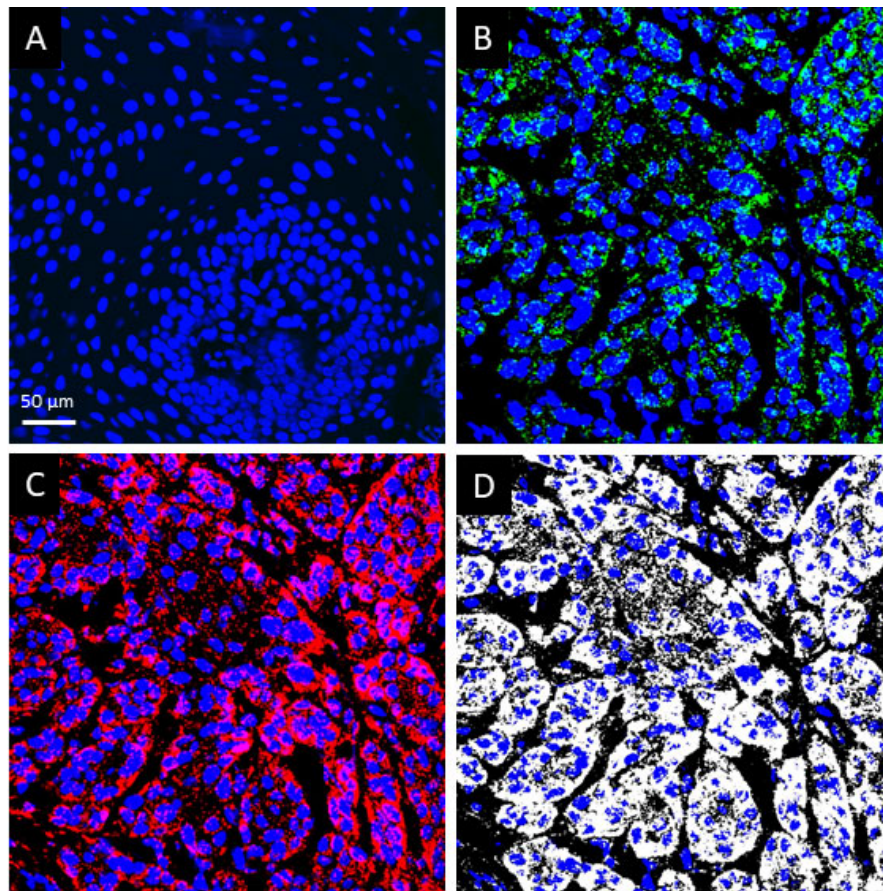
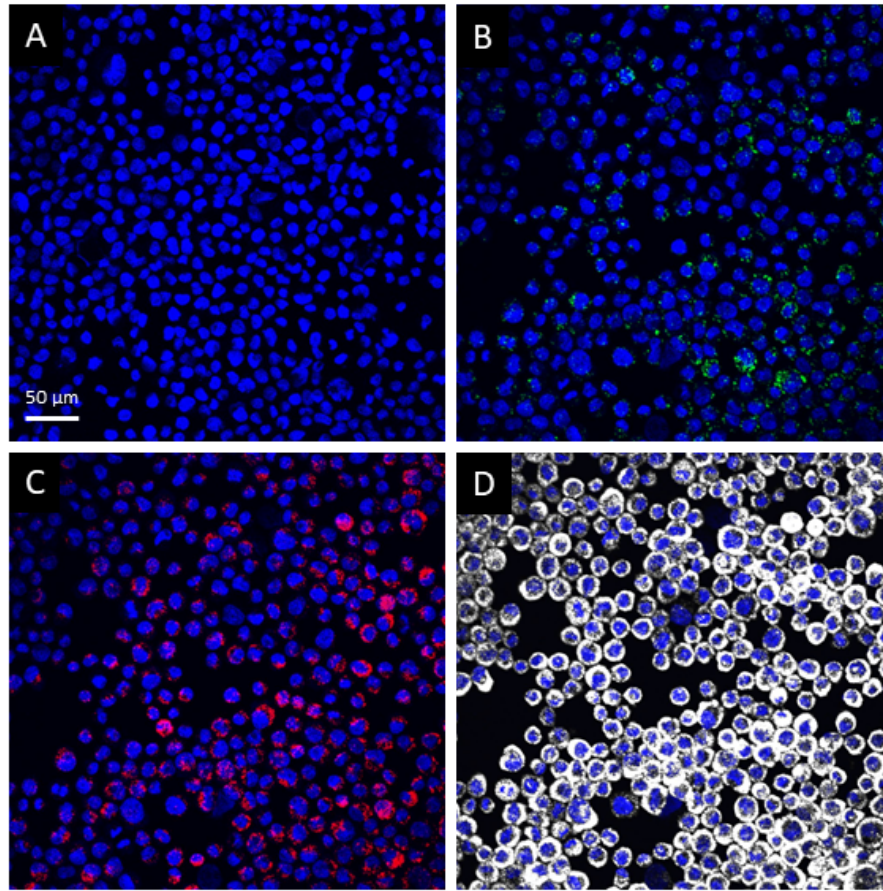


**Figure S1.** Immunostaining with the Novus 40763 anti-TRPA1 antibody in control oral squamous mucosa (A–D) and poorly differentiated, invasive oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (E, F). In the control tissue, immunostaining is restricted to the basal layer of the epidermis (A, 2X) where the dividing, mitotically active cells are located; in these cells, the immunostaining is both nuclear membrane and cytoplasmic (C, 40X). Immunoreactivity is also present in the vascular endothelium (A). The intensity of the immunoreactivity in panels A and C was analyzed by the ImageQuant program of 3DHistech, Budapest, Hungary. Red indicates strong, and blue means no staining. Panel F shows an invasive nest of squamous cell carcinoma (40X). This nest was identified for the ImageQuant program (E). Note strong and uniform TRPA1-like immunoreactivity in the tumor cells (E and F).



**Figure S2.** RNAscope triplex positive and negative controls in the human squamous cell carcinoma. The RNAscope triplex negative control probes would hybridize with the bacterial *dabP* gene (A). RNAscope triplex positive control probes specific to human *POLR2A* (B), *PPIB* (C) and *UBC* (D) mRNA targets are shown in green, red and white, respectively. Scale bar: 50 μm for all images.



**Figure S3.** RNAscope triplex positive and negative controls in the PE/CA cell line. The RNAscope triplex negative control probes would hybridize with the bacterial *dabP* gene (A). RNAscope triplex positive control probes specific to human *POLR2A* (B), *PP1B* (C) and *UBC* (D) mRNA targets are shown in green, red and white, respectively. Scale bar: 50 μm for all images.