A TLR4-CXCL1 pathway in DRG neurons induces neutrophil accumulation in the DRG and mechanical allodynia in EAE mice

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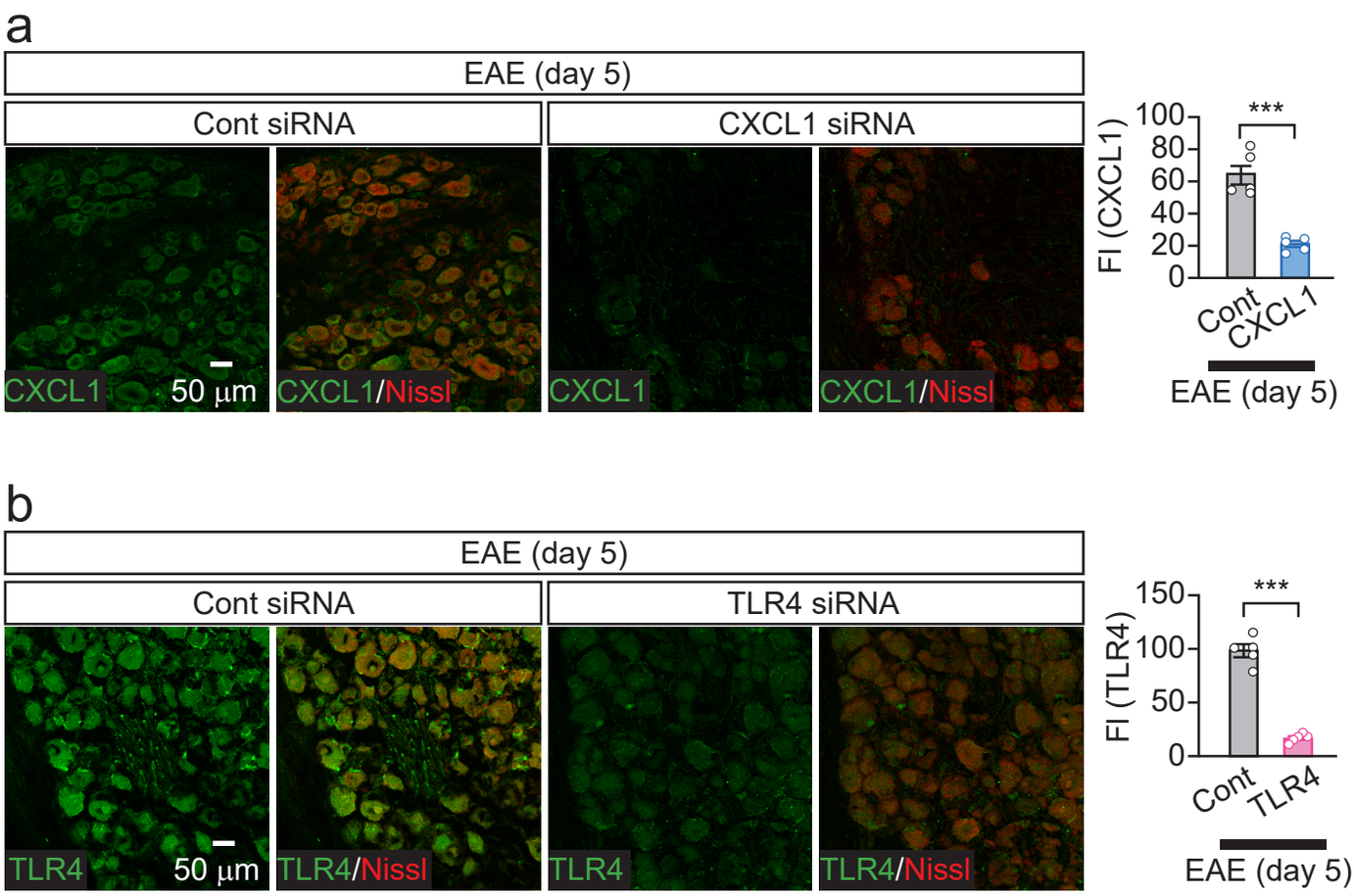
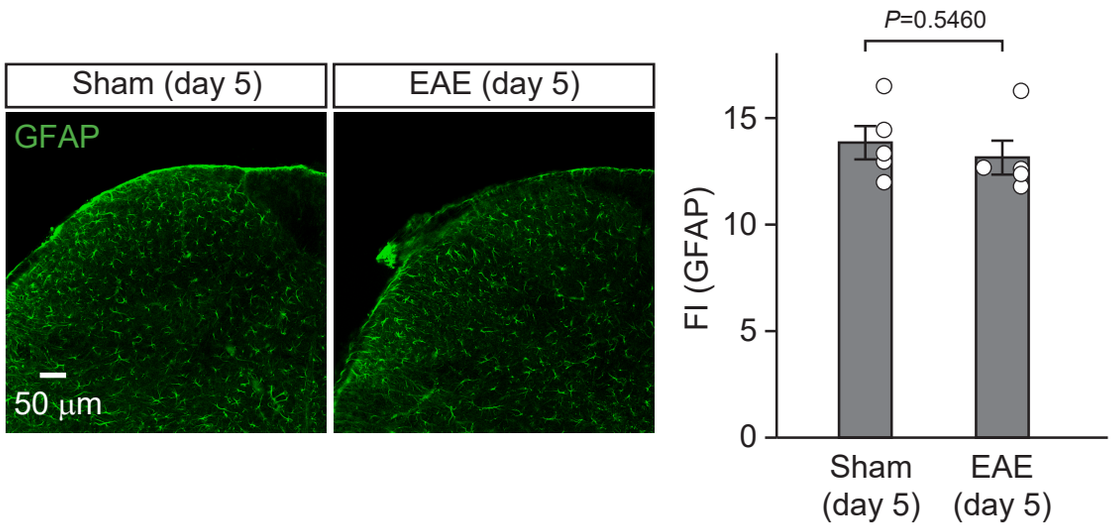


