WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Introducing New Scientists 2020-2021

מכון ויצמן למדע
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Welcoming our latest recruits

Dear Friends,

The engine that makes great science 'go' is outstanding scientists: principal investigators (PIs), and all their lab members—staff scientists, postdoctoral fellows, technicians, and students. At the Weizmann Institute of Science, we have approximately 250 PIs who run labs filled with such talent and powered by the most sophisticated lab equipment and services.

One of the Institute's great strengths is its ability to attract the best young scientists fresh from their postdoctoral studies at the world's top institutions. Every year we hire a cadre of new PIs for faculty-track positions, and you can read about our latest hires here. I'm sure you'll be as excited to read about their work as I was when first hearing about their endeavors.

It is thanks to our supporters around the globe that we are able to recruit and hire the best scientists; as soon as a new scientist arrives, our donors step up to the plate with financial support for their start-up packages. Given the pace and sophistication of science today, those packages can be large—especially given that the Institute promises the researchers all that they need so that they can soar.

For those of you who have contributed generously to the careers of young scientists at Weizmann throughout the years, thank you. Your generosity is ensuring the future of science at a time when it is needed most.

Sincerely,

Prof. Alon Chen
President, Weizmann Institute of Science

After her service as a sargeant in the Israel Defense Forces software school and teaching advanced programming classes from 2004-2006, Dr. Rotem Arnon-Friedman completed her BSc in physics and computer science at Tel-Aviv University in 2010. She earned an MSc in computer science in 2012, also at TAU. She moved to Switzerland, where she completed a PhD in the Quantum Information Theory group at the Institute of Theoretical Physics at ETH Zürich in 2018. Dr. Arnon-Friedman worked as a postdoctoral researcher in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the University of California, Berkeley until she joined the Weizmann Institute in 2020.

She was on the Dean's List at TAU, and received several awards for excellence by the Department of Physics at TAU. She was awarded the ETH Medal for her outstanding doctoral thesis and received a Swiss National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Mobility Fellowship in 2019. She serves as a reviewer for a series of top professional journals.

The challenge of quantum cryptography

As soon as quantum computers become available, encryption needs to move up to the quantum level too. Dr. Rotem Arnon-Friedman believes that the theoretical and practical foundations for security must be developed even faster than the qubits and software needed to run quantum computers.

Quantum computing holds tremendous promise for faster and more powerful computers that can quickly give answers to unsolvable problems, but there are many challenges to overcome.

While physicists, computer scientists, mathematicians and engineers work together to build a practical quantum computer, the developing field of quantum information science is figuring out how to leverage the advantages that quantum technologies bring, such as safer and more efficient communication networks, while overcoming their cryptographic risks.

Dr. Arnon-Friedman works on one of the basic security questions in the emerging field of quantum cryptography: how to create a shared secret key that is impossible to crack, even if the hacker is able to manipulate the communications and has access to a quantum computer.

While it is nearly impossible to defeat public-key encryption schemes using the fastest conventional computers available today, a quantum computer could potentially perform this task with ease.

Guaranteeing security

Although various schemes for quantum key distribution have been introduced, the underlying proofs of security remain very challenging. One of the key challenges is to develop a protocol that can guarantee security, irrespective of the quality as well as the trustworthiness of the physical devices used to implement the process. This involves building some sort of a test as a quality control measure into the protocol that shows that the communication is genuine and was not tampered with.

Dr. Arnon-Friedman began working on such security proofs as a PhD student at ETH Zürich, and went on to pursue related questions with one of the founders of the field of quantum computing at the University of California, Berkeley. She has helped develop a general framework consisting of a flexible protocol and analysis for obtaining proofs of security for a broad range of cryptographic tasks.

Dr. Nir Fluman

Dr. Nir Fluman completed his BSc in life sciences *magna cum laude* at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in 2004. He then completed an MSc in 2007 and PhD in 2012 at the Weizmann Institute, both under the guidance of Prof. Eitan Bibi in the Department of Biomolecular Sciences. After two years as a postdoctoral researcher in the lab of Prof. Yitzhak Pilpel in the Department of Molecular Genetics, Dr. Fluman was a postdoctoral fellow at Stockholm University in Sweden. He joins the Weizmann Institute in January 2021.

