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# Sulfhydryl-containing cells of the central nervous system

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## Summary

Brains of several species were sectioned and stained by the *Barnett* and *Seligman* technique for localizing sulfhydryl groups. Most of the cells of the brain react weakly, but in the phylogenetically older parts, e. g., hypothalamus, amygdaloid nucleus, and cingulate gyrus, certain astrocytes and microglia were observed which were highly reactive. They were observed in all species studied; they are not present at birth in the rat, but develop afterwards. Electrical stimulation of the cortex did not change their staining characteristics. The localization and possible significance of these cells was discussed.

# Zusammenfassung

Hirnschnitte verschiedener Tierarten wurden nach *Barnett* und *Seligman* gefärbt um Sulfhydrylgruppen zu lokalisieren. Die meisten Hirnzellen lassen sich nur schwach färben, aber in den, phylogenetisch gesehen, älteren Teilen, z. B. dem Hypothalamus, dem Nucleus amygdalae und dem Gyrus cinguli, sind bestimmte Astrocyten und Mikroglia zu beobachten, die sehr stark gefärbt erscheinen. Diese wurden bei allen untersuchten Tierarten festgestellt. Bei der Ratte sind sie bei der Geburt nicht zu finden, entwickeln sich aber später. Ihre Affinität zu verschiedenen Farbstoffen ändert sich nicht durch elektrischen Reiz des Cortex. Die Lokalisation und mögliche Bedeutung dieser Zellen wird besprochen.

## Résumé

Des cerveaux de plusieurs espèces furent coupés et colorés selon la méthode de *Barnett* et *Seligman* afin de localiser des groupements sulfhydriques. La plupart des noyaux cérébraux ne se colorent que faiblement, mais dans les parties phylogéniquement plus vieilles comme par exemple dans l'hypothalamus, le faisceau de l'ourlet, la circonvolution, il y a quelques astrocytes et microglies donnant une réaction très vive. On les rencontrait dans toutes les espèces étudiées, ils ne sont pas présents dans les rats nouveau-nés, mais se développent plus tard. La stimulation électrique de l'écorce ne changeait pas leur réaction envers des colorants. La localisation et le rôle probable de ces noyaux sont évalués.

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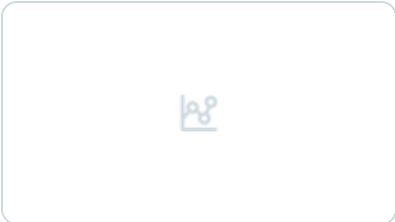
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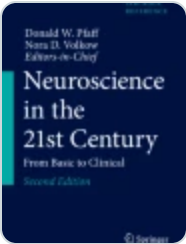
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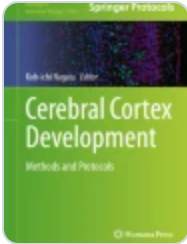
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