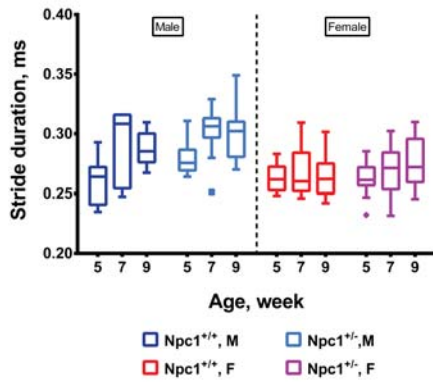


Figure S7



	Change in stride duration, ms (compared to female)	SE	95% CI	p
Male	0.02	0.004	0.01, 0.03	<0.0001
<i>Npc1</i> ^{+/+} , male	0.01	0.01	-2.4x10 ⁻⁶ , 0.03	0.05
<i>Npc1</i> ^{+/-} , male	0.02	0.005	0.02, 0.03	<0.0001

	Change in <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/+} stride duration, ms (compared to Week 5)	SE	95% CI	p
Week 7	0.01	0.01	0.002, 0.03	0.02
Week 9	0.01	0.01	-0.001, 0.02	0.07

	Change in <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/-} stride duration, ms (compared to Week 5)	SE	95% CI	p
Week 7	0.02	0.004	0.01, 0.02	<0.0001
Week 9	0.02	0.004	0.01, 0.03	<0.0001

Figure S7 Stride duration of *Npc1*^{+/+} ($n_{\text{female}} = 10$; $n_{\text{male}} = 5 - 6$) and *Npc1*^{+/-} ($n_{\text{female}} = 14$; $n_{\text{male}} = 14 - 15$) mice, measured using DigiGait at 5, 7, and 9 weeks of age. The box and whiskers plot depicts the median, IQR, and the maximum and minimum values within 1.5 times the IQR. Statistical analysis: Random effects generalized least squares regression with animals as a random effect, adjusted for genotype and age, age only, or genotype and gender.