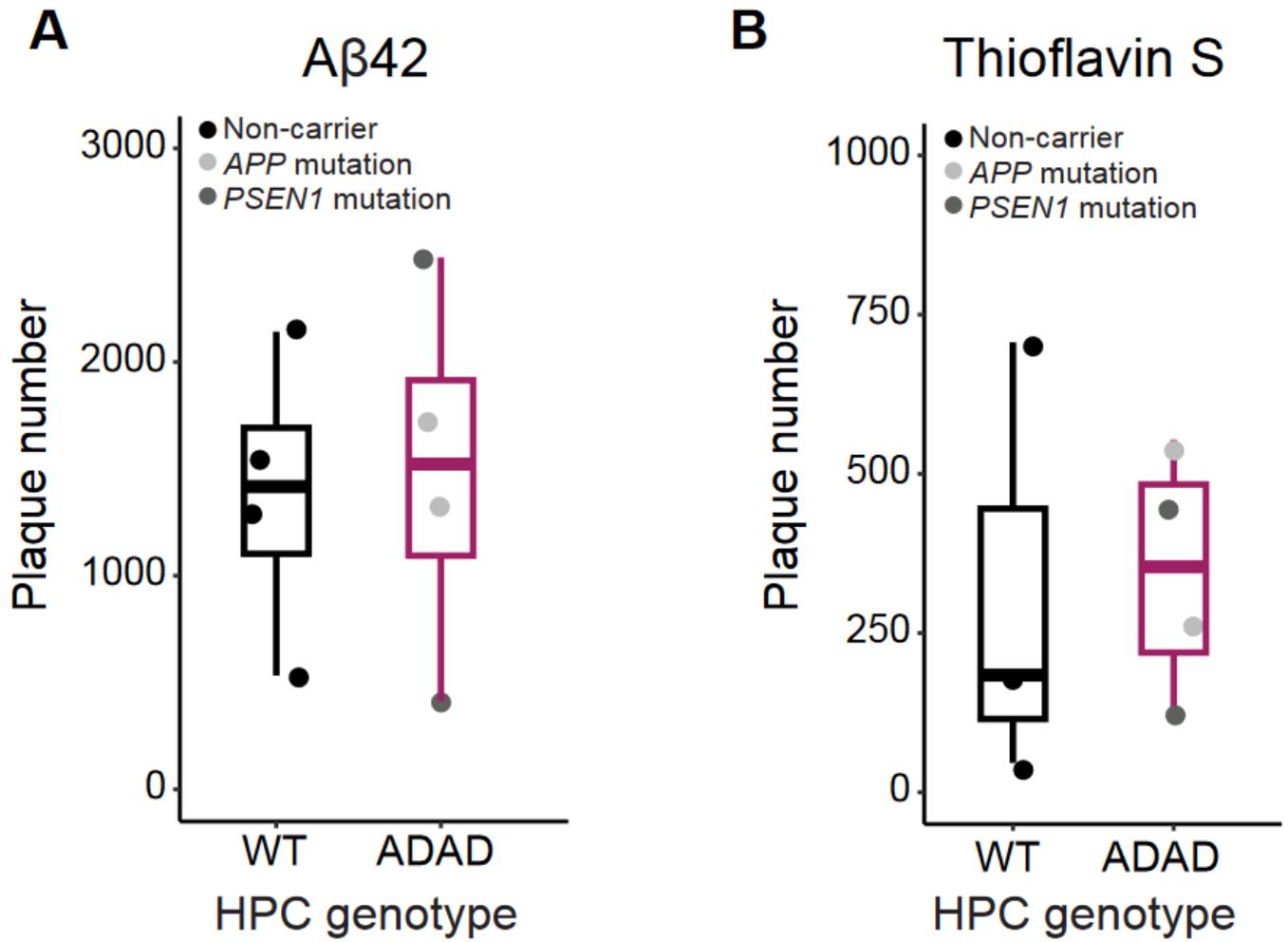
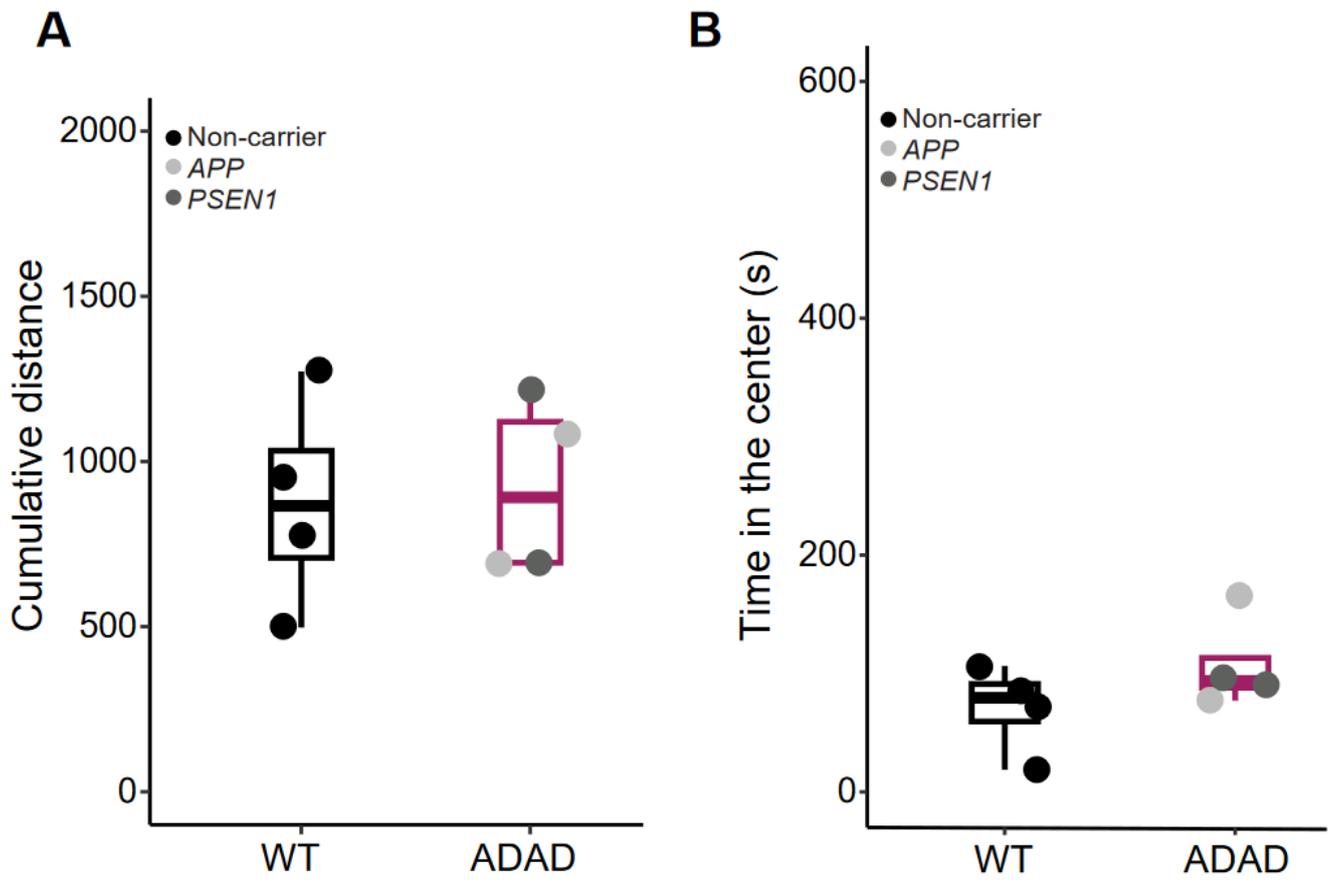


