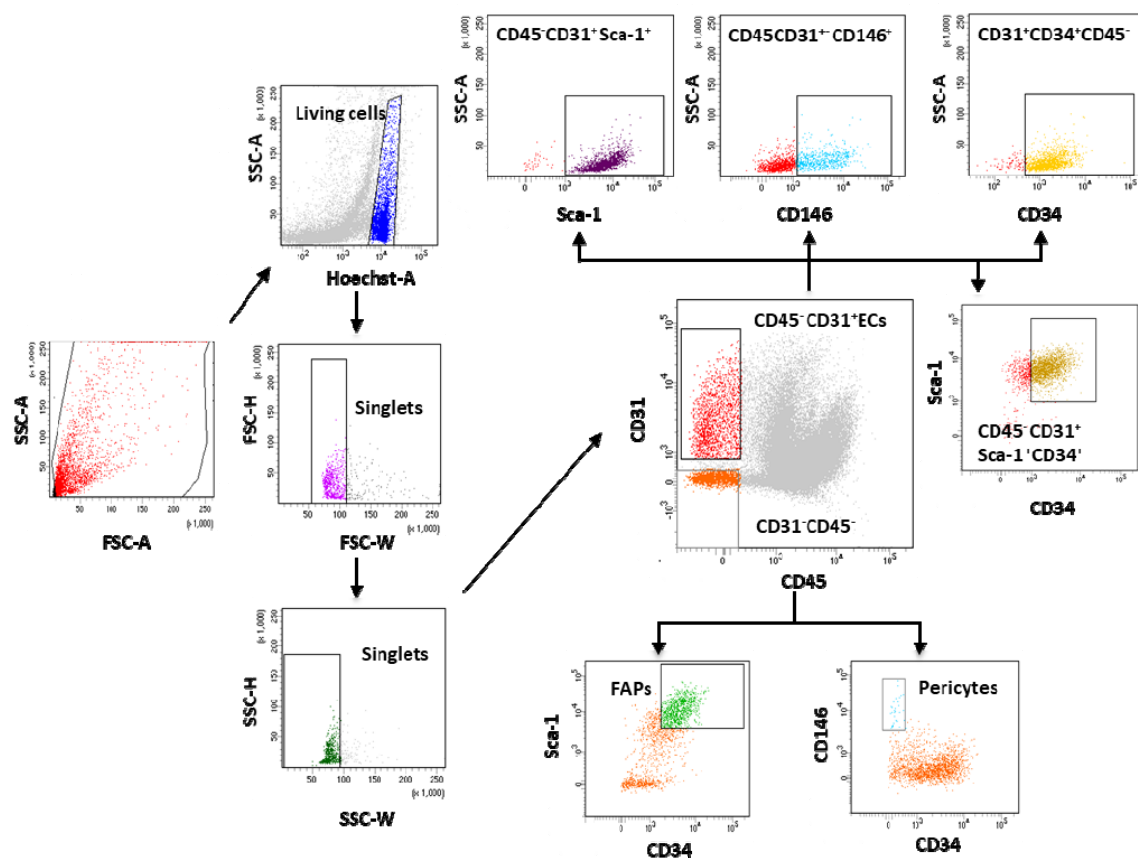
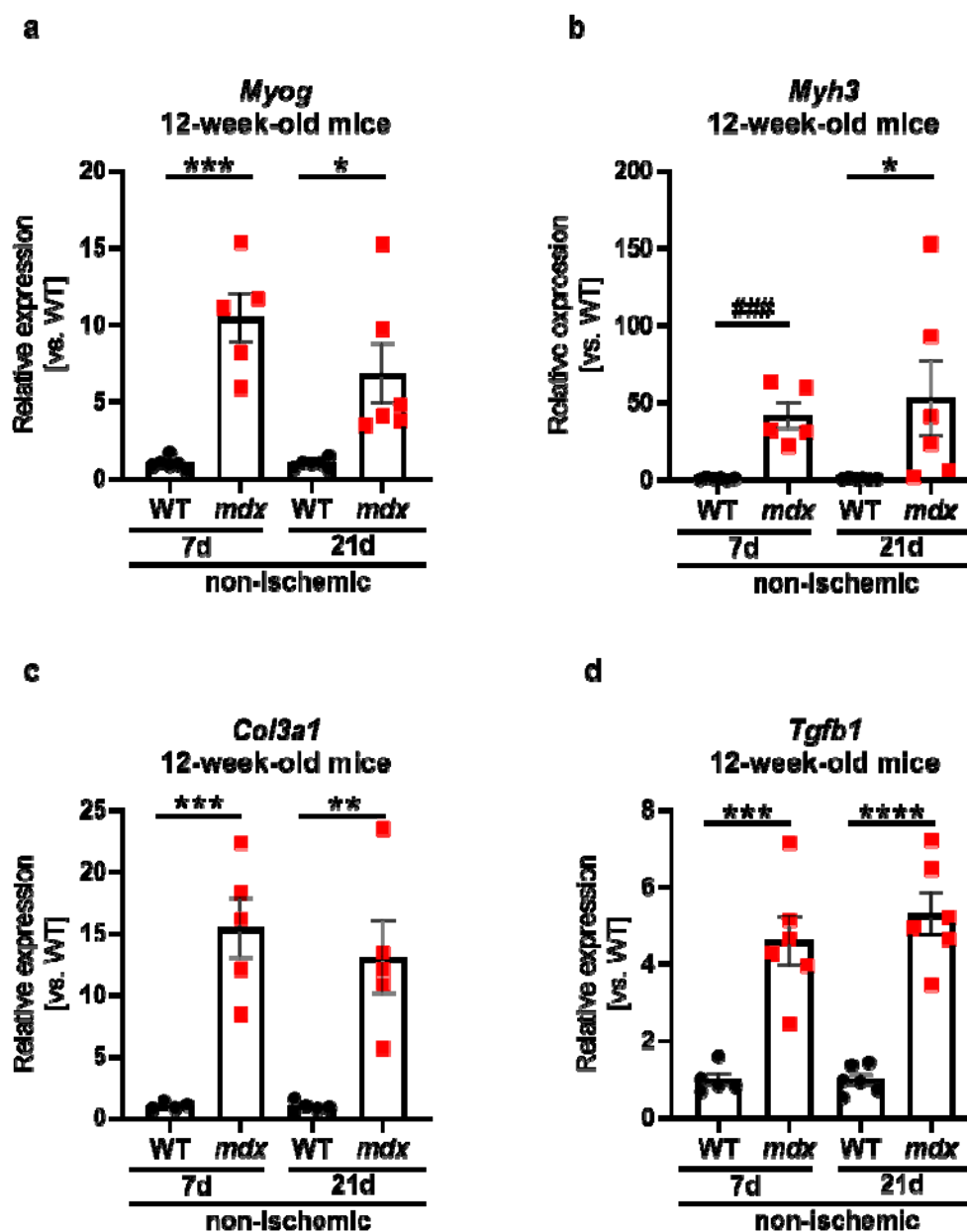


