

Supplemental Material

Early Detection of Apathetic Phenotypes in Huntington's Disease Knock-in Mice Using Open Source Tools

Shawn Minnig ^{1,**}, Robert M. Bragg ^{1,**}, Hardeep S. Tiwana ¹, Wes T. Solem ¹, William S. Hovander ¹, Eva-Mari S. Vik ¹, Madeline Hamilton ¹, Samuel R.W. Legg, Dominic D. Shuttleworth, Sydney R. Coffey ¹, Jeffrey P. Cattle ¹, Jeffrey B. Carroll ^{1,*}

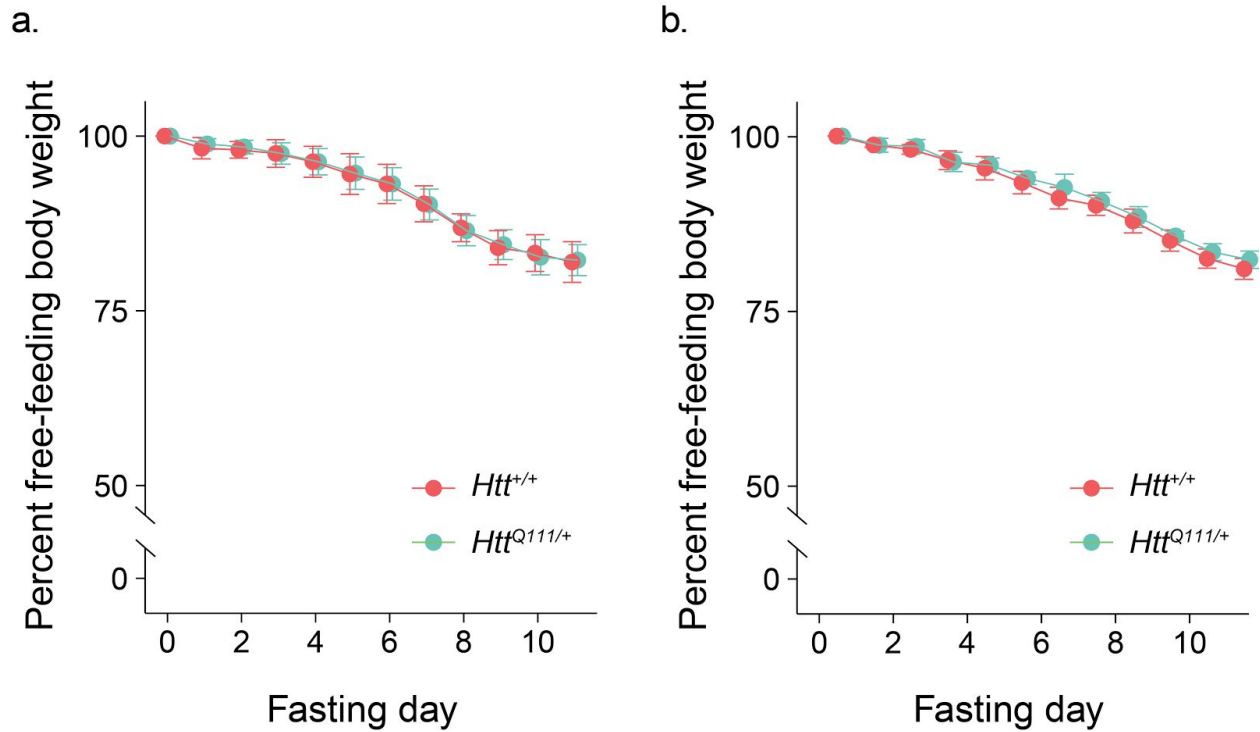
¹ Behavioral Neuroscience Program, Department of Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham WA 98225

** Equal Contribution

* Corresponding author:

Affiliations:

Behavioral Neuroscience Program, Department of Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham WA 98225



Supplemental Fig 1: Body weight during food restriction of 10-month-old $Htt^{+/+}$ and $Htt^{Q111/+}$ mice. Body weight was reduced during 11 days of food restriction, but genotype did not change overall body weight, or the rate at which mice lost weight . **a.** Initial cohort: linear mixed effects model, effect of date $F_{(11, 187)} = 673.6, p < 0.0001$; effect of genotype $F_{(1, 17)} < 0.001, p = 0.96$; genotype x date interaction $F_{(11, 187)} = 0.5, p = 0.87$. **b.** Replication cohort: linear mixed effects model, effect of date $F_{(11, 242)} = 889.9, p < 0.0001$, effect of genotype $F_{(1, 22)} = 2.6, p = 0.12$, effect of genotype x date interaction $F_{(11, 242)} = 1.33, p = 0.21$. Error bars represent S.E.M.