Gateways to the cell

Since the first use of antibiotics, humans and bacteria have been engaged in an arms race, with bacteria constantly finding ways to overcome nearly any new antibiotic. Dr. Nir Fluman investigates the specialized proteins that reside in cell membranes and act as gateways to the cell.

These proteins have been shown to enable bacteria and other cells to become drug-resistant, by helping the cell to get rid of antibiotics and other drugs. Controlling their behavior may be a key to overcoming antibiotic resistance.

An enormous number of different membrane proteins exist in the human body, comprising roughly one-fourth of all the cell's proteins, and they play many roles in health and disease besides aiding drug resistance. Like other proteins, membrane proteins form unique shapes by folding and unfolding themselves.

Why protein folding matters

The mechanisms of protein folding work properly in a healthy state, and proteins go through a quality-control check to make sure that they folded correctly. When this process goes awry, as it does in many diseases, cells become cluttered with misfolded proteins or by the needless disposal of proteins that the cell actually needs.

Mutations that cause misfolding of many dozens of membrane proteins have been identified as a cause of numerous devastating genetic diseases, such as cystic fibrosis, and a number of neurological conditions. Dr. Fluman's recent studies involve discerning what happens when proteins misfold, and the steps by which the cell's quality control system clears away these misfolded proteins. He has developed a number of new research tools to investigate the folding process.

Dr. Fluman studied the mechanism of multi-drug transport across the cell membrane during his PhD research with Prof. Eitan Bibi in the Department of Biomolecular Sciences. Then he joined the group of Prof. Yitzhak Pilpel in the Department of Molecular Genetics as a postdoctoral researcher, to learn how to apply the tools of computational and systems biology to understanding membrane proteins.These new tools helped him parse the genetics of messenger RNAs (mRNA) of hundreds of membrane proteins, and discover how they instruct ribosomes—the protein production factories within the cell—to produce membrane proteins, and how to build them accurately. The result: He revealed a major role of mRNA in the cellular quality-control system.

During a second postdoc fellowship at Stockholm University, **Dr. Fluman homed in on what happens when proteins are mis-inserted into the membrane or misfolded, specifically the less-explored, post-translational phases of the process, and the links between folding and the cell's quality-control mechanisms.**

At the Weizmann Institute, Dr. Fluman will apply his innovative research techniques to the study of a number of bacterial and human proteins where misfolding mutations lead to disease.

Dr. Michal Haskel-Ittah

Dr. Michal Haskel-Ittah completed her BSc in life sciences at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (2007), graduating with distinction. From there, she earned her MSc in 2009 and PhD in 2015 at the Weizmann Institute, where she was in the lab of Prof. Benny Shilo in the Department of Molecular Genetics. She conducted a postdoctoral fellowship in the group of Prof. Anat Yarden, Head of the Department of Science Teaching, and an additional postdoctoral fellowship at Rutgers University in New Jersey before joining the Weizmann Institute in 2020.

She was a recipient of the Combined Weizmann – Abroad Postdoctoral Program for Advancing Women in Science.

Dr. Haskel-Ittah and her husband Daniel have three children, Noam, Omer, and Noga.

Separating informational wheat from chaff

The challenge that the general public faces these days is navigating a bottomless sea of facts and information about science, and determining what is important and reliable. Dr. Michal Haskel-Ittah is developing methods to separate the good information from the bad, or the less relevant.

Dr. Haskel-Ittah is developing more targeted teaching methods by exploring how mechanistic reasoning—the ability to scientifically explain natural phenomena—develops in children and young adults.

She hopes that by discovering which essential scientific facts are necessary to form the building blocks for mechanistic reasoning in children, she will be able to steer science education in a more efficient direction.

The goal: to enable learners to discard superfluous information and home in on key scientific concepts. This method, she believes, will allow them to not only understand how science works, but will give them the tools to extrapolate and, consequently, make better, scientifically based decisions.

"Everyone participates in science in their everyday lives, whether they like it or not," Dr. Haskel-Ittah says. "They make decisions with a basis in science: whether to vaccinate, or to consume GMO foods, for instance. With the vast amount of information, and bad information, in the world today, it's even more important for people to have the foundational tools that allow them to identify correct information or faulty information."

