Poster Title as Published in Your Abstract

Presenting Author, Second Author, Middle Authors, Senior Author

Department, University, City, State, Country (optional)

Poster #

1.1 m (3' 8")

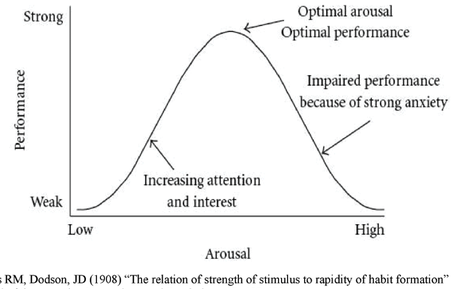
Introduction

Write a clear and concise introduction that informs the reader as to the background of the study. A well written introduction will be relatively brief and informative, so that the typical SFN attendee will quickly understand the goals of the study and why these goals are important and/or interesting.

Methods

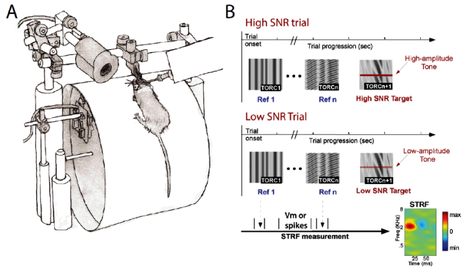
Sufficient detail of the methods should be given such that an informed reader could repeat the study. Ensure that the species, sex, age, and other relevant features of the subjects are given. The statistical methods, whether the study was done blind or double blind, and other efforts to enhance scientific rigor should be mentioned. If the full methods cannot be presented here, consider a handout or a website link that gives the full details.

1 Figure That Introduces the Logic or Background of the Study



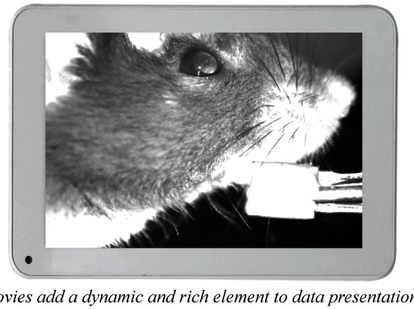
Yerkes RM, Dodson, JD (1908) "The relation of strength of stimulus to rapidity of habit formation" Journal of Comparative Neuorology and Psychology 18: 459-482.

2 Title That Informs the Reader About the Results of the Figure



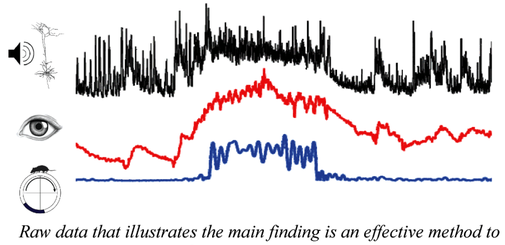
Concise figure legend that informs the reader as to the results. The figure should include the number of observations (animals) statistical test, significance levels, SEM or SD, Box Plots, etc.

3 Consider Fixing a Tablet to the Poster Board with Pins to Show a Movie



Movies add a dynamic and rich element to data presentation

4 Show Data Upon Which Data Analysis is Based



Raw data that illustrates the main finding is an effective method to communicate your results.

5 Show Analyzed Results in an Informative Format

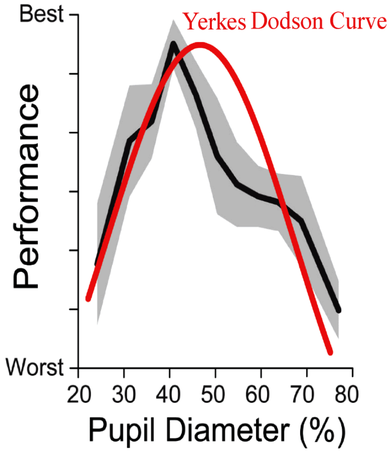
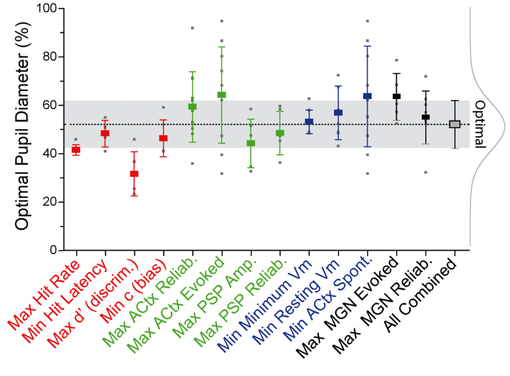


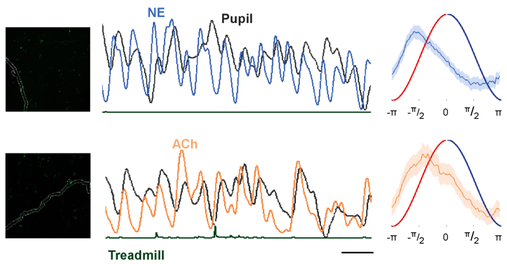
Exhibit data in an informative format such as mean and standard deviation (or SEM) along with a mathematical fit, for example. Give n's and statistical significance and other quantitative measures.

6 Show Individual Data Points as Well as Analyzed Results



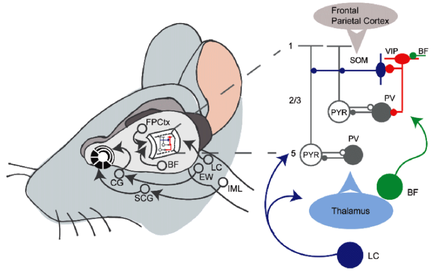
Showing individual data points (grey boxes above) along with the analyzed data (here, mean +/- S.D.) is informative. If bar graphs are used, also show all data points along with the mean +/- S.D. or consider using other informative plotting methods such as box plots or whisker plots.

7 Exhibit Imaging Data with Both Single Trial and Analyzed Results



Illustrating results as both raw examples and analyzed group data helps the audience understand the findings in detail.

8 Show a Summary Figure That Brings Together the Main Results



Explain the summary figure so that it is both informative and readily accessible.

Conclusions

- *Visitors Read These First*
- *Make Concise Statements*
- *Use Bullet Points*

Figures from: McGinley, David, McCormick. Neuron (2015) 87: 179-192. Reimer, McGinley, Liu, Rodenkirch, Wang, McCormick, Tolias Nat. Commun. (2016).

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1.75 m (5' 8")