Figure S1. Composition of peripheral nerve histograms. Taken from Berciano et al.[11]

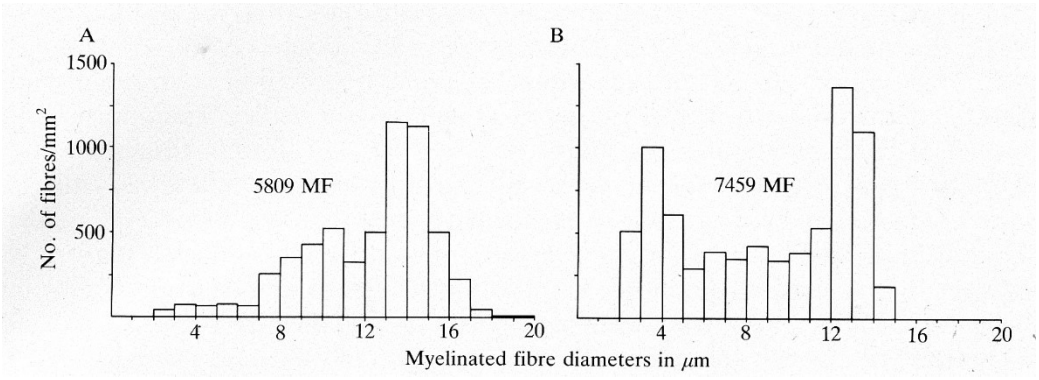

Figure S1a. Diameter-frequency histograms of myelinated fibers (MF) in the L5 ventral roots (A: control; B: case III-7; see Figure 1). Note that the overall fibre density is preserved, albeit with a reduction of the largest fibres (≥ 15 μm) and a shift to the left of the histogram, which is due to the presence of clusters of regeneration, as shown in Figures 4B and 5).

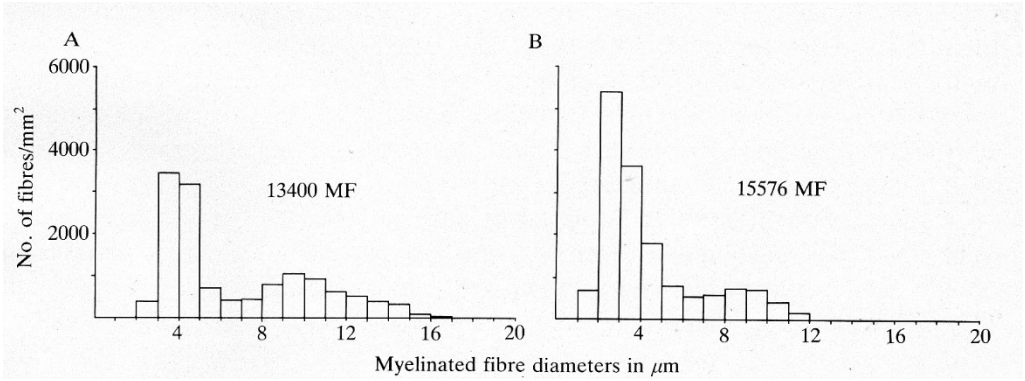

Figure S1b. Diameter-frequency histograms of MF in the L5 dorsal roots (A: control; B: case III-7 in Figure 1). Note that the overall fibre density is preserved albeit, with a reduction of the largest fibers (≥ 12 μm) and a shift to the left of the histogram, which is due to widespread regeneration.

