

Experimental *T. cruzi* infection induces pain in mice dependent on early spinal cord glial cells and NFκB activation and cytokines production

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Running title: Spinal glia-related inflammation mediates *T. cruzi*-induced pain.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

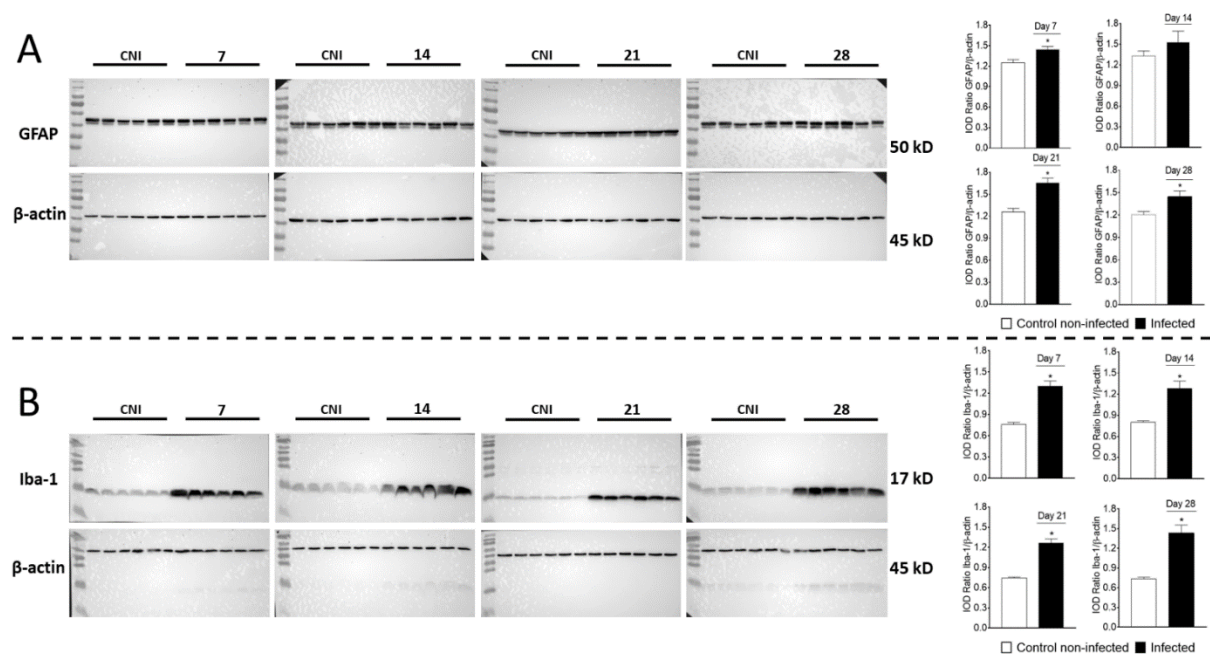


Figure S1. Time-course (7-28 days post-infection) of spinal cord glial cells activation after experimental *T.cruzi* infection through western blot analysis. Panel **A** shows the uncropped original western blot membranes and optic density analysis for GFAP. Panel **B** shows the uncropped original western blot membranes and optic density analysis for Iba-1. * $p < 0.05$ compared to control non-infected mice (t -test).

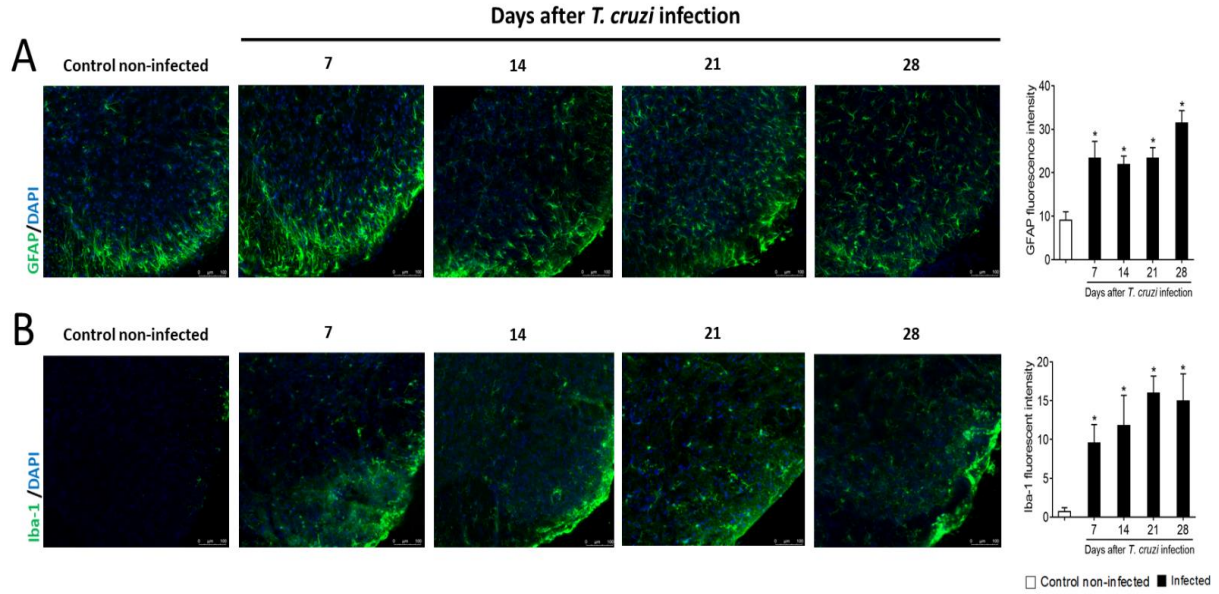


Figure S2. Time-course (7-28 days post-infection) of spinal cord glial activation after experimental *T. cruzi* infection through immunofluorescence analysis. Panel **A** is representative for GFAP and panel **B** is representative for Iba-1. * $p < 0.05$ compared to control non-infected mice (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-test).