

**Figure 1a**

**One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed (P < 0,050)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,066)

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
Control	18	0	81,759	15,151	3,571
sem1a	18	0	87,407	7,632	1,799
fez2	10	0	76,500	15,937	5,040
lrc	10	0	68,500	20,942	6,622

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	3	2484,346	828,115	3,871	0,014
Residual	52	11125,525	213,952		
Total	55	13609,871			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference (P = 0,014).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,653

**One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,806)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,480)

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
asinsqrt(control)	18	0	1,172	0,223	0,0526
asinsqrt(sem1a)	18	0	1,236	0,153	0,0360
asinsqrt(fez2)	10	0	1,098	0,224	0,0710
asinsqrt(lrc)	10	0	0,991	0,233	0,0736

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	3	0,422	0,141	3,350	0,026
Residual	52	2,185	0,0420		
Total	55	2,608			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference (P = 0,026).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,558

Multiple Comparisons versus Control Group (Bonferroni t-test):

Comparisons for factor:

Comparison	Diff of Means	t	P	P<0,050
asinsqrt(con vs. asinsqrt(lrc)	0,181	2,238	0,088	No
asinsqrt(con vs. asinsqrt(fez)	0,0748	0,925	1,000	Do Not Test
asinsqrt(con vs. asinsqrt(sem	0,0641	0,939	1,000	Do Not Test

A result of "Do Not Test" occurs for a comparison when no significant difference is found between two means that enclose that comparison. For example, if you had four means sorted in order, and found no difference between means 4 vs. 2, then you would not test 4 vs. 3 and 3 vs. 2, but still test 4 vs. 1 and 3 vs. 1 (4 vs. 3 and 3 vs. 2 are enclosed by 4 vs. 2: 4 3 2 1). Note that not testing the enclosed means is a procedural rule, and a result of Do Not Test should be treated as if there is no significant difference between the means, even though one may appear to exist.

**Figure 1B**

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,624)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
4_Sem1a_1, day 3	3	0	1,074	0,241	0,139

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 0,534 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,475 to 1,674

Two-tailed P-value = 0,647

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,647).

One-tailed P-value = 0,323

The sample mean of the group does not exceed the hypothesized mean by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,323).

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
16_Sem1a_1, day 5	2	0	0,582	0,0131	0,00926

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -45,118 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,464 to 0,700

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0141

There is a statistically significant difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean (P = 0,014).

One-tailed P-value = 0,00705

The hypothesized mean exceeds the sample mean of the group by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the true mean of group is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean. (P = 0,007).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,111)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
28_Sem1a_1,, pupae	3	0	0,944	0,278	0,160

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -0,351 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,253 to 1,634

Two-tailed P-value = 0,759

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,759).

One-tailed P-value = 0,380

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,380).

**Figure 1C**

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,214)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
4_Sem1a_1, day 3	3	0	0,942	0,0879	0,0507

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -1,137 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,724 to 1,161

Two-tailed P-value = 0,373

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. **There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,373).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,187

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,187).

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,973)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
16_Sem1a_1, day 5	3	0	1,013	0,148	0,0856

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 0,151 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,645 to 1,381

Two-tailed P-value = 0,894

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,894).

One-tailed P-value = 0,447

The sample mean of the group does not exceed the hypothesized mean by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,447).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,959)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
28_Sem1a_1,, pupae	3	0	0,903	0,153	0,0882

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -1,095 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,524 to 1,283

Two-tailed P-value = 0,388

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,388).

One-tailed P-value = 0,194

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,194).

**Figure 1D**

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,702)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
7_lrc_1, day 3	3	0	1,214	0,382	0,221

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 0,968 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,264 to 2,164

Two-tailed P-value = 0,435

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,435).

One-tailed P-value = 0,218

The sample mean of the group does not exceed the hypothesized mean by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,218).

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
20_lrc_2, day 5	2	0	0,791	0,181	0,128

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -1,629 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: -0,837 to 2,420

Two-tailed P-value = 0,351

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,351).

One-tailed P-value = 0,175

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,175).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,234)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
31_lrc_1, pupae	3	0	1,143	0,136	0,0783

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 1,832 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,806 to 1,480

Two-tailed P-value = 0,208

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,208).

One-tailed P-value = 0,104

The sample mean of the group does not exceed the hypothesized mean by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,104).

**Figure 1E**

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
7_lrc_1, day 3	2	0	1,379	0,0755	0,0534

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 7,098 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,701 to 2,057

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0891

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,089).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0446

The sample mean of the group exceeds the hypothesized mean by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean. (P = 0,045).

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,627)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
19_lrc_1, day 5	3	0	1,366	0,363	0,210

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 1,746 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,464 to 2,267

Two-tailed P-value = 0,223

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,223).

One-tailed P-value = 0,111

The sample mean of the group does not exceed the hypothesized mean by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,111).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,186)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
31_lrc_1, pupae	3	0	0,844	0,141	0,0814

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -1,911 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,494 to 1,195

Two-tailed P-value = 0,196

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,196).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0981

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,098).

**Figure 1F**

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,335)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
10_fez2_1, day 3	3	0	1,226	0,126	0,0727

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 3,105 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,913 to 1,538

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0900

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,090).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0450

The sample mean of the group exceeds the hypothesized mean by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean. (P = 0,045).

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,760)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
22_fez2_1, day 5	3	0	0,753	0,0745	0,0430

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -5,743 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,568 to 0,938

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0290

There is a statistically significant difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean (P = 0,029).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0145

The hypothesized mean exceeds the sample mean of the group by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the true mean of group is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean. (P = 0,015).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,604)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
34_fez2_1, pupae	3	0	1,026	0,0151	0,00873

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 3,023 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,989 to 1,064

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0942

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,094).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0471

The sample mean of the group exceeds the hypothesized mean by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean. (P = 0,047).

**Figure 1G**

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,555)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
10_fez2_1, day 3	3	0	0,774	0,141	0,0817

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -2,769 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,423 to 1,125

Two-tailed P-value = 0,109

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,109).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0547

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,055).

**One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,553)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
22_fez2_1, day 5	3	0	1,251	0,199	0,115

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 2,183 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,757 to 1,744

Two-tailed P-value = 0,161

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,161).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0804

The sample mean of the group does not exceed the hypothesized mean by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,080).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,556)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
34_fez2_1, pupae	3	0	1,281	0,0324	0,0187

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 14,998 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 1,200 to 1,361

Two-tailed P-value = 0,00442

There is a statistically significant difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean (P = 0,004).

One-tailed P-value = 0,00221

The sample mean of the group exceeds the hypothesized mean by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean. (P = 0,002).

**Figure 2a**

**t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed (P < 0,050)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,697)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
EGFP IVT	24	0	0,908	0,167	0,0340
β-tub 2851 IVT	24	0	0,926	0,153	0,0312

Difference of means -0,0181

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

**Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -0,391 with 46 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,111 to 0,0749

Two-tailed P-value = 0,697

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,697).

One-tailed P-value = 0,349

The sample mean of group β-tub 2851 IVT does not exceed the sample mean of the group EGFP IVT by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group EGFP IVT is greater than or equal to the population mean of group β-tub 2851 IVT cannot be rejected. (P = 0,349).

**Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -0,391 with 45,666 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,111 to 0,0749

Two-tailed P-value = 0,697

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,697).

One-tailed P-value = 0,349

The sample mean of group β-tub 2851 IVT does not exceed the sample mean of the group EGFP IVT by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group EGFP IVT is greater than or equal to the population mean of group β-tub 2851 IVT cannot be rejected. (P = 0,349).

Box-Cox Transformation

Two-Sample T-Test and CI: C3, C2

**Method**

$\mu_1$ : population mean of C3 when C2 = EGFP IVT

$\mu_2$ : population mean of C3 when C2 =  $\beta$ -tub 2851 IVT

Difference:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

Equal variances are not assumed for this analysis.

**Descriptive Statistics: C3**

<b>C2</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>SE Mean</b>
EGFP IVT	24	7698533333	3740213378	763467859
$\beta$ -tub 2851 IVT	24	8213715622	3607999659	736479846

**Estimation for Difference**

**Difference 95% CI for Difference**

---

-515182288 (-2651732811, 1621368235)

**Test**

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

<b>T-Value</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
-0.49	45	0.630

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed ( $P < 0,050$ )

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed ( $P = 0,098$ )

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
βtub 2851 einfach	12	0	0,875	0,142	0,0411
EGFP einfach	12	0	0,903	0,0855	0,0247

Difference of means      -0,0279

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

$t = -0,583$  with 22 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,127 to 0,0714

Two-tailed P-value = 0,566

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups ( $P = 0,566$ ).

One-tailed P-value = 0,283

The sample mean of group EGFP einfach does not exceed the sample mean of the group βtub 2851 einfach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group βtub 2851 einfach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP einfach cannot be rejected. ( $P = 0,283$ ).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

$t = -0,583$  with 18,028 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,129 to 0,0727

Two-tailed P-value = 0,567

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups ( $P = 0,567$ ).

One-tailed P-value = 0,284

The sample mean of group EGFP einfach does not exceed the sample mean of the group βtub 2851 einfach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group βtub 2851 einfach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP einfach cannot be rejected. ( $P = 0,284$ ).

Box-Cox Transformation

Two-Sample T-Test and CI: C4, C1

**Method**

$\mu_1$ : population mean of C4 when C1 = EGFP einfach

$\mu_2$ : population mean of C4 when C1 =  $\beta$ tub 2851 einfach

Difference:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

Equal variances are not assumed for this analysis.

**Descriptive Statistics: C4**

<b>C1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>SE Mean</b>
EGFP einfach	12	6455650412	2557120655	738177149
$\beta$ tub 2851 einfach	12	6260875000	3707638894	1070303157

**Estimation for Difference**

**Difference 95% CI for Difference**

---

194775412 (-2526521591, 2916072415)

**Test**

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

<b>T-Value</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
0.15	19	0.882

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed (P < 0,050)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,868)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
βtub 2851 6-fach	12	0	0,833	0,156	0,0449
EGFP 6-fach	12	0	0,892	0,124	0,0358

Difference of means      -0,0591

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -1,028 with 22 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,178 to 0,0601

Two-tailed P-value = 0,315

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,315).

One-tailed P-value = 0,158

The sample mean of group EGFP 6-fach does not exceed the sample mean of the group βtub 2851 6-fach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group βtub 2851 6-fach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP 6-fach cannot be rejected. (P = 0,158).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -1,028 with 20,957 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,179 to 0,0605

Two-tailed P-value = 0,316

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,316).

One-tailed P-value = 0,158

The sample mean of group EGFP 6-fach does not exceed the sample mean of the group βtub 2851 6-fach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group βtub 2851 6-fach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP 6-fach cannot be rejected. (P = 0,158).

Box-Cox Transformation

Two-Sample T-Test and CI: C4, C1

**Method**

$\mu_1$ : population mean of C4 when C1 = EGFP 6-fach

$\mu_2$ : population mean of C4 when C1 =  $\beta$ tub 2851 6-fach

Difference:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

Equal variances are not assumed for this analysis.

**Descriptive Statistics: C4**

<b>C1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>SE Mean</b>
EGFP 6-fach	12	69763445	31486318	9089317
$\beta$ tub 2851 6-fach	12	56486667	30151641	8704029

**Estimation for Difference**

**Difference 95% CI for Difference**

13276779	(-12894631, 39448189)
----------	-----------------------

**Test**

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

<b>T-Value</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
1.05	21	0.303

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed ( $P < 0,050$ )

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed ( $P = 0,228$ )

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
$\beta$ -tub 4939 dreifach	12	0	0,867	0,144	0,0414
EGFP dreifach	12	0	0,908	0,0793	0,0229

Difference of means      -0,0417

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

$t = -0,880$  with 22 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,140 to 0,0565

Two-tailed P-value = 0,388

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups ( $P = 0,388$ ).

One-tailed P-value = 0,194

The sample mean of group EGFP dreifach does not exceed the sample mean of the group  $\beta$ -tub 4939 dreifach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group  $\beta$ -tub 4939 dreifach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP dreifach cannot be rejected. ( $P = 0,194$ ).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

$t = -0,880$  with 17,141 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,141 to 0,0582

Two-tailed P-value = 0,391

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups ( $P = 0,391$ ).

One-tailed P-value = 0,195

The sample mean of group EGFP dreifach does not exceed the sample mean of the group  $\beta$ -tub 4939 dreifach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group  $\beta$ -tub 4939 dreifach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP dreifach cannot be rejected. ( $P = 0,195$ ).

