

Figure S1. Comparison of proteinuria at each follow-up time after surgery. (A) Comparison of proteinuria with different CDC levels at each follow-up time; (B) Comparison of proteinuria with different degrees of HLA matching at each follow-up time.

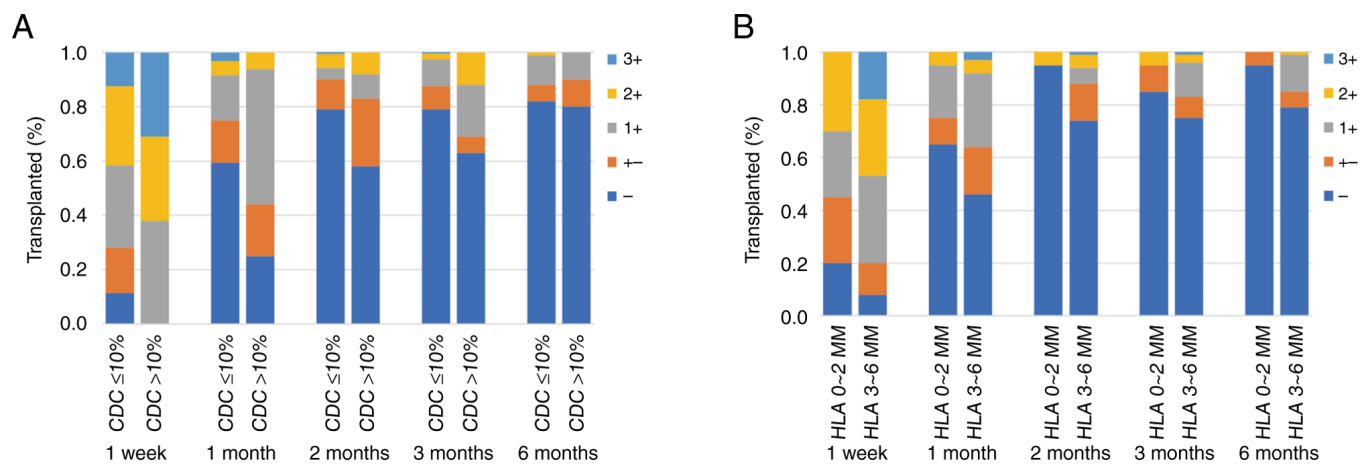


Figure S2. (A) Serum creatinine, (B) urea and (C) estimated glomerular filtration levels of RTRs according to the ABO-compatibility, which represented in a line graph. Values are represented as the mean \pm SEM. Values of $P\leq 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. Scr: serum creatinine; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; ABOi: ABO-incompatible; ABOc: ABO-compatible; SEM: standard error of mean.

