

tendons of the fingers is of importance in hand assessment, during reconstructive procedures such as considering tendons for transfer.

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Expression of calcium-binding proteins in the proliferative zones around the cortico-striatal junction of rabbits during pre- and postnatal ages

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Herein we asked whether cells expressing calcium-binding proteins around the cortico-striatal junction are of pallial or subpallial origin. Brains of rabbit embryos between E18-E28 and postnatal P0-P22 were immunoreacted with monoclonal antibodies raised against calretinin, calbindin and parvalbumin. At E18-E21, calbindin- and calretinin-immunoreactive cells were seen in distinct proliferative zones in the vicinity of the cortico-striatal junction. Whereas calbindin-immunoreactive neurons were in the ventricular zone of the ventral pallium (the medial wall of the lateral ventricular angle), calretinin-immunoreactive cells were, nearby, in the subventricular zone of the subpallium at the lateral edge of the lateral ganglionic eminence. From E25 to P22, both, calbindin- and calretinin-immunoreactive cells appeared in the pallial ventricular and subventricular zones around the lateral ventricular angle. Some of these cells resembled migratory neuroblasts. Parvalbumin-immunoreactive cells appeared at P5-P10, albeit they were almost negligible in the proliferative zones around the cortico-striatal junction and the lateral ventricular angle. The results suggest that a number of the calbindin-expressing neurons that are generated in mid-gestation and postnatally are of pallial origin. They also indicate that only a few of the late-generated calretinin-immunoreactive cells may have a pallial source. The origin of the parvalbumin-immunoreactive cells was not ascertained in the present study.

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