Experiment node – where details can be provided about the hypothesis and the effect of interest

Animal node – which contains the animal characteristics. If the animals used in the experiment have distinct sets of characteristics e.g. males and females, or different genotypes, multiple animal nodes should be used

Independent variable of interest node – represents the parameter specifically manipulated to test a predefined hypothesis. It is also known as: predictor variable, factor of interest. The node includes information about the type of variable; this is needed to generate a recommendation regarding appropriate methods of analysis.

Experimental unit node – connected to the node which defines it, such as a group or intervention node

Group node – groups are subjected to processes such as intervention or measurements. The group node contains information about sample size and whether it is a control or a test group

Outcome measure node – details the response measured (also known as dependent variable or response variable)

Allocation node – if there are more that one group, the allocation node is used to describe how the groups were formed. The node contains information about the randomisation strategy

Intervention node – in many experiments groups are subjected to interventions, such as a surgical procedure or a drug injection, this nodes contains information about the treatment the animals receive

Measurement node – in all experiments, groups should at one point be subjected to a measurement, this node contains information about the timing of the measurement and whether it is conducted blind

Analysis node – which contains details about how the data is analysed. All variables included in a particular analysis should be connected to the analysis node.