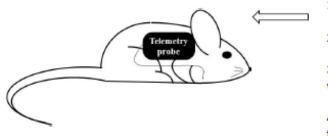
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Figure S1. Schematic of the experimental design for the study of the effect of the handling techniques on blood pressure and heart rate. Animal groups represent different sequence of the handling techniques used. Each mouse was handled by each of the handling techniques tested in the sequence shown: A=tube handling, B=tail-cup handling, C=tail handling. Six mice were used in this study, the results are shown in Figure 1.

ique	ery	Animal	Handling		Handling		Handling
Mice trained to the tail-cuff technique	ıry + 10 day recovery	groups	Week 1	lays	Week 2	days	Week 3
		ABC	А		В		С
ined to t	try surgery	ВСА	В	Rest, 6 days	С	Rest, 6 d	А
Mice tra	Telemetry	САВ	С		А		В

Figure S2. A schematic to illustrate the additive approach to investigate the effect of the following factors and steps are associated with obtaining tail-cuff measurements: presence of the researcher in the room, moving the mouse in the cage close to the equipment, handling to place the mouse in the restraint tube, heating and finally measuring blood pressure by the tail-cuff. Typically, each mouse was subjected to interventions 1 – 6 on at least 2 occasions on separate days. The results are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Interventions:



- 1) Researcher's presence in the room
- Moving the cage with the mouse
- 3) Lifting the mouse out of the home cage as for weighing and returning to the home cage
- 4) Restraining the mouse in the tail-cuff holder tube without heating
- 5) Restraining the mouse with heating to +35 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 6) Recording the mouse blood pressure using the tail-cuff