Box-Cox Transformation

Two-Sample T-Test and CI: C4, C1

**Method**

$\mu_1$ : population mean of C4 when C1 = EGFP dreifach

$\mu_2$ : population mean of C4 when C1 =  $\beta$ -tub 4939 dreifach

Difference:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

Equal variances are not assumed for this analysis.

**Descriptive Statistics: C4**

<b>C1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>SE Mean</b>
EGFP dreifach	12	70910833	23772348	6862486
$\beta$ -tub 4939 dreifach	12	64190000	32285349	9319978

**Estimation for Difference**

**Difference 95% CI for Difference**

---

6720833	(-17421947, 30863614)
---------	-----------------------

**Test**

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

<b>T-Value</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
0.58	20	0.568

Box-Cox Transformation

Two-Sample T-Test and CI: C4, C1

**Method**

$\mu_1$ : population mean of C4 when C1 = eGFP 6-fach

$\mu_2$ : population mean of C4 when C1 =  $\beta$ tub 4939 6-fach

Difference:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

Equal variances are not assumed for this analysis.

**Descriptive Statistics: C4**

<b>C1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>SE Mean</b>
eGFP 6-fach	24	6658688051	3411898544	696450874
$\beta$ tub 4939 6-fach	24	6329615763	3353619834	684554782

**Estimation for Difference**

**Difference 95% CI for Difference**

329072288 (-1637809829, 2295954405)

**Test**

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

<b>T-Value</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
0.34	45	0.738

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed (P < 0,050)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,768)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
βtub 2851 + βtub 4939 einfach	12	0	0,708	0,315	0,0908
EGFP einfach doppelt	12	0	0,771	0,303	0,0874

Difference of means      -0,0629

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -0,499 with 22 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,324 to 0,199

Two-tailed P-value = 0,623

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,623).

One-tailed P-value = 0,311

The sample mean of group EGFP einfach doppelt does not exceed the sample mean of the group βtub 2851 + βtub 4939 einfach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group βtub 2851 + βtub 4939 einfach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP einfach doppelt cannot be rejected. (P = 0,311).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -0,499 with 21,968 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,324 to 0,199

Two-tailed P-value = 0,623

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,623).

One-tailed P-value = 0,311

The sample mean of group EGFP einfach doppelt does not exceed the sample mean of the group βtub 2851 + βtub 4939 einfach by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group βtub 2851 + βtub 4939 einfach is greater than or equal to the population mean of group EGFP einfach doppelt cannot be rejected. (P = 0,311).

Box-Cox Transformation

Two-Sample T-Test and CI: C4, C1

**Method**

$\mu_1$ : population mean of C4 when C1 = EGFP einfach doppelt

$\mu_2$ : population mean of C4 when C1 =  $\beta$ tub 2851 +  $\beta$ tub 4939 einfach

Difference:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

Equal variances are not assumed for this analysis.

**Descriptive Statistics: C4**

<b>C1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>SE Mean</b>
EGFP einfach doppelt	12	6789	3951	1141
$\beta$ tub 2851 + $\beta$ tub 4939 einfach	12	5925	3937	1136

**Estimation for Difference**

**95% CI for  
Difference Difference**

---

864 (-2484, 4212)
-------------------

**Test**

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

<b>T-Value</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
0.54	21	0.597

Box-Cox Transformation

Two-Sample T-Test and CI: C4, C1

**Method**

$\mu_1$ : population mean of C4 when C1 = eGFP 6-fach

$\mu_2$ : population mean of C4 when C1 =  $\beta$ tub 2851, 4393 6-fach (dreifach, 2 targets)

Difference:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

Equal variances are not assumed for this analysis.

**Descriptive Statistics: C4**

<b>C1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>SE Mean</b>
eGFP 6-fach	12	423467	297863	85986
$\beta$ tub 2851, 4393 6-fach (dreifach, 2 targets)	12	712110	247972	71583

**Estimation for Difference**

<b>Difference</b>	<b>95% CI for Difference</b>
-288643	(-521316, -55970)

**Test**

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

<b>T-Value</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
-2.58	21	0.017

Figure 2B

Descriptive Statistics:

Column	Size	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	Std. Error	C.I. of Mean
Ache1	2	0	0,718	0,0261	0,0184	0,234
fez2	2	0	0,850	0,212	0,150	1,906
lrcE1	2	0	0,750	0,212	0,150	1,906
Sem1aE8	2	0	0,850	0,141	0,1000	1,271
Sem1aE15	2	0	0,875	0,106	0,0750	0,953
VATPase	2	0	0,925	0,106	0,0750	0,953
eGFP	2	0	0,833	0,101	0,0714	0,908
βtub2851	2	0	0,950	0,0707	0,0500	0,635

Column	Range	Max	Min	Median	25%	75%
Ache1	0,0368	0,737	0,700	0,718	0,700	0,737
fez2	0,300	1,000	0,700	0,850	0,700	1,000
lrcE1	0,300	0,900	0,600	0,750	0,600	0,900
Sem1aE8	0,200	0,950	0,750	0,850	0,750	0,950
Sem1aE15	0,150	0,950	0,800	0,875	0,800	0,950
VATPase	0,150	1,000	0,850	0,925	0,850	1,000
eGFP	0,143	0,905	0,762	0,833	0,762	0,905
βtub2851	0,1000	1,000	0,900	0,950	0,900	1,000

Column	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S Dist.	K-S Prob.	SWilk W	SWilk Prob
Ache1	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
fez2	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
lrcE1	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
Sem1aE8	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
Sem1aE15	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
VATPase	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
eGFP	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
βtub2851	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--

Column	Sum	Sum of Squares
Ache1	1,437	1,033
fez2	1,700	1,490
lrcE1	1,500	1,170
Sem1aE8	1,700	1,465
Sem1aE15	1,750	1,543
VATPase	1,850	1,722
eGFP	1,667	1,399
βtub2851	1,900	1,810

# Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

## One Way Analysis of Variance

Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk): Passed (P = 0,302)

Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe): Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, ANOVA on Ranks begun

## Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance on Ranks

Group	N	Missing	Median	25%	75%
Ache1	2	0	0,718	0,700	0,737
fez2	2	0	0,850	0,700	1,000
lrcE1	2	0	0,750	0,600	0,900
Sem1aE8	2	0	0,850	0,750	0,950
Sem1aE15	2	0	0,875	0,800	0,950
VATPase	2	0	0,925	0,850	1,000
eGFP	2	0	0,833	0,762	0,905
βtub2851	2	0	0,950	0,900	1,000

H = 5,605 with 7 degrees of freedom. (P = 0,586)

The differences in the median values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,586)

One-way ANOVA: Ache1, fez2, lrc\_E1, Sem1a\_E8, Sem1a\_E15, VATPase, eGFP, βtub2851

## Method

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

## Factor Information

Factor	Levels	Values
Factor	8	Ache1, fez2, lrc_E1, Sem1a_E8, Sem1a_E15, VATPase, eGFP, βtub2851

## Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	7	3.21282	1.83	0.324

## Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
36.99%	0.00%	0.00%

## Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
Ache1	2	0.7184	0.0261	(0.4844, 0.9525)
fez2	2	0.850	0.212	(-1.056, 2.756)
lrc_E1	2	0.750	0.212	(-1.156, 2.656)
Sem1a_E8	2	0.850	0.141	(-0.421, 2.121)
Sem1a_E15	2	0.8750	0.1061	(-0.0780, 1.8280)
VATPase	2	0.9250	0.1061	(-0.0280, 1.8780)
eGFP	2	0.8333	0.1010	(-0.0743, 1.7409)
βtub2851	2	0.9500	0.0707	(0.3147, 1.5853)

**Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons**

**Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Grouping</b>
βtub2851	2	0.9500	A
VATPase	2	0.9250	A
Sem1a_E15	2	0.8750	A
Sem1a_E8	2	0.850	A
fez2	2	0.850	A
eGFP	2	0.8333	A
lrc_E1	2	0.750	A
Ache1	2	0.7184	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

**Games-Howell Simultaneous Tests for Differences of Means**

<b>Difference of Levels</b>	<b>Difference of Means</b>	<b>SE of Difference</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	<b>T-Value</b>	<b>Adjusted P-Value</b>
fez2 - Ache1	0.132	0.151	(-4.367, 4.631)	0.87	0.950
lrc_E1 - Ache1	0.032	0.151	(-4.467, 4.531)	0.21	1.000
Sem1a_E8 - Ache1	0.132	0.102	(-2.639, 2.903)	1.29	0.846
Sem1a_E15 - Ache1	0.1566	0.0772	(-1.7231, 2.0362)	2.03	0.650
VATPase - Ache1	0.2066	0.0772	(-1.6731, 2.0862)	2.67	0.520
eGFP - Ache1	0.1149	0.0738	(-1.6371, 1.8670)	1.56	0.771
βtub2851 - Ache1	0.2316	0.0533	(-0.7665, 1.2297)	4.35	0.299
lrc_E1 - fez2	-0.100	0.212	(-2.054, 1.854)	-0.47	0.998
Sem1a_E8 - fez2	0.000	0.180	(-1.982, 1.982)	0.00	1.000
Sem1a_E15 - fez2	0.025	0.168	(-2.364, 2.414)	0.15	1.000
VATPase - fez2	0.075	0.168	(-2.314, 2.464)	0.45	0.998
eGFP - fez2	-0.017	0.166	(-2.495, 2.462)	-0.10	1.000
βtub2851 - fez2	0.100	0.158	(-3.099, 3.299)	0.63	0.988
Sem1a_E8 - lrc_E1	0.100	0.180	(-1.882, 2.082)	0.55	0.995
Sem1a_E15 - lrc_E1	0.125	0.168	(-2.264, 2.514)	0.75	0.978
VATPase - lrc_E1	0.175	0.168	(-2.214, 2.564)	1.04	0.919
eGFP - lrc_E1	0.083	0.166	(-2.395, 2.562)	0.50	0.997
βtub2851 - lrc_E1	0.200	0.158	(-2.999, 3.399)	1.26	0.855
Sem1a_E15 - Sem1a_E8	0.025	0.125	(-1.239, 1.289)	0.20	1.000
VATPase - Sem1a_E8	0.075	0.125	(-1.189, 1.339)	0.60	0.993
eGFP - Sem1a_E8	-0.017	0.123	(-1.300, 1.267)	-0.14	1.000
βtub2851 - Sem1a_E8	0.100	0.112	(-1.493, 1.693)	0.89	0.953
VATPase - Sem1a_E15	0.050	0.106	(-0.927, 1.027)	0.47	0.998
eGFP - Sem1a_E15	-0.042	0.104	(-0.999, 0.916)	-0.40	0.999
βtub2851 - Sem1a_E15	0.0750	0.0901	(-0.9161, 1.0661)	0.83	0.968
eGFP - VATPase	-0.092	0.104	(-1.049, 0.866)	-0.89	0.961
βtub2851 - VATPase	0.0250	0.0901	(-0.9661, 1.0161)	0.28	1.000
βtub2851 - eGFP	0.1167	0.0872	(-0.8075, 1.0408)	1.34	0.836

**Figure 2C**

**Descriptive Statistics - data in lethality**

Column	Size	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	Std. Error	C.I. of Mean
empty bact	2	0	0,671	0,136	0,0961	1,221
eGFP	2	0	0,704	0,0420	0,0297	0,378
Fez2	2	0	0,604	0,0994	0,0703	0,893
Sem1aE8	2	0	0,863	0,0523	0,0370	0,470
aCOP494	2	0	0,725	0,0820	0,0580	0,737
IrcE1	2	0	0,825	0,153	0,108	1,372

Column	Range	Max	Min	Median	25%	75%
empty bact	0,192	0,767	0,574	0,671	0,574	0,767
eGFP	0,0594	0,733	0,674	0,704	0,674	0,733
Fez2	0,141	0,674	0,533	0,604	0,533	0,674
Sem1aE8	0,0739	0,900	0,826	0,863	0,826	0,900
aCOP494	0,116	0,783	0,667	0,725	0,667	0,783
IrcE1	0,216	0,933	0,717	0,825	0,717	0,933

Column	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S Dist.	K-S Prob.	SWilk W	SWilk Prob
empty bact	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
eGFP	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
Fez2	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
Sem1aE8	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
aCOP494	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
IrcE1	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--

Column	Sum	Sum of Squares
empty bact	1,341	0,918
eGFP	1,407	0,992
Fez2	1,207	0,739
Sem1aE8	1,726	1,492
aCOP494	1,449	1,057
IrcE1	1,651	1,386

**One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,408)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, ANOVA on Ranks begun

**Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance on Ranks**

Group	N	Missing	Median	25%	75%
empty bact	2	0	0,671	0,574	0,767
eGFP	2	0	0,704	0,674	0,733
Fez2	2	0	0,604	0,533	0,674
Sem1aE8	2	0	0,863	0,826	0,900
aCOP494	2	0	0,725	0,667	0,783
IrcE1	2	0	0,825	0,717	0,933

H = 6,079 with 5 degrees of freedom. (P = 0,299)

The differences in the median values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,299)

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-way ANOVA: Empty bact, eGFP, fez2, sem1a\_E8,  $\alpha$ COP494\_1B, lrc\_E1

### Method

Null hypothesis All means are equal  
 Alternative hypothesis Not all means are equal  
 Significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$   
 Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

Factor	Levels	Values
Factor	6	Empty bact, eGFP, fez2, sem1a_E8, $\alpha$ COP494_1B, lrc_E1

### Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	5	2.71285	1.76	0.355

### Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
59.92%	26.52%	0.00%

### Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
Empty bact	2	0.6706	0.1359	(-0.5505, 1.8916)
eGFP	2	0.7036	0.0420	(0.3261, 1.0811)
fez2	2	0.6036	0.0994	(-0.2895, 1.4967)
sem1a_E8	2	0.8630	0.0523	(0.3935, 1.3326)
$\alpha$ COP494_1B	2	0.7246	0.0820	(-0.0120, 1.4612)
lrc_E1	2	0.825	0.153	(-0.547, 2.197)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons - Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
sem1a_E8	2	0.8630	A
lrc_E1	2	0.825	A
$\alpha$ COP494_1B	2	0.7246	A
eGFP	2	0.7036	A
Empty bact	2	0.6706	A
fez2	2	0.6036	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

### Games-Howell Simultaneous Tests for Differences of Means

Difference of Levels	Difference of Means	SE of Difference	95% CI	T-Value	Adjusted P-Value
eGFP - Empty bact	0.033	0.101	(-1.881, 1.947)	0.33	0.998
fez2 - Empty bact	-0.067	0.119	(-1.167, 1.033)	-0.56	0.984
sem1a_E8 - Empty bact	0.192	0.103	(-1.471, 1.856)	1.87	0.613
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - Empty bact	0.054	0.112	(-1.151, 1.259)	0.48	0.991
lrc_E1 - Empty bact	0.155	0.145	(-1.064, 1.373)	1.07	0.863
fez2 - eGFP	-0.1000	0.0763	(-1.2364, 1.0364)	-1.31	0.780
sem1a_E8 - eGFP	0.1594	0.0474	(-0.2560, 0.5749)	3.36	0.265
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - eGFP	0.0210	0.0651	(-0.7911, 0.8331)	0.32	0.998
lrc_E1 - eGFP	0.122	0.112	(-2.167, 2.411)	1.09	0.854
sem1a_E8 - fez2	0.2594	0.0794	(-0.7070, 1.2258)	3.27	0.323
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - fez2	0.1210	0.0911	(-0.6676, 0.9096)	1.33	0.768
lrc_E1 - fez2	0.222	0.129	(-1.076, 1.519)	1.72	0.632
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - sem1a_E8	-0.1384	0.0687	(-0.8423, 0.5655)	-2.01	0.544
lrc_E1 - sem1a_E8	-0.038	0.114	(-2.058, 1.983)	-0.33	0.998
lrc_E1 - $\alpha$ COP494_1B	0.101	0.123	(-1.362, 1.563)	0.82	0.934

## Figureirodo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

### Figure 2D

One-way ANOVA: GusA,  $\beta$ tub, Fez2, Lrc\_E1, Sem1a\_E8, Sem1a\_E15, Ache1, VATPase, eGFP

#### Method

Null hypothesis            All means are equal  
Alternative hypothesis    Not all means are equal  
Significance level         $\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

#### Factor Information

##### Factor    Levels Values

---

Factor	9 GusA, $\beta$ tub, Fez2, Lrc_E1, Sem1a_E8, Sem1a_E15, Ache1, VATPase, eGFP
--------	--

#### Welch's Test

##### Source    DF Num    DF Den    F-Value    P-Value

---

Factor	8	7.30229	5.40	<b>0.017</b>
--------	---	---------	------	--------------

#### Model Summary

##### R-sq    R-sq(adj)    R-sq(pred)

---

65.74%	50.51%	22.90%
--------	--------	--------

#### Means

##### Factor    N    Mean    StDev    95% CI

---

GusA	3	83.57	7.73	(64.38, 102.76)
$\beta$ tub	3	50.0	17.3	(7.0, 93.0)
Fez2	3	56.67	12.58	(25.41, 87.92)
Lrc_E1	3	71.67	2.89	(64.50, 78.84)
Sem1a_E8	3	75.56	7.70	(56.43, 94.68)
Sem1a_E15	3	51.67	12.58	(20.41, 82.92)
Ache1	3	58.33	2.89	(51.16, 65.50)
VATPase	3	50.00	8.66	(28.49, 71.51)
eGFP	3	65.00	10.00	(40.16, 89.84)

#### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

##### Factor    N    Mean    Grouping

---

GusA	3	83.57	A
Sem1a_E8	3	75.56	A

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

Lrc_E1	3	71.67	A
eGFP	3	65.00	A
Ache1	3	58.33	A
Fez2	3	56.67	A
Sem1a_E15	3	51.67	A
VATPase	3	50.00	A
$\beta$ tub	3	50.0	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

### Games-Howell Simultaneous Tests for Differences of Means

Difference of Levels	Difference of Means	SE of Difference	95% CI	T-Value	Adjusted P-Value
$\beta$ tub - GusA	-33.6	10.9	(-109.4, 42.2)	-3.07	0.321
Fez2 - GusA	-26.90	8.53	(-78.32, 24.51)	-3.16	0.274
Lrc_E1 - GusA	-11.90	4.76	(-47.33, 23.52)	-2.50	0.466
Sem1a_E8 - GusA	-8.02	6.30	(-41.86, 25.82)	-1.27	0.899
Sem1a_E15 - GusA	-31.90	8.53	(-83.32, 19.51)	-3.74	0.184
Ache1 - GusA	-25.24	4.76	(-60.66, 10.18)	-5.30	0.110
VATPase - GusA	-33.57	6.70	(-69.86, 2.72)	-5.01	0.065
eGFP - GusA	-18.57	7.30	(-59.22, 22.08)	-2.55	0.407
Fez2 - $\beta$ tub	6.7	12.4	(-63.4, 76.8)	0.54	0.999
Lrc_E1 - $\beta$ tub	21.7	10.1	(-69.5, 112.9)	2.14	0.592
Sem1a_E8 - $\beta$ tub	25.6	10.9	(-50.4, 101.5)	2.34	0.506
Sem1a_E15 - $\beta$ tub	1.7	12.4	(-68.4, 71.8)	0.13	1.000
Ache1 - $\beta$ tub	8.3	10.1	(-82.9, 99.5)	0.82	0.981
VATPase - $\beta$ tub	0.0	11.2	(-73.7, 73.7)	0.00	1.000
eGFP - $\beta$ tub	15.0	11.5	(-56.4, 86.4)	1.30	0.885
Lrc_E1 - Fez2	15.00	7.45	(-48.77, 78.77)	2.01	0.629
Sem1a_E8 - Fez2	18.89	8.52	(-32.54, 70.32)	2.22	0.530
Sem1a_E15 - Fez2	-5.0	10.3	(-60.2, 50.2)	-0.49	1.000
Ache1 - Fez2	1.67	7.45	(-62.11, 65.44)	0.22	1.000
VATPase - Fez2	-6.67	8.82	(-57.62, 44.28)	-0.76	0.992
eGFP - Fez2	8.33	9.28	(-42.98, 59.65)	0.90	0.980
Sem1a_E8 - Lrc_E1	3.89	4.75	(-31.35, 39.13)	0.82	0.983
Sem1a_E15 - Lrc_E1	-20.00	7.45	(-83.77, 43.77)	-2.68	0.438

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

Ache1 - Lrc_E1	-13.33	2.36 (-26.00, -0.67)	-5.66	0.042
VATPase - Lrc_E1	-21.67	5.27 (-62.47, 19.14)	-4.11	0.198
eGFP - Lrc_E1	-6.67	6.01 (-55.32, 41.99)	-1.11	0.931
Sem1a_E15 - Sem1a_E8	-23.89	8.52 (-75.32, 27.54)	-2.81	0.351
Ache1 - Sem1a_E8	-17.22	4.75 (-52.46, 18.02)	-3.63	0.244
VATPase - Sem1a_E8	-25.56	6.69 (-61.79, 10.68)	-3.82	0.149
eGFP - Sem1a_E8	-10.56	7.29 (-51.20, 30.09)	-1.45	0.836
Ache1 - Sem1a_E15	6.67	7.45 (-57.11, 70.44)	0.89	0.972
VATPase - Sem1a_E15	-1.67	8.82 (-52.62, 49.28)	-0.19	1.000
eGFP - Sem1a_E15	13.33	9.28 (-37.98, 64.65)	1.44	0.841
VATPase - Ache1	-8.33	5.27 (-49.14, 32.47)	-1.58	0.780
eGFP - Ache1	6.67	6.01 (-41.99, 55.32)	1.11	0.931
eGFP - VATPase	15.00	7.64 (-26.53, 56.53)	1.96	0.620

**Figure 2E**

**One Way Analysis of Variance - data given in lethality**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,230)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,899)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Ache1	3	0	0,433	0,0764	0,0441
Fez2	3	0	0,387	0,191	0,110
IrcE1	3	0	0,517	0,176	0,101
sem1aE8	3	0	0,600	0,000	0,000
Sem1aE15	3	0	0,429	0,168	0,0967
VATPase	3	0	0,400	0,180	0,104
eGFP	3	0	0,367	0,104	0,0601
βtub	3	0	0,367	0,189	0,109
GusA	3	0	0,400	0,150	0,0866

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	8	0,144	0,0180	0,798	0,612
Residual	18	0,406	0,0225		
Total	26	0,550			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,612).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 2F**

**One Way Analysis of Variance – data given in lethality**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,202)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, ANOVA on Ranks begun

**Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance on Ranks**

Group	N	Missing	Median	25%	75%
empty bact	2	0	0,859	0,717	1,000
eGFP	2	0	0,814	0,652	0,975
fez2	2	0	0,843	0,761	0,925
sem1E8	2	0	0,723	0,522	0,925
aCOP494	2	0	0,876	0,826	0,925
lrcE1	2	0	0,736	0,522	0,950

H = 0,998 with 5 degrees of freedom. (P = 0,963)

The differences in the median values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,963)

One-way ANOVA: Empty bact, eGFP, fez2, sem1a\_E8, aCOP494\_1B, lrc\_E1

**Method**

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

**Factor Information**

Factor	Levels	Values
Factor	6	Empty bact, eGFP, fez2, sem1a_E8, aCOP494_1B, lrc_E1

**Welch's Test**

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	5	2.64824	0.10	0.985

**Model Summary**

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
12.77%	0.00%	0.00%

**Means**

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
Empty bact	2	0.859	0.200	(-0.937, 2.654)

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

eGFP	2	0.814	0.228	(-1.237, 2.865)
fez2	2	0.8429	0.1161	(-0.1998, 1.8857)
sem1a_E8	2	0.723	0.285	(-1.839, 3.285)
$\alpha$ COP494_1B	2	0.8755	0.0699	(0.2471, 1.5039)
lrc_E1	2	0.736	0.303	(-1.985, 3.457)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
$\alpha$ COP494_1B	2	0.8755	A
Empty bact	2	0.859	A
fez2	2	0.8429	A
eGFP	2	0.814	A
lrc_E1	2	0.736	A
sem1a_E8	2	0.723	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

#### Games-Howell Simultaneous Tests for Differences of Means

Difference of Levels	Difference of Means	SE of Difference	95% CI	T-Value	Adjusted P-Value
eGFP - Empty bact	-0.045	0.215	(-1.862, 1.772)	-0.21	1.000
fez2 - Empty bact	-0.016	0.163	(-1.830, 1.798)	-0.10	1.000
sem1a_E8 - Empty bact	-0.135	0.246	(-2.479, 2.208)	-0.55	0.985
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - Empty bact	0.017	0.150	(-2.590, 2.624)	0.11	1.000
lrc_E1 - Empty bact	-0.123	0.257	(-2.677, 2.431)	-0.48	0.992
fez2 - eGFP	0.029	0.181	(-2.245, 2.303)	0.16	1.000
sem1a_E8 - eGFP	-0.090	0.258	(-2.357, 2.176)	-0.35	0.998
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - eGFP	0.062	0.169	(-3.169, 3.293)	0.37	0.997
lrc_E1 - eGFP	-0.078	0.268	(-2.510, 2.355)	-0.29	0.999
sem1a_E8 - fez2	-0.120	0.218	(-3.471, 3.232)	-0.55	0.983
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - fez2	0.0326	0.0958	(-0.9972, 1.0624)	0.34	0.998
lrc_E1 - fez2	-0.107	0.229	(-3.822, 3.608)	-0.47	0.991
$\alpha$ COP494_1B - sem1a_E8	0.152	0.208	(-4.356, 4.660)	0.73	0.950
lrc_E1 - sem1a_E8	0.013	0.294	(-2.437, 2.462)	0.04	1.000
lrc_E1 - $\alpha$ COP494_1B	-0.140	0.220	(-5.046, 4.766)	-0.64	0.968

