Contents of supplemental material:

Supplemental Table 1. Primer sequences for RT-PCR.

mMHC2-F	CTAACAGACAGGGAGAATCAGTCAATC
mMHC2-R	TATAGATGAGACTTTTTCATCATTTGTAA
mCK14-F	AGAATAACCTGGAGGAGACCAAAG
mCK14-R	TTTTGTGCAACTCAGAAAAAGAAG
mTRPV2-F	ACCGCATGGTGGTTTTAGAG
mTRPV2-R	CTACAGCAAAGCCGAAAAGG
mTRPV3-F	CCCCATCCTCTTTCTCTTCC
mTRPV3-R	CGACGTTTCTGGGAATTCAT
mTRPV4-F	ACAACACCCGAGAGAACACC
mTRPV4-R	CCCAAACTTACGCCACTTGT
mVNUT-F	GCCCTCTCTCAGGTTCAGTG
mVNUT-R	ACCTTGTTCTGGGGTCTGTG
mGAPDH-F	TGAAGGGTGGAGCCAAAAGG
mGAPDH-R	GGAAGAGTGGGAGTTGCTGTTG

(MHC2: skeltal muscle marker, CK14: keratinocyte marker, VNUT; vesicular nucleotide transporter)

Supplemental Figure 1. legend

CK14 immunoreactivity of cultured mouse esophageal keratinocytes.

Nearly all keratinocytes had CK14 immunoreactivity, indicating a high purity of

cultured keratinocytes. Bars indicate 50 μM.

Supplemental Figure 2. legend

Keratinocyte sensitivity to camphor as measured by a Ca^{2+}-imaging system. **A.** Traces for $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ changes in response to the TRPV3 agonist camphor (5 mM) in WT and TRPV3KO keratinocytes (mean ± SEM). Black bar indicates duration of camphor application. **B.** $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ increases in the presence of camphor were significantly larger in WT keratinocytes compared with TRPV3KO cells ($p < 0.05$).

Supplemental Figure 1

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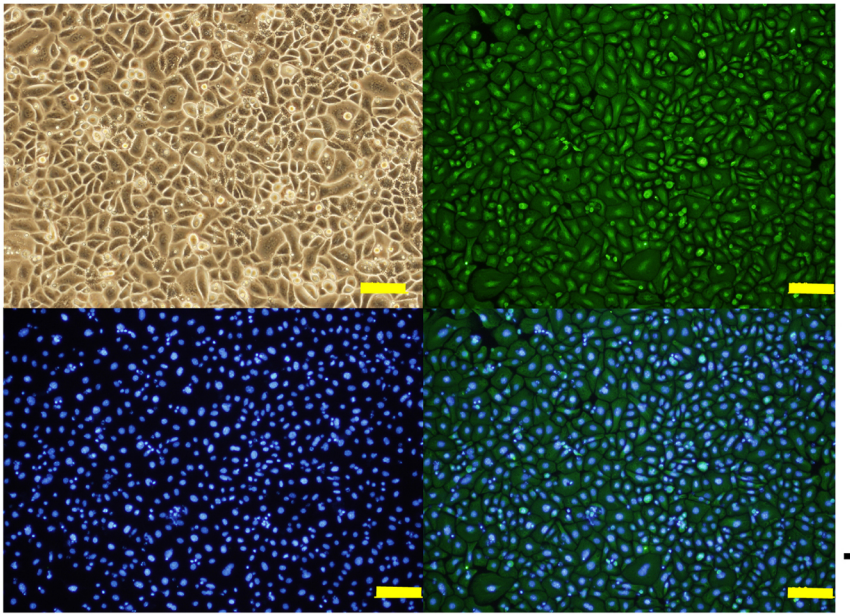

Supplemental Figure 2

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