

Supplementary Table 1: ABMR Treatment

| | All patients (n= 205) | | Pre-existing DSA (n= 103) | | De novo DSA (n= 102) | | P |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | n | | n | | n | | |
| Treatment after biopsy | | | | | | | |
| Steroids, No. (%) | 205 | 120 (58.54) | 103 | 81 (78.64) | 102 | 39 (38.24) | <0.0001 |
| Plamaspheresis, No. (%) | 205 | 91 (44.39) | 103 | 63 (61.17) | 102 | 28 (26.92) | <0.0001 |
| Anti-CD20 therapy, No. (%) | 205 | 90 (43.90) | 103 | 49 (47.57) | 102 | 41 (40.20) | 0.178 |
| Immunoglobulin IV, No. (%) | 205 | 109 (53.17) | 103 | 56 (54.37) | 102 | 53 (51.96) | 0.419 |
| Baseline Immunosuppression at the time of ABMR | 205 | | 103 | | 102 | | |
| Tacrolimus, No. (%) | | 151 (73.66) | | 90 (87.38) | | 61 (59.80) | <0.0001 |
| Cyclosporine, No. (%) | | 45 (21.95) | | 9 (8.74) | | 36 (35.29) | <0.0001 |

Supplementary Table 2: Top 30 pre-existing DSA ABMR related transcripts with their corresponding fold change and p value (t-test) and the fold change and p value in the *de novo* DSA group

| Probe Set ID | Name | GENE | Adjusted P.Value in the pre- existing DSA group | Fold change in the pre-existing DSA group | Adjusted P.Value in the <i>de novo</i> DSA group | Fold change in the <i>de novo</i> DSA group |
|---------------|---|----------------|--|---|---|---|
| 11744128_x_at | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 2 | CXCL2 | 1.31e-29 | 7.62 | .0005019 | 1.92 |
| 11719218_at | Suppressor of cytokine signaling 3 | SOCS3 | 3.54e-30 | 7.47 | .0008198 | 1.87 |
| 11718982_s_at | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4 | CCL4 | 7.85e-20 | 6.45 | 2.54e-15 | 5.22 |
| 11732467_x_at | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11 | CXCL11 | 5.00e-14 | 6.13 | 7.05e-12 | 5.64 |
| 11749245_a_at | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11 | CXCL11 | 2.15e-13 | 5.96 | 1.48e-11 | 5.56 |
| 11718983_x_at | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4 | CCL4 | 1.29e-21 | 5.70 | 2.39e-16 | 4.60 |
| 11717345_a_at | FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene homolog B | FOSB | 1.06e-36 | 5.32 | .0021794 | 1.51 |
| 11732466_a_at | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11 | CXCL11 | 4.27e-12 | 5.28 | 1.12e-11 | 5.54 |
| 11723679_s_at | CD69 molecule | CD69 | 1.66e-17 | 4.99 | 8.31e-08 | 2.89 |
| 11746954_s_at | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4 | CCL4 | 1.02e-22 | 4.81 | 2.15e-16 | 3.79 |
| 11719943_at | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 9 | CXCL9 | 6.17e-11 | 4.70 | 8.41e-10 | 4.52 |
| 11718396_x_at | Jun proto-oncogene | JUN | 9.15e-39 | 4.42 | .0000453 | 1.61 |
| 11718394_at | Jun proto-oncogene | JUN | 1.86e-34 | 4.31 | .0001103 | 1.62 |
| 11744127_at | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 2 | CXCL2 | 1.42e-27 | 4.17 | .0061218 | 1.46 |
| 11718395_s_at | Jun proto-oncogene | JUN | 5.81e-33 | 4.09 | .0002306 | 1.58 |
| 11720298_at | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 10 | CXCL10 | 4.19e-11 | 4.05 | 1.42e-09 | 3.80 |
| 11720994_x_at | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 3 | CCL3 | 6.25e-34 | 3.971 | 2.41e-09 | 1.93 |
| 11744660_s_at | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4-like 1 | CCL4L1 | 1.19e-20 | 3.96 | 1.45e-13 | 3.12 |
| 11722728_a_at | Early growth response 2 | EGR2 | 5.46e-15 | 3.59 | 7.03e-07 | 2.35 |
| 11726316_at | Selectin E | SELE | 1.88e-17 | 3.47 | 6.97e-08 | 2.25 |
| 11717861_a_at | Early growth response 1 | EGR1 | 2.12e-23 | 3.47 | .001777 | 1.50 |
| 11742765_at | Regulator of G-protein signaling 1 | RGS1 | 2.28e-20 | 3.42 | 5.58e-06 | 1.92 |
| 11719344_a_at | Activating transcription factor 3 | ATF3 | 2.54e-19 | 3.38 | .0050197 | 1.48 |
| 11715493_a_at | Cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61 | CYR61 | 8.79e-28 | 3.21 | .0000255 | 1.63 |
| 11759525_at | Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible, beta | GADD45B | 1.73e-27 | 3.12 | .0073953 | 1.34 |
| 11725631_a_at | Nuclear receptor subfamily 4, group A, member 2 | NR4A2 | 1.53e-23 | 3.08 | .0000189 | 1.63 |
| 11717994_a_at | Nuclear receptor subfamily 4, group A, member 1 | NR4A1 | 4.42e-21 | 3.03 | .0020826 | 1.48 |
| 11757865_a_at | Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible, beta | GADD45B | 4.52e-23 | 2.94 | .0563202 | 1.26 |
| 11763715_a_at | Granulysin | GNLY | 7.62e-20 | 2.93 | 3.64e-20 | 3.09 |
| 11743168_at | indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 | IDO1 | 2.479e-09 | 2.90 | 1.333e-12 | 3.71 |

