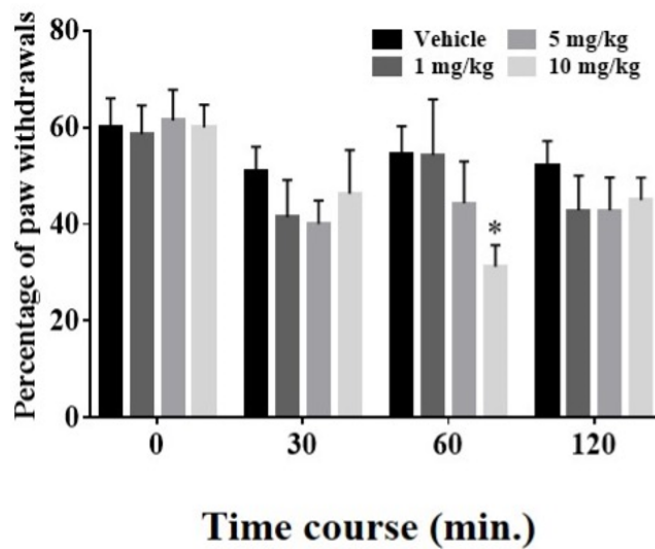
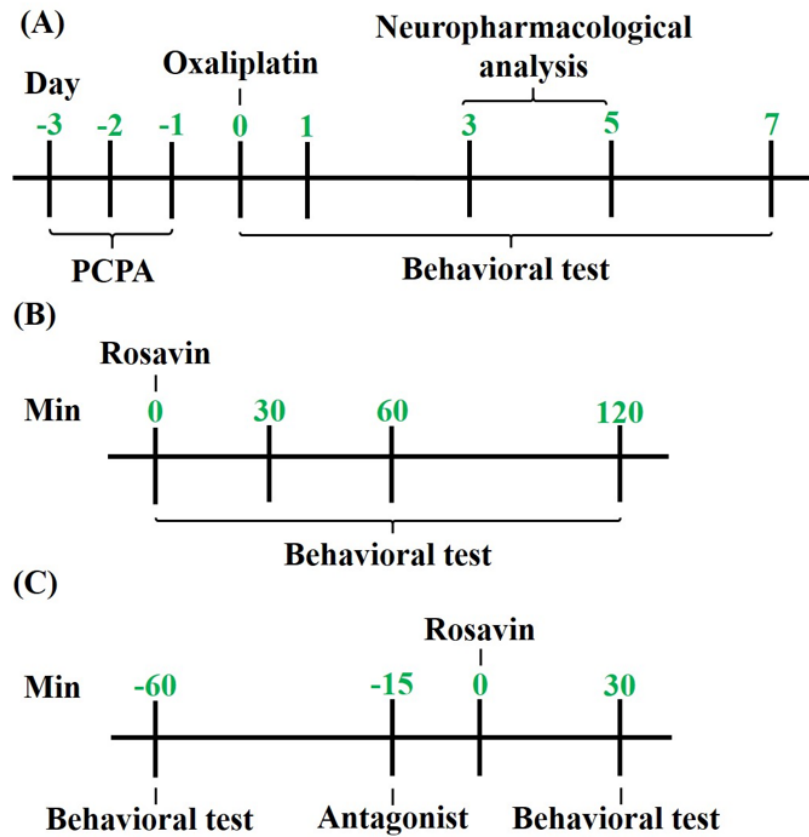


Mechanical Allodynia



Supplementary Fig. 1. Suppressive effects of rosavin on mechanical allodynia in the oxaliplatin group. Rosavin (1 mg/kg, n = 7; 5 mg/kg, n = 7; 10 mg/kg, n = 8) or vehicle (control, n = 9) was administered to randomly assigned animals. The von Frey test was performed four times; before application and reassessed at 30, 60, and 120 min post-dosing, respectively (timeline: 0, 30, 60, and 120). Irrespective of time points, the lowest or intermediate doses could not mitigate the percentage of withdrawals to 0.4 g filament in mice with neuropathic conditions, whereas the highest dose relieved mechanical hypersensitivity at the 60 min time point. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM; * $p < 0.05$, vs. vehicle; by Bonferroni *post-hoc* test after two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA).



Supplementary Fig. 2. Timeline of the investigation. Pretreatment with para-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA) was performed prior to the oxaliplatin injection for three consecutive days. Oxaliplatin elicited cold hypersensitivity at days 3 to 5. As a result, neuropharmacological assays were conducted in this period (A). The time course of the rosavin effect was measured at 30, 60, and 120 min after administration of rosavin (B). Antagonists (naloxone, WAY-100635, and MDL-72222) were administered 15 min before rosavin administration. Cold sensitivity was assessed before antagonist administration and 30 min after rosavin application (C).