

Figure S1. Conditional deletion of Syk in microglia impairs A β plaque-induced microgliosis in 5xFAD mice, Related to Figure 1

(A and B) FACS analysis detecting SYK expression in distinct cell types from 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}* and *Syk^{i Δ MG}* mice (representative of two independent experiments; n = 4-6 mice/genotype).

(C) Analysis of Iba1 intensity profiles in the cortex of 9-month-old *Syk^{i Δ MG}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* mice.

(D-F) Quantification of the number of microglia per mm², as well as the percentage of methoxy-X04⁺ and Iba1⁺ areas within the cortex. Each data point represents the average of three technical repeats per mouse (one experiment; n = 6-8 mice/genotype).

(G) Representative confocal images of Iba1, methoxy-X04 and PU.1 in *Syk^{i Δ MG}-5xFAD* mice and *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* mice.

(H-I) Percentage of microglia closer or farther than 20- μ m from the plaques border in the analyzed genotypes. Each data point represents the average of three technical repeats per mouse (one experiment; n = 6-8 mice/genotype).

(J) Representative confocal images of Iba1 and PU.1 staining in 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}* and *Syk^{i Δ MG}* mice.

(K-L) Percentage of Iba1⁺ area, and number of microglia per mm² in the two genotypes. Each data point represents the average of three technical repeats per mouse (one experiment; n = 4 mice/genotype).

*, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ****, P < 0.0001 by two-tailed unpaired Student's t test. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

Figure S2. SYK deficiency in microglia exacerbates AD pathology, Related to Figure 2

(A) Representative confocal images of Iba1, methoxy-X04 and APP in the cortex of 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* mice. White asterisks indicate the positions of plaques in the zoom-in view.

(B) Number of dystrophic neurites per plaque in 6- and 9-month-old mice from each genotype. Each data point represents the average of two technical repeats per mouse (one experiment; n = 5-9 mice/genotype).

(C) Representative confocal images of 6E10 and methoxy-X04 staining in the cortex from 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* mice.

(D) Percentages of filamentous, inert, and dynamic plaques for each genotype in 6- and 9-month-old mice. A total of 1,890 and 1706 plaques were analyzed in 6- and 9-month-old mice, respectively. Each data point represents the average of two technical repeats per mouse (one experiment; n = 5-9 mice/genotype).

(E) Morris water maze test; latency time to visible platform in 6- and 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}* and *Syk^{iΔMG}* mice with or without *5xFAD* transgene.

(F) Elevated plus maze test; total traveled distance in 6- and 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}* and *Syk^{iΔMG}* mice with or without *5xFAD* transgene.

Sample size of behavioral tests: 6-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}* (n=6), *Syk^{iΔMG}* (n=7), *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* (n=12) and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* (n=11), as well as 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}* (n=7), *Syk^{iΔMG}* (n=6), *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* (n=6) and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* (n=9) mice. *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001 by two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. Data are presented as mean ± SEM.

Figure S3. Defect in SYK augments autophagy and lipid accumulation in microglia of 5xFAD mice, Related to Figure 3

(A) Gating strategy used to analyze and/or sort microglia for immunoblotting, Mitotracker Green staining, and TEM analysis. A representative flow cytometry gating strategy for a 6-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* mouse is shown.

(B) Immunoblots for SYK, AKT, pAKT (serine 473), S6K and pS6K from primary *Syk^{fl/fl}* and *Syk^{cΔMG}* microglia cultured with or without 10% LCCM. Representative of two independent experiments.

(C) Zoom-in view of LC3 staining in microglia, related to **Figure 3F**. White arrows indicate the LC3⁺ puncta in individual microglia around plaques.

(D) Representative TEM images of lipid accumulation in microglia sorted from 9-month-old of *Syk^{iΔMG}* mice with or without *5xFAD* transgene. N indicates cell nucleus.

(E) Average number of large lipid droplets per microglia of each genotype. 30 cells from each genotype were analyzed. Each data point represents one microglia (n = 30 cells/genotype).

*, P < 0.05 by two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. Data are presented as mean ± SEM.

Figure S4. SYK is required for maintenance of microglial clustering around A β plaques in 5xFAD mice

(A) Schematic of the experimental design.

(B) Representative confocal images of Iba1, TO-PRO3 and methoxy-X04 staining in the cortex and hippocampus of 5- and 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5XFAD* and *Syk^{i Δ MG}-5XFAD* mice. White circles indicate the contours of the plaques.

(C and D) Quantification of microglia density within a 15- μ m radius from the plaque surfaces and Iba1/methoxy-X04 colocalization volume, in either cortex or hippocampus of 5- and 9- month-old mice of each genotype. Each data point represents the average of two technical repeats (one experiment; n = 4-8 mice/genotype).

(E) Representative confocal images of Iba1, methoxy-X04 and PU.1 staining in 5- and 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5XFAD* and *Syk^{i Δ MG}-5XFAD* mice.

(F) Number of microglia per mm² in cortex and hippocampus in *Syk^{fl/fl}-5XFAD* and *Syk^{i Δ MG}-5XFAD* mice at 5 and 9- months. Data points represent the average of two technical repeats. Sample size: 5-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5XFAD* (n=6), 5-month-old *Syk^{i Δ MG}-5XFAD* (n=4), 9-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5XFAD* (n=6) and 9-month-old *Syk^{i Δ MG}-5XFAD* (n=8) mice.

*, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001; ****, P < 0.001 by two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

Figure S5. Identification of microglia clusters from scRNA-seq of CD45⁺ cells, Related to Figure 4

(A) UMAP plot showing all CD45⁺ cells sorted from *Syk^{fl/fl}*, *Syk^{iΔMG}*, *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* brains.

(B) Frequency of all identified immune populations in each genotype. Each data point represents one mouse.

(C) UMAPs of re-clustered microglia, split by individual samples are also shown.

(D) Gene expression heatmap showing the top enriched genes for each microglia cluster. The number of cells per cluster is denoted above the cluster label.

(E) UMAP plots showing the enrichment of selected markers genes.