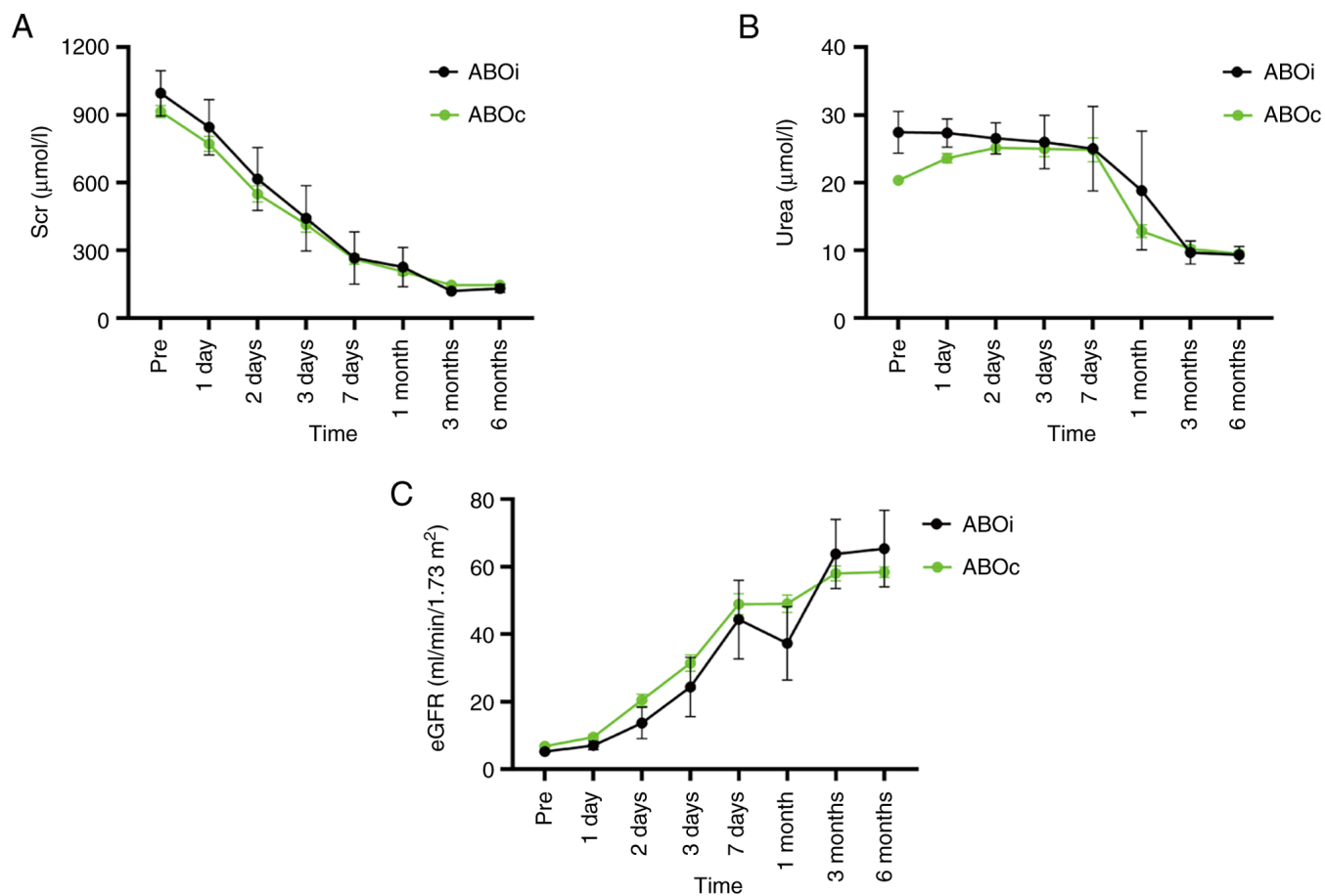


Figure S3. Serum creatinine (A), urea (B) and estimated glomerular filtration (C) levels of RTRs according to the ABO-compatibility. * $P \leq 0.05$; ** $P \leq 0.01$; *** $P \leq 0.001$. Scr, serum creatinine; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ABOi, ABO-incompatible; ABOc, ABO-compatible; SEM, standard error of mean.

