

Supplementary Tables and Figures

Table S1. The subject INDI database identifiers and the corresponding gender, age.

Subject	Gender	Age	Subject	Gender	Age	Subject	Gender	Age	Subject	Gender	Age
1013090	male	41	1903493	female	64	3313349	female	22	4099085	male	74
1034049	male	9	1915832	male	53	3315657	male	19	4100790	male	43
1097782	female	29	1931386	female	47	3328556	male	23	4119751	male	23
1125244	female	13	1935851	male	43	3329569	female	50	4143704	male	41
1150497	female	67	1940084	male	81	3346545	female	16	4188346	female	41
1264721	female	31	1943306	male	12	3362208	male	17	4277600	male	40
1271401	female	22	2005303	female	15	3366302	male	21	4288245	male	22
1288657	male	20	2009256	female	60	3374719	male	7	4290056	female	26
1292527	male	14	2113846	male	44	3409284	male	64	4323037	female	36
1309257	male	46	2132437	female	78	3431295	female	13	4417007	female	17
1334556	male	24	2160826	male	55	3431940	female	28	4791943	male	41
1334913	male	13	2221971	male	34	3466763	female	25	5108043	female	77
1351931	female	29	2286053	male	47	3486362	male	25	5161117	male	15
1366839	male	71	2328270	male	63	3492484	female	12	5205221	male	68
1427581	female	27	2403029	female	14	3566919	male	9	6539040	male	72
1438912	male	75	2436415	male	46	3594255	male	70	6709880	male	23
1445797	male	14	2457957	female	23	3606220	female	42	6913939	female	53
1476437	male	23	2524225	male	46	3695138	female	51	7055197	female	22
1494230	female	32	2631208	male	37	3701005	male	34	8691891	female	71
1508861	female	21	2652676	male	14	3729976	male	22	9006154	male	21
1522653	male	41	2678751	female	10	3773269	male	82	9536886	female	61
1523112	female	33	2731081	male	21	3804254	female	19	9630905	female	36
1525492	male	19	2784584	male	15	3808535	male	25	9645370	female	26
1601547	female	8	2788776	female	20	3811036	female	20	9716792	female	55
1616468	female	47	2799329	male	30	3815065	male	22			
1654606	female	50	2861923	male	41	3895064	female	66			
1709141	male	46	2970212	female	10	3911767	female	19			
1713513	female	85	2986140	male	47	3927656	female	21			
1734822	female	32	3033715	female	61	3934325	female	22			
1742775	female	16	3070385	female	74	3965194	male	21			
1753435	female	16	3094481	male	14	4015919	male	48			
1781836	female	13	3106263	male	23	4077433	male	33			
1793622	male	60	3166395	female	69	4087509	female	83			
1834799	male	54	3304648	male	54	4097119	male	81			

Figure S1. Age and sex distribution. The X-axis represents age in 3-yr bands. The Y-axis represents the number of participants in the different age groups.

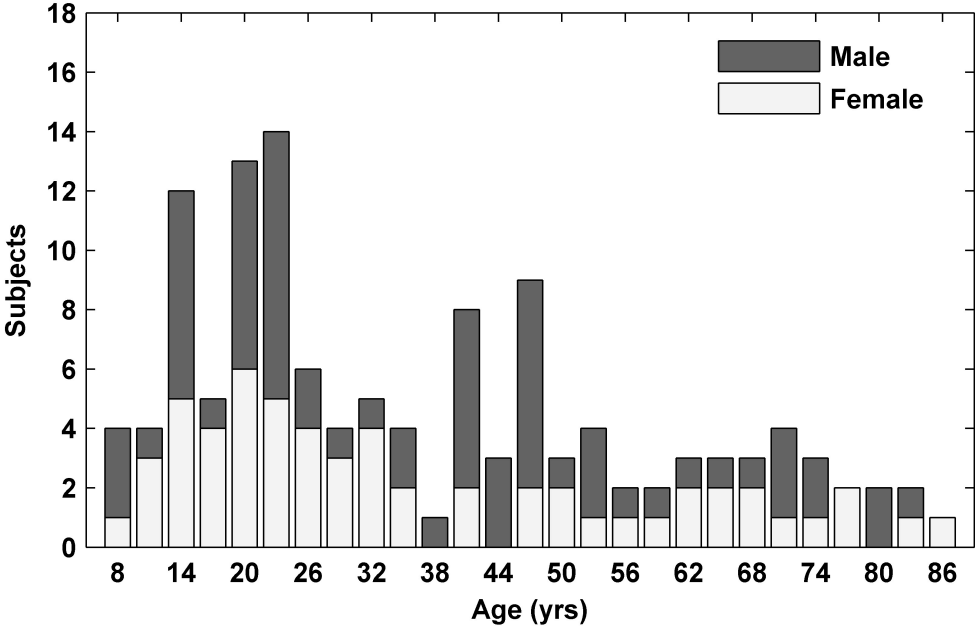


Figure S2. The mean frame-wise displacement (meanFD) significantly correlated with age. The dark dots represent the meanFD of each subject. The curve fits are shown by the dark lines.

