

Table S1. Murine *in vivo* wounding models published in 2010.

Wound model	Publications
Full thickness Excision secondary intention	55
Full thickness Excision (sutured)	1
Full thickness Excision (dressed)	14
Full thickness Excision (splinted)	7
Other excisional models	7
Total excisions	84
Full thickness incision secondary intention	11
Full thickness incision (sutured)	5
Other incisional models	1
Total incisions	17
Total other wound models*	27

* including burn, laser, chemical, tape stripping

Table S2. Power calculations estimate animal numbers required for hypothetical experiments.

	% difference in healing						
	5	10	15	20	25	30	50
Mouse replicates	144	36	16	9	6	4	1
Wound replicates	121	31	14	8	5	4	1

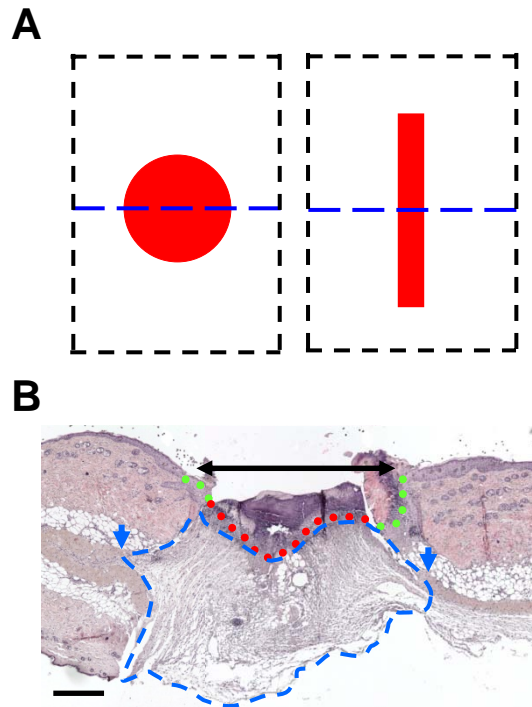


Figure S1. Histological measurements were taken using defined criteria. (A) Wound tissue was excised surrounded by approximately 5mm of normal tissue, and bisected into two halves. Histological wound analysis was performed through the centre of the wound (blue dashed line). (B) Haematoxylin and Eosin stained sections were used to measure wound width (black double ended arrow). Wound area (blue area) was determined as the area of granulation tissue beneath the wound, excluding the eschar, and extending to the panniculus carnosus at each flank (blue arrows). Newly formed epidermis was measured (green dotted line), as was the non-healed portion (red dotted line), with degree of re-epithelialisation expressed as a percentage. Bar = 400 μm .