**Figure 5A**

**One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,903)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
lrc	2	0	81,250	19,445	13,750
fez2	2	0	65,000	49,497	35,000
none scr	2	0	88,750	15,910	11,250

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	2	589,583	294,792	0,287	0,769
Residual	3	3081,250	1027,083		
Total	5	3670,833			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,769).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Statistics**

Variable	N	Mea n	SE Mean	StDe v	Varian ce	CoefV ar	Minimu m	Q 1	Medi an	Q 3	Maximu m	
lrc	2	0	81.3	13.8	19.4	378.1	23.93	67.5	*	81.3	*	95.0
fez2	2	0	65.0	35.0	49.5	2450.0	76.15	30.0	*	65.0	*	100.0
none scr	2	0	88.8	11.3	15.9	253.1	17.93	77.5	*	88.8	*	100.0

One-way ANOVA: lrc, fez2, none scr

**Method**

Null hypothesis All means are equal

Alternative hypothesis Not all means are equal

Significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

**Factor Information**

Factor	Levels	Values
Factor	3	lrc, fez2, none scr

### Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	2	1.82124	0.19	0.844

### Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
16.06%	0.00%	0.00%

### Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
lrc	2	81.3	19.4	(-93.5, 256.0)
fez2	2	65.0	49.5	(-379.7, 509.7)
none scr	2	88.8	15.9	(-54.2, 231.7)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
none scr	2	88.8	A
lrc	2	81.3	A
fez2	2	65.0	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

**Figure 5B**

**t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,191)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,860)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
fez2 v1	2	0	75,000	17,678	12,500
none scr	3	0	71,667	14,216	8,207
Difference of means		3,333			

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

**Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 0,236 with 3 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -41,569 to 48,235

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,828**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,828).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,414

The sample mean of group fez2 v1 does not exceed the sample mean of the group none scr by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group none scr is greater than or equal to the population mean of group fez2 v1 cannot be rejected. (P = 0,414).

**Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 0,223 with 1,874 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -186,671 to 193,337

Two-tailed P-value = 0,846

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,846).

One-tailed P-value = 0,423

The sample mean of group fez2 v1 does not exceed the sample mean of the group none scr by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group none scr is greater than or equal to the population mean of group fez2 v1 cannot be rejected. (P = 0,423).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,683)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
fez2v2	2	0	81,250	1,768	1,250
non scr	2	0	97,500	0,000	0,000

Difference of means      -16,250

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -13,000 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -21,628 to -10,872

Two-tailed P-value = 0,00587

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,006).

One-tailed P-value = 0,00293

The sample mean of group non scr exceeds the sample mean of group fez2v2 by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group fez2v2 is greater than or equal to the population mean of group non scr. (P = 0,003).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -13,000 with 1,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -32,133 to -0,367

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,0489**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,049).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,0244

The sample mean of group non scr exceeds the sample mean of group fez2v2 by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group fez2v2 is greater than or equal to the population mean of group non scr. (P = 0,024).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,683)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
lrc	2	0	75,000	10,607	7,500
non scr	2	0	97,500	0,000	0,000

Difference of means      -22,500

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -3,000 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -54,770 to 9,770

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0955

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,095).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0477

The sample mean of group non scr exceeds the sample mean of group lrc by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group non scr. (P = 0,048).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -3,000 with 1,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -117,797 to 72,797

Two-tailed P-value = 0,205

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,205).

One-tailed P-value = 0,102

The sample mean of group non scr does not exceed the sample mean of the group lrc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group non scr cannot be rejected. (P = 0,102).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,980)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
lrc	2	0	75,000	10,607	7,500
fez2v2	2	0	81,250	1,768	1,250

Difference of means      -6,250

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -0,822 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -38,965 to 26,465

Two-tailed P-value = 0,497

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,497).

One-tailed P-value = 0,249

The sample mean of group fez2v2 does not exceed the sample mean of the group lrc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group fez2v2 cannot be rejected. (P = 0,249).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -0,822 with 1,056 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -102,861 to 90,361

Two-tailed P-value = 0,556

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,556).

One-tailed P-value = 0,278

The sample mean of group fez2v2 does not exceed the sample mean of the group lrc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group fez2v2 cannot be rejected. (P = 0,278).

**Figure 5C**

**t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,325)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
fez2 nuc	2	0	98,750	1,768	1,250
non scr	3	0	100,000	0,000	0,000

Difference of means      -1,250

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

**Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -1,342 with 3 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -4,215 to 1,715

Two-tailed P-value = 0,272

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,272).

One-tailed P-value = 0,136

The sample mean of group non scr does not exceed the sample mean of the group fez2 nuc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group fez2 nuc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group non scr cannot be rejected. (P = 0,136).

**Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -1,000 with 1,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -17,133 to 14,633

Two-tailed P-value = 0,500

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,500).

One-tailed P-value = 0,250

The sample mean of group non scr does not exceed the sample mean of the group fez2 nuc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group fez2 nuc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group non scr cannot be rejected. (P = 0,250).

**Figure 6**

**One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,730)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,102)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Males dsx	5	0	45,740	6,594	2,949
Males scramble	3	0	46,567	10,706	6,181
Males none	2	0	55,000	7,071	5,000

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	2	129,445	64,723	1,000	0,415
Residual	7	453,159	64,737		
Total	9	582,604			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,415).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 7A**

**Descriptive Statistics – data in lethality**

Column	Size	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	Std. Error	C.I. of Mean
H2O	2	0	0,0500	0,0236	0,0167	0,212
Gus 1500	2	0	0,0667	0,0943	0,0667	0,847
eGFP 1500	2	0	0,0318	0,000713	0,000504	0,00640
fez 500	2	0	0,167	0,0943	0,0667	0,847
fez 1000	2	0	0,0667	0,0471	0,0333	0,424
fez 1500	2	0	0,0333	0,000	0,000	0,000
lrc 500	2	0	0,117	0,0236	0,0167	0,212
lrc 1000	2	0	0,133	0,141	0,1000	1,271
lrc 1500	2	0	0,117	0,0236	0,0167	0,212
sem 1500	2	0	0,150	0,0707	0,0500	0,635

Column	Range	Max	Min	Median	25%	75%
H2O	0,0333	0,0667	0,0333	0,0500	0,0333	0,0667
Gus 15000,133		0,133	0,000	0,0667	0,000	0,133
eGFP 15000,00101	0,0323	0,0323	0,0313	0,0318	0,0313	0,0323
fez 500	0,133	0,233	0,1000	0,167	0,1000	0,233
fez 10000,0667		0,1000	0,0333	0,0667	0,0333	0,1000
fez 1500	0,000	0,0333	0,0333	0,0333	0,0333	0,0333
lrc 500	0,0333	0,133	0,1000	0,117	0,1000	0,133
lrc 1000	0,200	0,233	0,0333	0,133	0,0333	0,233
lrc 15000,0333		0,133	0,1000	0,117	0,1000	0,133
sem 15000,1000		0,200	0,1000	0,150	0,1000	0,200

Column	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S Dist.	K-S Prob.	SWilk W	SWilk Prob
H2O	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
Gus 1500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
eGFP 1500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
fez 500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
fez 1000	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
fez 1500	--	--	0,000	<0,001	--	--
lrc 500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
lrc 1000	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
lrc 1500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
sem 1500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--

Column	Sum	Sum of Squares
H2O	0,1000	0,00556
Gus 15000,133		0,0178
eGFP 15000,0635		0,00202
fez 500	0,333	0,0644
fez 1000	0,133	0,0111
fez 15000,0667		0,00222
lrc 500	0,233	0,0278
lrc 1000	0,267	0,0556
lrc 1500	0,233	0,0278
sem 15000,300		0,0500

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,949)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, ANOVA on Ranks begun

### **Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance on Ranks**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
H2O	2	0	0,0500	0,0333	0,0667
Gus 1500	2	0	0,0667	0,000	0,133
eGFP 1500	2	0	0,0318	0,0313	0,0323
fez 500	2	0	0,167	0,1000	0,233
fez 1000	2	0	0,0667	0,0333	0,1000
fez 1500	2	0	0,0333	0,0333	0,0333
lrc 500	2	0	0,117	0,1000	0,133
lrc 1000	2	0	0,133	0,0333	0,233
lrc 1500	2	0	0,117	0,1000	0,133
sem 1500	2	0	0,150	0,1000	0,200

H = 10,461 with 9 degrees of freedom. (P = 0,314)

The differences in the median values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,314)

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

One-way ANOVA: H2O, Gus 1500, eGFP 1500, fez 500, fez 1000, lrc 500, lrc 1000, lrc 1500, Sem 1500 – data in lethality

### **Method**

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### **Factor Information**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Levels</b>	<b>Values</b>
Factor	9	H2O, Gus 1500, eGFP 1500, fez 500, fez 1000, lrc 500, lrc 1000, lrc 1500, Sem 1500

### **Welch's Test**

<b>Source</b>	<b>DF Num</b>	<b>DF Den</b>	<b>F-Value</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
Factor	8	3.33600	3.39	0.154

### **Model Summary**

<b>R-sq</b>	<b>R-sq(adj)</b>	<b>R-sq(pred)</b>
43.54%	0.00%	0.00%

### **Means**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>StDev</b>	<b>95% CI</b>
H2O	2	0.0500	0.0236	(-0.1618, 0.2618)
Gus 1500	2	0.0667	0.0943	(-0.7804, 0.9137)
eGFP 1500	2	0.031754	0.000713	(0.025350, 0.038158)
fez 500	2	0.1667	0.0943	(-0.6804, 1.0137)
fez 1000	2	0.0667	0.0471	(-0.3569, 0.4902)
lrc 500	2	0.1167	0.0236	(-0.0951, 0.3284)
lrc 1000	2	0.133	0.141	(-1.137, 1.404)
lrc 1500	2	0.1167	0.0236	(-0.0951, 0.3284)
Sem 1500	2	0.1500	0.0707	(-0.4853, 0.7853)

Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

**Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Grouping</b>
fez 500	2	0.1667	A
Sem 1500	2	0.1500	A
lrc 1000	2	0.133	A
lrc 1500	2	0.1167	A
lrc 500	2	0.1167	A
fez 1000	2	0.0667	A
Gus 1500	2	0.0667	A
H2O	2	0.0500	A
eGFP 1500	2	0.031754	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

**Games-Howell Simultaneous Tests for Differences of Means**

<b>Difference of Levels</b>	<b>Difference of Means</b>	<b>SE of Difference</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	<b>T-Value</b>	<b>Adjusted P-Value</b>
Gus 1500 - H2O	0.0167	0.0687	(-1.7122, 1.7455)	0.24	1.000
eGFP 1500 - H2O	-0.0182	0.0167	(-0.5738, 0.5373)	-1.09	0.914
fez 500 - H2O	0.1167	0.0687	(-1.6122, 1.8455)	1.70	0.755
fez 1000 - H2O	0.0167	0.0373	(-0.5362, 0.5695)	0.45	0.999
lrc 500 - H2O	0.0667	0.0236	(-0.1590, 0.2923)	2.83	0.421
lrc 1000 - H2O	0.083	0.101	(-2.882, 3.048)	0.82	0.969
lrc 1500 - H2O	0.0667	0.0236	(-0.1590, 0.2923)	2.83	0.421
Sem 1500 - H2O	0.1000	0.0527	(-1.0113, 1.2113)	1.90	0.698
eGFP 1500 - Gus 1500	-0.0349	0.0667	(-2.2661, 2.1963)	-0.52	0.996
fez 500 - Gus 1500	0.1000	0.0943	(-0.8027, 1.0027)	1.06	0.938
fez 1000 - Gus 1500	0.0000	0.0745	(-1.1057, 1.1057)	0.00	1.000
lrc 500 - Gus 1500	0.0500	0.0687	(-1.6789, 1.7789)	0.73	0.982
lrc 1000 - Gus 1500	0.067	0.120	(-1.308, 1.442)	0.55	0.997
lrc 1500 - Gus 1500	0.0500	0.0687	(-1.6789, 1.7789)	0.73	0.982
Sem 1500 - Gus 1500	0.0833	0.0833	(-0.7929, 0.9596)	1.00	0.949

