Supplementary Figure 1. *Control experiments.*

(A, B) CHO cells expressing mTRPV3 and rTRPV4 are responsive to indicated control stimuli, but not WIN.

(C) WIN was also unable to activate current in rTRV2 and mTRPM8 expressing CHO cells. Depolarizing voltage ramps (-100 to +60 mV in 400 ms) were used to generate I-V traces every 3 sec. Control stimuli are indicated. Solutions were SES and Cs-IS.

Supplementary Figure 2. *Effect of WIN 55,212 and AM1241 on CAP-induced nocifensive behavior in WT, CB2 KO and CB1 KO mice.*

(A) and **(B)** Role of the CB2 receptor in peripheral mechanisms of AM1241 **(A)** and WIN **(B)** -induced anti-nociception. Evaluation of the effect of co-injection of either vehicle and capsaicin CAP (0.5µg) or WIN (2.5µg) or AM1241 (40 g) and capsaicin CAP (0.5µg) in the ipsilateral paw (Ipsi) to desensitize CAP-induced nocifensive behavior in WT and CB2 KO mice. *n* = 6-10; error bars = SEM. *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

(C) Role of the CB1 receptor in peripheral mechanisms of WIN-induced anti-nociception. Evaluation of the effect of co-injection of vehicle and capsaicin CAP (0.5µg) or WIN (2.5µg) and capsaicin CAP (0.5µg) in the ipsilateral paw (Ipsi) to desensitize CAP-induced nocifensive behavior in WT and CB1 KO mice. *n* = 9-12; error bars = SEM. *p<0.05.

Animal lines and drugs for treatment and stimulus are indicated below X-axis.