(F-H) Violin plots showing the expression levels of *Tmem119*, *Trem2* and *Clec7a* in each cluster.

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Figure S6. SYK deficiency in microglia prevents microglial activation and impairs cellular energetic metabolism in 5xFAD mice, Related to Figure 4

(A) Violin plots of normalized *Trem2* expression in combined TM1, TM2 and DAM clusters from *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* mice.

(B) Representative confocal images of Iba-1, methoxy-X04, and Trem2 staining in the cortex of 6-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* mice.

(C) Mean intensity of TREM2 staining in Iba-1⁺ voxels. Each data point represents the average of two technical repeats (one experiment; n = 6-8 mice/genotype).

(D) Representative confocal images of Iba1, Tmem119 and Clec7a in *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* mice.

(E and F) Percentage of Clec7a⁺ and Tmem119⁺ areas in 6-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* mice. Each data point represents the average of two technical repeats (one experiment; n = 6-8 mice/genotype).

(G) Reconstruction and Sholl analysis of non-plaque associated microglia from 6-month-old *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* and *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* mice (5 cells/brain section; 2 brain sections/mice; n = 6-8 mice/genotype).

(H) Top 15 enriched pathways in *Syk^{fl/fl}-5xFAD* compared to *Syk^{iΔMG}-5xFAD* mice. GSEA analysis performed on combined TM1, TM2 and DAM clusters. Energetic metabolism related pathways are highlighted in red.

(I) Heatmap of DEGs involved in oxidative phosphorylation, cholesterol homeostasis, glycolysis and mTORC1 signaling pathways.

Figure S7. Assessment of A β plaques after short-term treatment with anti-CLEC7A, Related to Figure 7

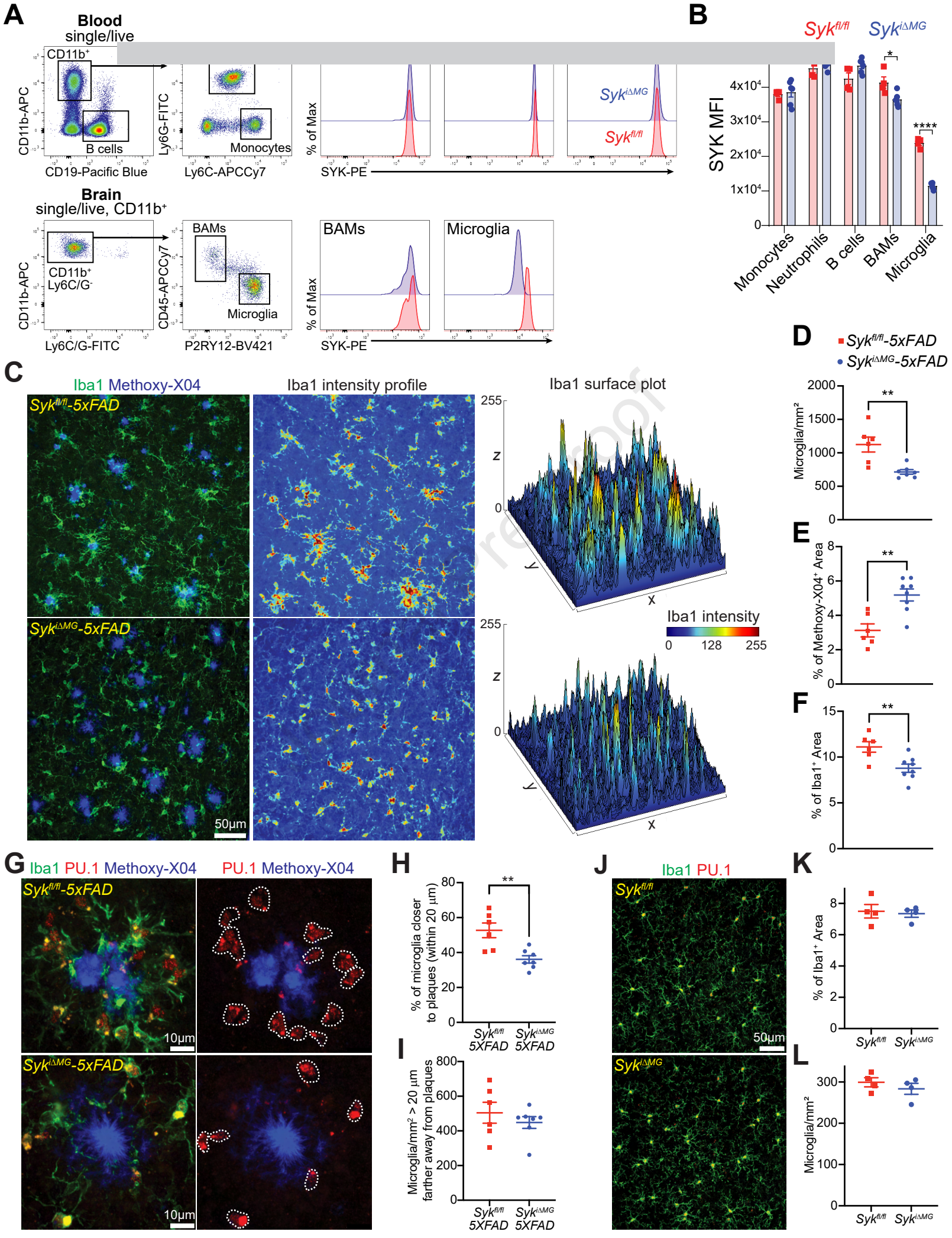
(A) Representative images of A β ₁₋₄₂ staining in 8-month-old *TREM2^{R47H}-5xFAD* mice treated with 2A11 or isotype control.

