Figure S1. Study #2: ALE maps for noxious cold stimuli (blue) in comparison to noxious heat stimuli (red)

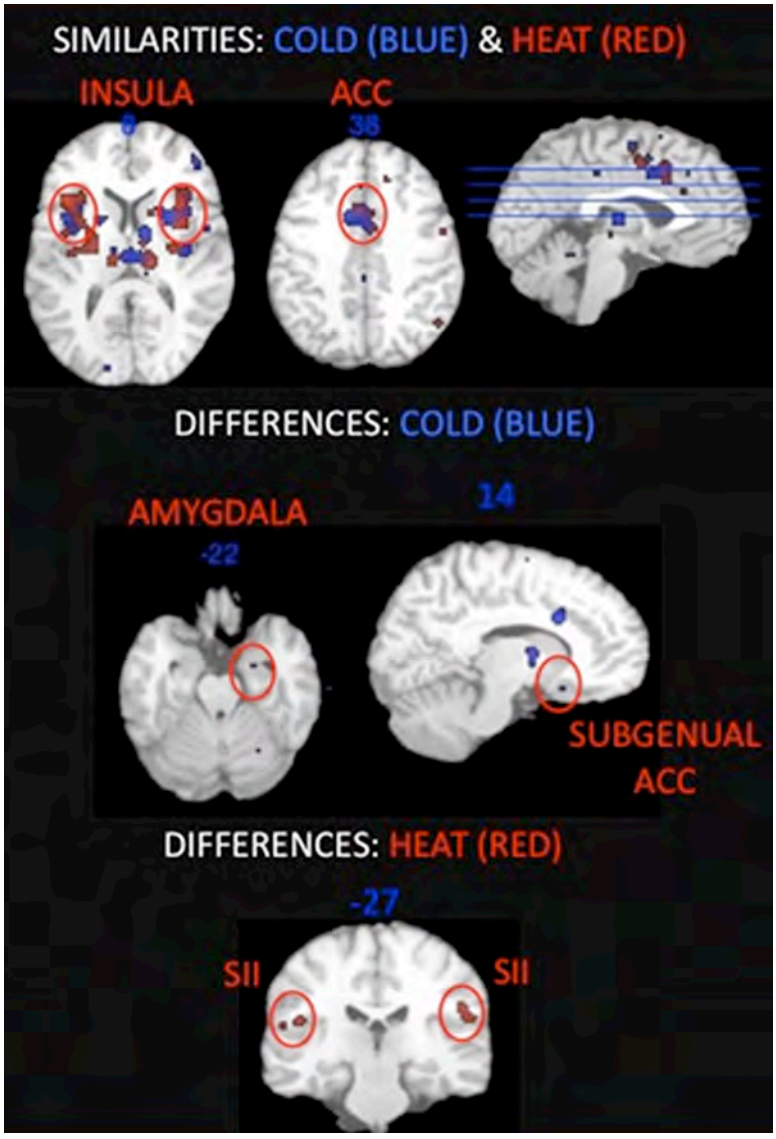

Figure S1. Study #2: Noxious cold (blue) and noxious heat (red) related ALE maps. (Top) Common areas that showed a similar likelihood of being activated in response to both types of noxious stimuli were the insula and the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC). (Middle) Subtraction ALE map (noxious cold – noxious heat): Noxious cold stimuli were likely to evoke activation in the amygdala and the subgenual ACC. (Bottom) Subtraction ALE map (noxious heat – noxious cold): Noxious heat stimuli were likely to evoke activation in bilateral SII.

Figure S2. Study #3: ALE maps for noxious heat using either a resting baseline (yellow) or warm (blue) as a comparison

