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Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see <u>Authors & Referees</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

Statistical parameters	
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	en statistical analyses are reported, confirm that the following items are present in the relevant location (e.g. figure legend, table legend, main , or Methods section).
n/a	Confirmed
	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	An indication of whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
\boxtimes	A description of all covariates tested
\boxtimes	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
	A full description of the statistics including <u>central tendency</u> (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND <u>variation</u> (e.g. standard deviation) or associated <u>estimates of uncertainty</u> (e.g. confidence intervals)
\boxtimes	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
X	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
\boxtimes	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
\boxtimes	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d, Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated
	Clearly defined error bars State explicitly what error bars represent (e.g. SD, SE, CI)
	Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> may be useful.
So [.]	ftware and code
Polic	cy information about <u>availability of computer code</u>

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors/reviewers upon request. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Data collection

Data analysis

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

No commercial, open source nor custom code used for data collection.

OriginPro 9 was used for data analysis and plotting.

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The data that support the plots within this paper and other findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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Please select the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.					
☑ Life sciences ☐ Behavioural & social sciences ☐ Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences					
For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see nature.com/authors/policies/ReportingSummary-flat.pdf					
Life scier	nces study design				
All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.					
Sample size	Normalized cell viability on encapsulation material and culture dish (n=3 for each group) were analyzed (Fig. 1g). Whole blood and chemical analysis were performed on the four groups (VNS, Sham, Lap and Intact, n=3 for each group) of rats for biosafety assessment during the implantation period (Figs. 3d-i and Supplementary Figure 11). The weight control performance was first examined in the four groups of rats(VNS, Sham, Lap and Intact, n=6 for each group) (the average initial weight of rats was 250 g) that were fed and grown under the same conditions (Figs. 4b, c, d, e, g and h). The weight loss performance was then examined in the four groups of rats(VNS, Sham, Lap and Intact, n=4 for each group) (the average initial weight of rats was 500 g) that were fed and grown under the same conditions (Figs. 5b, c, d, e, g and h). Evaluation of body weight before and after the device removal in Supplementary Figure 13. (n=3 for each group)				
Data exclusions	No data was excluded.				
Replication	The sample size both in vitro and in vivo experimental groups were ≥ 3 to ensure replicability. From the measured results, the data showed high similarity within the same testing group, and the replicability was good in each group.				
Randomization	All devices and animals tested were selected randomly.				
Blinding	N/A (only one condition that the devices work properly can affect the result (VNS group), and there was no significant differences in other three control groups (Sham, Lap and Intact). The blinding process won't influence result.				

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

Materials & experimental systems		Methods		
n/a	Involved in the study	n/a	Involved in the study	
\boxtimes	Unique biological materials	\boxtimes	ChIP-seq	
\boxtimes	Antibodies	\boxtimes	Flow cytometry	
\boxtimes	Eukaryotic cell lines	\boxtimes	MRI-based neuroimaging	
\boxtimes	Palaeontology			
	Animals and other organisms			
\times	Human research participants			

Animals and other organisms

Policy information about studies involving animals; ARRIVE guidelines recommended for reporting animal research				
Laboratory animals	7–8 weeks old male Sprague-Dawley rats were acquired from Envigo (New Jersey, USA).			
Wild animals	This study did not involve wild animals.			
Field-collected samples	This study did not involve samples collected from the field.			