

### Supplementary Data Figure Captions

**Fig. S1.** (A) Titanium tube assembly. PVC heat shrink tubing (blue, left) was fused around 3 identical longitudinally-cut segments of Ti tubing (middle), to reassemble tubes (right).

**Fig. S2.** EPCs on Ti implant surface stained for PECAM (green). Nuclei stained with Hoechst 34580 (blue), showing presence of additional cells in a non-uniform distribution overlying confluent EPCs. (A) Scale bar = 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . (B) Scale bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Fig. S3.** EPCs on Ti tube surface after 3 days implantation, showing “peeling edge,” as a consequence of tube disassembly and dissection. This pattern was observed at edges of confluent areas of EPCs on all explants after dissection and ‘breaking-open’ of Ti tube. Scale bar = 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Fig. S4.** EPCs visualized with minimally invasive Cellvizio fluorescent microscopy. (A) EPCs pre-stained with PKH26 (green) 3 weeks before implantation, visualized by percutaneous insertion of probe *in vivo*. Scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . (B) EPCs cultured *ex vivo* and stained with Cell Tracker Orange (green), visualized by direct contact with probe. Scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .