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gion-specific neuron-astrocyte interactions. The transgenic tools we have developed allow for genetic manipulation of specific astrocyte subgroups, *e.g.*, to mis-specify their positional fate while leaving early VZ patterning and neuronal sub-type specification intact. Our findings demonstrate that region-restricted astrocyte allocation is a general CNS phenomenon and reveal intrinsic limitations of the astroglial response to injury. They further suggest that astrocytes might act as stable repositories of spatial information necessary for development and local regulation of brain function.

References and Notes

1. H. Kettenmann, B. R. Ransom, *Neuroglia*. (Oxford University Press, 2005).

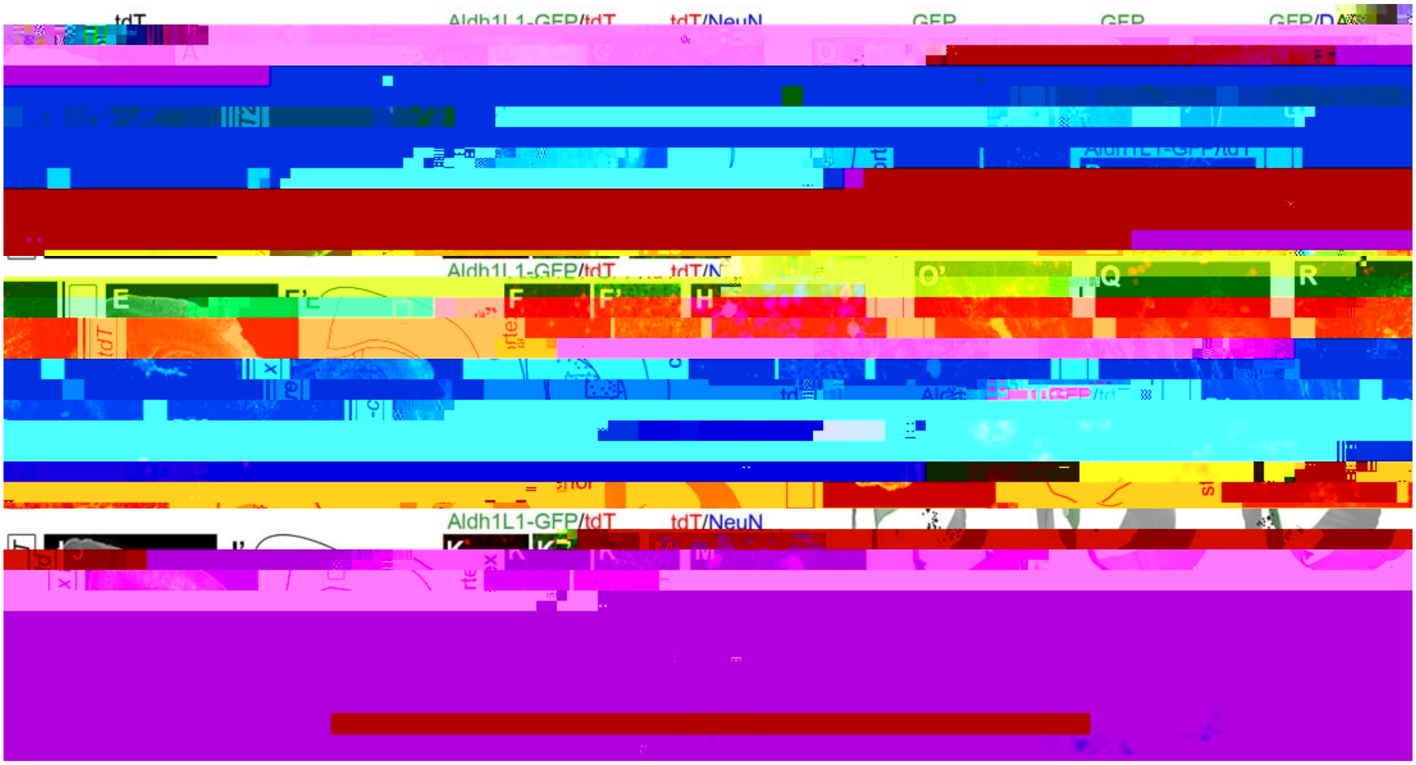

Fig. 4. Region-restricted astrocyte investment from forebrain radial glia. (**A**-**D**) *Emx1-creERT2* (induced E17)*:Rosa26-tdTomato* labeled cells; note (**A'**) distribution of astrocytes (green) confined to cortical plate and corpus callosum. Red box indicates region of cortex analyzed in B-D. (**E**-**I**) Distribution of *Dbx1-cre*