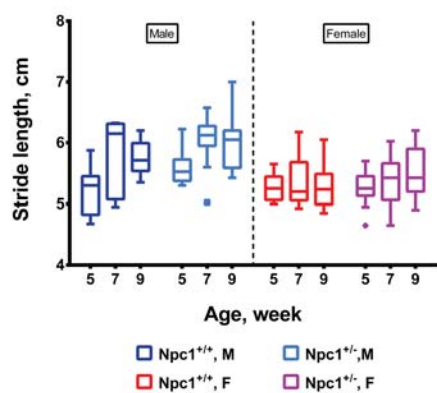


Figure S6



| | Change in stride length, cm (compared to female) | SE | 95% CI | p |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----|-------------|---------|
| Male | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3, 0.6 | <0.0001 |
| <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/+} , male | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.001, 0.5 | 0.05 |
| <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/-} , male | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3, 0.7 | <0.0001 |

| | Change in <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/+} stride length, cm (compared to Week 5) | SE | 95% CI | p |
|--------|---|-----|------------|------|
| Week 7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.03, 0.5 | 0.03 |
| Week 9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.03, 0.5 | 0.08 |

| | Change in <i>Npc1</i> ^{+/-} stride length, cm (compared to Week 5) | SE | 95% CI | p |
|--------|---|-----|----------|---------|
| Week 7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1, 0.5 | 0.001 |
| Week 9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2, 0.5 | <0.0001 |

Figure S6 Stride length 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, or genotype and gender.