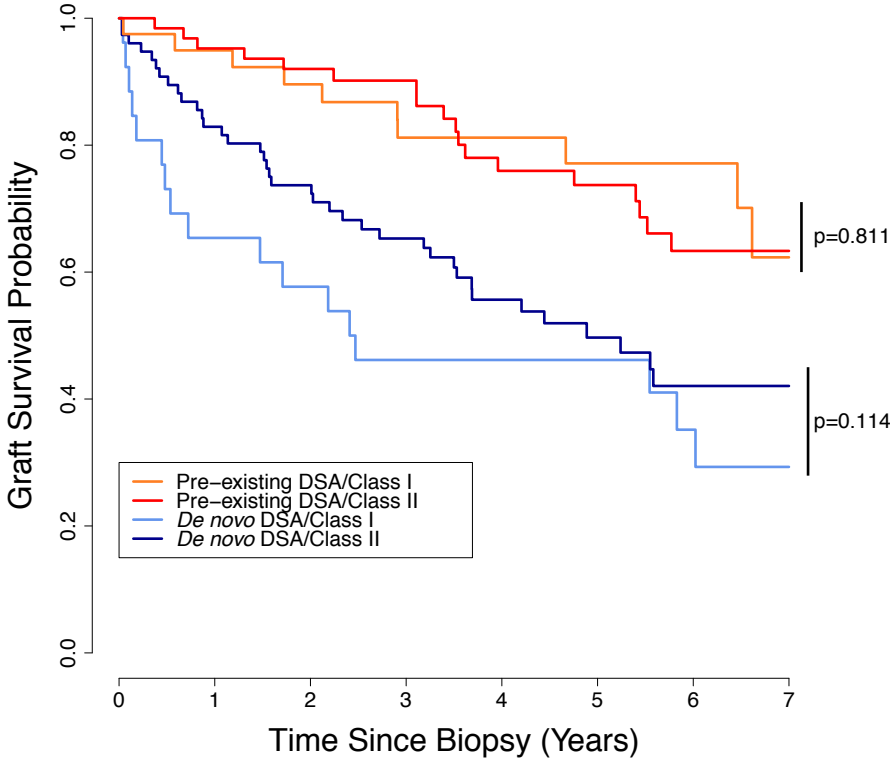
Supplementary Table 3: Factors associated with kidney allograft loss in the multivariate analysis for the ABMR during the first 6 years after transplantation