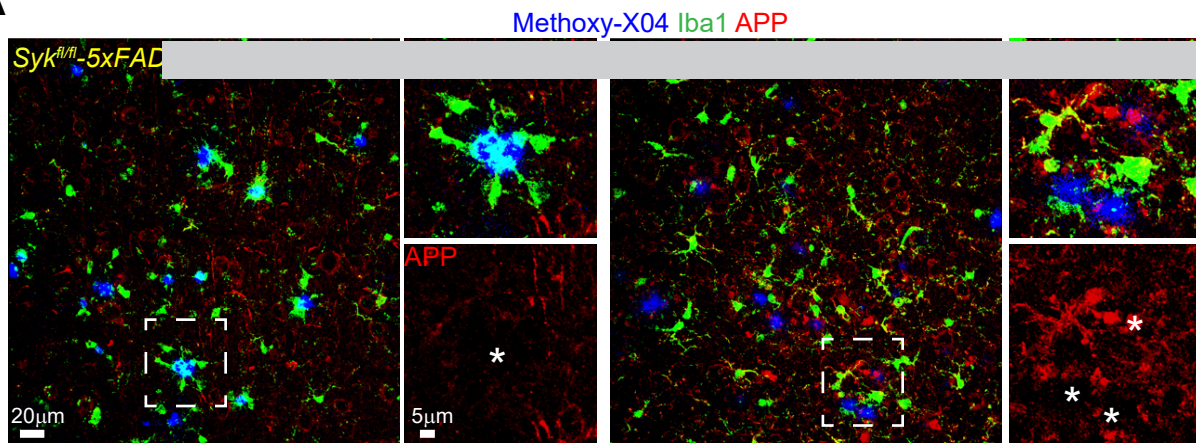
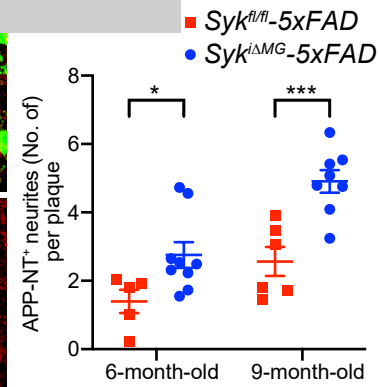
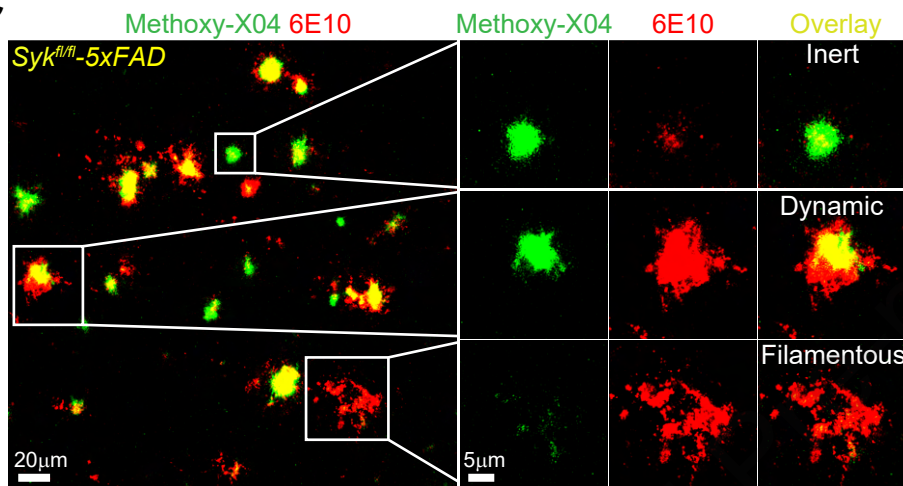
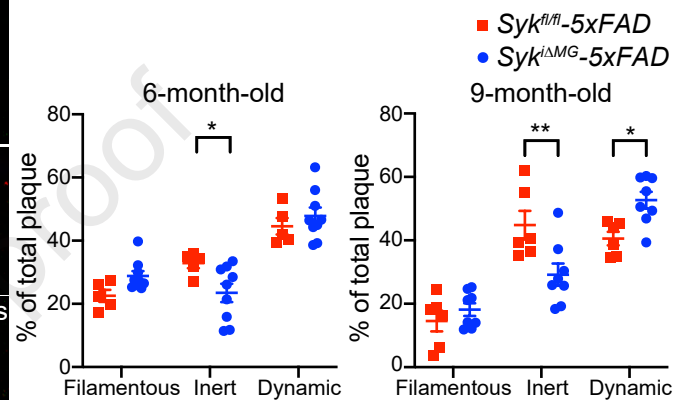
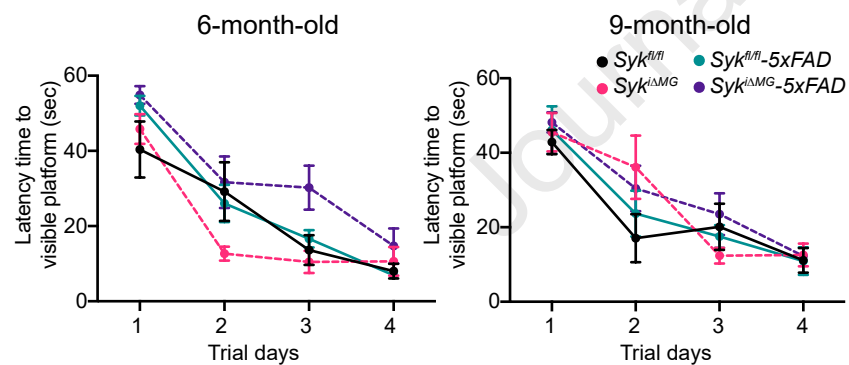
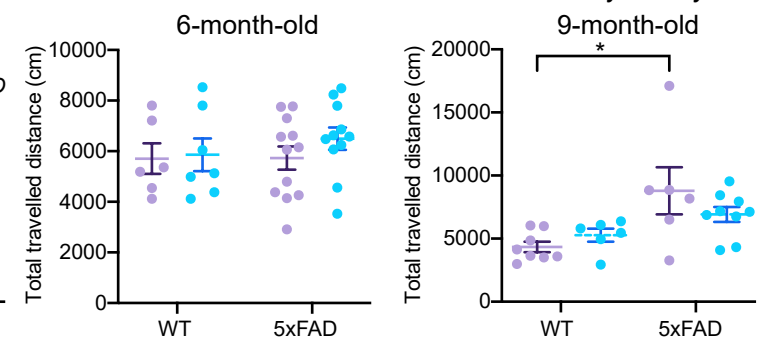
(B) Percentage of A β ₁₋₄₂ stained areas in cortex and hippocampus of 8-month-old *TREM2^{R47H}-5xFAD* mice receiving either 2A11 or isotype control. Each data point represents the average of two technical repeats (one experiment, n = 6 mice/group).

