Table of contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Peripheral nerve injury
- 1. Transient regenerative potential of injured neurons
- 2. The molecular bases for the reduced regenerative capacity after delayed nerve repair
- 3. Brief electrical stimulation accelerates growth of axons across the site of injury and surgical repair
 - 3.1 Staggered axon regeneration
 - 3.2 Preferential reinnervation of motor and sensory nerve branches
 - 3.3 Brief electrical stimulation accelerates axon outgrowth
 - 3.4 Mechanisms by which electrical stimulation accelerates axon outgrowth3.5 Electrical stimulation is effective in promoting nerve regeneration even after

delayed nerve surgery in rats and humans

4. Rematching of the properties of motoneurons and their muscle fibers after nerve injury

4.1 The size principle in the motor system is restored after reinnervation4.2 Misdirection of regenerating motor nerve fibers with random reinnervation of target muscles

5. Axonal sprouting after motoneuron loss in partial nerve injuries and after motoneuron death in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and poliomyelitis

5.1. Axon sprouting and upper limits of compensation for partial denervation

5.2 Axon sprouting occurs close to the muscle fibers that the motor nerve innervates

5.3 Regeneration rather than sprouting through nerve autografts placed end-toside

5.4 Excess neuromuscular activity is deleterious for sprouting and retention of enlarged motor units

5.5 Preferential loss of fast motor units in a transgenic mouse model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis