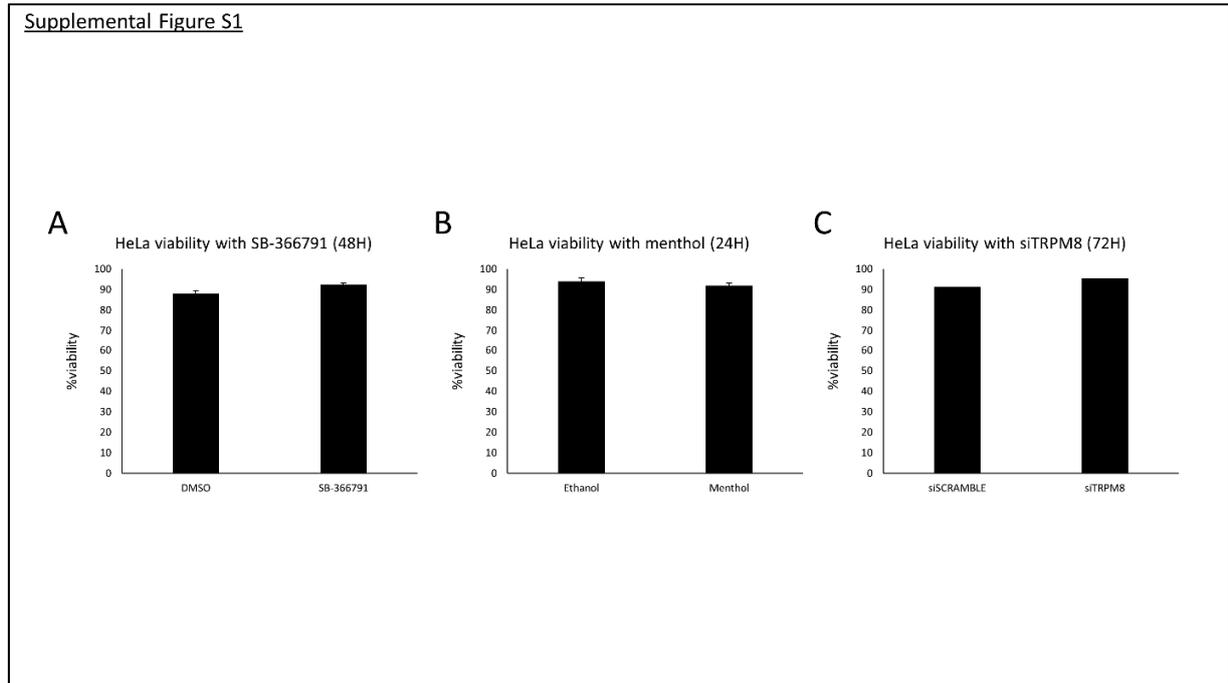
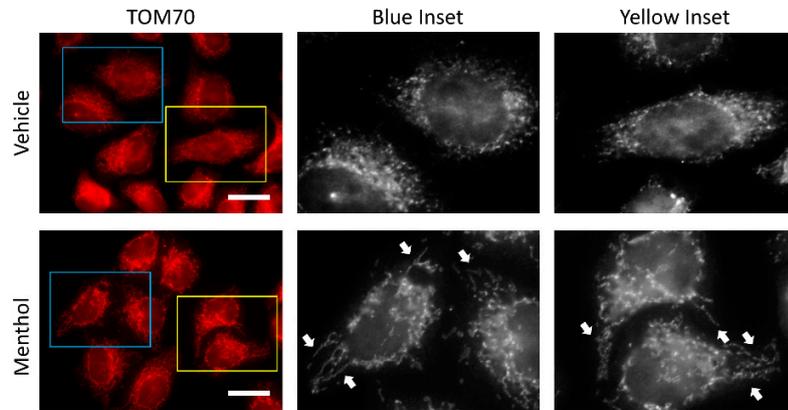


1 **SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES**



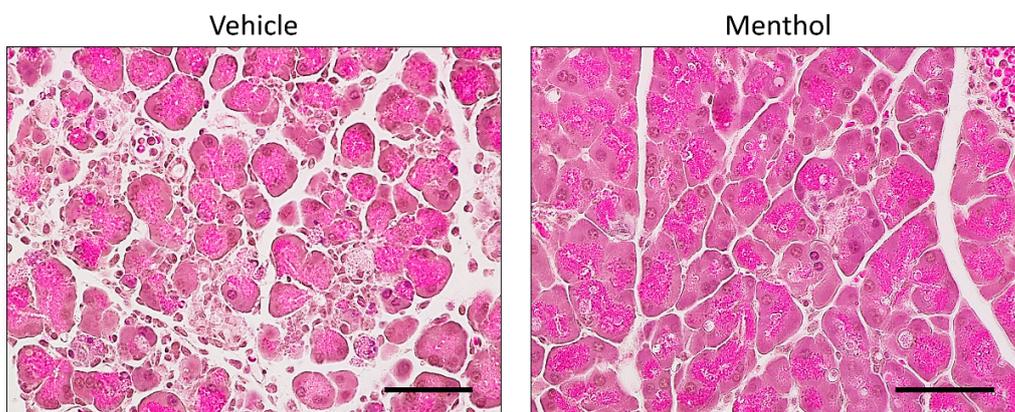
2 **Supplemental Fig S1:** Cell viability following SB-366791, menthol, or *siTRPM8* treatment- Trypan blue was used to
3 distinguish dead versus viable cells in HeLa cells treated with either (A) 10 μ M SB-366791 for 48 hours, (B) 1 mM
4 menthol for 24 hours, or (C) *siTRPM8* for 72 hours along with respective controls. (Student's t-test where applicable;
5 n=3 for SB-366791 and menthol; n=1 for *siTRPM8*)

Supplemental Figure S2

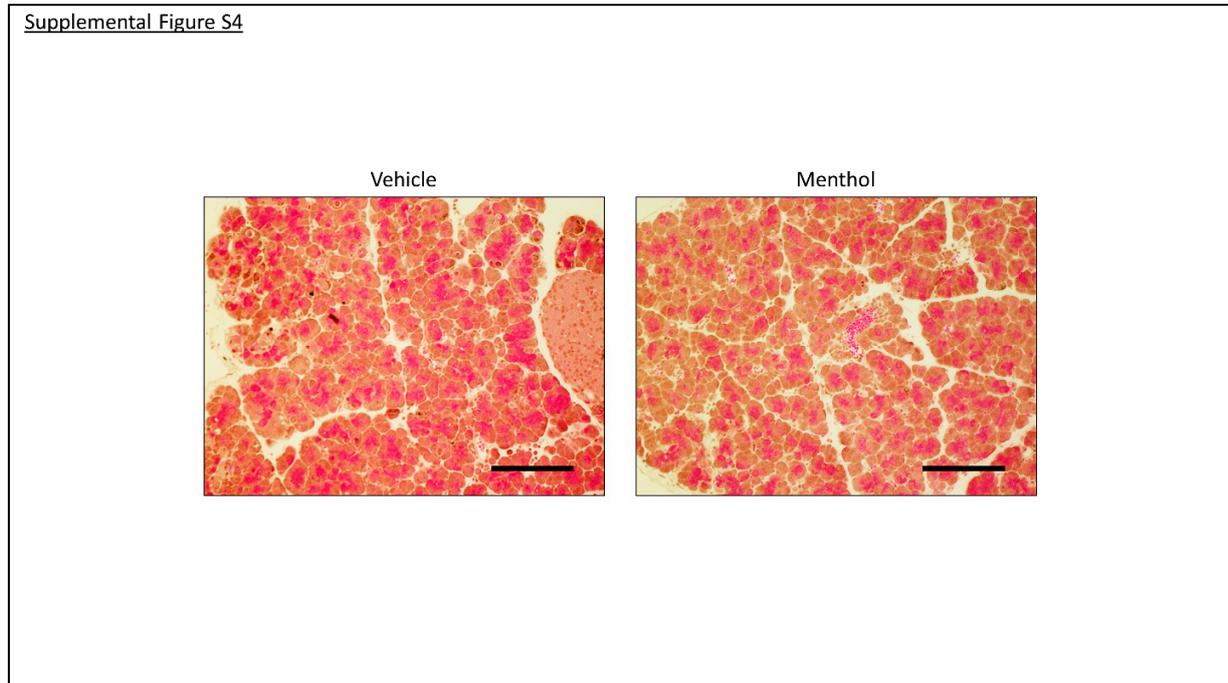


6 **Supplemental Fig S2:** Menthol causes mitochondrial elongation- Fluorescence microscopy on cells immunostained
7 for outer mitochondrial membrane marker TOM70. Scale bars represent 25 μm . White arrows indicate long tubular
8 mitochondria.

Supplemental Figure S3



9 **Supplemental Fig S3:** Menthol-treated animals exhibit lesser degree of CVB-induced pancreatic damage-
10 Representative high magnification images of hematoxylin and eosin-stained pancreata from animals in **Fig 7**. Scale
11 bars represent 50 μ m.



12 **Supplemental Fig S4:** Menthol does not affect non-infection cerulein-induced pancreatitis- 10 week old C57BL/6
13 mice were treated with 100 mg/kg menthol or equivalent volume vehicle 1 day prior to cerulein injections. The
14 following day, mice were given an additional dose of menthol or vehicle and began receiving IP injections of 50 μ g/kg
15 cerulein or equivalent volume sterile saline hourly for 7 hours (7 injections total). Hematoxylin and eosin staining on
16 representative pancreas sections are shown. Scale bars represent 150 μ m.

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