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

fez 500 - eGFP 1500	0.1349	0.0667	(-2.0963, 2.3661)	2.02	0.682
fez 1000 - eGFP 1500	0.0349	0.0333	(-1.0799, 1.1497)	1.05	0.924
lrc 500 - eGFP 1500	0.0849	0.0167	(-0.4707, 0.6405)	5.09	0.318
lrc 1000 - eGFP 1500	0.102	0.100	(-3.246, 3.449)	1.02	0.931
lrc 1500 - eGFP 1500	0.0849	0.0167	(-0.4707, 0.6405)	5.09	0.318
Sem 1500 - eGFP 1500	0.1182	0.0500	(-1.5549, 1.7913)	2.36	0.612
fez 1000 - fez 500	-0.1000	0.0745	(-1.2057, 1.0057)	-1.34	0.855
lrc 500 - fez 500	-0.0500	0.0687	(-1.7789, 1.6789)	-0.73	0.982
lrc 1000 - fez 500	-0.033	0.120	(-1.408, 1.342)	-0.28	1.000
lrc 1500 - fez 500	-0.0500	0.0687	(-1.7789, 1.6789)	-0.73	0.982
Sem 1500 - fez 500	-0.0167	0.0833	(-0.8929, 0.8596)	-0.20	1.000
lrc 500 - fez 1000	0.0500	0.0373	(-0.5029, 0.6029)	1.34	0.855
lrc 1000 - fez 1000	0.067	0.105	(-2.156, 2.289)	0.63	0.992
lrc 1500 - fez 1000	0.0500	0.0373	(-0.5029, 0.6029)	1.34	0.855
Sem 1500 - fez 1000	0.0833	0.0601	(-0.6042, 0.7709)	1.39	0.843
lrc 1000 - lrc 500	0.017	0.101	(-2.948, 2.982)	0.16	1.000
lrc 1500 - lrc 500	0.0000	0.0236	(-0.2257, 0.2257)	0.00	1.000
Sem 1500 - lrc 500	0.0333	0.0527	(-1.0780, 1.1447)	0.63	0.992
lrc 1500 - lrc 1000	-0.017	0.101	(-2.982, 2.948)	-0.16	1.000
Sem 1500 - lrc 1000	0.017	0.112	(-1.642, 1.675)	0.15	1.000
Sem 1500 - lrc 1500	0.0333	0.0527	(-1.0780, 1.1447)	0.63	0.992

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-Sample T: fez 500, fez 1000, Gus 1500, eGFP 1500, lrc 1500, Sem 1500, H2O

### Descriptive Statistics

Sample	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean	95% CI for $\mu$
fez 500	2	0.1667	0.0943	0.0667	(-0.6804, 1.0137)
fez 1000	2	0.0667	0.0471	0.0333	(-0.3569, 0.4902)
Gus 1500	2	0.0667	0.0943	0.0667	(-0.7804, 0.9137)
eGFP 1500	2	0.031754	0.000713	0.000504	(0.025350, 0.038158)
lrc 1500	2	0.1167	0.0236	0.0167	(-0.0951, 0.3284)
Sem 1500	2	0.1500	0.0707	0.0500	(-0.4853, 0.7853)
H2O	2	0.0500	0.0236	0.0167	(-0.1618, 0.2618)

$\mu$ : population mean of fez 500, fez 1000, Gus 1500, eGFP 1500, lrc 1500, Sem 1500, H2O

### Test

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu = 0.0333333$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu \neq 0.0333333$

Sample	T-Value	P-Value
fez 500	2.00	0.295
fez 1000	1.00	0.500
Gus 1500	0.50	0.705
eGFP 1500	-3.13	0.197
lrc 1500	5.00	0.126
Sem 1500	2.33	0.258
H2O	1.00	0.500

**Figure 7B**

**Descriptive Statistics – data in lethality**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>Std. Error</b>	<b>C.I. of Mean</b>
Gus 1500	2	0	0,0333	0,0471	0,0333	0,424
fez2 1500	2	0	0,0517	0,0731	0,0517	0,657
sem1a 1500	2	0	0,0667	0,000	0,000	0,000
lrcE1 1500	2	0	0,0635	0,0427	0,0302	0,384

<b>Column</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
Gus 1500	0,0667	0,0667	0,000	0,0333	0,000	0,0667
fez2 1500	0,103	0,103	0,000	0,0517	0,000	0,103
sem1a 1500	0,000	0,0667	0,0667	0,0667	0,0667	0,0667
lrcE1 1500	0,0604	0,0938	0,0333	0,0635	0,0333	0,0938

<b>Column</b>	<b>Skewness</b>	<b>Kurtosis</b>	<b>K-S Dist.</b>	<b>K-S Prob.</b>	<b>SWilk W</b>	<b>SWilk Prob</b>
Gus 1500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
fez2 1500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--
sem1a 1500	--	--	0,000	<0,001	--	--
lrcE1 1500	--	--	0,260	0,481	--	--

<b>Column</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>
Gus 1500	0,0667	0,00444
fez2 1500	0,103	0,0107
sem1a 1500	0,133	0,00889
lrcE1 1500	0,127	0,00990

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,665)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, ANOVA on Ranks begun

### **Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance on Ranks**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
Gus 1500	2	0	0,0333	0,000	0,0667
fez2 1500	2	0	0,0517	0,000	0,103
sem1a 1500	2	0	0,0667	0,0667	0,0667
lrcE1 1500	2	0	0,0635	0,0333	0,0938

H = 0,753 with 3 degrees of freedom. P(est.)= 0,861 P(exact)= 0,886

The differences in the median values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,886)

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-way ANOVA: Gus A dsRNA 1500, fez2 dsRNA 1500, lrc\_E1 dsRNA 1500

### Method

Null hypothesis All means are equal  
Alternative hypothesis Not all means are equal  
Significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

**Factor Levels Values**

---

Factor	3 Gus A dsRNA 1500, fez2 dsRNA 1500, lrc_E1 dsRNA 1500
--------	--

### Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	2	1.92818	0.17	0.857

### Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
8.98%	0.00%	0.00%

### Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
Gus A dsRNA 1500	2	0.0333	0.0471	(-0.3902, 0.4569)
fez2 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0517	0.0731	(-0.6055, 0.7089)
lrc_E1 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0635	0.0427	(-0.3203, 0.4474)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
lrc_E1 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0635	A
fez2 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0517	A
Gus A dsRNA 1500	2	0.0333	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

### Games-Howell Simultaneous Tests for Differences of Means

Difference of Levels	Difference of Means	SE of Difference	95% CI	T-Value	Adjusted P-Value
fez2 dsRNA 1 - Gus A dsRNA	0.0184	0.0615	(-0.4189, 0.4557)	0.30	0.953
Irc_E1 dsRNA - Gus A dsRNA	0.0302	0.0450	(-0.2376, 0.2980)	0.67	0.801
Irc_E1 dsRNA - fez2 dsRNA 1	0.0118	0.0599	(-0.4490, 0.4726)	0.20	0.979

One-Sample T: Gus A dsRNA 1500, fez2 dsRNA 1500, Irc\_E1 dsRNA 1500

### Descriptive Statistics

Sample	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean	95% CI for $\mu$
Gus A dsRNA 1500	2	0.0333	0.0471	0.0333	(-0.3902, 0.4569)
fez2 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0517	0.0731	0.0517	(-0.6055, 0.7089)
Irc_E1 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0635	0.0427	0.0302	(-0.3203, 0.4474)

$\mu$ : population mean of Gus A dsRNA 1500, fez2 dsRNA 1500, Irc\_E1 dsRNA 1500

### Test

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu = 0.0666667$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu \neq 0.0666667$

Sample	T-Value	P-Value
Gus A dsRNA 1500	-1.00	0.500
fez2 dsRNA 1500	-0.29	0.821
Irc_E1 dsRNA 1500	-0.10	0.934

One-Sample T: fez2 dsRNA 1500, sem1a\_E8 dsRNA 1500, Irc\_E1 dsRNA 1500

### Descriptive Statistics

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

Sample	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean	95% CI for $\mu$
fez2 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0517	0.0731	0.0517	(-0.6055, 0.7089)
sem1a_E8 dsRNA 1500	2	0.06667	0.00000	0.00000	(0.06667, 0.06667)
lrc_E1 dsRNA 1500	2	0.0635	0.0427	0.0302	(-0.3203, 0.4474)

$\mu$ : population mean of fez2 dsRNA 1500, sem1a\_E8 dsRNA 1500, lrc\_E1 dsRNA 1500

### Test

Null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu = 0.03333$

Alternative hypothesis  $H_1: \mu \neq 0.03333$

Sample	T-Value	P-Value
fez2 dsRNA 1500	0.36	0.782
sem1a_E8 dsRNA 1500	*	*
lrc_E1 dsRNA 1500	1.00	0.500

**\* NOTE \* All values in column are identical.**

**Figure 7C**

**Descriptive Statistics – data in lethality**

Column	Size	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	Std. Error	C.I. of Mean
H2O dye	3	0	0,0533	0,0462	0,0267	0,115
H2O	3	0	0,133	0,0611	0,0353	0,152
ctl siRNA	3	0	0,240	0,183	0,106	0,455
fez2 siRNA	3	0	0,293	0,257	0,148	0,639
lrc siRNA	3	0	0,427	0,254	0,147	0,631
sem1a siRNA	3	0	0,333	0,180	0,104	0,448

Column	Range	Max	Min	Median	25%	75%
H2O dye	0,0800	0,0800	0,000	0,0800	0,000	0,0800
H2O	0,120	0,200	0,0800	0,120	0,0800	0,200
ctl siRNA	0,360	0,400	0,0400	0,280	0,0400	0,400
fez2 siRNA	0,480	0,480	0,000	0,400	0,000	0,480
lrc siRNA	0,440	0,720	0,280	0,280	0,280	0,720
sem1a siRNA	0,360	0,520	0,160	0,320	0,160	0,520

Column	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S Dist.	K-S Prob.	SWilk W	SWilk Prob
H2O dye	-1,732	--	0,385	0,089	0,750	<0,001
H2O	0,935	--	0,253	0,487	0,964	0,637
ctl siRNA	-0,935	--	0,253	0,487	0,964	0,637
fez2 siRNA	-1,545	--	0,328	0,225	0,871	0,298
lrc siRNA	1,732	--	0,385	0,089	0,750	<0,001
sem1a siRNA	0,331	--	0,196	0,636	0,996	0,878

Column	Sum	Sum of Squares
H2O dye	0,160	0,0128
H2O	0,400	0,0608
ctl siRNA	0,720	0,240
fez2 siRNA	0,880	0,390
lrc siRNA	1,280	0,675
sem1a siRNA	1,000	0,398

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,980)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,197)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
H2O dye	3	0	0,0533	0,0462	0,0267
H2O	3	0	0,133	0,0611	0,0353
ctl siRNA	3	0	0,240	0,183	0,106
fez2 siRNA	3	0	0,293	0,257	0,148
lrc siRNA	3	0	0,427	0,254	0,147
sem1a siRNA	3	0	0,333	0,180	0,104

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	5	0,277	0,0554	1,641	0,223
Residual	12	0,405	0,0338		
Total	17	0,682			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,223).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,165

The power of the performed test (0,165) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 8A**

**t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,720)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
control	8	0	0,955	0,0530	0,0187
dsx2 soaking	11	0	0,478	0,232	0,0700

Difference of means      0,477

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

**Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 5,661 with 17 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: 0,299 to 0,654

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0000282

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = <0,001).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0000141

The sample mean of group control exceeds the sample mean of group dsx2 soaking by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group dsx2 soaking is greater than or equal to the population mean of group control. (P = <0,001).

**Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 6,580 with 11,403 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: 0,318 to 0,635

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0000334

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = <0,001).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0000167

The sample mean of group control exceeds the sample mean of group dsx2 soaking by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group dsx2 soaking is greater than or equal to the population mean of group control. (P = <0,001).

**Figure 8B**

**t-test**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,282)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,540)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
male control	7	0	62,102	8,851	3,345
male dsx	5	0	61,021	5,551	2,482

Difference of means      1,081

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

**Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 0,240 with 10 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -8,968 to 11,130

Two-tailed P-value = 0,815

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,815).

One-tailed P-value = 0,408

The sample mean of group male control does not exceed the sample mean of the group male dsx by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group male dsx is greater than or equal to the population mean of group male control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,408).

**Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 0,260 with 9,917 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -8,211 to 10,373

Two-tailed P-value = 0,801

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,801).

