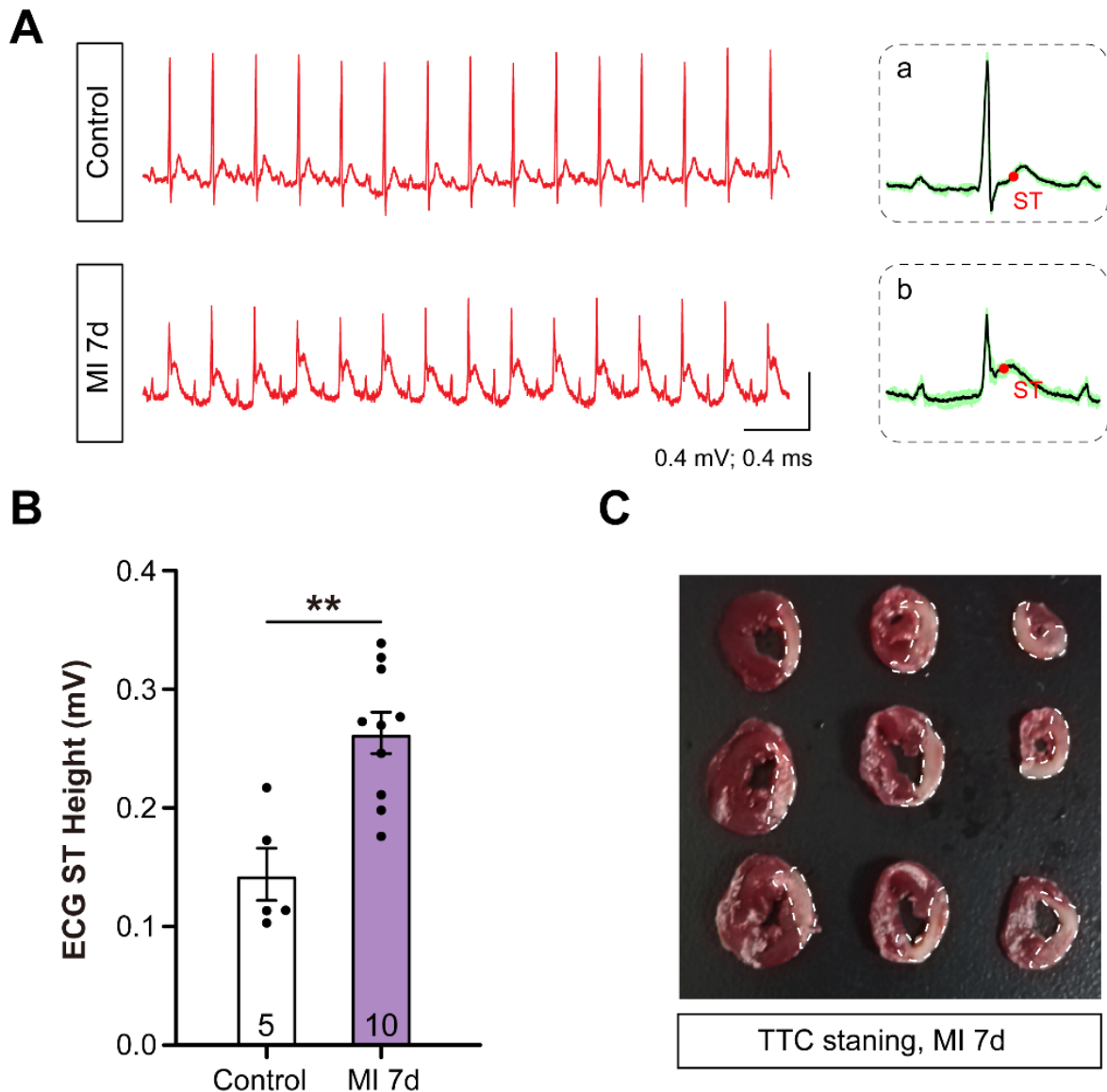
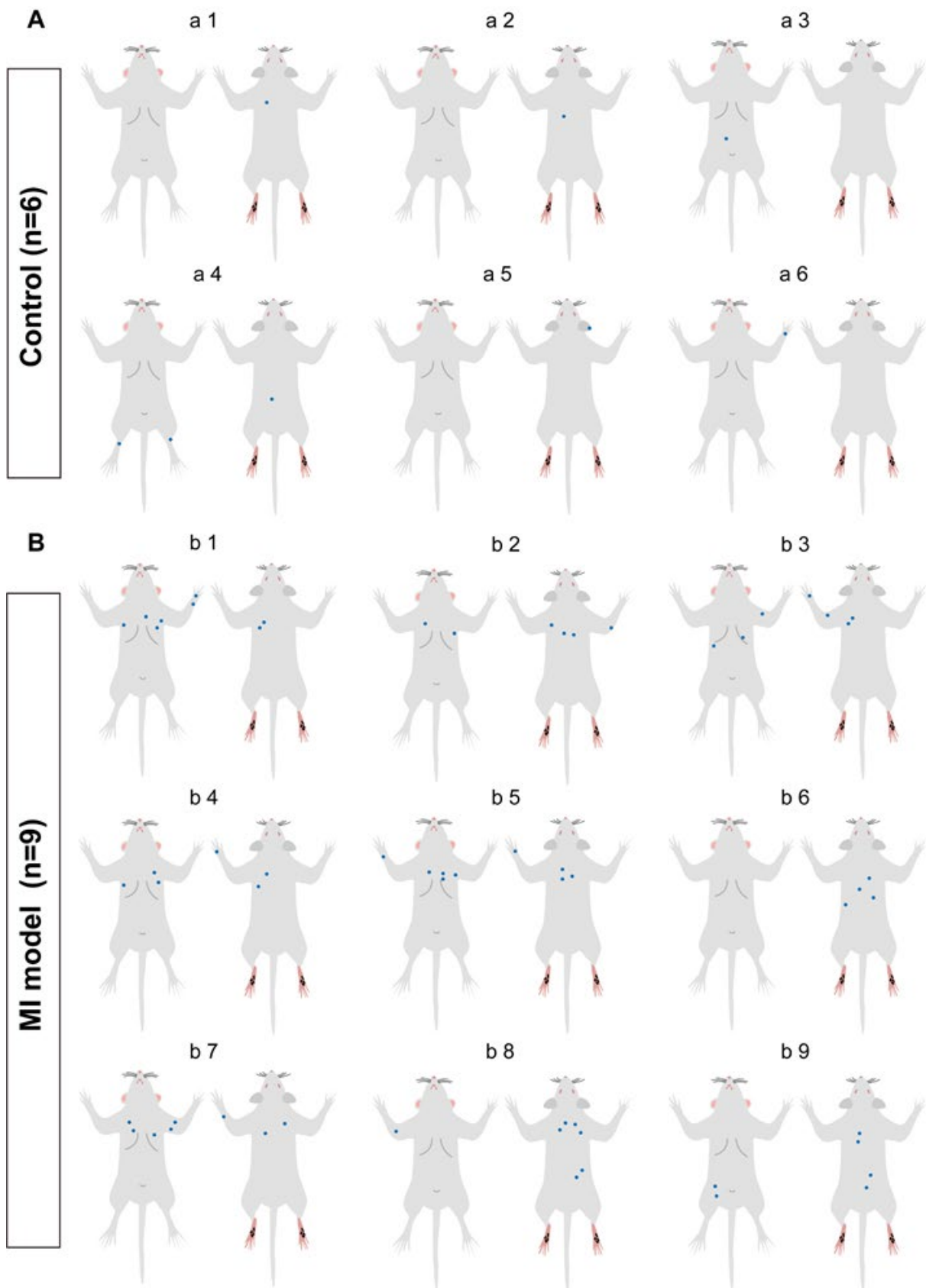


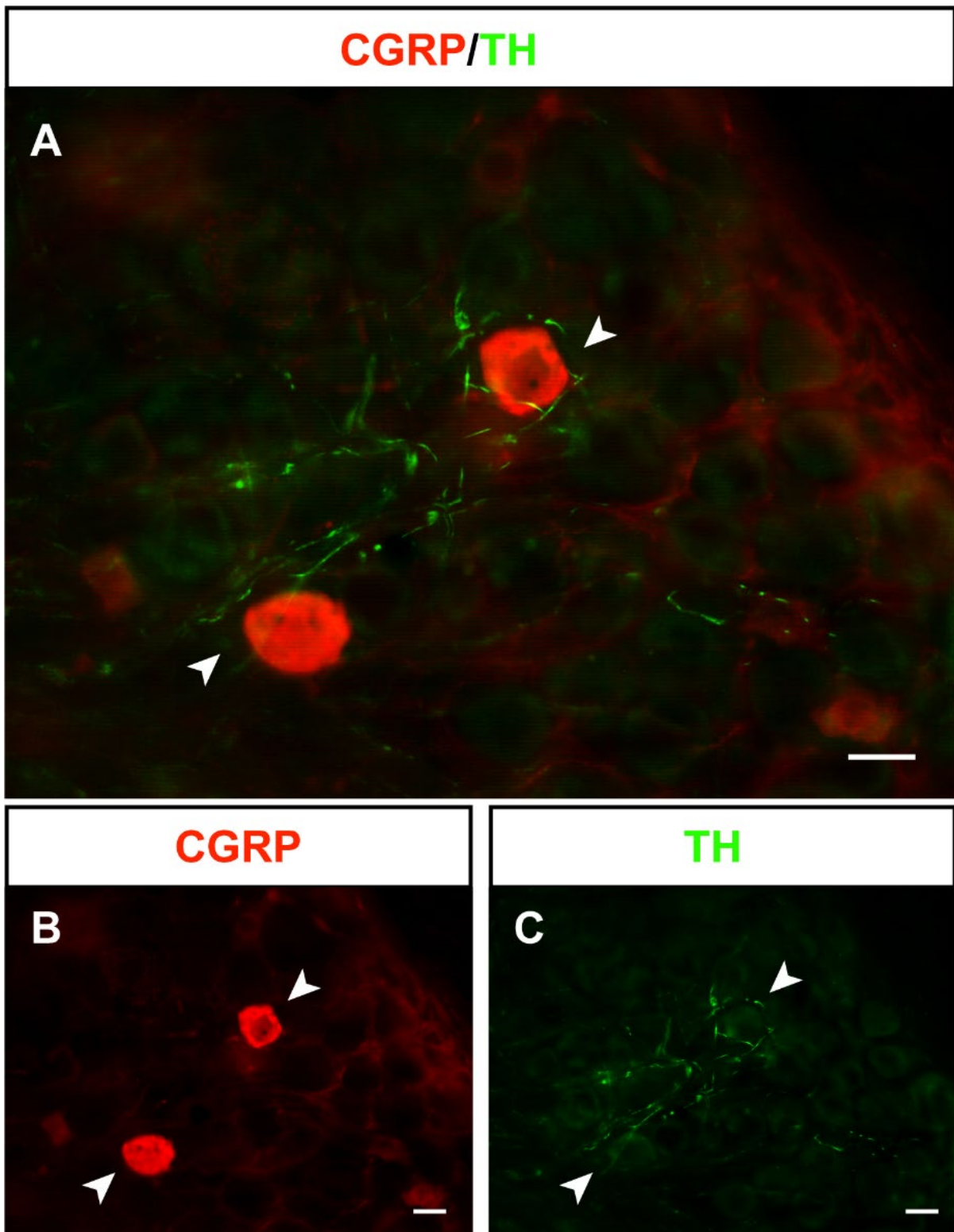
## Supplementary Figures and Figure Legends



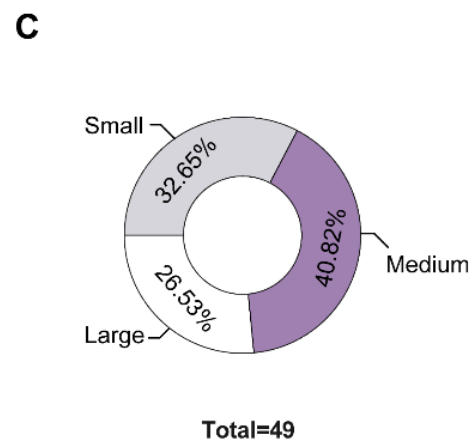
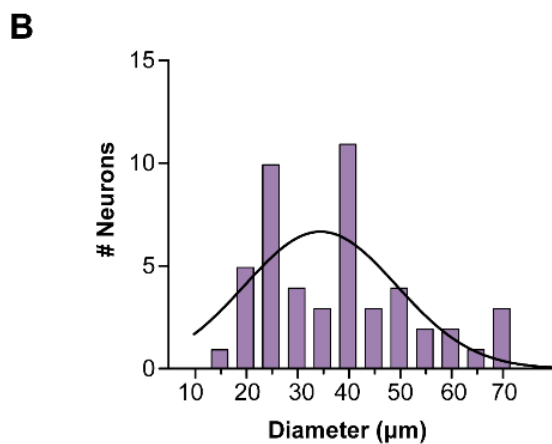
