

The Rexed Lamina	Name of Lamina	Nucleus (If applicable)	Function of Each Lamina	Tracts Associated
Lamina I	Marginal Zone	-----	Process noxious “painful” stimuli & temperature	Anterolateral System (Spinothalamic Tract)
Lamina II	Substantia Gelatinosa	Substantia Gelatinosa		
Lamina III	Nucleus Proprius	Nucleus Proprius	Process proprioceptive & light touch stimuli (two-point discrimination)	Dorsal Column Medial Lemniscus
Lamina IV				
Lamina V	Lamina 5	-----	Process noxious & non-noxious stimuli from the viscera	Corticospinal & Rubrospinal Tracts
Lamina VI	Lamina 6	-----	Process proprioceptive stimuli (from muscles) & relay for spinal reflexes	Spinocerebellar Tracts
Lamina VII	Zona Intermedia	Nucleus Dorsalis aka “Clarke’s Column”	Relays unconscious proprioception to cerebellum	Spinocerebellar & Vestibulospinal Tracts, Sympathetic Trunk, & Parasympathetic Ganglion
		Intermediolateral Nucleus / Horn	Process info for autonomic reflexes (efferents)	
Lamina VIII	Lamina 8	-----	Modulates motor activity (Connects contralateral SC to the brain)	Reticulospinal & Vestibulospinal Tracts
Lamina IX	Motor Region	Medial & Lateral Motor Nuclei	Relay for somatic motor control	Corticospinal Tract
Lamina X	Central Zone	-----	Decussation of Axons	Location of crossing for axons

The Rexed Lamina:

- Named after a Swedish neuroscientist Dr. Bror Rexed
- 10 Layers of grey matter within the spinal cord (And only in the spinal cord!)
- Organized based on anatomical location and function of the nuclei within each region
- Each lamina is numbered from 1 to 10 (From Posterior to Anterior)

**** Note: Some of these tracts go to multiple lamina, but here is a simplified overview.**