Glia is known to be involved in the pathogenesis of neuroimmunological diseases in the central nervous system (CNS). Oligodendrocytes are targets for the immunological mechanisms in multiple sclerosis (MS). Promoting remyelination may be a hopeful therapeutic strategy. Recently, astrocytes have been shown to be primarily involved in the pathogenesis of neuromyelitis optica. Microglia plays an important role in the inflammation in the CNS. In this symposium, 5 active investigators will talk about recent progress in the research on "glia in CNS immunopathology".