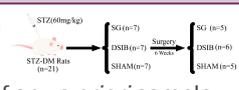


## The ARRIVE Essential 10

These items are the basic minimum to include in a manuscript. Without this information, readers and reviewers cannot assess the reliability of the findings.

Item	Recommendation	Section/line number, or reason for not reporting
<b>Study design</b>	1 For each experiment, provide brief details of study design including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The groups being compared, including control groups. If no control group has been used, the rationale should be stated.</li> <li>The experimental unit (e.g. a single animal, litter, or cage of animals).</li> </ol>	
<b>Sample size</b>	2 a. Specify the exact number of experimental units allocated to each group and the total number in each experiment. Also indicate the total number of animals used.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain how the sample size was decided. Provide details of any <i>a priori</i> sample size calculation, if done.</li> </ol>	
<b>Inclusion and exclusion criteria</b>	3 a. Describe any criteria used for including and excluding animals (or experimental units) during the experiment, and data points during the analysis. Specify if these criteria were established <i>a priori</i> . If no criteria were set, state this explicitly. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For each experimental group, report any animals, experimental units or data points not included in the analysis and explain why. If there were no exclusions, state so.</li> <li>For each analysis, report the exact value of <i>n</i> in each experimental group.</li> </ol>	
<b>Randomisation</b>	4 a. State whether randomisation was used to allocate experimental units to control and treatment groups. If done, provide the method used to generate the randomisation sequence. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the strategy used to minimise potential confounders such as the order of treatments and measurements, or animal/cage location. If confounders were not controlled, state this explicitly.</li> </ol>	
<b>Blinding</b>	5 Describe who was aware of the group allocation at the different stages of the experiment (during the allocation, the conduct of the experiment, the outcome assessment, and the data analysis).	
<b>Outcome measures</b>	6 a. Clearly define all outcome measures assessed (e.g. cell death, molecular markers, or behavioural changes). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For hypothesis-testing studies, specify the primary outcome measure, i.e. the outcome measure that was used to determine the sample size.</li> </ol>	
<b>Statistical methods</b>	7 a. Provide details of the statistical methods used for each analysis, including software used. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe any methods used to assess whether the data met the assumptions of the statistical approach, and what was done if the assumptions were not met.</li> </ol>	
<b>Experimental animals</b>	8 a. Provide species-appropriate details of the animals used, including species, strain and substrain, sex, age or developmental stage, and, if relevant, weight. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide further relevant information on the provenance of animals, health/immune status, genetic modification status, genotype, and any previous procedures.</li> </ol>	
<b>Experimental procedures</b>	9 For each experimental group, including controls, describe the procedures in enough detail to allow others to replicate them, including:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What was done, how it was done and what was used.</li> <li>When and how often.</li> <li>Where (including detail of any acclimatisation periods).</li> <li>Why (provide rationale for procedures).</li> </ol>	
<b>Results</b>	10 For each experiment conducted, including independent replications, report: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summary/descriptive statistics for each experimental group, with a measure of variability where applicable (e.g. mean and SD, or median and range).</li> <li>If applicable, the effect size with a confidence interval.</li> </ol>	