Supplementary Figure 1. Fluorescent images for CXCL1 (**a**) and TLR4 (**b**) in the DRG 5 days after MOG_{35-55} immunization in CXCL1- or TLR4-knockdown mice. Columns represent statistical data of fluorescence intensity (FI) of CXCL1 (a) and TLR4 (**b**) in DRG neurons. Green fluorescence indicates CXCL1 or TLR4. Red fluorescence indicates Nissl. n = 5 mice per group, unpaired *t*-test, ***$P = 0.001$ (a) and ***$P < 0.001$ (**b**). All values are mean ± SEM.



Supplementary Figure 2. Fluorescent images for GFAP in the L5 spinal dorsal horn 5 days after MOG_{35-55} immunization. Columns represent statistical data of fluorescence intensity (FI) of GFAP in the spinal dorsal horn. n = 5 mice per group, unpaired *t*-test, *P* = 0.5460. All values are mean ± SEM.

Figure 1d

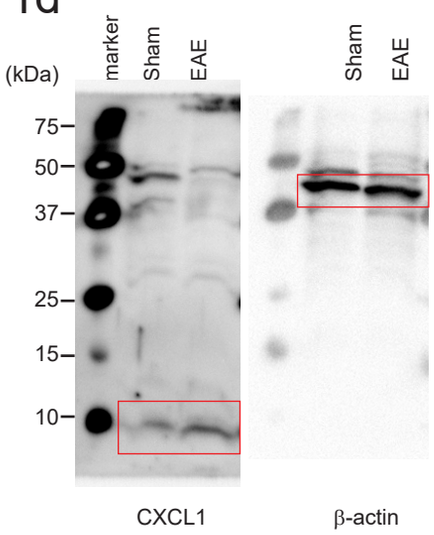


Figure 2e

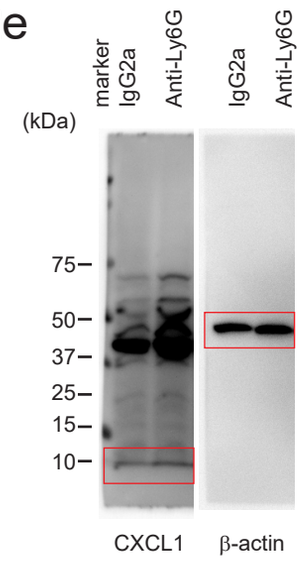


Figure 3b

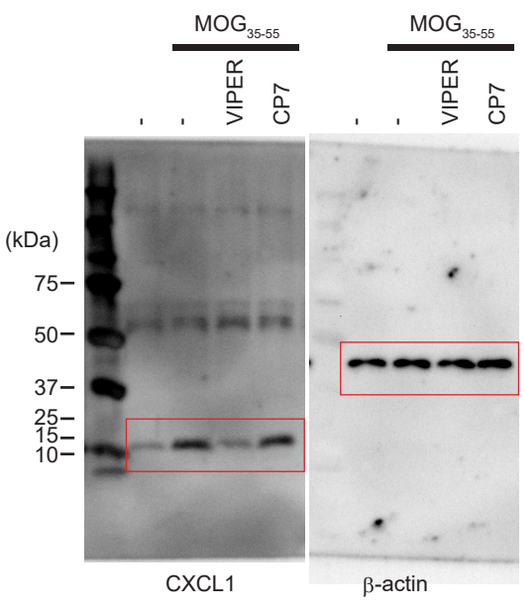


Figure 4a

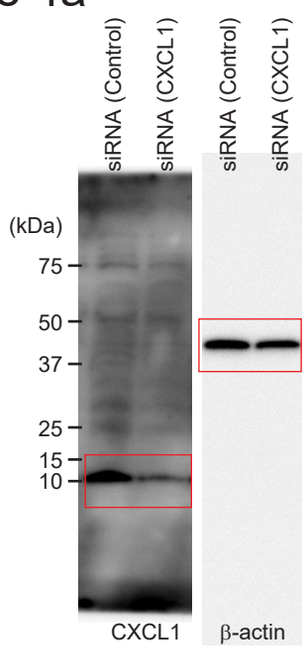


Figure 4b

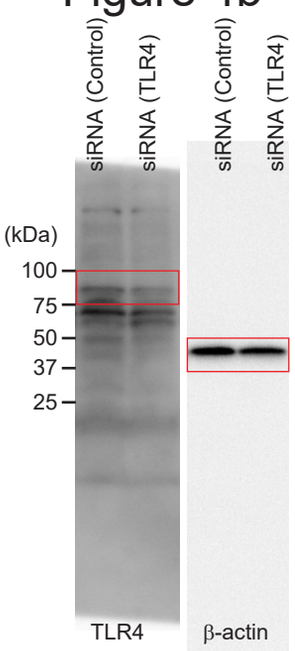


Figure 4f

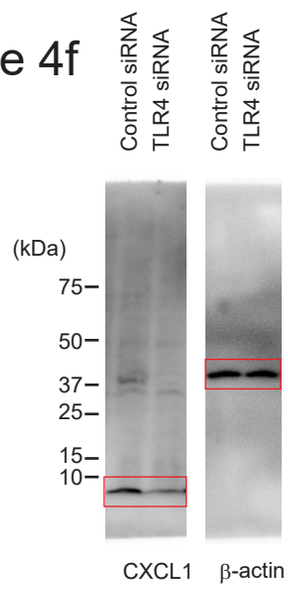
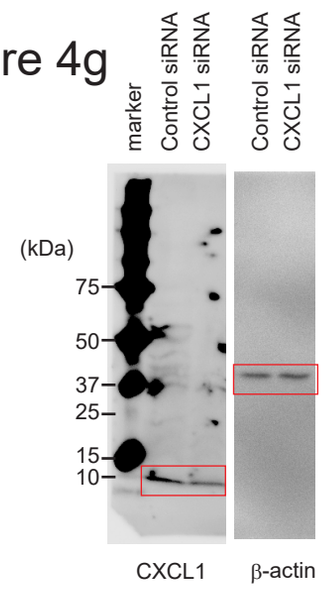


Figure 4g



Supplementary Figure 3. Full-length images of blots and gels presented in Figures 1-4. Rectangles indicate the regions used in the figures.