

Supplementary Materials:

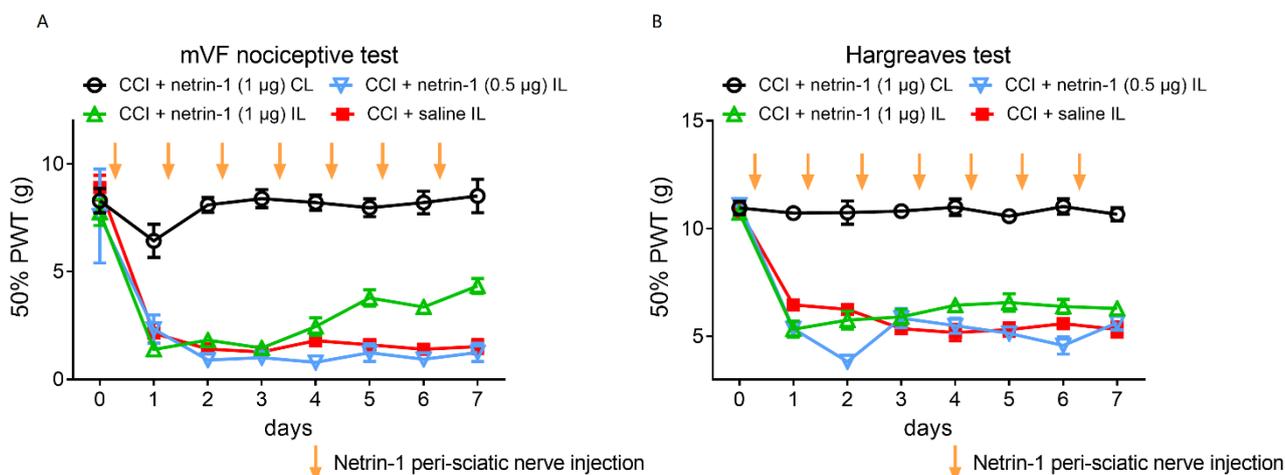


Figure S1. Antinociceptive effect of local netrin-1 application (1 or 0.5 µg) in CCI rats. Peri-sciatic nerve injections of 1 µg netrin-1 around the sciatic nerve slightly improved injury-induced hypersensitivity, but not 0.5 µg netrin-1. Starting on the day of surgery, recombinant netrin-1 injections 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 ($n = 3-4/\text{group}$). The orange arrows: netrin-1 peri-sciatic nerve injection.

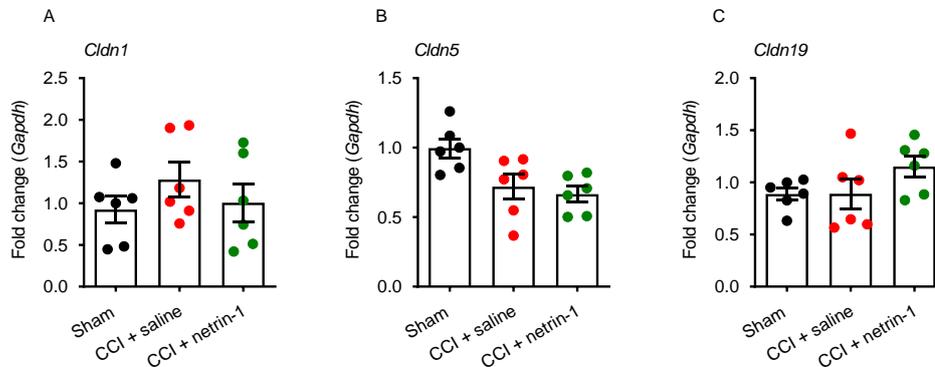


Figure S2. No changes in tight junction proteins in the dorsal root ganglion after systemic netrin-1 application. The tight junction protein *Cldn1* **(A)**, *Cldn5* **(B)** and *Cldn19* **(C)** were quantified and analyzed in the dorsal root ganglions of sham and CCI treated rats (day 7) after daily 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; $n = 6/\text{group}$.