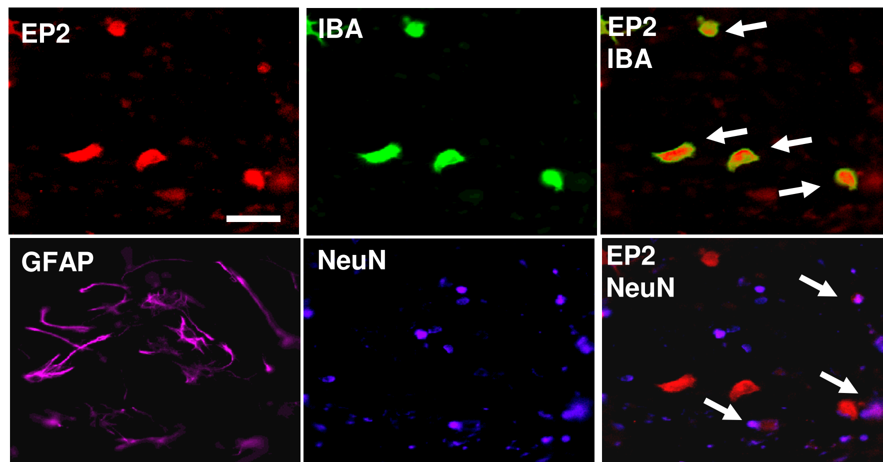
Supplemental Figure 1:

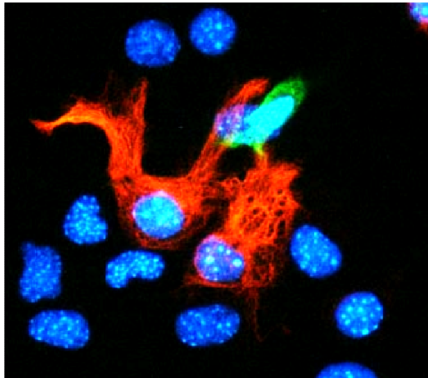


Supplemental data 1:
In primary spinal cord culrtures EP2 is expresssed in microhglia and neurons. Multi-Epitope-Ligand-Carthography (MELC) of primary spinal cord cultures shows the colocalisation of EP2 with cell type specific markers. GFAP, NeuN, IBA, and EP2 are shown in false colours. Arrows depict EP2 positive cells. The white bar in the phase contrast picture represents 10 µM.

Supplemental Figure 2:

