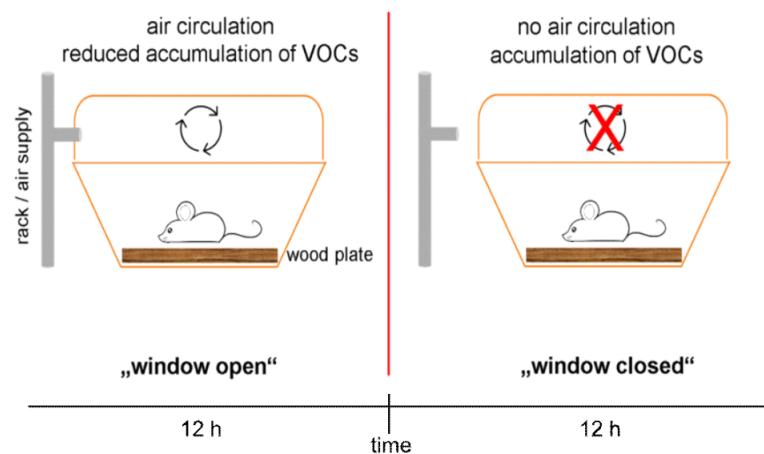
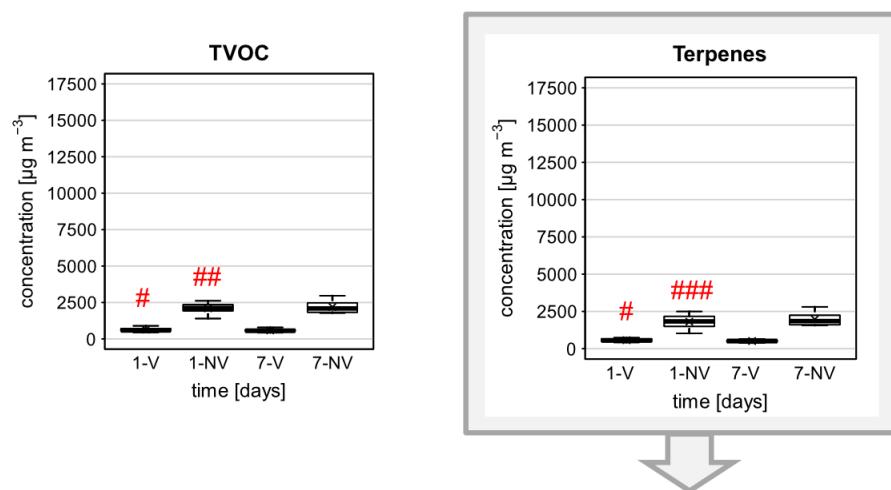
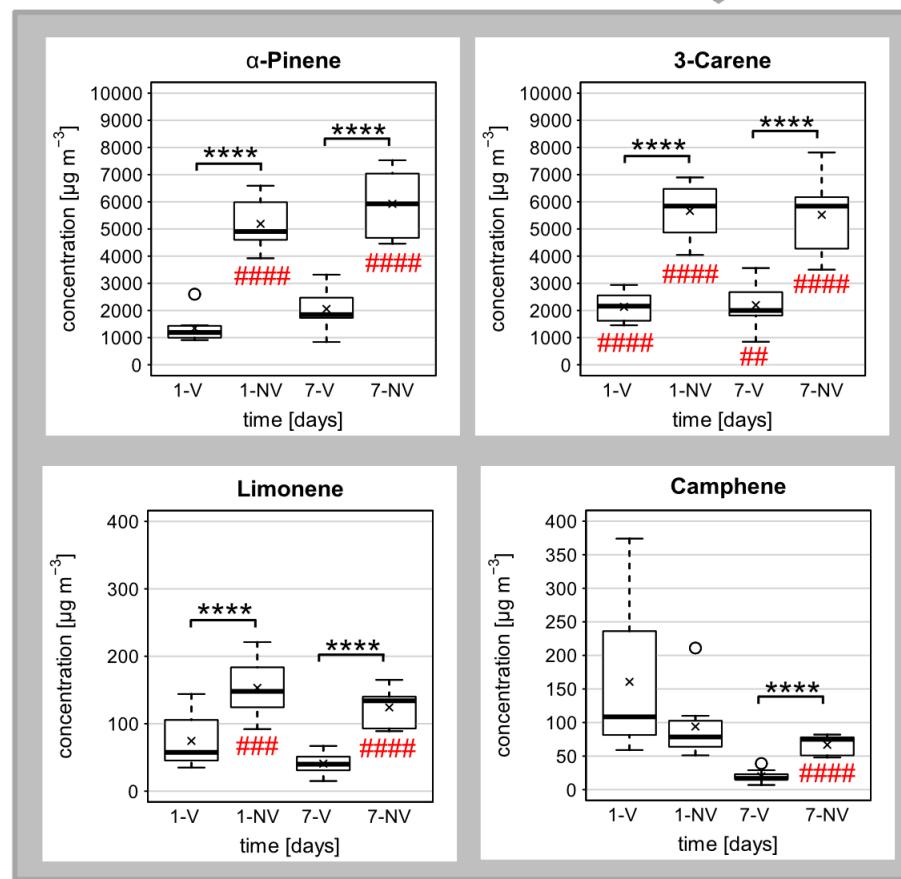
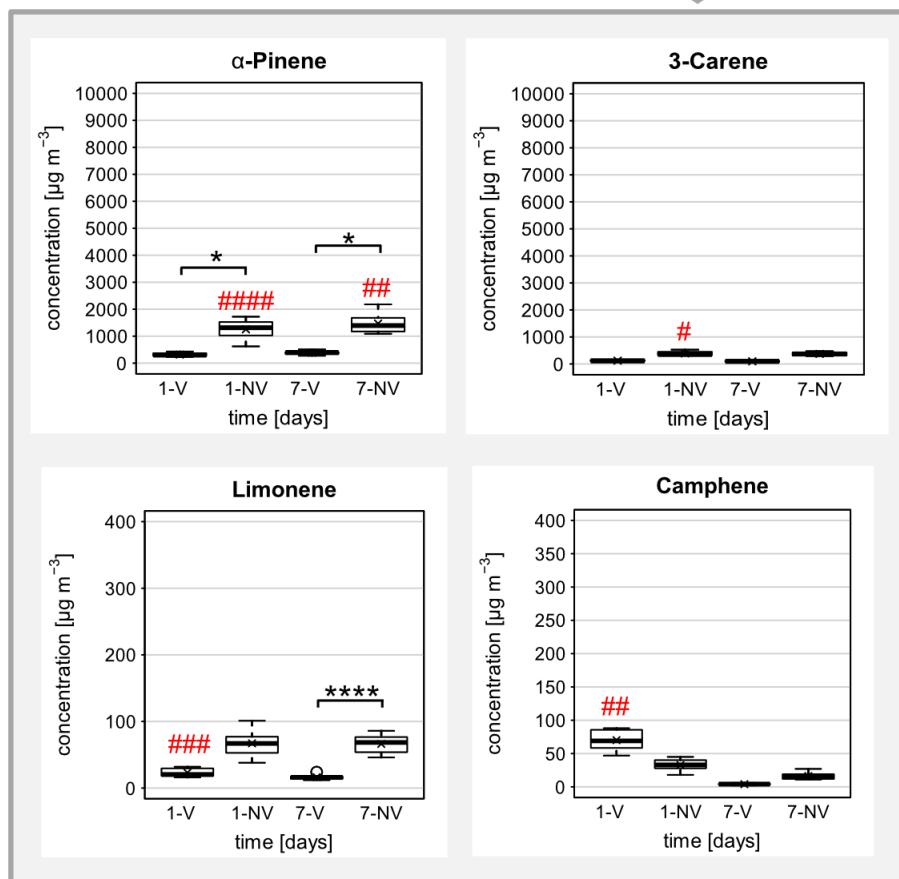
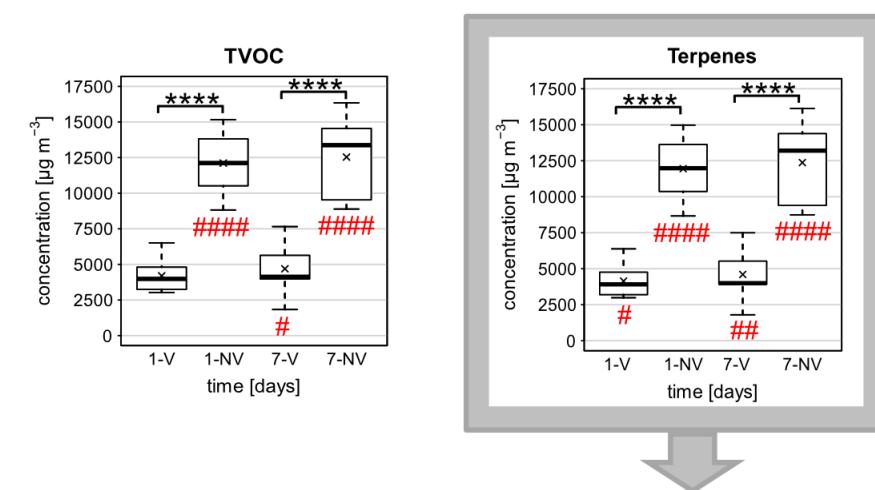
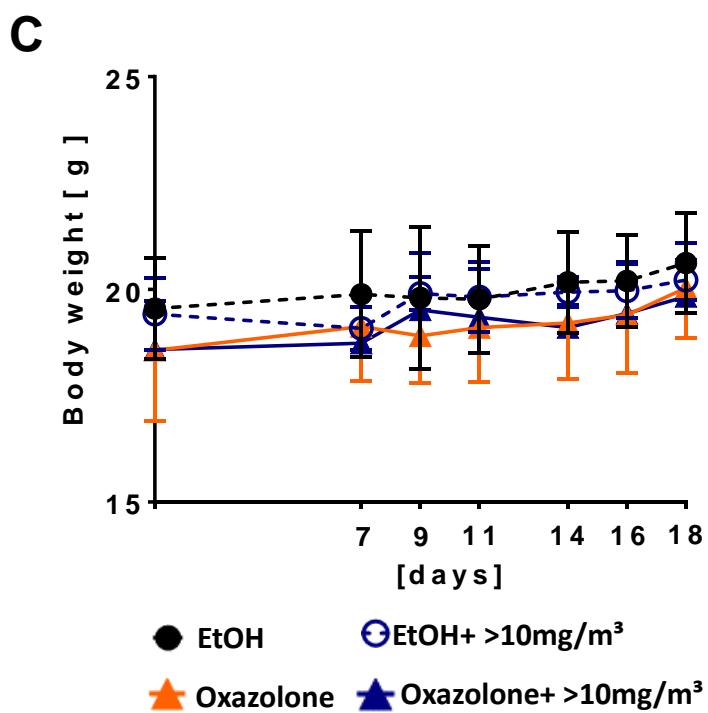
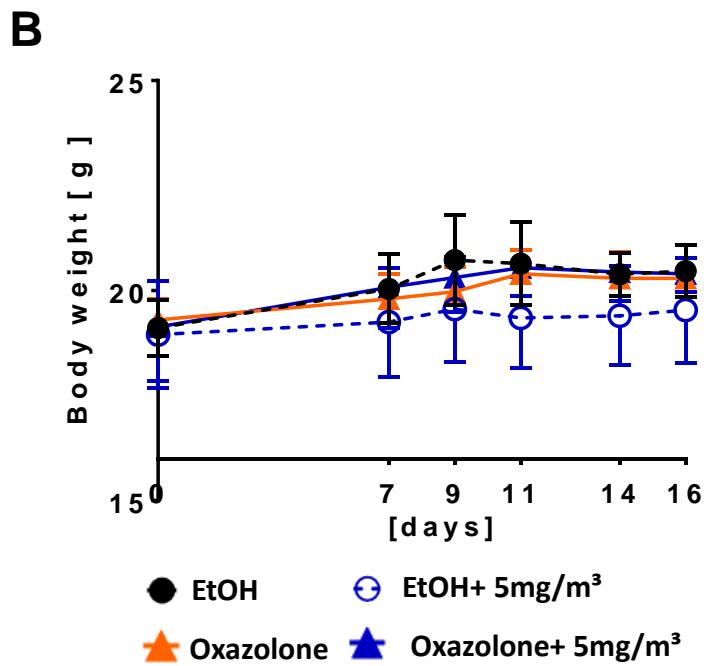
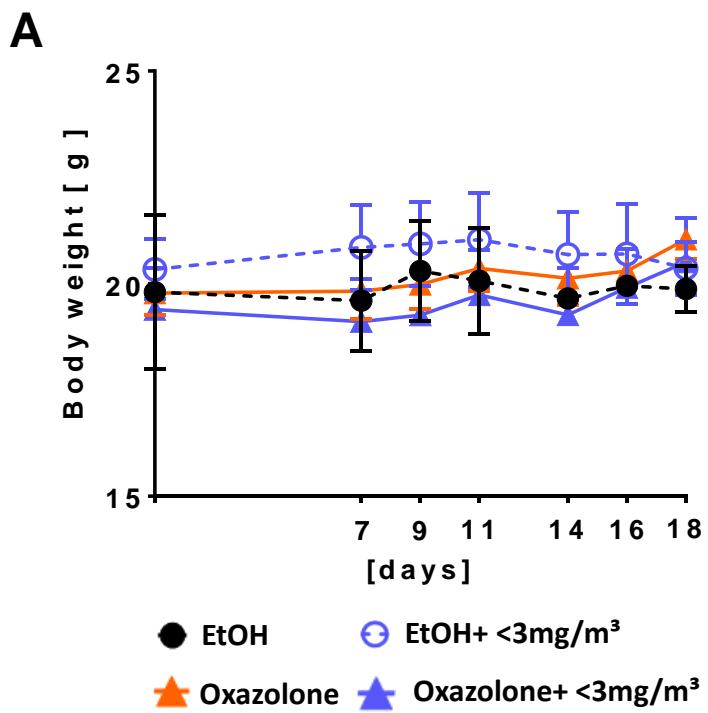


A**B****C**

Supplementary Fig. 1. Characterization of pinewood emissions with lower ($< 3\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$) and higher ($> 10\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$) VOCs concentration in mouse cages.

A) Representative scheme of daily exposure to pinewood emissions. Every 12 h, the air supply of the cages was changed from ventilated, (V) to non-ventilated (NV), simulating open or closed windows, respectively. **B-C)** Levels of total volatile organic compounds (TVOC) and individual terpenes in mouse cages exposed to lower (B) or higher (C) pinewood VOCs during a representative experimental week, at day 1 and day 7. Air samples were analyzed with gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Boxplots depict minimum, 25th percentile, median, 75th percentile, and maximum. B) Day 1, n=8 (V); n=6 (NV); day 7, n=8. C) Day 1, n=8; day 7, n=7 (V); n=5 (NV). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, ### $P < 0.001$, #### $P < 0.0001$ vs $5\text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ VOC concentration.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Effect of oxazolone treatment and exposure to pinewood emission concentrations at **A)** < 3 mg/m³, **B)** 5 mg/m³, and **C)** > 10 mg/m³ on mouse body weight. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. n=6 mice/group. Statistical analysis was performed using a two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-hoc-test.