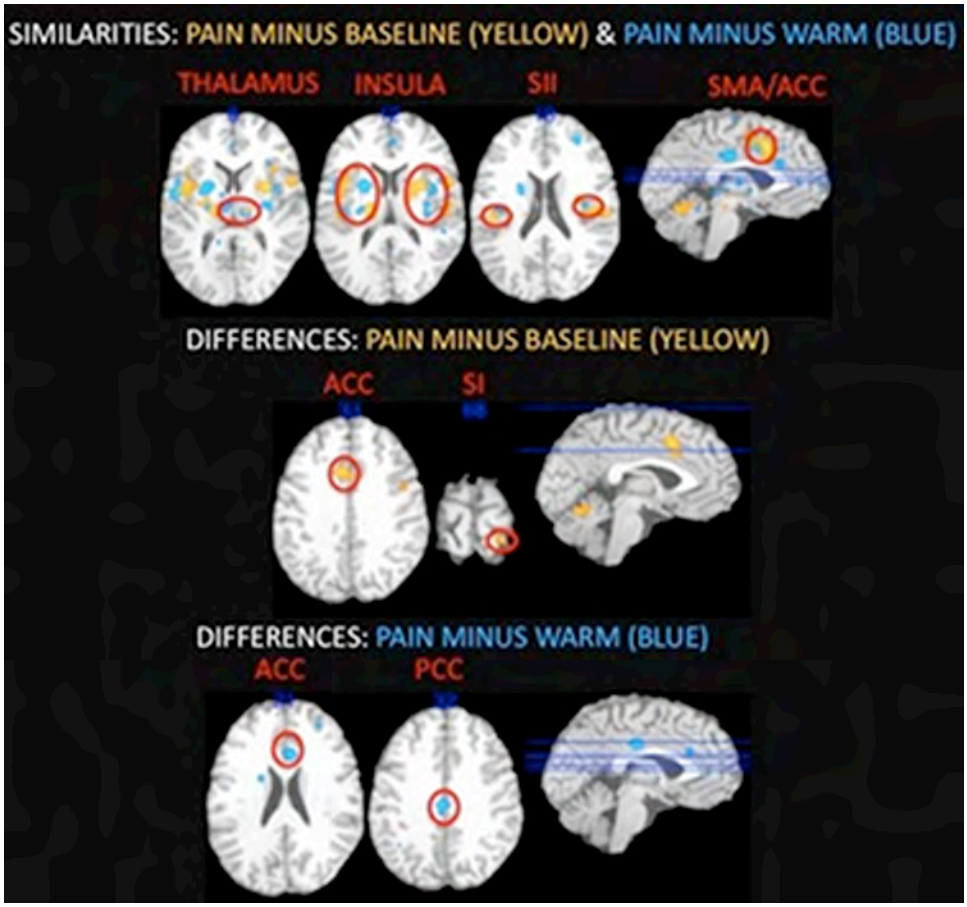

Figure S2. Study #3: ALE maps for noxious heat minus baseline (yellow) or noxious heat minus warm (blue). (Top) The two types of contrasts had a similar likelihood of evoking activation in the anterior cingulate(ACC)/supplemental motor area (SMA), the insula, secondary somatosensory cortex (SII), and the thalamus. (Middle) Subtraction ALE map (pain minus baseline – pain minus warm): Pain-related activation using a resting baseline was likely to occur in the ACC (Brodmann Area [BA] 32) and the primary somatosensory cortex (SI). (Bottom) Subtraction ALE map (pain minus warm – pain minus baseline): Pain-related activation using an innocuous warm control was likely to occur in the ACC (BA 24) and the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC).

Figure S3. Study #4: ALE maps of noxious stimuli applied to the left (green) or right (orange) side of the body.

