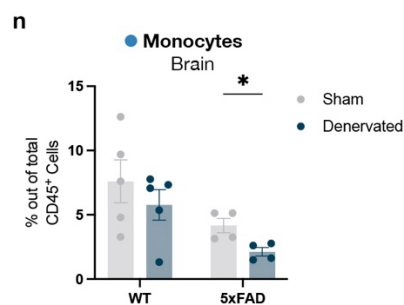
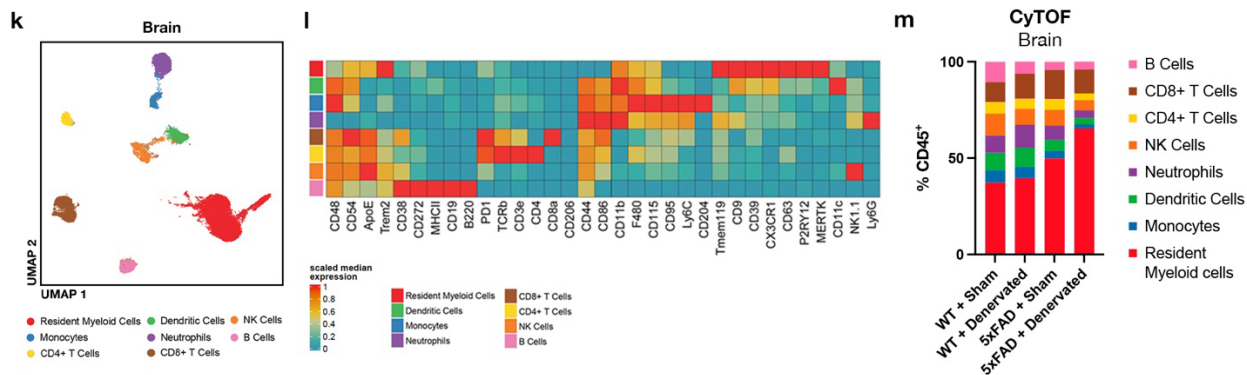
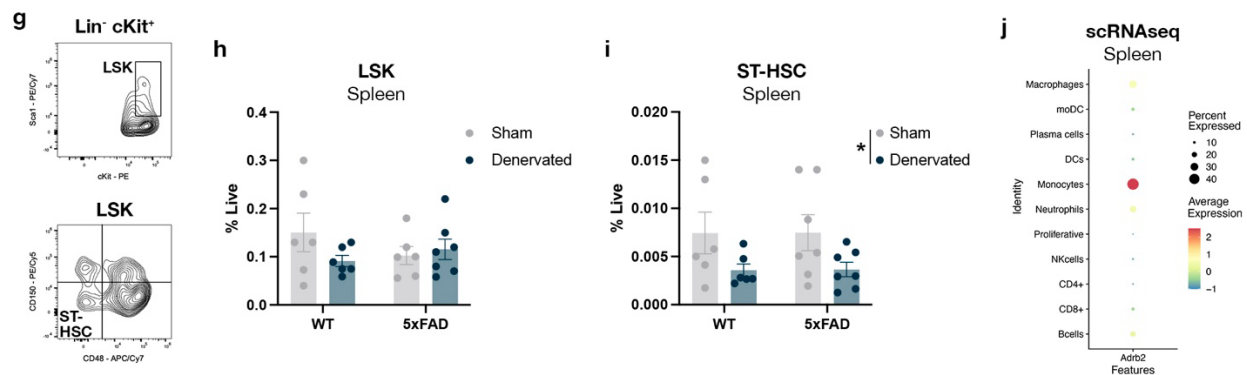
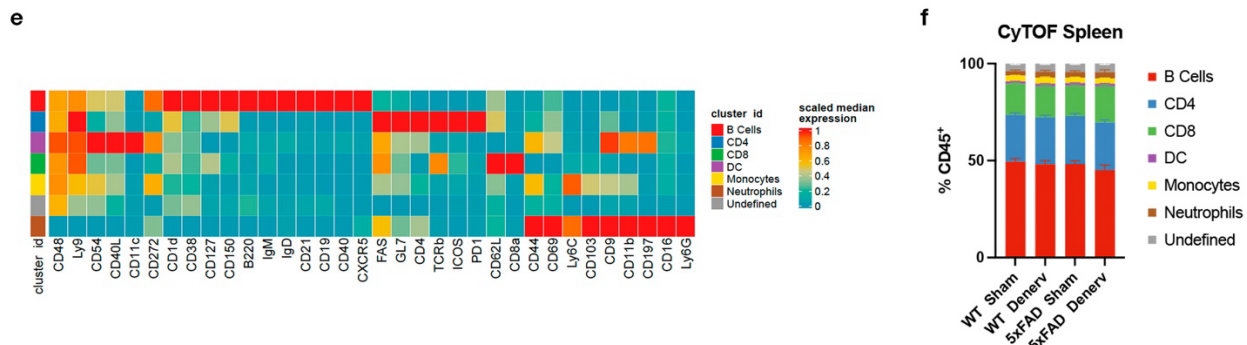
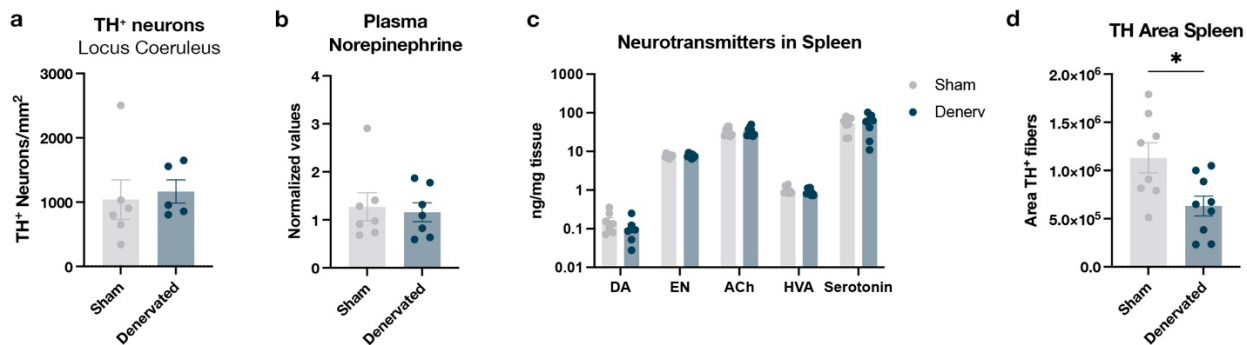
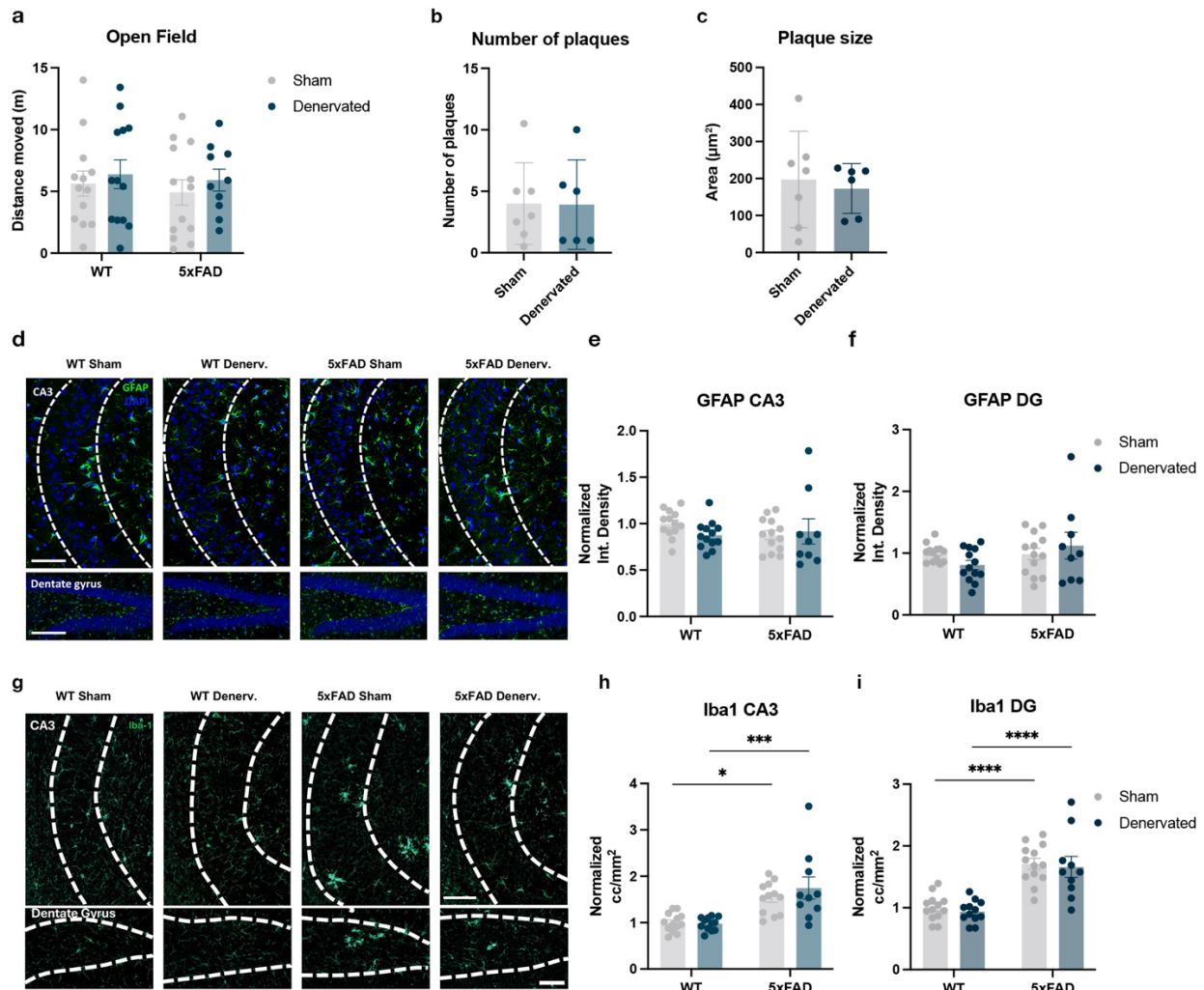


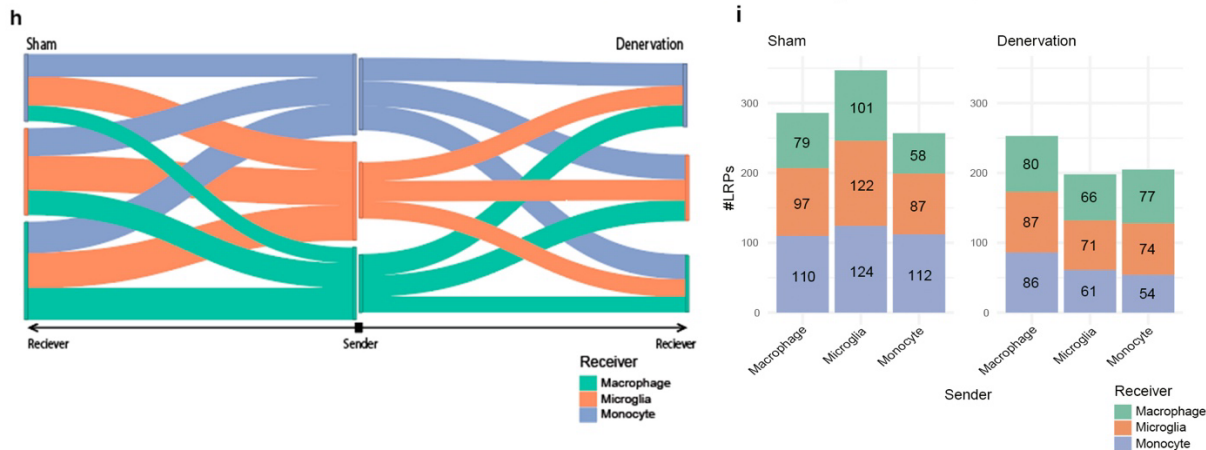
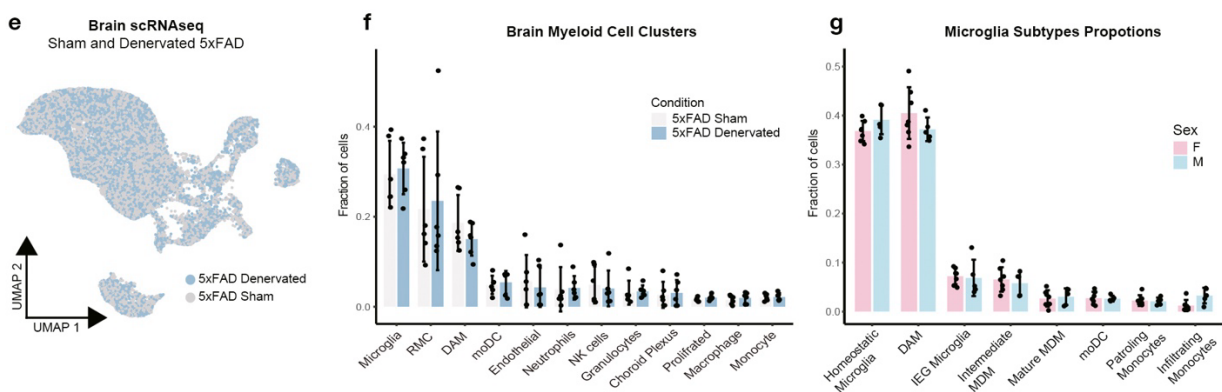
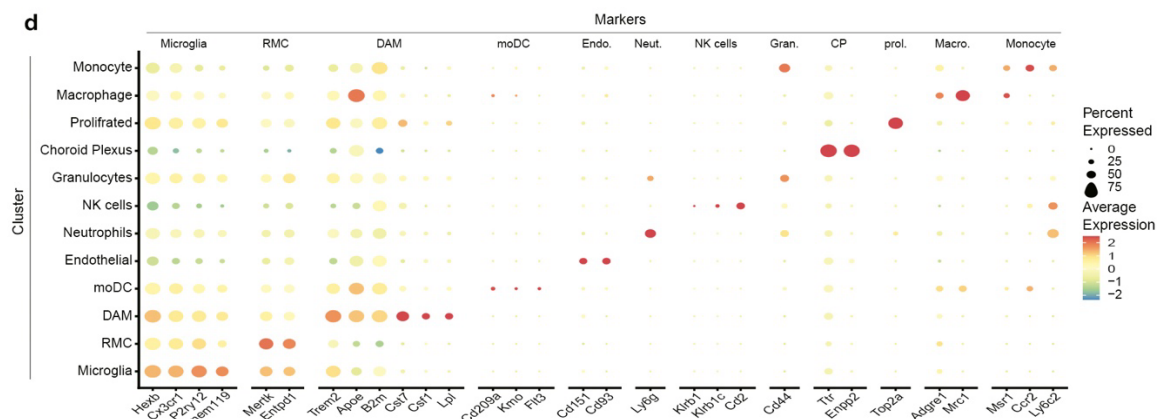
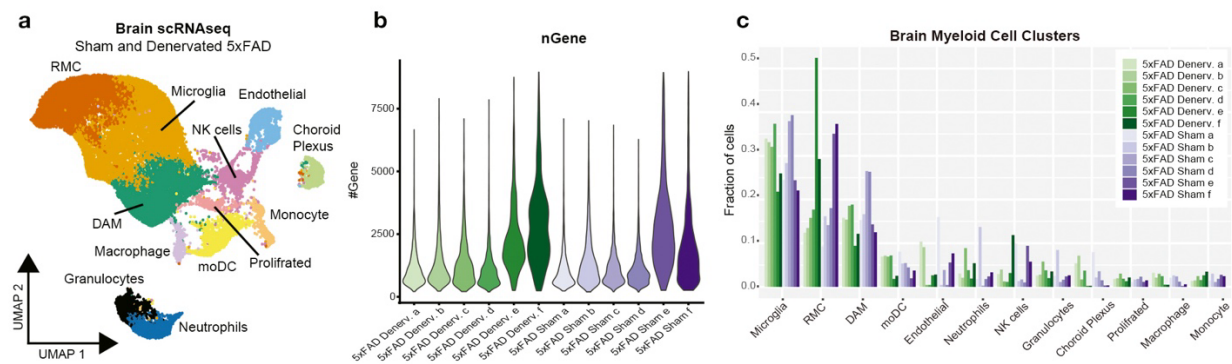


Supplementary Fig. 1: Spleen denervation in the 5xFAD mouse model causes alterations in extramedullary hematopoiesis and increases monocyte homing to the brain. **a**, Quantification of TH⁺ neurons in the locus coeruleus of