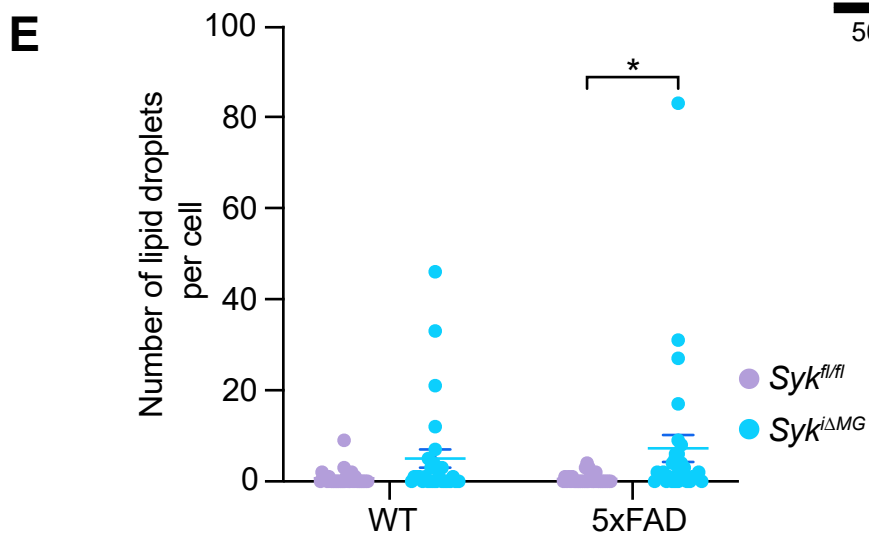
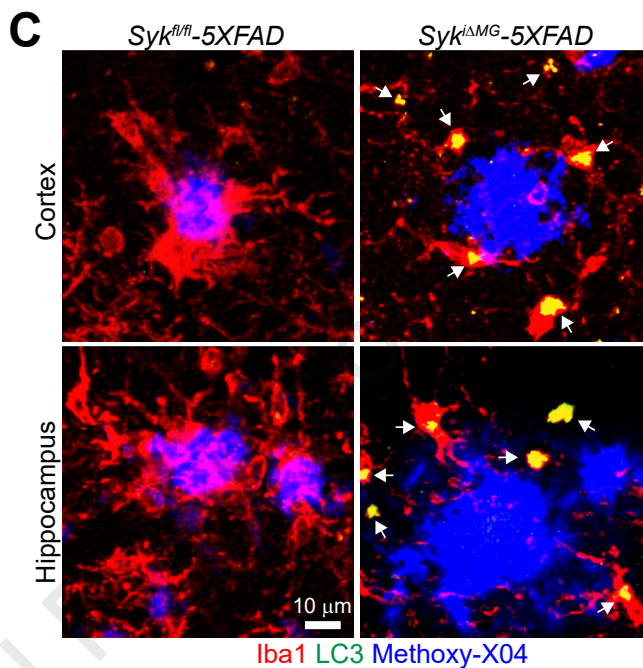
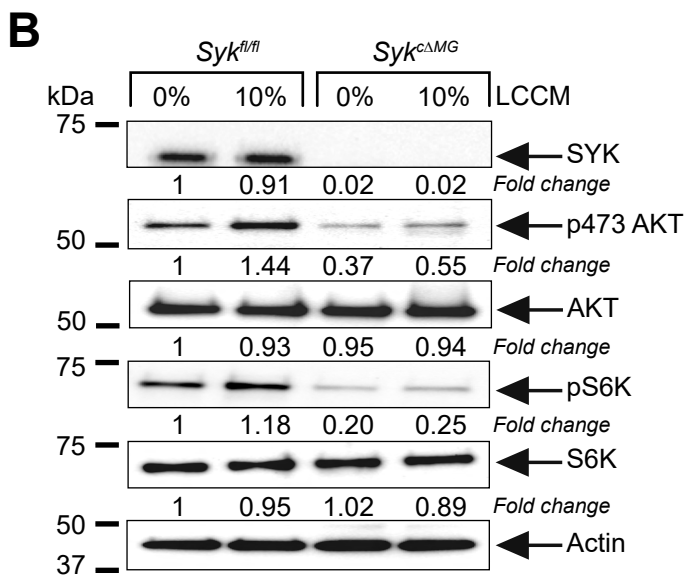
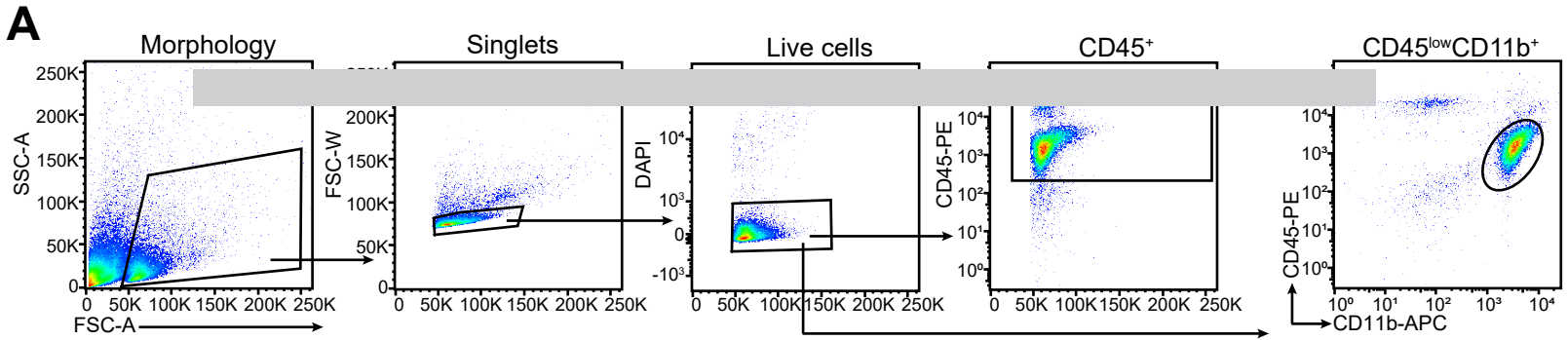
(C) Representative confocal images of filamentous, dynamic, and inert plaques in the cortex of 8-month-old *TREM2^{R47H}-5xFAD* mice treated with 2A11 or isotype control.

