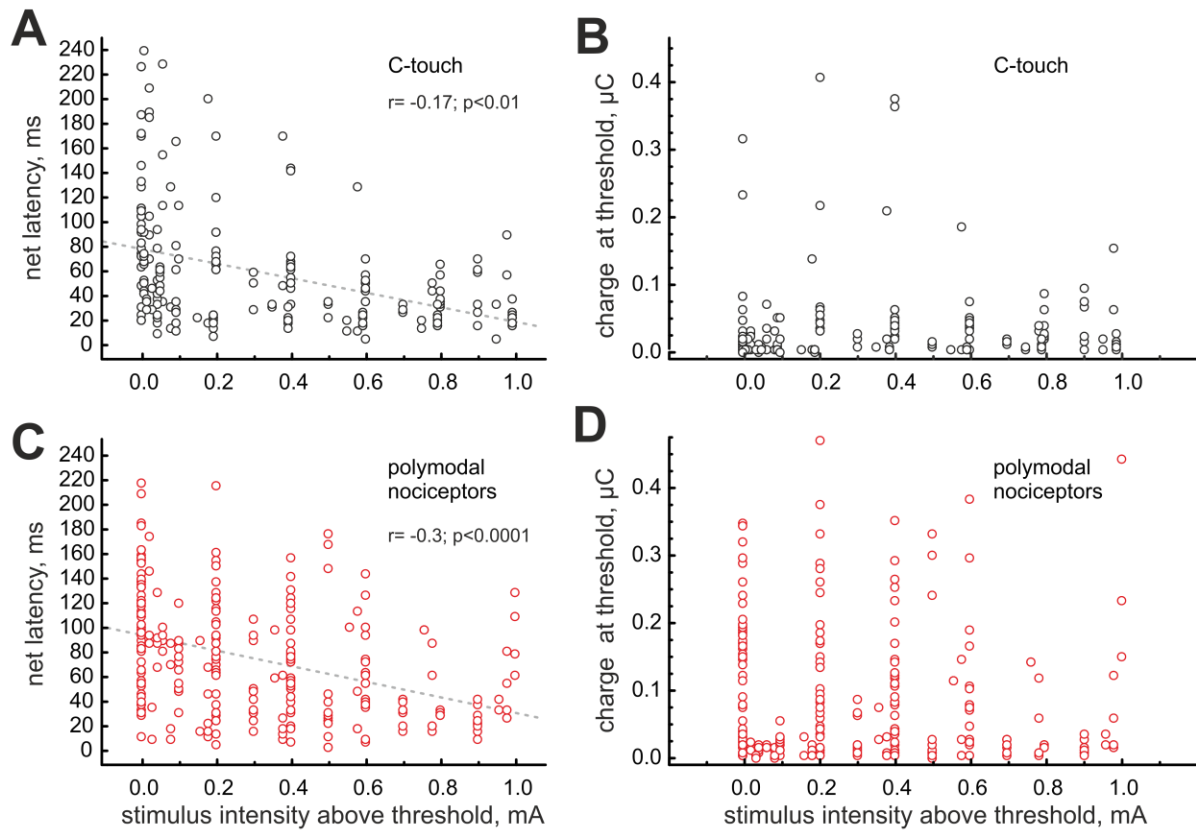


## suppl. figure 1



**Suppl. Figure 1.** Electrode configuration and location of stimulation electrode on human skin is shown. The platinum-iridium disposable subdermal needle electrode (13 mm in length and 0.4 mm (27G) in diameter) was manufactured by Technomed Europe and purchased from Cephalon, Nørresundby, Denmark. Needle configuration was self-designed and the applicator printed on a 3D-printer.

## suppl. figure 2



**Suppl. Figure 2.** Linear correlation between stimulus intensity (given as difference to excitation threshold with “0.0 mA” representing the “threshold current intensity”) and the latency of the half-sine wave induced initiation of the first action potential (“net latency”) for C-touch (**A**) and mechano-sensitive nociceptors (**C**) is shown. As each fiber was tested for at least 5 intensities with two repetitions the number of observation is about 10 fold the number of investigated fibers. Dotted lines represent linear correlation. Higher stimulus intensities are not linked to higher charge values required to activate C-touch (**B**) units or mechanosensitive nociceptors (**D**). Higher stimulation intensities lead to shorter latencies of the evoked response such that the charge delivered by the threshold stimulus remains constant.