denervated animals compared to sham-operated mice (Sham, N = 3M/3F; Denervated, N = 2M/3F). **b**, Levels of systemic circulating norepinephrine in the plasma of sham-operated and denervated mice (Sham, N = 4M/3F; Denervated, N = 4M/3F). **c**, Levels of neurotransmitters detected in the spleen of denervated animals compared to sham operated mice (Sham, N = 4M/4F; Denervated, N = 4M/4F). DA, dopamine; EN, epinephrine; ACh, acetylcholine; HVA, homovanillic acid. **d**, Quantification of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) by immunofluorescence in the spleen of sham and denervated animals (Sham, N = 4M/4F; Denervated, N = 4M/5F). **e**, Heatmap with scaled marker expression values detected by mass cytometry (CyTOF) in the spleen of sham-operated or denervated WT or 5xFAD animals. **f**, Proportions of different immune cell subsets detected by CyTOF in the spleen of sham-operated or denervated WT or 5xFAD animals (WT-Sham, N = 6M/6F; WT-Denerv, N = 6M/6F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 5M/7F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 4M/5F). **g**, Flow cytometry gating strategy of HSPC subsets in the spleen of 5xFAD mice. **h**, Abundance of Lin⁻Sca1⁺cKit⁺ (LSK) hematopoietic progenitors in the spleen of sham-operated or denervated WT or 5xFAD mice (WT-Sham, N = 4M/2F; WT-Denerv, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 4M/3F). **i**, Short-term hematopoietic stem cells (ST-HSC) in the spleen in WT or 5xFAD animals after denervation, compared to sham-operated animals (WT-Sham, N = 4M/2F; WT-Denerv, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 4M/3F). **j**, Dot-plot showing the scaled expression of the *Adrb2* gene in the different cell types found in the spleen by single-cell RNAseq. **k**, Dimensional reduction by UMAP of mass cytometry (CyTOF) data of immune cells in the brain of sham or denervated WT and 5xFAD mice. **l**, Heatmap showing the scaled signal of markers studied by CyTOF to annotate clusters of immune cells. **m**, Proportion of the different immune cell types detected in the brains of WT and 5xFAD mice that were denervated or sham-operated. **n**, Proportion of infiltrating monocytes in the brain as determined by CyTOF (WT-Sham, N = 5M; WT-Denerv, N = 5M; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 4M; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 4M). Unpaired t-test or two-way ANOVA followed by Sidak's multiple comparisons test. In all panels, data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM. *p < 0.05.

