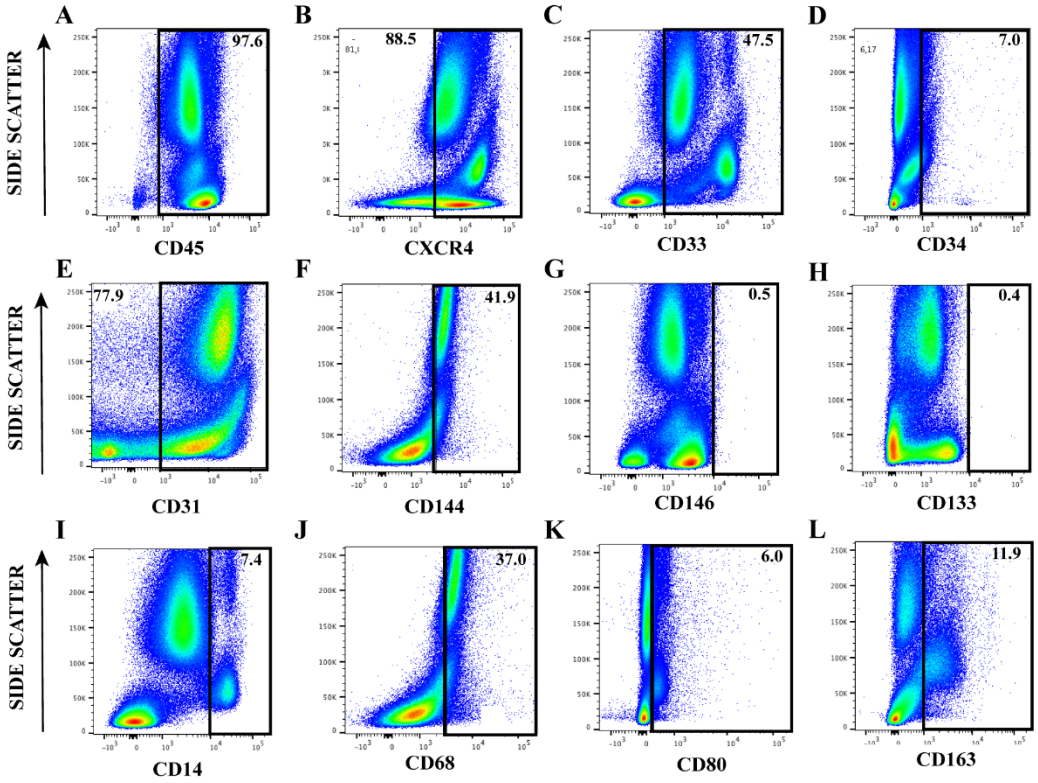
Supplemental Table 1: Summary of antibodies used for flow cytometry analyses.

	Marker	Company
Hematopoietic	CD45	BioLegend
	CXCR4	BioLegend
	CD33	BioLegend
	CD34	BioLegend
Endothelial	CD31	BioLegend
	CD144	BD Biosciences
	CD146	BioLegend
	CD133	Miltenyi
Monocyte / M1 vs M2 Phenotype	CD14	BioLegend
	CD68	BD Biosciences
	CD80	BioLegend
	CD163	BioLegend
Granulocyte	CD15	BD Biosciences
	CD16b	BD Biosciences
	CD66b	BD Biosciences