One-tailed P-value = 0,400

The sample mean of group male control does not exceed the sample mean of the group male dsx by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group male dsx is greater than or equal to the population mean of group male control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,400).

Figure 9A

Descriptive Statistics – data in lethality

Column	Size	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	Std. Error	C.I. of Mean
H2O dye	3	0	0,458	0,114	0,0657	0,283
fez dsRNA	3	0	0,519	0,0757	0,0437	0,188
lrc dsRNA	3	0	0,523	0,0795	0,0459	0,198
sem1a dsRNA	3	0	0,451	0,114	0,0657	0,283
GusA dsRNA	3	0	0,504	0,118	0,0683	0,294
Coextract	3	0	0,492	0,123	0,0708	0,304
Handling	3	0	0,360	0,0739	0,0427	0,184

Column	Range	Max	Min	Median	25%	75%
H2O dye	0,216	0,545	0,330	0,500	0,330	0,545
fez dsRNA	0,136	0,568	0,432	0,557	0,432	0,568
lrc dsRNA	0,148	0,580	0,432	0,557	0,432	0,580
sem1a dsRNA	0,227	0,568	0,341	0,443	0,341	0,568
GusA dsRNA	0,227	0,636	0,409	0,466	0,409	0,636
Coextract	0,227	0,580	0,352	0,545	0,352	0,580
Handling	0,148	0,432	0,284	0,364	0,284	0,432

Column	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S Dist.	K-S Prob.	SWilk W	SWilk Prob
H2O dye	-1,427	--	0,310	0,283	0,900	0,384
fez dsRNA	-1,688	--	0,358	0,142	0,812	0,144
lrc dsRNA	-1,574	--	0,333	0,210	0,862	0,274
sem1a dsRNA	0,298	--	0,193	0,640	0,997	0,890
GusA dsRNA	1,293	--	0,292	0,344	0,923	0,463
Coextract	-1,583	--	0,334	0,205	0,860	0,266
Handling	-0,230	--	0,187	0,646	0,998	0,915

Column	Sum	Sum of Squares
H2O dye	1,375	0,656
fez dsRNA	1,557	0,819
lrc dsRNA	1,568	0,832
sem1a dsRNA	1,352	0,635
GusA dsRNA	1,511	0,789
Coextract	1,477	0,757
Handling	1,080	0,399

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,136)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,977)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
H2O dye	3	0	0,458	0,114	0,0657
fez dsRNA	3	0	0,519	0,0757	0,0437
lrc dsRNA	3	0	0,523	0,0795	0,0459
sem1a dsRNA	3	0	0,451	0,114	0,0657
GusA dsRNA	3	0	0,504	0,118	0,0683
Coextract	3	0	0,492	0,123	0,0708
Handling	3	0	0,360	0,0739	0,0427

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	6	0,0583	0,00971	0,938	0,499
Residual	14	0,145	0,0103		
Total	20	0,203			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,499).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 9B**

**Descriptive Statistics – data in lethality**

Column	Size	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	Std. Error	C.I. of Mean
H2O dye	3	0	0,543	0,193	0,112	0,480
fez2 siRNA	3	0	0,663	0,0966	0,0558	0,240
lrc siRNA	3	0	0,678	0,181	0,105	0,450
sem1a siRNA	3	0	0,568	0,129	0,0745	0,321
ctl siRNA	3	0	0,572	0,202	0,117	0,502
H2O	3	0	0,458	0,106	0,0610	0,262
Handling	3	0	0,330	0,0227	0,0131	0,0565

Column	Range	Max	Min	Median	25%	75%
H2O dye	0,383	0,750	0,367	0,511	0,367	0,750
fez2 siRNA	0,182	0,773	0,591	0,625	0,591	0,773
lrc siRNA	0,352	0,830	0,477	0,727	0,477	0,830
sem1a siRNA	0,239	0,716	0,477	0,511	0,477	0,716
ctl siRNA	0,375	0,716	0,341	0,659	0,341	0,716
H2O	0,193	0,580	0,386	0,409	0,386	0,580
Handling	0,0455	0,352	0,307	0,330	0,307	0,352

Column	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S Dist.	K-S Prob.	SWilk W	SWilk Prob
H2O dye	0,715	--	0,231	0,557	0,980	0,729
fez2 siRNA	1,493	--	0,319	0,251	0,885	0,339
lrc siRNA	-1,132	--	0,274	0,412	0,945	0,546
sem1a siRNA	1,597	--	0,337	0,197	0,855	0,253
ctl siRNA	-1,579	--	0,333	0,207	0,861	0,269
H2O	1,642	--	0,346	0,172	0,837	0,206
Handling	-0,0000000660	--	0,175	0,654	1,000	1,000

Column	Sum	Sum of Squares
H2O dye	1,629	0,959
fez2 siRNA	1,989	1,337
lrc siRNA	2,034	1,445
sem1a siRNA	1,705	1,002
ctl siRNA	1,716	1,063
H2O	1,375	0,653
Handling	0,989	0,327

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,574)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,679)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
H2O dye	3	0	0,543	0,193	0,112
fez2 siRNA	3	0	0,663	0,0966	0,0558
lrc siRNA	3	0	0,678	0,181	0,105
sem1a siRNA	3	0	0,568	0,129	0,0745
ctl siRNA	3	0	0,572	0,202	0,117
H2O	3	0	0,458	0,106	0,0610
Handling	3	0	0,330	0,0227	0,0131

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	6	0,260	0,0434	2,043	0,127
Residual	14	0,297	0,0212		
Total	20	0,558			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,127).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,283

The power of the performed test (0,283) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 9C**

**Descriptive Statistics – data in lethality**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>Std. Error</b>	<b>C.I. of Mean</b>
H2O dye	3	0	0,180	0,0500	0,0289	0,124
fez2 siRNA	3	0	0,217	0,107	0,0617	0,266
lrc siRNA	3	0	0,188	0,00703	0,00406	0,0175
sem1a siRNA	3	0	0,214	0,0913	0,0527	0,227
ctl siRNA	3	0	0,187	0,0153	0,00882	0,0379
H2O	3	0	0,148	0,0103	0,00597	0,0257
Handling	3	0	0,121	0,0186	0,0107	0,0462

<b>Column</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
H2O dye	0,1000	0,230	0,130	0,180	0,130	0,230
fez2 siRNA	0,190	0,340	0,150	0,160	0,150	0,340
lrc siRNA	0,0135	0,194	0,180	0,190	0,180	0,194
sem1a siRNA	0,181	0,311	0,130	0,200	0,130	0,311
ctl siRNA	0,0300	0,200	0,170	0,190	0,170	0,200
H2O	0,0200	0,160	0,140	0,145	0,140	0,160
Handling	0,0372	0,140	0,103	0,120	0,103	0,140

<b>Column</b>	<b>Skewness</b>	<b>Kurtosis</b>	<b>K-S Dist.</b>	<b>K-S Prob.</b>	<b>SWilk W</b>	<b>SWilk Prob</b>
H2O dye	-2,498E-015	--	0,175	0,654	1,000	1,000
fez2 siRNA	1,715	--	0,369	0,120	0,789	0,089
lrc siRNA	-1,248	--	0,287	0,364	0,930	0,488
sem1a siRNA	0,660	--	0,226	0,571	0,983	0,751
ctl siRNA	-0,935	--	0,253	0,487	0,964	0,637
H2O	1,206	--	0,282	0,382	0,936	0,510
Handling	0,225	--	0,187	0,647	0,998	0,917

<b>Column</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>
H2O dye	0,540	0,102
fez2 siRNA	0,650	0,164
lrc siRNA	0,564	0,106
sem1a siRNA	0,641	0,154
ctl siRNA	0,560	0,105
H2O	0,445	0,0664
Handling	0,363	0,0446

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, ANOVA on Ranks begun

### **Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance on Ranks**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
H2O dye	3	0	0,180	0,130	0,230
fez2 siRNA	3	0	0,160	0,150	0,340
lrc siRNA	3	0	0,190	0,180	0,194
sem1a siRNA	3	0	0,200	0,130	0,311
ctl siRNA	3	0	0,190	0,170	0,200
H2O	3	0	0,145	0,140	0,160
Handling	3	0	0,120	0,103	0,140

H = 8,861 with 6 degrees of freedom. (P = 0,182)

The differences in the median values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,182)

**Descriptive Statistics, transformed (arcsin transformation) data**

<b>Column</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>Std. Error</b>	<b>C.I. of Mean</b>
asinsqrt(col(1))	3	0	0,436	0,0657	0,0379	0,163
asinsqrt(col(2))	3	0	0,477	0,126	0,0728	0,313
asinsqrt(col(3))	3	0	0,448	0,00902	0,00521	0,0224
asinsqrt(col(4))	3	0	0,475	0,112	0,0646	0,278
asinsqrt(col(5))	3	0	0,447	0,0197	0,0114	0,0490
asinsqrt(col(6))	3	0	0,395	0,0145	0,00835	0,0359
asinsqrt(col(7))	3	0	0,355	0,0286	0,0165	0,0709

<b>Column</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
asinsqrt(col(1))	0,131	0,500	0,369	0,438	0,369	0,500
asinsqrt(col(2))	0,225	0,623	0,398	0,412	0,398	0,623
asinsqrt(col(3))	0,0174	0,456	0,438	0,451	0,438	0,456
asinsqrt(col(4))	0,223	0,592	0,369	0,464	0,369	0,592
asinsqrt(col(5))	0,0387	0,464	0,425	0,451	0,425	0,464
asinsqrt(col(6))	0,0280	0,412	0,383	0,391	0,383	0,412
asinsqrt(col(7))	0,0571	0,383	0,326	0,354	0,326	0,383

<b>Column</b>	<b>Skewness</b>	<b>Kurtosis</b>	<b>K-S Dist.</b>	<b>K-S Prob.</b>	<b>SWilk W</b>	<b>SWilk Prob</b>
asinsqrt(col(1))	-0,165	--	0,181	0,651	0,999	0,939
asinsqrt(col(2))	1,709	--	0,366	0,126	0,796	0,105
asinsqrt(col(3))	-1,259	--	0,288	0,359	0,928	0,482
asinsqrt(col(4))	0,442	--	0,206	0,619	0,993	0,836
asinsqrt(col(5))	-0,968	--	0,256	0,475	0,961	0,622
asinsqrt(col(6))	1,183	--	0,279	0,391	0,938	0,521
asinsqrt(col(7))	0,126	--	0,178	0,653	0,999	0,953

<b>Column</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>
asinsqrt(col(1))	1,307	0,578
asinsqrt(col(2))	1,432	0,715
asinsqrt(col(3))	1,345	0,603
asinsqrt(col(4))	1,424	0,701
asinsqrt(col(5))	1,340	0,599
asinsqrt(col(6))	1,186	0,470
asinsqrt(col(7))	1,064	0,379

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,082)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 0,327)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
asinsqrt(col(1))	3	0	0,436	0,0657	0,0379
asinsqrt(col(2))	3	0	0,477	0,126	0,0728
asinsqrt(col(3))	3	0	0,448	0,00902	0,00521
asinsqrt(col(4))	3	0	0,475	0,112	0,0646
asinsqrt(col(5))	3	0	0,447	0,0197	0,0114
asinsqrt(col(6))	3	0	0,395	0,0145	0,00835
asinsqrt(col(7))	3	0	0,355	0,0286	0,0165

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	60,0351	0,00584	1,196	0,363	
Residual	140,0684	0,00488			
Total	200,103				

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,363).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,084

The power of the performed test (0,084) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 9D**

**One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,443)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
fez2 dsRNA	2	0	0,883	0,0130	0,00920
fez2 h2o+dye	2	0	0,775	0,369	0,261
fez2 coextract	2	0	0,728	0,310	0,219

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	2	0,0254	0,0127	0,164	0,856
Residual	3	0,232	0,0774		
Total	5	0,258			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,856).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-way ANOVA: dsRNA fez2, ddH2O + dye fez2, Coextract empty bact fez2

### Method

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

**Factor**    **Levels**    **Values**

Factor	3	dsRNA fez2, ddH2O + dye fez2, Coextract empty bact fez2
--------	---	---

### Welch's Test

**Source**    **DF Num**    **DF Den**    **F-Value**    **P-Value**

Factor	2	1.33734	0.23	0.824
--------	---	---------	------	-------

### Model Summary

**R-sq**    **R-sq(adj)**    **R-sq(pred)**

9.88%	0.00%	0.00%
-------	-------	-------

### Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
dsRNA fez2	2	0.88332	0.01301	(0.76640, 1.00024)
ddH2O + dye fez2	2	0.775	0.369	(-2.537, 4.086)
Coextract empty bact fez2	2	0.728	0.310	(-2.057, 3.513)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
dsRNA fez2	2	0.88332	A
ddH2O + dye fez2	2	0.775	A
Coextract empty bact fez2	2	0.728	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,841)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
lrc dsRNA	2	0	1,239	0,596	0,421
lrc h2o+dye	2	0	1,035	0,127	0,0896
lrc coextrect	2	0	1,023	0,141	0,0994

