Fig. S4. DRG PRDM1 knockdown increases the nociceptive response threshold in naive mice and attenuates peripheral nerve injury-induced nociception development in female mice. (A to C) The effect of microinjection of PRDM1 shRNA or Scram shRNA into ipsilateral Lumbar 4 and Lumbar 5 DRGs on paw withdrawal responses to mechanical (A), thermal (B) and cold (C) stimuli on the ipsilateral side at the indicated days before or after CCI surgery in female mice. Data are expressed as mean ± SD. *P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, and *** P < 0.001 *versus* the Scram group by two-way ANOVA followed by *post hoc* Bonferroni multiple comparison test, $F_{(4, 70)}$ = 10.58 for (A), $F_{(4, 70)}$ = 15.92 for (B), and $F_{(4, 70)}$ = 4.26 for (C), n = 8 per group. (D, E) Percentage of the ipsilateral paw print area (D) and single stance (E) assessed in the CatWalk analysis (%ipsilateral/contralateral). Data are expressed as mean ± SD. **P < 0.01, and *** P < 0.001 *versus* the Scram group by two-way ANOVA followed by *post hoc* Bonferroni multiple comparison test, $F_{(1, 7)}$ = 64.15 for (D) and $F_{(1, 7)}$ = 9.44 for (E), n = 8 per group. (F) Combined paw print image. (G) Representative digitized paw prints and associated step cycles. CCI, chronic constriction injury; DRG, dorsal root ganglion.