_	Percentage of cells that coexpress the indicated genes relative to the reference gene $\pm$ SEM							
<u>Mrg*</u>	<u>IB4+Mrg*</u> IB4	<u>IB4+Mrg*</u> Mrg*	<u>Ret+Mrg*</u> Ret	<u>Ret+Mrg*</u> Mrg*	<u>VR1+Mrg*</u> VR1	<u>VR1+Mrg*</u> Mrg*	P2X3+Mrg* P2X3	<u>P2X3+Mrg*</u> Mrg*
rMrgB4	$28.8 \pm 0.9$	97.3 ± 1.5	$24.6 \pm 2.4$	97.5 ± 1.4	0	0	$\textbf{27.3} \pm \textbf{2.3}$	98.4 ± 1.0
rMrgC	$13.0\pm2.2$	$\textbf{97.4} \pm \textbf{2.6}$	$9.3\pm2.7$	$100\pm0$	1.1 ±1.1	$\textbf{7.1} \pm \textbf{7.1}$	$14.3\pm6.7$	$91.9\pm4.9$
rMrgD	$48.0\pm1.6$	$100\pm0$	$44.1\pm2.8$	$98.8\pm0.7$	$50.9\pm8.0$	98.2 ± 1.1	$50.6\pm3.9$	$100\pm0$

Table 1. Quantitative analysis of *Mrg* and sensory neuron marker coexpression within rat DRG neurons

At least three Sprague–Dawley adult DRGs were analyzed by confocal microscopy to determine the extent of colocalization between probe combinations. With the exception of c-Ret, all cells detected by the probes were included in the counts. For the c-Ret probe, very large and small diameter cells were clearly distinguishable. We did not include largediameter c-Ret<sup>+</sup> cells in our counts. These cells represented a very small fraction of the total number of c-Ret<sup>+</sup> cells ( $\approx 2\%$ ) and were never  $Mrg^+$ .