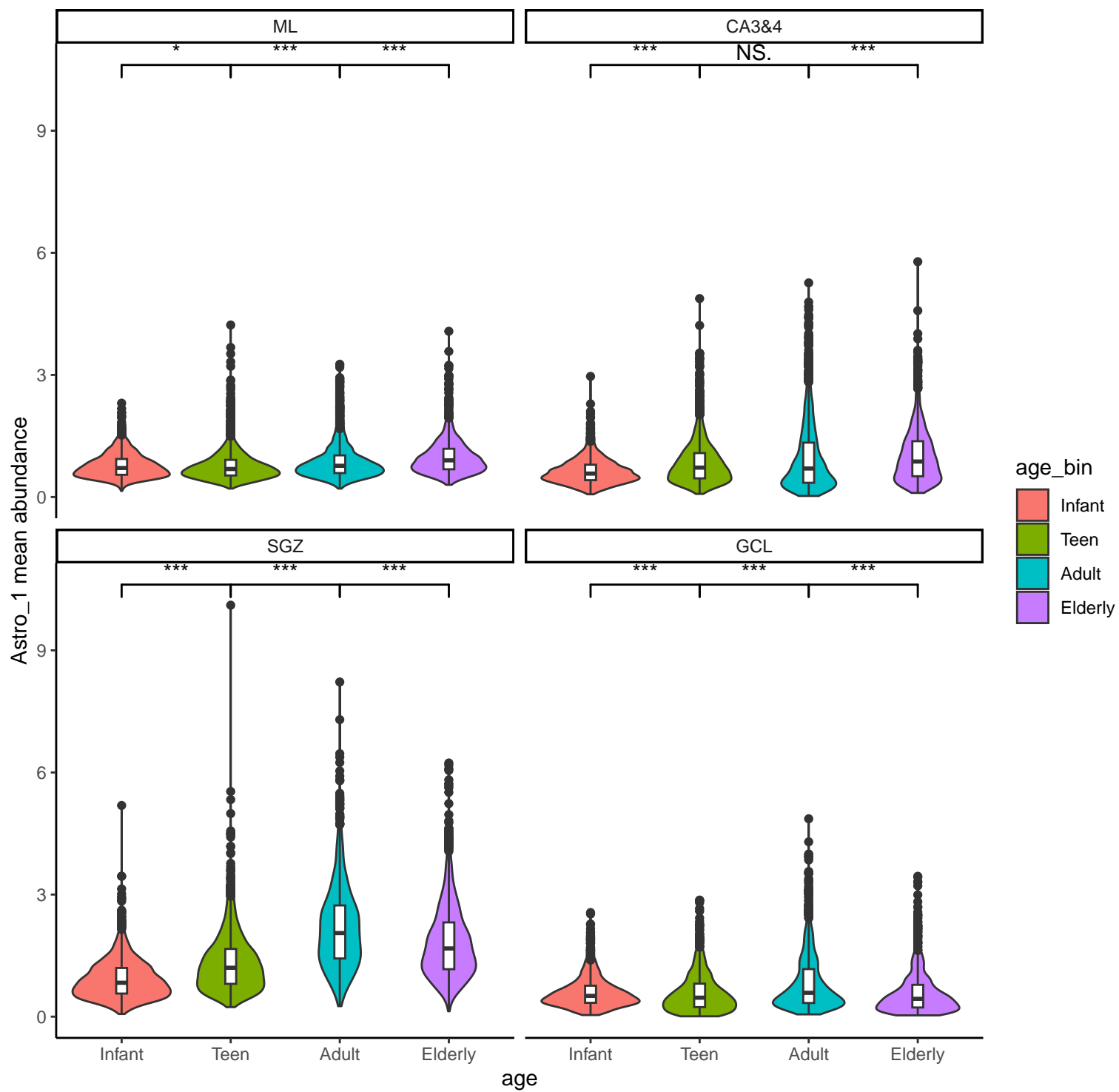
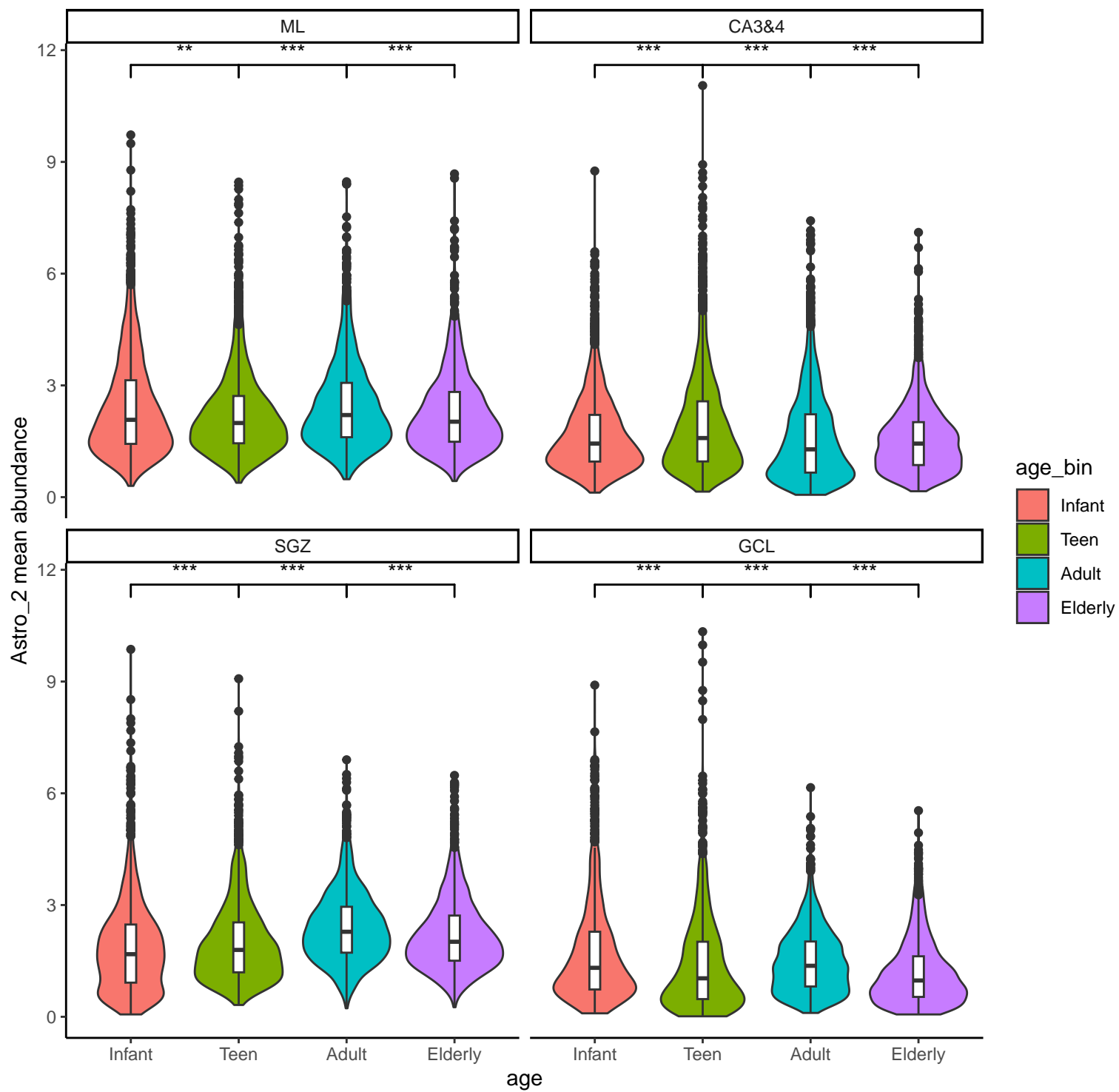


