Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Astrocytes are key active elements of the brain that contribute to information processing. Astrocytes closely interact with neurons and provide them with metabolic and structural support. They regulate neurogenesis, brain wiring, synaptic activity, and plasticity. Astrocytes also interact with brain vessels and control blood-brain barrier integrity, immunity, and blood flow. Dysfunction of astrocytes can induce major alterations in neuronal and vascular functions, contributing to the pathogenesis of several brain disorders. A typical feature of astrocytes compared to other brain cell populations is their high level of Connexin (Cx) expression with two major Cxs: Cx43 and Cx30. Determining how astroglial Cxs confers specific features and functions to astrocytes and their role in brain physiology is a key issue that we propose to develop in this Special Issue of Cells.

Dr. Martine Cohen-Salmon
Guest Editor