Figure legends:

Supplementary Fig. 1: LV-shRNA-VEGF-A transfection decreases VEGF-A expression in cells.

Gene expression of VEGF-A (**A**) and Western blot for VEGF-A in normal AKR-2B, **C** (control, AKR-2B transfected with control shRNA) or **LV** (LV-shRNA-VEGF-A transfected cells) showing greater than two fold decrease in VEGF-A expression with LV-shRNA-VEGF-A silencing when compared to controls.

<u>Supplementary Fig. 2:</u> Hematoxylin and eosin (H and E) and picrosirius red staining of the LV-shRNA-VEGF-A transfected vessels and control vessels from single and double injection experiments.

(A) Upper panel is representative sections after hematoxylin and eosin (H and E) at the venous stenosis of the LV-shRNA-VEGF-A (LV) and scrambled-VEGF-A (C) transfected vessels at day 3 , 7 ,14, 21, and 28 after the creation of the arteriovenous fistula showing increase in lumen vessel area. (A) lower panel is representative polarized light microscopy of picrosirius red-stained venous stenosis showing decreased fibrosis (collagen fibers are bright yellow) of the LV-shRNA-VEGF-A (LV) and scrambled-VEGF-A (C) transfected vessels at day 3 , 7 ,14, 21, and 28 after the creation of the arteriovenous fistula. At days 3 to 21, there is reduction of collagen with recovery by day 28 which at early time points is located in the adventitia and media (days 3 and 7). Bar is 200-μM. There is a

significant increase in the mean lumen vessel area of the LV-shRNA-VEGF-A (**LV**) transfected vessels when compared to scrambled-VEGF-A (**C**) transfected vessels at day 14 to 28. Qualitatively, there is reduction in the collagen staining by Picrosirius red staining. Bar is 50- μ M.

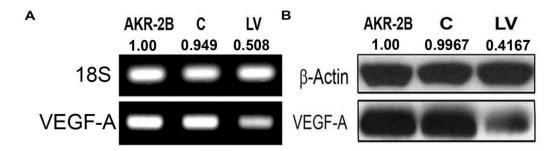
Supplementary Fig. 3: Vimentin staining shows no difference in LV shRNA transduced vessels when compared to controls

Representative sections after vimentin staining at the venous stenosis of the LV-shRNA-VEGF-A (**LV**) and scrambled-VEGF-A (**C**) transfected vessels at day 14, 21, and 28 after the creation of the arteriovenous fistula showing showing no difference between the two groups.

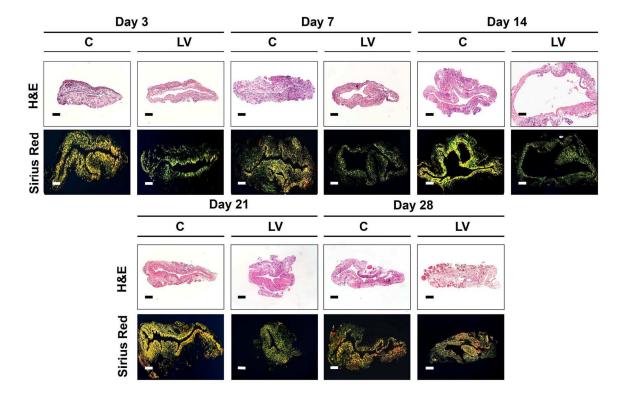
Supplementary Fig. 4: Micro-CT analysis of a mouse jugular vein.

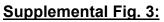
Micro-CT analysis of a mouse jugular vein showing the vasa vasorum in green.

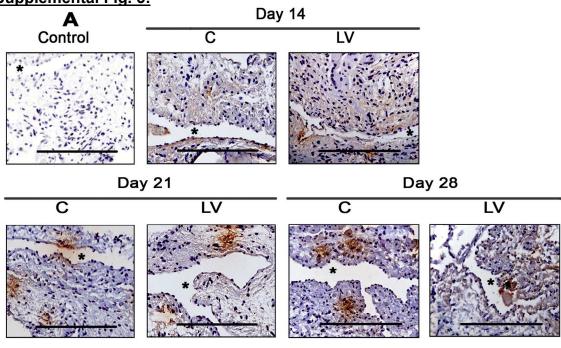
Supplemental Fig. 1:



Supplemental Fig. 2:







Supplemental Fig. 4:

Maximum Intensity Projection Volume Render (rotated)