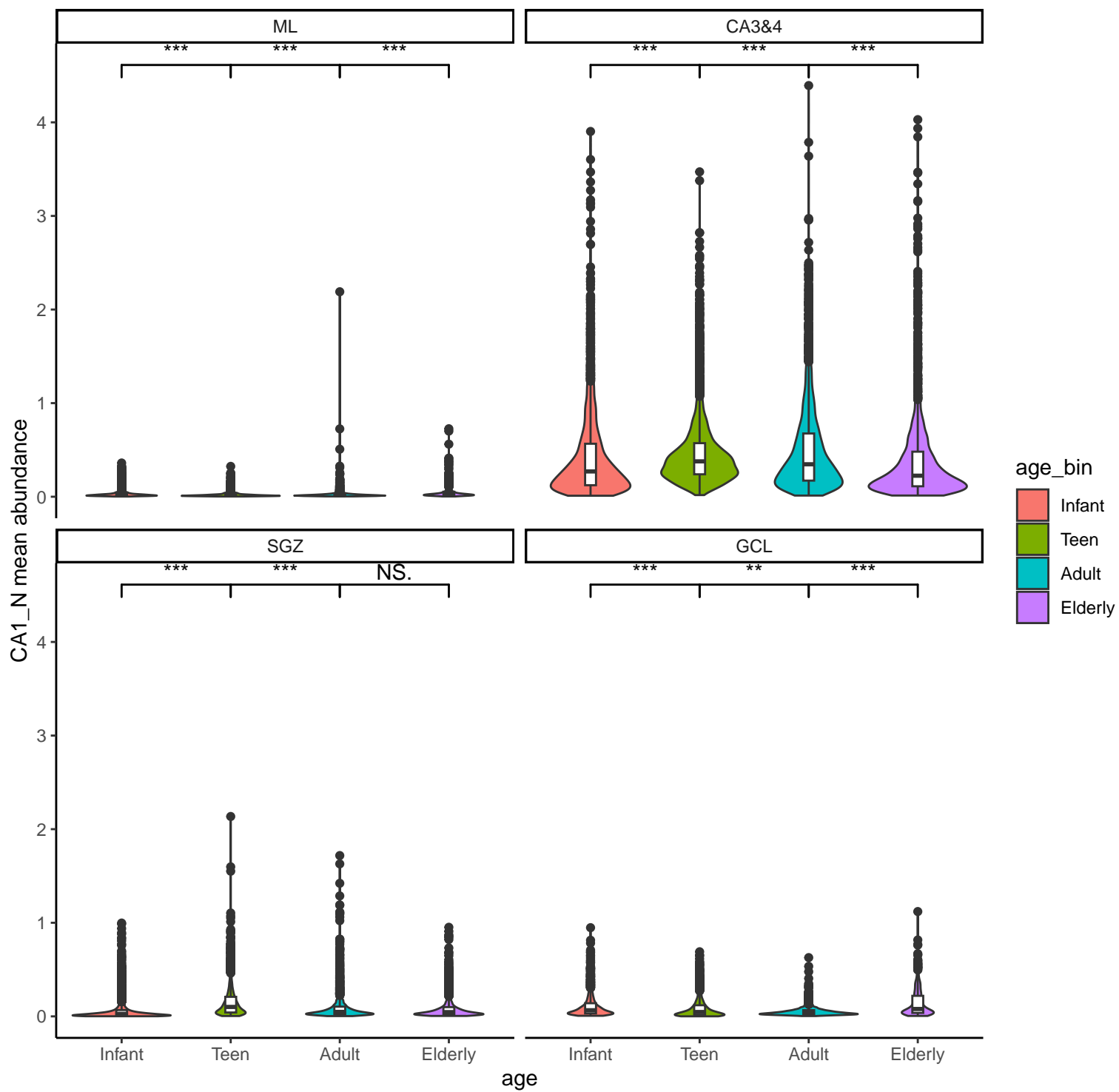
Mean abundance of Astro_1



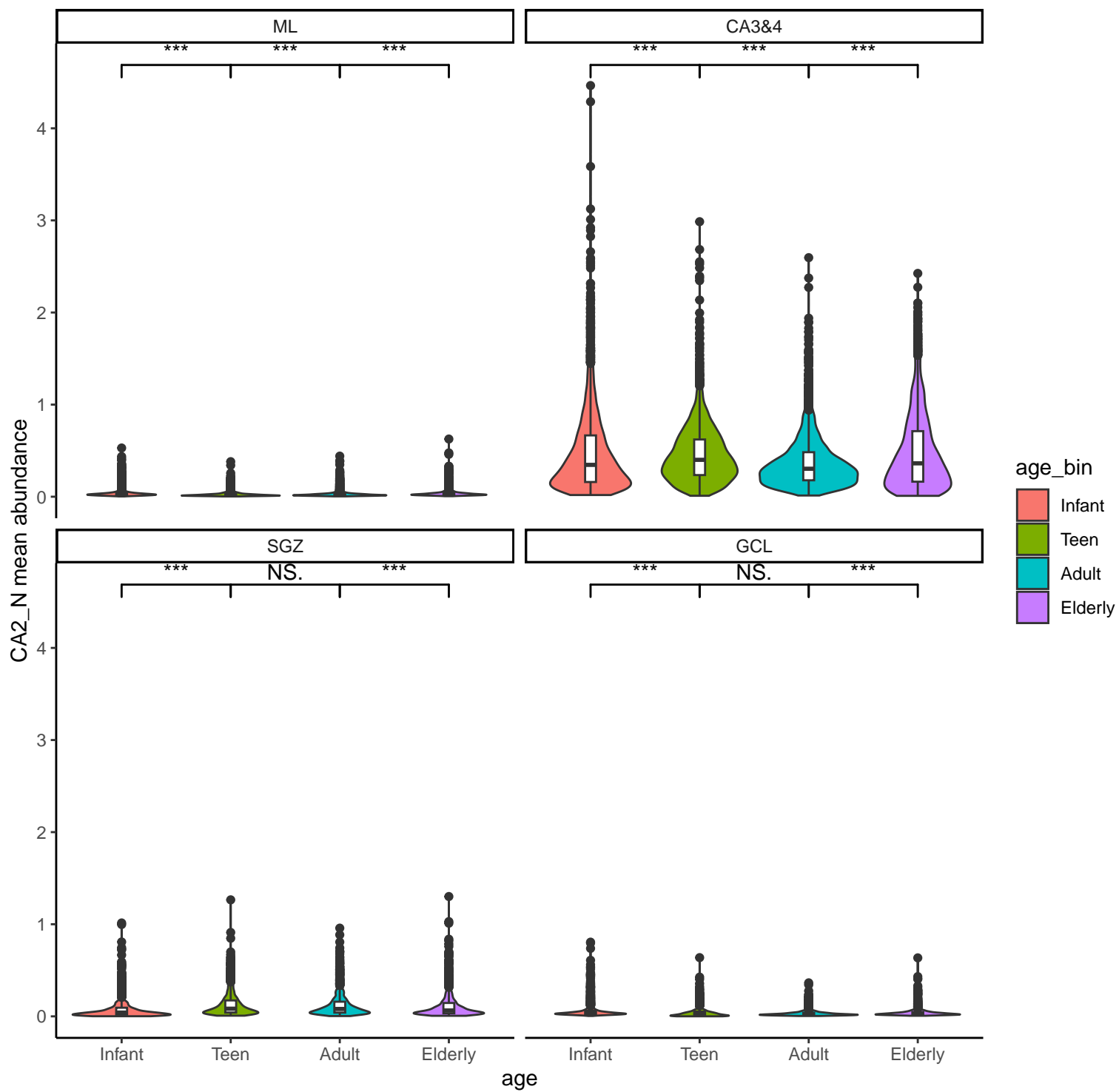
Mean abundance of Astro_2



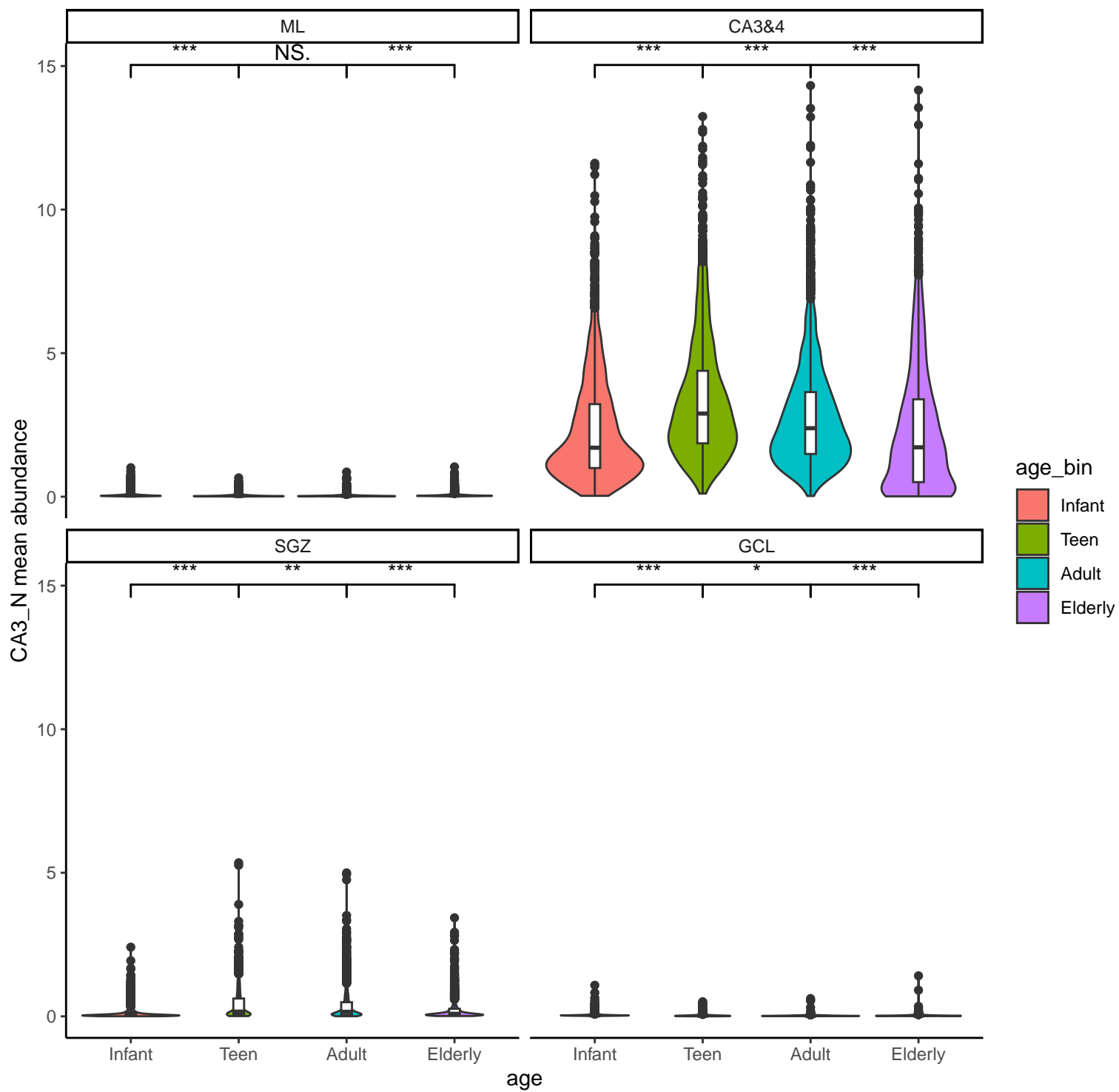
Mean abundance of CA1_N



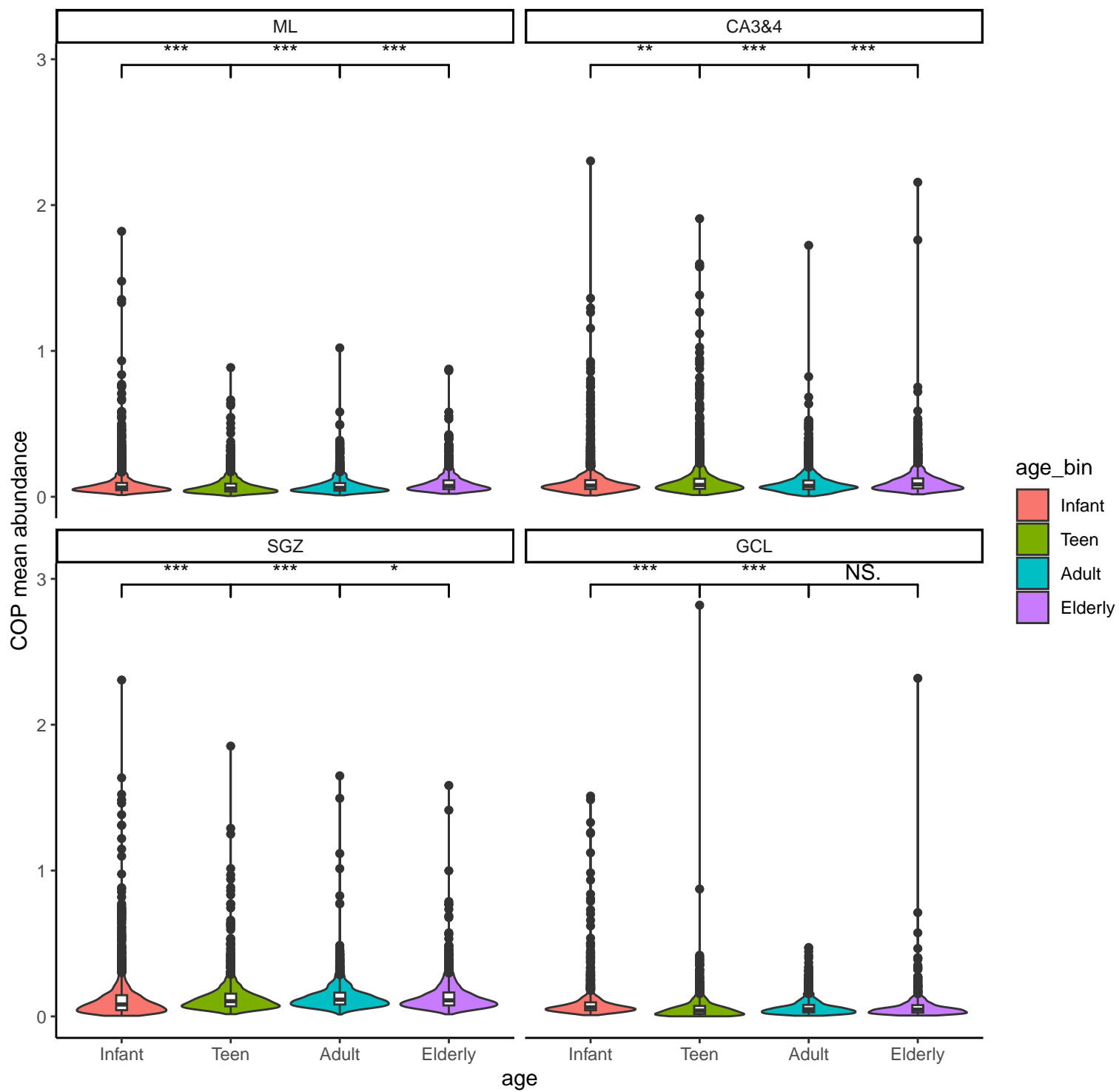
Mean abundance of CA2_N



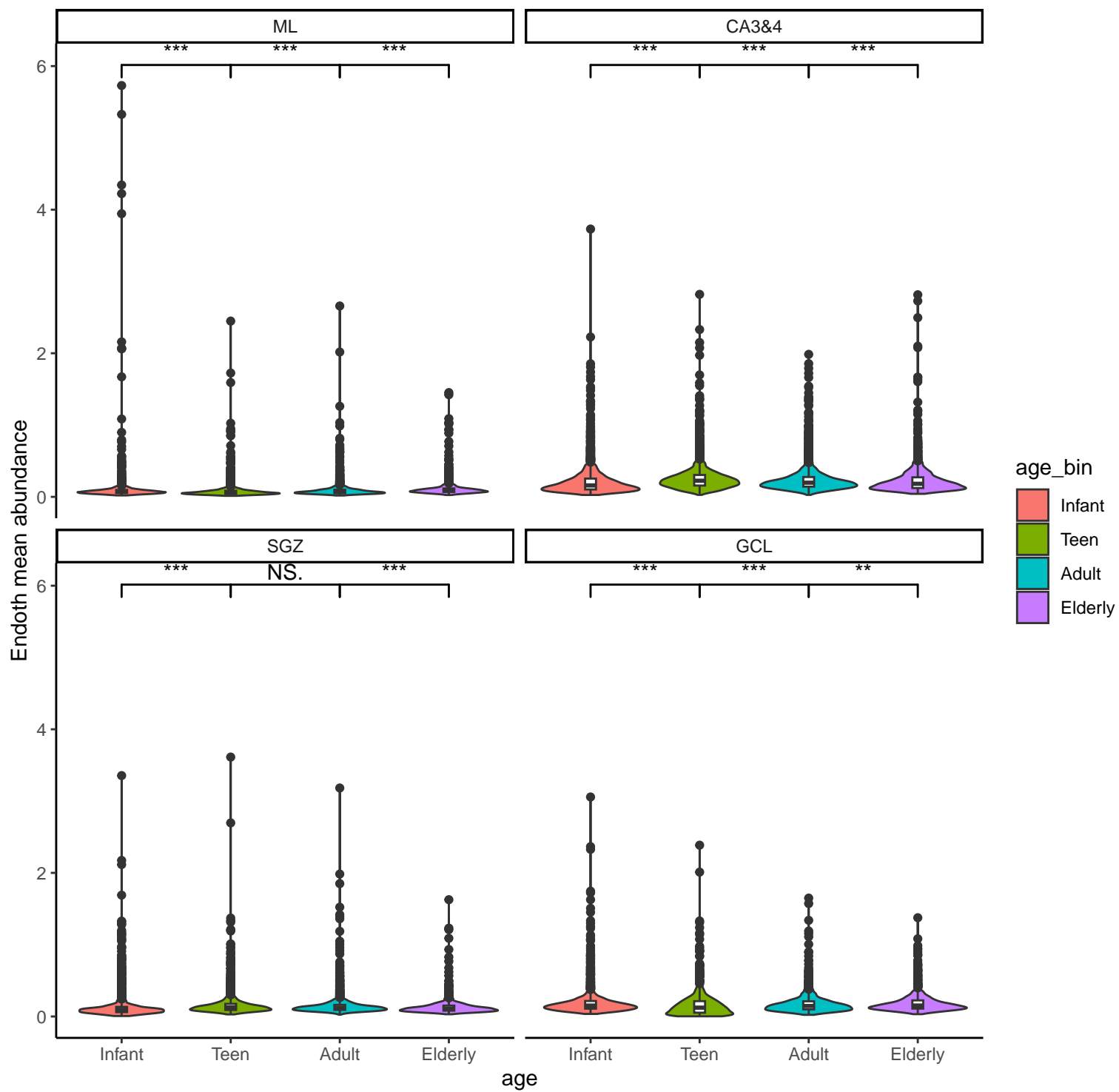
Mean abundance of CA3_N



