and behavior in animal models, including social recognition, maternal nurturing and social bonding. Several studies suggest that these neuropeptides increase the saliency of social stimuli, enhancing the neural processing of social cues. Studies in voles demonstrate that variation in oxytocin and vasopressin receptor systems contributes to both species differences and individual variation in social behavior, including pair bonding. We have identified genetic polymorphisms that robustly predict neuropeptide receptor expression in the brain, which in turn predicts social behaviors, including susceptibility to the impact of early social stressors on later life social attachment. The roles of these neuropeptides appear to be conserved from rodent to man. We have identified a polymorphism in the human oxytocin receptor gene that predicts face recognition abilities. Furthermore, intranasal delivery of oxytocin enhances gaze into the eyes of other, the ability to infer the emotions of others, and socially reinforced learning. These observations suggest that the oxytocin system may be a viable target for improving social cognition in autism. Drugs that stimulate endogenous oxytocin release may be useful as an adjunct therapy for behavioral interventions for autism.

Xinyue Zhou

Biography:

Xinyue Zhou is professor of Psychology and professor of Management Science, and a recipient of National Science Fund for Excellent Young Scholars in 2013. Zhou received her PhD from University of Arizona in 2004. Her research interests focus on threat management, psychological security, sense of control, and psychology of money. Her research has been featured or reported *in Nature, Time, Newsweek, and New York Times.*

Talk Title:

Neural Mechanisms of Human Vulnerability to Uncontrollable Events

Abstract:

People need to believe that they can personally explain, predict, influence, and change events in the present and future, that is, people need to have a sense of control (Rotter, 1966; Seligman, 1975). The perception of being unable to exert control is debilitating for animals, children, and adults, which can be the root of reactive depression (Seligman, 1972). However, one third of the subjects who are exposed to uncontrollable events never become helpless and give up (Seligman, 1972). Variations in people's vulnerability to uncontrollable events may rise from differential neural response to the event. We exposed a group of 73 participants to a paradigm of control deprivation inside fMRI scanner. Results showed that activation of medial

prefrontal cortex during uncontrollable events correlated with passive behaviors later. After ten months of the FMRI STUDY, a real-life uncontrollable event, a 7.0 Richter Scale magnitude earthquake occurred in the nearby region. We measured participants' depression levels once after one week of the earthquake and once after three months of the earthquake. Results suggest that the activation of right insula could predict the changes of participants' depression levels after the earthquake. Together, these findings revealed underlying neural mechanisms of the variations in human vulnerability to uncontrollable events.

Poster Sessions

Poster Session I (December 6, 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm)

I-01 Reward Breaks Through Capacity Limits Through a Network

Lihui Wang[1], Hongbo Yu[1], Xiaolin Zhou[1,2,3]

[1] Center for Brain and Cognitive Sciences and Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

[2] Key Laboratory of Machine Perception (Ministry of Education), Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

[3] PKU-IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

I-02 Expecting Fairness in a Dice-Rolling Game: Does Mindset Make a Difference?

Philip Blue[1], Hongbo Yu[1], Yu Liu[1,3,4], Xiaolin Zhou[1,2]

[1] Center for Brain and Cognitive Sciences and Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

[2] PKU-IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

[3] Prevention Research Center, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ 85004, USA

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I-03 Computational Cognitive Neuroscience: Ideal Principles and Research Applications

Shuangli Wang, Yongquan Huo, Youzhi Wang

School of Psychology, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an 710062, China

I-04 Sex-Specific Neuroanatomical Basis of Antisocial Behavior

Ke Ding, Feng Kong, Miao Xu, Jia Liu

State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University 100875, China

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I-05 The Neuroanatomical Basis of Global Life Satisfaction

Feng Kong, Ke Ding, Zetian Yang, Xiaobin Dang, Siyuan Hu, Yiying Song, Jia Liu

State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University 100875, China

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I-06 The Cognitive Mechanism of Collaborative Inhibition: Evidence from the Encoding Phase

Huan Zhang[1,2], Xiping Liu[1], Weihai Tang[1], Jiannong Shi[2,3]

[1] Educational College, Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin 300387, China

[2] Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

[3] Department of Learning and Philosophy, Aalborg University, Denmark

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I-07 The Marmoset Monkey as a Translational Primate Model for Social Neuroscience

Jeffrey A. French

Neuroscience Program, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha NE 68182, USA

