Substitution of red meat with legumes and risk of primary liver cancer in UK Biobank participants a prospective cohort study

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Abstract

Purpose: The abstract serves both as a general introduction to the topic and as a brief, non-technical summary of the main results and their implications. The abstract must not include subheadings (unless expressly permitted in the journal's Instructions to Authors), equations or citations. As a guide the abstract should not exceed 200 words. Most journals do not set a hard limit however authors are advised to check the author instructions for the journal they are submitting to.

Methods: The abstract serves both as a general introduction to the topic and as a brief, non-technical summary of the main results and their implications. The abstract must not include subheadings (unless expressly permitted in the journal's Instructions to Authors), equations or citations. As a guide the abstract should not exceed 200 words. Most journals do not set a hard limit however authors are advised to check the author instructions for the journal they are submitting to.

Results: The abstract serves both as a general introduction to the topic and as a brief, non-technical summary of the main results and their implications. The abstract must not include subheadings (unless expressly permitted in the journal's Instructions to Authors), equations or citations. As a guide the abstract should not exceed 200 words. Most journals do not set a hard limit however authors are advised to check the author instructions for the journal they are submitting to.

Conclusion: The abstract serves both as a general introduction to the topic and as a brief, non-technical summary of the main results and their implications. The abstract must not include subheadings (unless expressly permitted in the journal's Instructions to Authors), equations or citations. As a guide the abstract

Table 1 Patient Characteristics (N = 126744)

Typical diet yesterday	Variable	N = 126,744	N = 173
Sex Female 70,659 (56%) 65 (38%) Male 56,085 (44%) 108 (62%) Educational level High 59,416 (47%) 76 (44%) Intermediate 41,817 (33%) 52 (30%) Low 25,472 (20%) 45 (26%) Missing 39	Typical diet yesterday	73,213 (58%)	105 (61%)
Female 70,659 (56%) 65 (38%) Male 56,085 (44%) 108 (62%) Educational level High 59,416 (47%) 76 (44%) Intermediate 41,817 (33%) 52 (30%) Low 25,472 (20%) 45 (26%) Missing 39 Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity Above 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Age, years	60 (53, 65)	64.0 (60.0, 68.0)
Male 56,085 (44%) 108 (62%) Educational level High 59,416 (47%) 76 (44%) Intermediate 41,817 (33%) 52 (30%) Low 25,472 (20%) 45 (26%) Missing 39 Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Sex		
Educational level High 59,416 (47%) 76 (44%) Intermediate 41,817 (33%) 52 (30%) Low 25,472 (20%) 45 (26%) Missing 39 Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Female	70,659 (56%)	65 (38%)
High 59,416 (47%) 76 (44%) Intermediate 41,817 (33%) 52 (30%) Low 25,472 (20%) 45 (26%) Missing 39 Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Male	56,085 (44%)	108 (62%)
Intermediate 41,817 (33%) 52 (30%) Low 25,472 (20%) 45 (26%) Missing 39 Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity	Educational level		
Low 25,472 (20%) 45 (26%) Missing 39 Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	High	59,416 (47%)	76 (44%)
Missing 39 Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity Above 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Vever 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Intermediate	41,817 (33%)	52 (30%)
Townsend Deprivation Index -2.4 (-3.8, 0.0) -2.6 (-3.7, -0.7) Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity Above 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Smoking 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Low	25,472 (20%)	45 (26%)
Missing 149 Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity Above 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)		39	
Living alone 22,658 (18%) 34 (20%) Missing 171 Physical activity Above 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Townsend Deprivation Index	-2.4 (-3.8, 0.0)	-2.6 (-3.7, -0.7)
Missing 171 Physical activity 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Veres 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Missing	149	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Living alone	22,658 (18%)	34 (20%)
Above 58,111 (46%) 61 (35%) Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking 80 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)		171	
Below 50,712 (40%) 79 (46%) Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Physical activity		
Missing 17,921 (14%) 33 (19%) Smoking Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Above	58,111 (46%)	61 (35%)
Smoking 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Below		
Never 72,583 (57%) 75 (43%) Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)		17,921 (14%)	33 (19%)
Ever 54,122 (43%) 98 (57%) Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Smoking		
Missing 39 Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Never	72,583 (57%)	75 (43%)
Alcohol intake, g/day 11 (0, 26) 11 (0, 29) Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Ever	54,122 (43%)	98 (57%)
Waist circumference, cm 88 (79, 97) 98 (89, 107)	Missing		
		11 (0, 26)	11 (0, 29)
Missing 168	Waist circumference, cm	88 (79, 97)	98 (89, 107)
	Missing	168	

