

Supplementary Materials: Suppressive Effects of Cinnamomi Cortex and Its Phytochemical Coumarin on Oxaliplatin-Induced Neuropathic Cold Allodynia in Rats

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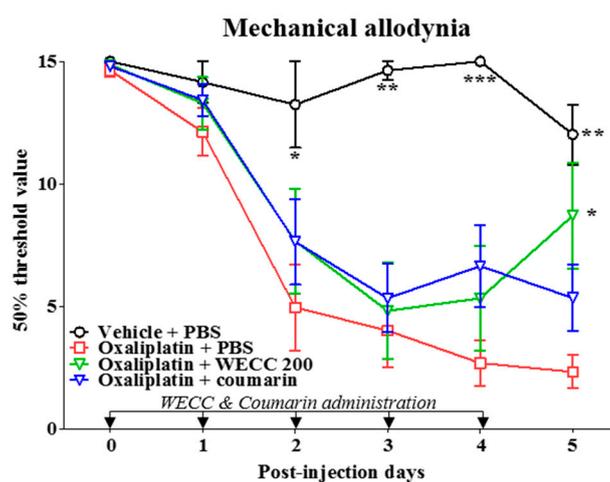


Figure S1. Effects of WECC and Coumarin on oxaliplatin-induced mechanical allodynia in rats. Animals were randomly divided into 4 groups ($n = 6/\text{group}$), Vehicle + PBS, Oxaliplatin + PBS, Oxaliplatin + WECC 200, Oxaliplatin + coumarin. Oxaliplatin or vehicle (5% glucose) was administered intraperitoneally on day 0. WECC (200 mg/kg), coumarin (10 mg/kg) or PBS was administered orally for five consecutive days after an oxaliplatin or vehicle injection. Data are presented as mean \pm S.E.M.; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ vs. Oxaliplatin + PBS; by two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-test.

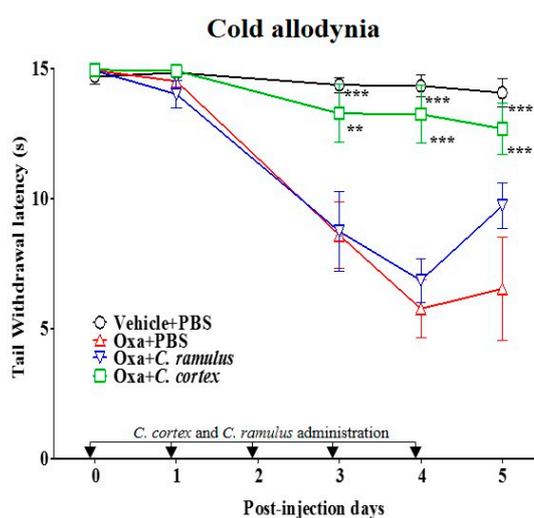


Figure S2. Effects of C. Cortex and C. Ramulus on oxaliplatin-induced cold allodynia in rats. Animals were randomly divided into 4 groups ($n = 6/\text{group}$), Vehicle + PBS, Oxaliplatin + PBS, Oxaliplatin + C. Ramulus, and Oxaliplatin + C. Cortex. Oxaliplatin or vehicle (5% glucose) was administered intraperitoneally on day 0. C. Cortex, C. Ramulus (200 mg/kg) or PBS was administered orally for five consecutive days after an oxaliplatin or vehicle injection. Data are presented as mean \pm S.E.M.; ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. Oxa + PBS; by two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-test.

