

Supplementary Materials:

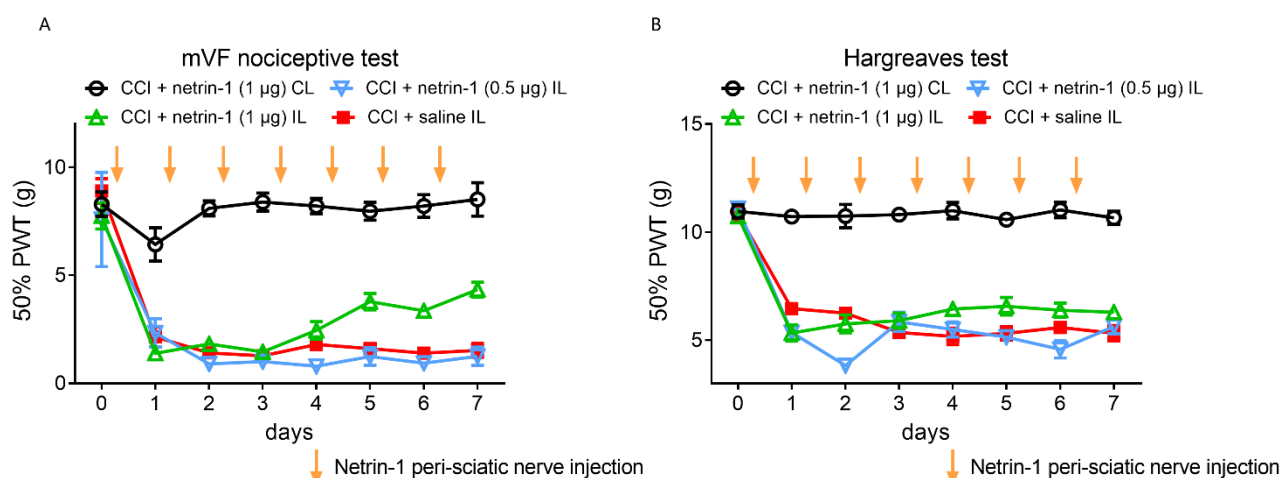


Figure S1. Antinociceptive effect of local netrin-1 application (1 or 0.5 µg) in CCI rats. Peri-sciatic nerve injections of 1 µg netrin-1 around the sciatic nerve slightly improved injury-induced hypersensitivity, but not 0.5 µg netrin-1. Starting on the day of surgery, recombinant netrin-1 injections in Wistar rats attenuated CCI-induced nociceptive hypersensitivity. Control rats were treated with solvents. (A) Mechanical nociceptive thresholds (as measured by von Frey filaments) and (B) thermal nociceptive thresholds (assayed by the Hargreaves' test) were measured 0 to 7 days after injury ($n = 3\text{--}4/\text{group}$). The orange arrows: netrin-1 peri-sciatic nerve injection.

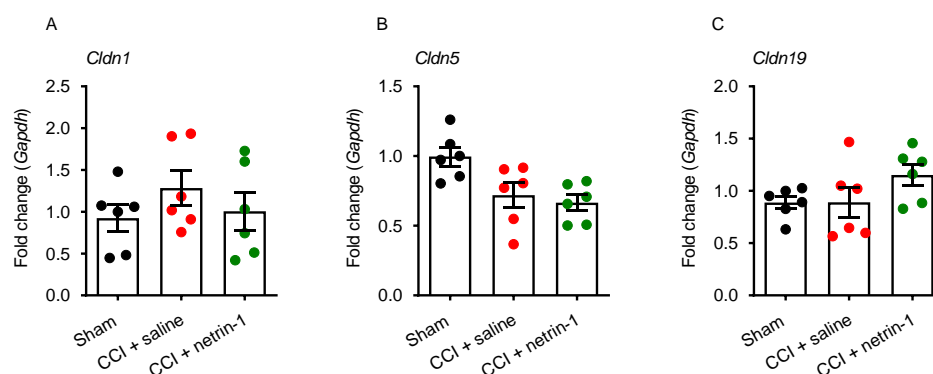


Figure S2. No changes in tight junction proteins in the dorsal root ganglion after systemic netrin-1 application. The tight junction protein *Cldn1* (A), *Cldn5* (B) and *Cldn19* (C) were quantified and analyzed in the dorsal root ganglions of sham and CCI treated rats (day 7) after daily systemic netrin-1 injection (10 µg). Gapdh was used as a housekeeping gene for the normalization of gene expression. All data are shown as mean \pm SEM; $n = 6/\text{group}$.