



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

DIPARTIMENTO
DI FARMACIA
E BIOTECNOLOGIE

AVVISO DI SEMINARIO

Il giorno **31 ottobre 2025**
alle ore **10.30**

Prof. Roberto Feuda

Associate Professor, Department of Biology, Geology and Environmental Science,
University of Bologna, Italy;
Visiting scientist at the Francis Crick Institute, London
(ospite: Prof.ssa B. Monti)

terrà un seminario in lingua inglese dal titolo:

Origin, Evolution, and Development of Monoaminergic Neurons

Area tematica: Neuroscienze

in presenza:

Aula 1, Via Belmeloro 6, Bologna

e in streaming (per i dottorandi all'estero):

<https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3aN09c0NlyEssBnF7ObCyDOQwkgDWm1qdd9f7F2nJV9fw1%40thread.tacv2/1631519544944?context=%7b%22id%22%3a%22e99647dc-1b08-454a-bf8c-699181b389ab%22%2c%22oid%22%3a%225a941351-ef41-4aa4-8771-fa50a6d62ca1%22%7d>

L'evento è organizzato nell'ambito del Corso di Dottorato in Biologia
Cellulare e Molecolare

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Roberto Feuda awarded his BSc and MSc at the University of Rome La Sapienza, then completed a PhD at the University of Ireland, Maynooth, in 2013 with Prof. Davide Pisani, studying the origins of opsins and the relationships between non-bilaterian animal lineages. He then joined Prof. Peter Holland's lab at Oxford for a short postdoc on insect opsins, followed by a move to Caltech to work with Prof. Eric Davidson on the evolution of gene regulatory networks.

In 2018, he was awarded a Royal Society University Research Fellowship and returned to Europe to start his own lab.

In October 2025, he has joined the University of Bologna as Associate Professor. Feuda's research integrates evolutionary genomics, developmental biology, and single-cell transcriptomics to study the evolution of cell types.

The Feuda Lab investigates how neuronal diversity evolves and develops by integrating insights across species and biological scales. Phylogenomics, comparative developmental biology, single-cell genomics, and computational approaches are combined to understand how gene regulatory networks (GRNs) shape neuronal identities throughout the animal kingdom.