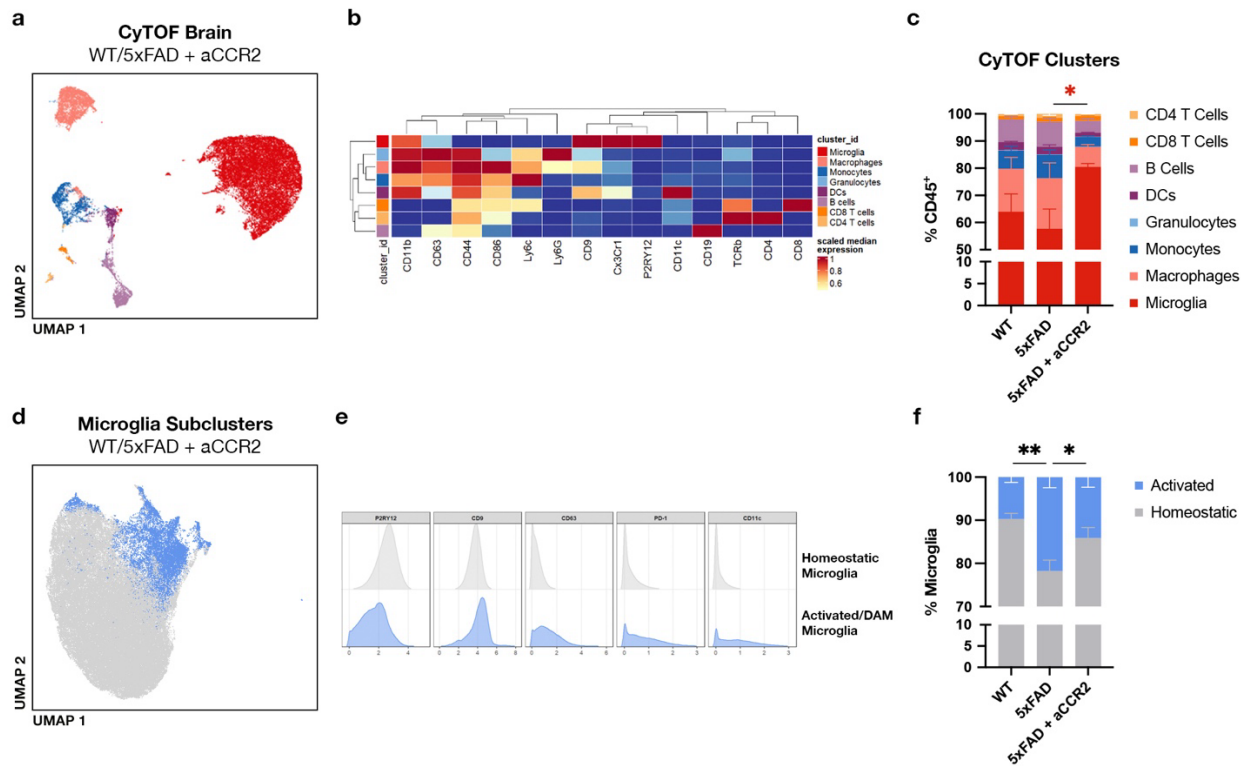


Supplementary Fig. 2: Denervation of the spleen does not affect amyloid deposition, astrogliosis or microgliosis in the 5xFAD model. **a**, Distance moved during 20 minutes in the open field test (WT-Sham, N = 9M/9F; WT-Denerv, N = 9M/8F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 8M/9F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 7M/8F). **b**, Number of plaques in the hippocampus of sham-operated or denervated 5xFAD animals (5xFAD-Sham, N = 4M/3F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 3M/3F). **c**, Plaque size in the hippocampus of sham-operated or denervated 5xFAD animals (5xFAD-Sham, N = 4M/3F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 3M/3F). **d**, Representative images of GFAP immunolabeling in the CA3 and the dentate gyrus in the hippocampus of sham-operated or denervated WT or 5xFAD mice. Scale bar: 100 μm . **e**, Quantification of the GFAP intensity in the CA3 of sham-operated or denervated WT and 5xFAD animals (WT-Sham, N = 6M/7F; WT-Denerv, N = 7M/6F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 6M/7F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 5M/4F). **f**, Quantification of the GFAP intensity in the DG of sham-operated or denervated WT and 5xFAD animals (WT-Sham, N = 6M/7F; WT-

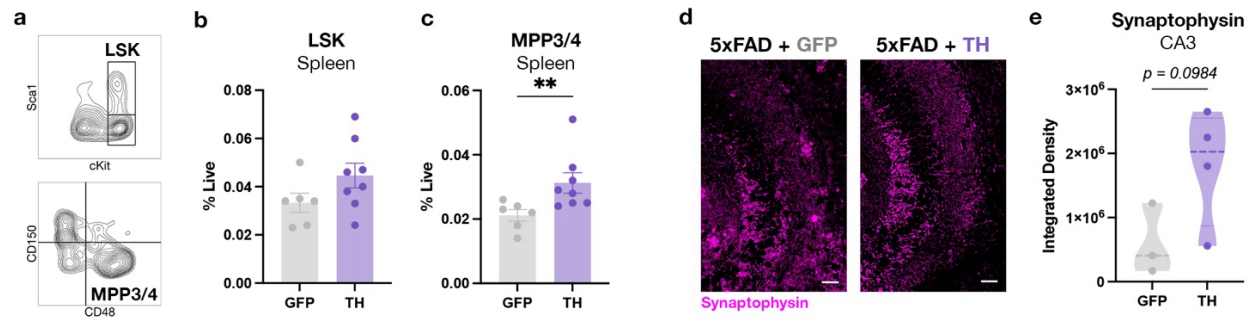
Denerv, N = 7M/6F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 6M/7F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 5M/4F). **g**, Representative images of Iba1 immunostaining in the CA3 and the dentate gyrus in the hippocampus of sham-operated or denervated WT and 5xFAD mice. Scale bar: 100 μ m. **h**, Quantification of the normalized Iba1 counts in the CA3 of sham-operated or denervated WT or 5xFAD animals (WT-Sham, N = 