

Átmeneti, fejlődő glia-alakok:  
 PNS szatellita sejtek;  
 CNS radiális glia, parenchyma-progenitorok (?)

# „Asztroglia”-típusok

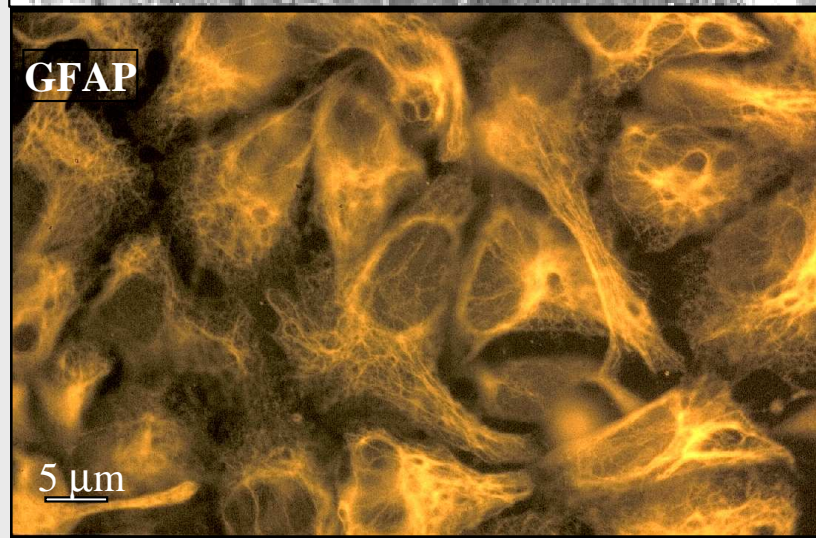
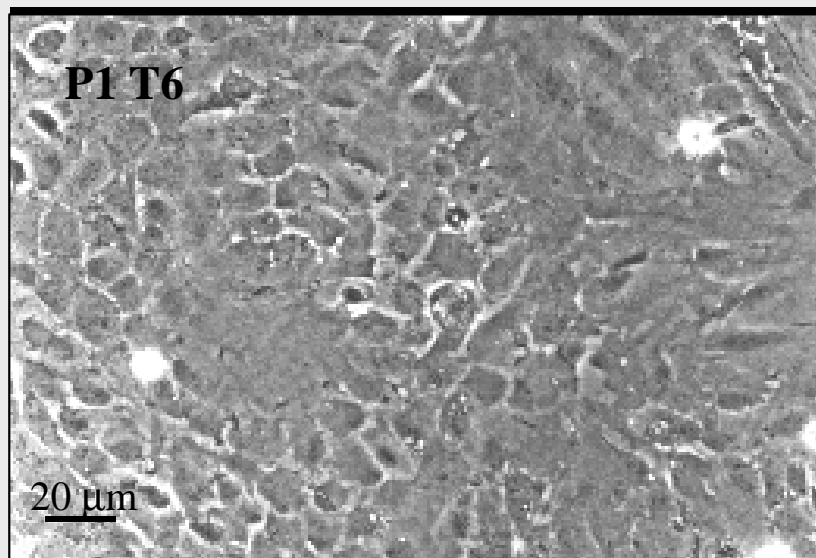
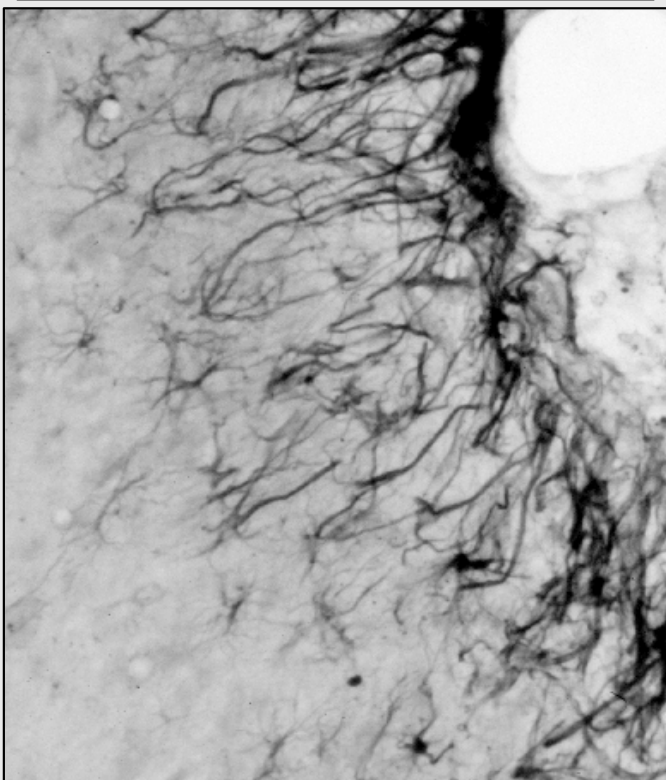
GFAP-pozitív CNS sejtek

