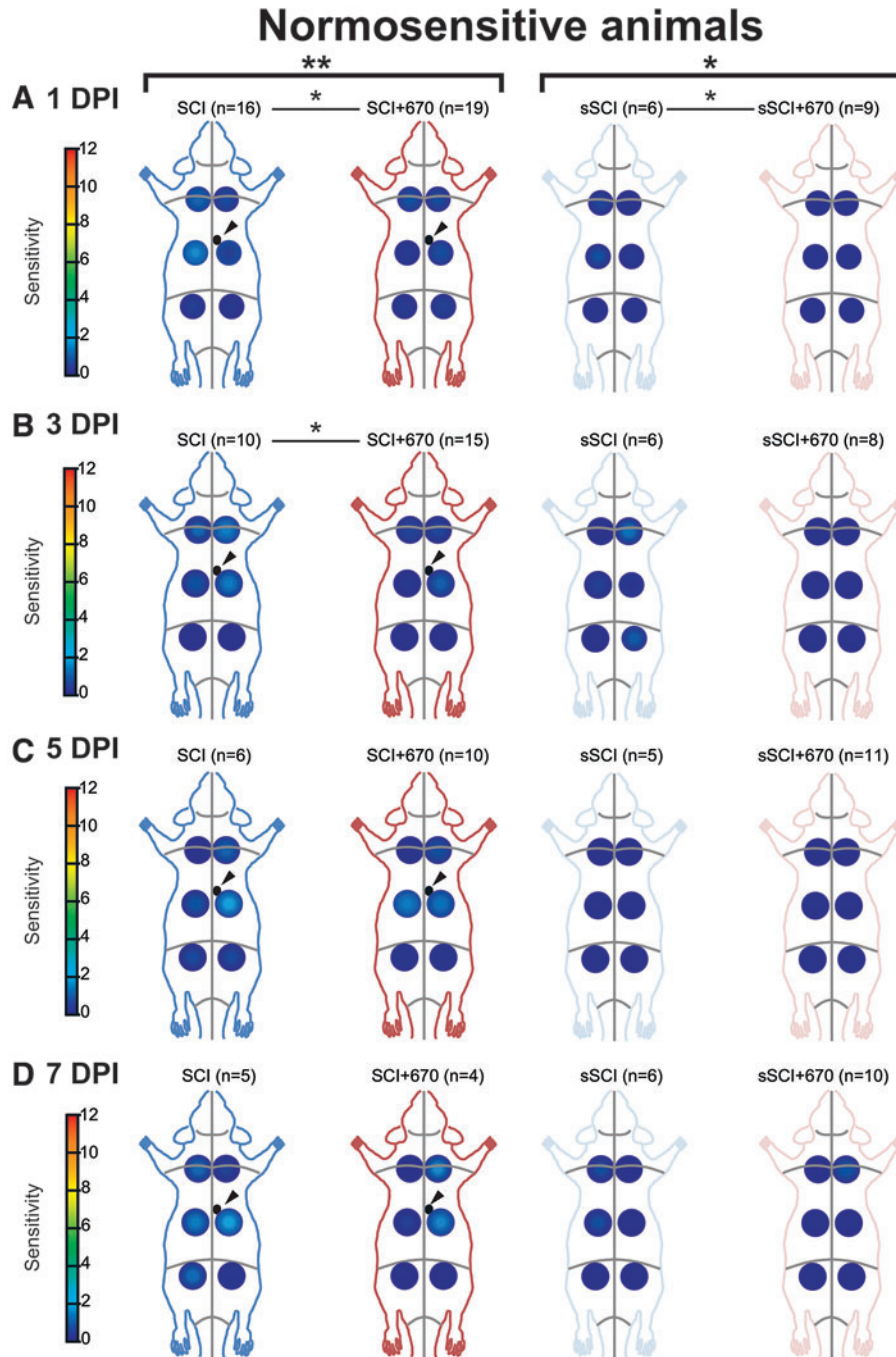# Supplementary Data



**SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1.** Red-light treatment reduces regional sensitivity scores (RSSs) in normosensitive animals. RSSs in SCI (blue), SCI+670 (red), sSCI (light blue), and sSCI+670 (pink) animals at **(A)** 1 dpi, **(B)** 3 dpi, **(C)** 5 dpi, and **(D)** 7 dpi are shown for animals that did not develop hypersensitivity. Arrowheads indicate location of T10 hemi-contusion injury (small black circles) in spinal-cord injured groups. Statistical comparisons between two groups across all time-points (black bracket, CLMM), across all levels at individual time-point (black lines, CLMM), and between two groups at different levels (gray lines, CLMM) are indicated. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM as per Figure 1A inset; $n$ values indicated for each group; $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$, CLMM. CLMM, cumulative link mixed model; dpi, day post-injury; SCI, spinal-cord injured untreated; SCI+670, spinal-cord injured + red-light treatment; sSCI, sham-injured untreated; sSCI+670, sham-injured + red-light treatment; SEM, standard error of the mean.