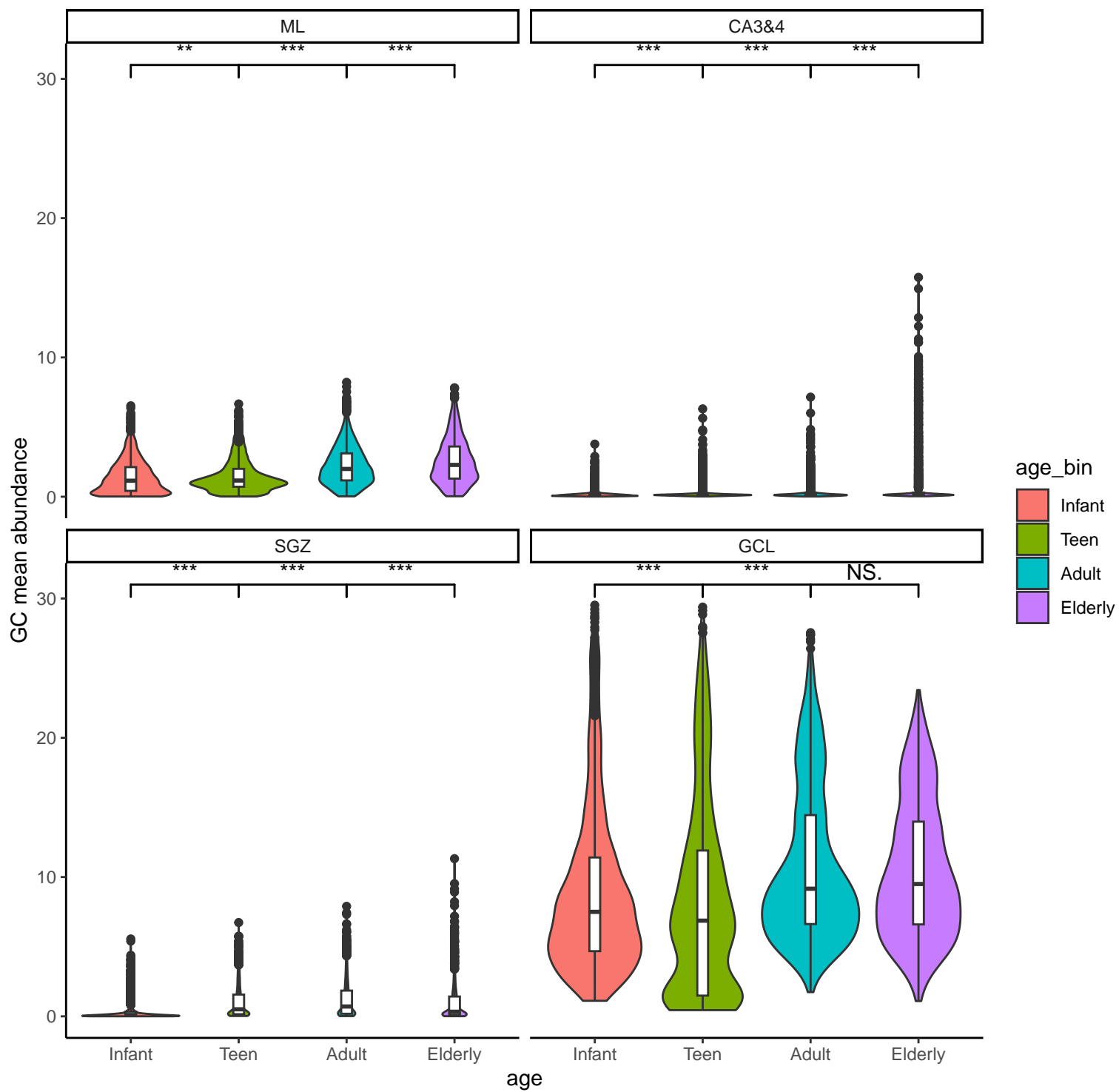
Mean abundance of COP



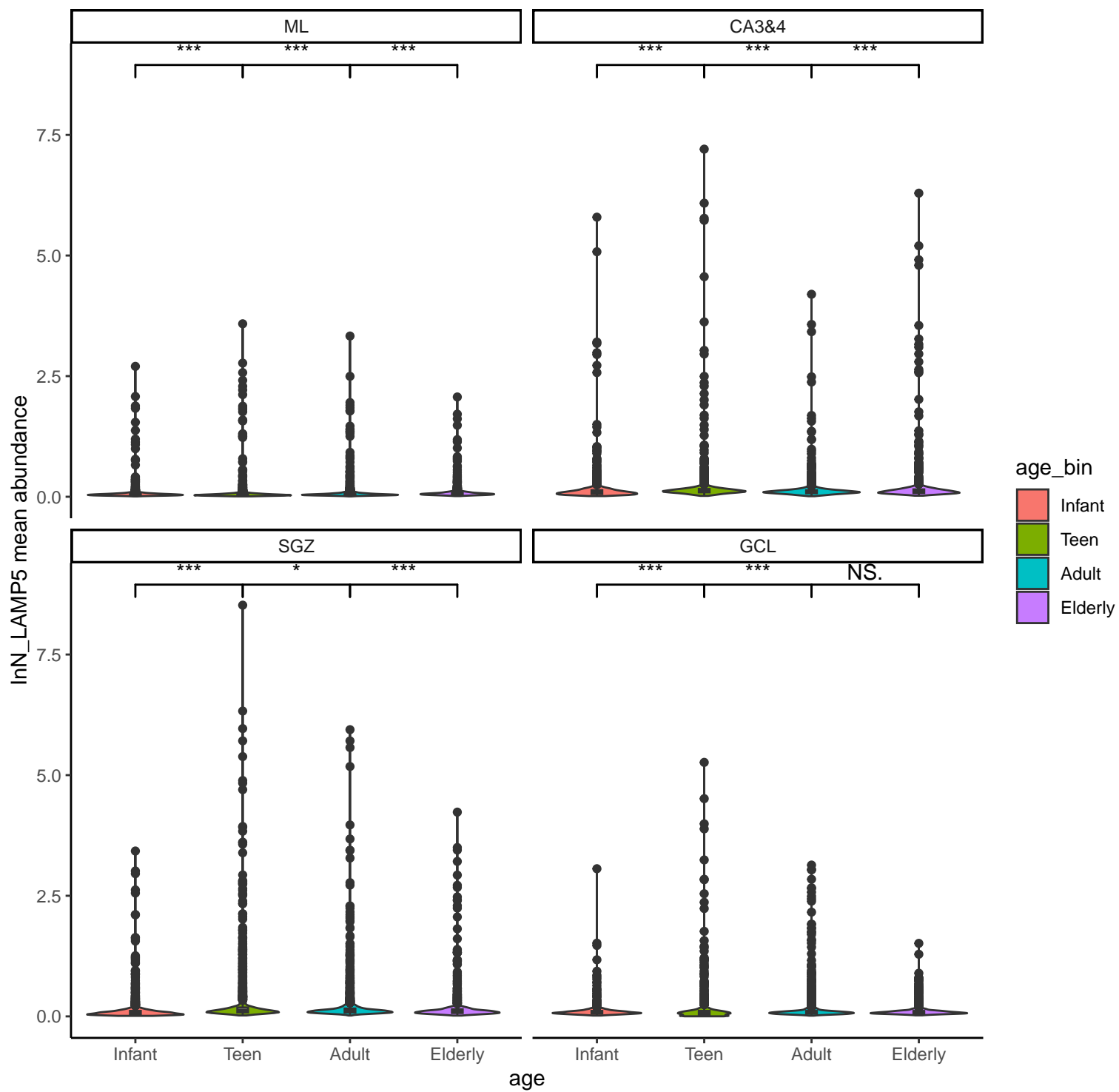
Mean abundance of Endoth



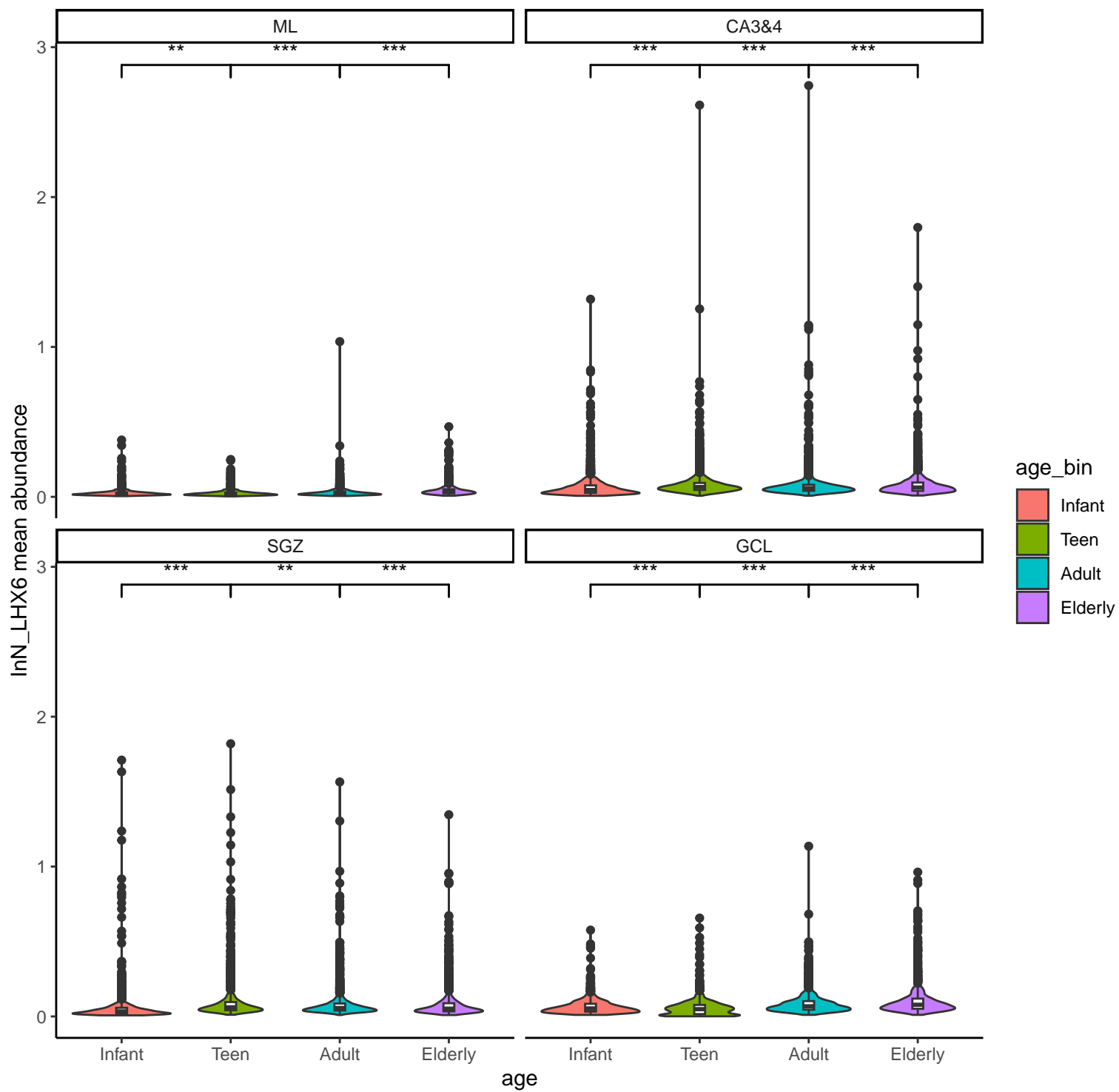
Mean abundance of GC



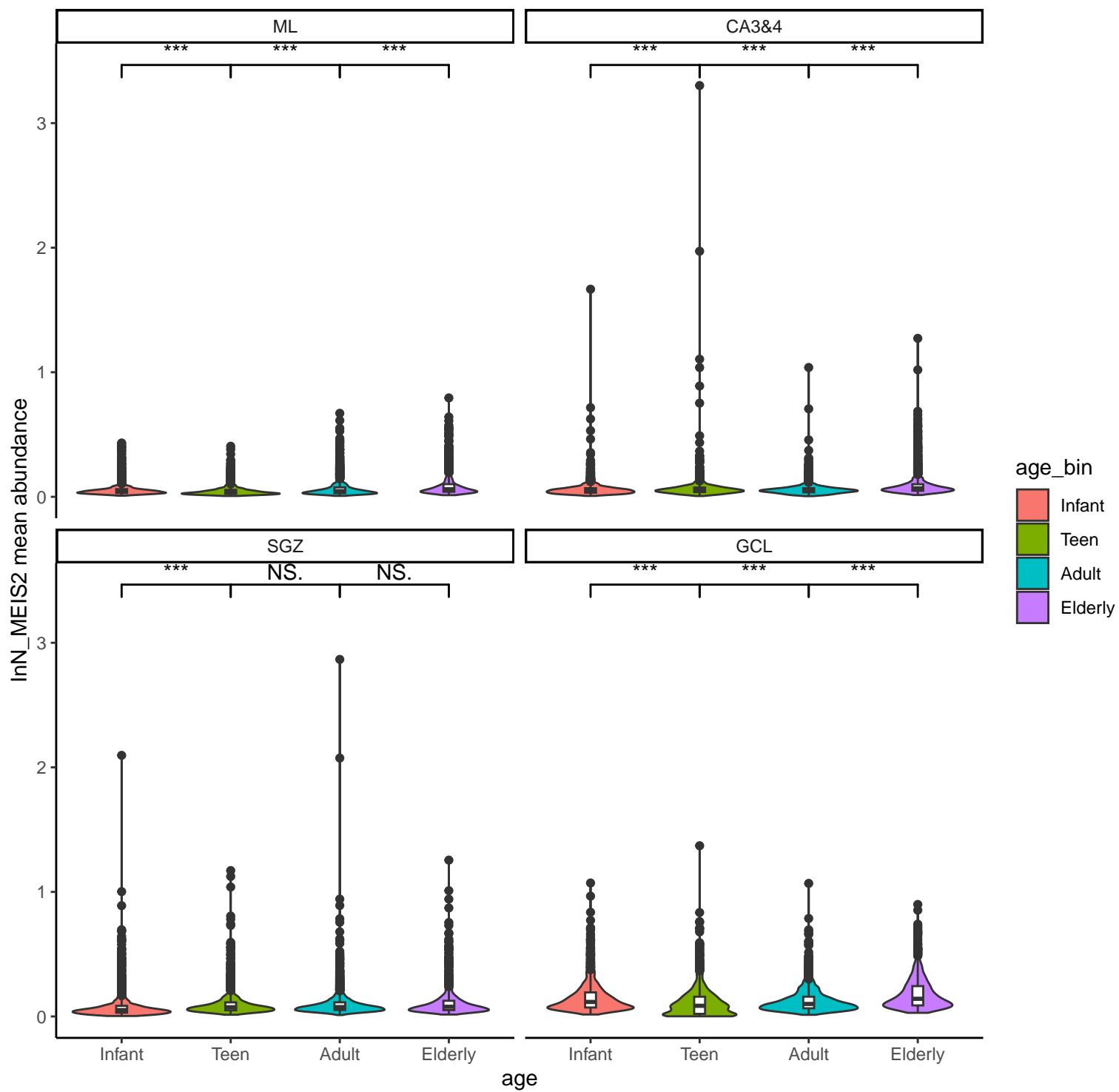
Mean abundance of InN_LAMP5



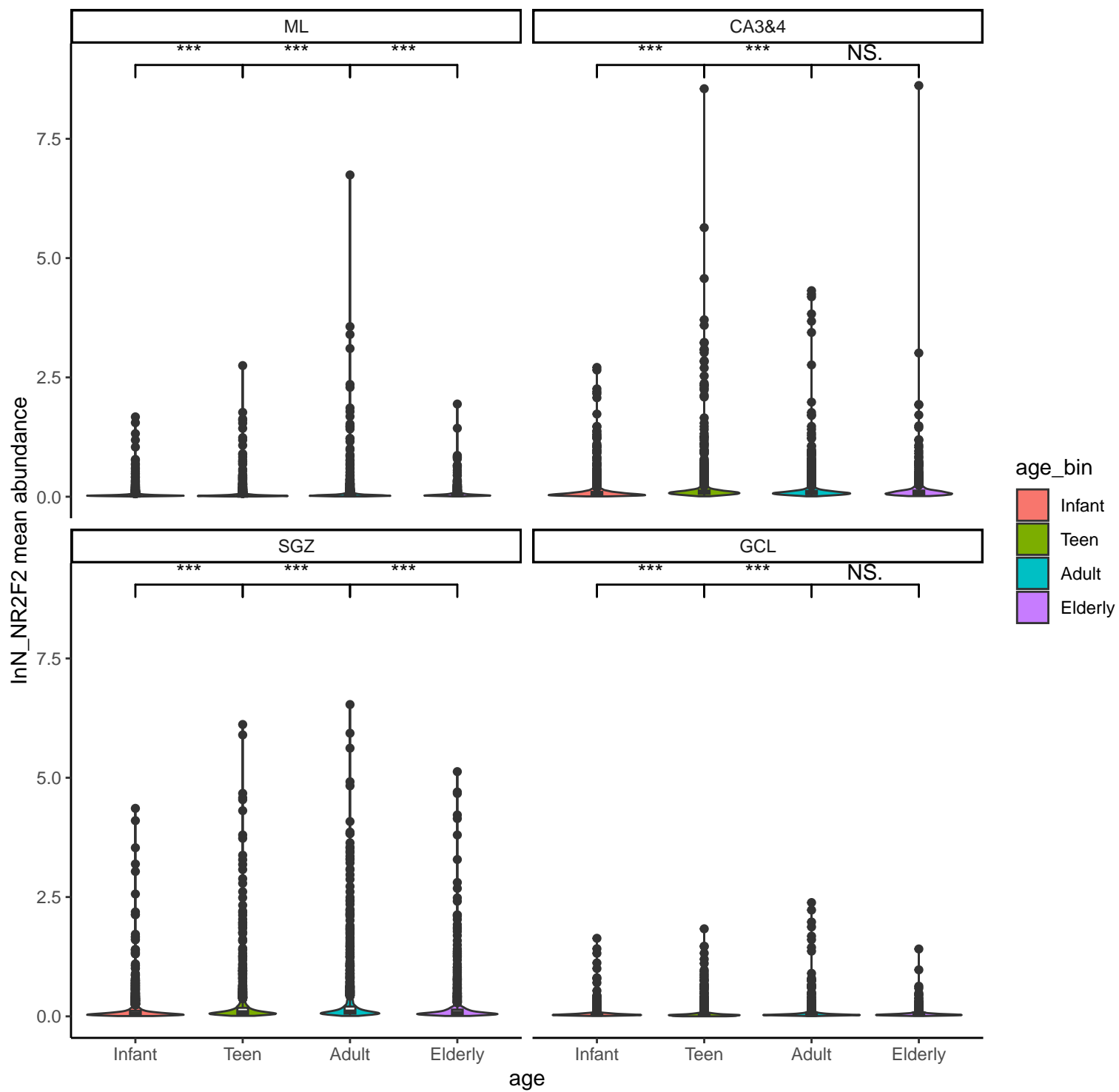
Mean abundance of InN_LHX6



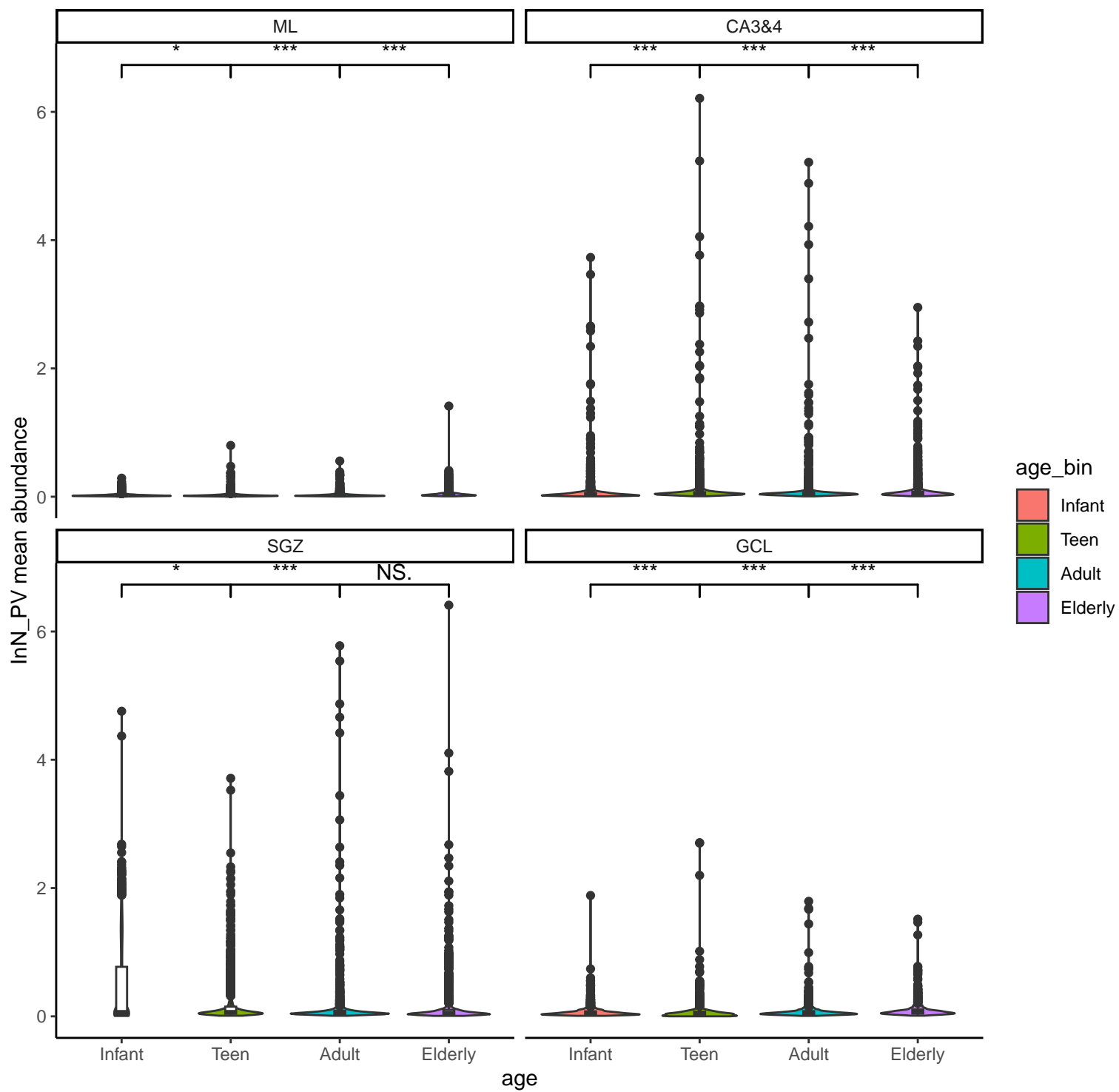
