

Supplementary Table S3: Neurological Deficit Score

	Score
<u>Forelimb flexion</u>	
Animals were held gently by the tail, suspended about 10 cm above the floor, and observed for forelimb flexion.	
• animals extend both forelimbs toward the floor	0
• there is a slight difference between forelimb extension	1
• there is about 90-degree flexion in the affected forelimb	2
• impossible to move the affected forelimb	3
<u>Hindlimb flexion</u>	
The animal's head was covered with a hand, and under a sedative condition the hindlimbs were gently pulled toward the tail, and observed retractive power.	
• retractive power is not different between hindlimbs	0
• retractive power of the right hindlimbs weaker than that of the left hindlimb	1
• the right hindlimb is extended abnormally, and is retractable when the sole is touched with a finger	2
• the right hindlimb is extended abnormally, and is not retractable when the sole is touched with a finger	3
<u>Rotational behavior</u>	
Animals were held gently by the tail, and with their forelimbs on the floor, and observed rotational behavior.	
• animal walks ahead, and can walk to the right and left	0
• animal usually walks ahead, and cannot walk towards the left	1
• animal usually walks towards the right, and can walk ahead	2
• animal walks towards the right, and cannot walk ahead	3
<u>Lateral displacement</u>	
On stable condition, gentle lateral pressure was applied for the animal's body, and observed resistance to a lateral push.	
• animal resisted sliding equally in both directions	0
• resistance to a lateral push towards the right is slightly reduced, but keep the posture	1
• resistance to a lateral push towards the right is markedly reduced, and difficult to keep the hindlimb	2
• resistance to a lateral push towards the right is markedly reduced and the animal falls on its back	3
<u>General posture</u>	
The general posture of each animal was observed.	
• animal's posture after the operation is not different from that in normal animals	0
• when looking at animals from the back, the left forelimb and hindlimb can be seen, because balance has shifted to the right	1
• when looking at animals from the back, the left forelimb and hindlimb can be seen, and when looking at animals from the front, their bodies are leaning slightly	2
• when looking at animals from the back, the left forelimb and hindlimb can be seen, and when looking at animals from the front, their bodies are leaning markedly	3
Total score	(0-15)