**General Rules**

* All abstracts submitted for presentation must represent scientific research that cannot be perceived as marketing a specific company or product.
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**Title： Arial Black，Font Size:10, Bond**

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**Example:**

**Somatosensory Neuron Types and Pain Modulation**

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The sensory neurons of dorsal root ganglion (DRG) transmit peripheral signals to the spinal cord. Small-diameter DRG neurons give rise to C- and Aδ-fibers that convey the nociceptive, thermal and mechanoreceptive signals generated at peripheral nerve terminals to neurons in lamina I-II of the spinal cord. Large DRG neurons transmit mechanoreceptive and proprioceptive signals via Aβ-fibers to spinal lamina III-V. Traditionally, small neurons have been classified into three subsets – isolectin B4 (IB4)-positive subset, peptidergic subset expressing neuropeptide substance P and calcitonin gene-related peptide, and a tyrosine hydroxylase-expressing subset – while large neurons are marked by neurofilament 200. Recently, we classify the mouse DRG neurons by high-coverage single-cell RNA-sequencing and neuron size-based hierarchical clustering. Moreover, single DRG neurons responding to cutaneous stimuli are recorded using an *in vivo* whole-cell patch-clamp technique and classified by neuron-type genetic markers. Small DRG neurons are classified into one type of low-threshold mechanoreceptor and five types of mechanoheat nociceptor (MHN). Each of the MHN types is further sorted into two subtypes. Large DRG neurons are categorized into four types, including neurexophilin 1-expressing MHNs and mechanical nociceptors (MNs) marked by BAI1-associated protein 2-like 1 (*Baiap2l1*) expression. Mechanoreceptors marked by trafficking protein particle complex 3-like and *Baiap2/1*-marked MNs are further clustered into two subtypes each. These results provide a new system for cataloging somatosensory neurons and their transcriptome databases.