When developing mechanistic reasoning in children is overlooked in school, she adds, material becomes a hodgepodge of useless, memorized facts. This both misrepresents what science really is and hinders students from forming a complete picture that can help in everyday decision-making.

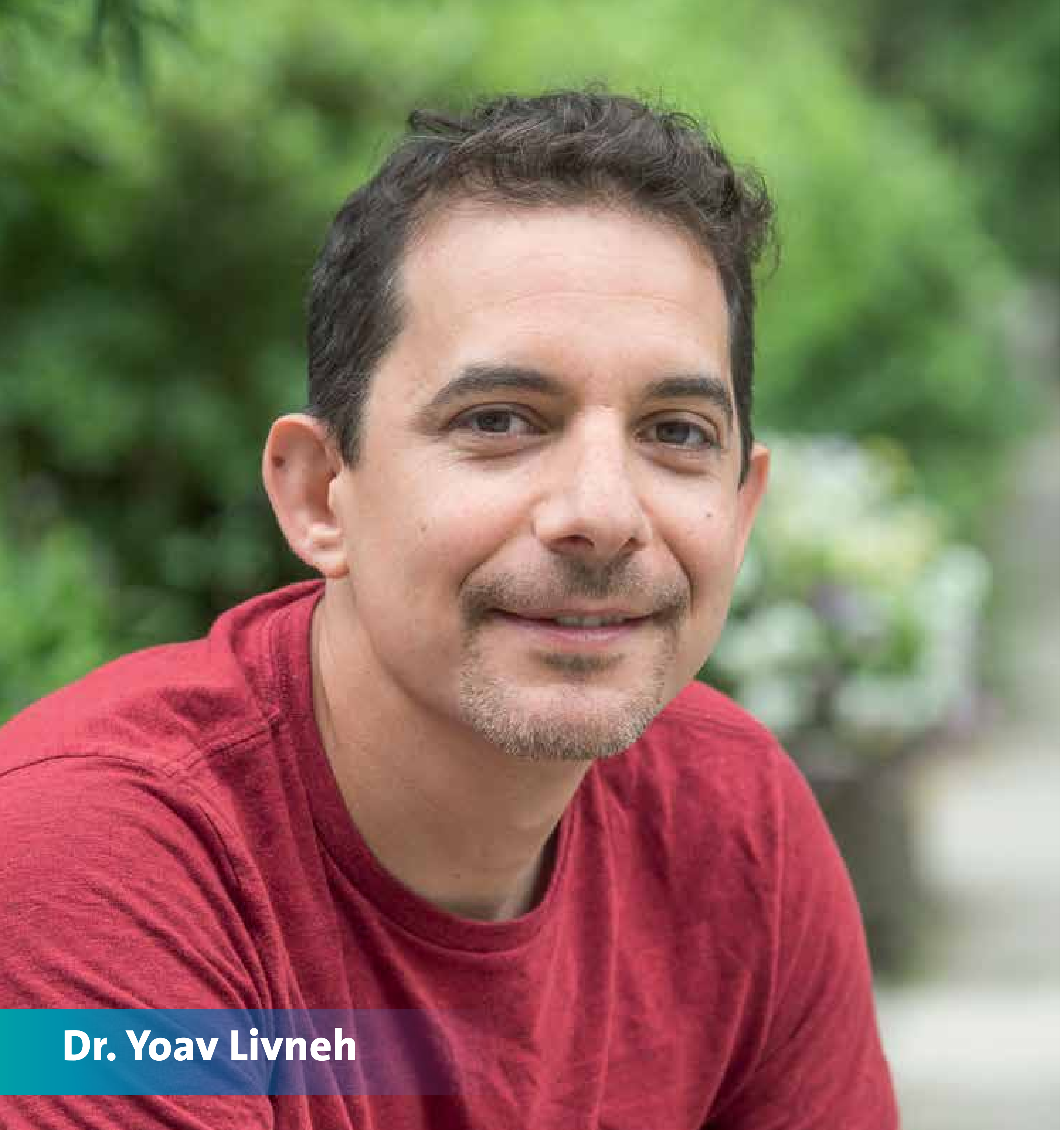
Getting to 'how'

Dr. Haskel-Ittah developed a new kind of learning environment—a website called "Learning Genetics on the Fly"—which uses fruit fly genetics to give students a more holistic view of genetic mechanisms. Its purpose is just as much about getting students to extrapolate on genetics and hypothesize about gene mechanisms as it is to learn about the fly.

