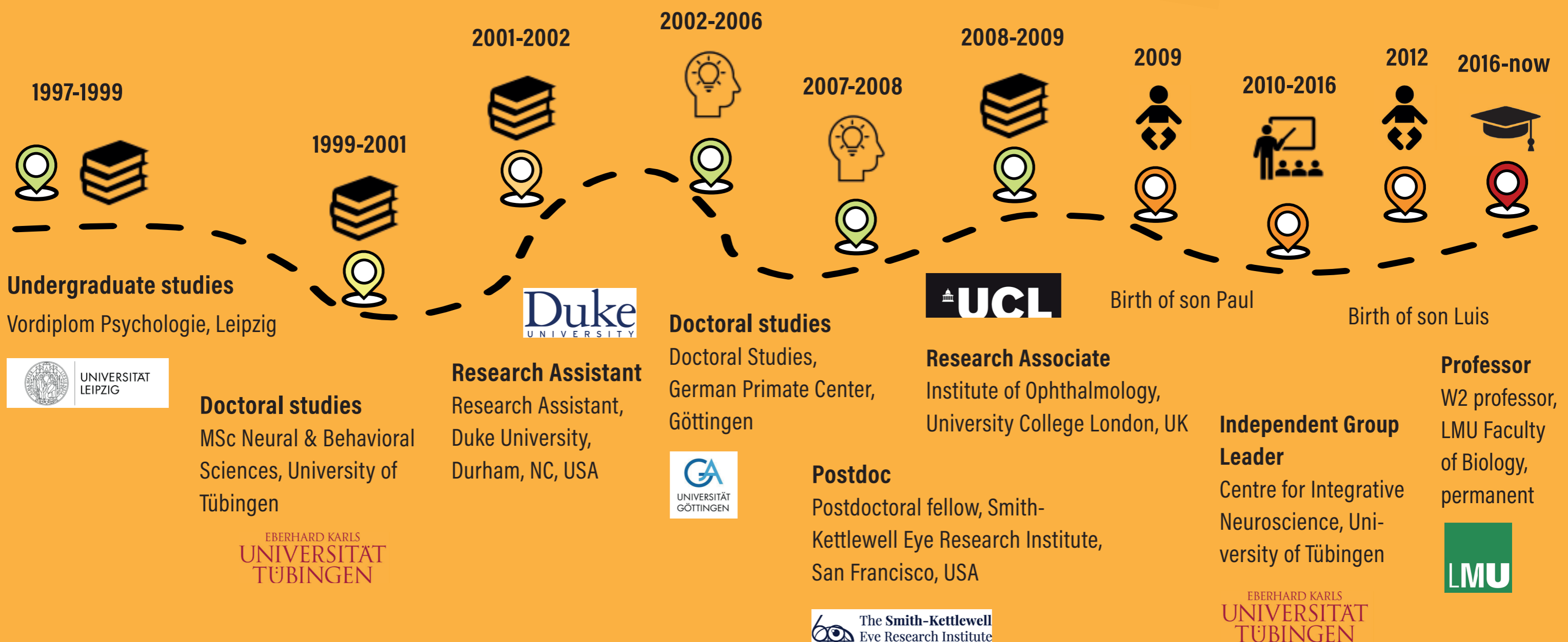# LAURA BUSSE

ABOUT

Laura Busse is a neuroscientist investigating the neural circuits of visual perception. She holds a professorship at the Faculty of Biology of the LMU Munich. Together with her interdisciplinary and diverse team, she studies how visual information is integrated with non-visual information from the rest of the brain. Beyond her research, Laura currently serves as a Vice Dean of the Faculty and as a board member of the Graduate School of Systemic Neurosciences. In her free time, Laura enjoys running and spending time with her partner, Steffen Katzner and their two sons.

WHAT TO TELL STUDENTS
„Interested in science? Find a lab and participate in their research activities and beyond.“

CV TIMELINE

1997-1999

Undergraduate studies
Vordiplom Psychologie, Leipzig

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

1999-2001

Doctoral studies
MSc Neural & Behavioral Sciences, University of Tübingen

EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

2001-2002

Research Assistant
Research Assistant, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA

Duke UNIVERSITY

2002-2006

Doctoral studies
Doctoral Studies, German Primate Center, Göttingen

UNIVERSITÄT GÖTTINGEN

2007-2008

Postdoc
Postdoctoral fellow, Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, San Francisco, USA

The Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute

2008-2009

Research Associate
Institute of Ophthalmology, University College London, UK

UCL

2009

Birth of son Paul

2010-2016

Independent Group Leader
Centre for Integrative Neuroscience, University of Tübingen

EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

2012

Birth of son Luis

2016-now

Professor
W2 professor, LMU Faculty of Biology, permanent

LMU

KEY EXPERIENCE

I love coding, the precision of scientific language, and the art of scientific writing and figure making. I am grateful that I had fantastic mentors who introduced me to these skills (and much more of course).

MAJOR SCIENTIFIC FINDING

Responses of neurons in the visual thalamus, i.e. already one stage after the retina, can be modulated by whether the animal is sitting still or running, even without a concomitant change in visual input

Visual cortex sharpens its own input and enhances contextual modulations through feedback to thalamus