

Professor Ying-Shing Chan graduated from The University of Hong Kong (HKU) and received his postdoctoral training at the Institute of Human Physiology at Pisa, Italy, and The Rockefeller University, USA. He is Senior Advisor to the Dean of Medicine, and was appointed the Dexter H C Man Family Professor in Medical Science of HKU in 2014. He also served as the Associate Dean (Research), Associate Dean (Academic Networking and Student Affairs), Associate Dean (Development and Infrastructure), Head of Department of Physiology, Deputy Director of the School of Biomedical Sciences, Co-Convenor of the HKU Strategic Research Theme on Neuroscience, and Director of HKU Neuroscience Research Center.

Professor Chan is an elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Biology. He is the recipient of the First Medallion of the Australian Neuroscience Society. He served as Co-Chair of the International Scientific Program Committee of the 39th Congress of International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS), Chair of International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) Asian/Pacific Regional Committee, President of Federation of Asian-Oceania Neuroscience Societies (FAONS), Vice-President of The Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences, Standing Executive Committee Member of the Chinese Neuroscience Society, President of Hong Kong Society of Neurosciences, and Secretary-General of the Hong Kong Brain Foundation.

He is currently President of the Asian Pacific Society for Neurochemistry (APSN), Chair of the IUPS Commission on Neurobiology, and Executive Committee Member of U21 Health Sciences Group. He served as a panel member (Biology & Medicine) of the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong and the RAE Exercise (Health Sciences) conducted by the University Grants Committee of Hong Kong. He is the Editor-in-Chief for IBRO Neuroscience Reports and Associate Editor for European Journal of Neuroscience. Professor Chan's research interests include synaptic mechanisms underlying plastic modification of neural networks for spatial learning as well as the exploitation of human bone marrow stromal cell-derived glial cells and neurons in the re-assembly of functional neural circuits in neurodegenerative diseases.