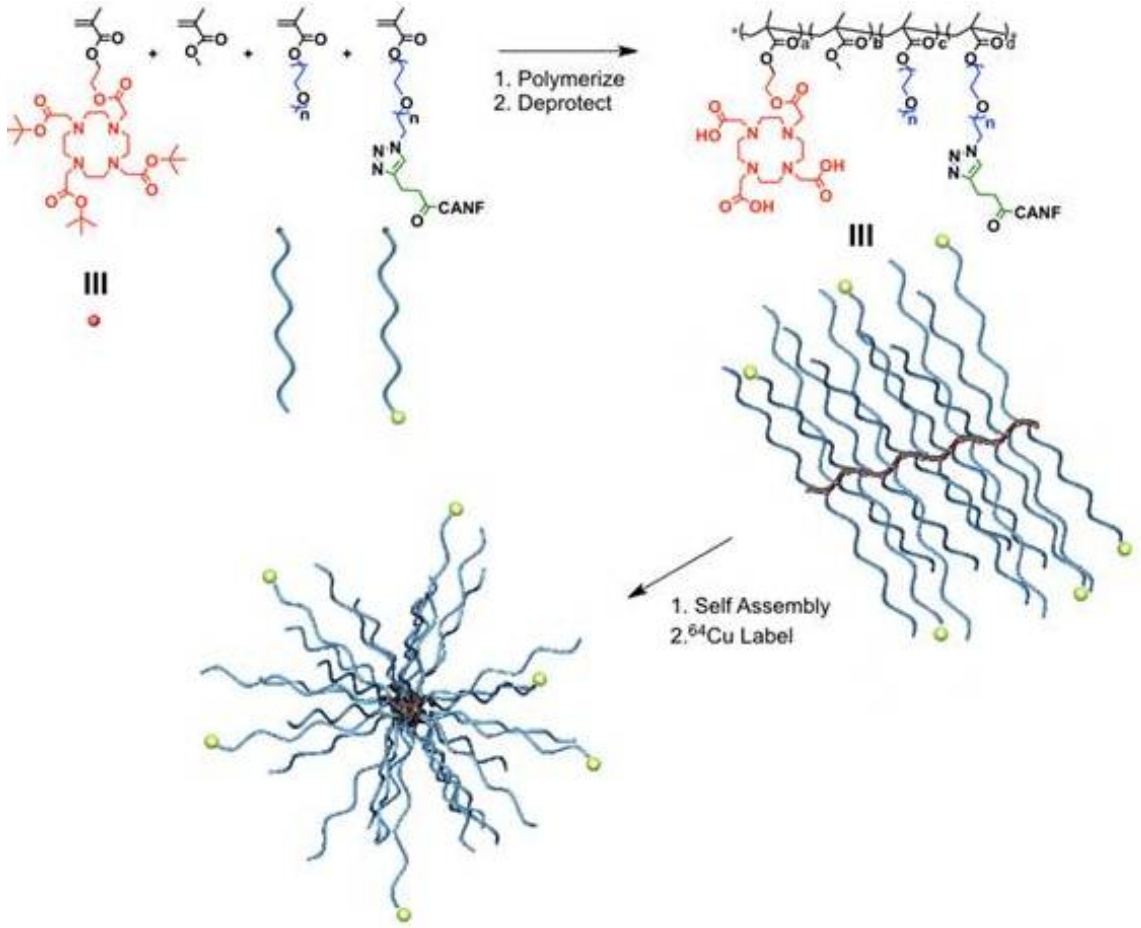
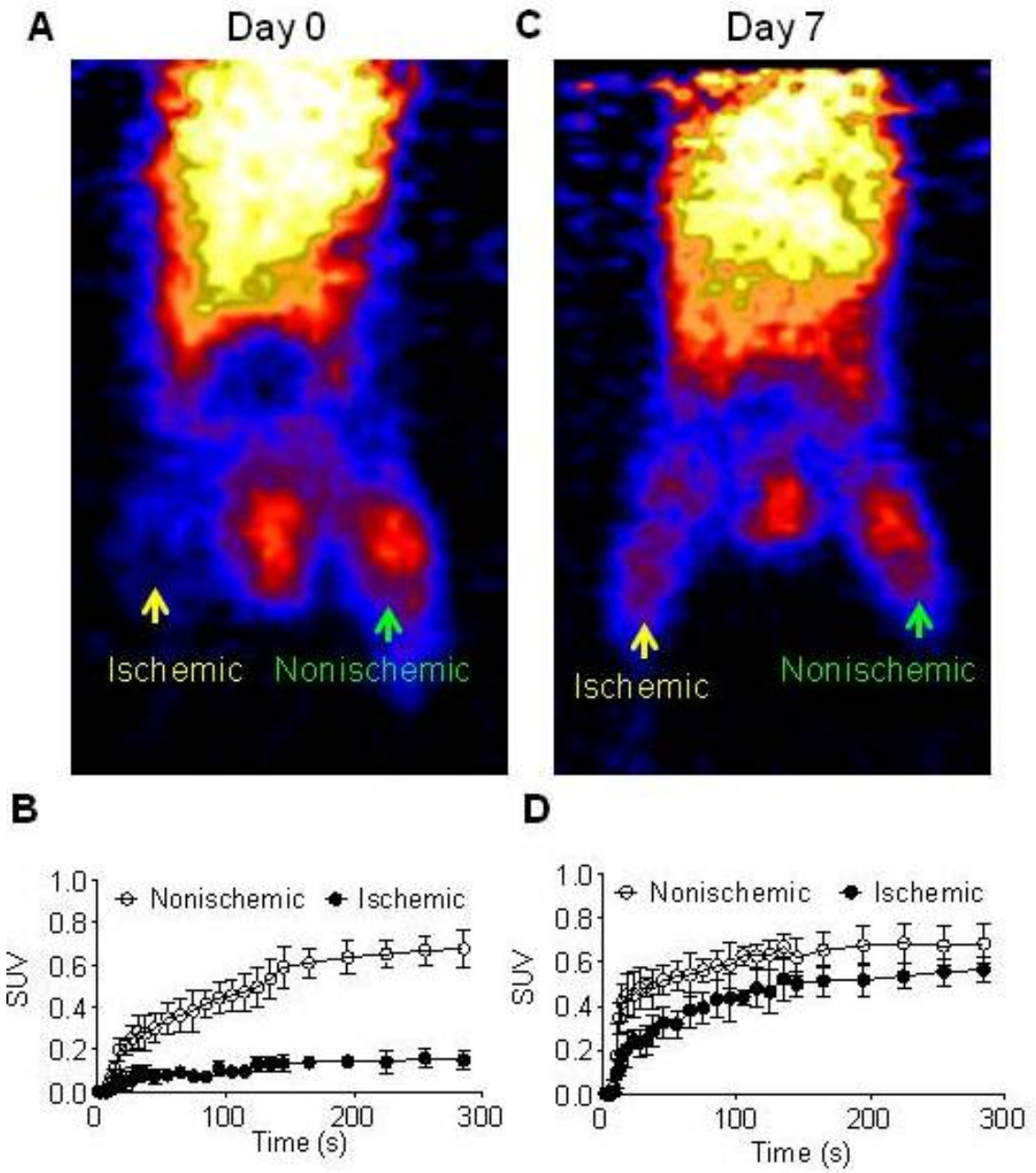
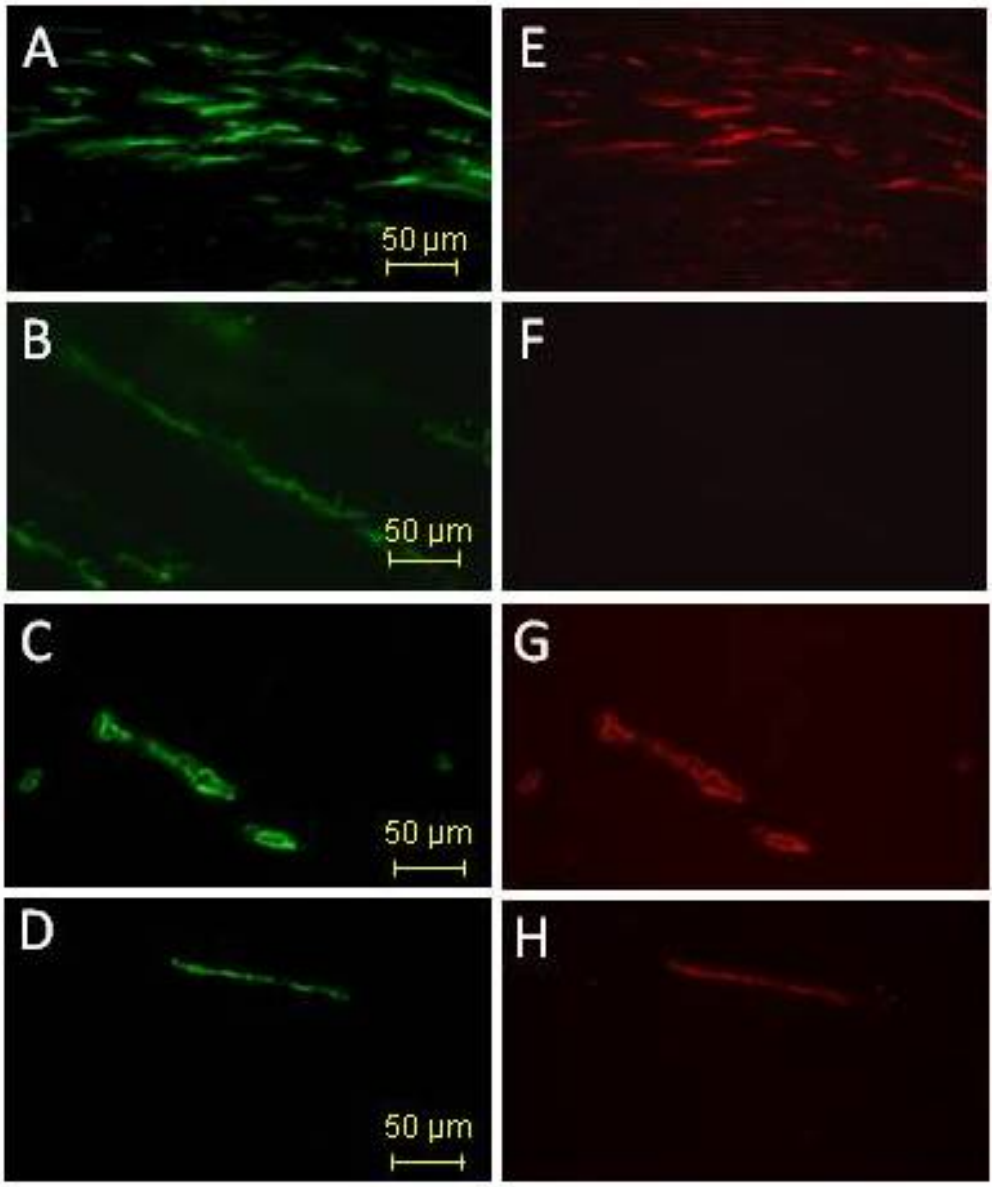


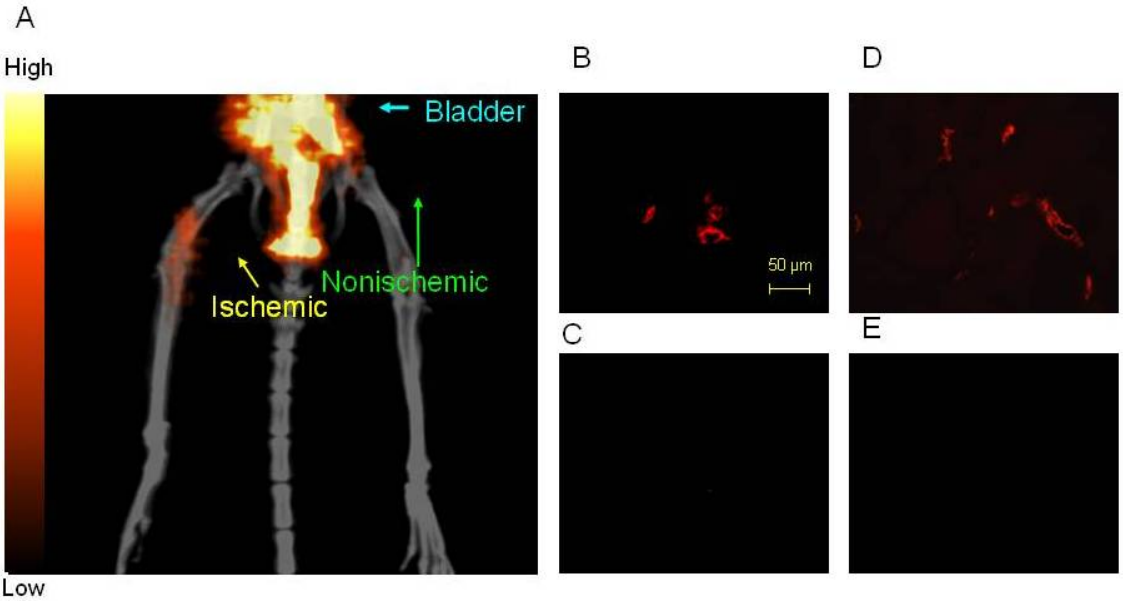
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. Schematic representation of CANF-Comb nanoparticle synthesis and assembly.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. [^{15}O] H_2O dynamic imaging of blood flow in murine hindlimb ischemia (HLI) induced angiogenesis model. (*A*) Coronal slice on day 0 showing the low blood flow indication of ischemia in right thigh of mouse. (*B*) Quantitative standard uptake value (SUV, n=4) of ischemic and nonischemic limbs on day 0. (*C*) Coronal slice on day 7 showing the recovery of blood flow in the right thigh of mouse shown in A. (*D*) SUV (n=4) of ischemic and nonischemic lesions on day 7.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3. Immunofluorescent staining for PECAM-1 in endothelial cells (*A*, *B*) or α-actin in capillary smooth muscle cells (*C*, *D*) (green). Immunofluorescent staining for NPR-C (red) in endothelial cells (*E*, *F*) and smooth muscle cells (*G*, *H*).



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 4. Competitive PET and immunofluorescent receptor blocking. (*A*) ^{64}Cu-DOTA-CANF-comb in HLI mice with co-administration of unlabeled DOTA-CANF-comb showing the significantly reduced accumulation at ischemic limb. (*B*) Fluorescent images of ischemic thigh muscle stained with NPR-C on endothelia. (*C*) Immunofluorescent staining for NPR-C after competitive blocking of antibody-antigen binding showed receptor specific binding. (*D*) Fluorescent images of ischemic thigh muscle stained with NPR-C on smooth muscle cells. (*E*) Immunofluorescent staining for NPR-C after competitive blocking of antibody-antigen binding showed receptor specific binding. Line shows 50 μm.