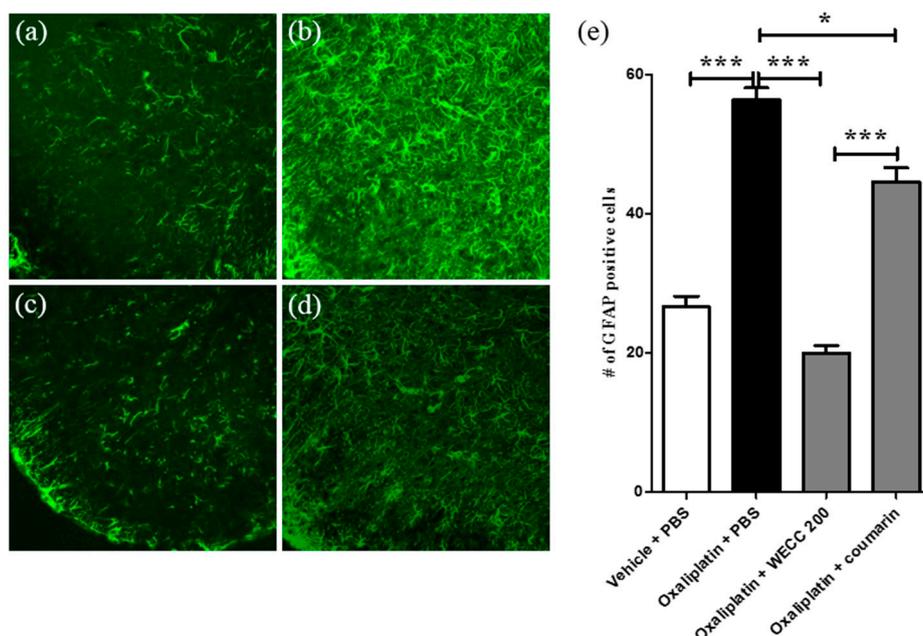


Figure S3. Immunohistochemical analysis of spinal astrocytes in the sacral spinal cord. Animals were randomly divided into 4 groups ($n = 6/\text{group}$), Vehicle + PBS, Oxaliplatin + PBS, Oxaliplatin + WECC 200, Oxaliplatin + coumarin. Representative images of GFAP positive cells (astrocytes) in the spinal dorsal horn of Vehicle + PBS (a); Oxaliplatin + PBS (b); Oxaliplatin + 200 mg/kg WECC (c); and Oxaliplatin + 10 mg/kg coumarin (d) groups; (e) Quantification results of GFAP positive cells in the four groups. $n = 6$ per group. Data are presented as mean \pm S.E.M.; * $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$, by one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-test.

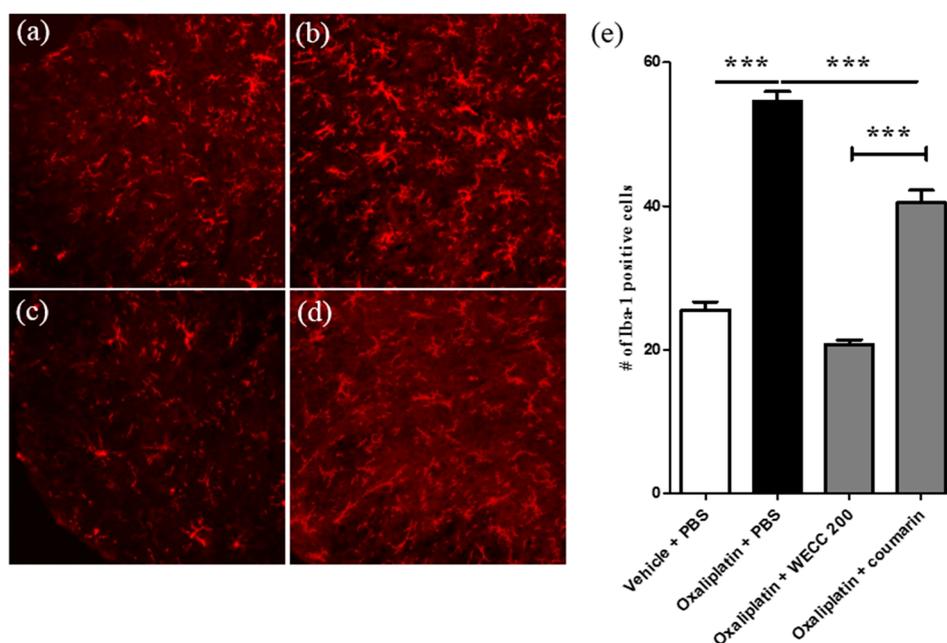


Figure S4. Immunohistochemical analysis of spinal microglia in the sacral spinal cord. Animals were randomly divided into 4 groups ($n = 6/\text{group}$), Vehicle + PBS, Oxaliplatin + PBS, Oxaliplatin + WECC 200, Oxaliplatin + coumarin. Representative images of Iba-1 positive cells (microglia) in the spinal dorsal horn of Vehicle + PBS (a); Oxaliplatin + PBS (b); Oxaliplatin + 200 mg/kg WECC (c); and Oxaliplatin + 10 mg/kg coumarin (d) groups; (e) Quantification results of Iba-1 positive cells in the four groups. $n = 6$ per group. Data are presented as mean \pm S.E.M.; *** $p < 0.001$, by one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-test.