

		Risk of bias domains							
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	Overall
Study	Baldassarri et al, 2021 [32]	⊗	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊗	⊖
	Zhang et al, 2021 [34]	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊗	⊖	⊗	⊗	⊗
	Peruzzu et al, 2021 [38]	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖
	Campos et al, 2021 [35]	⊕	⊖	⊗	⊕	⊕	⊗	⊖	⊖
	Fallerini et al, 2021 [37]	⊕	⊕	⊖	?	⊖	⊖	⊗	⊖
	Vishvakarma et al, 2022 [33]	⊖	⊖	?	?	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖
	Welén et al, 2022 [39]	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊕
	Li et al, 2022 [36]	⊖	⊕	⊕	?	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖
	Ghosh et al, 2022 [31]	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕

Domains:

D1: bias due to confounding
 D2: bias arising from measurement of the exposure
 D3: bias in selection of participants into the study (or into the analysis)
 D4: bias due to post-exposure interventions
 D5: bias due to missing data
 D6: bias arising from measurement of the outcome
 D7: bias in selection of the reported result

Judgement

⊗ Very high
 ⊗ High
 ⊖ Some concerns
 ⊕ Low
 ? No information

Supplement Fig. 2. Risk Of Bias In Non-randomized Studies - of Exposure (ROBINS-E) assessment for studies in the preclinical setting included in the systematic review.