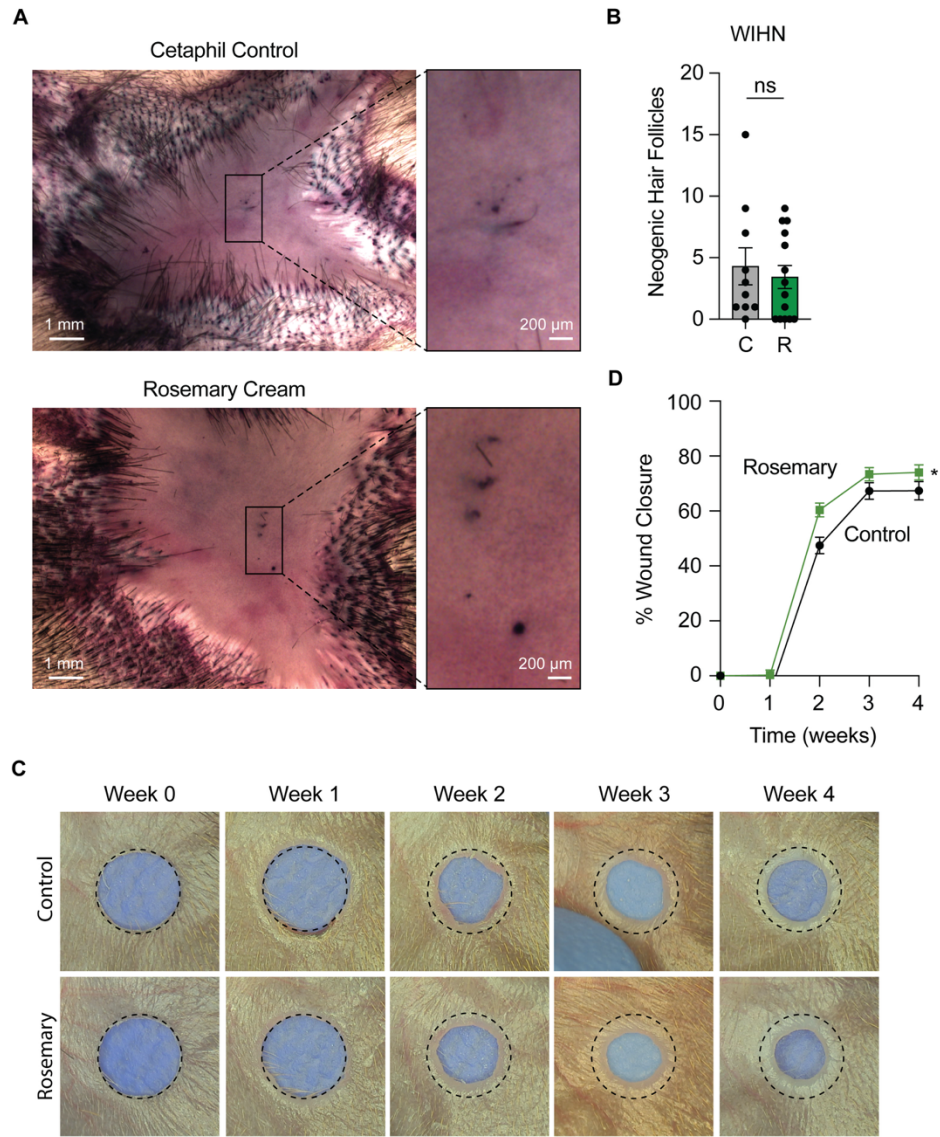


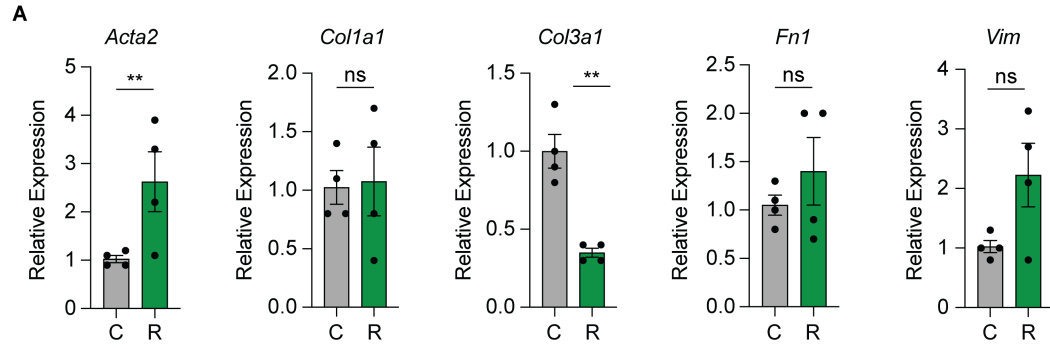
**Supplemental Figure 1: Rosemary, among other herbs, activates TRPA1.**

(A) Calcium flux assay responses of TRPA1 over-expressing HEK cells treated with different extracts reported as a percent of the TRPA1 specific agonist, AITC. One-way ANOVA for extract response compared to DMSO control response. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.



**Supplemental Figure 2: Rosemary does not promote systemic wound healing.**

(A) Representative photographs of hair follicle regeneration in WIHN from WT mice whose ears were treated with vehicle control cream or rosemary cream. (B) Quantification of hair follicle regeneration in WIHN from WT mice whose ears were rubbed with vehicle control cream (n=10) or rosemary cream (n=14). Student's t-test two tailed and unpaired. (C) Representative photographs of WT mouse ears whose backs were treated with vehicle control cream or rosemary cream. Dotted circle represents original 2mm hole-punch size. Black scale bar represents 2 mm. (D) Percentage of ear wound closure in WT mice whose backs were treated with vehicle control cream (solid black line, n=20) or rosemary cream (solid green line, n=22). Two-way ANOVA. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.



**Supplemental Figure 3: Rosemary-treated ears may still induce myofibroblast activation.**

(A) Relative expression of *Acta2*, *Col1a1*, *Col3a1*, *Fn1*, and *Vim* measured by qPCR in injured ears treated with vehicle control cream or rosemary cream (C = control, R = rosemary). Student's t-test two tailed and unpaired. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.