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	2	0,0589	0,0295	0,226	0,810
Residual	3	0,391	0,130		
Total	5	0,449			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,810).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-way ANOVA: dsRNA lrc, ddH2O + dye lrc, Coextract empty bact lrc

### Method

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

**Factor**    **Levels**    **Values**

Factor	3	dsRNA lrc, ddH2O + dye lrc, Coextract empty bact lrc
--------	---	--

### Welch's Test

**Source**    **DF Num**    **DF Den**    **F-Value**    **P-Value**

Factor	2	1.79989	0.09	0.917
--------	---	---------	------	-------

### Model Summary

**R-sq**    **R-sq(adj)**    **R-sq(pred)**

13.11%	0.00%	0.00%
--------	-------	-------

### Means

**Factor**                      **N**    **Mean**    **StDev**    **95% CI**

dsRNA lrc	2	1.239	0.596	(-4.112, 6.590)
ddH2O + dye lrc	2	1.0350	0.1268	(-0.1040, 2.1740)
Coextract empty bact lrc	2	1.0231	0.1406	(-0.2402, 2.2863)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

**Factor**                      **N**    **Mean**    **Grouping**

dsRNA lrc	2	1.239	A
ddH2O + dye lrc	2	1.0350	A
Coextract empty bact lrc	2	1.0231	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,969)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
sem1a dsRNA	2	0	0,822	0,0215	0,0152
sem1a h2o+dye	2	0	1,237	0,242	0,171
sem1a coextract	2	0	1,289	0,432	0,306

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	2	0,262	0,131	1,599	0,337
Residual	3	0,246	0,0819		
Total	5	0,508			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,337).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,090

The power of the performed test (0,090) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

One-way ANOVA: dsRNA sem1a, ddH2O + dye sem1a, Coextract empty bact sem1a

**Method**

Null hypothesis All means are equal  
 Alternative hypothesis Not all means are equal  
 Significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

**Factor Information**

Factor	Levels	Values
Factor	3	dsRNA sem1a, ddH2O + dye sem1a, Coextract empty bact sem1a

**Welch's Test**

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	2	1.34707	2.72	0.337

**Model Summary**

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
51.59%	19.32%	0.00%

**Means**

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
dsRNA sem1a	2	0.8222	0.0215	(0.6289, 1.0156)
ddH2O + dye sem1a	2	1.237	0.242	(-0.937, 3.411)
Coextract empty bact sem1a	2	1.289	0.432	(-2.593, 5.172)

**Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons**

**Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence**

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
Coextract empty bact sem1a	2	1.289	A
ddH2O + dye sem1a	2	1.237	A
dsRNA sem1a	2	0.8222	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

**Figure 9E**

**One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,551)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
fez2 siRNA	2	0	1,231	0,243	0,172
fez2 h2o+dye	2	0	1,317	0,200	0,141
fez2 h2o	2	0	1,165	0,0413	0,0292

  

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	2	0,0234	0,0117	0,349	0,731
Residual	3	0,101	0,0335		
Total	5	0,124			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,731).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800. Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-way ANOVA: siRNA fez2, ddH2O + dye fez2, ddH2O fez2

### Method

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

Factor	Levels	Values
Factor	3	siRNA fez2, ddH2O + dye fez2, ddH2O fez2

### Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	2	1.42374	0.42	0.719

### Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
18.86%	0.00%	0.00%

### Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
siRNA fez2	2	1.231	0.243	(-0.951, 3.412)
ddH2O + dye fez2	2	1.317	0.200	(-0.479, 3.114)
ddH2O fez2	2	1.1648	0.0413	(0.7935, 1.5361)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
ddH2O + dye fez2	2	1.317	A
siRNA fez2	2	1.231	A
ddH2O fez2	2	1.1648	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,259)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
lrc siRNA	2	0	1,199	0,413	0,292
lrc h2o+dye	2	0	1,213	0,398	0,282
lrc h2o	2	0	1,198	0,111	0,0782

  

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	2	0,000288	0,000144	0,00127	0,999
Residual	3	0,341	0,114		
Total	5	0,341			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,999).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-way ANOVA: siRNA lrc, ddH2O + dye lrc, ddH2O lrc

### Method

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

Factor	Levels	Values
Factor	3	siRNA lrc, ddH2O + dye lrc, ddH2O lrc

### Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	2	1.51017	0.00	0.999

### Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.08%	0.00%	0.00%

### Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
siRNA lrc	2	1.199	0.413	(-2.509, 4.907)
ddH2O + dye lrc	2	1.213	0.398	(-2.364, 4.790)
ddH2O lrc	2	1.1982	0.1106	(0.2043, 2.1921)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
ddH2O + dye lrc	2	1.213	A
siRNA lrc	2	1.199	A
ddH2O lrc	2	1.1982	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One Way Analysis of Variance**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,154)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
sem1a siRNA	2	0	1,058	0,289	0,204
sem1 h2o+dye	2	0	0,859	0,180	0,127
sem1a h2o	2	0	1,049	0,211	0,149

<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
Between Groups	2	0,0504	0,0252	0,472	0,664
Residual	3	0,160	0,0534		
Total	5	0,211			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,664).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 0,050

The power of the performed test (0,050) is below the desired power of 0,800.

Less than desired power indicates you are less likely to detect a difference when one actually exists. Negative results should be interpreted cautiously.

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

One-way ANOVA: siRNA sem1a, ddH2O + dye sem1a, ddH2O sem1a

### Method

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

#### Factor Levels Values

Factor	3 siRNA sem1a, ddH2O + dye sem1a, ddH2O sem1a
--------	---

### Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	2	1.93831	0.45	0.690

### Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
23.93%	0.00%	0.00%

### Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
siRNA sem1a	2	1.058	0.289	(-1.537, 3.653)
ddH2O + dye sem1a	2	0.859	0.180	(-0.754, 2.473)
ddH2O sem1a	2	1.049	0.211	(-0.849, 2.948)

### Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

#### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
siRNA sem1a	2	1.058	A
ddH2O sem1a	2	1.049	A
ddH2O + dye sem1a	2	0.859	A

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

## Figure 10

### One Way Analysis of Variance

Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov): Passed (P = 0,064)

Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe): Failed (P < 0,050)

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
h2o+bact ctrl	11	0	1,118	0,540	0,163
weak dsRNA	21	0	0,324	0,201	0,0439
strong dsRNA	6	0	0,380	0,163	0,0665

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	2	4,793	2,396	21,756	<0,001
Residual	35	3,855	0,110		
Total	37	8,648			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference (P = <0,001).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0,050: 1,000

### Statistics

Variable	Total Count	Mean	SE Mean	StDev	Variance	CoefVar	Minimum	Median	Maximum
dsRNA weak GFP	21	0.3243	0.04428	0.2029	0.04118	62.57	0.032030	0.2575	0.804121
dsRNA strong GFP	21	0.3793	0.06557	0.1606	0.02580	42.34	0.241042	0.3502	0.675468
ddH2O and bact ctrl	21	1.1195	0.16268	0.5395	0.29113	48.20	0.423641	0.9436	1.89582

Sheet1

One-way ANOVA: dsRNA weak GFP, dsRNA strong GFP, ddH2O and bact ctrl

### Method

Null hypothesis	All means are equal
Alternative hypothesis	Not all means are equal
Significance level	$\alpha = 0.05$
Rows unused	25

Equal variances were not assumed for the analysis.

### Factor Information

Factor Levels Values

Factor	3 dsRNA weak GFP, dsRNA strong GFP, ddH2O and bact ctrl
--------	---

### Welch's Test

Source	DF Num	DF Den	F-Value	P-Value
Factor	2	13.6678	10.60	0.002

## Model Summary

R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
55.43%	52.88%	46.75%

## Means

Factor	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
dsRNA weak GFP	21	0.3243	0.2029	(0.2319, 0.4167)
dsRNA strong GFP	6	0.3794	0.1606	(0.2108, 0.5480)
ddH2O and bact ctrl	11	1.120	0.540	(0.757, 1.482)

## Games-Howell Pairwise Comparisons

### Grouping Information Using the Games-Howell Method and 95% Confidence

Factor	N	Mean	Grouping
ddH2O and bact ctrl	11	1.120	A
dsRNA strong GFP	6	0.3794	B
dsRNA weak GFP	21	0.3243	B

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

### Games-Howell Simultaneous Tests for Differences of Means

Difference of Levels	Difference of Means	SE of Difference	95% CI	T-Value	Adjusted P-Value
dsRNA strong - dsRNA weak G	0.0551	0.0791	(-0.1615, 0.2716)	0.70	0.771
ddH2O and ba - dsRNA weak G	0.795	0.169	(0.342, 1.248)	4.72	0.002
ddH2O and ba - dsRNA strong	0.740	0.175	(0.276, 1.204)	4.22	0.003

**Figure S1**

**One-Sample t-test\_qPCR yeast feeding assays, relative expression ratio**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 1a_sem1a	2	0	1,120	0,581	0,411

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = 0,293 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: -4,097 to 6,337

Two-tailed P-value = 0,818

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,818).

One-tailed P-value = 0,409

The sample mean of the group does not exceed the hypothesized mean by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the hypothesized mean is greater than or equal to the true mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,409).

**One-Sample t-test\_qPCR yeast feeding assays, relative expression ratio**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 1b_sem1a	2	0	0,998	0,122	0,0863

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -0,0276 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: -0,0987 to 2,094

Two-tailed P-value = 0,982

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,982).

One-tailed P-value = 0,491

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,491).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test\_qPCR yeast feeding assays, relative expression ratio**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 2_sem1a	2	0	0,761	0,00378	0,00267

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -89,267 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,727 to 0,795

Two-tailed P-value = 0,00713

There is a statistically significant difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean (P = 0,007).

One-tailed P-value = 0,00357

The hypothesized mean exceeds the sample mean of the group by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the true mean of group is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean. (P = 0,004).

### **One-Sample t-test\_qPCR yeast feeding assays, relative expression ratio**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 3_sem1a	2	0	0,534	0,116	0,0817

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -5,697 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: -0,504 to 1,573

Two-tailed P-value = 0,111

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,111).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0553

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,055).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test\_qPCR yeast feeding assays, relative expression ratio**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 3 fez2	2	0	0,906	0,148	0,104

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -0,899 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: -0,420 to 2,233

Two-tailed P-value = 0,534

The difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean is not great enough to reject the hypothesis that the difference is only due to random sample variability. There is not a significant difference between the two means (P = 0,534).

One-tailed P-value = 0,267

The hypothesized mean does not exceed the sample mean of the group by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the true mean is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean cannot be rejected. (P = 0,267).

### **One-Sample t-test\_qPCR yeast feeding assays, relative expression ratio**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Passed (P = 0,481)

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 3 lrc	2	0	0,562	0,0320	0,0226

Hypothesized population mean 1,000

t = -19,345 with 1 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for the population mean: 0,275 to 0,850

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0329

There is a statistically significant difference between the mean of the sampled population and the hypothesized population mean (P = 0,033).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0164

The hypothesized mean exceeds the sample mean of the group by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the true mean of group is greater than or equal to the hypothesized mean. (P = 0,016).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,683)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 1a_Sem-1a	2	0	0,950	0,000	0,000
Exp 1a_control	2	0	0,825	0,0354	0,0250

Difference of means 0,125

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 5,000 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: 0,0174 to 0,233

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0377

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,038).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0189

The sample mean of group Exp 1a\_Sem-1a exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 1a\_control by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 1a\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 1a\_Sem-1a. (P = 0,019).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 5,000 with 1,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,193 to 0,443

Two-tailed P-value = 0,126

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,126).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0628

The sample mean of group Exp 1a\_Sem-1a does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 1a\_control by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 1a\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 1a\_Sem-1a cannot be rejected. (P = 0,063).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **One-Sample t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, One-Sample Signed Rank Test begun

### **One-Sample Signed Rank Test**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
Exp 1b_Sem-1a	2,000	0,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Hypothesized population median 1,000

W= 0,000 T+ = 0,000 T-= 0,000

Z-Statistic (based on positive ranks) = 6,790E-313

Yates continuity correction option applied to calculations.

P(est.)= 1,000 P(exact)= 1,000

95 percent confidence interval for the population median: 1,000 to 1,000

The difference between the median of the group and the hypothesized population median is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a significant difference between the two medians (P = 1,000).