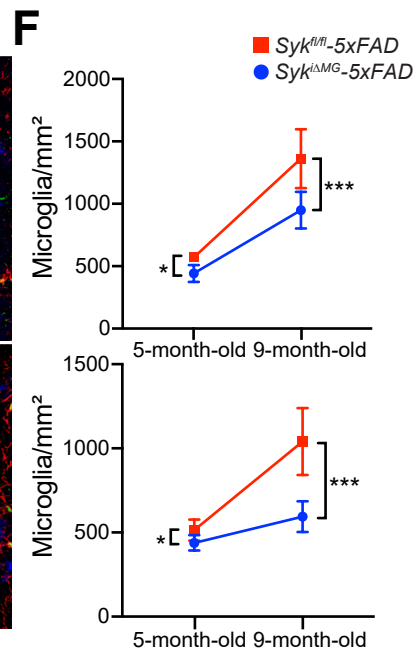
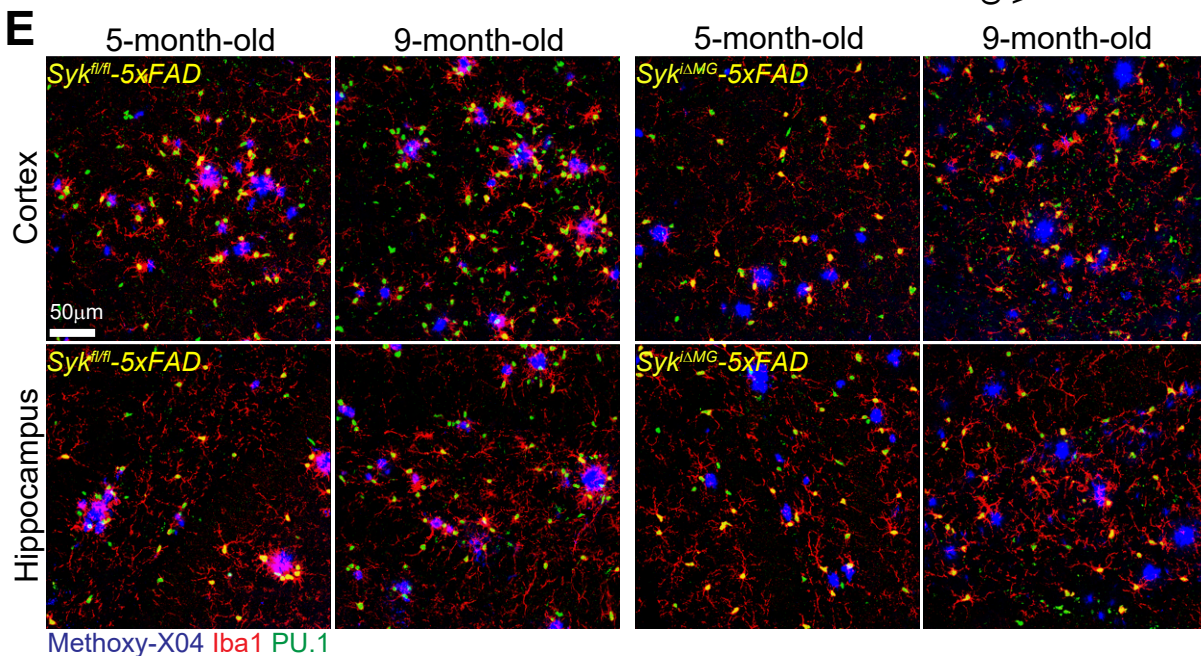
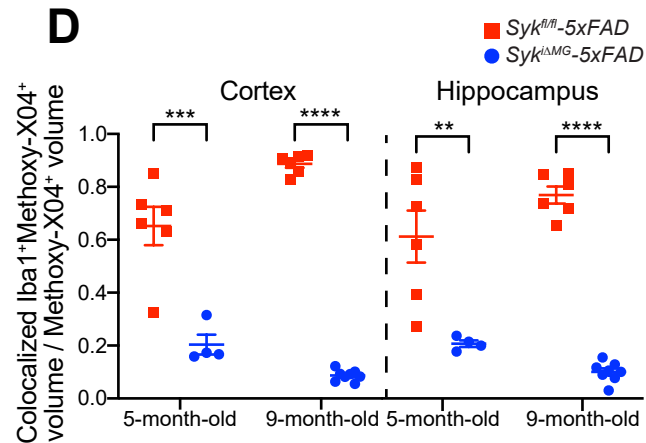
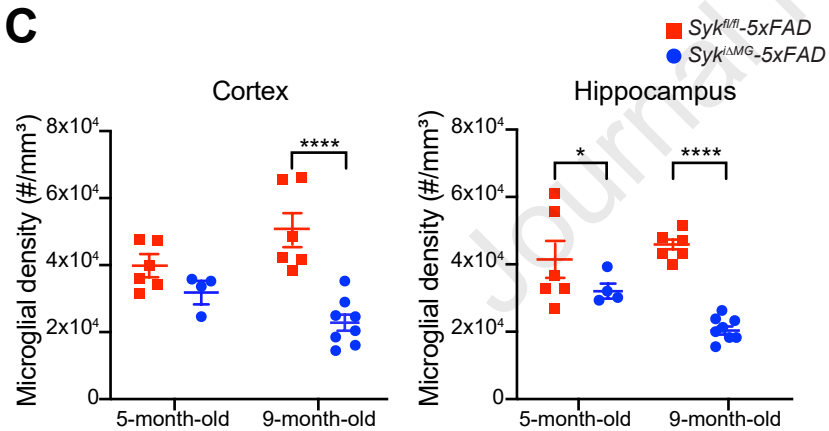
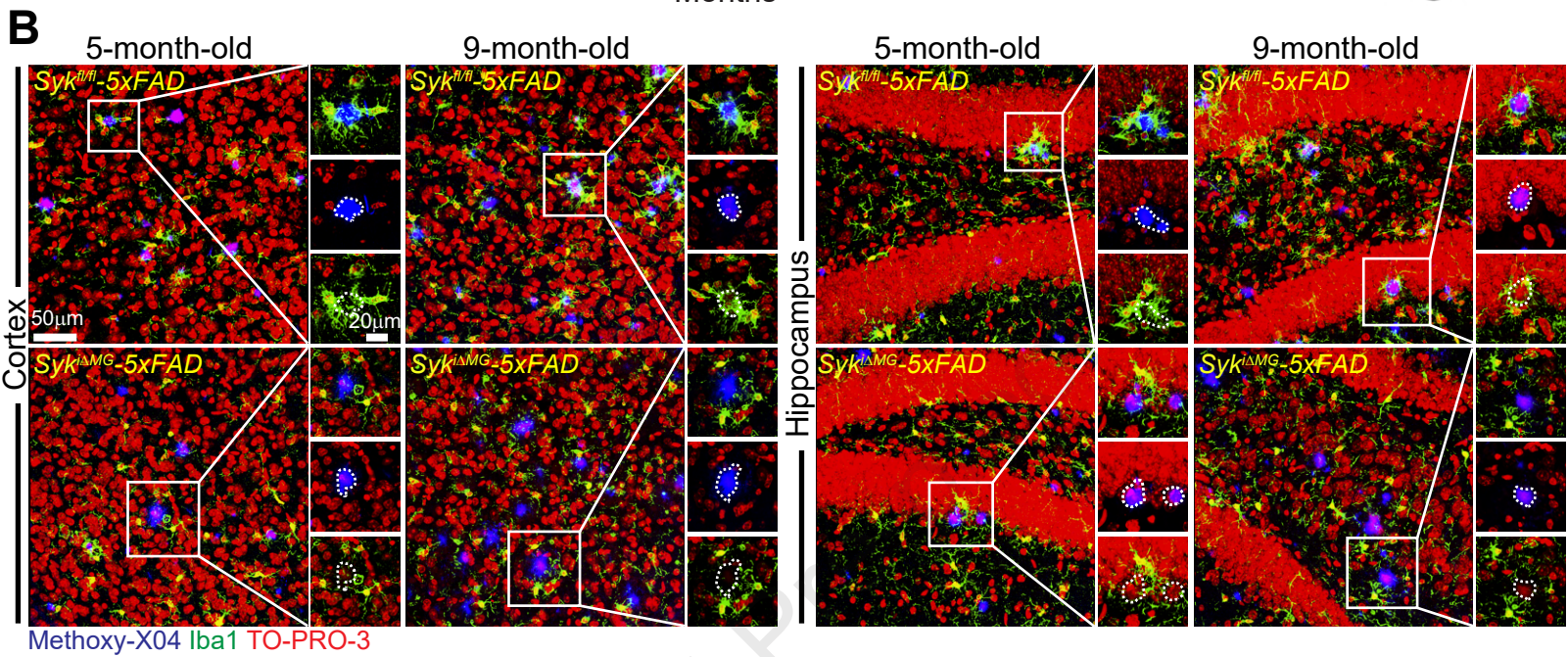
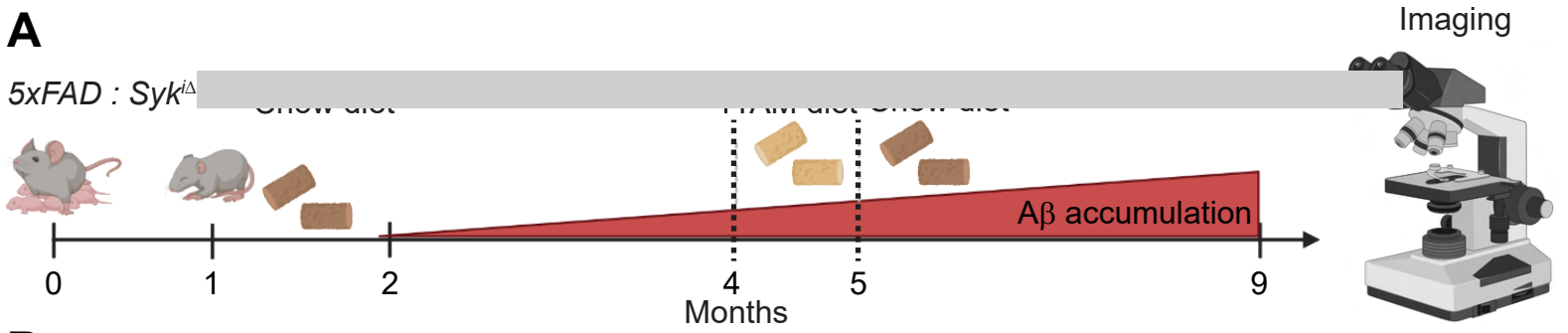
(D) Percentages of filamentous, inert, and dynamic plaques in 2A11 or isotype control treatments. A total of 649 and 788 plaques were analyzed in 2A11 and isotype control treated mice, respectively. Each data point represents the average of two technical repeats (one experiment; n = 6 mice/group).