Mean abundance of lNn_MEIS2



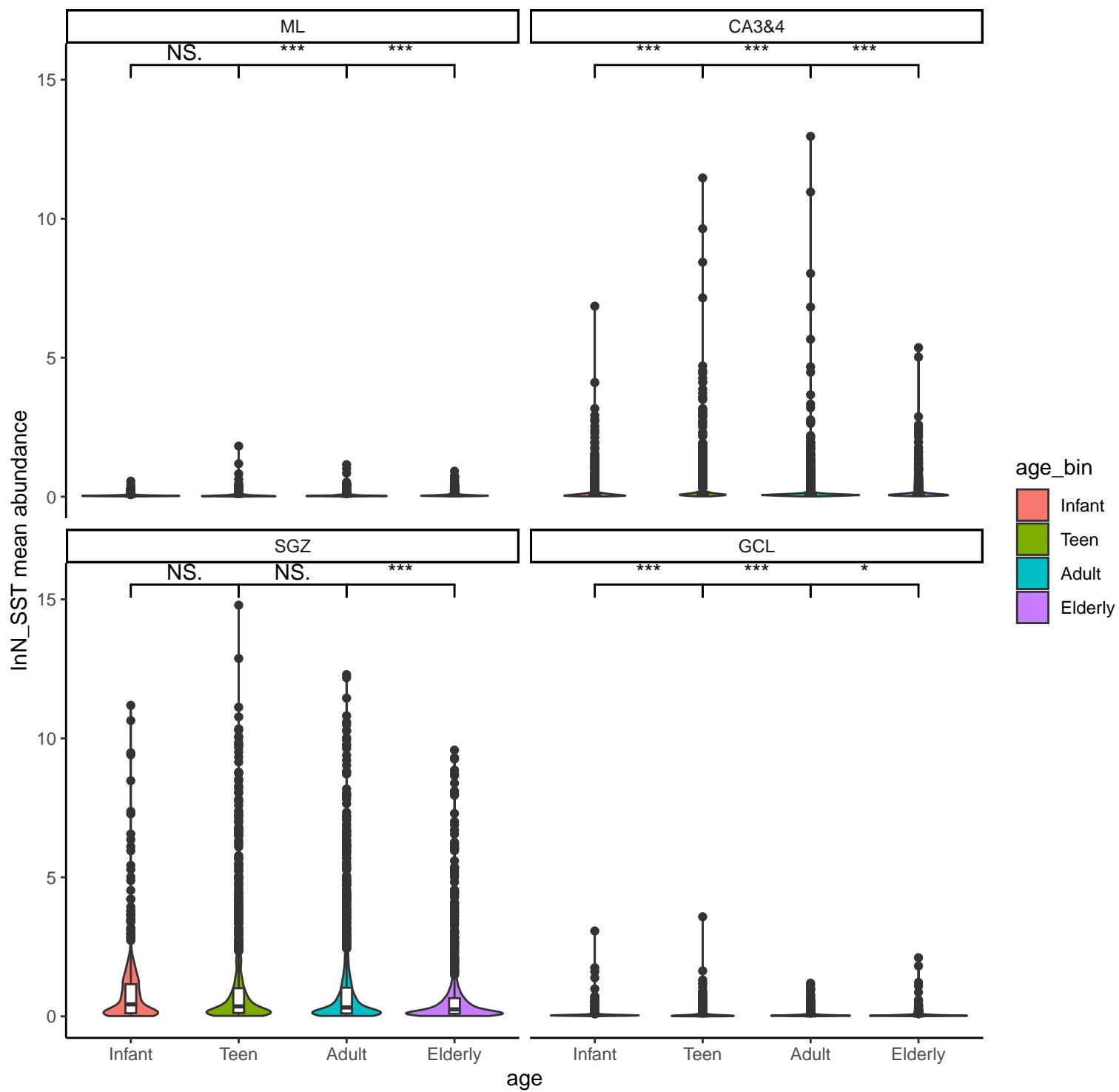
Mean abundance of InN_NR2F2



Mean abundance of InN_PV



Mean abundance of InN_SST



Mean abundance of InN_VIP

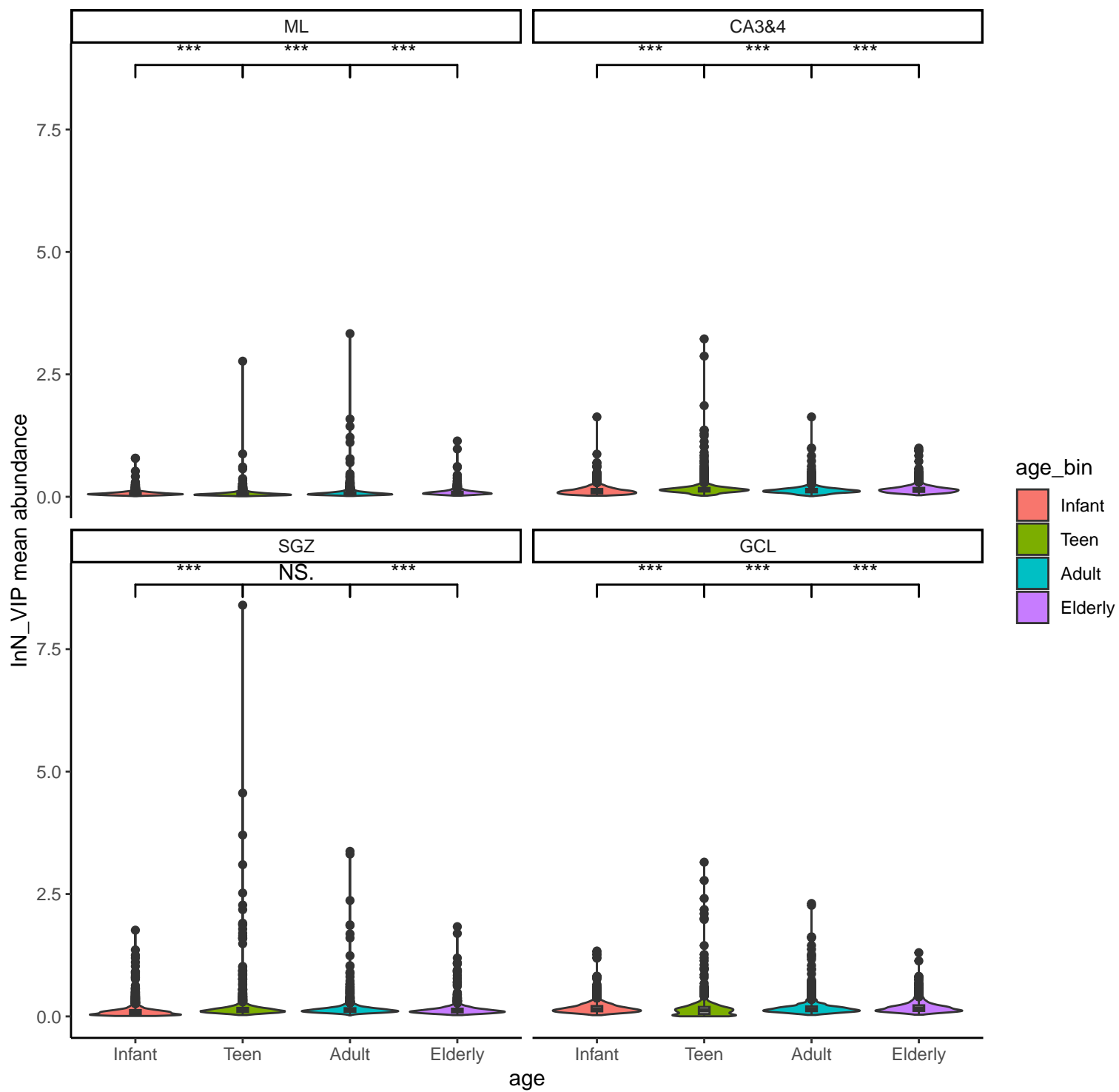






Figure 1 displays violin plots showing the distribution of normalized fluorescence intensity for four brain regions (ML, CA3&4, SGZ, GCL) across four age groups (Infant, Teen, Adult, Elderly). The y-axis represents normalized fluorescence intensity (0 to 1). The x-axis represents age groups. The plots are color-coded: Infant (red), Teen (green), Adult (cyan), and Elderly (purple). Statistical significance is indicated by brackets and asterisks above the plots.