6M/7F; WT-Denerv, N = 6M/6F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 5M/7F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 5M/5F). **i**, Quantification of the normalized Iba1 counts in the DG of sham-operated or denervated WT or 5xFAD animals (WT-Sham, N = 6M/7F; WT-Denerv, N = 6M/6F; 5xFAD-Sham, N = 5M/7F; 5xFAD-Denerv, N = 5M/5F). Unpaired t-test or two-way ANOVA followed by Sidak's multiple comparisons test. In all panels, data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$.



Supplementary Fig. 3: Denervation of the spleen remodels monocyte-microglia communication in the brains of 5xFAD mice. **a**, UMAP embedding of 34,198 single-cell RNA profiles from whole brain- myeloid cells from sham-operated or denervated 5-month-old 5XFAD mice. **b**, Number of genes across samples. Violin plot showing the distribution of the number of transcripts (unique UMIs) detected per mouse. **c**, Bar plot of the proportions of all cell types recognized in the myeloid cell-enriched dataset across samples. **d**, Marker genes used for annotation of the clusters. **e**, UMAP embedding of 34,198 single-cell RNA profiles from whole brain- myeloid cells from sham-operated or denervated 5-month-old 5XFAD mice, color-coded by treatment. **f**, Bar plot of the proportions of brain-myeloid cell types across the two conditions: sham-operated and denervated. **g**, Bar plot of the proportions of brain-myeloid cell types across sex: Male and Female. **h**, Number of statistically significant LRPs between pairs of cell types (color-coded) across experimental groups out of top 25% ranked LRPs of the MultiNicheNet analysis (score>0.653). **i**, Differential ligand-receptor pairs (LRPs) across experimental groups out of top-ranked LRPs of the MultiNicheNet analysis (score>0.653).



