Trust is among the most important factors in human life. Present to some degree in all human interaction, it encompasses almost all domains of society and plays, for example, a key role in economic exchange and politics. Although behavioral research has revealed several insights into the nature of trust (including its antecedents and consequences), recent research has begun to study this topic from a neurobiological perspective to gain a deeper understanding. The seminar provides an inter-disciplinary exploration of those neurobiological investigations into trust that have been performed on different levels of analysis: genes, endocrinology, and brain. The seminar further explores impairment of trust due to brain disorders or psychopathologies, including social anxiety disorder, ADHD, major depressive disorder, psychosis, and borderline personality disorder.