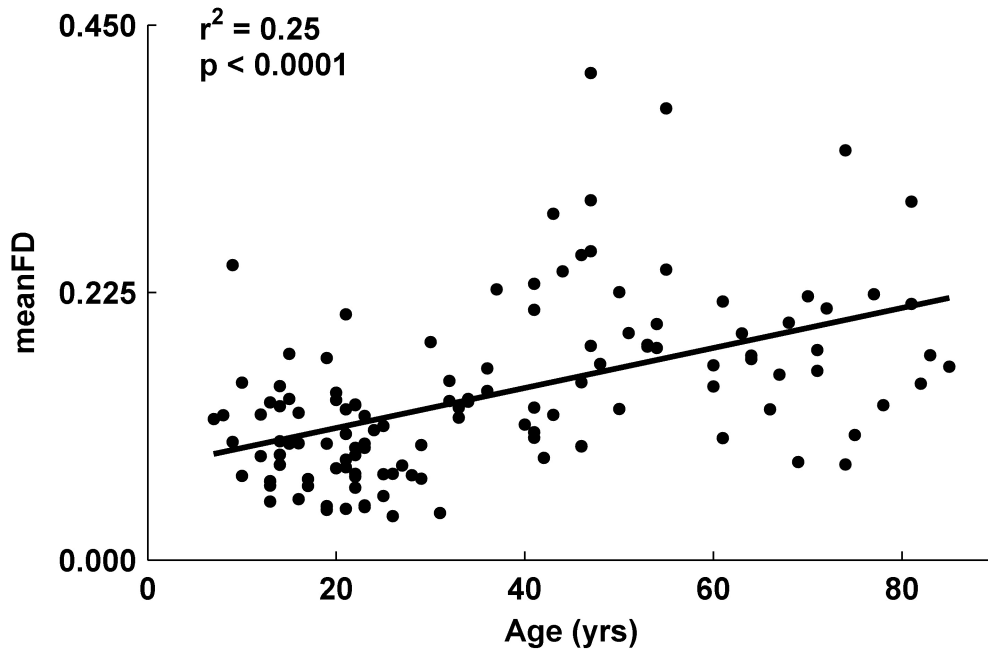


Figure S3. The lifespan trajectory of the normalized rich-club coefficient, Φ_{norm} , under other hub thresholds. (A) Changing trajectories under the hub threshold: $rFCS > 0.5 \text{ SD} + \text{mean}$. (B) Changing trajectories under the hub threshold: $rFCS > 0.75 \text{ SD} + \text{mean}$. (C) Changing trajectories under the hub threshold: $rFCS > 1.25 \text{ SD} + \text{mean}$. (D) Changing trajectories under the hub threshold: $rFCS > 1.5 \text{ SD} + \text{mean}$. The dark dots represent the results of each subject after adjusting for sex, head motion and data quality. The curve fits are shown by the dark lines; the red pentagrams represent the peak age. The solid lines show the significant relationships, while the dotted lines show the non-significant trends.

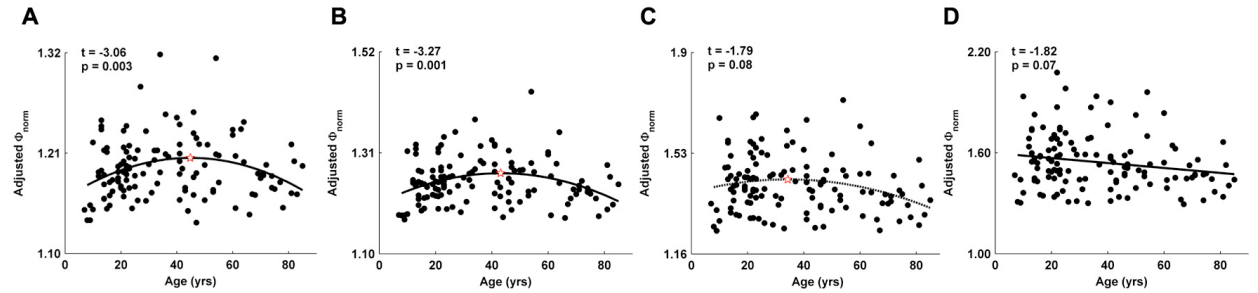


Figure S4. Lifespan rFCS changes with significant threshold of $p = 0.01$, uncorrected. (A) The regions showing the significant linear effects of age. (B) The regions showing the significant quadratic effects of age.