She is now characterizing children's very first steps of mechanistic reasoning, specifically, how elementary school children explain biological phenomena based on the knowledge they have received in school.

"Young students mainly use 'intentional reasoning,'" Dr. Haskel-Ittah says. "They explain *what* or *why* certain phenomena occur—the intent—rather than *how*—the mechanics."

Getting to "how" is the next intellectual leap—and an important one that will pave the way to sophisticated skills. By finding what scientific facts encourage children to hypothesize or even invent mechanisms that could be responsible for the "how" of natural phenomena, she is piecing together the type of information that helps students understand and construct more complex ideas.



Dr. Yoav Livneh

Dr. Yoav Livneh was born in San Francisco. After serving in the Israel Defense Forces from 1999 to 2003, he completed a BSc in psychobiology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 2007. He completed an MSc in brain and behavioral sciences in 2009 and a PhD in 2014, both *summa cum laude*, at the Hebrew University, under the supervision of Prof. Adi Mizrahi. He conducted postdoctoral research at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center of Harvard Medical School, and joined the Weizmann Institute in August 2020.

Dr. Livneh's awards and academic honors include European Molecular Biology Organization and Charles A. King Trust Postdoctoral Fellowships and an Edmond and Lily Safra Center for Brain Science Fellowship for Postdoctoral Training in Brain Science. He received the Hans Weiner Prize for outstanding PhD. As a graduate student, Dr. Livneh was invited to join Nobel Prize winners at the 61st Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting in Germany.

Dr. Livneh is married to Dr. Daphna Nachmani, a molecular geneticist who also worked as a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard Medical School. They have two children.

The brain-body conversation

The world is increasingly attentive to the burden of mental illness on individuals and societies. Dr. Yoav Livneh's research on the brain-body 'conversation' may provide important insights into how negative environmental factors early in life—such as poverty, malnutrition, and abuse—can affect the brain's ability to modulate and control mental health in adulthood.

Folded deep within the center of the human cerebral cortex, the insular cortex—insula for short—plays a key role in interpreting and integrating sensory signals received from the body. Given its extensive connections with other brain areas, the insula serves as a hub for mediating behaviors related to how the brain senses bodily states—a process known as interoception.

Through interoception, the insula enables us to sense if we are tired or alert, hungry or satisfied, hot or cold, and links those sensations to our emotions, possibly aiding consciousness and self-awareness. Thus, the insula drives us to eat, sleep, engage, flee, hide, or relax.

At the Weizmann Institute, Dr. Livneh plans to probe the cellular mechanisms and neural circuits that underlie interoception—and determine how problems with insular function and interoception contribute to mental illnesses including eating disorders, anxiety, major depression, and addiction.

"I'm curious about how the insula constantly anticipates upcoming bodily changes in order to prepare the body," he says. "For example, smelling food when a person is hungry drives both salivation and insulin release, even before the meal actually occurs. The insula mediates this drive."

The insula receives sensory input originating in the internal organs, the viscera, and the tongue. A better understanding of how the insula guides the brain-body conversation will help reveal the interoceptive aspects of numerous behaviors.

Dr. Livneh plans to combine human studies with a cellular- and circuit-level approach, involving the use of innovative optogenetics tools (which use light to control neurons that have been genetically modified to express light-sensitive ion channels). This will enable him to observe and image neuronal activity and map the relevant circuits in the insula. In doing so, he hopes to reveal the neural circuits of hunger and thirst that enhance the cortical responses to food and water-predicting cues. This work is especially relevant to studies of addiction, in which the hunger/satiety interoceptive process is 'hijacked,' causing cue-induced cravings and relapse, and contributing to obesity and eating disorders.

