

Supplementary Figure

Chemokine receptor CXCR4 regulates CaMKII/CREB pathway in spinal neurons that underlies cancer-induced bone pain

Xue-Ming Hu^{1,2,*}, Hui Zhang^{2,*}, Heng Xu^{1,2,*}, Hai-Long Zhang², Li-Ping Chen^{1,2}, Wen-Qiang Cui³, Wei Yang³ & Wen Shen^{1,2,†}

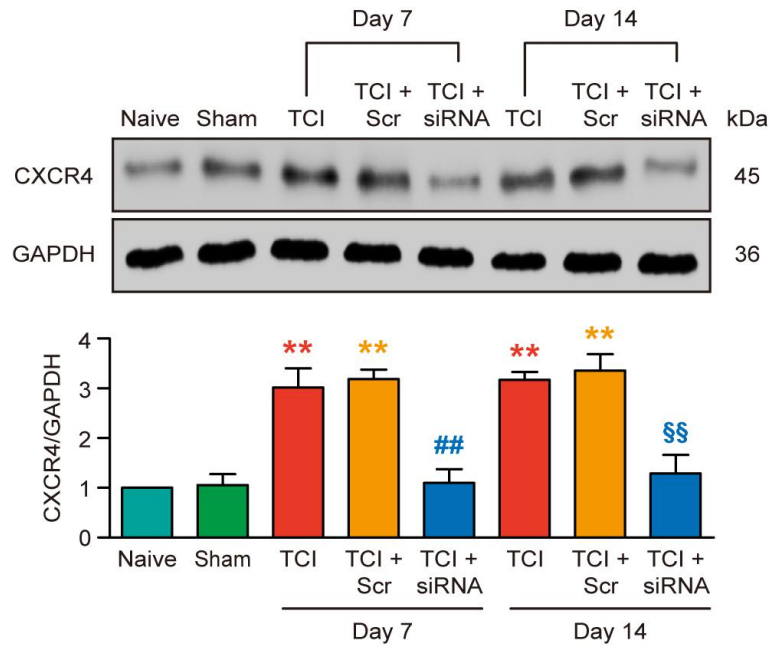
¹Department of Pain Medicine, Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221002, China.

²Jiangsu Province Key Laboratory of Anesthesiology and Jiangsu Province Key Laboratory of Anesthesia and Analgesia Application Technology, Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221002, China.

³Department of Integrative Medicine and Neurobiology, Academy of Integrative Medicine, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China.

**These authors contributed equally to this work.*

†Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to W. Shen (email: shenwen19962@163.com).



Supplementary Figure 1: Knockdown effect of siRNA on CXCR4 protein expression on day 7 or day 14 in TCI rats. CXCR4 siRNA (siRNA, 5 µg/10 µl, i.t.) or scrambled siRNA (Scr, 5 µg/10 µl, i.t.) was administered once daily on days 5, 6 and 7 or days 12, 13 and 14 after TCI. L4-L6 spinal tissues were collected 12 hours after the last injection on day 7 or day 14, respectively. ** $P < 0.01$ vs naive group; ## $P < 0.01$ vs TCI Day 7 group; §§ $P < 0.01$ vs TCI Day 14 group; $n = 4$ for each group.