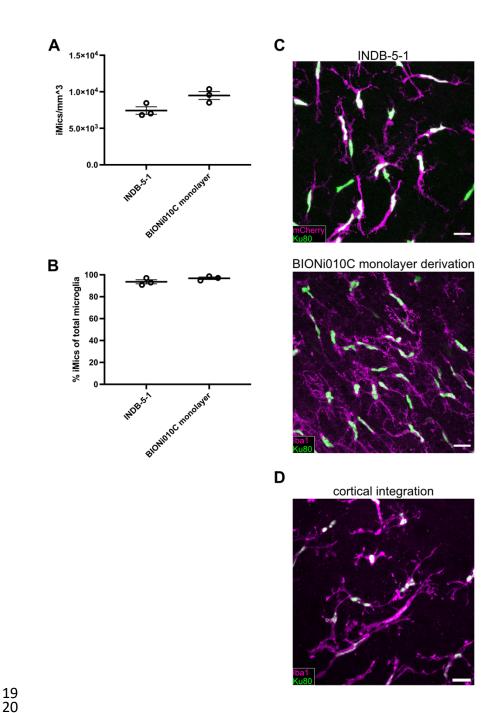
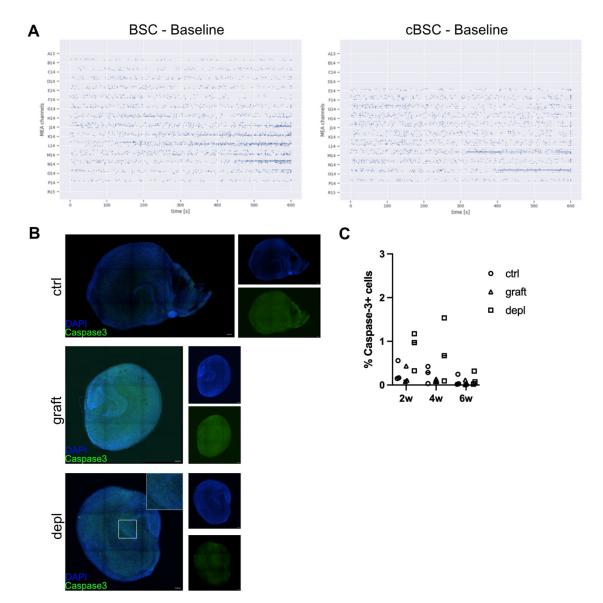
Extended Data Fig 1: **Establishment of cBSC grafting conditions**. (A) Experimental timeline of BSC. (B) Representative images of the three experimental groups from (A). After 2 weeks of depletion only 8 % of microglia were left in the

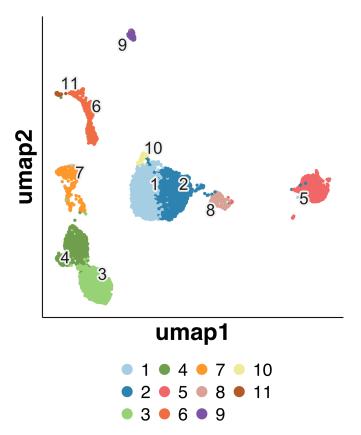
hippocampal slice cultures. After one week back in regular culture medium, microglia were beginning to repopulate the culture. Scale bars: 200  $\mu$ m. (C) Microglial density in BSC with anti-CSF1R antibody as percentage of untreated BSC. n=6; number of independent experiments per group = 3; Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparison test p = 0.0077. (D) Microglial density in the three experimental groups in (A). n=3; Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparison test p = 0.025. (E) Experimental timeline of cBSC. (F) iMic density (number of iMics) in cBSCs in the three experimental groups in (E). n=3, Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparison test p = 0.0107. (G) Grafting efficiency as percentage of iMics of total number of microglia in cBSCs. PU.1 (all myeloid nuclei) and Ku80 (human nuclei only) were used to quantify iMic engraftment in entire slices. n=3, Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparison test p = 0.0036. (H) Representative images of the integration of human cells (Ku80) of the three treatment groups (as in E). Scale bars: 200  $\mu$ m. (I) Percentage of iMics integrated in cBSC relative to the number grafted. n=3, Kruskal-Wallist test with Dunn's multiple comparison correction p = 0.0036. (J) iMic density at 14 DIV. n=3, Kruskal-Wallist test with Dunn's multiple comparison correction not significant (p=0.1964). (K) Representative images of 10k and 50k engraftment of iMics in cBSC at 14 DIV. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



