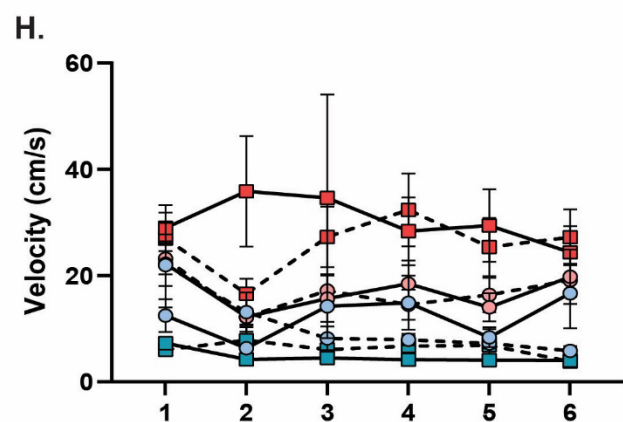
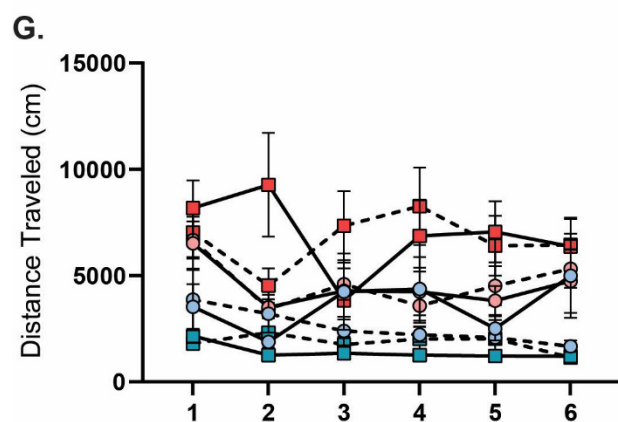
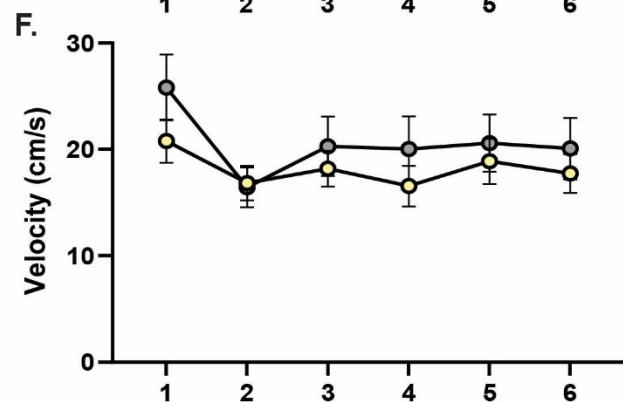
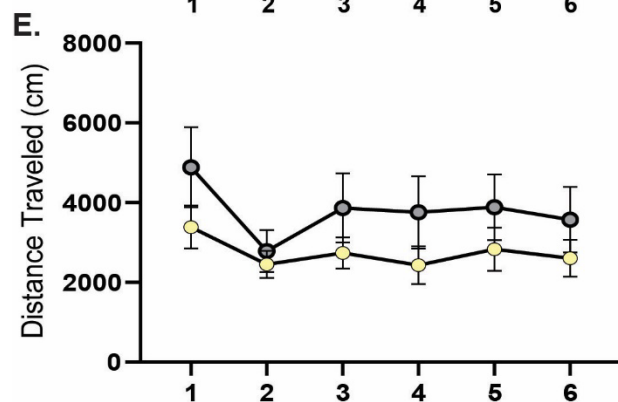
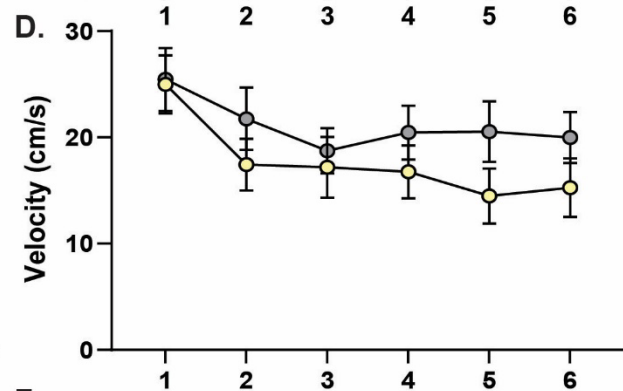
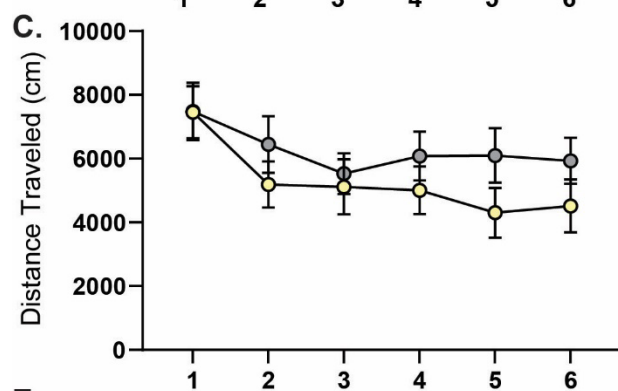
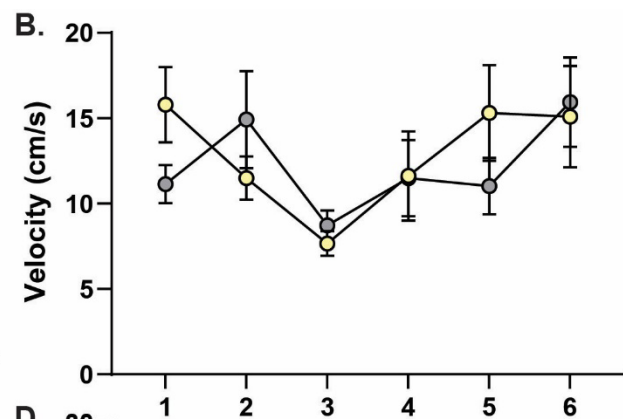
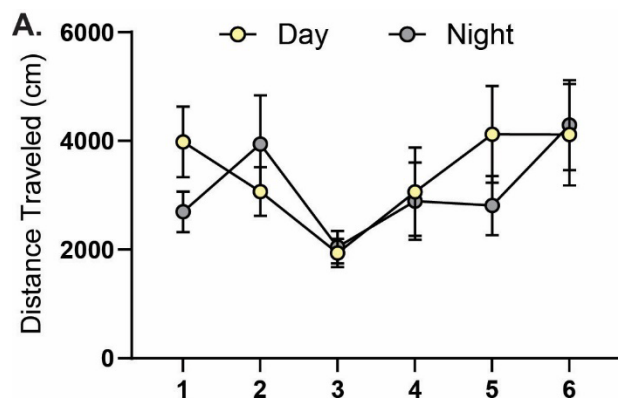




● Young Male Day ● Young Female Day ■ Old Male Day ■ Old Female Day
 ● Young Male Night ● Young Female Night ■ Old Male Night ■ Old Female Night

Supplemental Figure 2. Mouse distance traveled and velocity is similar across the diurnal cycle, with no effect of age but a sex effect, with females showing more movement during habituation. **A.** Distance traveled (cm) and **B.** velocity (cm/s) of young female mice habituated during the day (yellow symbols; ZT1, ZT5, ZT9) and at night (grey symbols; ZT13, ZT17, ZT21) across the 6 habituation days from the young female circadian experiment (Fig. 1C-D; n=25-32/timepoint). **C.** Distance traveled (cm) and **D.** velocity (cm/s) of old female mice habituated during the day and at night across the 6 habituation days from the old female circadian experiment (Fig. 1E-F; n=31/timepoint). **E.** Distance traveled (cm) and **F.** velocity (cm/s) of old male mice habituated during the day and at night across the 6 habituation days from the old male circadian experiment (Fig. 2; n=38-39/timepoint). **G.** Distance traveled (cm) and **H.** velocity (cm/s) across the 6 habituation days from the *Per1* induction experiment (Fig. 3; n=12-17/cohort).