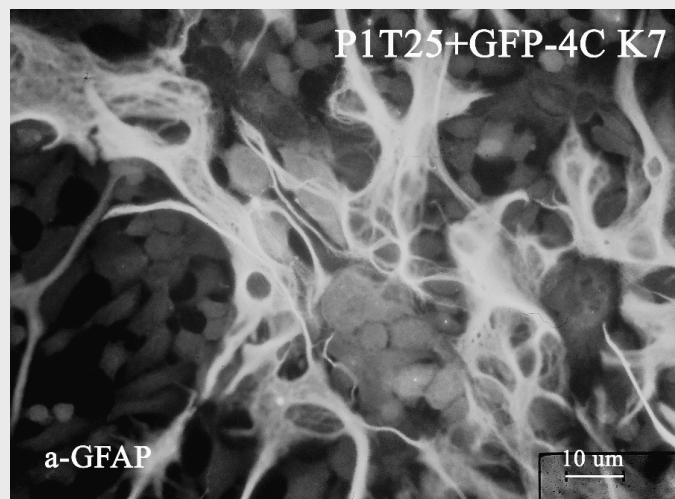
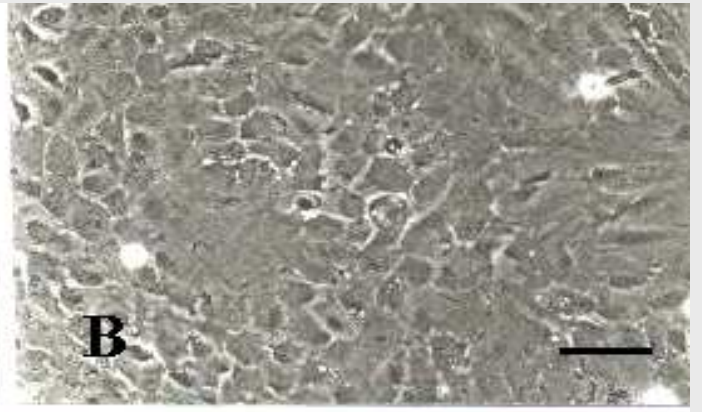
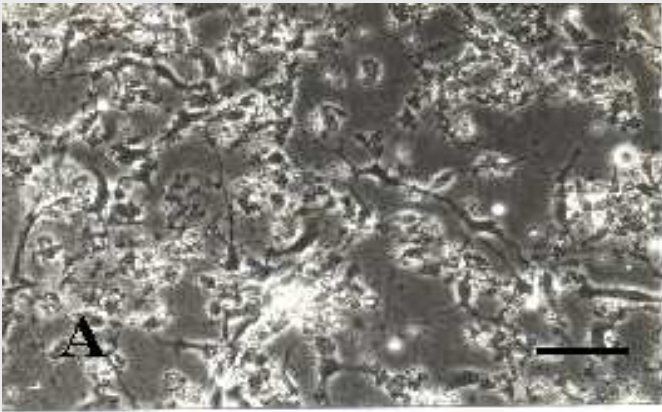
*In vivo:*

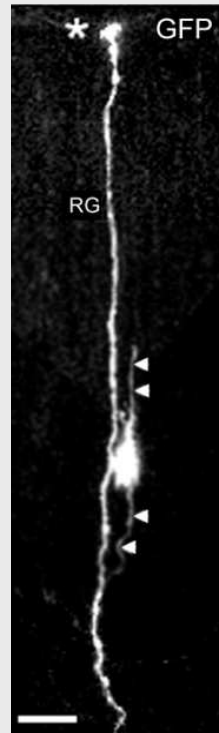
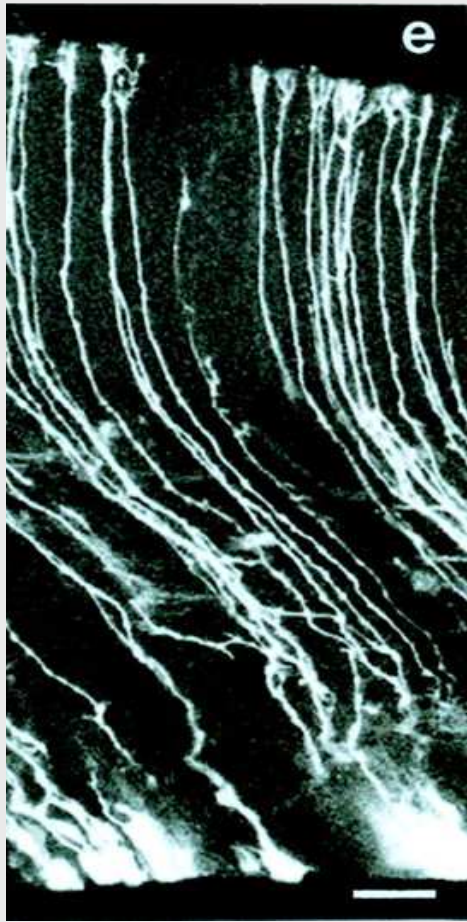
- radiális glia
- plazmás asztrocita
- rostos asztrocita
- II. típusú asztroglia
- reaktív asztroglia
- tanycita
- ependyma (?)
- Müller-glia
- Bergman-glia

