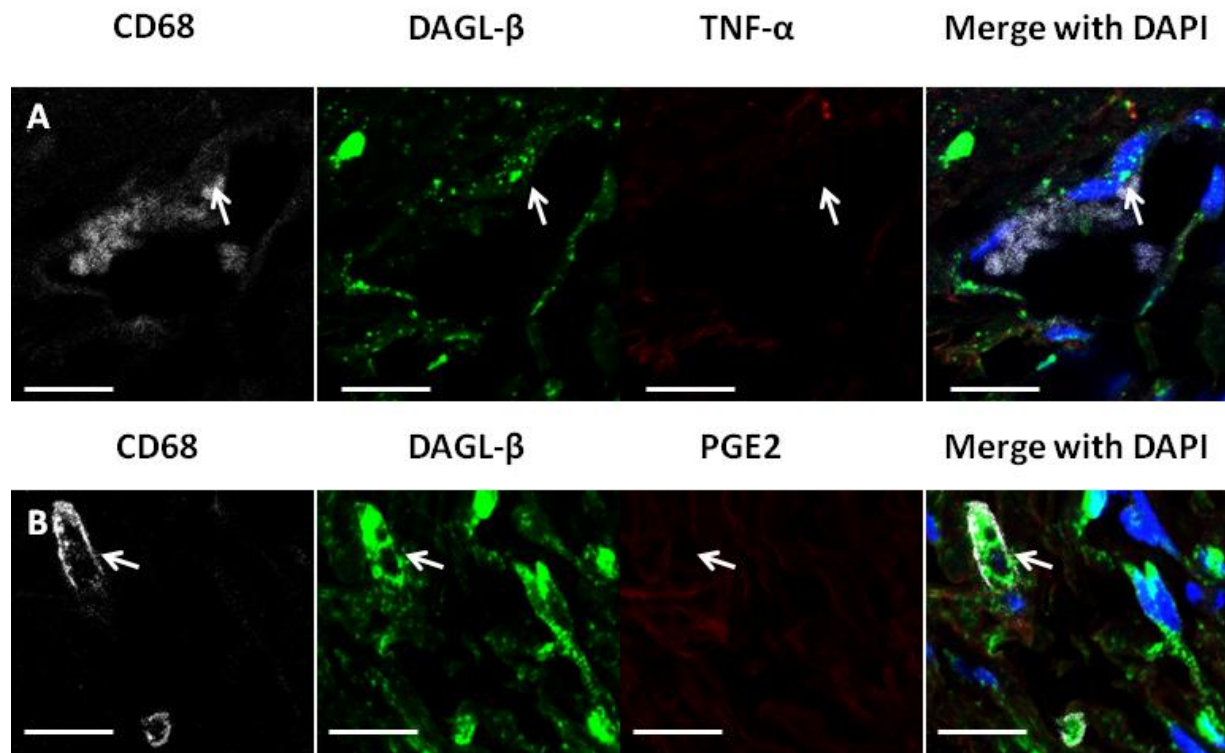
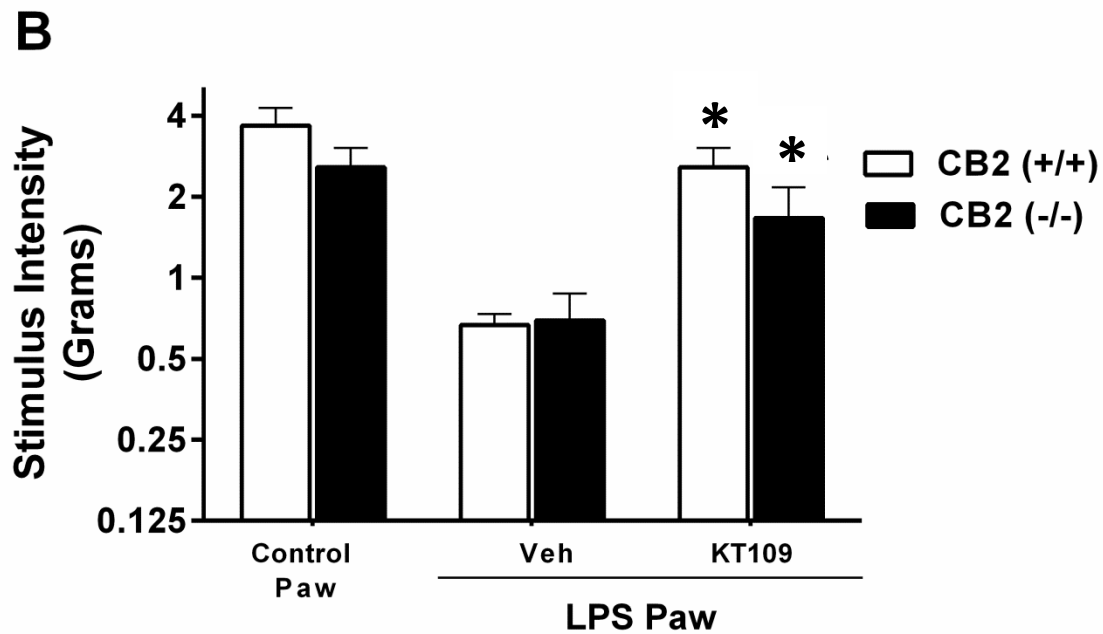
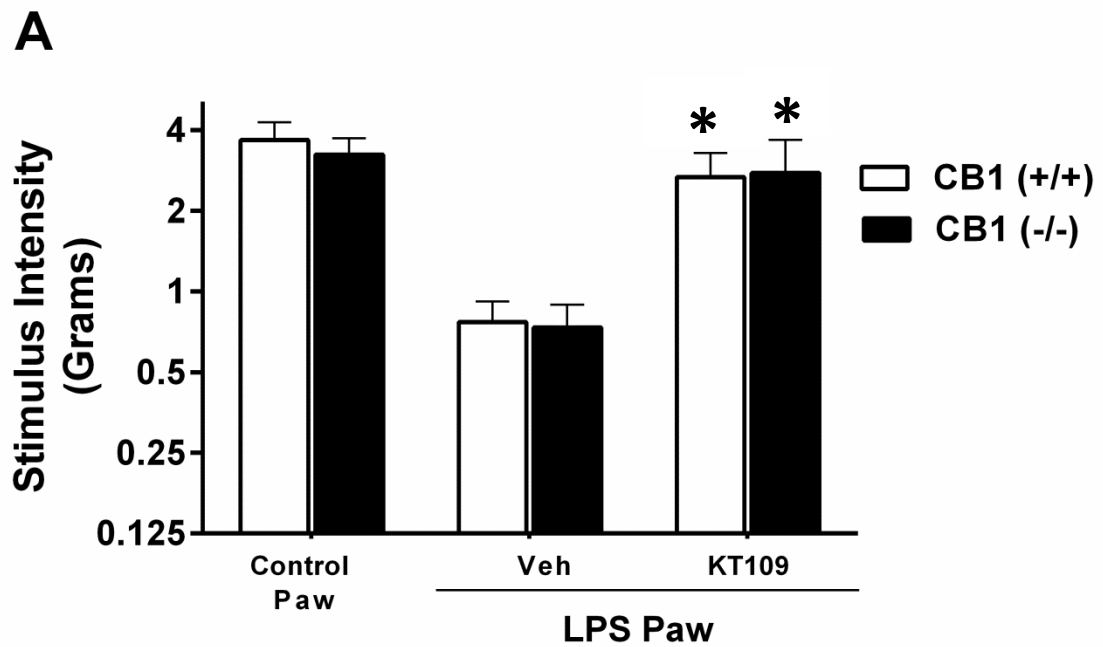


