

Transient Reflexive Pain Responses and Chronic Affective Nonreflexive Pain Responses Associated with Neuroinflammation Processes in Both Spinal and Supraspinal Structures in Spinal Cord-Injured Female Mice

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Supplementary Material

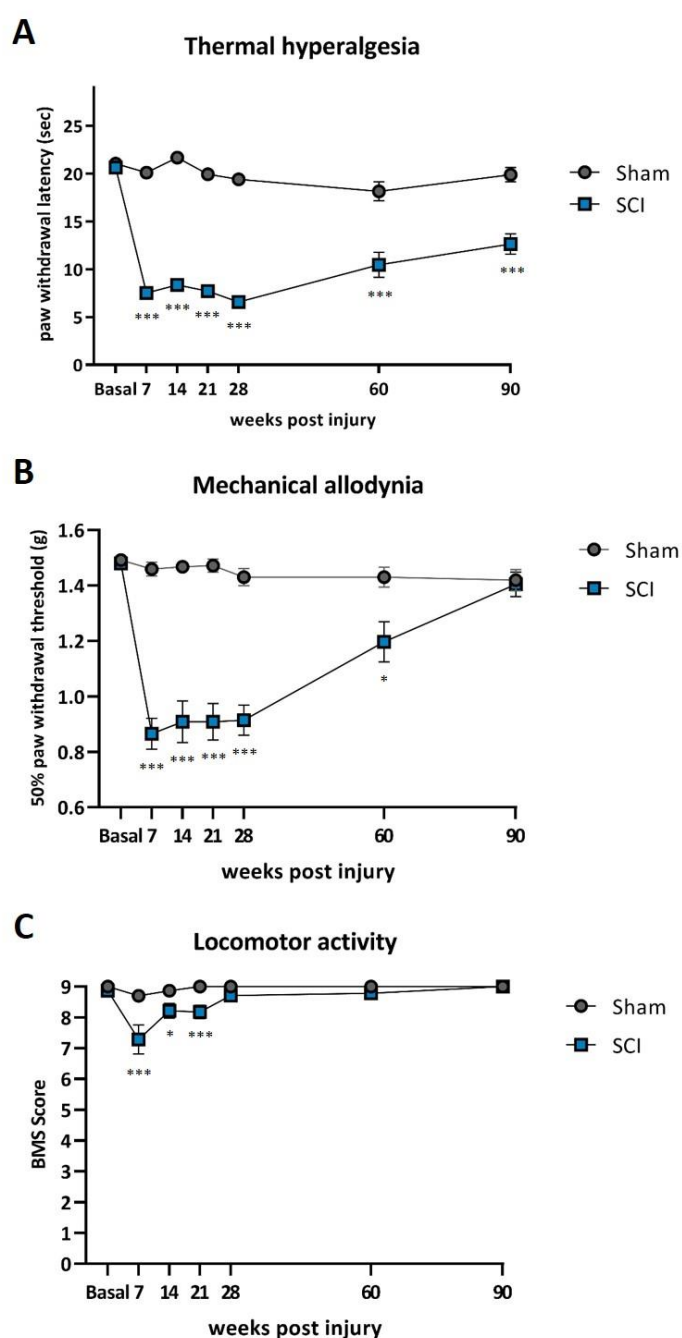
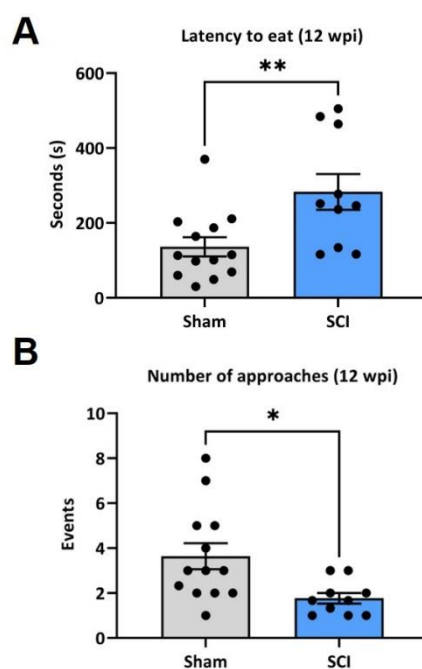


Figure S1. Time-course assessment of mechanical allodynia, thermal hyperalgesia and locomotor activity after mild spinal cord injury (SCI). Each point and vertical line represent the mean \pm SEM. Experimental groups: Sham (n=15) and SCI (n=15). ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ by ANOVA test (Thermal hyperalgesia) or Mann-Whitney U test (Mechanical allodynia and Locomotor activity). (A) Thermal hyperalgesia was significantly evidenced in SCI animals up to 12 wpi. (B) Mechanical allodynia was significantly detected in SCI animals up to 8 wpi. (C) Mild BMS alterations referring to altered paw position but not to altered horizontal locomotion were detected in SCI at 1, 2 and 3 wpi. Afterwards, no further significant locomotor differences were detected between groups up to 12 wpi.

Appetitive component of hedonic behaviour



Consummatory component of hedonic behaviour

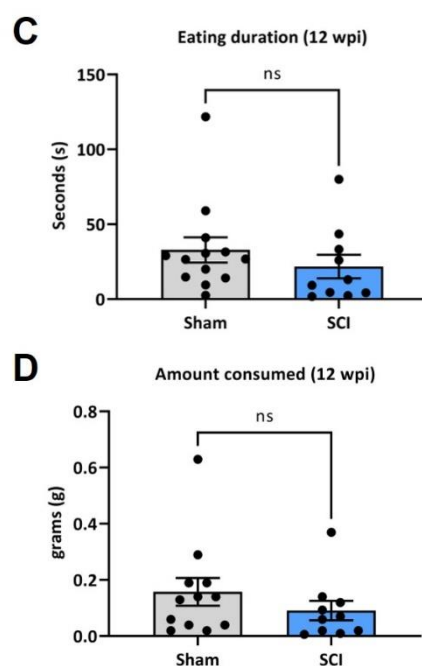


Figure S2. Reward-Seeking Behavior (RSB) test after mild spinal cord injury (SCI). Results are the mean \pm SEM at 90 dpi. Experimental groups: Sham (n=13) and SCI (n=10). * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ by Unpaired t test. Motivational behavior disturbances were detected in SCI animals since significant differences in both (A) latency to eat and (B) number of approaches were detected. No significant differences were observed in (C,D) consummatory component.