*In vitro:*

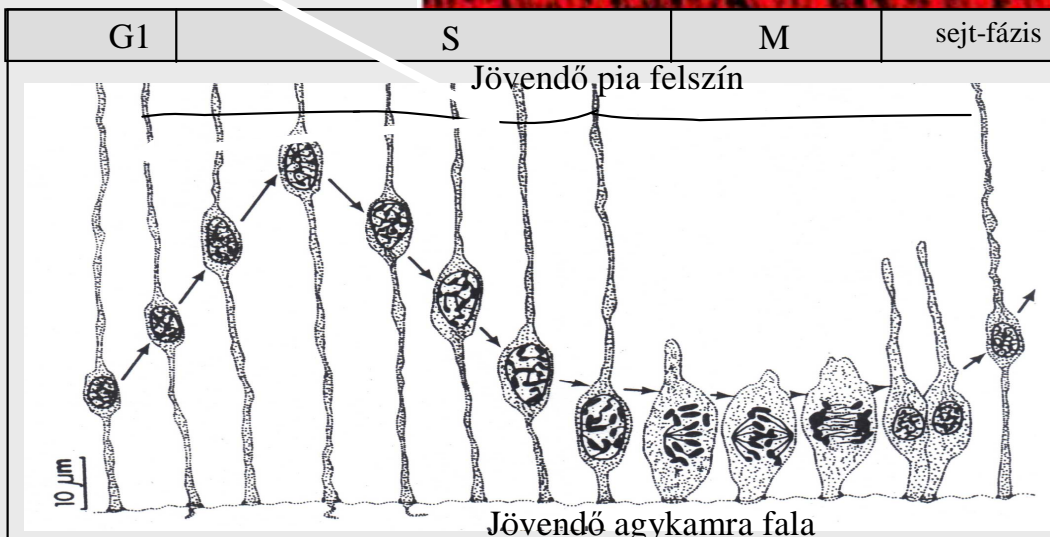
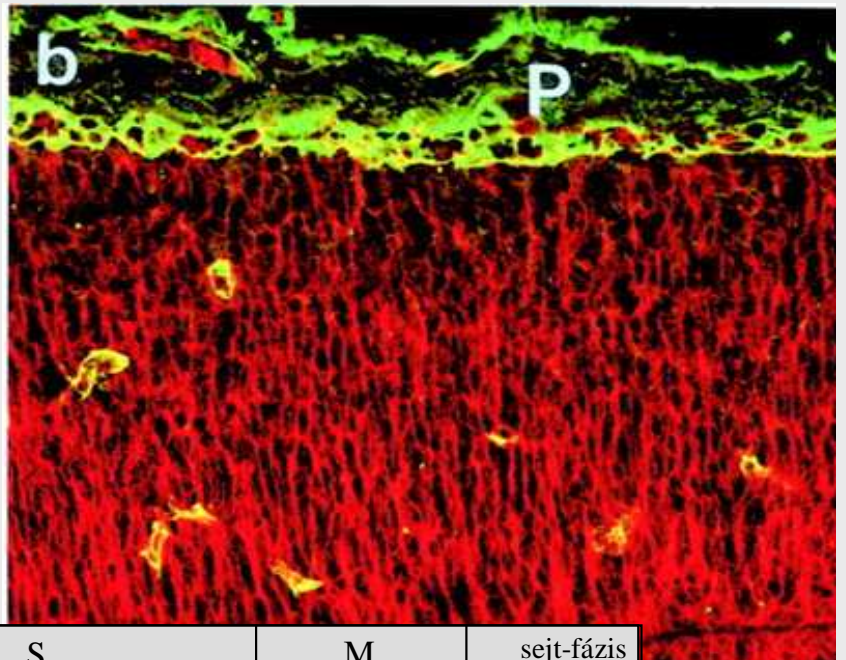
- radiális glia
- I. típusú asztroglia
- II. típusú asztroglia
- reaktív asztroglia
- Idegi progenitor (?)