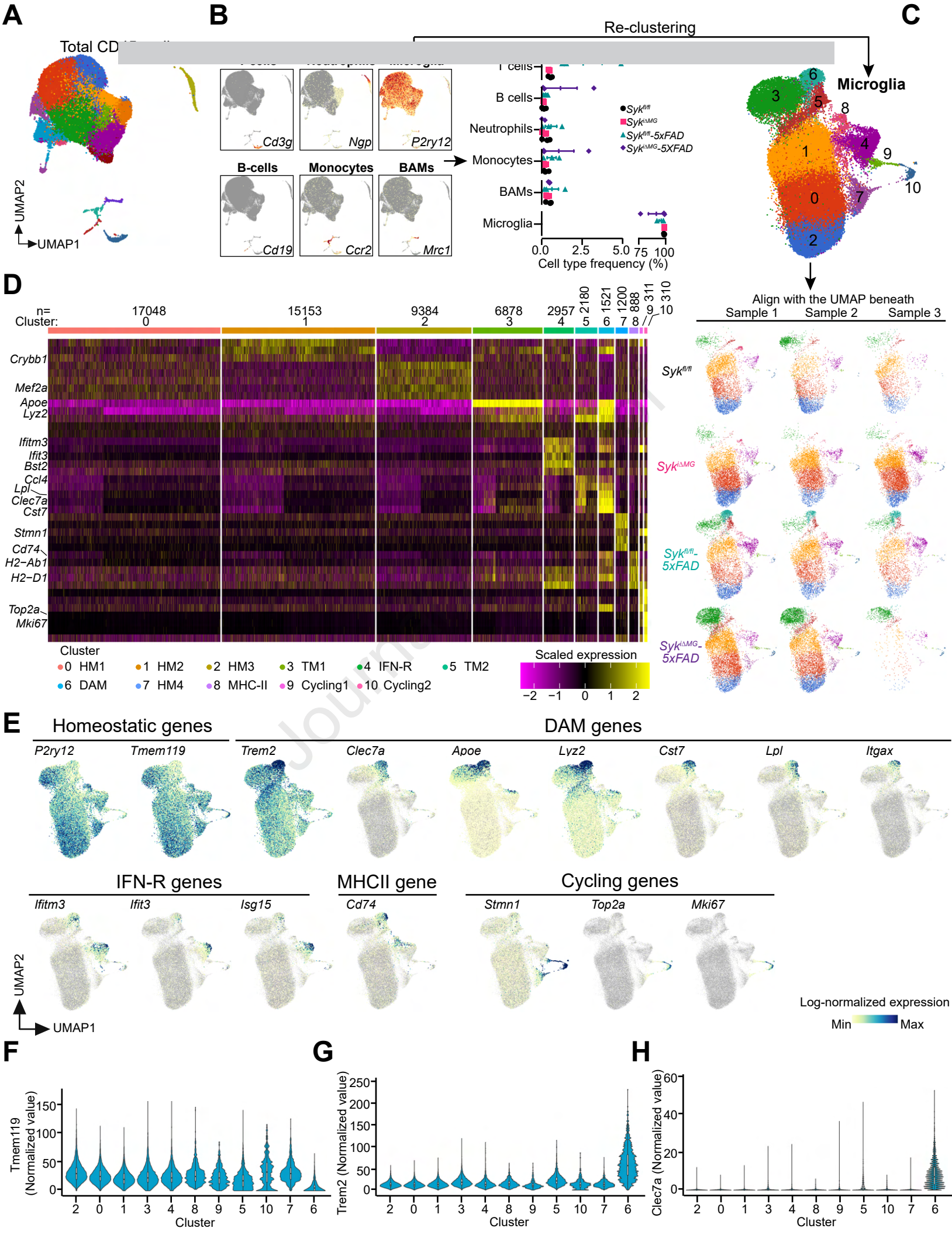
*, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.01; ****, P < 0.0001 by two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

