

## The ARRIVE Guidelines Checklist Time-course analysis of cardiac and serum galectin-3 in viral myocarditis after an encephalomyocarditis virus inoculation Kei Noguchi<sup>a</sup>, Hiroyuki Tomita<sup>a</sup>, \*, Tomohiro Kanayama<sup>a</sup>, Ayumi Niwa<sup>a</sup>, Yuichiro Hatano<sup>a</sup>, Masato Hoshi<sup>b</sup>, Shigeyuki Sugie<sup>c</sup>, Hideshi Okada<sup>d</sup>, Masayuki Niwa<sup>e</sup>, Akira

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	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	Section/ Paragraph
Title	1	Provide as accurate and concise a description of the content of the article as possible.	Title page
Abstract	2	Provide an accurate summary of the background, re search objectives, including details of the species or strain of animal used, key methods, principal findings and conclusions of the study.	Abstract
Background	3	a. Include sufficient scientific background (including relevant ref erences to previous work) to understand the motivation and context for the study, and explain the experimental approach and rationale.	Page 4, line 3 to Page 5, line 2
		b. Explain how and why the animal species and model being used can address the scientific objectives and, where appropria te, the study's relevance to human biology.	
Objectives	4	Clearly describe the primary and any secondary objectives of the study, or specific hypotheses being tested.	Page 6, lines 3 -4
Ethical statement	5	Indicate the nature of the ethical review permissions, relevant licences (e .g. Animal [Scientific Procedures] Act 1986), and national or institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals, that cover the research.	Ethics statement
Study design	6	For each experiment, give brief details of the study design including: a. The number of experimental and control groups.	a) Page10 line ,Page 12, line 5
		b. Any steps taken to minimise the effects of subjective bias when allocating animals to treatment (e.g. randomisation procedure) and when assessing results (e.g. if done, describe who was blinded and when).	b) Mice and vii innoculation sections
		c. The experimental unit (e.g. a single animal, group or cage of animals).	c) n=5 in 1cag
		A time-line diagram or flow chart can be useful to illustrate how complex study designs were carried out.	Mice and viral innoculation sections
Experimental procedures	7	For each experiment and each experimental group, including controls, provide precise details of all procedures carried out. For example:	a) Mice and vira innoculation
		a. How (e.g. drug formulation and dose, site and route of administration, anaesthesia and analgesia used [including monitoring], surgical procedure, method of euthanasia). Provide details of any specialist equipment used, including supplier(s).	sections b) Mice and vira innoculation sections
		b. When (e.g. time of day).	c) Mice and vira
		c. Where (e.g. home cage, laboratory, water maze).	innoculation
		<ul> <li>Why (e.g. rationale for choice of specific anaesthetic, route of administration, drug dose used).</li> </ul>	sections
Experimental animals	8	a. Provide details of the animals used, including species, strain, sex, developmental stage (e.g. mean or median age plus age range) and weight (e.g. mean or median weight plus weight range).	a) Mice and vira innoculation sections
		b. Provide further relevant infor mation such as the source of animals, international strain nomenclature, genetic modification status (e.g. knock-out or transgenic), genotype, health/immune status, drug or test naïve, previous procedures, etc.	b) Mice and vir innoculation sections

The ARRIVE guidelines. Originally published in PLoS Biology , June 2010<sup>1</sup>

Housing and husbandry	9	Provide details of: a. Housing (type of facility e.g. specific pathogen free [SPF]; type of cage or	a) MIce in
		housing (type of facility e.g. specific pathogen nee [347], type of cage of housing; bedding material; number of cage companions; tank shape and material etc. for fish).	methods b) MIce and vir
		b. Husbandry conditions (e.g. breeding programme, light/dark cycle, temperature, quality of water etc for fish, type of food, access to food and water, environmental enrichment).	l innoculationin methods c) MIce and vir
		c. Welfare -related assessments and interventions that were carrie d out prior to, during, or after the experiment.	l innoculationi methods
Sample size	10	a. Specify the total number of animals used in each experiment, and the number of animals in each experimental group.	a, b, c)
		b. Explain how the number of animals was arrived at. Provide details of any sample size calculation used.	Mice and vira l innoculationir
		c. Indicate the number of independent replications of each experiment, if relevant.	methods and Results
Allocating animals to experimental groups	11	a. Give full details of how animals were allocated to experimental groups, including randomisation or matching if done.	a, b) Mlce and vira
		<ul> <li>b. Describe the order in which the animals in the different experimental groups were treated and assessed.</li> </ul>	l innoculationi methods
Experimental outcomes	12	Clearly define the primary and seco ndary experimental outcomes assessed (e.g. cell death, molecular markers, behavioural changes).	Para1 in Results
Statistical methods	13	a. Provide details of the statistical methods used for each analysis. b. Specify the unit of analysis for each datas et (e.g. single animal, group of animals, single neuron).	Statistical analy
		c. Describe any methods used to assess whether the data met the assumptions of the statistical approach.	section
RESULTS			
Baseline data	14	For each experimental group, report relevant characteristics and health status of animals (e.g. weight, microbiological status, and drug or test naïve) prior to treatment or testing. (This information can often be tabulated).	Para1 in Results
Numbers analysed	15	<ul> <li>a. Report the number of animals in each group included in each analysis.</li> <li>Report absolute numbers (e.g. 10/20, not 50%<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>b. If any animals or data were not included in the analysis, explain why.</li> </ul>	Para1 in Results
Outcomes and estimation	16	Report the results for each analysis carried out, with a measure of precision (e.g. standard error or confidence interval).	Para1 in Results
Adverse events	17	<ul> <li>a. Give details of all important adverse events in each experimental group.</li> <li>b. Describe any modifications to the experimental protocols made to reduce adverse events.</li> </ul>	No founded
DISCUSSION			
Interpretation/ scientific implications	18	a. Interpret the results, taking into account the study objectives and hypotheses, current theory and other relevant studies in the literature.	a) Discussion para. 1-4
		b. Comment on the study limitations including any potential sources of bias, any limitations of the animal model, and the imprecision associated with the results <sup>2</sup> .	b) Discussion para. 3-5
		c. Describe any implications of your experimental methods or findings for the replacement, refinement or reduction (the 3Rs) of the use of animals in research.	a) Discussion para. 5-6
Generalisability/ translation	19	Comment on whether, and how, the findings of this study are likely to translate to other species or systems, including any relevance to human biology.	Discussion para. 1-4
Funding	20	List all funding sources (including grant number) and the role of the funder(s) in the study.	no funding



- References:
  1. Kilkenny C, Browne WJ, Cuthill IC, Emerson M, Altman DG (2010) Improving Bioscience Research Reporting: The ARRIVE Guidelines for Reporting Animal Research. PLoS Biol 8(6): e1000412. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000412
  2. Schulz KF, Altman DG, Moher D, the CONSORT Group (2010) CONSORT 2010 Statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials.BMJ 340:c332.