Supplementary informaion

Functional coupling of Slack channels and P2X3 receptors contributes to neuropathic pain processing

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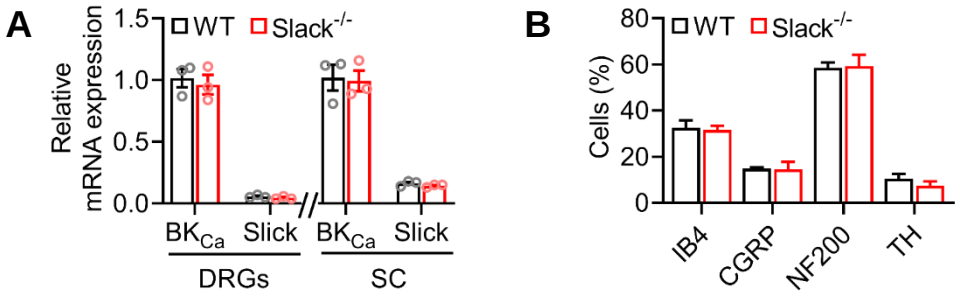
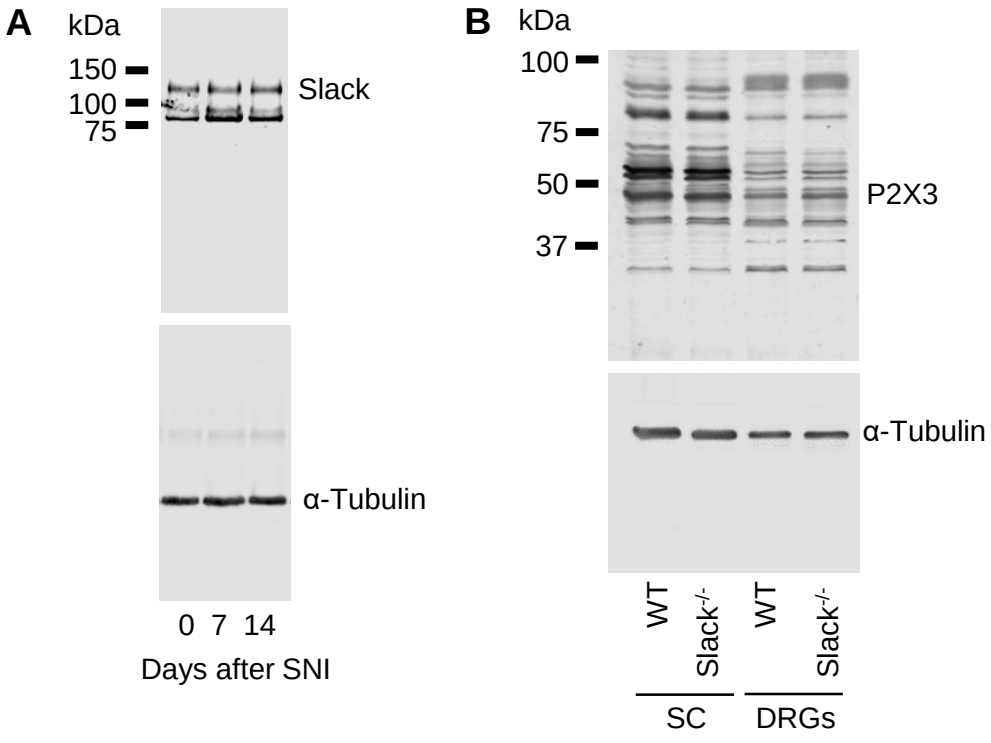


Figure S1.

(A) Expression of BKCa mRNA and Slick mRNA in dorsal root ganglia (DRGs) and the spinal cord (SC) from wild-type (WT) and Slack$^{-/-}$ mice. Multiple t tests; p = 0.6467, 0.3486, 0.8526, and 0.2219, respectively.

(B) Percentages of DRG neurons binding isolectin B4 (IB4) or immunoreactive for calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP), neurofilament 200 (NF200) or tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) are similar in WT and Slack$^{-/-}$ mice. Multiple t tests; p = 0.8105, 0.9366, 0.9122, and 0.3266, respectively.



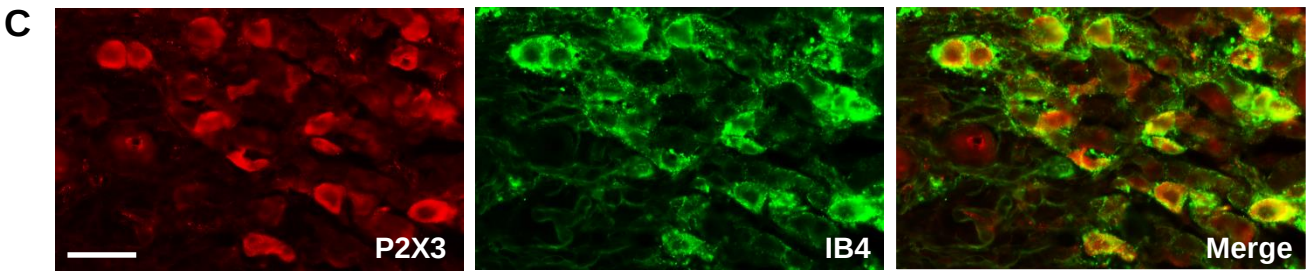


Figure S2.

(A) Western blot of spinal cord extracts show similar Slack protein expression in naive mice (0) and 7 or 14 days after SNI surgery. Uncropped original image of Figure 3E.

(B) Western blot of P2X3 in spinal cord (SC) and DRGs from WT and Slack$^{-/-}$ mice. Uncropped original image of Figure 4E.

(C) Double-labeling immunostaining of P2X3 and binding of IB4 in DRG neurons revealed that the vast majority of P2X3-positive neurons bind IB4. Scale bar: 50 μm.