

A fluorescence microscopy image showing a dense population of astrocytes. The cells are stained with green immunofluorescence to highlight the glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) in the cytoplasm and green filaments. The nuclei are stained with blue 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI). The background is black, making the green and blue signals stand out.

PLOS GENETICS

Public Library of Science | plosgenetics.org | Volume 20 | Issue 10 | October 2024

Loss of PHF6 causes spontaneous seizures, enlarged brain ventricles and altered transcription in the cortex of a mouse model of the Börjeson–Forssman–Lehmann intellectual disability syndrome

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Vital Support

Astrocytes are essential for the survival and activity of neurons. The image shows astrocytes harvested from adult mouse brains cultured for 1 week and stained by immunofluorescence for glial fibrillary acidic protein (green; cytoplasm) and 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (blue; nucleus).

Image credit: Melody P.Y. Leong