

Figure S1. Majority of CCR2⁺ cells are CD45^{hi} and vice versa. **(A)** Representative flow cytometry profile showing that the majority of CCR2⁺ (gated from live, single, CD11b⁺ population from an injured, aged brain) monocytes are CD45^{hi}. **(B)** Representative flow cytometry profile showing that majority of CD45^{hi} monocytes gated from the same population as (A) are CCR2⁺.



Figure S2. Age increases resident microglia (CD45^{Io}) proliferation in the injured brain at 4 dpi. **(A)** Representative flow cytometry profile for newly proliferated resident microglia. CD45^{Io} microglia were first gated from the CD11b⁺, F4/80⁺ population (right). BrdU signal is then gated. Example images are from an aged animal. **(B)** Percent of resident microglia (CD45^{Io}) with BrdU⁺ signal. Age significantly increases the number of resident microglia that proliferated between 3 and 4 dpi. Data are means ± SEM (n = 8-9; Student's t-test, *p<0.05).



Figure S3. Age does not significantly increase new CCR2⁺ (RFP⁺) cells in the bone marrow or blood between 3 and 4 dpi. **(A)** Two injections of EdU were given to TBI animals between 3 and 4 dpi. EdU-positive cells were gated from CD11b⁺, CCR2⁺ populations from the bone marrow. Age did not significantly increase the proliferation of CCR2⁺ (RFP⁺) cells between 3-4 dpi (n=11-12). **(B)** CD11b⁺, CCR2⁺ cells were similarly gated from the blood. Age did not significantly increase the number of EdU-labeled monocytes in the blood (n=11-12; Student's t-test, p=0.14).



Figure S4. Age significantly impairs memory deficits on the radial arm water maze (RAWM) for sham and TBI animals at 30 dpi. **(A)** Individual animal performance during the memory test (block 11; 30 dpi). Injury and Age both increases the errors made. Aged, injured animals committed the most errors. (n=11-12; two-way ANOVA, significant main effects of Age and TBI, no significant Interaction, ***p<0.001).



Figure S5. Time course of the present findings showing age-exacerbated TBI outcome.