Supplementary Materials: Establishment of a Novel Oral Murine Model of Ricin Intoxication and Efficacy Assessment of Ovine Ricin Antitoxins

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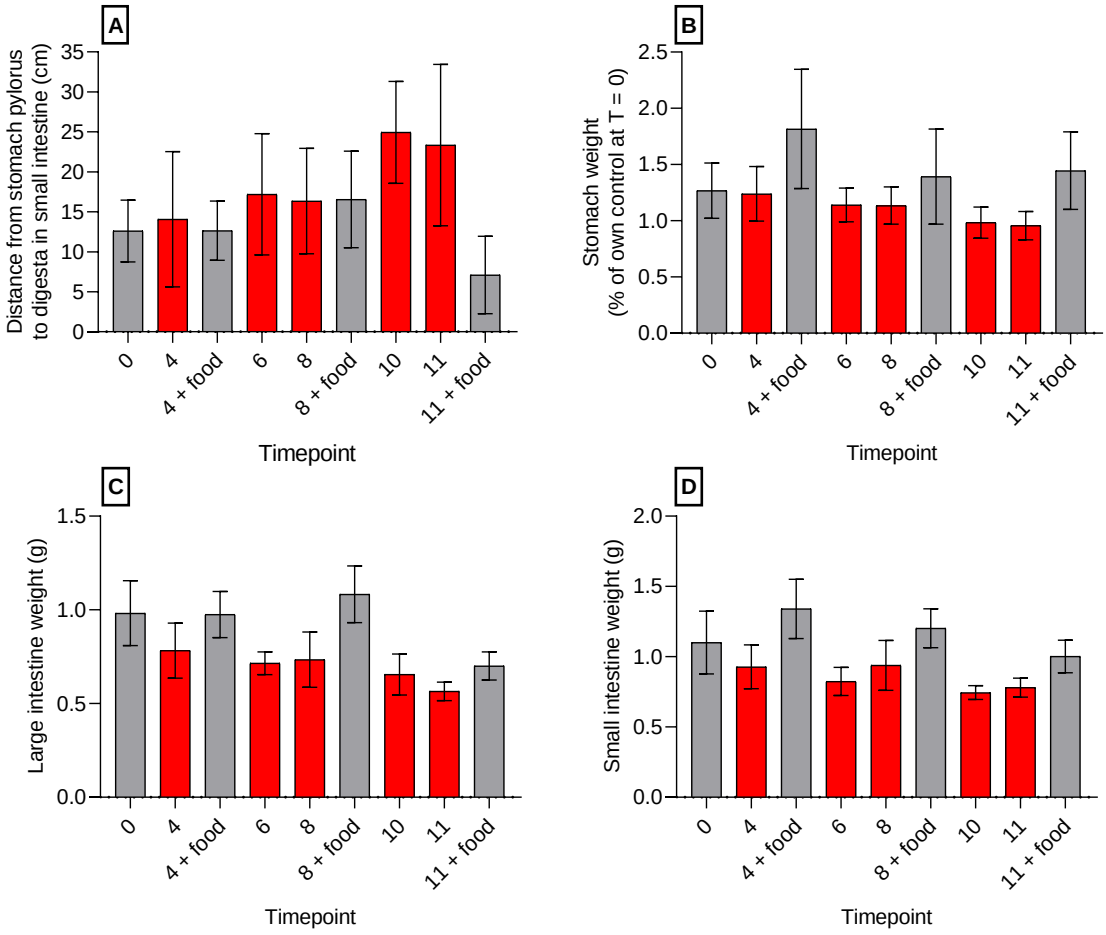

Figure S1. Determination of organ wet weights and distance from stomach to digesta following period of food withdrawal: (**A**) position of digesta in the small intestine; (**B**) stomach wet weight as a percentage of mouse weight at T = 0; (**C**) large and (**D**) small intestine wet weights following time culls post food withdrawal in female BALB/c mice; control groups of mice (+ food) did not have food withdrawn prior to cull (data are shown as mean ± SD, n = 10–20).

Table S1. Scoring of observable signs of ricin intoxication in the mouse. Signs of intoxication including piloerection and immobility, and abdominal pinching, were scored according to the descriptions in the tables. For the numerical scores recorded in the main figures, the sum of the piloerection and mobility and the abdominal pinching scores was used. Animals reaching a score of 5 on the piloerection and mobility scale were humanely killed (euthanised by a schedule 1 method).

Visible Signs of Intoxication: Piloerection and Mobility	Score	Visible Signs of Intoxication: Abdominal Pinching	Score
None + normal mobility	0	Normal animal—no pinch	0
Mild piloerection + normal mobility	1	Mild abdominal pinch	1
Medium piloerection + normal mobility	2	Medium abdominal pinch	2
Severe piloerection + normal mobility	3	Severe abdominal pinch	3
Severe piloerection + reduced mobility	4		
Severe piloerection + unable to move	5 (humane end point)		