



# The ARRIVE guidelines 2.0: author checklist

## 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>	<p>1 For each experiment, provide brief details of study design including:</p> <p>a. The groups being compared, including control groups. If no control group has been used, the rationale should be stated.</p> <p>b. The experimental unit (e.g. a single animal, litter, or cage of animals).</p>	
<b>Sample size</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>b. Explain how the sample size was decided. Provide details of any <i>a priori</i> sample size calculation, if done.</p>	
<b>Inclusion and exclusion criteria</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>b. 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.</p> <p>c. For each analysis, report the exact value of <i>n</i> in each experimental group.</p>	
<b>Randomisation</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>b. 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.</p>	
<b>Blinding</b>	<p>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).</p>	
<b>Outcome measures</b>	<p>6 a. Clearly define all outcome measures assessed (e.g. cell death, molecular markers, or behavioural changes).</p> <p>b. For hypothesis-testing studies, specify the primary outcome measure, i.e. the outcome measure that was used to determine the sample size.</p>	
<b>Statistical methods</b>	<p>7 a. Provide details of the statistical methods used for each analysis, including software used.</p> <p>b. 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.</p>	
<b>Experimental animals</b>	<p>8 a. Provide species-appropriate details of the animals used, including species, strain and substrain, sex, age or developmental stage, and, if relevant, weight.</p> <p>b. Provide further relevant information on the provenance of animals, health/immune status, genetic modification status, genotype, and any previous procedures.</p>	
<b>Experimental procedures</b>	<p>9 For each experimental group, including controls, describe the procedures in enough detail to allow others to replicate them, including:</p> <p>a. What was done, how it was done and what was used.</p> <p>b. When and how often.</p> <p>c. Where (including detail of any acclimatisation periods).</p> <p>d. Why (provide rationale for procedures).</p>	
<b>Results</b>	<p>10 For each experiment conducted, including independent replications, report:</p> <p>a. Summary/descriptive statistics for each experimental group, with a measure of variability where applicable (e.g. mean and SD, or median and range).</p> <p>b. If applicable, the effect size with a confidence interval.</p>	