

**Table S4: ARRIVE Guideline Scoring on a per article basis**

X-axis: The numbers correspond to the ARRIVE guideline ranking on a scale from 0 - 2. Since there were two reviewers, if the ARRIVE guideline ranking varied by only 1, the rankings were averaged. If different by 2 (one reviewer chose 0 and one chose 2), the article was discussed and a consensus was reached.

Article Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	17	18	19	20	21
Acute and chronic effects of exposure to a 1-mT magnetic field on the cytoskeleton, stress proteins, and proliferation of astroglial cells in culture	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Astrocytes contribute to the neuronal recovery promoted by high-frequency repetitive magnetic stimulation in in vitro models of ischemia	2	1.5	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	2	2
Comparison of effects of high- and low-frequency electromagnetic fields on proliferation and differentiation of neural stem cells	2	0	0	0	0	1.5	1	1	2	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	0	2
Differentiation of chromaffin cells elicited by ELF MF modifies gene expression pattern	2	0.5	0	0	0	2	0	1.5	2	2	1.5	2	2	1.5	1	0	0	1
Directed and enhanced neurite growth with pulsed magnetic field stimulation	2	1.5	0	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Effect of magnetic stimulation on the gene expression profile of in vitro cultured neural cells	2	0.5	0	2	0	2	0.5	2	2	0	1.5	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Effects of electromagnetic field (PEMF) exposure at different frequency and duration on the peripheral nerve regeneration: in vitro and in vivo study	1.5	1	0	2	0	2	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	0	2
Effects of repetitive magnetic stimulation on the growth of primarily cultured hippocampus neurons in vitro and their expression of iron-containing enzymes	2	0	0	2	0	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	2	2	1.5	2	2	1.5	0	0	2
Effects of static magnetic fields on primary cortical neurons	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.5	1.5	2	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	1
Elimination of the geomagnetic field stimulates the proliferation of mouse neural progenitor and stem cells	2	0.5	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1	0	2	2
Extremely low frequency magnetic field induces human neuronal differentiation through NMDA receptor activation	2	1.5	0	0	0	2	1	1.5	1.5	2	2	2	2	1.5	1	0	0	2
Extremely low frequency magnetic fields promote neurite varicosity formation and cell excitability in cultured rat chromaffin cells	2	1	0	2	0	2	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	2	2	1.5	1	0	0	0

Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields affect transcript levels of neuronal differentiation-related genes in embryonic neural stem cells	2	1.5	0	2	2	2	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	0	2
Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields promote in vitro neurogenesis via upregulation of Ca(v)1-channel activity	1.5	1.5	0.5	2	2	2	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	0	0
Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields promote in vitro neuronal differentiation and neurite outgrowth of embryonic neural stem cells via up-regulating TRPC1	2	1.5	0.5	2	2	2	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	2	2
High-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation improves functional recovery by inhibiting neurotoxic polarization of astrocytes in ischemic rats	1.5	1	0	2	0	2	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
In vitro developmental neurotoxicity following chronic exposure to 50 Hz extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields in primary rat cortical cultures	2	1.5	1	0	2	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	2	2	1.5	1	0	2	2
Low frequency pulsed electromagnetic field promotes differentiation of oligodendrocyte precursor cells through upregulation of miR-219-5p in vitro	1.5	1.5	0	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2
Low-Field Magnetic Stimulation Accelerates the Differentiation of Oligodendrocyte Precursor Cells via Non-canonical TGF- $\beta$ 2 Signaling Pathways	2	1	0	0	0	2	1.5	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2
Neurite Outgrowth on Chromaffin Cells Applying Extremely Low Frequency Magnetic Fields by Permanent Magnets	2	1.5	0	2	0	2	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	0	0
Neuronal differentiation of chromaffin cells in vitro, induced by extremely low frequency magnetic fields or nerve growth factor: A histological and ultrastructural comparative study	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	0.5	0	0	1
Neurophysiological Effects Induced in the Nervous Tissue by Low-Frequency, Pulsed Magnetic Fields	1	0.5	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	2	0	0	1
Possible promotion of neuronal differentiation in fetal rat brain neural progenitor cells after sustained exposure to static magnetism	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	1.5	2	2	2	2	1.5	1	0	0	0
Pulsed magnetic field promotes proliferation and neurotrophic genes expression in Schwann cells in vitro	1.5	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1	2	2	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	0	0	2
Repetitive magnetic stimulation promotes neural stem cells proliferation by upregulating MiR-106b in vitro	2	0.5	0	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	2	0	2	2
Static Magnetic Field Induced Neural Stem/Progenitor Cell Early Differentiation and Promotes Maturation	1.5	0.5	0	0	0	2	1	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	0	2	2
Static Magnetic Field Stimulation Enhances Oligodendrocyte Differentiation and Secretion of Neurotrophic Factors	2	1	0.5	0	0	2	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	0.5	0	2	2

The effect of magnetic stimulation on differentiation of human induced pluripotent stem cells into neuron	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	1.5	2	2	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	0	2	2
The effects of high-intensity pulsed electromagnetic field on proliferation and differentiation of neural stem cells of neonatal rats in vitro	1.5	0.5	0	0	0	2	1	1	1.5	1.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	1	0	0	0
Effects of 50 Hz electromagnetic fields on voltage-gated Ca <sup>2+</sup> channels and their role in modulation of neuroendocrine cell proliferation and death	2	1.5	0	0	2	2	0.5	1	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0	0	1
Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields enhance the proliferation and differentiation of neural progenitor cells cultured from ischemic brains	2	1.5	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	1.5	2	1	1.5	2	0	0	2
Magnetic field exposure saves rat cerebellar granule neurons from apoptosis in vitro	2	1.5	0	1.5	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	1.5	2	0.5	0.5	0	0	1
Fifty Hertz Extremely Low-Frequency Magnetic Field Exposure Elicits Redox and Trophic Response in Rat-Cortical Neurons	2	1.5	0	0	0	2	1.5	1	2	2	1.5	2	2	1.5	2	0	0	1
Neuroprotective effect of weak static magnetic fields in primary neuronal cultures	1.5	2	0	1.5	2	2	1.5	1	2	2	1.5	2	2	1.5	1	0	0	0
Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields enhance the survival of newborn neurons in the mouse hippocampus	1.5	1.5	0	0	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	0.5	0	1
Epigenetic Modulation of Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis by Extremely Low-Frequency Electromagnetic Fields	2	1.5	0	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	2	1	1.5	2	0.5	2	1
Electromagnetic fields affect transcript levels of apoptosis-related genes in embryonic stem cell-derived neural progenitor cells	2	1.5	0	1.5	2	2	1	0.5	2	2	1.5	2	1	1.5	1.5	0	0	1
Extremely Low-Frequency Electromagnetic Fields Promote In Vitro Neuronal Differentiation and Neurite Outgrowth of Embryonic Neural Stem Cells via Up-Regulating TRPC1	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	2	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	2	1	1.5	2	0	2	0