Caption:   
Doxycycline and tTA-Dependent FCIP ExpressionImmunohistochemical assay (A–F) using rabbit polyclonal GFP antibodies/peroxidase-DAB system: (A) YC3.12, single-positive (MTH-YC3.12-7), double-positive (MTH-YC3.12-7, αCamKII-tTA), and Dox-treated double-positive (MTH-YC3.12-7, αCamKII-tTA).(B) Cg2, single-positive (MTH-Cg2-7) and doubles-positive (MTH-Cg2-7, αCamKII-tTA).(C) IP, single-positive (MTH-IP-12) and double-positive (MTH-IP-12, αCamKII-tTA).(D) Moderate-expression line of Cg2 (MTH-Cg2-14, αCamKII-tTA).(E) Low-expression line (MTH-Cg2-15, αCamKII-tTA).(F) FCIP distribution in various brain areas.(G) Fluorescence in fixed brain slices from the accessory and the main olfactory bulb.(H–K) Two-photon images of acute, living brain slices. (H) Neurons in both CA1 and striatum usually show nuclear exclusion. (I) punctate expression in low-expressing lines (also see Figure 2B, open circles); example from CA1 and cortex. Maximum intensity projection of two-photon 3D stacks taken from a brain slice (J) and a whole-mount retina (K).

Question: Which brain slices were used for the two-photon imaging?   
   
A: Fixed brain slices from the accessory olfactory bulb   
B: Fixed brain slices from the main olfactory bulb   
C: Acute, living brain slices from the CA1 and striatum   
D: Whole-mount retina

Answer: C: Acute, living brain slices from the CA1 and striatum