

Supplementary Material

Repeated Sigma-1 receptor antagonist MR309 administration modulates central neuropathic pain development after spinal cord injury in mice

Sílvia Castany^{a,b}, Xavier Codony^b, Daniel Zamanillo^b, Manuel Merlos^b, Enrique Verdú ^{a,1}, and Pere Boadas-Vaello ^{a,1,*}

^a Research Group of Clinical Anatomy, Embryology and Neuroscience (NEOMA), Department of Medical Sciences, Universitat de Girona (UdG), Girona, Spain.

^b Esteve Pharmaceuticals, Drug Discovery and Preclinical Development, Parc Científic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.

¹ Authors Pere Boadas-Vaello and Enrique Verdú Navarro contributed equally to this work

^{*} Correspondence: Pere Boadas Vaello : pere.boadas@udg.edu

Supplementary Figures

Figure 2A-pERK/tERK 14D

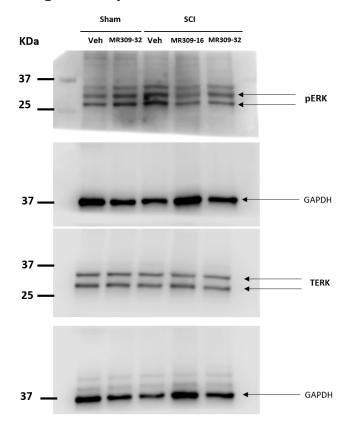
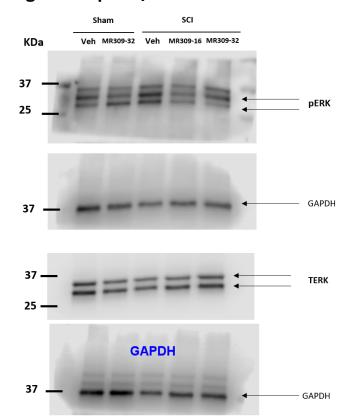
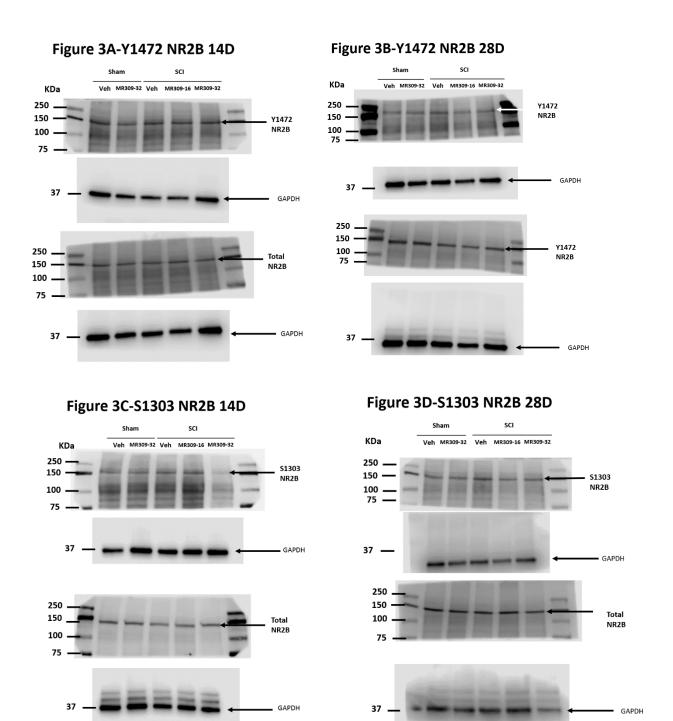


Figure 2B-pERK/tERK 28D



Supplementary Figure S1. Original scanned full blots for pERK, tERK and GAPDH shown in Figure 2 A,B.



Supplementary Figure S2. Original scanned full blots for Y1472 and S1303 phosphorylation of NR2B, NR2B total and GAPDH shown in Figure 3 A,B,C,D.

Figure 4A- TNFα 14D

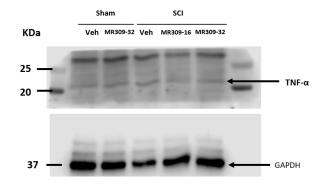


Figure 4B – TNFα 28D

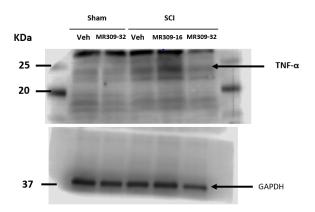


Figure 4C- IL1β 14D

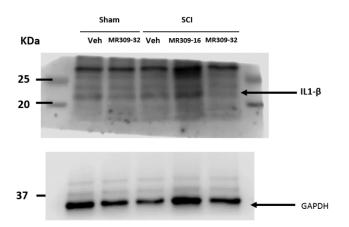
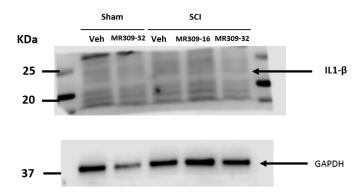


Figure $4D - IL1\beta$ 28D



Supplementary Figure S3. Original scanned full blots for TNF- α , IL1 β and GAPDH shown in Figure 4 A,B,C,D.