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I-08 The Temporal Dynamics of Intention Processing in Harmful Moral Judgment

Tian Gan[1,2], Xiaping Lu[2], Yue-Jia Luo[3], Chao Liu[2]

[1] Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Zhejiang 310018, China

[2] State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China

[3] Institute of Affective and Social Neuroscience, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China

I-09 Presence Time of Product Placements' Influence on Consumers' Attitudes

Xinyun Tang, Haiting Zhu, Hui Li, Yu Kou

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I-10 Predicting Interpersonal Guilt and Compensation from fMRI Response: A Machine Learning-Based Approach

Hongbo Yu[1], Luke Chang[2], Leonie Koban[2], Tor Wager[2], Xiaolin Zhou[1,3,4]

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I-11 Effect of Punishment Threat on Norm Compliance is Modulated by Gender and Intention

Yuan Zhang[1], Xiaolin Zhou[1,2,3]

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[2] Key Laboratory of Machine Perception (Ministry of Education), Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

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I-12 Effect of Emotion Regulation and Self-Control on Decision-Making in Sport

Lizhong Chi, Xiaobo Zhang

Sport Science College, Beijing Sport University, Beijing 100084, China

I-13 Suffering Unfairness Leads to Self-Interested Decision Making: Previous Legitimate Power Experience Influences Distribution Fairness

Wenzheng Lin, Keye Xu, Meng Zhang, Fang Wang

School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China

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I-14 The Effects of Kolaviron (a Methanolic Extract of *Garcinia kola* Seeds) on the Histoarchitecture of the Hypothalamus, Pituitary and Ovary of Female Wistar Rats

S. A. Ajayi[1,2], P. U. Nwoha[3], O. O. Azu[2]

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[3] Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Faculty of Basic medical Sciences, College of Health Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria

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Poster Session II (December 6, 3:30 pm - 4:30 pm)

II-01 Influence of Trait-anxiety on Inhibition Control: Evidence from ERPs Study

Xu Gong[1,2], Shiyue Sun[3], Yuxia Huang[1], Xuebin Li[4], Maarten A. S. Boksem[2,5], Alan Sanfey[2,6], Yue-Jia Luo[7]

[1] National Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neurosciences and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

[2] Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, the Netherlands

[3] Department of Humanities and Social Science, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, China

[4] Key Lab of Mental Health, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

[5] Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

[6] Department of Psychology, University of Arizona, Tucson, USA

[7] Institute of Affective and Social Neuroscience, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, China

II-02 Effect of Events and Self-Relevance on Gist/Detail Trade-off in Directed Forgetting of Negative Emotional Memory

Weibin Mao, Zhe Jia

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II-03 Guilty Induced Approaching Face Effect

Xiang Huang, Tong Chen, Xiqian Lu, Mowei Shen

Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

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II-04 Perceptual Grouping According to Eye Gaze

Zhongqiang Sun, Jifan Zhou, Xinyi Jin, Rende Shui, Mowei Shen

Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

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II-05 Interest's Definition, Measurement and Influence: Motivational and Emotional Perspectives

Ru Shi[1,2,3], Junmei Xiong[1,2,3], Yanhong Wang[1,2,3]

[1] Department of Psychology, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China

[2] Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China

[3] Hubei Human Development and Mental Health Key Laboratory, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China

II-06 Common and Distinct Neural Mechanisms on Different Anxiety Measures: A Resting State fMRI Study

Rui Xu[1,2], Yue-Jia Luo[3]

[1] National Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and leaning, Beijing Normal University, China

[2] Institute of Basic Research in Clinical Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing, China

[3] Institute of Affective and Social Neuroscience, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, China

II-07 Universality and Specificity of Facial Emotion Recognition

Hang Li[1], Harald C. Traue[2], Jun-Wen Tan[1], Holger Hoffmann[2], Chen-Ling Liu[3], He-Ming Wu[3], Kerstin Limbrecht-Ecklundt[2]

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II-08 Cortisol Awakening Response to Long-Term Exam Stress Predicts Sensory Brain Region Activation and Amygdala Functional Connectivity in Fear Response

Wanjun Lin[1], Shaozheng Qin[2], Yue-Jia Luo[3]

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II-09 The Disgust and Fear Facial Expressions Regulate the Individual Mental Processing: An ERP Study

Yi Jin[1], Dandan Zhang[2], Yunzhe Liu[1], Yue-Jia Luo[2]

