

LMN Homunculus Supplementary Material: Methods Used in Determining Homunculi Sizes

1. Overview

Heights are based on measurements of length and somatic girths are based on motor neuron density. The homunculi are drawn as close to actual measurements as reasonable, allowing the artist (JK) esthetic leeway.

2. Demographics

All nervous systems had been acquired with an Investigational Review Board and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act compliant informed consent process in the Benaroya Research Center ALS CNS repository as previously published [1].

3. Length Measurements Used to Estimate Homunculi Height

Methods: Fresh brains and spinal cords were measured at autopsy using pliant tape measures. Cortical determinations were measured from the Sylvian fissure to the vertex and vertex to cingulate gyrus [2]. Rostral-caudal brainstem and spinal cord determinations were estimated for midbrain, pons, medulla, upper cervical segment above the cervical enlargement, cervical enlargement, thoracic segment, lumbosacral enlargement, and sacral segment below the enlargement. Up to 11 determinations were obtained and averaged.

Results (Supplementary Materials page 2): The average lateral-medial spans along the motor gyrus from Sylvian fissure to vertex is ~10-12 cm and vertex to cingulate gyrus is ~2-3 cm. These are comparable to published data [2]. The average brainstem and spinal cord rostral-caudal spans are: pons, ~3-3.5 cm; medulla, ~1.5-2.5; cervical cord, 10-13 cm; thoracic cord, ~20-25 cm; and lumbosacral cord, ~ 5-8 cm [see Figure on page 2]. For homunculus characterizations, arm lengths (estimated at the cortex to be ~1/3 overall span and cervical enlargement) are not calculated in estimations of height.

4. Neuron "Particle" Counting Used to Estimate Girth of Somatic Regions of LMN Homunculus

Comment: Girths of the homunculi are based on motor neuron density, the technical challenges of which have been recently reviewed [3]. For the lower motor neuron homunculus, these are based on measurements of alpha motor neuron density as previously published [1]; for the upper motor neuron homunculus, these reflect what are presumed to be density of Betz cells at the cortex relatively commensurate to length, recognizing this complexity [4].

Methods: We used the control data from our previously described series [1]. There were 8 control nervous systems, 7 male and 1 female. The mean age was 63 years (range 38-80 years). None had known neurological diseases. Post-mortem intervals averaged 5.25 hours (range 2.0-12 hours). The published method is restated here for convenience.

Histological Sampling: We used 6 μ m thick sections from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues stained with cresyl violet acetate. We studied 4 neuraxis levels: hypoglossal nucleus at the mid-medulla, mid-cervical spinal enlargement, mid-thoracic spinal region, and mid-lumbar spinal enlargement. We standardized rostral-caudal sampling of the hypoglossal nucleus by its relation to the medial longitudinal fasciculus and by the morphology of the 4th ventricle [5]. We standardized rostral-caudal sampling of spinal cord regions by choosing middle segments—the cervical region has uniform counts between C4-C8 [6,7], the lumbar region has uniform neuron counts between L3-S2 [8,9,10], and we assume the mid-thoracic region has uniform counts. Since motor neuron presence varies from one histological section to another [6,11], we evaluated a total of 8 sections from each neuraxis level, choosing every 10th section for a sampling interval of 60 μ m from a series of 84 consecutive sections spanning 504 μ m, a sampling technique modified from Method 1 of Tomlinson et al [11]. We separately imaged each side of the spinal anterior horns and hypoglossal nucleus under 50X with a Leica DM2500 microscope with a Spot Insight 4 digital camera and Spot Advanced V4.5.7 software (Diagnostic Instruments, Inc., Sterling Heights, MI) and stored each image in Tagged-Image File Format.

Counting: To meet the realities of the counting task, we devised a method of counting neuron "particles" to index relative neuron presence rather than determining absolute neuron counts [3,12]—stereology technologies do not readily apply to the motor neurons [13] and automated particle counting software was inefficient, experience reported by others [14]. Our method had 3 observers independently count motor neuron particles in each image file according to the following criteria learned in training sessions to standardize counting: neurons were located in the anterior portion of the anterior horns of the spinal cord segments or in the hypoglossal nucleus [5], had relatively deep Nissl staining, were generally multi-concave, and were larger than 25 μ m in diameter in cervical and lumbar regions and larger than 15-20 μ m in thoracic and hypoglossal regions. Both right and left sides were counted. Counting neurons in the perihypoglossal nuclei, the intermediolateral cell column, and Clarke's column was avoided. Because we were not concerned with pathological change or cell shrinkage, we did not correct for split cell error [15,16].

Statistics and Calculations: We compiled particle counts in a spreadsheet and collated and processed them with simple statistics.

Results (Supplementary Materials Page 3): Hypoglossal nucleus in medulla = 32 motor neuron particles/cross-sectional area/side; cervical level = 33 motor neuron particles/cross-sectional area/side; thoracic level = 10 motor neuron particles/cross-sectional area/side; lumbar level 48 motor neuron particles/cross-sectional area/side. Neuron counts, contrary to other reports [7,8,17], did not have pronounced age-related changes. The ratio of medulla:cervical:thoracic:lumbar= ~3:3:1:5.

5. References

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Homunculi Height Determinations

Supplemental Table 1: Motor Cortex, Cranial, and Spinal Lengths (cm)

CNS#	Age	Sex	Dx	Motor Cortex	Pons	Med-ulla	Cervical	Cord	Thor-acic	Lumbo-sacral
							(Upper)	Cervical (main)		
25	53	M	SALS	10	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	49	F	SALS	10.5	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	57	M	Control	10.7	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
39	77	M	Control	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	5
40	76	F	Control	9.5	3.5	1.5	NA	10	24.5	5.5
41	81	M	Control	9.5	3.5	NA	NA	11	24	7
42	61	M	Control	10	3.2	1.5	2.5	10	21	8
43	74	M	SALS	9.5	NA	1.8	2	10	25	5
44	80	F	Control	9.5	3.1	NA	NA	10	23	6
46	51	F	SALS	10	NA	NA	NA	10.5	20	5
47	65	F	SALS	10.7	3.5	2.5	2.5	10.5	24	6