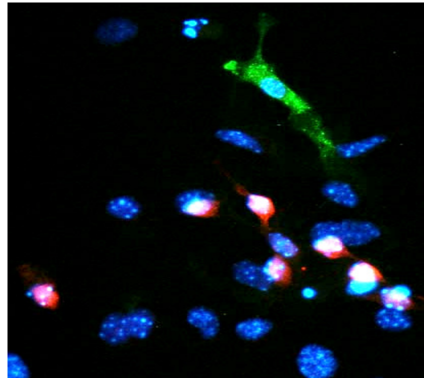
A

mPGES-1, GFAP, DAPI



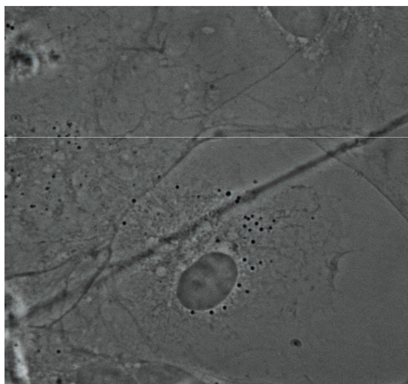
B

mPGES-1, Neu N, DAPI

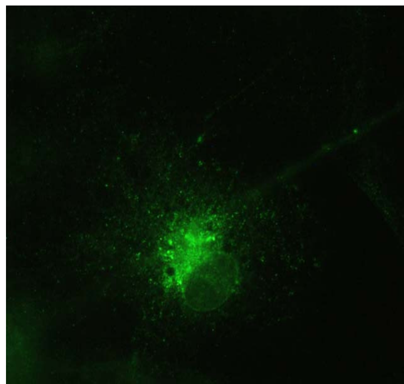


C

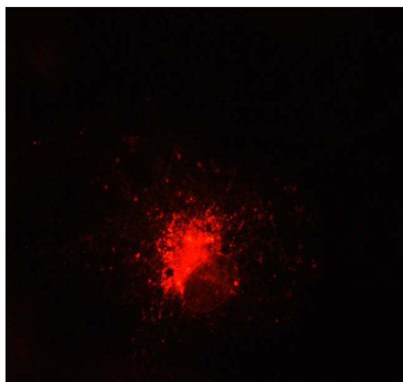
phase contrast



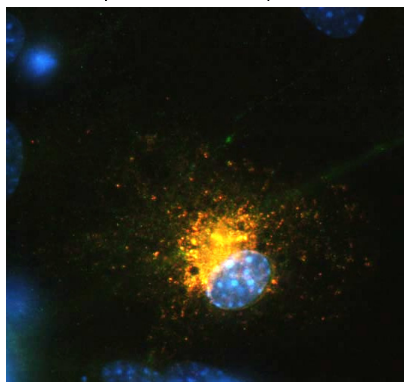
COX-2



mPGES-1

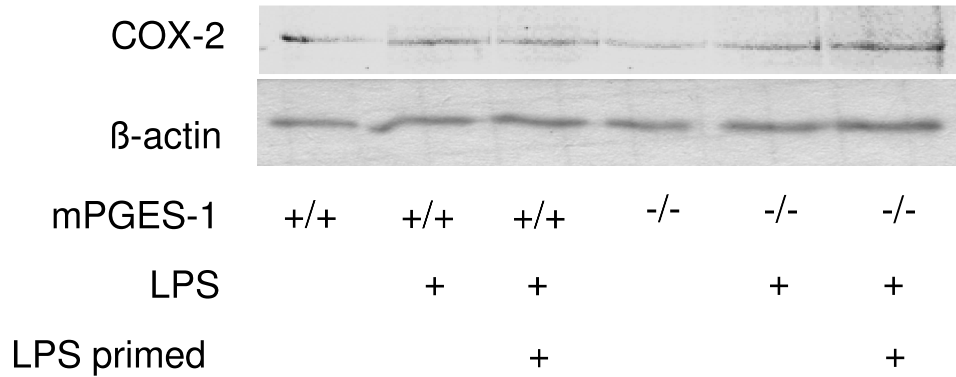


COX-2, mPGES-1, DAPI



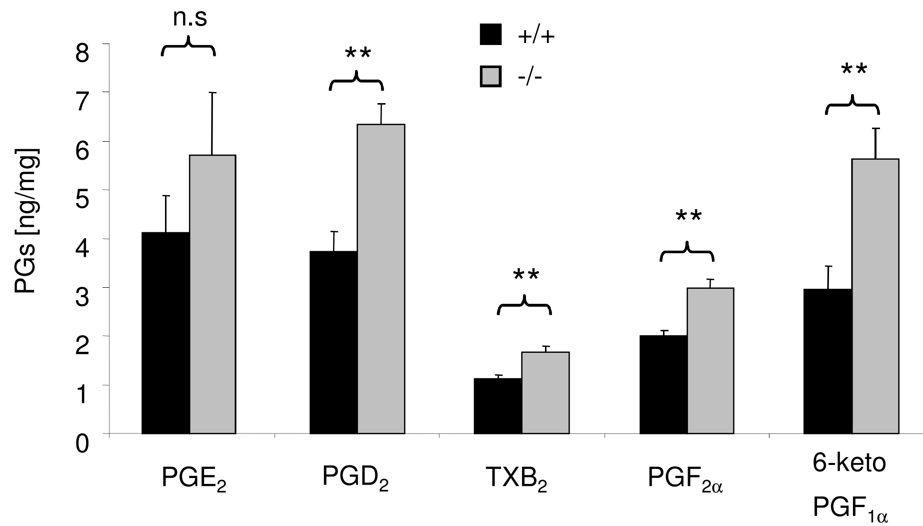
Supplemental Figure 2:
Expression of mPGES-1 and COX-2 in LPS-treated primary spinal cord cells. **Panel A:** Co-staining for mPGES-1 (green) and the astroglial marker GFAP (red) and DAPI (blue) in primary spinal cord cells. **Panel B:** Co-staining for mPGES-1 (green) and the neuronal marker NeuN (red) and DAPI (blue) in primary spinal cord cultures. **Panel B:** Immunostaining of primary spinal cord cells COX-2 (green) and mPGES-1 (red) and DAPI (blue).

Supplemental Figure 3:



Supplemental Figure 3:
Spinal COX-2 expression after LPS priming. Detection of COX-2-protein in membrane fractions of spinal cord tissue homogenates from mice which received twice ACSF, ACSF and LPS or twice LPS 27h and 3h before preparation. For each condition lysates from eight animals were pooled.

Supplemental Figure 4:



Supplemental Figure 4:
Spinal prostanoid levels after LPS priming in wildtype and mPGES-1-knockout mice. Detection of different prostanoids from spinal cord homogenates after LPS priming by LC-MS/MS analysis. Data are shown as the mean ± SEM from 6-8 animals. Student's *t* test: **, p=0.01