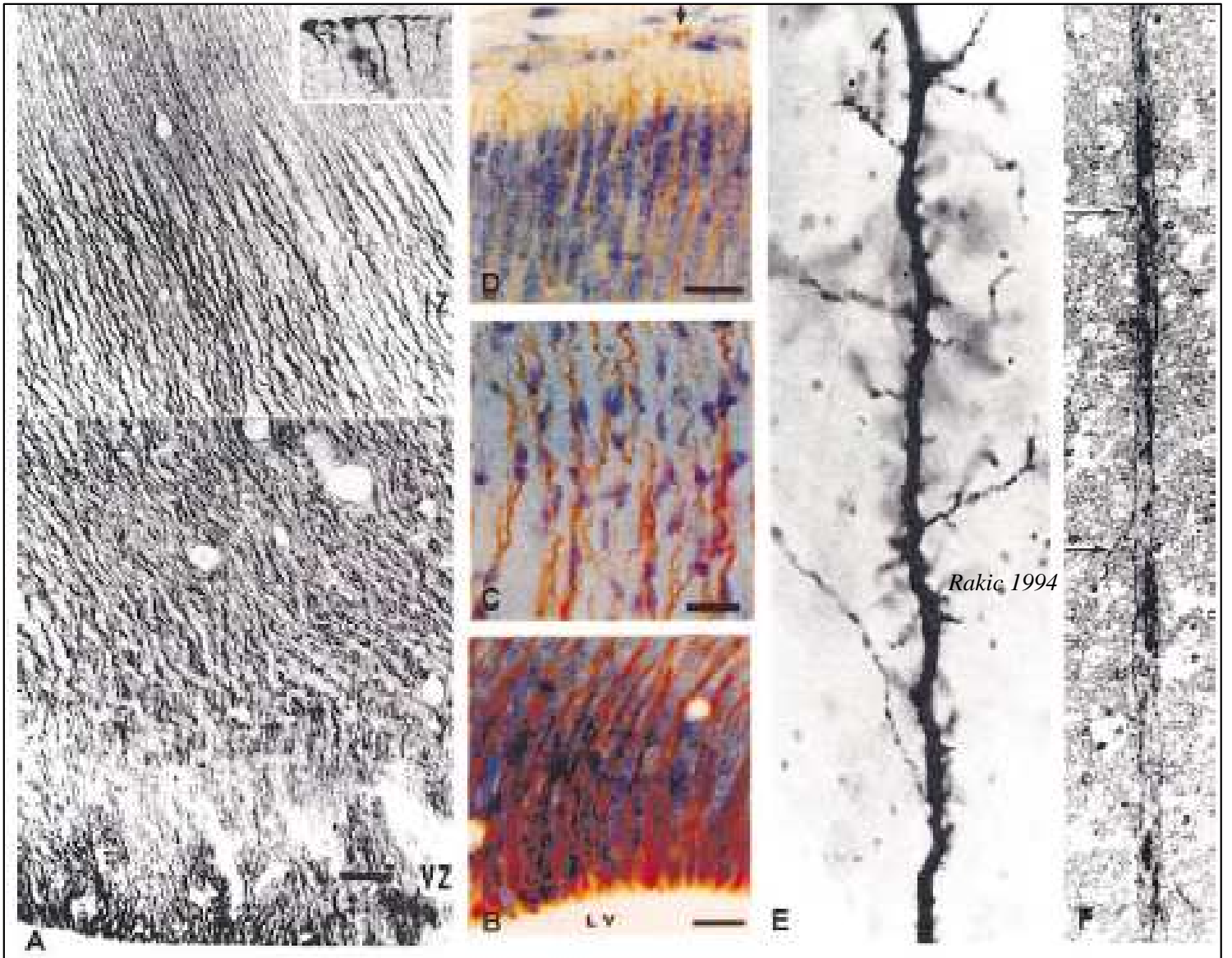


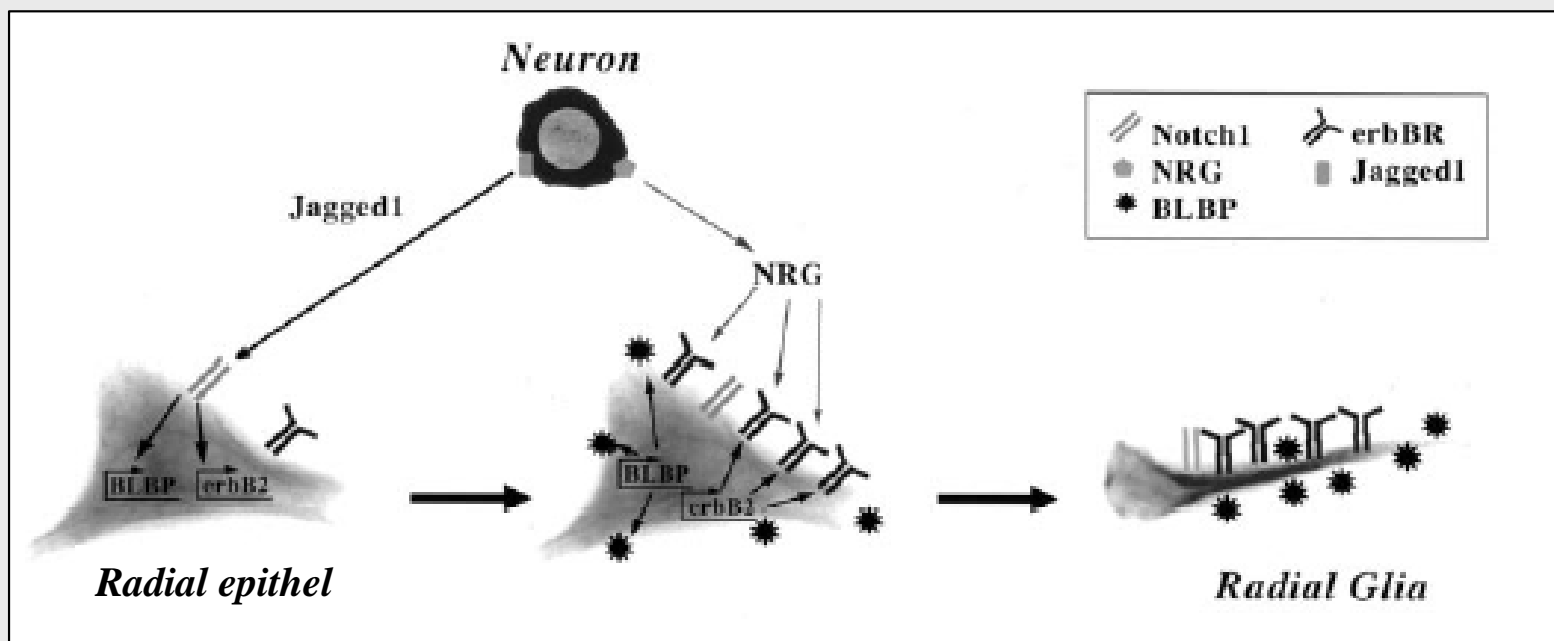
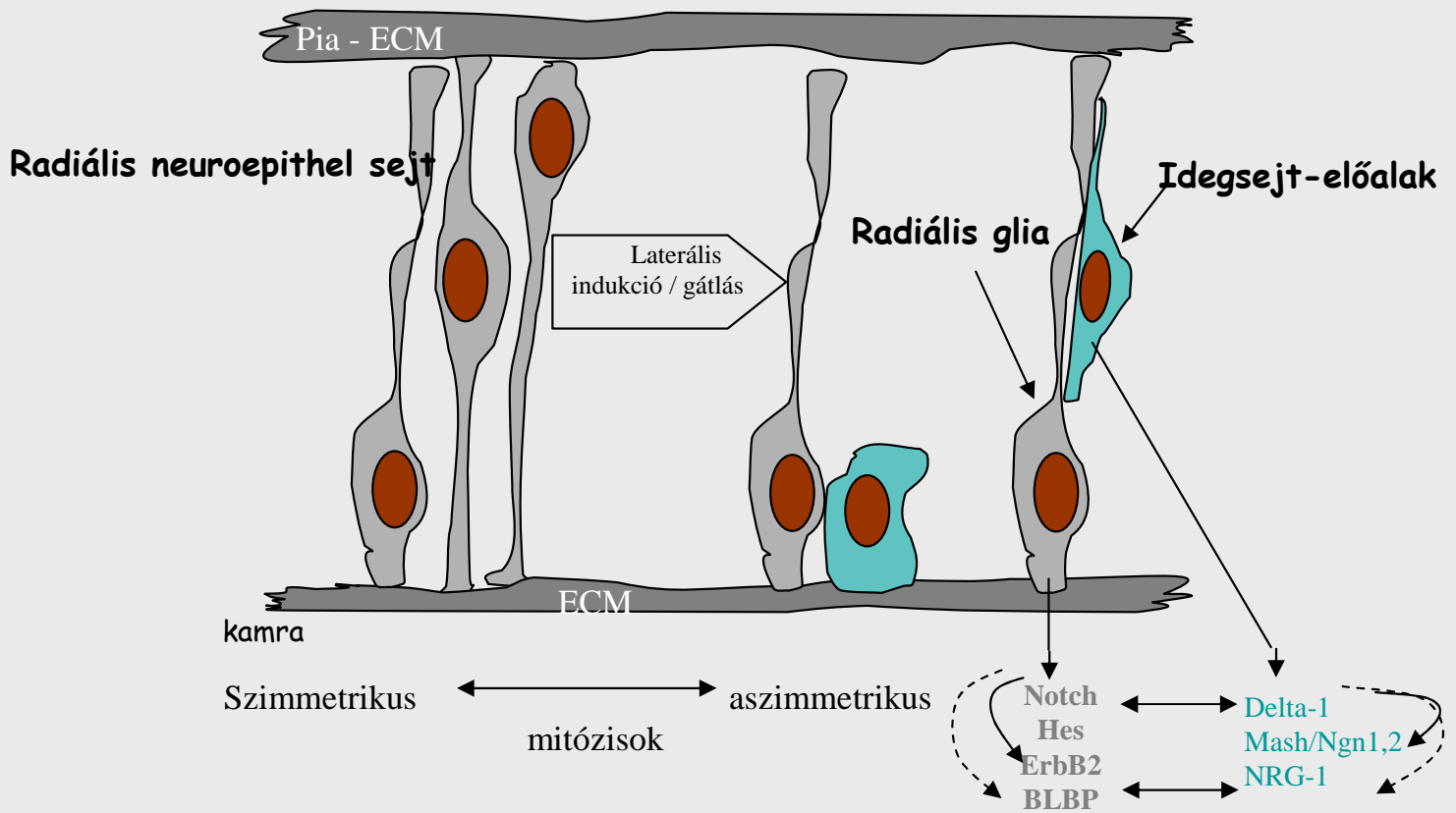