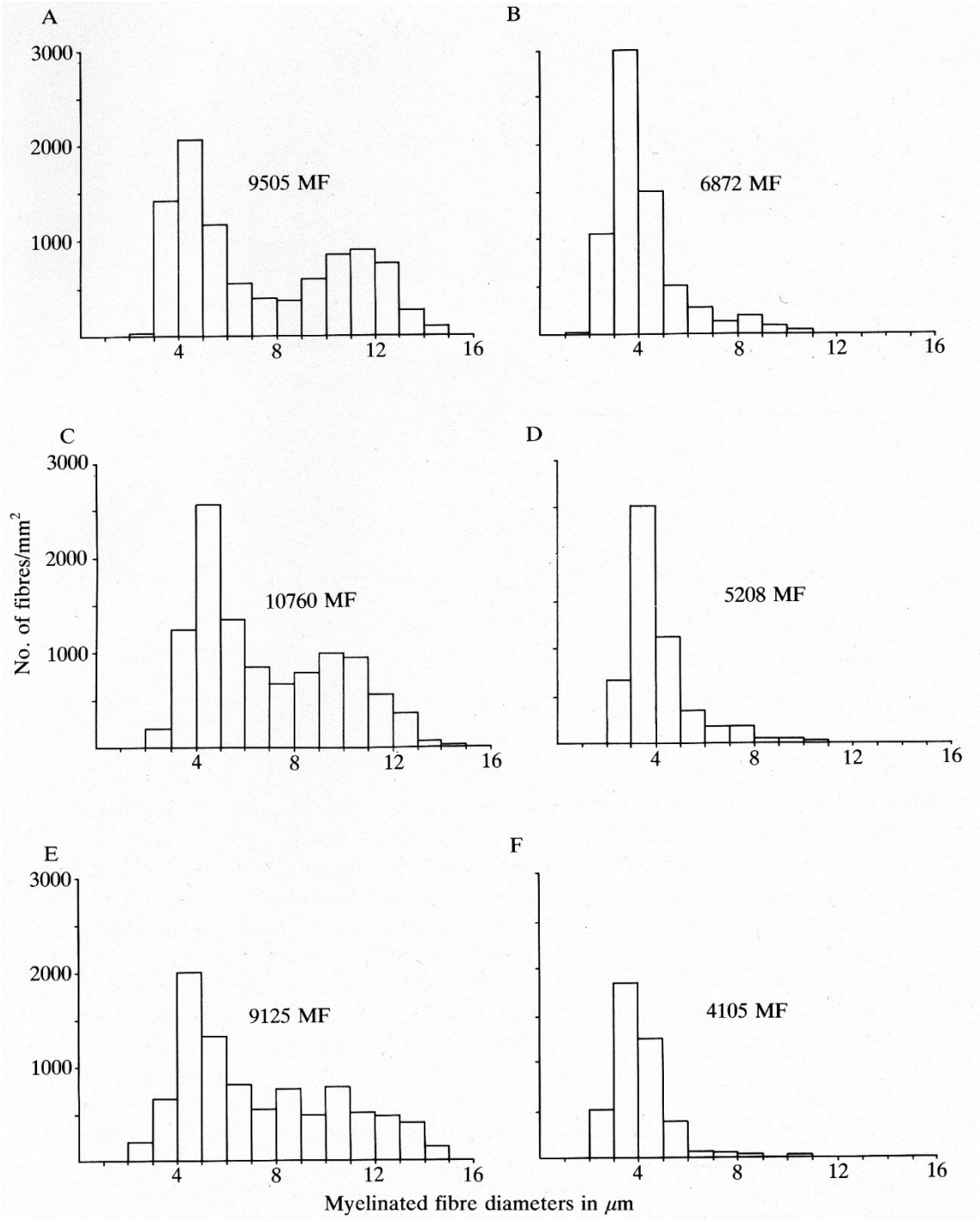

Figure S1c. Diameter-frequency histograms of MF in the sciatic (A, B), common peroneal (C, D) and tibial nerves (E, F) of a control subject (left column) and case III-5 (right column; see Figure 1). Note again the loss of the largest fibres and shift to the left of the histograms; there is a proximal-to-distal reduction of the density of MF.

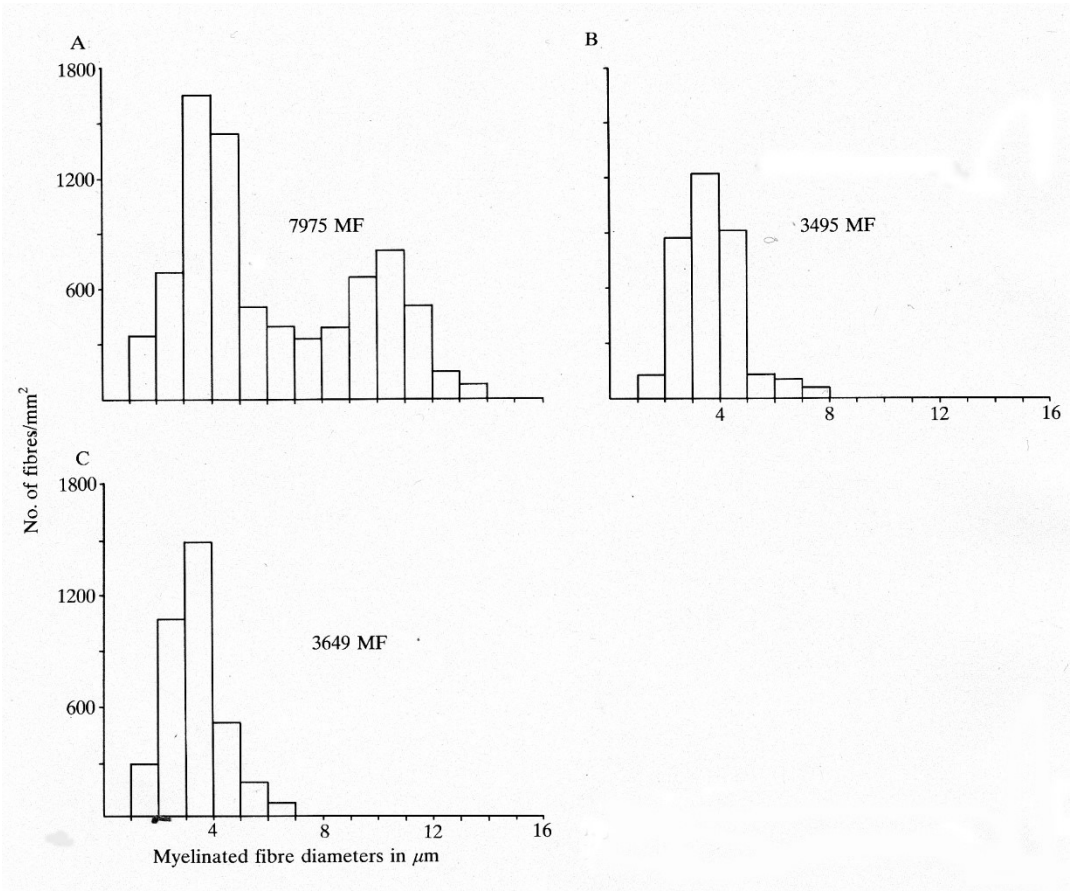

Figure S1d. Diameter-frequency histograms of MF in the sural nerves (A: control; B: case III-5; C: case III-7). In both cases, note the disappearance of the largest MF (≥ 8 μm). For patient numbering, see Figure 1.