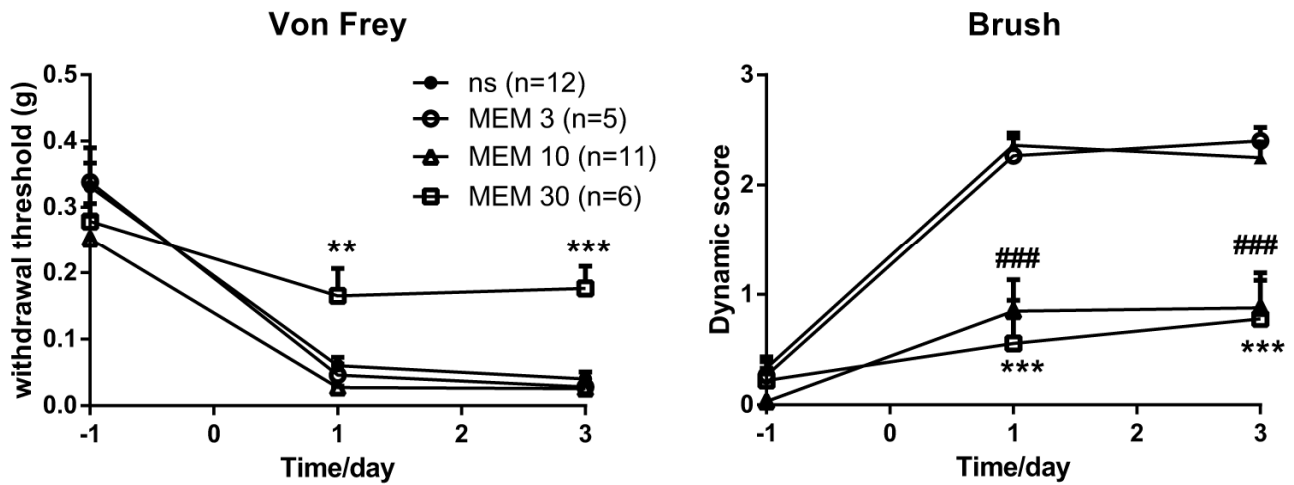


Supplementary Figure 1

Bath application of MEM- 50 μ M on the mEPSC and AP on the dorsal spinal cord neurons.

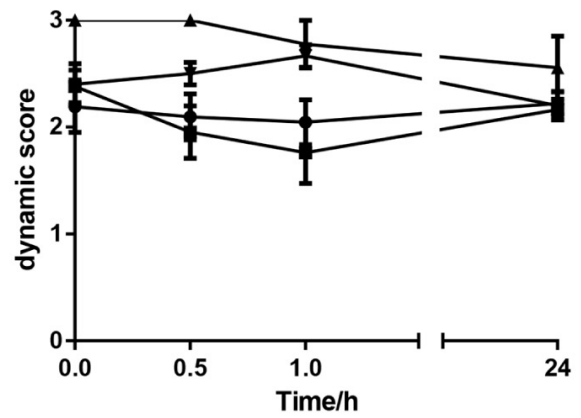
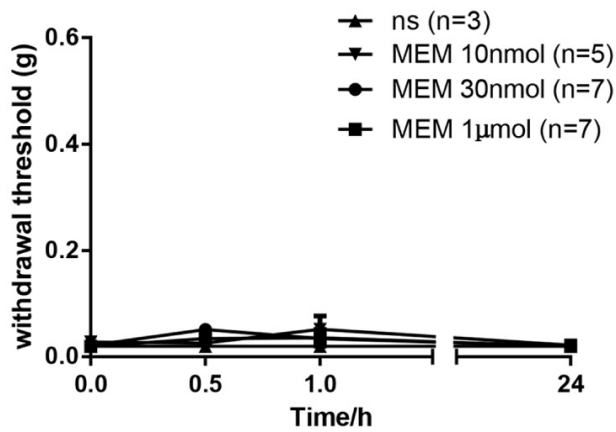
A-B: Results exhibited no mEPSC (Amplitude, $p=0.2364$; and Frequency, $p= 0.3724$) changes after MEM bath application. C-D: Results exhibited no AP (number, $p=0.3460$; and Threshold, $p=0.1305$) changes after MEM bath application. (paired t-test). Graphs represent the mean response \pm SEM.



Supplementary Figure 2

Effects of intrathecal a series of dose of MEM (3, 10, 30) following SNI.

MEM-3 exerted no effects on the induction of dynamic allodynia (two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posthoc, $p > 0.9999$) and punctate allodynia (two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posthoc, $p > 0.9999$). Pretreatment with MEM-30 prevented the induction of punctate allodynia (two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posthoc, vehicle vs MEM-30, $p = 0.0039$) and dynamic allodynia (two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posthoc, vehicle vs MEM-30, $p = 0.0001$). Only MEM-10 selectively inhibited the induction of dynamic allodynia (two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posthoc, $p = 0.0038$) but not punctate allodynia (two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posthoc, $p = 0.1702$). Graphs represent the mean response \pm SEM. **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$, MEM-30 vs vehicle group. ###, $p < 0.001$, MEM-10 vs vehicle group.



Supplementary Figure 3

Three doses of MEM were intrathecal administrated at postoperative day 7.

The time course of MEM (three doses) all showed no significant effective on both dynamic allodynia and punctate allodynia t postoperative day 7 (two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni posthoc) Graphs represent the mean response \pm SEM. (NS, n=3; MEM 10, n=5; MEM 30, n=7; MEM 1 μ mol, n=7).