Supplemental Figure 1. DAGL- β staining in paw pad. (A) Image taken at 5x magnification of DAGL- β fluorescent staining with DAGL- β antibody in mouse paw tissue, containing paw pad, muscle and connective tissue. Scale bar is equal to 200 μ m. (B) Inlay of image outlined in the white box at 5x, taken at 20x magnification. This image shows paw pad tissue, and is representative of the location where paw pad images for DAGL- β quantitative analysis were taken. Scale bar is equal to 50 μ m.



Supplemental Figure 2. Qualitative confocal images of cellular immunostaining of DAGL-β, TNF-α and PGE2 in paw pads from mice with vehicle treatment. (A) Immunostaining of DAGL-β (green) in paw pads, with TNF-α (red) on CD68/ED1 positive (white) cells. DAPI nuclear labeling is blue. Arrows indicate DAGL-β co-labeling with CD68. (B) Immunostaining of DAGL-β (green) in paw pads with PGE2 (red) on CD68/ED1 positive (white) cells, with DAPI nuclear labeling (blue). Arrows indicate co-labeling of DAGL-β with CD68. In all images the scale bar is equal to 20 μm.



Supplemental Figure 3. KT109 ($40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, i.p.) reverses LPS-induced allodynia independently of cannabinoid receptors. KT109 reverses LPS-induced allodynia in (A) CB₁ (-/-) and (+/+) mice as well as in (B) CB₂ (-/-) and (+/+) mice. * $p < 0.05$ vs. LPS + vehicle. Data reflect mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$ mice/group.