Dr. Michal Ramot

Dr. Michal Ramot served in the Intelligence Corps of the Israel Defense Forces from 1998 to 2000, after which she completed a BSc in mathematics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 2004, as part of the Amirim Honors Program. She earned her PhD in 2013 from Hebrew University's Interdisciplinary Center for Neural Computation, under the joint supervision of Prof. Leon Deouell from HUJI and Prof. Rafi Malach from the Weizmann Institute. Following an initial postdoctoral fellowship in Prof. Malach's lab, Dr. Ramot completed a fellowship at the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in Bethesda, Maryland. She joined the Weizmann Institute in 2020.

Dr. Ramot, who speaks five languages, has received numerous awards and fellowships for her academic activities, including a Revson Fellowship as part of the Israel National Postdoctoral Award Program for Advancing Women in Science, and the NIMH Seymour S. Kety Memorial Fellowship Training Award, among others. She has served as ad hoc editor for several prestigious journals. Dr. Ramot is married with two children.

Rewiring behavior via the brain

The brain's resting-state activity may have far greater significance than being mere 'noise', as was once believed. Dr. Michal Ramot uses neuroimaging to decipher the meaning and purpose of such spontaneously emerging activation patterns. Her research may lead to novel interventions for individuals suffering from a range of mental illnesses.

One of the chief ways neuroscientists determine whether different regions of the brain are involved in performing a particular task—rhyming words, recognizing faces or melodies, or navigating a maze—is to see how well the activity in that region connects with activity in other brain areas. This work largely involves measuring correlations, a sorely limited tool. Dr. Ramot has found sophisticated new ways to probe brain activity.

She is investigating what effect a change to the brain network has on behavior—that is, combining functional magnetic brain imaging (fMRI) while a subject is doing a task and when he or she is at rest; and advanced analysis techniques with subliminal neurofeedback.

Dr. Ramot has carried out pioneering work in covert neurofeedback throughout her postdoctoral work. In a series of fMRI experiments, she demonstrated that it was possible for participants at rest to learn to recognize and remember faces when they received audiovisual reward cues—even if the connection between reward and appropriate behavior was implicit. She also showed that it is possible to measure how the connectivity between brain regions changes as the participants learn, even in people who aren't good at remembering faces.

The value of neurofeedback

At the Weizmann Institute, Dr. Ramot aims to use her techniques to study the brain networks underlying a range of behaviors, from simplistic visual skills to higher cognitive abilities, such as reading and its impairment in dyslexia. She also plans to study the effectiveness of neurofeedback-based training during different stages of the sleep/wake cycle.

She will develop better behavioral measures of learning—ones that are more reliably linked to brain activity than anything currently available—as well as powerful artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques to analyze behavioral data. Her next goal will be to test the limits of brain network plasticity—the brain's capacity to adapt to a dynamic world. **Dr. Ramot wants to know: Can this capacity, enormous in childhood and presumed to diminish as we age, be amplified and manipulated in adulthood? Our past experience is the filter through which we perceive the world. Can covert neurofeedback help us bypass that filter?**

Her innovative approaches may help people who are struggling to learn new languages or social skills, and may also help people with mental illness overcome persistent traumatic memories.

Dr. Eliran Subag

Born in Kiryat Motzkin, Israel, Dr. Eliran Subag completed his BSc and MSc in electrical engineering, both *summa cum laude* at the Technion–Israel Institute of Technology in 2010 and 2013, respectively. He completed a PhD in mathematics at the Weizmann Institute under the direction of Prof. Ofer Zeitouni in 2017, then worked as a postdoctoral fellow at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University in the lab of Prof. Gérard Ben Arous. He joined the Weizmann Institute in 2020.

Among his academic and professional honors, Dr. Subag received the Nessyahu Prize of the Israel Mathematical Union and the John F. Kennedy Prize for outstanding PhDs graduating from the Weizmann Institute. His studies were supported by a Wolf Foundation Fellowship, the Otto Schwartz Award, an Adams Fellowship, the WorldQuant Foundation Scholarship and a Meyer Excellence Program Fellowship, the Freescale Israel Excellence Award for Undergraduate Students, and an Alfred and Anna Grey Scholarship. He is a Junior Fellow in the Simons Society of Fellows. He received the 2020 Sir Charles Clore Prize from the Weizmann Institute.

