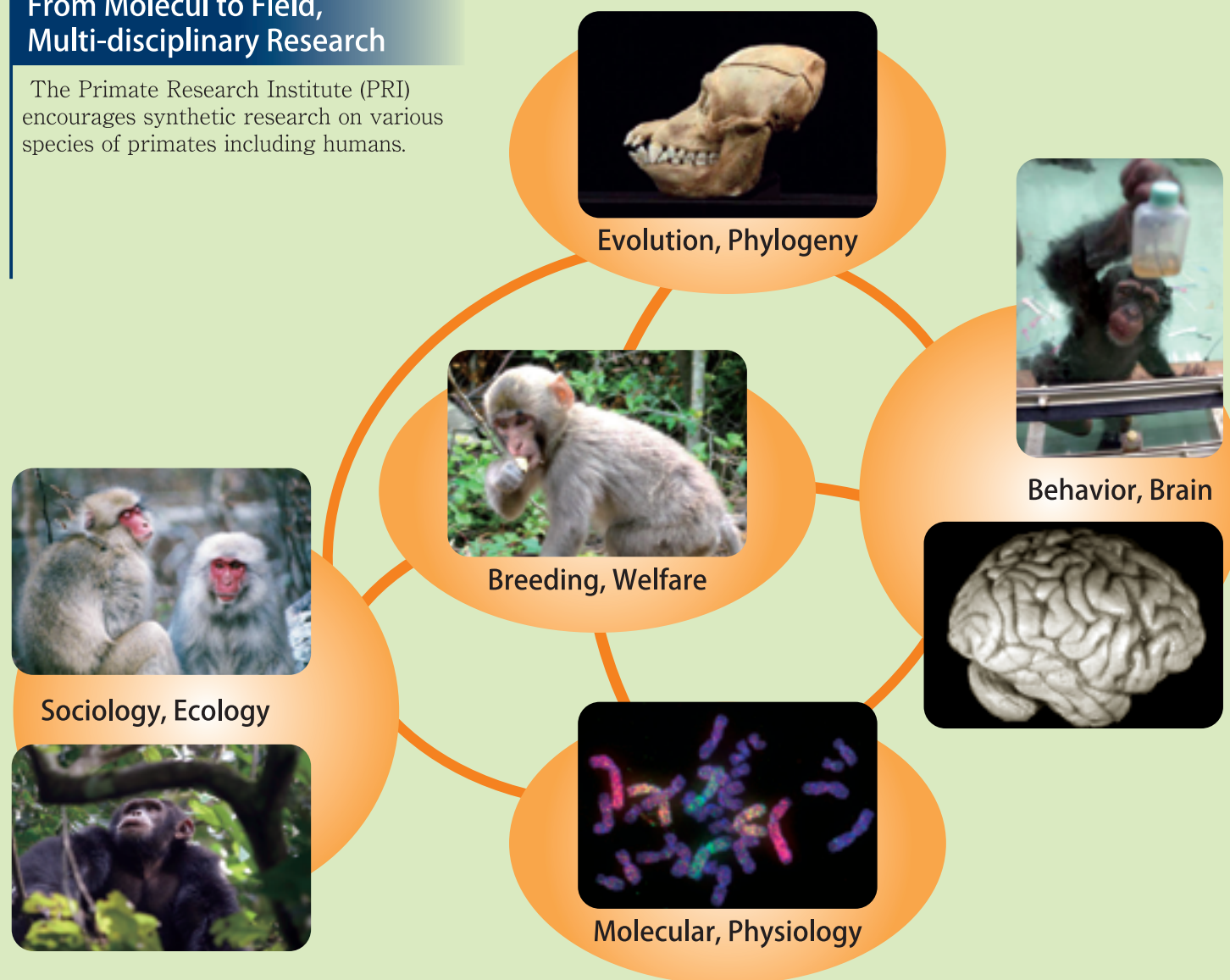


## From Molecule to Field, Multi-disciplinary Research

The Primate Research Institute (PRI) encourages synthetic research on various species of primates including humans.



## Public Relations

In order to further enhance an understanding about primates by visitors to PRI, we have a number of visual and interactive displays about human and non-human primates, including fossil casts and a collection of tools manufactured and used by chimpanzees in the wild. Also, the public has the opportunity to attend open lectures held every year in Tokyo and Inuyama, and as well as open institute.



Practice in the lab



Practice in the field



Extramural Course



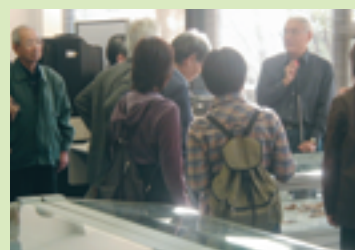
Extramural Course



Students Association



Open Campus



Open Institute



Visitors Center

## Education

PRI has its own graduate program with a specialization in Primatology within the Division of Biological Science in the Graduate School of Sciences. It is our goal to provide both highly specialized and fundamental research expertise for the development of quality researchers. The student body is not limited to Kyoto University graduates, but we accept individuals from a wide range of universities within and outside Japan.



## Department of Evolution and Phylogeny

**Evolutionary Morphology Section:** The section aims to reveal the evolution of primates through intensive and multidisciplinary investigations of their morphology. We investigate the development, growth and aging of living primates, and fossils dating back ten to twenty million years ago in Africa and Asia.  
**Photo:**Morphological measurement in Southeast Asia.