¹ Median (IQR) for continous variables; n (%) for categorical variables

⁴ Above or below the 2017 UK Physical activity guidelines of 150 minutes of moderate activity per week or 75 minutes of vig

should not exceed 200 words. Most journals do not set a hard limit however authors are advised to check the author instructions for the journal they are submitting to.}

 $\mathbf{Keywords:} \ \mathrm{key, \ dictionary, \ word}$

Introduction

The Introduction section, of referenced text Campbell and Gear [1] expands on the background of the work (some overlap with the Abstract is acceptable). The introduction should not include subheadings.

Springer Nature does not impose a strict layout as standard however authors are advised to check the individual requirements for the journal they are planning to submit to as there may be journal-level preferences. When preparing your text please also

 $^{^{2}}$ Participants who reported eating a typical diet yesterday for all completed diet questionnaires.

³ High: College or University degree; Intermediate: A levels/AS levels, O levels/GCSEs, or equivalent; Low: none of the

be aware that some stylistic choices are not supported in full text XML (publication version), including coloured font. These will not be replicated in the typeset article if it is accepted.

Results

Sample body text. Sample body text.

This is an example for first level head—section head

This is an example for second level head—subsection head This is an example for third level head—subsubsection head

Sample body text. Sample body text.

Equations

Equations in LATEX can either be inline or on-a-line by itself ("display equations"). For inline equations use the \$...\$ commands. E.g.: The equation $H\psi = E\psi$ is written via the command \$H \psi = E \psi\$.

For display equations (with auto generated equation numbers) one can use the equation or align environments:

$$\|\tilde{X}(k)\|^{2} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p} \|\tilde{Y}_{i}(k)\|^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \|\tilde{Z}_{j}(k)\|^{2}}{p+q}.$$
 (1)

where,

$$D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} - ig \frac{\lambda^{a}}{2} A^{a}_{\mu}$$

$$F^{a}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} A^{a}_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} A^{a}_{\mu} + g f^{abc} A^{b}_{\mu} A^{a}_{\nu}$$

$$(2)$$

Notice the use of \nonumber in the align environment at the end of each line, except the last, so as not to produce equation numbers on lines where no equation numbers are required. The \label{} command should only be used at the last line of an align environment where \nonumber is not used.

$$Y_{\infty} = \left(\frac{m}{\text{GeV}}\right)^{-3} \left[1 + \frac{3\ln(m/\text{GeV})}{15} + \frac{\ln(c_2/5)}{15}\right]$$
 (3)

The class file also supports the use of \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R} produces \mathbb{R} , and \mathbb{R} respectively (refer Subsubsection 1).

Table 2 Caption text

temperature	pressure
0	0.0002
20	0.0012
40	0.0060
60	0.0300
80	0.0900
100	0.2700

Tables

Tables can be inserted via the normal knitr::kable() function or other table-generating packages.