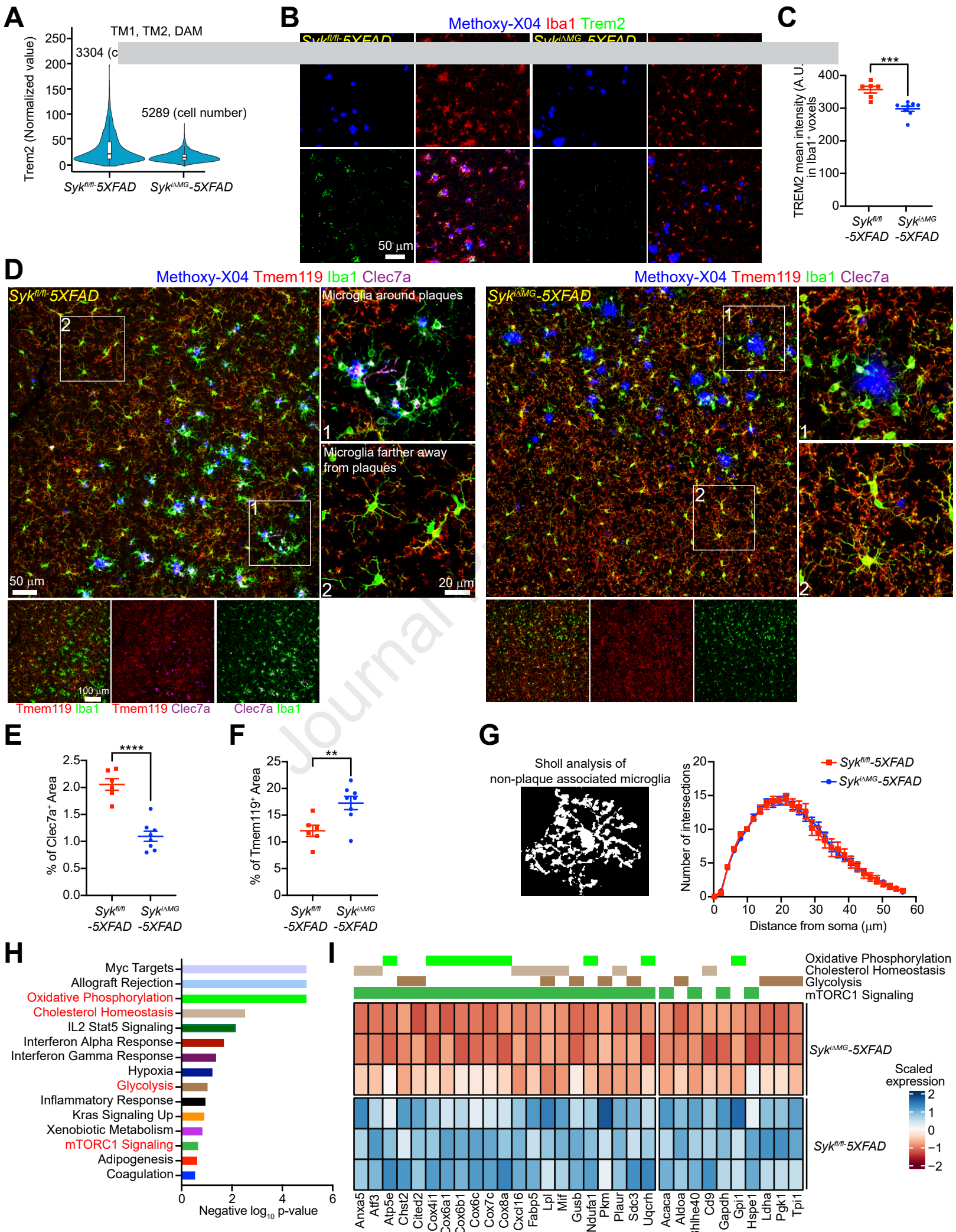


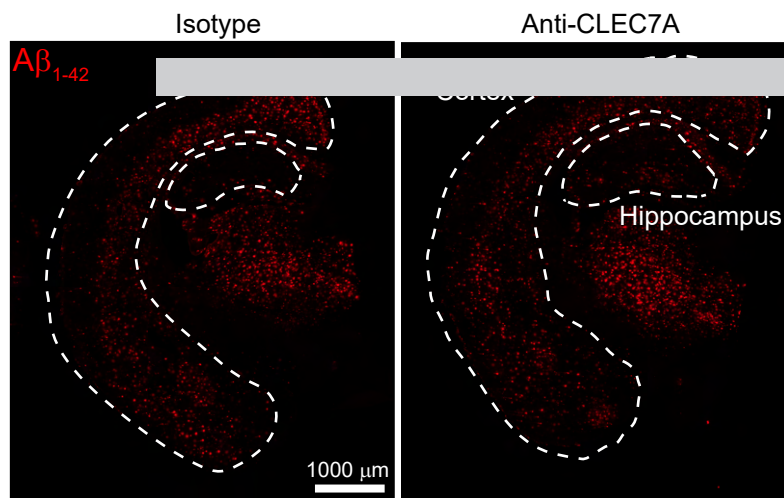
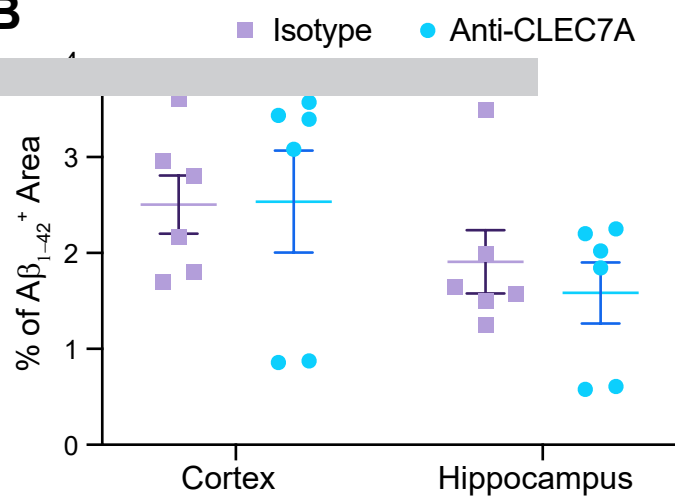
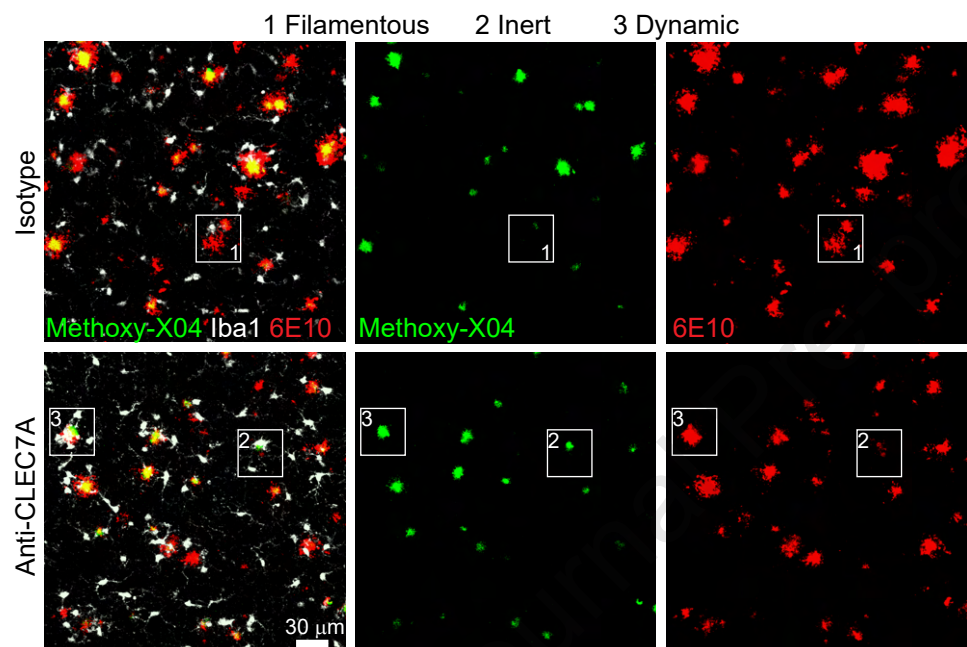
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