[1] National Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China

[2] Institute of Social and affective Neuroscience, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China

II-10 The Mismatch Brain Responses to Negative Emotional Voices in Sleeping Human Neonates

Yunzhe Liu[1], Dandan Zhang[2], Xinlin Hou[3], Yue-Jia Luo[2]

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[2] Institute of Affective and Social Neuroscience, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, China

[3] Department of Pediatrics, Peking University First Hospital, Beijing, China

II-11 Abnormal Salience Network in Trait Anxiety

Haiyang Geng[1,2], Xuebing Li[1]

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[2] University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

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II-12 Electrophysiological Correlates of Emotional Memory Trade-off Effects Evoked by High Motivational Positive Composite Scene

Jilin Zou[1,2], Renlai Zhou[1,3]

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[3] Beijing Key Lab of Applied Experimental Psychology (Beijing Normal University), Beijing 100875, China

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II-13 Mother-Concept Threat Weakens the Positive Associations with Self-Face

Yingcan Zheng, Hong Chen

Faculty of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China

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II-14 Cooperating and Competing Effects of Physical Salience and Reward Value on Saccadic Eye Movements

Huqing Shi[1,2], Yaqing Niu[2], Timothy R. Koscik[2], Shuqiao Yao[1,3], Adam K. Anderson[2]

[1] Medical Psychological Institute, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China

[2] Affect and Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

[3] Key Laboratory of Psychiatry and Mental Health of Hunan Province, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China

Poster Session III (December 7, 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm)

III-01 Deception Trait is Reflected in the Brain's Intrinsic Functional Architecture

Qian Cui[1,2,3], Qinglin Zhang[3], Huafu Chen[2]

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[2] Key laboratory for Neuroinformation of Ministry of Education, School of Life Science and Technology, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610054, China

[3] Faculty of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China

III-02 Oxytocin Increases Ethnocentrism for a Country's People and National Flag but not for Other Cultural Symbols or Consumer Products

Xiaole Ma, Lizhu Luo, Yayuan Geng, Weihua Zhao, Qiong Zhang, Keith M. Kendrick

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III-03 Effects of Oxytocin on the Processing of Sub-Liminally Presented Social-Emotional Cues: A Backward Masking fMRI Study

Lizhu Luo[1], Benjamin Becker[2], Yayuan Geng[1], Keith M. Kendrick[1]

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[2] Devision of Medical Psychology, Department of Psychiatry & Psychotherapy, University of Bonn, Bonn 53105, Germany

III-04 Oxytocin Facilitation of Learning with Social Feedback is Associated with Altered Activity in Hippocampus, Amygdala and Putamen

Song Qi[1], Jiehui Hu[1], Lizhu Luo[1], Shan Gao[1], Benjamin Becker[2], Qiyong Gong[3], Ren□ Hurlemann[2], Keith M. Kendrick[1]

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[3] Huaxi MR Research Center, Department of Radiology, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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III-05 Oxytocin Increases the Endowment Effect in Relation to Self, Mother and Father in Chinese Subjects

Weihua Zhao, Qin Li, Xiaole Ma, Lei Xu, Keith M. Kendrick

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III-06 Mammalian Conserved Oxytocin is not Conserved in New World Monkeys (Primates, Platyrrhini)

Dongren Ren[1,2,3], Guoqing Lu[3], Emily B. Harrison[1,3], Jeffrey A. French[1,3]

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III-07 Is Moral Beauty Different from Facial Beauty? Evidence from an fMRI Study

Tingting Wang[1], Lei Mo[1], Ce Mo[2], Li Hai Tan[2,3], Jonathan S. Cant[4], Luojin Zhong[1], Gerald Cupchik[4]

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III-08 Neural Correlates of Second-Order Verbal Deception: A Functional Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS) Study

Xiao-Pan Ding[1], Liyang Sai[2], Genyue Fu[1], Kang Lee[1,3]

[1] Zhejiang Normal University, China

[2] East China Normal University, China

[3] University of Toronto, Canada

III-09 Exploring Humanity from Selfish Financial Activities: The Role Effect on Brain Response (ERP) to Financial Performance

Lei Wang, Wenqi Wei, Zhe Shang
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III-10 Moral Development in Future Business Leaders: A VBM Study on Wharton MBA Students