**Genome Diversity Section:** The section is studying the evolution, phylogeny and population structures of primates from a genetic point of view, examining the geographic distribution of genetic variants and changes in gene frequencies from generation to generation.  
**Photo:**DNA analyses of samples from the field.



**Systematics and Phylogeny Section:** To understand the process of primate evolution, we take a multidisciplinary approach in the investigation of the morphology and distribution of living and fossil primates, taking into consideration the effects of regional and global environmental changes.  
**Photo:**Searching fossil primates in Myanmar.



## Department of Ecology and Social Behavior

**Ecology and Conservation Section:** This section conducts fieldwork in various study sites in Japan, South-East Asia and Africa to clarify the effect of habitat on primate population dynamics, feeding ecology and behavioral ecology. It also conducts studies for conservation.  
**Photo:**A family of Japanese macaques in Yakushima Island



**Social Systems Evolution Section:** This section conducts research in Africa and Asia on wild primate populations in order to elucidate the processes of evolution of social systems and hominization using behavioral and ecological methodologies.  
**Photo:**Tool use of chimpanzees for dipping honey.



## Department of Bonobo Research

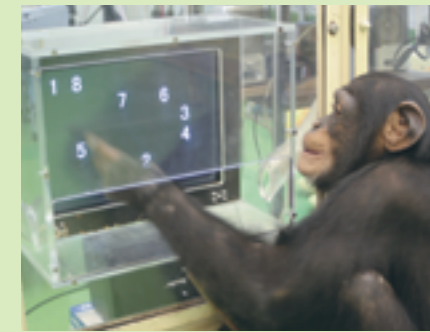
The department aims to understand the human nature by comparing the two species of the genus Pan. For that purpose, we study the bonobos both in wild and in laboratory. (funded by Hayashibara Corporation)  
**Photo:**A group of bonobos in the wild

## Research Activities

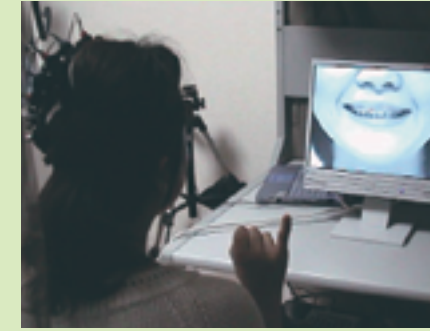


## Department of Behavioral and Brain Sciences

**Language and Intelligence Section:** This section aims to explore higher cognitive functions in great apes, especially in chimpanzees. The new approach which we have called Comparative Cognitive Science, will lead us to understand human language and intelligence from an evolutionary perspective.  
**Photo:**Learning numbers by Ayumu.



**Cognition and Learning Section:** The section aims to uncover the evolution of primate cognition by comparing how humans and monkeys recognize their environment. The principal focus of our research is on vocal-auditory modality.  
**Photo:**Measuring brain circulation during reading lips.

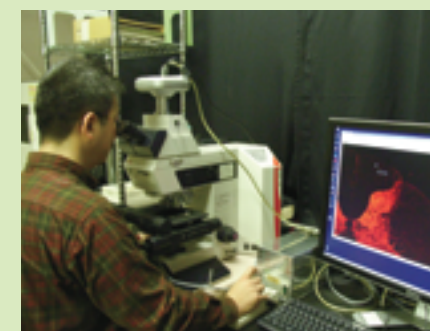


**Cognitive Neuroscience Section:** The section aims at understanding brain mechanisms underlying cognitive functions and integrative behaviors such as planning complex behavioral sequences or acting towards a goal. We are analyzing nerve cell activities and neural networks underlying those functions.  
**Photo:**Recording neuronal activities during learning.



## Department of Cellular and Molecular Biology

**Systems Neuroscience Section:** We aim to understand how neuronal network execute functions such as motor control and learning, with combination of various methods, including neuronal tracing, immunohistochemistry, in vivo gene transfer, DNA microarray method, and behavioral test.  
**Photo:**Observing protein distribution using immunofluorescence.



**Molecular Biology Section:** We investigate the following items in primates using genomes, genes, and proteins. 1: Evolution based on segmental DNA and chromosomes. 2: Evolution of sensory function of vision, olfaction, and taste etc. 3: Comparative genomics using bioinformatics, transcriptome, and phenome.  
**Photo:**Checking diversity of chromosomes by microscopic observation.



## Department of Comparative Study of Cognitive Development

The department aims to understand cognitive development in primates. We adopt comparative approach, and investigate the infants, children, and adults of human and non-human primates. (sponsored by Benesse Corporation)  
**Photo:**Testing cognitive development of chimpanzees.



## Center for Human Evolution Modeling Research

The Center is dedicated to the innovative development of non-human primate models for research in applied primatology and human evolution, being composed of three research sections of breeding and rearing, health control, and ethics and animal welfare. The Center has responsibilities to oversee breeding and management of non-human primates for experimental use at PRI.  
**Photo:**Treatment for a sick mokey.



## Center for International Collaboration and Advanced Studies in Primatology (CICASP)

The center was newly founded in April 2009. CICASP aims to promote the international collaboration and the advanced studies in Primatology through the collaboration based on the conventions among the habitat countries and nonhabitat countries.  
**Photo:**Chimpanzee lithic technology in Guinea.