ML (Molecular Layer): The distribution of normalized fluorescence intensity is relatively stable across age groups. The intensity is highest in the Infant group (red) and lowest in the Teen group (green). The Adult (cyan) and Elderly (purple) groups show intermediate intensities. Statistical significance is indicated by brackets and asterisks: NS. (Infant vs. Teen), *** (Infant vs. Adult), and *** (Infant vs. Elderly).

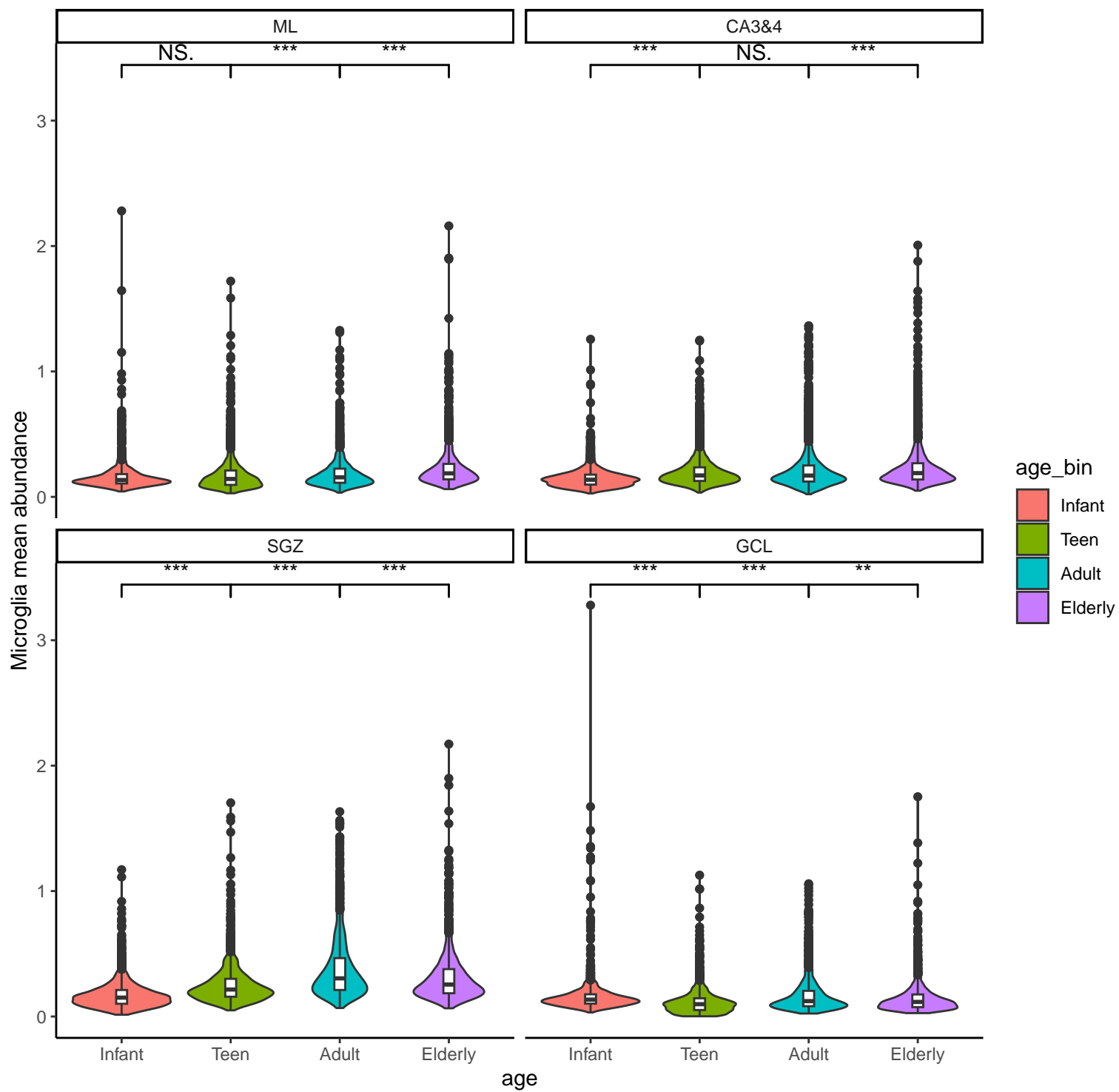
CA3&4 (Cornu Ammonis 3 and 4): The distribution of normalized fluorescence intensity is relatively stable across age groups. The intensity is highest in the Infant group (red) and lowest in the Teen group (green). The Adult (cyan) and Elderly (purple) groups show intermediate intensities. Statistical significance is indicated by brackets and asterisks: *** (Infant vs. Teen), NS. (Infant vs. Adult), and *** (Infant vs. Elderly).

SGZ (Subgranular Zone): The distribution of normalized fluorescence intensity is relatively stable across age groups. The intensity is highest in the Infant group (red) and lowest in the Teen group (green). The Adult (cyan) and Elderly (purple) groups show intermediate intensities. Statistical significance is indicated by brackets and asterisks: *** (Infant vs. Teen), *** (Infant vs. Adult), and * (Infant vs. Elderly).

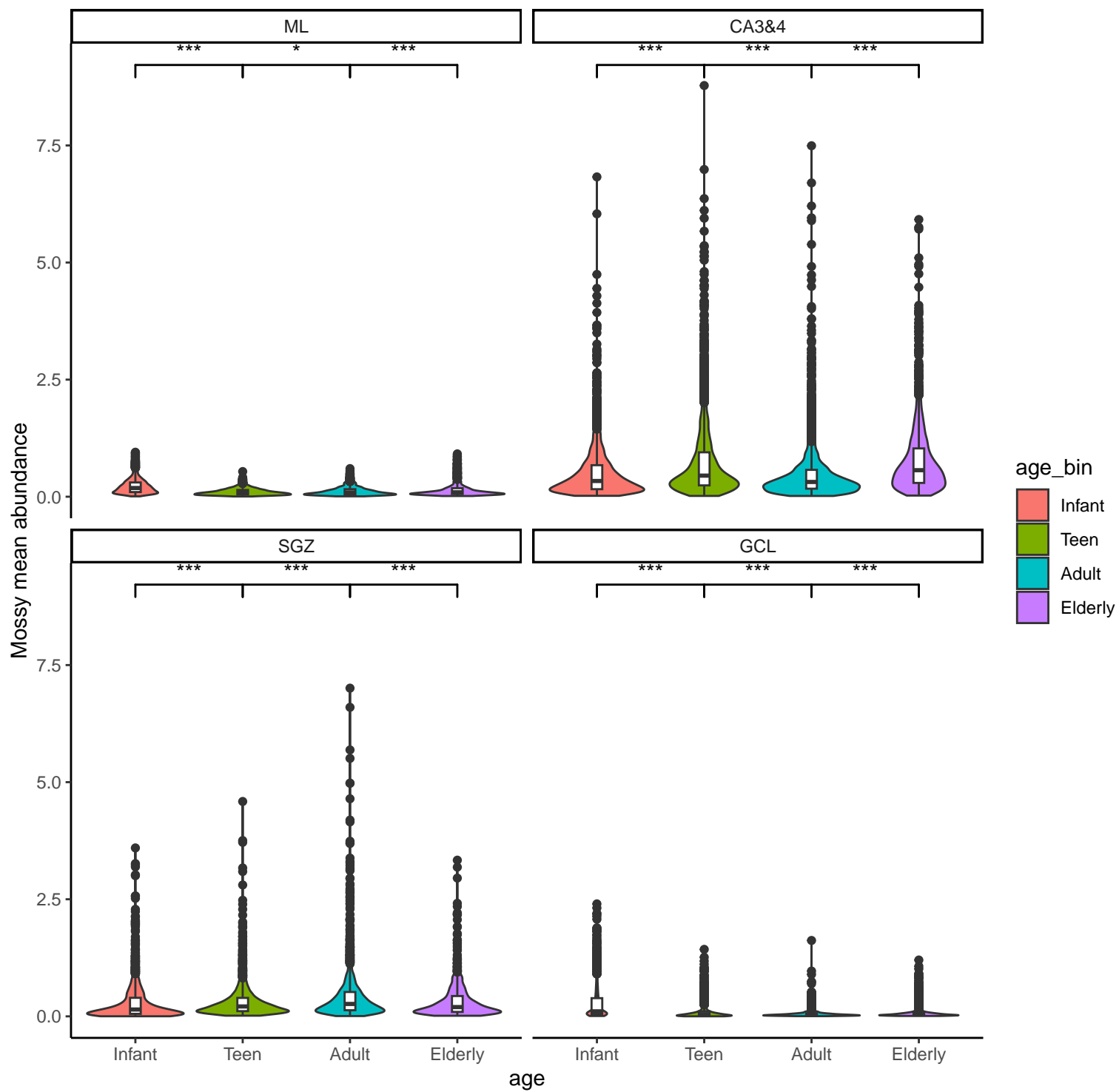
GCL (Granular Cell Layer): The distribution of normalized fluorescence intensity is relatively stable across age groups. The intensity is highest in the Infant group (red) and lowest in the Teen group (green). The Adult (cyan) and Elderly (purple) groups show intermediate intensities. Statistical significance is indicated by brackets and asterisks: *** (Infant vs. Teen), *** (Infant vs. Adult), and NS. (Infant vs. Elderly).

