

Supporting materials

Electroacupuncture stimulation alleviates inflammatory pain in rats by suppressing oxidative stress

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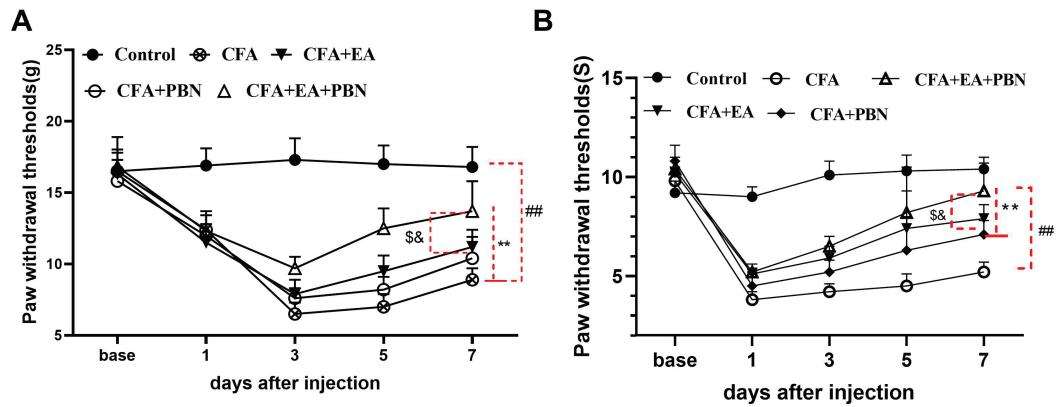
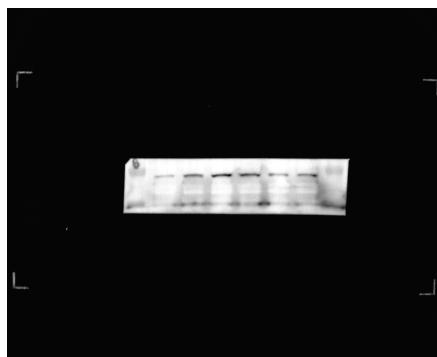


Fig. 1S EA and PBN synergistically improved withdrawal threshold after mechanical and thermal stimulation in CFA rats. (a) Mechanical sensitivity of rats was measured by assessing the force of responses to stimulation with electronic von Frey filaments. (b) Thermal sensitivity of rats was measured using a Hargraves' test IITC analgesiometer. EA: electroacupuncture; CFA: complete Freund's adjuvant; PBN: phenyl-N-tert-butylnitronone (150mg/kg); values represent the mean \pm standard deviation; n=6 per group for each time point; $^{##}P<0.01$ versus the control group; $^{**}P<0.01$ versus the CFA group; $^{\$}P<0.05$ versus the CFA+EA group; $^{&}P<0.05$ versus the CFA+PBN;

Original uncropped strip images of WB

Fig.2

NOX4 (twice detection of NOX4 from left to right)
(control; CFA; CFA+t-BOOH; CFA+EA+t-BOOH, CFA+EA; CFA+PBN)



GAPDH

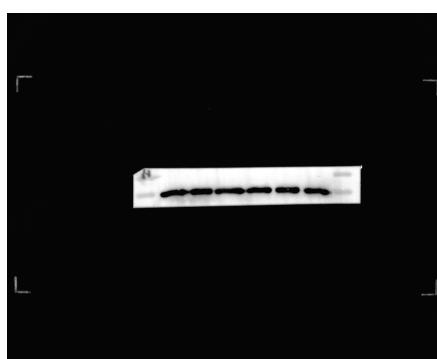
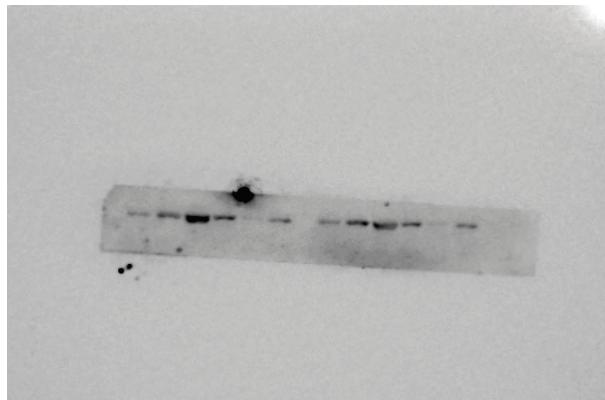


Fig.4

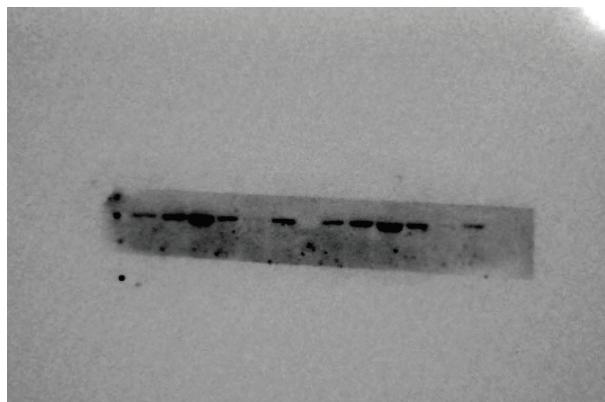
twice detection from left to right

control; CFA; CFA+t-BOOH; CFA+EA+t-BOOH, CFA+EA; CFA+PBN

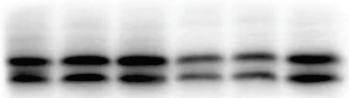
p-p38



p-p65



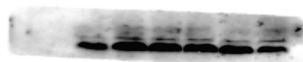
p-ERK



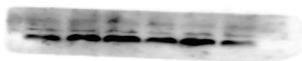
SP



TRPV1



TRPV4



GAPDH

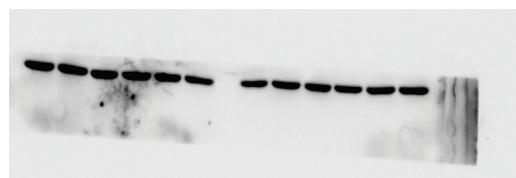
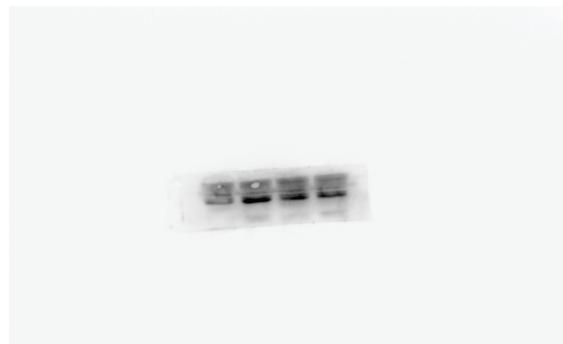


Fig.5
from left to right (control; t-BOOH; PBN/double)

p-p38



p-ERK



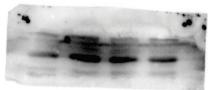
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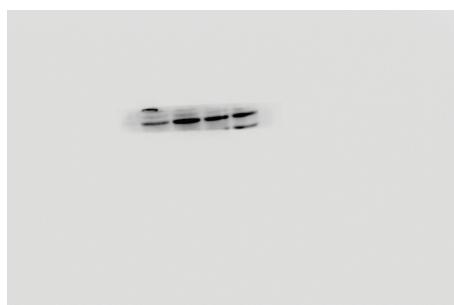
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TRPV1



TRPV4



GAPDH