| | | Number of patients | Number of events | HR | 95% CI | P |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Proteinuria (g/g creatinine) | < 0.30 | 90 | 21 | 1 | - | |
| | ≥ 0.30 | 71 | 38 | 2.890 | (1.683-4.962) | 0.0001 |
| DSA characteristic | Pre-existing DSA | 101 | 28 | 1 | - | |
| | <i>De novo</i> DSA | 60 | 31 | 1.737 | (1.016-2.972) | 0.0438 |
| Transplant glomerulopathy (cg) score | Negative | 103 | 28 | 1 | - | |
| | Positive | 58 | 31 | 2.038 | (1.200-3.962) | 0.0085 |

Supplementary Table 4: Baseline characteristics of the reference set population

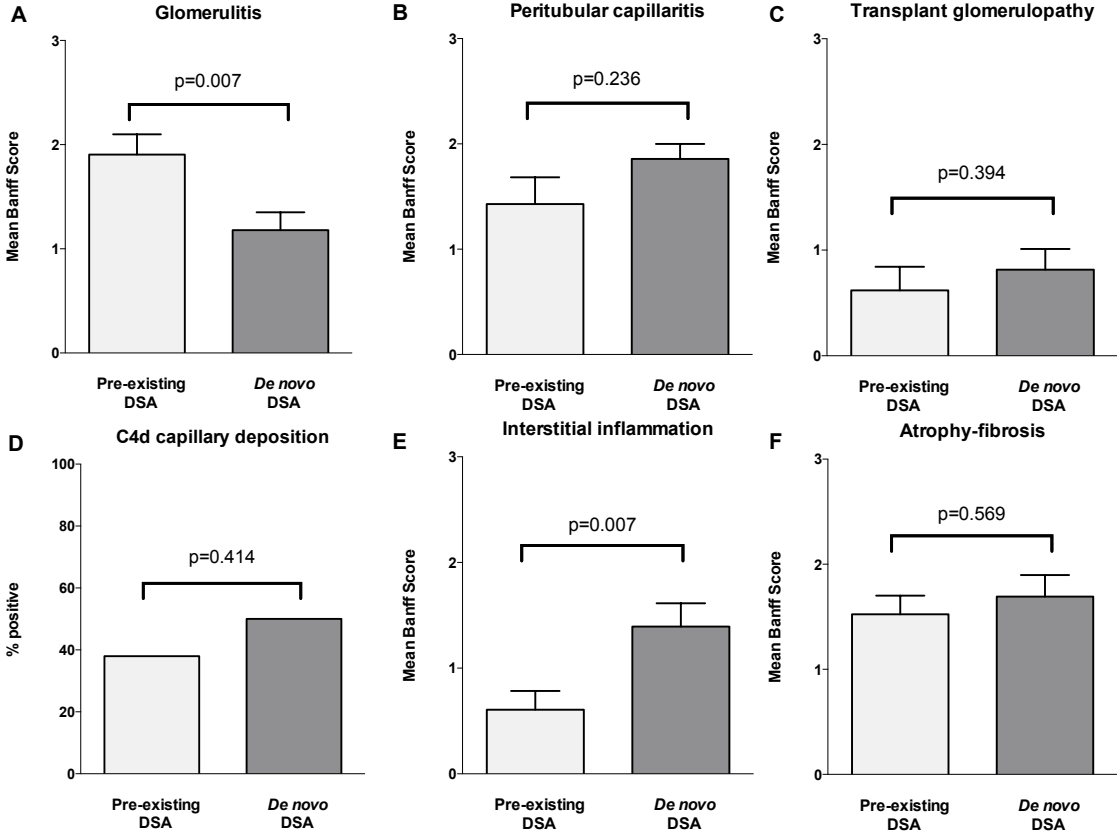
| | Reference set: Kidney biopsies without ABMR (n=461) |
|--|--|
| Recipient age (<i>years, mean ± SD</i>) | 48.98 ± 14.57 |
| Recipient male sex (<i>n, %</i>) | 292 (65.18%) |
| ESRD causes | |
| Glomerulonephritis , No. (%) | 151 (32.75%) |
| Diabetes , No. (%) | 82 (17.79%) |
| Polycystic Kidney Disease , No. (%) | 44 (9.54%) |
| Tubulo-interstitial disease , No. (%) | 47 (10.20%) |
| Hypertension , No. (%) | 16 (3.47%) |
| Unknown , No. (%) | 86 (18.66%) |
| Other , No. (%) | 35 (7.59%) |
| Donor age (<i>years, mean ± SD</i>) | 43.66 ± 14.27 |
| Donor male sex (<i>n, %</i>) | 188 (46.88%) |
| Donor deceased (<i>n, %</i>) | 269 (61.00%) |
| Biopsy characteristics | |
| Time since transplantation (<i>years, mean ± SD</i>) | 3.10 ± 4.79 |
| GFR (<i>mL/min/1.73m², mean ± SD</i>) | 36.71 ± 23.54 |
| Acute kidney injury (<i>n, %</i>) | 45 (9.76%) |
| T-cell mediated rejection (<i>n, %</i>) | 56 (12.5%) |
| Borderline lesions (<i>n, %</i>) | 79 (17.14%) |
| Recurrent glomerulonephritis (<i>n, %</i>) | 65 (14.10%) |
| BK virus nephropathy (<i>n, %</i>) | 17 (3.69%) |
| Isolated interstitial fibrosis – tubular atrophy (<i>n, %</i>) | 74 (16.05%) |
| No major abnormalities (<i>n, %</i>) | 101 (21.91%) |
| Other (<i>n, %</i>) | 24 (5.21%) |