The pull of probability

Anyone who has navigated with a compass would find it easy to describe how, in two dimensions, the poles of a solid magnet align either to the north or to the south. But in higher dimensions—starting with good old fashioned 3D, and reaching up toward infinity—describing magnetic behavior becomes devilishly difficult. This is the theoretical puzzle that fascinates Dr. Eliran Subag.

Dr. Subag is interested in probability theory, particularly Gaussian fields—a model of random functions whose probabilistic character makes them useful for applications in physics, computer science, and medical imaging.

In his doctoral research, he applied this theory to "disordered" magnetic systems and materials called spherical spin glasses, in which atoms' spins are not aligned in a regular pattern. Adapting an approach developed by his PhD advisor at the Weizmann Institute, Prof. Ofer Zeitouni, for the characterization of logarithmically correlated Gaussian fields, the results of Dr. Subag's doctoral research was published in *Inventiones Math*, one of the most important journals of the academic mathematics community.

Attracted to uncharted territory

Dr. Subag began his training at the Technion, where he completed a BSc in electrical engineering—"I was looking for a profession," he recalls—and also took courses in pure math. Eventually, his passion for theory led him to focus on academic mathematics, a transition made easier by his masters' advisor at the Technion, Prof. Robert Adler, a member of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering who is also a specialist in probability. Dr. Subag's work on probabilistic models prepared him for his PhD studies at the Weizmann Institute. His doctoral research on spin glass models—in extreme dimensions nearing infinity—have advanced this very complex field.

Having recently completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the prestigious Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University, Dr. Subag is excited to be back in Rehovot and on campus as a faculty member.

"The problems I work on are of interest to physicists, who have been working on spin glass models since the 1970s," he says, adding that his own work is entirely in the realm of mathematical theory. "But my personal focus is development of the mathematics needed to gain knowledge about complex processes that cannot be directly calculated. It's a fascinating challenge because—like the many probabilistic scientific disciplines it influences—you never know where it's going to take you."

Dr. Barak Zackay

Dr. Barak Zackay completed his BSc in mathematics at Bar-Ilan University in 2006, followed by five years as an algorithm and data analysis researcher and officer in the Israel Defense Forces. He completed an MSc in mathematics and computer sciences at the Weizmann Institute in 2013, working with Prof. Avishay Gal-Yam; and his PhD in astrophysics in 2017 under the joint direction of Profs. Gal-Yam and Eran Ofek in the Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics. He did his postdoctoral fellowship at the Institute for Advanced Study (IAS) in Princeton, New Jersey. He joined the Weizmann Institute in 2020.

Dr. Zackay won the International Astronomical Union's PhD prize in 2017. In addition to winning several Bar-Ilan and Israel-wide math prizes as an undergraduate, Dr. Zackay was awarded an Otto Schwarz scholarship and a Clore Foundation PhD scholarship.

Signals from the stars

Stars generate a wide range of signals across the gravitational and electromagnetic spectrum as they rotate, merge, shrink into black holes where no light can escape, or explode in supernova bursts of energy and matter. Dr. Barak Zackay hunts for exotic astrophysical phenomena such as supernovae, binary black holes, pulsars, gravitational waves, and exoplanets, and has invented techniques to record and analyze these interstellar events.

History shows that every improvement in observational capabilities leads to great new discoveries in astronomy. Dr. Zackay applies math skills and a laser-like focus to finding new ways to extend the observational ability of astronomers. In his PhD research at the Weizmann Institute, he worked with colleagues to improve ways to discover supernovae.

Their imaging-analysis tools are now widely used to help observatories continuously monitor the changing universe, and can alert astronomers to supernovae explosions in progress or other events in space, so that these events can be further observed and studied.

As he moved from analyzing light waves to the challenge of gravitational waves, Dr. Zackay pioneered new tools to discover what these gravitational measurements can tell us about the universe.

Exploring gravitational waves

Albert Einstein predicted gravitational waves in 1916 as part of his General Theory of Relativity, but they were not measured directly until 100 years later when, in 2015, researchers at the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) and Virgo Scientific Collaboration announced they found evidence of gravitational waves caused by the merging of a binary black hole system. Sensing an emerging challenge to create new tools to observe what is going on in the universe, Dr. Zackay established a team at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, to examine the gravitational-wave signal data released from LIGO. Using analytical algorithms, he and his team discovered eight new binary black holes formed by the merging of two stars, just from analyzing the public data.