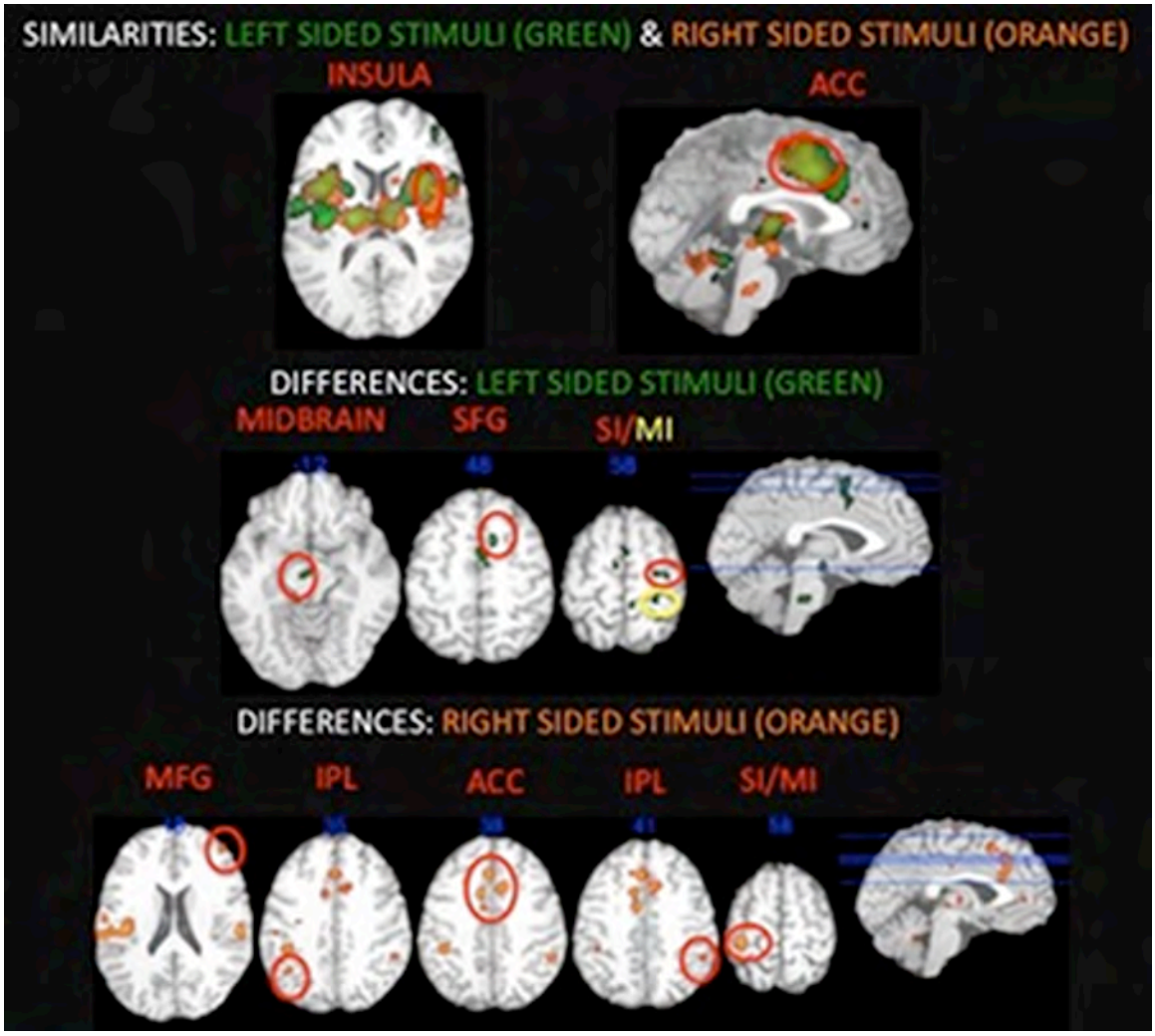

Figure S3. Study #4: ALE maps of noxious stimuli applied to the left (green) or right (orange) side of the body. Areas showing a similar likelihood of evoking activation in the brain in response to stimuli applied to either side of the body included the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), and the insula. (Middle) Subtraction ALE map (left-sided stimuli – right-sided stimuli): Activation was likely to occur in response to left-sided stimuli in the midbrain, the superior frontal gyrus (SFG), and the contralateral (right) primary somatosensory (SI)/motor (MI) cortex. (Bottom) Subtraction ALE map (right-sided stimuli – left-sided stimuli): Right-sided stimuli were likely to produce activation in the (right) middle frontal gyrus (MFG), bilateral inferior parietal lobule (IPL), ACC, and contralateral (left) SI/MI.

