Heavy alcohol consumption induces long-term problems with stress and anxiety, and is common among dependent individuals who are co-diagnosed with mood disorders. As endocannabinoids (e.g., N-arachidonoyl ethanolamine and 2-arachidonoylglycerol) provide an important mechanism of inhibitory constraint in the regulation of stress circuits, Dr. Natividad will elaborate more on the premise of dysregulated endocannabinoid signaling influenced by chronic alcohol exposure relative to observations in a genetic model of “innate alcohol dependence” within the central nucleus of the amygdala.