**S7 Table.** Consistency in drug treatment outcomes across variability induced by occlusion methodologies. For our second-order meta-regression, we first separated our rat infarct volume data by occlusion methods. For each occlusion method data, we conducted a MLMR to estimate heterogeneity (*I*2) in lnRR including our original random (study ID, effect size ID and strain) and fixed effects (sex + drug treatment group). From our MLMR models, we extracted total *I*2 of lnRR and from this calculated the heterogeneity statistic ln*H*. ln*H* is a preferable effect size for downstream analyses as it is unbounded and has a relatively well-defined standard error to act as a measure of its precision [61 in main text]. Using the square of the standard error of ln*H* as the sampling variance and ln*H* as our response variable, we then fit a second-order meta-regression using the lnCV estimates of each occlusion method as a fixed predictor, and effect size ID as a random effect ( = 0.200). Unconditional estimates of lnCV were obtained from our MLMR models of methodological variability (Table S1) described in our main text. Estimates and 95% credible intervals from this second-order MLMR model is reported below. Estimates with credible intervals that do not span zero are considered statistically significant. See S3 Fig for a line-plot depicting the relationship between ln*H* and lnCV with the model fitted line.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters |  | LCI | UCI |
| Intercept | -0.266 | -1.956 | 1.424 |
| lnCV | -0.876 | -2.047 | 0.295 |