

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Assessment of gene expression dispersion and reproducibility. (A) Box plots were generated using FPKM values to assess gene expression dispersion within samples and compare overall expression across samples. (B) Spearman's correlation coefficient (R) was employed to gauge the reproducibility of biological replicates. (C) Principal component analysis (PCA) was conducted using FPKM values to analyze sample relationships. Within the dataset comprising 18 samples, consistent reproducibility and similarity were observed among samples within the same group, particularly in terms of gene expression correlation with pathological rejection grading.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** Analysis of differentially expressed genes and related pathways between groups 1 and 2. (A) Cellular component in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (B) Biological process in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (C) Molecular function in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (D) Statistics of pathway enrichment in KEGG analysis of the differentially expressed genes.



**Supplementary Figure 3.** Analysis of differentially expressed genes and related pathways between groups 1 and 3. (A) The skin of the end-stage rejection group showed 1689 genes upregulated and 1905 genes downregulated compared to healthy skin. (B) Cellular component in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (C) Biological process in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (E) Statistics of pathway enrichment in KEGG analysis of the differentially expressed genes.



**Supplementary Figure 4.** Analysis of differentially expressed genes and related pathways between groups 4 and 5. (A) The muscle of the TGMS-TAC injection group exhibited 1598 genes upregulated and 1620 genes downregulated. (B) Cellular component in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (C) Biological process in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (E) Statistics of pathway enrichment in KEGG analysis of the differentially expressed genes.



**Supplementary Figure 5.** Analysis of differentially expressed genes and related pathways between groups 4 and 6. (A) In the muscle tissue of the end-stage rejection group, 1478 genes were upregulated, and 1509 genes were downregulated compared with the healthy muscle group. (B) Cellular component in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (C) Biological process in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (D) Molecular function in GO analysis of the differentially expressed genes. (E) Statistics of pathway enrichment in KEGG analysis of the differentially expressed genes.





**Supplementary Figure 6**. The KEGG pathway (mmu04060) for cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction in different group comparisons. (A) Group 1 healthy skin vs group 2 TGMS-TAC injection skin, (B) Group 1 healthy skin vs group 3 end-stage rejection skin, (C) Group 4 healthy muscle vs group 5 TGMS-TAC injection muscle, and (D) Group 4 healthy muscle vs group 6 end-stage rejection muscle. Red denotes up-regulated genes, green represents down-regulated genes, and blue indicates the existence of both up-regulated and down-regulated related genes.



Muscle

## DAPI CD31 IL-1β

Supplementary Figure 7. Immunofluorescence visualization of IL-1 $\beta$ . The upregulation of IL-1 $\beta$  in skin and muscle of the end-stage rejection groups was shown compared to healthy tissues.



**Supplementary Figure 8.** Aggregate scores of immune cell composition across all samples. To enhance our comprehension of the immune cell makeup in VCA rejection tissue, cell-type enrichment analysis using the Cibersort tool with gene expression data for 22 immune cell types was conducted. The findings revealed that the skin and muscle of the end-stage rejection groups showed elevated immune scores in comparison to the healthy skin and muscle tissues.



## Muscle

## DAPI CD31 Casp-3

Supplementary Figure 9. Immunofluorescence visualization of caspase-3. The upregulation of caspase-3 in the skin and muscle of the end-stage rejection groups was shown compared to healthy skin and muscle.