Supplementary Observations

NOTCH1 decoy variants have unique effects on murine retinal angiogenesis

- No significant difference was observed in neonatal NG2-positive retinal pericyte coverage (data not shown).

Notch1 decoys inhibit tumor growth and angiogenesis by unique JAG- versus DLL-dependent mechanisms

- N1 decoys did not affect tumor cell proliferation or apoptosis in any of the tumor lines grown in monolayer cultures (Supplementary Fig. S6C, S6D, and data not shown).
- The ability of $N1_{1\text{-}24}$ decoy to perturb Mm5MT-FGF4 and KP1-VEGF tumor growth was similar to that observed for the full-length Notch1 decoy ($N1_{1\text{-}36}$) (data not shown).
- Reduced vascular smooth muscle αSMA immunostaining on large vessels was observed on the mural cells of $N1_{10\text{-}24}$ and $N1_{1\text{-}24}$ decoy-treated B16-F10 tumors (data not shown), whereas KP1-VEGF and LLC control tumors have poor vascular mural cell coverage to begin with and therefore were not assessed (data not shown).

JAG and DLL differentially regulate sVEGFR-1/soluble Flt1

- JAG1 was knocked down in HUVECs using an shRNA containing lentivirus (J1KD), which consistently reduced transcripts by 50% (data not shown).