Halfter, W. et al. *J. Neurosci.* 2002;22:6029-6040





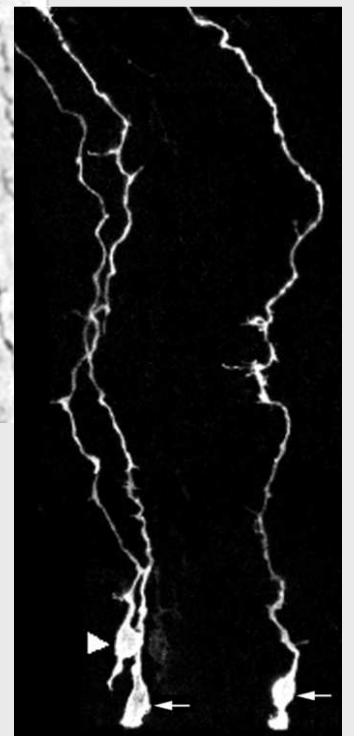


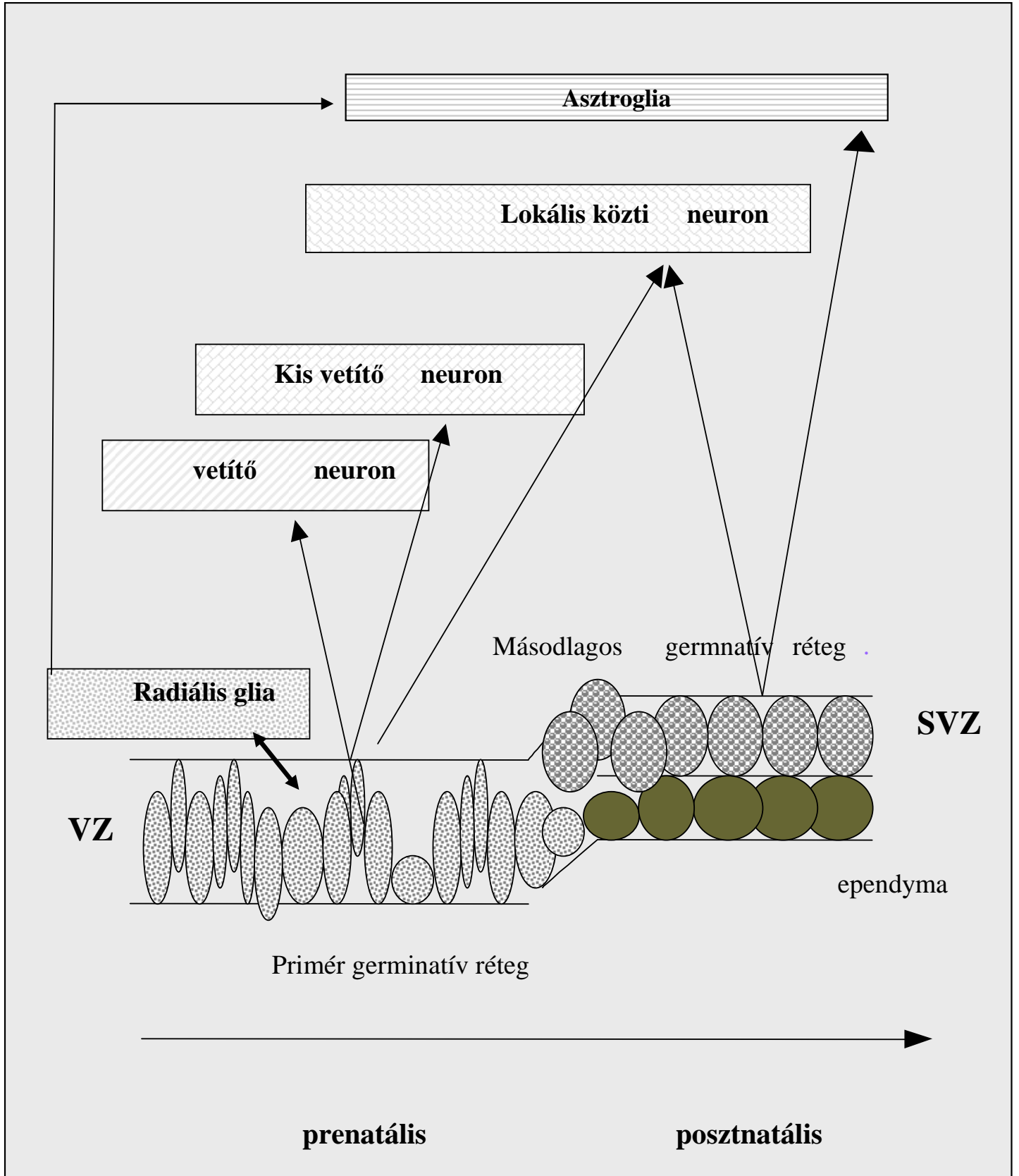
**Figure 8.** A model for neuronal induction of radial glia by sequential signaling through Notch and erbB pathways. Initial contact by a Jagged1-expressing neuron activates astrocytic Notch receptors. Notch signaling then induces expression of BLBP and erbB2 in the glia. The increase in erbB receptor expression makes the astrocyte more responsive to neuron-derived NRG, which subsequently induces the glia to adopt a radial morphology and to support neuronal migration.