Figure S4. Study #5: ALE maps of noxious muscle stimuli (violet) and noxious cutaneous stimuli (cyan)

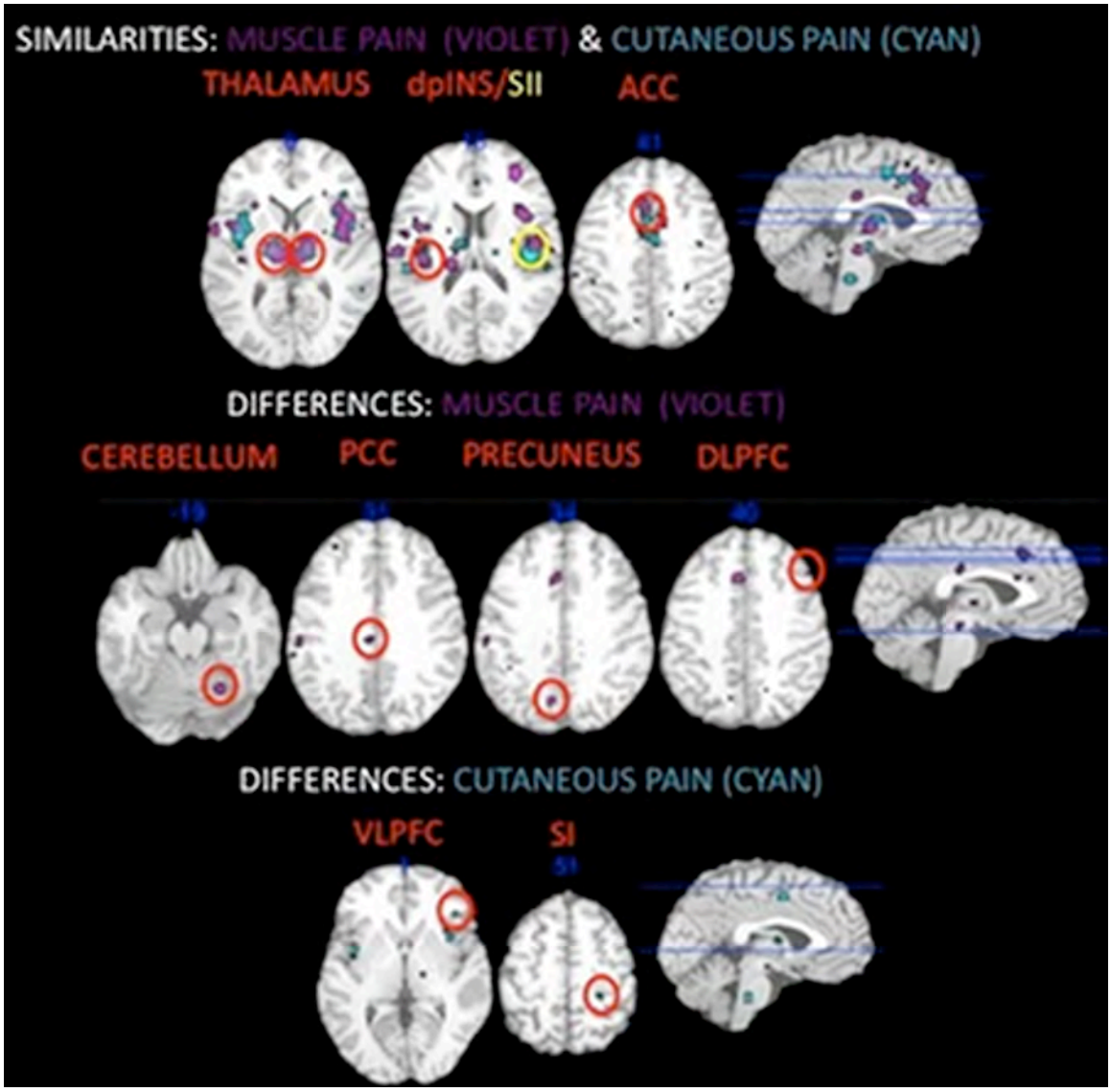

Figure S4. Study #5: ALE maps of noxious muscule stimuli (violet) compared to noxious cutaneous stimuli (cyan). (Top) Brain regions significantly likely to be activated by both types of stimuli included the thalamus, dorsal posterior insula (dpINS), the secondary somatosensory cortex (SII), and the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC). (Middle) Subtraction ALE map (noxious muscle stimuli – noxious cutaneous stimuli): Activation was likely to occur in response to noxious muscle stimuli in the cerebellum, the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), the precuneus, and the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC). (Bottom) Subtraction ALE map (noxious cutaneous stimuli – noxious muscle stimuli): Noxious cutaneous stimuli were likely to evoke activation in the ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (VLPFC) and the primary somatosensory cortex (SI).