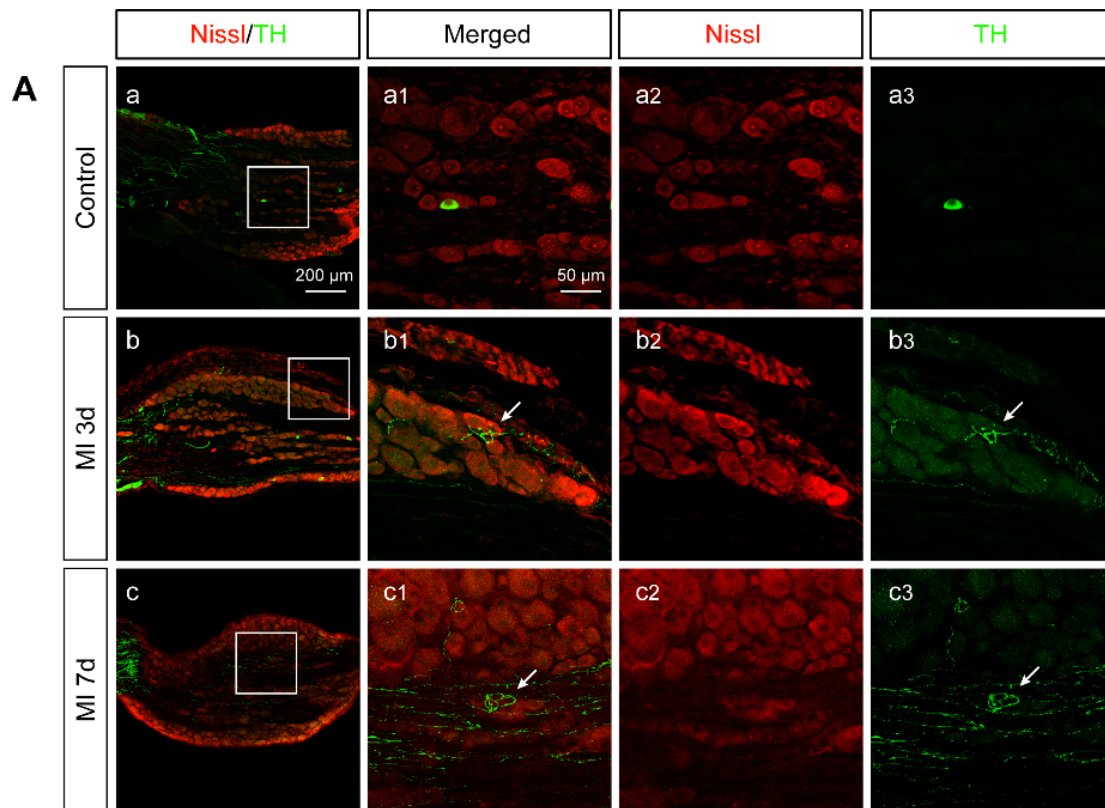
**Fig. S1** LAD ligation induces elevation of the ST segment in the ECG and myocardial ischemia (MI). **A** Representative tracings showing elevation of the ST segment in the ECG after LAD ligation in control and MI 7 days group; a and b are enlarged and merged single EMGs in the control and MI 7 days group, respectively. Red dots indicate ST segments. **B** The ST segment of MI 7 days rats ( $n = 10$ ) is significantly elevated compared to the control group ( $n = 5$ ,  $**P < 0.01$ , independent  $t$ -test). **C** 2,3,5-triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (TTC) staining of the myocardium. White areas outlined by dashed lines indicate ischemia and red areas indicate non-ischemia.