*Kálmán Mihály felvétele*

Vimentin; RC2; fajtól függő GFAP-tartalom

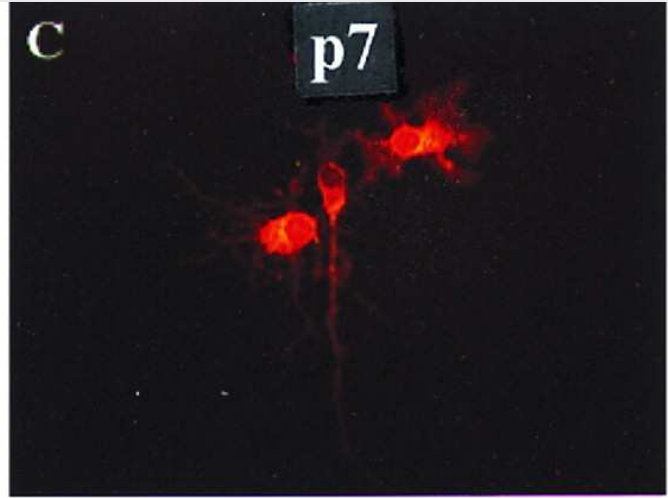
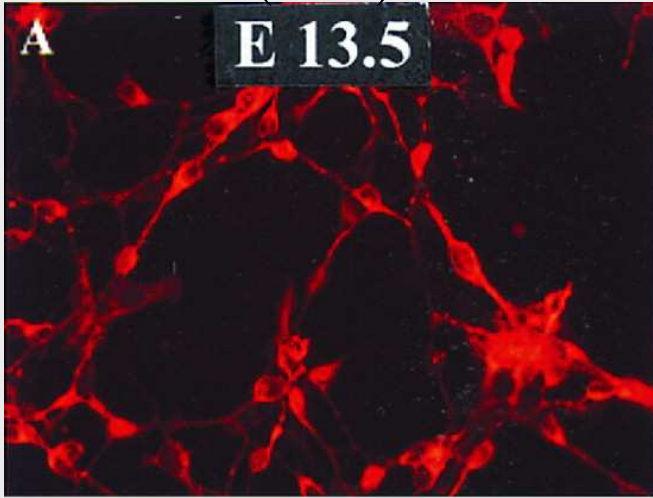




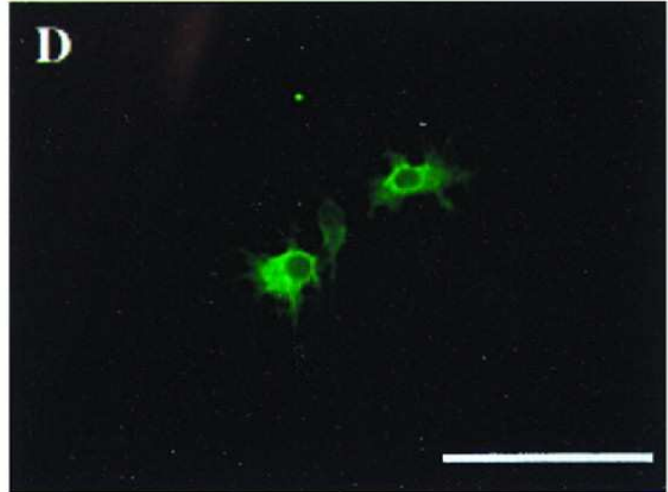
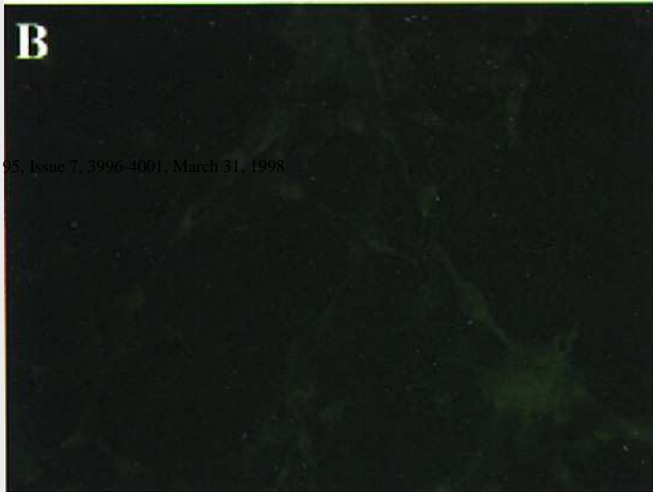