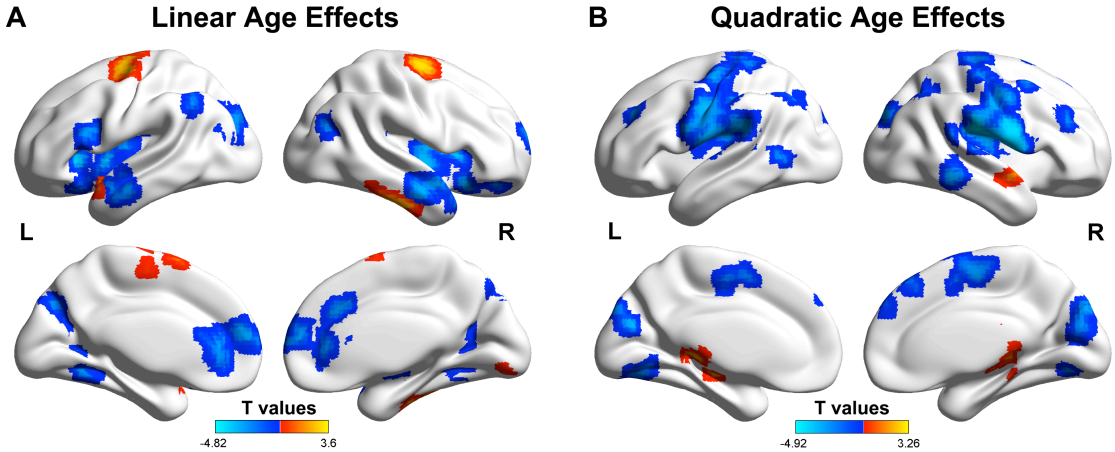


Figure S5. The gender effect on functional network properties. Women were found to have a significantly lower network efficiency (both absolute and relative), density and connectivity strength compared with men. Notably, all results here were calculated after adjusting for the effects of age, head motion and image quality, using a general linear model.

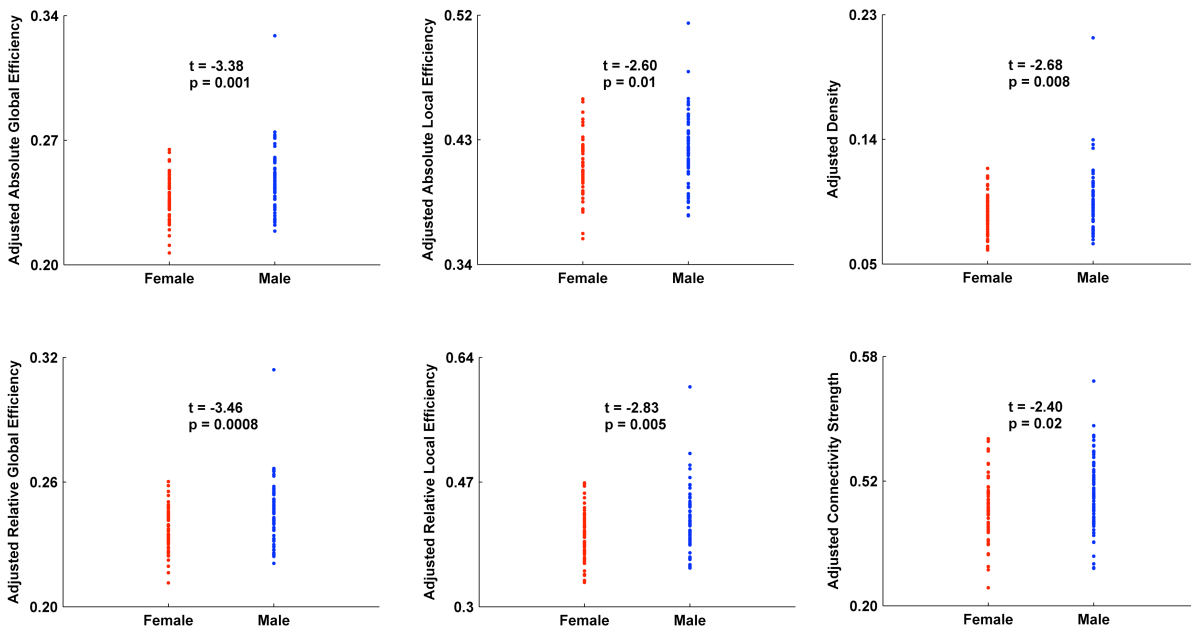


Figure S6. The lifespan trajectories of network properties without global signal regression. The dark dots represent the adjusted results of each subject after regressing out sex, head motion and data quality. The curve fits are shown by the dark lines; the red pentagrams represent the peak age. The solid line shows the significant relationships, while the dotted lines show the non-significant trends. The results of the normalized rich-club coefficient under the threshold of $rFCS > 1\text{ SD} + \text{mean}$.