### **One-Sample t-test**

**Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov):** Failed (P < 0,050)

Test execution ended by user request, One-Sample Signed Rank Test begun

### **One-Sample Signed Rank Test**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
Exp 1b_control	2,000	0,000	0,950	0,950	0,950

Hypothesized population median 1,000

W= -3,000 T+ = 0,000 T-= 3,000

Z-Statistic (based on positive ranks) = -1,414

Yates continuity correction option applied to calculations.

P(est.)= 0,346 P(exact)= 0,500

95 percent confidence interval for the population median: 0,950 to 0,950

The difference between the median of the group and the hypothesized population median is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a significant difference between the two medians (P = 0,500).

Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test: Exp 1b\_Sem-1a

**Method**

$\eta$ : median of Exp 1b\_Sem-1a

**Descriptive Statistics**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Median</b>
Exp 1b_Sem-1a	2	1

**Test**

Null hypothesis             $H_0: \eta = 0.95$

Alternative hypothesis    $H_1: \eta \neq 0.95$

<b>Sample</b>	<b>N for Test</b>	<b>Wilcoxon Statistic</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
Exp 1b_Sem-1a	2	3.00	0.371

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Failed (P < 0,050)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 2_Sem-1a	2	0	0,875	0,0354	0,0250
Exp 2_control	2	0	0,975	0,0354	0,0250

Difference of means      -0,1000

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -2,828 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,252 to 0,0521

Two-tailed P-value = 0,106

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,106).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0528

The sample mean of group Exp 2\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 2\_Sem-1a by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 2\_Sem-1a is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 2\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,053).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -2,828 with 2,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,252 to 0,0521

Two-tailed P-value = 0,106

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,106).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0528

The sample mean of group Exp 2\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 2\_Sem-1a by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 2\_Sem-1a is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 2\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,053).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,969)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
asinsqrt(col(9))	2	0	1,211	0,0537	0,0380
asinsqrt(col(10))	2	0	1,458	0,159	0,113

Difference of means      -0,247

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -2,076 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,759 to 0,265

Two-tailed P-value = 0,174

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,174).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0868

The sample mean of group asinsqrt(col(10)) does not exceed the sample mean of the group asinsqrt(col(9)) by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(9)) is greater than or equal to the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(10)) cannot be rejected. (P = 0,087).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -2,076 with 1,224 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -1,759 to 1,265

Two-tailed P-value = 0,248

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,248).

One-tailed P-value = 0,124

The sample mean of group asinsqrt(col(10)) does not exceed the sample mean of the group asinsqrt(col(9)) by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(9)) is greater than or equal to the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(10)) cannot be rejected. (P = 0,124).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,714)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 3_sem-1a	2	0	0,925	0,0354	0,0250
Exp 3_control	2	0	0,950	0,0707	0,0500

Difference of means      -0,0250

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -0,447 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,266 to 0,216

Two-tailed P-value = 0,698

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,698).

One-tailed P-value = 0,349

The sample mean of group Exp 3\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 3\_sem-1a by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 3\_sem-1a is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 3\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,349).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -0,447 with 1,471 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,735 to 0,685

Two-tailed P-value = 0,712

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,712).

One-tailed P-value = 0,356

The sample mean of group Exp 3\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 3\_sem-1a by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 3\_sem-1a is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 3\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,356).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,683)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 4_Sem-1a	2	0	0,800	0,000	0,000
Exp 4_control	2	0	0,875	0,0354	0,0250

Difference of means      -0,0750

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -3,000 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,183 to 0,0326

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0955

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,095).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0477

The sample mean of group Exp 4\_control exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 4\_Sem-1a by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 4\_Sem-1a is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 4\_control. (P = 0,048).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -3,000 with 1,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,393 to 0,243

Two-tailed P-value = 0,205

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,205).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,102

The sample mean of group Exp 4\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 4\_Sem-1a by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 4\_Sem-1a is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 4\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,102).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk): Failed (P < 0,050)**

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe): Failed (P < 0,050)**

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 5_Sem-1a	2	0	0,867	0,0471	0,0333
Exp 5_control	2	0	0,800	0,0471	0,0333

Difference of means      0,0667

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 1,414 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,136 to 0,269

Two-tailed P-value = 0,293

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,293).

One-tailed P-value = 0,146

The sample mean of group Exp 5\_Sem-1a does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 5\_control by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 5\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 5\_Sem-1a cannot be rejected. (P = 0,146).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 1,414 with 2,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,136 to 0,269

Two-tailed P-value = 0,293

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,293).

One-tailed P-value = 0,146

The sample mean of group Exp 5\_Sem-1a does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 5\_control by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 5\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 5\_Sem-1a cannot be rejected. (P = 0,146).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,101)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
asinsqrt(col(20))	2	0	1,200	0,0699	0,0494
asinsqrt(col(21))	2	0	1,108	0,0591	0,0418

Difference of means      0,0912

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 1,409 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,187 to 0,370

Two-tailed P-value = 0,294

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,294).

One-tailed P-value = 0,147

The sample mean of group asinsqrt(col(20)) does not exceed the sample mean of the group asinsqrt(col(21)) by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(21)) is greater than or equal to the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(20)) cannot be rejected. (P = 0,147).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 1,409 with 1,947 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,731 to 0,913

Two-tailed P-value = 0,297

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,297).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,149

The sample mean of group asinsqrt(col(20)) does not exceed the sample mean of the group asinsqrt(col(21)) by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(21)) is greater than or equal to the population mean of group asinsqrt(col(20)) cannot be rejected. (P = 0,149).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,059)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 6_Sem-1a	3	0	0,856	0,0509	0,0294
Exp 6_control	3	0	0,556	0,0770	0,0444

Difference of means      0,300

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 5,630 with 4 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: 0,152 to 0,448

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,00490**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,005).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,00245

The sample mean of group Exp 6\_Sem-1a exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 6\_control by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 6\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 6\_Sem-1a. (P = 0,002).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 5,630 with 3,469 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: 0,143 to 0,457

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,00742**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,007).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,00371

The sample mean of group Exp 6\_Sem-1a exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 6\_control by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 6\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 6\_Sem-1a. (P = 0,004).

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

### t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,190)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
Exp 7_Sem-1a	3	0	0,778	0,0192	0,0111
Exp 7_control	3	0	0,767	0,115	0,0667

Difference of means 0,0111

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):

t = 0,164 with 4 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,177 to 0,199

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,877**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,877).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,439

The sample mean of group Exp 7\_Sem-1a does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 7\_control by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 7\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 7\_Sem-1a cannot be rejected. (P = 0,439).

### Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):

t = 0,164 with 2,111 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,280 to 0,302

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,884**

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,884).

One-tailed P-value = 0,442

The sample mean of group Exp 7\_Sem-1a does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 7\_control by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 7\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 7\_Sem-1a cannot be rejected. (P = 0,442).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,683)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 3_lrc	2	0	0,900	0,000	0,000
Exp 3_control	2	0	0,950	0,0707	0,0500

Difference of means      -0,0500

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -1,000 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,265 to 0,165

Two-tailed P-value = 0,423

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,423).

One-tailed P-value = 0,211

The sample mean of group Exp 3\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 3\_lrc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 3\_lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 3\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,211).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -1,000 with 1,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,685 to 0,585

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,500**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,500).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,250

The sample mean of group Exp 3\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 3\_lrc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 3\_lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 3\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,250).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,962)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 4_irc	2	0	0,675	0,247	0,175
Exp 4_control	2	0	0,875	0,0354	0,0250

Difference of means      -0,200

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -1,131 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,961 to 0,561

Two-tailed P-value = 0,375

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,375).

One-tailed P-value = 0,188

The sample mean of group Exp 4\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 4\_irc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 4\_irc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 4\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,188).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -1,131 with 1,041 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -2,446 to 2,046

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,455**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,455).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,228

The sample mean of group Exp 4\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 4\_irc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 4\_irc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 4\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,228).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,588)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 6_lrc	3	0	0,467	0,186	0,107
Exp 6_control	3	0	0,556	0,0770	0,0444

Difference of means      -0,0889

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -0,766 with 4 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,411 to 0,233

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,486**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,486).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,243

The sample mean of group Exp 6\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 6\_lrc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 6\_lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 6\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,243).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -0,766 with 2,668 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,588 to 0,410

Two-tailed P-value = 0,506

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,506).

One-tailed P-value = 0,253

The sample mean of group Exp 6\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 6\_lrc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 6\_lrc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 6\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,253).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,110)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 7_irc	3	0	0,767	0,0667	0,0385
Exp 7_control	3	0	0,767	0,115	0,0667

Difference of means      0,000

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 0,000 with 4 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,214 to 0,214

**Two-tailed P-value = 1,000**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 1,000).**

One-tailed P-value = 1,000

The sample mean of group Exp 7\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 7\_irc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 7\_irc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 7\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 1,000).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 0,000 with 3,200 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,237 to 0,237

**Two-tailed P-value = 1,000**

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 1,000).

One-tailed P-value = 1,000

The sample mean of group Exp 7\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 7\_irc by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 7\_irc is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 7\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 1,000).

## Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS

### t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,348)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
Exp 3_fez2	2	0	0,925	0,106	0,0750
Exp 3_control	2	0	0,950	0,0707	0,0500

Difference of means -0,0250

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -0,277 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,413 to 0,363

Two-tailed P-value = 0,808

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,808).

One-tailed P-value = 0,404

The sample mean of group Exp 3\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 3\_fez2 by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 3\_fez2 is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 3\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,404).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -0,277 with 1,742 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -1,170 to 1,120

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,811**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,811).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,405

The sample mean of group Exp 3\_control does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 3\_fez2 by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 3\_fez2 is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 3\_control cannot be rejected. (P = 0,405).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,714)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Failed (P < 0,050)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 4_fez2	2	0	0,500	0,0707	0,0500
Exp 4_control	2	0	0,875	0,0354	0,0250

Difference of means -0,375

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

#### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = -6,708 with 2 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,616 to -0,134

Two-tailed P-value = 0,0215

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,022).

One-tailed P-value = 0,0108

The sample mean of group Exp 4\_control exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 4\_fez2 by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 4\_fez2 is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 4\_control. (P = 0,011).

#### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = -6,708 with 1,471 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -1,085 to 0,335

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,0445**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,045).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,0223

The sample mean of group Exp 4\_control exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 4\_fez2 by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 4\_fez2 is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 4\_control. (P = 0,022).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,078)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 6_fez2	3	0	0,767	0,000	0,000
Exp 6_control	3	0	0,556	0,0770	0,0444

Difference of means 0,211

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 4,750 with 4 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: 0,0877 to 0,335

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,00897**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,009).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,00449

The sample mean of group Exp 6\_fez2 exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 6\_control by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 6\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 6\_fez2. (P = 0,004).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 4,750 with 2,000 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: 0,0199 to 0,402

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,0416**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,042).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,0208

The sample mean of group Exp 6\_fez2 exceeds the sample mean of group Exp 6\_control by an amount that is greater than would be expected by chance, rejecting the hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 6\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 6\_fez2. (P = 0,021).

## **Figueiredo Prates et al. (2024) IJMS**

### **t-test\_ Survival numbers yeast feeding assays**

**Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk):** Passed (P = 0,091)

**Equal Variance Test (Brown-Forsythe):** Passed (P = 1,000)

The result of the equal variance test indicates the likelihood that the two groups are sampled from populations with equal variances, but does not guarantee the equality or inequality of the two variances.

<b>Group Name</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>SEM</b>
Exp 7_fez2	3	0	0,833	0,0577	0,0333
Exp 7_control	3	0	0,767	0,115	0,0667

Difference of means      0,0667

Use the results of Welch's test, where equal variances are not assumed, if the equality of the population variances of the two groups is in doubt.

### **Equal Variances Assumed (Student's t-test):**

t = 0,894 with 4 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,140 to 0,274

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,422**

**The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,422).**

One-tailed P-value = 0,211

The sample mean of group Exp 7\_fez2 does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 7\_control by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 7\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 7\_fez2 cannot be rejected. (P = 0,211).

### **Equal Variances Not Assumed (Welch's t-test):**

t = 0,894 with 2,941 degrees of freedom.

95 percent two-tailed confidence interval for difference of means: -0,254 to 0,387

**Two-tailed P-value = 0,438**

The difference in the mean values of the two groups is not great enough to reject the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. There is not a statistically significant difference between the input groups (P = 0,438).

One-tailed P-value = 0,219

The sample mean of group Exp 7\_fez2 does not exceed the sample mean of the group Exp 7\_control by an amount great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability. The hypothesis that the population mean of group Exp 7\_control is greater than or equal to the population mean of group Exp 7\_fez2 cannot be rejected. (P = 0,219).