jective of the "Lives that Leave their Mark" body donation program is to train excellent doctors and specialists, emphasizing values such as respect, gratitude and responsibility. Students, program managers and family members of donors are involved, promoting a moral and ethical framework. The annual commemoration ceremony closes the circle between these groups, giving thanks for the privilege of learning from the donated bodies. These programs allow the acquisition of knowledge and skills in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, which reduces errors in professional practice. Thus, the body donation program in Mexico transcends beyond death, leaving a mark on those who learn from them.

P15 - EDWARD LOTH'S LIFE AND WORK. (IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT POLISH ANATOMIST ON THE EVE OF THE EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH)

Krasucki CP [1,2], Ciszek B [3]

[1] Department of Morphology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain
[2] School of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw, Poland
[3] Department of Descriptive and Clinical Anatomy, Centre of Biostructure, Medical University of Warsaw, Poland

This paper is devoted to the biography and works of the famous anatomist and anthropologist Professor Edward Loth (1884-1944). He was a creator and head of Department of Anatomy in Warsaw between 1915 and 1944. He makes important insights into development of modern rehabilitation. But first of all, he created new anatomical discipline: anthropomorphology of the soft tissues.

He completed medical education in Bonn (1908), Göttingen (1909) and Heidelberg (1912). He obtained his doctor degree in medicine on the base of the investigations of the muscular system in the Negroes. In 1912 he obtained position of assistant in the Department of Anatomy in Lwow. However, First World War began, in the hard 1915 year the restituted Polish Warsaw University invite Loth as a head of the Department of Anatomy. With great energy he involved himself into many didactic and scientific activities. Loth was well known and very active in the L'Association des Anatomistes. He organized Committee for the Soft Tissues Research - CIRP. In the year 1931 Loth collected his investigations of the soft tissues in the monumental monography edited in Paris: Anthropologie des parties molles. For this work he obtained highest prize in anthropology *Prix Hollandais* (1935). He was killed by a bomb (Second World War).

The scientific achievements of Loth were really great. Only few researchers may say that were creators of new discipline with complete methodology. His ideas were developed by next generations of anatomists in Poland, France, Great Britain, Germany and other countries.

Sector 2 – Embryology and Development, Neuroanatomy, Others

P16 - LIS1 REGULATES DEVELOPMENT OF SOMATOSTATIN-POSITIVE INTERNEURONS IN THE CINGULATE CORTEX

Pombero A *[1], García-López R *[1], Geijo E[1], Martínez S[1, 2]

[1] Instituto de Neurociencias UMH-CSIC, Sant Joan d'Alacant, Spain
[2] Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red en Salud Mental (CIBERSAM-ISCIII, Valencia, Spain

Inhibitory interneurons make up around 25% of the overall neuron population. One subtype of interneurons based on neurochemical properties are somatostatin-positive interneurons (SST+ interneurons). They express somatostatin in addition to GABA and synapse on both pyramidal neurons and interneurons, regulating cortical information processing and the excitation/inhibition balance in the brain. SST+ interneurons are generated in the medial ganglionic eminence and follow a tangential pathway to reach their final destination in the cortex. Thus, they may be particularly susceptible to gene mutations associated with neuronal migration disorders. Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase 1B subunit alpha (Pafah1b1; also known as Lis1) is a regulator of dynein-mediated motility, mitosis nuclear positioning and microtubule organization. *Lis 1* gene