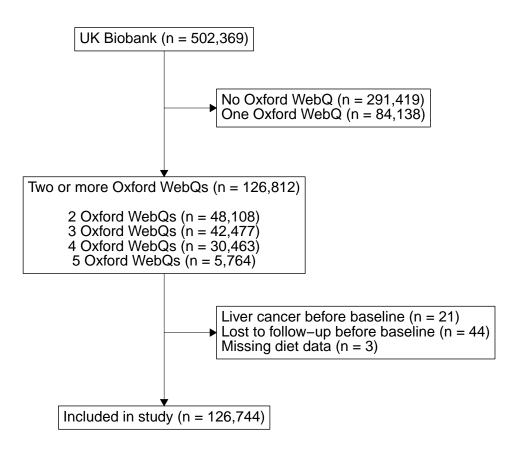


Fig. 1 Figure 1. Flowchart of included participants.

Tables can also be inserted via the normal table and tabular environment. To put footnotes inside tables you should use \footnotetext[]{...} tag. The footnote appears just below the table itself (refer Tables 3 and 4). For the corresponding footnotemark use \footnotemark[...]

```
The input format for the above table is as follows:
```

```
\begin{table}[<placement-specifier>]
\caption{<table-caption>}\label{<table-label>}%
\begin{tabular}{0{}11110{}}
\toprule
Column 1 & Column 2 & Column 3 & Column 4\\
\midrule
row 1 & data 1 & data 2 & data 3 \\
row 2 & data 4 & data 5\footnotemark[1] & data 6 \\
row 3 & data 7 & data 8 & data 9\footnotemark[2]\\
\botrule
\end{tabular}
```

Table 3 Caption text

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
row 1	data 1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{data 2} \\ \text{data 5}^1 \\ \text{data 8} \end{array}$	data 3
row 2	data 4		data 6
row 3	data 7		data 9 ²

Source: This is an example of table footnote. This is an example of table footnote.

\footnotetext{Source: This is an example of table footnote. This is an example of table footnote.}
\footnotetext[1]{Example for a first table footnote.
This is an example of table footnote.}
\footnotetext[2]{Example for a second table footnote.
This is an example of table footnote.}
\end{table}

Table 4 Example of a lengthy table which is set to full textwidth

		Element 1	1		Element 2	22
Project	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}
Element 3 Element 4	990 A 500 A	1168 961	1547 ± 12 922 ± 10	780 A 900 A	1166 1268	1239 ± 100 1092 ± 40

Note: This is an example of table footnote. This is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote.

 $^{^1{\}rm Example}$ for a first table footnote. This is an example of table footnote.

 $^{^2\}mathrm{Example}$ for a second table footnote. This is an example of table footnote.

 $^{^1}$ Example for a first table footnote.

 $^{^2}$ Example for a second table footnote.

In case of double column layout, tables which do not fit in single column width should be set to full text width. For this, you need to use \begin{table*} ... \end{table*} instead of \begin{table} ... \end{table} environment. Lengthy tables which do not fit in textwidth should be set as rotated table. For this, you need to use \begin{sidewaystable} ... \end{sidewaystable} instead of \begin{table*} ... \end{table*} environment. This environment puts tables rotated to single column width. For tables rotated to double column width, use \begin{sidewaystable*} ... \end{sidewaystable*}... \end{sidewaystable*}.

Figures

As per the LATEX standards you need to use eps images for LATEX compilation and pdf/jpg/png images for PDFLaTeX compilation. Use the dev knitr option to use the approrpate format. This is one of the major difference between LATEX and PDFLaTeX. Each image should be from a single input .eps/vector image file. Avoid using subfigures. The command for inserting images for LATEX and PDFLaTeX can be generalized. The package used to insert images in LaTeX/PDFLaTeX is the graphicx package. Figures can be inserted via the normal figure environment as shown in the below example:

Algorithms, Program codes and Listings

Packages algorithm, algorithmicx and algorithms in LATEX using the format:

```
\begin{algorithm}
\caption{<alg-caption>}\label{<alg-label>}
\begin{algorithmic}[1]
. . .
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```

You may refer above listed package documentations for more details before setting algorithm environment. For program codes, the "program" package is required and the command to be used is \begin{program} ... \end{program}. A fast exponentiation procedure:

Similarly, for listings, use the listings package. \begin{lstlisting} ... \end{lstlisting} is used to set environments similar to verbatim environment. Refer to the lstlisting package documentation for more details.

A fast exponentiation procedure:

Table 5 Tables which are too long to fit, should be written using the "sidewaystable" environment as shown here

		Element 1 ¹			${ m Element}^2$	
	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}
Element 3	990 A	1168	1547 ± 12	780 A	1166	1239 ± 100
Element 4	500 A	961	922 ± 10	900 A	1268	1092 ± 40
Element 5	990 A	1168	1547 ± 12	780 A	1166	1239 ± 100
Element 6	500 A	961	922 ± 10	900 A	1268	1092 ± 40

Note: This is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote.

 $^{^1\}mathrm{This}$ is an example of table footnote.

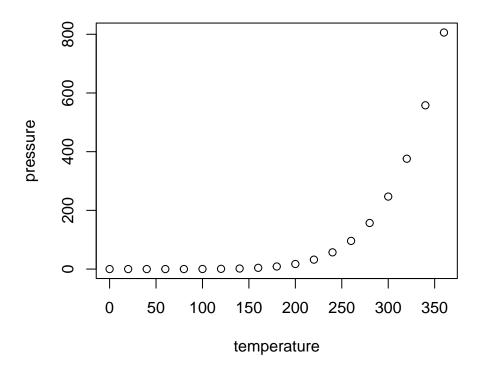


Fig. 2 This is an example of a caption

```
comment: This is a comment statement; n:=n/2\,;\quad x:=x*x \text{ od }; \{\ n>0\ \}\,; n:=n-1\,;\quad z:=z*x \text{ od }; \operatorname{print}\left(z\right). end
```

```
for i:=maxint to 0 do begin \{ do nothing \} end; Write('Case
insensitive'); -Write('Pascal-keywords.');
```

Cross referencing

Figures and tables are labeled with a prefix (fig or tab, respectively) plus the chunk label. Other environments such as equation and align can be labelled via

Algorithm 1 Calculate $y = x^n$