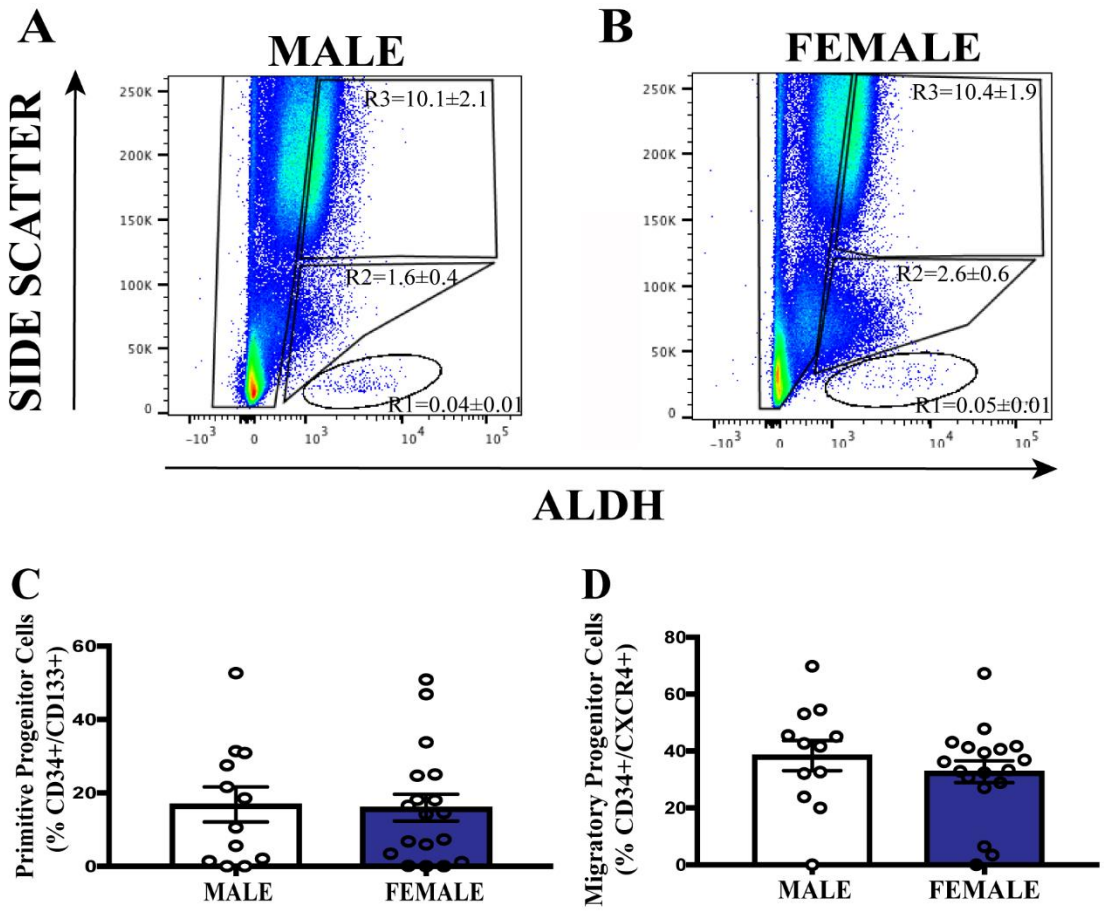
Supplemental Table 2: Circulating ALDH^{hi}SSC^{low}cells progenitor cells expressing the endothelial cell / pericyte marker CD146 were decreased in patients with T2D.

	Marker	Control Mean ± SEM	T2D Mean ± SEM	P-Value
Hematopoietic	CXCR4	70.2 ± 2.2	69.1 ± 2.5	0.73
	CD33	85.3 ± 1.9	82.8 ± 2.0	0.36
	CD34	75.1 ± 2.7	75.9 ± 3.7	0.86
Endothelial	CD31	97.2 ± 0.7	96.9 ± 0.8	0.77
	CD144	47.6 ± 3.9	39.5 ± 3.6	0.13
	CD146	**22.4 ± 2.1**	**15.2 ± 2.1**	**0.01***
	CD133	52.6 ± 3.2	53.0 ± 3.5	0.93