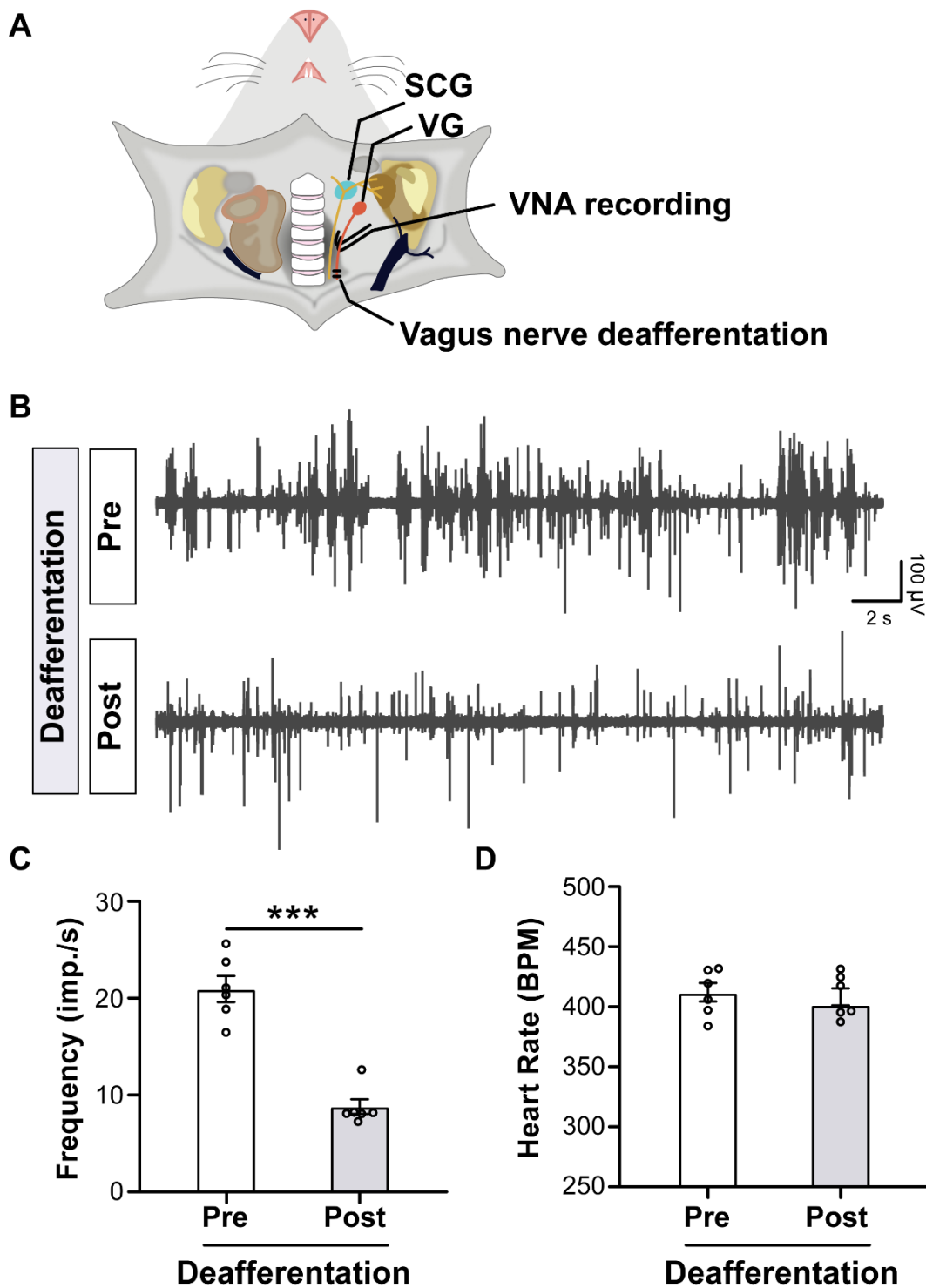
**Fig. S2** Distribution of PE points for each rat in the control and MI groups. This gives detailed information for Fig. 1B ( $n = 6$  for control and 9 for MI 7 days)



**Fig. S3** Representative images of basket-like structures of the sympathetic-sensory coupling in DRGs in MI 7 days rats. **A** CGRP-IR (red) sensory neurons surrounded by TH (green)-labeled sympathetic fiber terminals. **B, C** Labeling of the CGRP-IR neurons (**B**) and TH-IR sympathetic fiber terminals (**C**) (scale bars, 50  $\mu$ m).



**Fig. S4** Sprouted sympathetic fibers surround medium-to-small DRG neurons and form sympathetic-sensory coupling structures. **A** Representative images of immunoreactivity (IR) to NeuroTrace (Nissl, red, marker for sensory neurons) and TH (green) in the DRG of control and MI rats at 3 and 7 days after LAD ligation. Aa1-3, Ab1-3, and Ac1-3 Higher-power views (scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m) of the boxed area in Aa-c (scale bar, 200 $\mu$ m). **B** Size distribution of DRG neurons surrounded by TH-labelled sprouted sympathetic fibers. **C** Summary of the morphological profile of DRG neurons surrounded by sprouted sympathetic fibers ( $n = 49$ ).



**Fig. S5** Distal deafferentation of the cervical vagal nerve decreases vagal nerve activity. **A** Schematic of the location of the cervical vagal nerve and the sites for ligation and recording. **B** Representative traces of VNA in MI 7 days rats pre- and post-vagus nerve deafferentation. **C**, **D** Frequencies of VNA and HR pre- and post-vagus nerve deafferentation. Vagal deafferentation does not influence HR ( $n = 6/\text{group}$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ , paired  $t$ -test). imp./s, impulse per second.