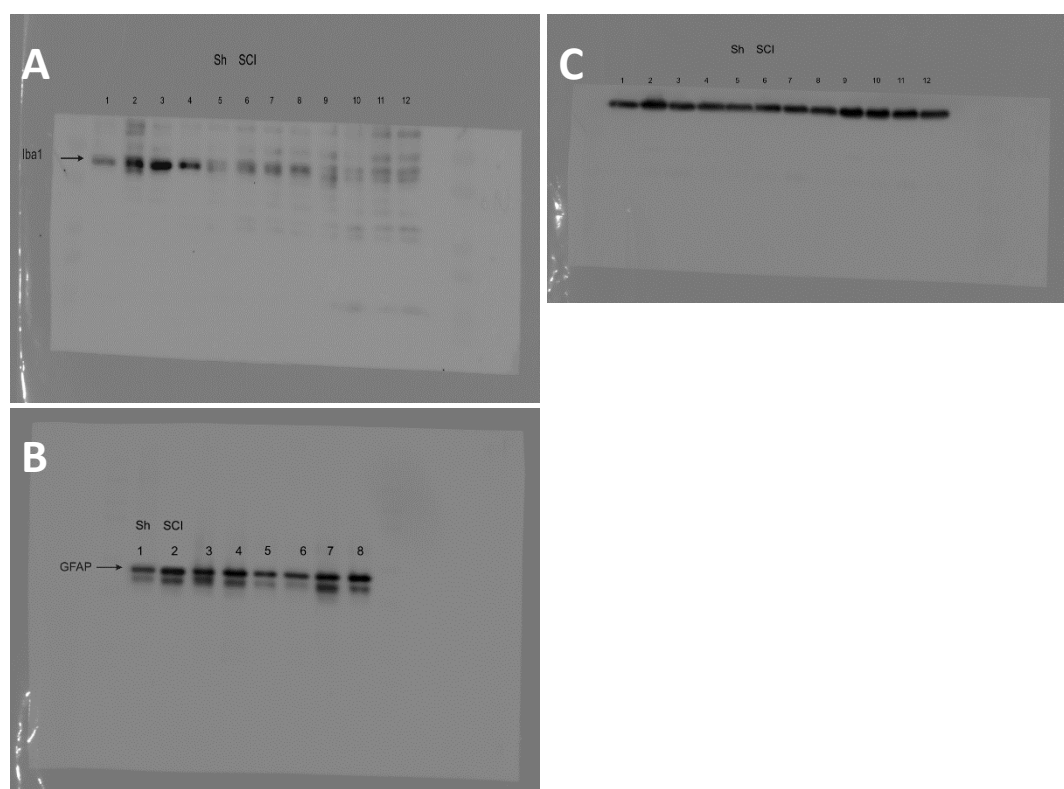


Figure S3. Original scanned full blots for (A) IBA1 and (B) GFAP, and (C) respective actin expression in ACC shown in Figure 7.

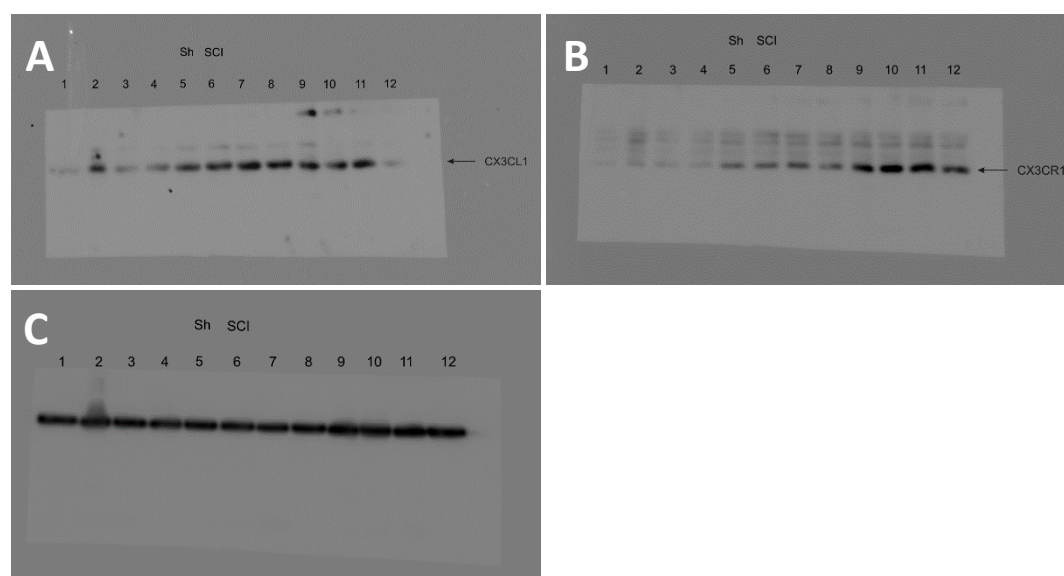


Figure S4. Original scanned full blots for (A) CX3CL1 and (B) CX3CR1, and (C) respective alpha-tubulin expression in ACC shown in Figure 8.