Supplementary Fig. 4: Blockade of the CCR2-CCl2 axis reduces monocyte homing to the brain and microglial activation. **a**, UMAP dimensional reduction of CD45⁺ cells from the brains of WT and 5xFAD mice treated with anti-CCR2 blocking antibody. **b**, Heatmap showing immune markers used in the CyTOF analysis to annotate the immune clusters. **c**, Immune cell proportions in the brains of WT and 5xFAD mice treated with anti-CCR2 (WT, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD, N = 3M/4F; 5xFAD + aCCR2, N = 3M/3F). **d**, Subclustering of microglial cells from the brains of WT and 5xFAD mice treated with anti-CCR2. Clusters of activated microglia are highlighted in blue. **e**, Histograms showing the expression of different activation and homeostatic microglial markers in the two annotated subpopulations. **f**, Proportions of activated or homeostatic microglia in the brains of WT and 5xFAD mice treated with anti-CCR2 (WT, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD, N = 3M/4F; 5xFAD + aCCR2, N = 3M/3F). One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$



Supplementary Fig. 5: Tyrosine hydroxylase overexpression in the spleen promotes extramedullary hematopoiesis and synaptic recovery in the 5xFAD model. **a**, Flow cytometry gating strategy of HSPC subsets in the spleen of 5xFAD mice. **b**, Abundance of Lin⁻Sca1⁺cKit⁺ (LSK) hematopoietic progenitors in the spleen of 5xFAD mice overexpressing GFP or tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) (5xFAD-GFP, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD-TH, N = 3M/5F). **c**, Multipotent progenitors with lymphoid and myeloid potential (MPP3/4) in the spleen of 5xFAD mice overexpressing GFP or TH (5xFAD-GFP, N = 3M/3F; 5xFAD-TH, N = 3M/5F). **d**, Representative images of synaptophysin staining in the CA3 region of the hippocampus of 5xFAD mice overexpressing GFP or TH. Scale bar: 50 μ m. **e**, Synaptophysin quantification in the CA3 region of the hippocampus of 5xFAD mice overexpressing GFP or TH (5xFAD-GFP, N = 3F; 5xFAD-TH, N = 5F). Unpaired t-test. In all panels, data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM. **p < 0.01.

Supplementary Table 1: Flow Cytometry antibodies

Antigen	Fluorophore	Clone	Supplier	Ref. No.	Dilution
CD117 (cKit)	PE	2B8	BioLegend	105808	1/200
CD11b	PE	M1/70	BioLegend	101207	1/500
CD11b	FITC	M1/70	BioLegend	101206	1/500
CD150	PE-Cy5	TC15-12F12.2	BioLegend	115912	1/200
CD44	APC	IM7	BioLegend	103011	1/200
CD45	BV421	30-F11	BioLegend	103134	1/200
CD48	APC-Cy7	HM48-1	BioLegend	103432	1/200
Lineage Cocktail	Biotin	---	Miltenyi Biotec	130-092-613	1/20
Ly-6C	PE-Dazzle	HK1.4	BioLegend	128044	1/200
Ly-6G	APC	1A8	BioLegend	127613	1/500
Ly-6A/E (Sca-1)	PE-Cy7	D7	BioLegend	108114	1/200
Streptavidin	FITC	---	BioLegend	405202	1/200
TCRbeta	APC-Cy7	H57-597	BioLegend	109220	1/200

Supplementary Table 2: CyTOF pannel (all concentrations were used in 1:100)

Marker	Metal Tag Clone	
CD45	89Y	30-F11
CD4	116Cd	RM4-5
Ly6G	141Pr	1A8
CD39	142Nd	24DMS1
TCR β	143Nd	H57-397
CD11b	148Nd	M1/70
CD19	149Sm	6D5
Ly6C	150Nd	HK1.4
MERTK	151Eu	2B10C42
TMEM119	152Sm	106-6
TREM2	153Eu	237920
CD272 (BTLA)	156Gd	6F7
CD9	158Gd	KMC8
PD-1	159Tb	J43
P2RY12	160Gd	S16007D
CD54 (ICAM-1)	163Dy	YN1/1.7.4
CX3CR1	164Dy	SA011F11
ApoE	165Ho	WUE-4
CD204 (MSR1)	167Er	1F8c33
CD8	168Er	53-6.7
CD206 (MRC1)	169Tm	C068C2
CD44	171Yb	IM7
CD86	172Yb	GL1
CD38	175Lu	90
CD11c	209Bi	N418