	Infant
	Teen
	Adult
	Elderly

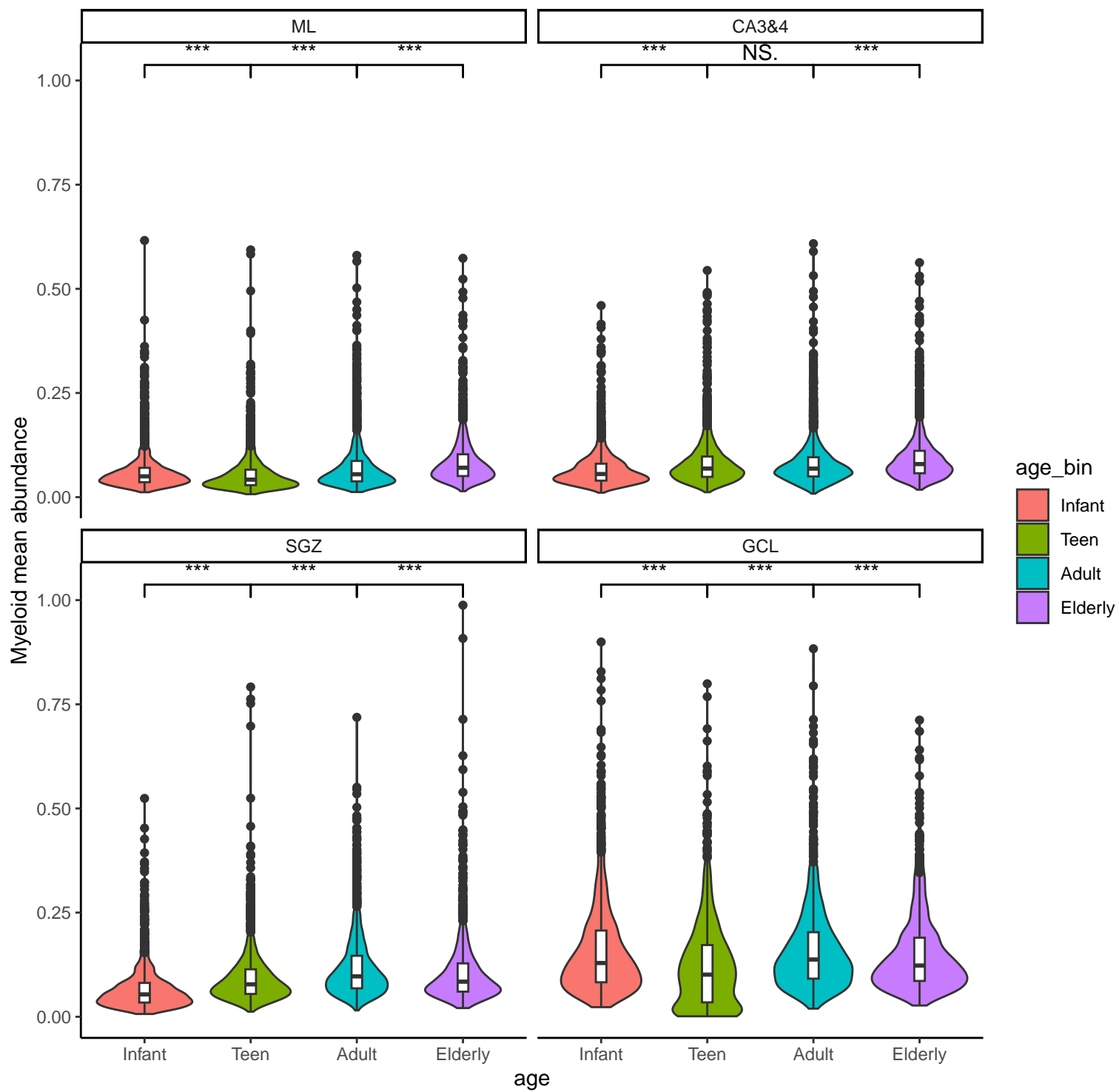
Mean abundance of Microglia



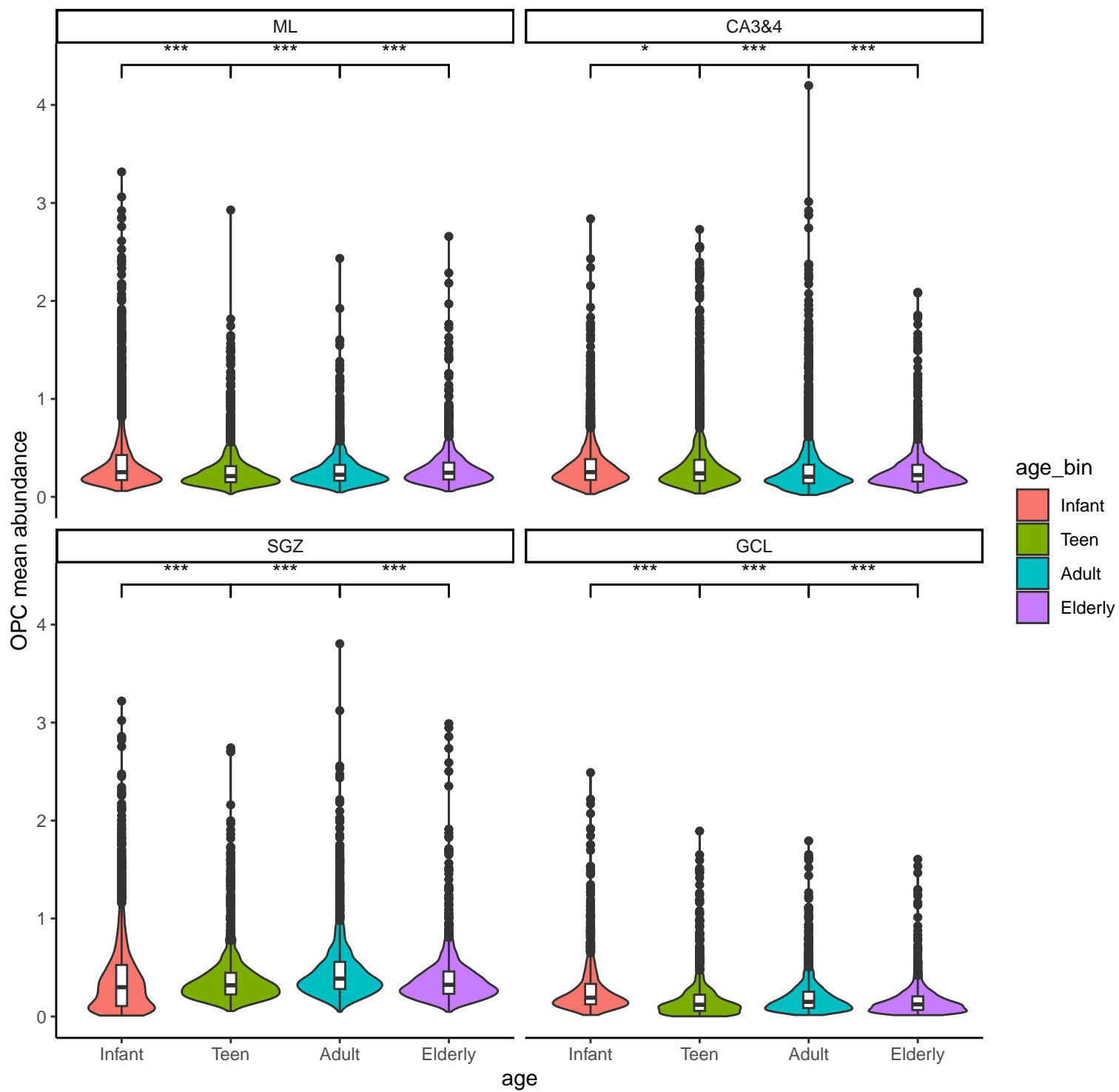
Mean abundance of Mossy



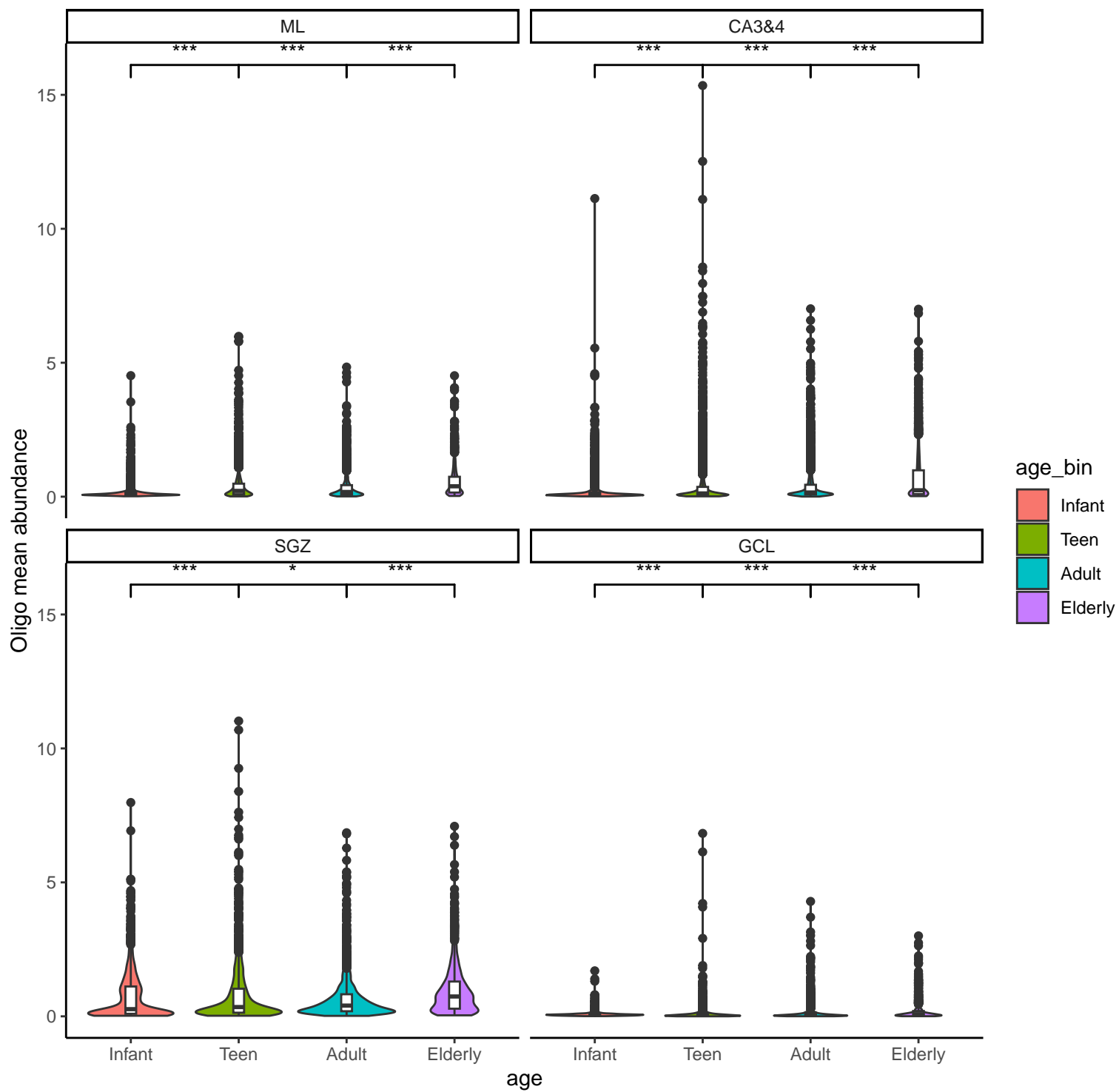
Mean abundance of Myeloid