**Figure S1.** Human induced microglia from *APP* and *PSEN1* mutation carriers do not trigger amyloid pathology when xenotransplanted into the mouse brain. A) Representative images of 6 month-old hCSF1 WT mice xenotransplanted with human WT or ADAD *APP* or *PSEN1* mutation-carrying) microglia, stained with IBA1 (microglia marker) or A $\beta$ 42 (amyloid marker). Scale bars = 1000  $\mu$ m.



**Figure S2.** Amyloid plaque number quantified by  $A\beta_{42}$  (A) or ThioS (B) stainings in 6-month-old hCSF1 WT and 5XFAD mice xenotransplanted with WT and ADAD HPCs. Each dot represents one donor line (N=3-4 WT + N=4 ADAD donor lines, 1-5 xenotransplanted mice per donor line, 4-7 brain sections analyzed per mouse). For  $A\beta_{42}$ : ADAD - WT [95% confidence interval] = -5.5 [-777, 766]  $\mu\text{m}^2$ , P-value = 0.989); for ThioS: ADAD - WT [95% confidence interval] = 29.3 [-263, 321]  $\mu\text{m}^2$ , P-value = 0.848).



**Figure S3.** Open field behavioral test. Cumulative distance (A) and duration in the center of the field (B) in 6-month-old hCSF1 5XFAD mice xenotransplanted with WT and ADAD HPCs. Each dot represents one donor line (N=3-4 WT + 4 ADAD donor lines, 2-6 xenotransplanted mice per donor line).