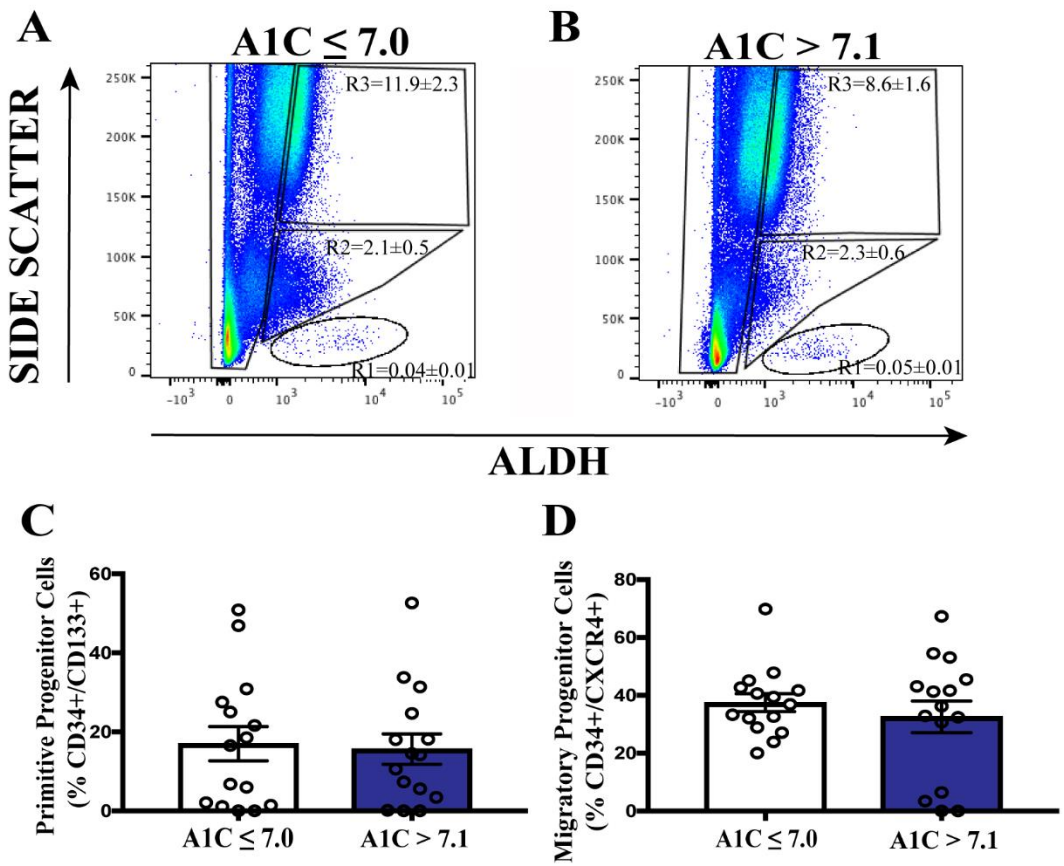
Frequency of circulating ALDH^{hi}SSC^{low} progenitor cells expressing single hematopoietic cell surface markers demonstrated no significant difference between patients with T2D and age- and gender-matched controls. The frequency of cells expressing CD146, an adhesion molecule expressed on endothelial cells and vessel-wrapping pericytes, was decreased in patients with T2D compared to controls. Data are presented as mean ± SEM (*$p<0.05$ by Students t test).



Supplemental Figure 1. Analyses of circulating cells expressing hematopoietic, endothelial, and macrophage associated surface markers. Representative flow cytometry plots of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from individuals with T2D assessing the frequency of cells expressing (**A-D**) hematopoietic, (**E-H**) endothelial cell surface markers, and (**I-L**) macrophage cell surface markers. Gates were established by fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls for each fluorochrome.



Supplemental Figure 2: Circulating ALDH^{hi}SSC^{low} cells were equivalent in males and females with T2D. (**A-B**) Frequency of cells with high ALDH-activity was equivalent in male (N=12) and female (N=18) patients with T2D. (**C-D**) The frequency of primitive and migratory progenitor cells was equivalent in male and female patients with T2D.



Supplemental Figure 3: Circulating ALDH^{hi}SSC^{low} cells with primitive progenitor and migratory progenitor cell phenotype were equivalent despite changes in HbA1C. (**A-B**) Frequency of cells with high-ALDH activity was equivalent despite an increased HbA1c. (**C-D**) The frequency of primitive and migratory progenitor cells was equivalent in patients with an HbA1c ≤ 7 when compared to patients with an HbA1c > 7.1.