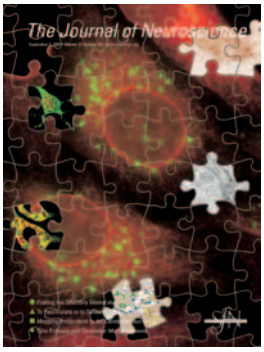
# The Journal of Neuroscience

September 5, 2007 • Volume 27 Number 36 www.jneurosci.org



**Cover legend:** The cellular effects of the ALS-linked P56S mutation in VAPB. Expression of VAPB-P56S in cultured cells results in formation of endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-derived tubular aggregates (green). A combination of loss of function (disrupted lipid protein binding), dominant-negative effects (wild-type VAP recruitment), and gain of toxic function (disrupted membrane trafficking) may lead to VAPB-linked motor neuron disease. Insets show normal VAPB localization in motor neurons (top right) and its colocalization with ER marker PO (bottom left), immuno-EM of VAPB-P56S aggregates (bottom right), Golgi fragmentation in VAPB-P56S-expressing neurons (top left), and the VAPA protein structure (bottom middle). The cover was designed by Eva Teuling and Casper Hoogenraad. For more information, see the article by Teuling et al. in this issue (pages 9801–9815).

NEUROBIOLOGY OF DISEASE