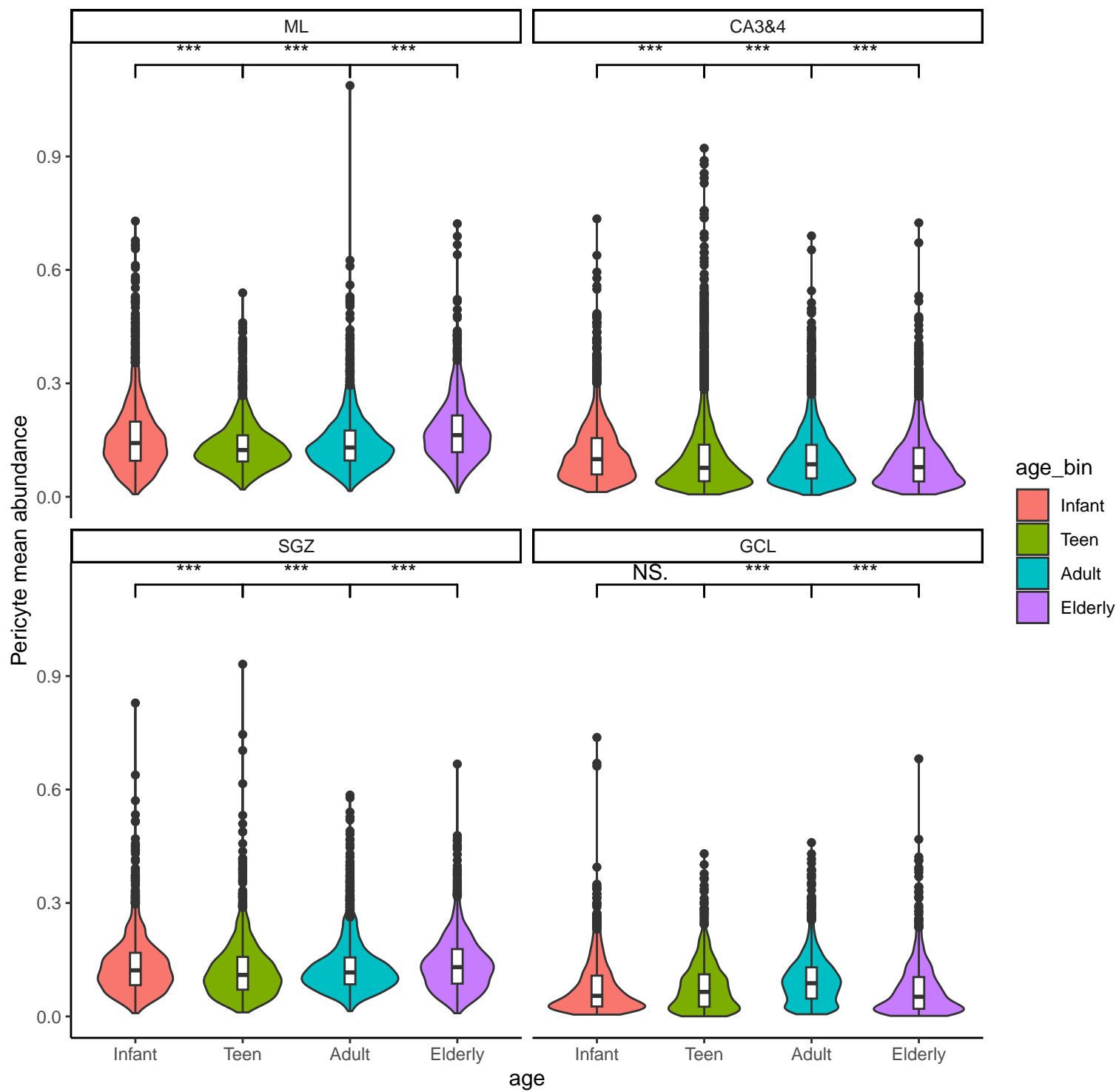
Mean abundance of OPC



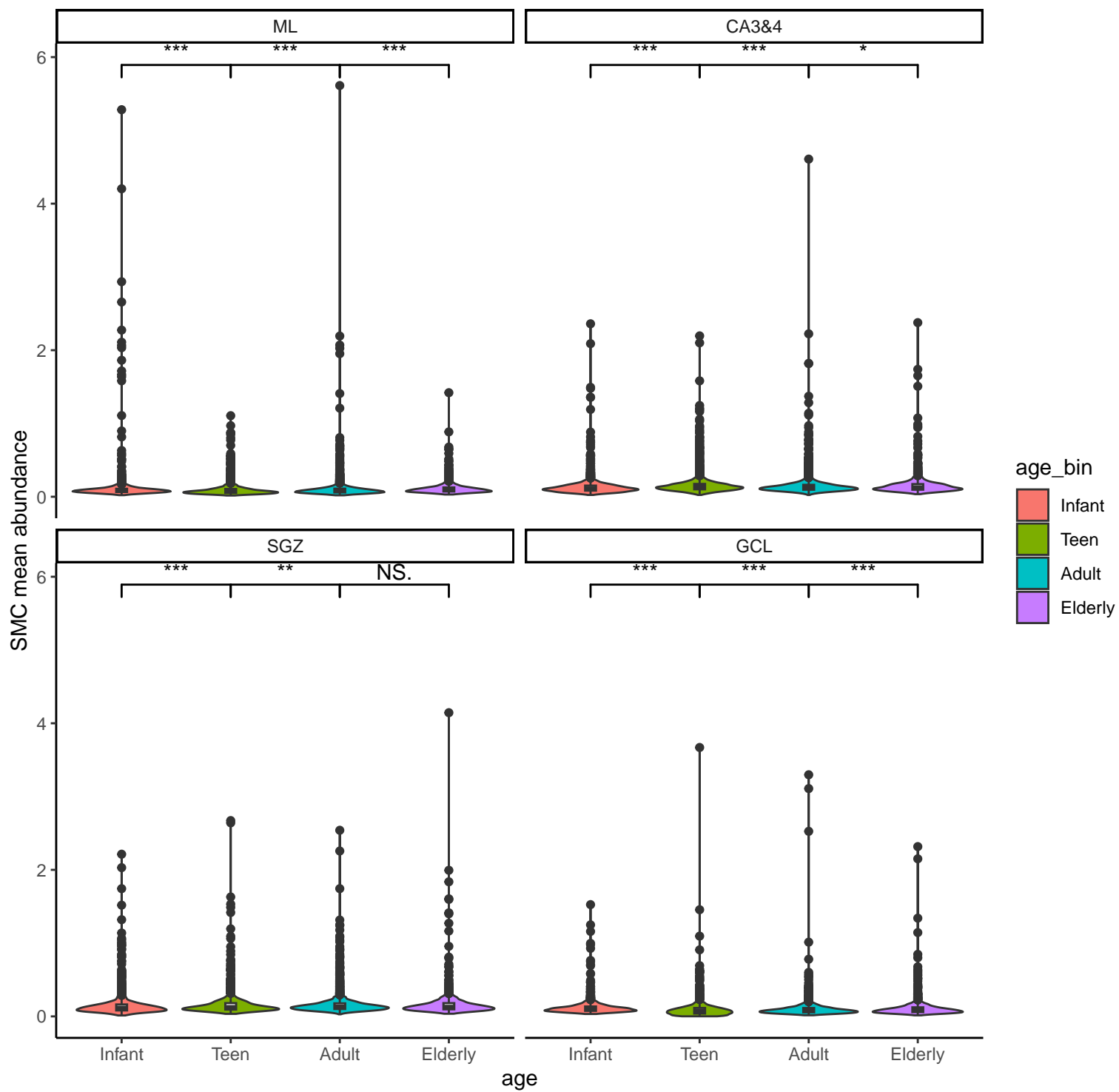
Mean abundance of Oligo



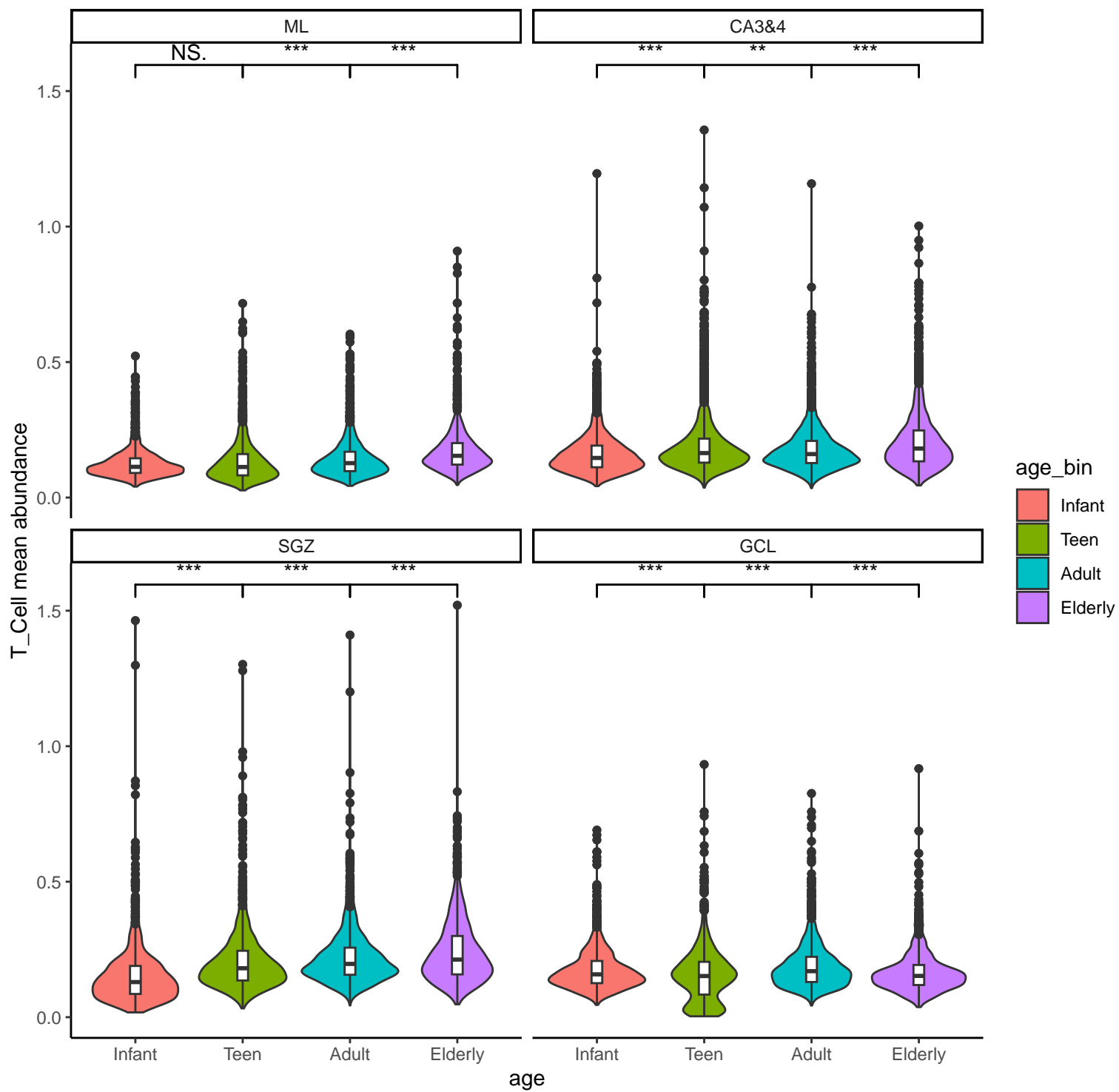
Mean abundance of Pericyte



Mean abundance of SMC



Mean abundance of T_Cell



Mean abundance of VLMC