Kristin Prehn[1,2], Hengyi Rao[3,4], Marc Korczykowski[3], John A. Detre[3], Martha J. Farah[5], Diana C. Robertson[6]

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[2] Department of Neurology & Cluster of Excellence " NeuroCure " , Charité University Medicine, Berlin, Germany

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[5] Department of Psychology, Center for Neuroscience and Society, & Center for Cognitive Neuroscience, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA

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III-11 Melatonin Increases Implicit Racial Bias

Jinting Liu[1], Wei Xiong[1], Haibo Liu[1], Xiaolin Zhou[1,2]

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III-12 Neural Responses to Unfair Behavior in Young Adult Romantic Couples Reflect Real-World Relationship Dynamics

Danielle Shore, Thomas Dishion
Arizona State University

III-13 Abstinent Methamphetamine Abusers' Approach Motivation Increases When Unconsciously Primed by the Concept of Rental Houses

Xuan Wang, Junwei Zhang, Meng Zhang, Xinyu Li, Mowei Shen
Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
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III-14 Facial Electromyographic Activity in Response to Intensive and Sustained Valence-Arousal Affective States

Jun-Wen Tan[1], Adriano O. Andrade[2], Steffen Walter[3], Hang Li[1], David Hrabal[3], Stefanie Rukavina[3], Kerstin Limbrecht-Ecklundt[3], Henrik Kessler[4], Holger Hoffman[3], Harald C. Traue[3]

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Poster Session IV (December 7, 3:00 pm - 4:00 pm)

IV-01 The Orthographic Processing of Written Chinese in the Brain

Haicheng Liu[1,2], Yi Jiang[2], Bo Zhang[3], Lifei Ma[2], Sheng He[4], Xuchu Weng[2,3]

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[2] Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

[3] Center for Cognition and Brain Disorders, The Affiliated Hospital, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 310015, China

[4] Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA

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IV-02 Overlapping and Distinct Neural Representations of Utilitarian and Performance Information

Rongjun Yu, Ping Zhang

School of Psychology and Center for Studies of Psychological Application, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China

IV-03 The Phase Characteristics and Neural Mechanism on Subjective and Objective Self

Hui Wang, Li Zhang, Tingting Lv

Beijing Key Laboratory of Learning and Cognition, Capital Normal University, Beijing 100048, China

IV-04 Cooperation Information Affects Distance Perception

Haokui Xu, Jun Yin, Fan Wu, Xuan Wang, Mowei Shen

Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

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IV-05 Infants' Understanding of Intention Transmission in a Third-Party Communication Context with Multiple Agents

Xinyi Jin, Jie He, Zhongqiang Sun, Mowei Shen

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IV-06 The Influence of Wholist-Analytic Cognitive Style on Information Processing in Visual Working Memory: An ERP Study

Wenjun Yu, Zaifeng Gao, Danni Xu, Meng Zhang
Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University 310027, China
Email to: selinayu@zju.edu.cn

IV-07 Prcoessing Social-Power Information of Social Scenes: An ERP Study

Fan Wu, Xiang Huang, Haokui Xu, Xiaowei Ding, Zaideng Gao
Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
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IV-08 Rehearsing Biological Motions in Working Memory: An fMRI Study

Zaifeng Gao, Mowei Shen, Jian Huang, Xiqian Lu
Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
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IV-09 Social Comparison is Manifested in Event Related Potential Signals

Yi Luo[1], Chunliang Feng[1], Ruolei Gu[2], Tingting Wu[1], Yue-Jia Luo[3]
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[2] Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China
[3] Institute of Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China
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IV-10 Visual Influence of Shapes and Semantic Familiarity on Human Sweet Sensitivity

Pei Liang[1], Soumyajit Roy[2], Meng-Ling Chen[1], Gen-Hua Zhang[1]
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IV-11 A Comparison of Naxi and Han College Students' Verbal Working Memory Span

Peng Li[1,2], Yuefei Liu[1], Yu Wang[1]

[1] School of Education & Management, Yunnan Normal University 650500, China

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IV-12 Impacts of Intervention to the Contents of Memory on Emotions Induced by Negative Stimulations

Youzhi Wang, Cuicui Guo

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IV-13 Effect of Personality Impression on Face Processing: Evidence from ERPs

Qiuling Luo

South China Normal University

IV-14 The Influence of Perceptual Loads on Perception of Averted Gaze Cue

Yajun Zhao[1,2], Zhijun Zhang[1]

[1] Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028, China

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