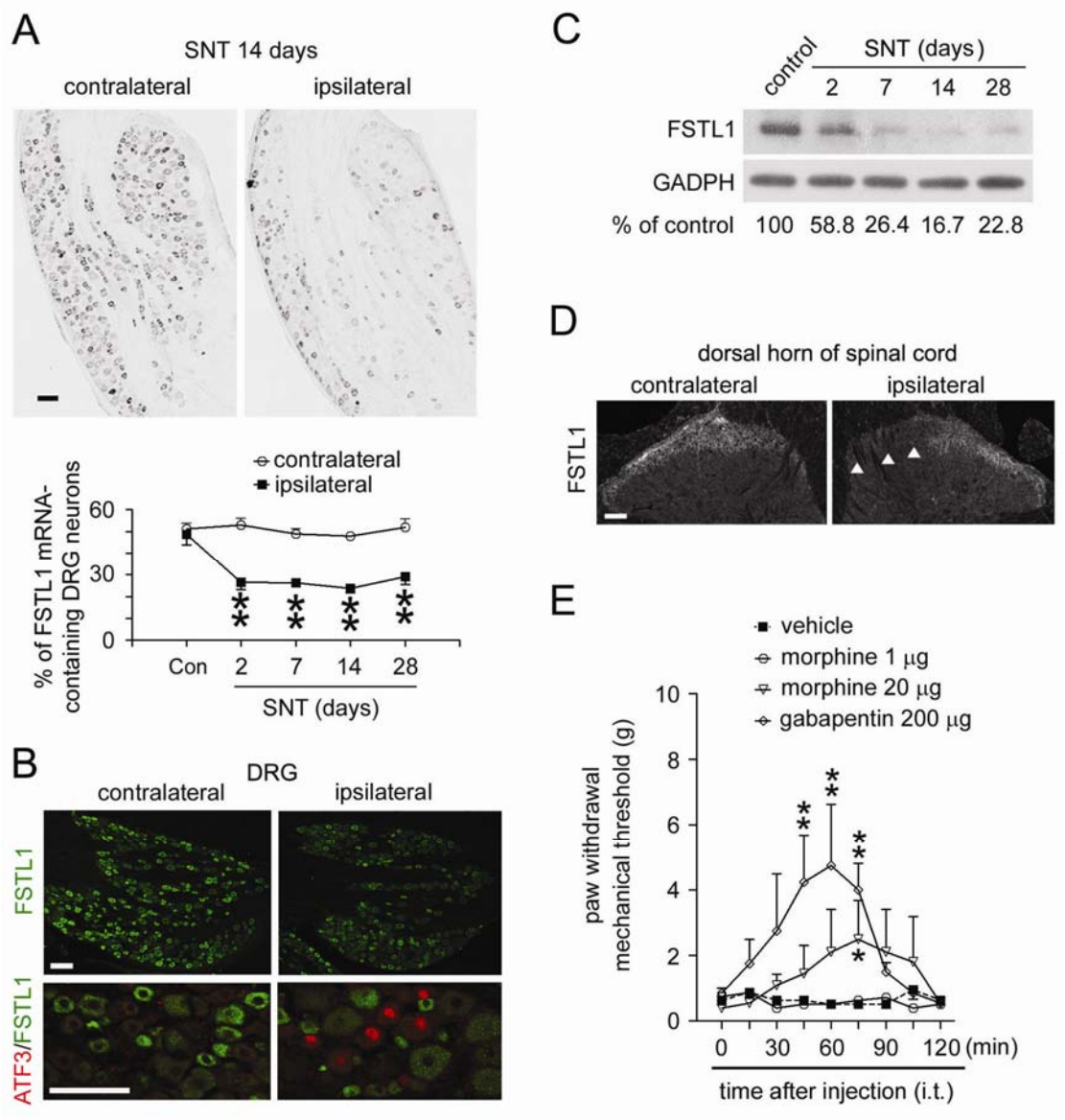

Supplementary information, Figure S1 Decreased FSTL1 expression in DRG neurons after peripheral axotomy.

(A) *In situ* hybridization showed that FSTL1 mRNA level was decreased in the ipsilateral L5 DRG of the rat after unilateral sciatic nerve transection (SNT) (mean ± s.e.m., n = 3, Student's *t*-test, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ versus the contralateral DRG). Scale bar, 100 μm. (B) Immunostaining showed a reduction in number of FSTL1-positive DRG neurons 14 days after unilateral SNT. Double-immunofluorescent labeling showed the absence of FSTL1 in the injured

DRG neurons labeled by ATF3 in nucleus. Scale bars, 100 μm. (C) Immunoblotting showed a reduction of FSTL1 protein in L5 DRG after SNT. FSTL1 intensity is normalized to GAPDH (n = 3). (D) In the ipsilateral dorsal horn of L5 spinal segment, FSTL1-labeling was reduced in afferent fibers in the unilateral laminae I-II (arrowheads) of rat spinal cord 14 days after SNT. Scale bar, 100 μm. (E) Intrathecal injection (i.t.) with gabapentin or a high dose (20 μg) of morphine inhibited mechanical allodynia 14 days after SNI. However, 1 μg of morphine (i.t.) could not produce any apparent effect. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ versus SNI rats treated with vehicle (mean ± s.e.m., two-way ANOVA with a *post hoc* Bonferroni's test, n = 6-8).