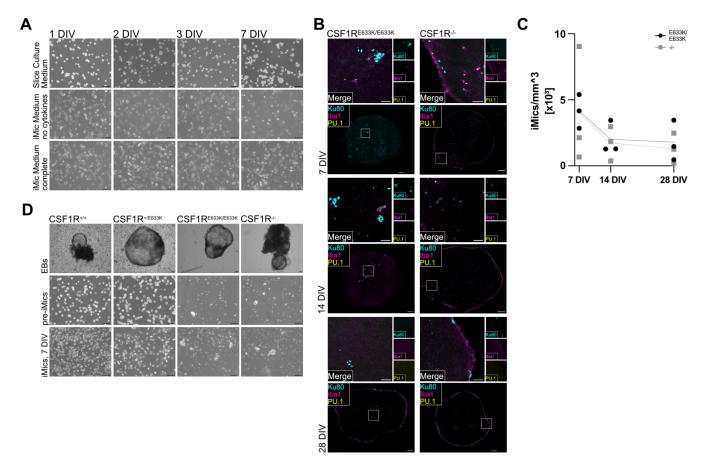
Extended Data Fig 2: **iMic integration is independent of iPSC line and microglial differentiation protocol.** (A) iMic density in cBSC. iMics were derived from two different lines (INDB-5-1, BIONi010C) and two different microglia differentiation protocols (EB-based<sup>12</sup> and monolayer-based<sup>11</sup>). (B) Grafting efficiency as the percentage of iMics (determined through Ku80 (human nuclei only)) of the total number of microglia (determined through PU.1 (all myeloid nuclei)) in the slices. (C) Representative images of iMics 14 DIV for INDB-5-1 (top, EB-based differentiation) and BIONi010C (bottom, monolayer-based differentiation) lines, respectively. (D) Representative image of iMics 21DIV in a cortical brain slice culture. Scale bars: 20 µm



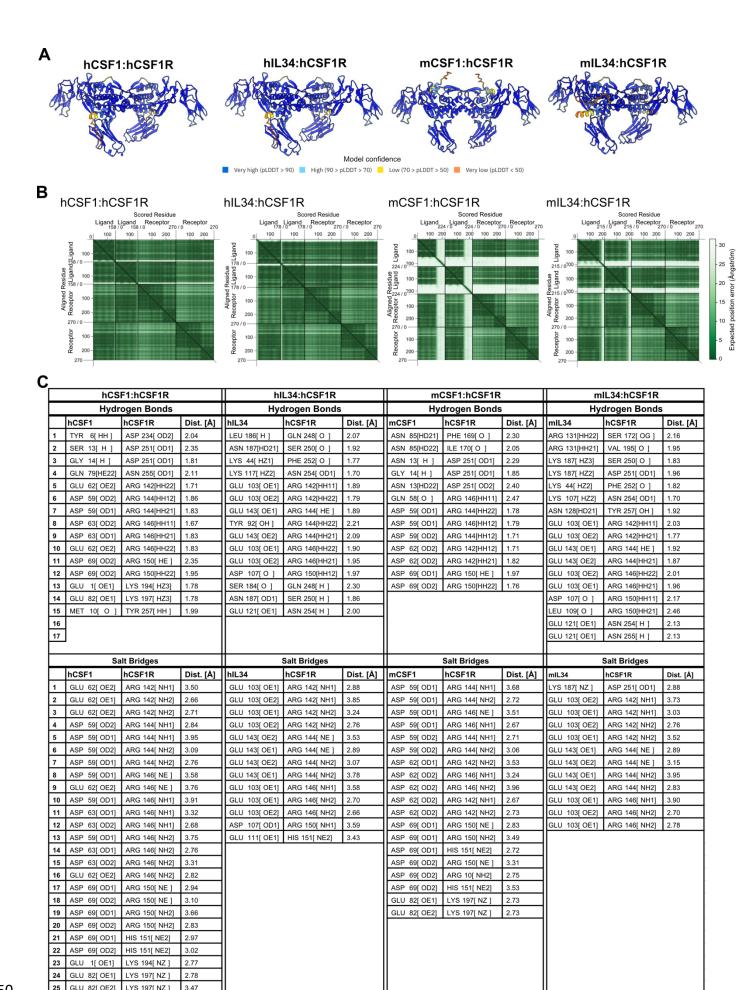
Extended Data Fig 3: **iMic engraftment does not significantly alter neuronal network activity in cBSCs.** (A) Representative spike raster plots of Micro-electrode array (MEA) recordings of spontaneous activity of BSCs and cBSCs. (B) Maximum-projection images of slices stained for nuclei (blue) and apoptotic cells (cleaved caspase 3-7, green) in control (ctrl), microglia deplete (depl), and iMic engrafted slices (graft). (C) Quantitative assessment of caspase-positive cells as a percentage of total cells (n=3).



Extended Data Fig 4: **Transcriptional profile of iMics isolated from cBSCs.** Scatterplot after principal component analysis and Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP), colored by cluster (see Fig. 3(H)) prior to removal of neuronal and radial glial clusters 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11 (*GRIA2, STMN2, MYT1L, DCX and* SOX2, *SOX9, CRYAB* respectively).

