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On the cover: Older age restricts α-cell proliferation following glucagon receptor agonist administration. Mice aged 14 months received daily treatment with a glucagon receptor antagonist or vehicle for 28 days. Mice were sequentially labeled with thymidine analogues for a week each, starting at treatment day 14. This photomicrograph is of an islet from an aged mouse treated with a glucagon receptor antagonist, stained for glucagon (yellow), BrdU (green), and EdU (red). Image courtesy of Jake A. Kushner, McNair Medical Institute and McNair Interests, Houston, TX. This image is a version of Fig. 6B in his article, “Glucagon Receptor Antagonist–Stimulated α-Cell Proliferation Is Severely Restricted With Advanced Age,” which appears in this issue of Diabetes (p. 963).