„Glial restricted” progenitor  
(GRP)

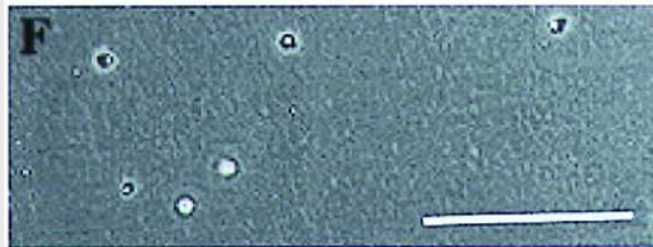
O2A - progenitorok



A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>5</sub>

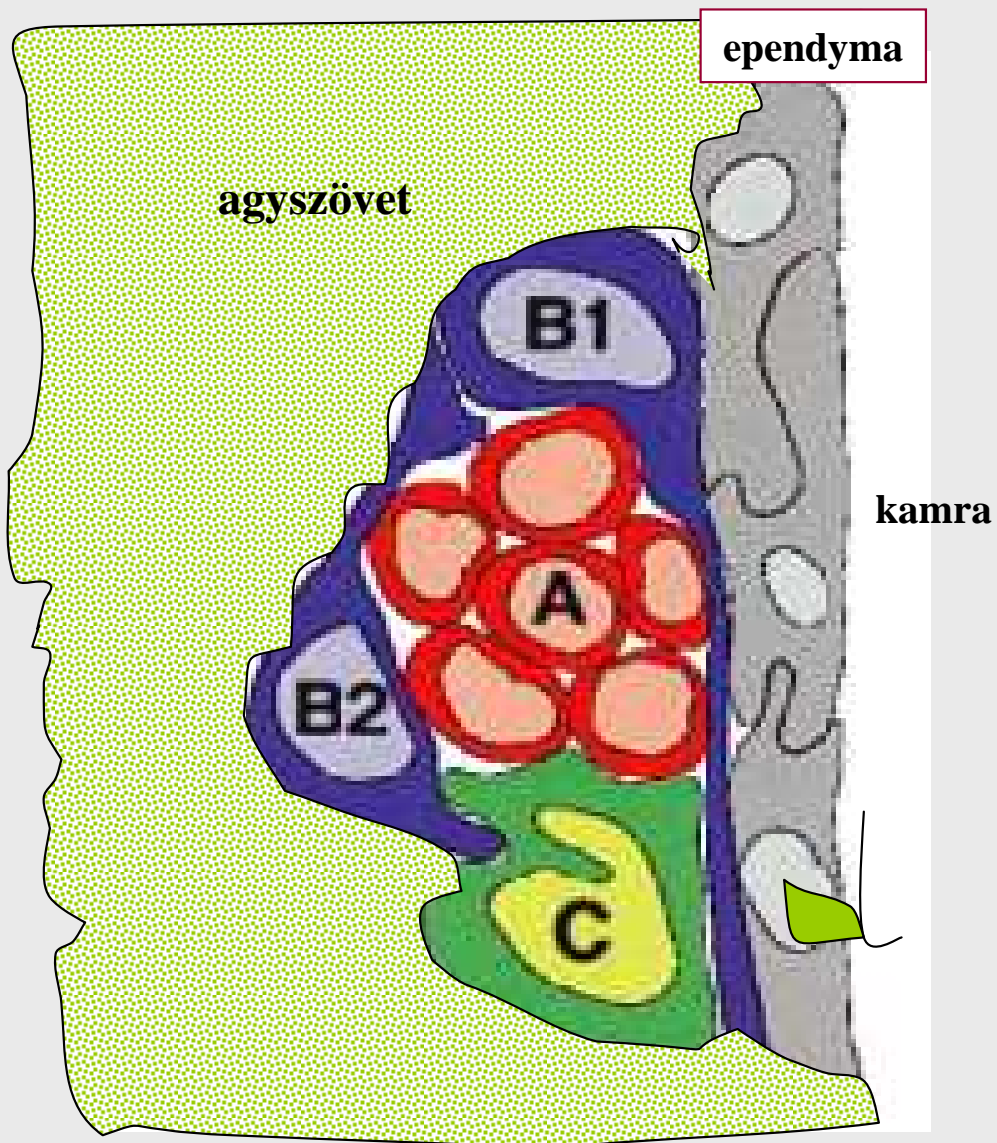


PDGF-R



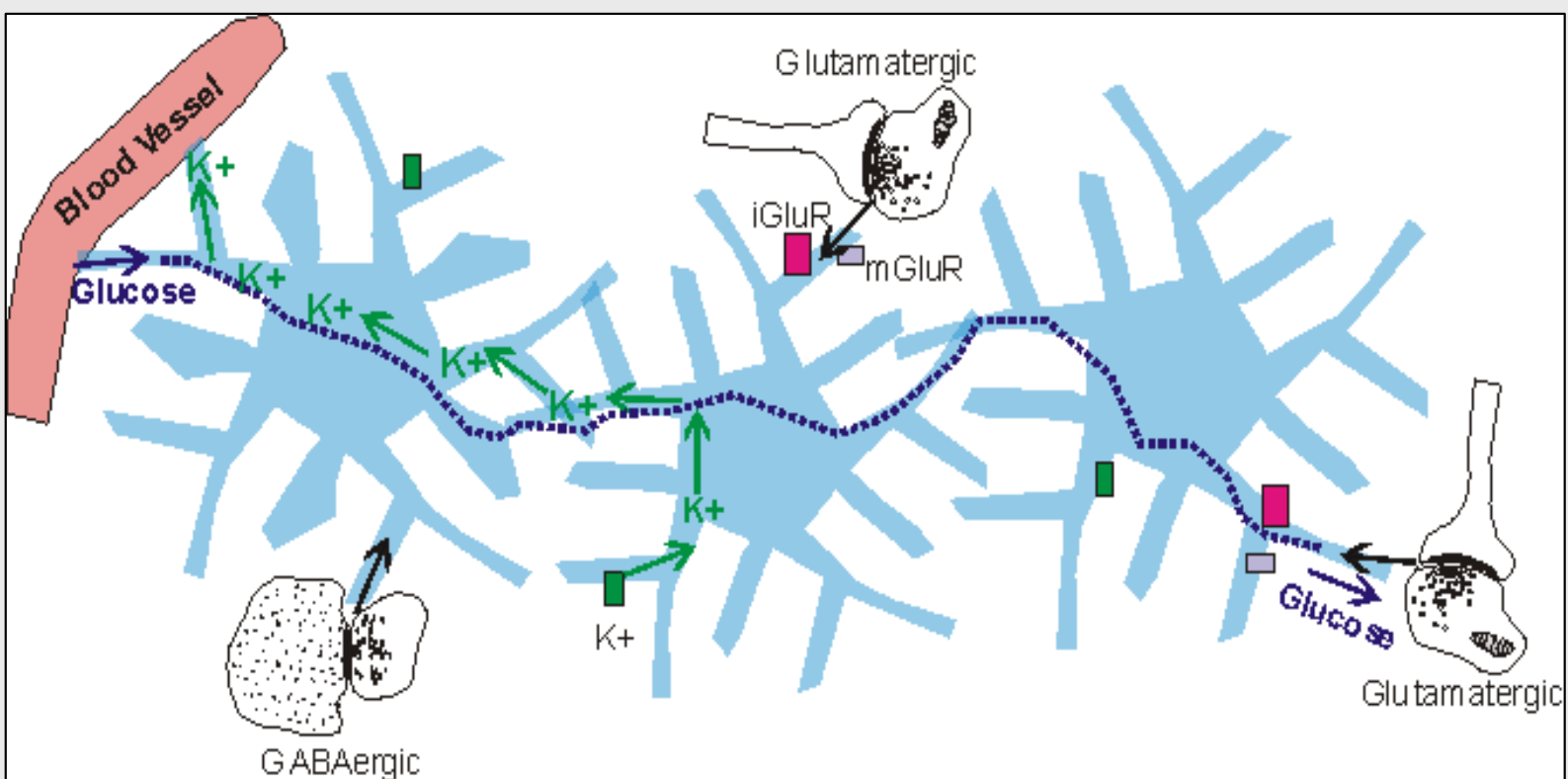
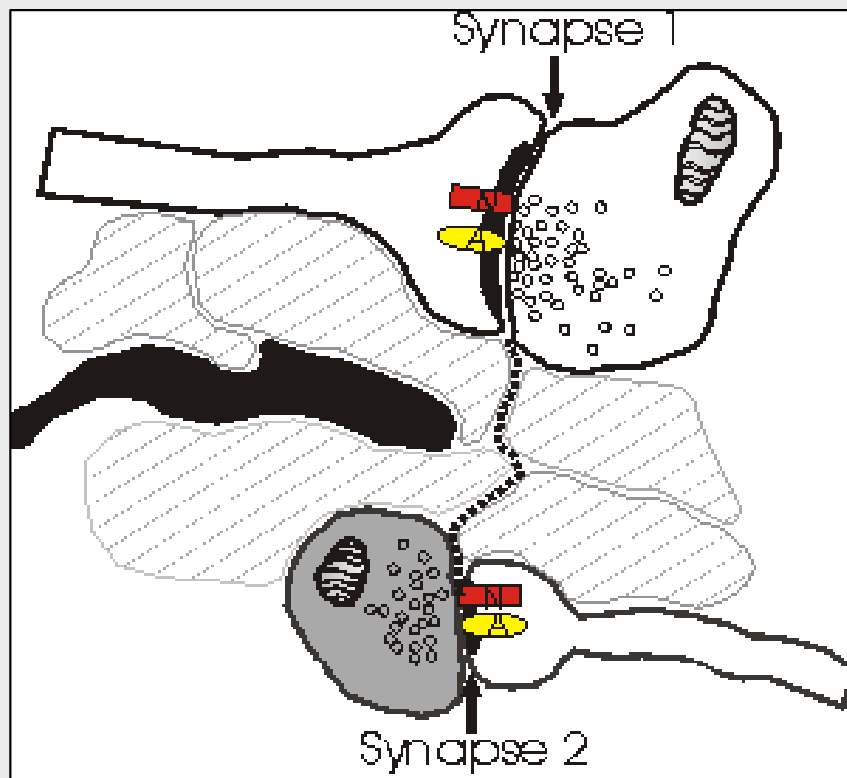
**G** *Antigen expression of A2B5<sup>+</sup> cells*

	E13.5 (percent cells)	p7 (percent cells)
Nestin	30	50
TrkC	30	100
PDGFR α	0	70
PDGFR β	0	0
FGF-R3	0	0



**A : migráló neuron prekurzorok**  
**B: asztrocita , köztük idegi őssejtek?**  
**C: osztódó sejtek= sokszorozó progenitorok?**

„Érett” asztrocita: vimentin-, RC2- negatív



Asztrocilia osztódás az érett idegi parenchyma-ban is