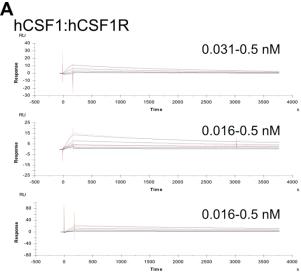


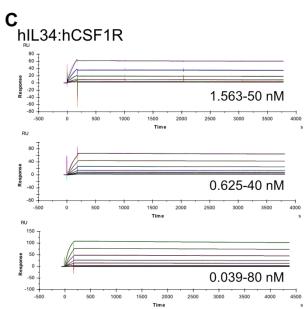
Extended data Fig 5: **CSF1R signaling is required for iMic differentiation in 2D and 3D.** (A) iMic-precursor cells plated at 20,000 cells/cm² in Slice Culture Medium did not adhere to the culture vessel and remained undifferentiated for 7 days. In iMic medium precursor cells attached by 1 DIV and showed ramified morphology. Scale bars: 50  $\mu$ m. (B) Homozygous CSF1R mutant (E663K) or knockout (KO) iPSCs can form embryoid bodies (EB), however, pre-iMic quantities were lower and pre-iMics were smaller compared to WT or heterozygous lines. Heterozygous iMics matured in 2D similarly to WT over 7 DIV, while CSF1R<sup>E633K/E633K</sup> and CSF1R<sup>-/-</sup> differentiation was futile. Scale bars:  $50 \mu$ m. (C) Also, when grafted to slice cultures, while CSF1R<sup>E633K/E633K</sup> and CSF1R<sup>-/-</sup> iMics did not differentiate, as indicated by absence of PU.1 (yellow) and Iba1 (magenta) signal for Ku80-positive nuclei (cyan). Scale bars for overview images: 200  $\mu$ m, for zoom-ins: 50  $\mu$ m. (D) iMic density at 7, 14 and 28 DIV. n=3 biological replicates with each dot representing the average of 3 technical replicates.

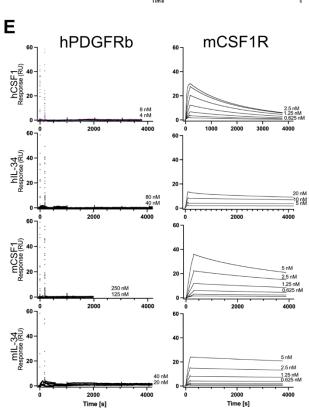


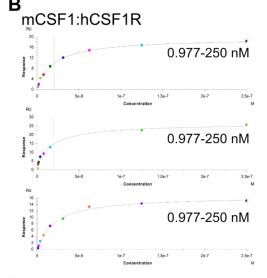
Extended data Fig 6: Alphafold 2 prediciton of the ternary complexes of hCSF1R with its cognate human or respective murine ligands. (A) The alphafold2 model of the ternary complex of two hCSF1R<sub>D1-D3</sub> molecule with its cognate dimerized ligand human CSF1 or IL34, or the dimerized murine counterpart mCSF1 or mIL34. The prediction

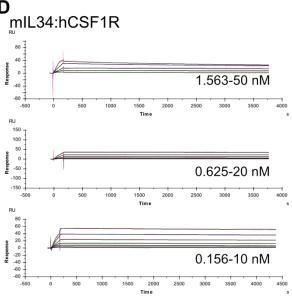
is colour-coded by the pLDDT values indicating the confidence level of the prediction. Dark blue – very high confidence (pLDDT > 90), light blue – confident (90 > pLDDT > 70), yellow – low (70 > pLDDT > 50), orange – very low (pLDDT <50). (B) Predicted aligned error of the predicted ternary complexes. (C) Predicted interactions at the  $hCSF1R_{D1-D3}$ : ligand interface in the alphafold2 model predictions.



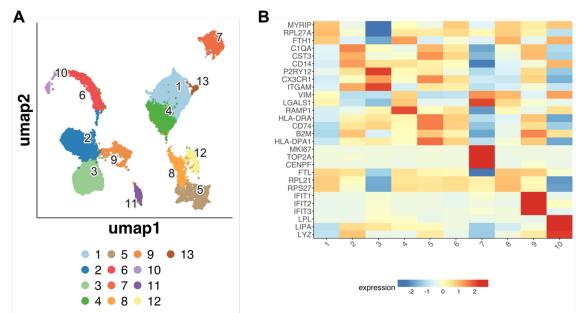








Extended data Fig 7: **Ligand binding to CSF1R as assessed by surface plasma resonance**. Kinetic binding parameters were determined by Biacore-SPR. (A-D) Sensogram plots generated by SPR kinetic analysis demonstrate the association and dissociation characteristics between immobilized ligand (hCSF1R) and analytes (hCSF1, mCSF1, hIL34, and mIL34). (E) PDGFRb, like CSF1R a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase type II subfamily, was used as a negative control.



Extended Data Fig 8: **Transcriptional profile of iMics isolated from cBSCs with and without aSyn pathology.** (A) Scatterplot after principal component analysis and Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP), colored by cluster prior to removal of neuronal and radial glial clusters 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 (*GRIA2, STMN2, MYT1L, DCX and SOX2, SOX9, CRYAB* respectively). (B) Heatmap for differentially expressed genes of clusters 1-10 of Fig. 5E.