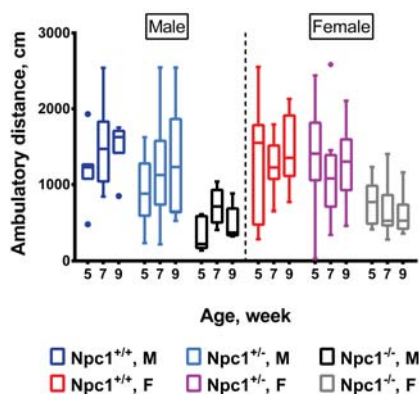


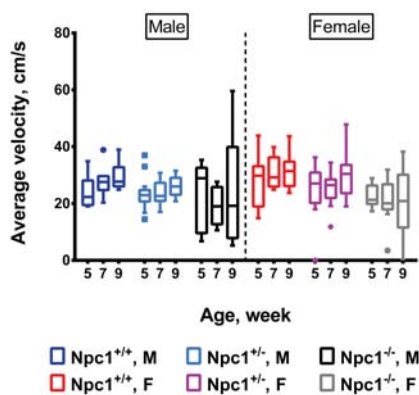
Figure S3

A.



	Change in ambulatory distance, cm (compared to <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/+})	SE	95% CI	p
<i>Npc1</i> ^{+/-}	-166.3	122.8	-408.0, 74.3	0.2
<i>Npc1</i> ^{-/-}	-737.6	112.6	-958.3, -516.8	<0.0001

B.



	Change in average velocity, cm/s (compared to <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/+})	SE	95% CI	p
<i>Npc1</i> ^{+/-}	-3.4	1.4	-6.1, -0.7	0.01
<i>Npc1</i> ^{-/-}	-7.9	1.7	-11.2, -4.5	<0.0001

Figure S3 Spontaneous horizontal locomotor activity of *Npc1*^{+/+} ($n_{\text{female}} = 11$; $n_{\text{male}} = 7$), *Npc1*^{+/-} mice ($n_{\text{female}} = 15$; $n_{\text{male}} = 15$) and *Npc1*^{-/-} ($n_{\text{female}} = 9$; $n_{\text{male}} = 5$) mice in open-field test performed at 5, 7, and 9 weeks of age. Total arena (A) ambulatory distance travelled, and (B) average velocity. The box and whiskers plot depicts the median, the IQR, and the maximum and minimum values within 1.5 times the IQR. Statistical analysis: Random effects generalized least squares regression with the animals as a random effect. All analyses were adjusted for age, gender, and training/testing day.