**Figure S1.** General characteristics of 12-week-old dystrophic animals. (a) *Mdx* mice demonstrate decreased muscle strength; forelimb grip strength test,  $n = 6-8/\text{group}$ ; and (b) increased body weight;  $n = 12-13/\text{group}$ . (c) An abundance of fibro-adipogenic progenitors (FAPs) identified as  $\text{CD45}^+\text{CD31}^+\text{Sca-1}^+\text{CD34}^+$  cells was higher in dystrophic hindlimb muscles; flow cytometry analysis calculated as a percentage of  $\text{CD45}^+\text{CD31}^+$  cells and representative two-parameters flow cytometry dot plots;  $n = 4-5/\text{group}$ . (d) The level of markers of muscle damage in serum, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and (e) creatine kinase (CK) is increased in *mdx* mice; activity assay;  $n = 7-8/\text{group}$ . (f) An elevated protein level of osteopontin (OPN) in serum ELISA;  $n = 6/\text{group}$  and (g) its mRNA transcript (*Spp1*) in the gastrocnemius of dystrophic mice; qRT-PCR;  $n = 7-8/\text{group}$ . The results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.005$ , \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$  with unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test.



**Figure S2.** Gating strategy for a flow cytometry analysis of fibro-adipogenic progenitors (FAPs), endothelial cells (ECs), and pericytes.



**Figure S3.**—The mRNA level of genes associated with regeneration and fibrosis in 12-week-old WT and dystrophic animals. The expression of regenerative markers, (a) *Myog* and (b) *Myh3* as well as fibrotic factors (c) *Col3a1* and (d) *Tgfb1* in the non-ischemic limb of WT and mdx mice 7 and 21 days after HLI. qRT-PCR;  $n = 4\text{--}6/\text{group}$ . The results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.005$ , \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$  by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test and ###  $p < 0.005$  with unpaired two-tailed Student's  $t$ -test.