Dr. Zackay is also applying his algorithms and analysis to another fascinating problem: the origin of fast radio bursts (FRBs), short bursts of energy emitted from different parts of the universe, and will be involved in the Frontiers of the Universe flagship project in astrophyics and particle physics. He also has ideas for signal-processing tools that could improve the quality of space-based imaging systems enough to see an exoplanet orbiting a distant sun. He intends to advance these ideas from paper to reality in a series of projects combining algorithms and instruments, both in the lab and in the sky.

New scientist funds and gifts

The Weizmann Institute of Science has received substantial gifts for the benefit of new scientists from the following individuals, families and funds, and wishes to express its appreciation to them:

Endowments and Centers

Ordered alphabetically

- The Abramson Family Center for Young Scientists
- Ruth and Herman Albert Scholars Program for New Scientists
- The Asher and Jeannette Alhadeff Research Award
- A.M.N. Fund for the Promotion of Science, Culture and Arts in Israel
- Appleton Family Trust
- Irma & Jacques Ber-Lehmsdorf Foundation
- Dennis Branse Fund
- Frances Brody Young Scientists Fund
- Raymond Burton Endowment for Prizes
- The Sir Charles Clore Prize
- Crown Endowment Fund for Immunology Research
- Cymerman-Jakubskind Prize
- Eranda Foundation
- Estelle Funk Biomedical Research Fund
- Fusfeld Research Fund
- The Koret Foundation
- The Larson Charitable Foundation
- Katy and Gary Leff
- Rina Mayer
- Ernst Nathan Biomedical Fund
- The Jordan and Jean Nerenberg Family Foundation Young Scientist Endowed Fund
- Rayne Foundation
- Robert Rees Applied Research Fund
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- Cathy and Louis Rosenmayer
- Rosenzweig-Coopersmith Foundation
- Alice Schwarz-Gardos New Scientist Fund
- Rose L. and Sidney N. Shure New Scientist Fund
- The Charles and David Wolfson Charitable Trust

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Ordered alphabetically

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- Lisa and Jeff Aronin Family Career Development Chair
- The Beracha Foundation Career Development Chair
- The Leonard and Carol Berall Career Development Chair
- The Miriam Berman Presidential Development Chair
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- The Tauro Career Development Chair in Biomedical Research
- The Shlomo and Michla Tomarin Career Development Chair
- The Morris and Ida Wolf Career Development Chair in Perpetuity
- The Dr. Celia Zwillenberg-Fridman and Dr. Lutz Zwillenberg Career Development Chair

General Support

Ordered alphabetically

- The Applebaum Foundation
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- The Berlin Family Foundation
- Blythe Brenden-Mann New Scientist Fund
- Carolito Stiftung
- Clore Israel Foundation
- Enoch Foundation
- The Fabrikant-Morse Families Research Fund for Humanity
- Anne-Marie Boucher and Mitch Garber
- Ilan Gluzman
- Paul Goldensohn
- The Gurwin Family Fund for Scientific Research
- The Laura Gurwin Flug Family Fund
- Iancoviv and Fallmann families
- Celia Zwillenberg- Fridman
- Kahn Foundation
- Fondazione Henry Krenter
- Alan I. Leshner
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- Estate of David Levinson
- Charles Milgrom
- Monroy-Marks Career Development and Staff Scientist Start Up Fund
- Cherna and Irving Moskowitz New Scientist Fund
- Hilda Namm
- The Henry S. and Anne Reich Family Foundation
- Monroe and Rella Rifkin
- Rising Tide Foundation
- Hanna and Julius Rosen Fund
- Vera and John L. Schwartz, M.D.
- The late Rudolfine Steindling
- Sam Switzer
- Estate of David Turner
- Zumbi Stiftung

Scientist-Specific Funding

Michal Ramot

- WIZ/UCLA Collaboration in Neuropsychiatry

Eliran Subag

- Sir Charles Clore Prize