



**S4 Fig. DRG filtering as recorded in isoflurane anesthetized rats.** The recordings similar to that shown in Fig.1 but performed in male rats anesthetized with isoflurane. **(A)** After baseline was recorded (control), Capsaicin (CAP, 10  $\mu$ M, 50  $\mu$ l) was injected into the hindpaw. Application of GABA (200  $\mu$ M, 3  $\mu$ l) to DRG reduced CAP-induced firing frequency in DR but not SN (bottom traces). **(B)** Summary for panel A. Two-factor (nerve site, drug application) repeated measures ANOVA: main effects associated with nerve site [ $F(1,20)=25.5$ ;  $p<0.001$ ] and drug application [ $F(2,19)=11.8$ ;  $p<0.01$ ]; significant interaction between nerve site and drug application [ $F(2,19)=9.4$ ;  $p<0.01$ ]. Bonferroni post-hoc test: \*\*,\*\*\*significant difference from control ( $p<0.01$ ,  $p<0.001$ ); #significant difference from CAP ( $p<0.05$ ). **(C)** GABA<sub>A</sub> antagonist bicuculline (BIC, 200  $\mu$ M, 3  $\mu$ l) was applied to DRG; hindpaw was not stimulated. **(D)** Summary for panel C. Two-factor repeated measures ANOVA: main effects associated with nerve site [ $F(1,22)=17.4$ ;  $p<0.01$ ], drug application [ $F(1,22)=21.4$ ;  $p<0.001$ ], significant interaction between nerve site and drug application [ $F(1,22)=13.6$ ;  $p<0.01$ ]. Bonferroni post-hoc test: \*\*\*significant difference from control ( $p<0.001$ ). Metadata for quantifications presented in this figure can be found at <https://archive.researchdata.leeds.ac.uk/1042/>