**Data Supplements**

**METHODS**

***Glucose Tolerance***

Blood glucose and an IGTT was measured 10 weeks after the first STZ injection, using a freestyle blood glucose meter in all study animals. The 5% dextrose solution was injected after overnight fast (2 mg/g body weight, i.p., n = 10) and plasma glucose (Elite glucometer, Bayer) levels were measured in tail-blood samples for 120 min.

**FIGURE LEGENDS**

**Supplementary Fig. 1. Serum glucose levels and IGPTT results of wild type and diabetic mice.** (A) Non-fasting blood glucose levels measured 3 months after STZ treatment. (B) Fasting blood glucose levels measured in awake mice at 5, 15 30, 60, and 120 min after intraperitoneal injection of glucose (1 mg/g body weight). \**P* < 0.05 *vs*. WT; *n* = 11 per group.

**Supplementary Fig. 2. Infiltration of RAGE-positive macrophages in ischemic hind-limbs of diabetic mice.** Immunofluorescence stain of F4/80 (green), RAGE (red), and DAPI (nuclei; blue)in the ischemic limb of diabetic mice with and without AST-120 therapy.

**Supplementary Fig. 3.** (A) The macrophage polarization in Bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs). BMDMs were extracted from the indicated mice and harvest well-differentiated macrophage for 7 days. BMDMs were incubated for 48 hours with control medium, LPS (20ug/ml) + INFγ (20ug/ml), and IL-4 (20ng/ml) respectively. BMDMs were triggered into the M1 phenotype by LPS + INFγ, and the M2 phenotype by IL-4. (B) After polarization, macrophages were retrieved and subjected to real-time quantitative PCR. The mRNA expression of iNOS, IL-1b, YM-1 and Arginase-1 are examined. \*P < 0.05 vs. M0; n = 5 per group.

**Supplementary Fig. 4. The primers of iNOS, IL-1b, Arginase-1 and YM-1.**