```
Require: n \ge 0 \lor x \ne 0
Ensure: y = x^n
 1: y ← 1
 2: if n < 0 then
         X \Leftarrow 1/x
         N \Leftarrow -n
 5: else
         X \Leftarrow x
 6:
         N \Leftarrow n
 7:
    end if
 8:
    while N \neq 0 do
 9:
         if N is even then
10:
              X \Leftarrow X \times X
11:
              N \Leftarrow N/2
12:
         else[N \text{ is odd}]
13:
              y \Leftarrow y \times X
14:
              N \Leftarrow N - 1
15:
         end if
16:
17: end while
```

the \label{#label} command inside or just below the \caption{} command. You can then use the label for cross-reference. As an example, consider the chunk label declared for Figure 2 which is fig1. To cross-reference it, use the command Figure \ref{fig:fig1}, for which it comes up as "Figure 2".

To reference line numbers in an algorithm, consider the label declared for the line number 2 of Algorithm 1 is \label{algln2}. To cross-reference it, use the command \ref{algln2} for which it comes up as line 2 of Algorithm 1.

Details on reference citations

For citations of references, use Campbell and Gear [1] or [2].

Examples for theorem like environments

The document class for springer sn-jnl.cls contains 3 styling that you can use to set new default for theorems and proofs type

thmstyleone Numbered, theorem head in bold font and theorem text in italic style thmstyletwo Numbered, theorem head in roman font and theorem text in italic style thmstylethree Numbered, theorem head in bold font and theorem text in roman style

For mathematics journals, theorem styles can be included as shown in the following examples.

Theorem 1. Example theorem text. Example theorem text.

To add labels and subheadings, use LaTeX notation

Theorem 2 (Theorem subhead). Example theorem text. Example theorem text.

Other environments are proposition, example, remark, definition, proof and quote Sample body text. Sample body text.

Proposition 3. Example proposition text. Example proposition text.

Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text.

Example 1. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem.

Sample body text. Sample body text.

Remark 1. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem.

Sample body text. Sample body text.

Definition 1 (Definition sub head). Example definition text. Example definition text.

Additionally a predefined "proof" environment is available. This prints a "Proof" head in italic font style and the "body text" in roman font style with an open square at the end of each proof environment.

Proof. Example for proof text. Example for proof text.

Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text. Sample body text.

Methods

Topical subheadings are allowed. Authors must ensure that their Methods section includes adequate experimental and characterization data necessary for others in the field to reproduce their work. Authors are encouraged to include RIIDs where appropriate.

Ethical approval declarations (only required where applicable) Any article reporting experiment/s carried out on (i) live vertebrate (or higher invertebrates), (ii) humans or (iii) human samples must include an unambiguous statement within the methods section that meets the following requirements:

- 1. Approval: a statement which confirms that all experimental protocols were approved by a named institutional and/or licensing committee. Please identify the approving body in the methods section
- 2. Accordance: a statement explicitly saying that the methods were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations
- 3. Informed consent (for experiments involving humans or human tissue samples): include a statement confirming that informed consent was obtained from all participants and/or their legal guardian/s

If your manuscript includes potentially identifying patient/participant information, or if it describes human transplantation research, or if it reports results clinical trial then additional information will be required. of a Please visit (https://www.nature.com/nature-research/editorial-policies) Nature Portfolio journals, (https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/ journal-author/journal-author-helpdesk/publishing-ethics/14214) journals, (https://www.biomedcentral.com/getpublished/editorialorpolicies\#ethics+and+consent) for BMC.

Discussion

Discussions should be brief and focused. In some disciplines use of Discussion or 'Conclusion' is interchangeable. It is not mandatory to use both. Some journals prefer a section 'Results and Discussion' followed by a section 'Conclusion'. Please refer to Journal-level guidance for any specific requirements.

Conclusion

Conclusions may be used to restate your hypothesis or research question, restate your major findings, explain the relevance and the added value of your work, highlight any limitations of your study, describe future directions for research and recommendations.

In some disciplines use of Discussion or 'Conclusion' is interchangeable. It is not mandatory to use both. Please refer to Journal-level guidance for any specific requirements.

Supplementary information. If your article has accompanying supplementary file/s please state so here.

Authors reporting data from electrophoretic gels and blots should supply the full unprocessed scans for key as part of their Supplementary information. This may be requested by the editorial team/s if it is missing.

Please refer to Journal-level guidance for any specific requirements.

Acknowledgments. Acknowledgments are not compulsory. Where included they should be brief. Grant or contribution numbers may be acknowledged.

Please refer to Journal-level guidance for any specific requirements.

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Some journals require declarations to be submitted in a standardised format. Please check the Instructions for Authors of the journal to which you are submitting to see if you need to complete this section. If yes, your manuscript must contain the following sections under the heading 'Declarations':

- Funding
- Conflict of interest/Competing interests (check journal-specific guidelines for which heading to use)
- Ethics approval
- Consent to participate
- Consent for publication
- Availability of data and materials
- Code availability
- Authors' contributions

If any of the sections are not relevant to your manuscript, please include the heading and write 'Not applicable' for that section.

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Section title of first appendix

An appendix contains supplementary information that is not an essential part of the text itself but which may be helpful in providing a more comprehensive understanding of the research problem or it is information that is too cumbersome to be included in the body of the paper.

For submissions to Nature Portfolio Journals please use the heading "Extended Data".

References

[1] Campbell SL, Gear CW. The index of general nonlinear DAES. Numer Math. 1995;72(2):173–196.

[2] Slifka MK, Whitton JL. Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. J Mol Med. 2000;78:74–80. https://doi.org/10.1007/s001090000086.