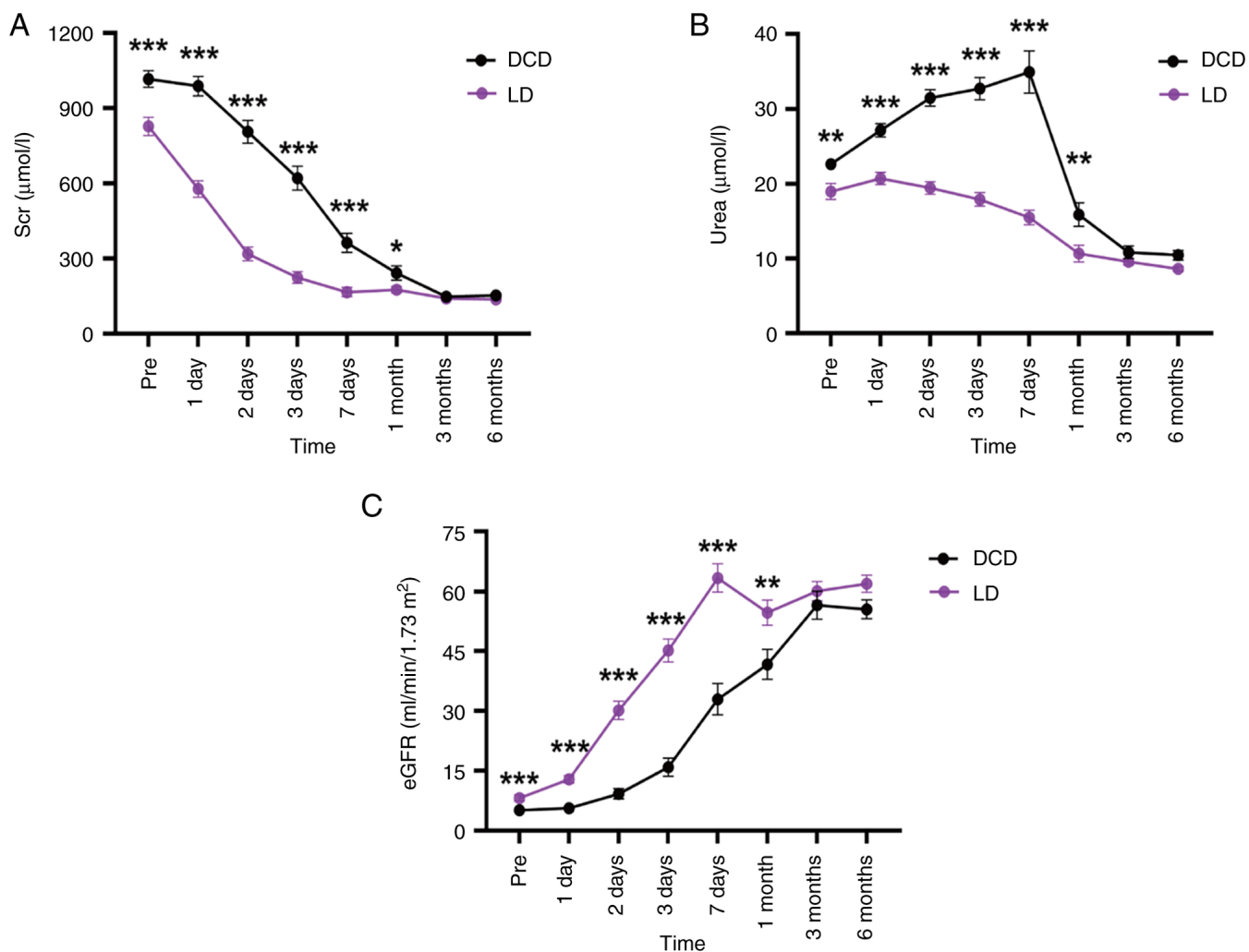


Figure S4. Comparison of the incidence of adverse events. Comparison of the incidence of DGF with different degrees of (A) HLA-A, (B) -C, (C) -DR and (D) -DQ locus matching. Comparison of the incidence of DGF with different (E) CDC levels and (F) presence of HLA antibodies before transplantation. Values of $P \leq 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. ns: $P > 0.05$; DGF: delayed graft function.

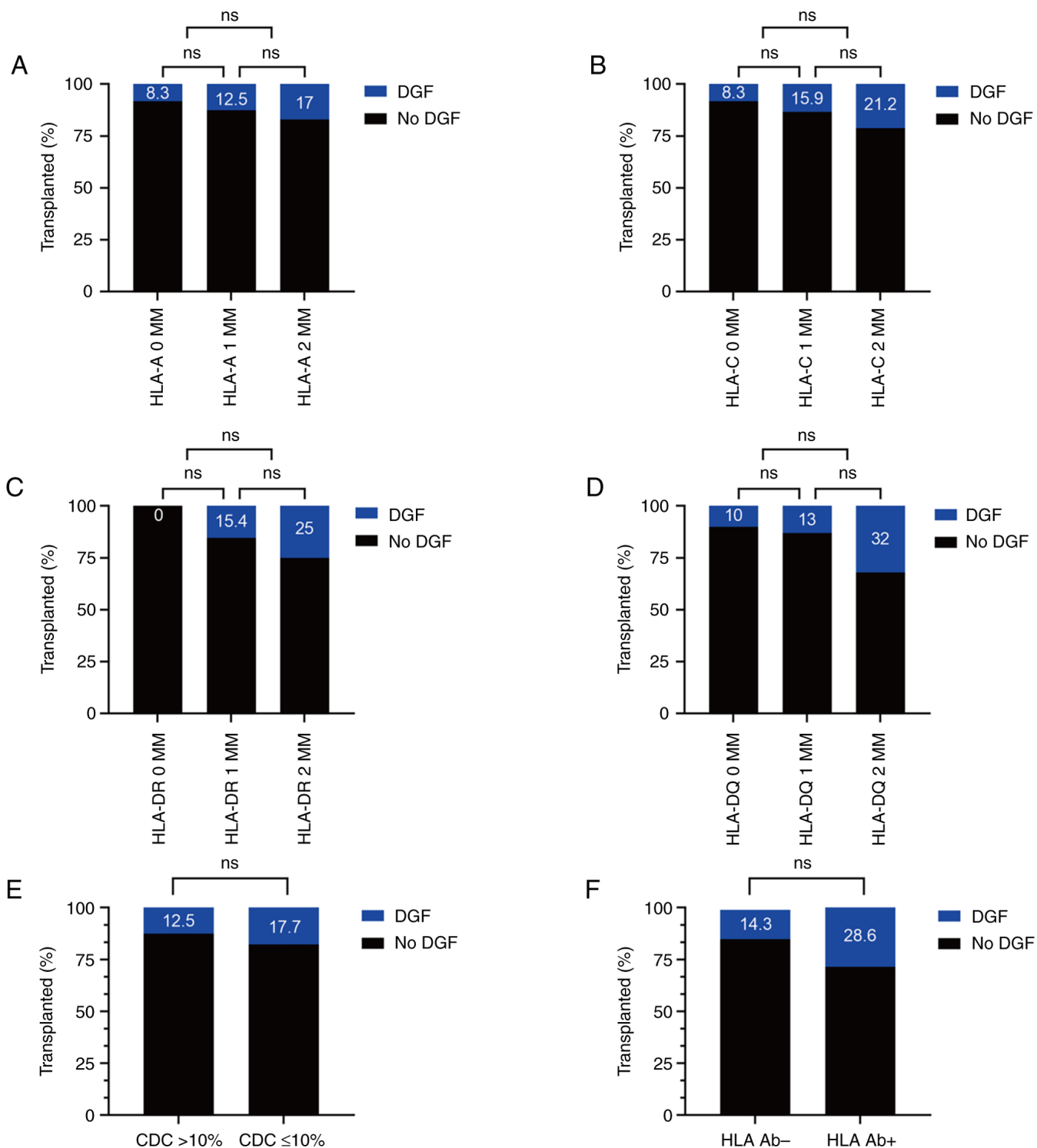


Figure S5. Comparison of the incidence of adverse events. Comparison of the incidence of DGF with different ABO compatibility. ns: $P > 0.05$; ABOi: ABO-incompatible; ABOc: ABO-compatible; DGF: delayed graft function.

