Supplemental Table 1. Characteristics of the renal transplant recipients with IgA nephropathy as native disease

Characteristic	ALL RECIPIENTS Initial Cohort	FIRST-GRAFT RECIPIENTS Selected CNI Cohort	Comparisons P
Number	**122**	**96**	
Gender, Male (%)	102 (83.6)	79 (82.3)	NS
Recipient Age, mean (SD) yr	46.9 (13.94)	48.1 (14.2)	NS
First transplant	103	96	
Two or more transplantations	19	0	
Donor Type **Deceased (%)** **Living**	 117 (95.9) 5	 92 (95.8) 4	NS
Donor Age, mean (SD) yr	41.0 (15.0)	42.0 (15.0)	NS
Initial Immunosuppression n (%) **Conventional (%)** **Cyclosporine (%)** **Tacrolimus (%)**	8 (6.6) 61 (50.0) 53 (43.4)	0 52 (54.2) 44 (45.8)	**0.04** $X^2 = 6.54$
Induction Therapy **ALG** **Basiliximab** **None**	 27 (22.1) 48 (39.3) 47 (38.5)	 17 (17.7) 39 (40.6) 40 (41.7)	NS
Graft Failure Causes n (%) **Death** **Rejection** **IgAN Recurrence** **Others**	**69 (56.6)** 20 (29.0) 22 (31.9) **21 (30.4)** 6 (8.7)	**47 (49.0)** 13 (27.7) 13 (27.7) **17 (36.2)** 4 (8.5)	 NS
Death Causes n (%) **Cardiovascular** **Cancer** **Infection** **Others**	**20 (16.4)** 8 (40.0) 7 (35.0) 3 (15.0) 2 (10.0)	**13 (13.5)** 6 (46.2) 4 (30.8) 1 (7.7) 2 (15.4)	 NS
Follow-up after transplantation mean (SD) + (range) yr	**11.9 (6.2)** + (0.02- 28.11)	**12.4 (6.1)** + (0.02-28.11)	NS

Initial cohort of 122 IgAN patients included those who had undergone kidney transplantation in Saint-Etienne and for whom archived frozen serum samples

obtained at time of engraftment were available. For this study, we excluded 19 patients who had been previously transplanted (including one conventional treatment) and seven others (all conventional immunosuppression) who were transplanted before December 1984 when cyclosporine became commercially.

CNI, calcineurin inhibitor; ALG, polyclonal anti-lymphocyte globulin; Basiliximab, monoclonal antibody targeting CD25