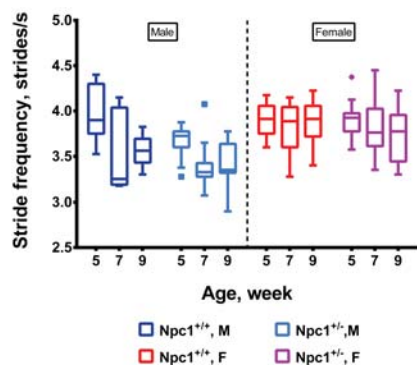


# Figure S8



	Change in stride frequency, strides/s (compared to female)	SE	95% CI	p
Male	-0.3	0.05	-0.4, -0.2	<0.0001
<i>Npc1</i> <sup>+/+</sup> , male	-0.2	0.1	-0.4, 0.02	0.07
<i>Npc1</i> <sup>+/-</sup> , male	-0.3	0.1	-0.5, -0.2	<0.0001

	Change in <i>Npc1</i> <sup>+/+</sup> stride frequency, strides/s (compared to Week 5)	SE	95% CI	p
Week 7	-0.2	0.1	-0.4, -0.05	0.01
Week 9	-0.2	0.1	-0.3, 0.01	0.06

	Change in <i>Npc1</i> <sup>+/-</sup> stride frequency, strides/s (compared to Week 5)	SE	95% CI	p
Week 7	-0.2	0.06	-0.3, -0.1	0.001
Week 9	-0.2	0.06	-0.3, -0.1	<0.0001

**Figure S8** Stride frequency of *Npc1*<sup>+/+</sup> ( $n_{\text{female}} = 10$ ;  $n_{\text{male}} = 5 - 6$ ) and *Npc1*<sup>+/-</sup> ( $n_{\text{female}} = 14$ ;  $n_{\text{male}} = 14 - 15$ ) 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.