Supplementary Figure 1: Graft survival according to anti-HLA DSA characteristics (pre-existing anti-HLA DSA and *de novo* anti-HLA DSA) and anti-HLA DSA class at the time of ABMR. This shows the probability of graft survival, which is based on the DSA characteristics and the DSA class.

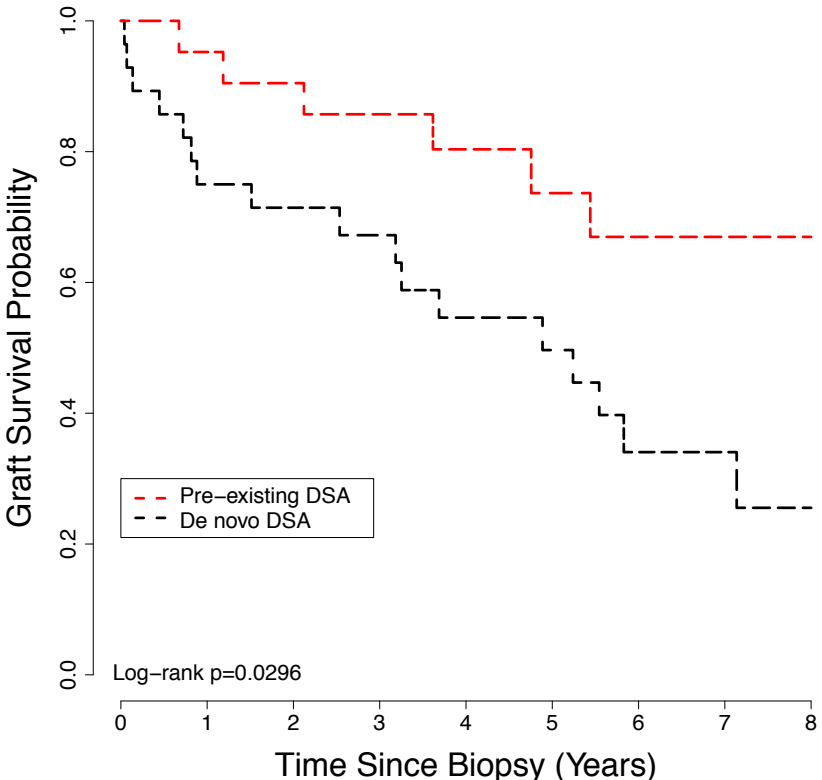


| N at Risk | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>De novo</i> DSA/Class I | 26 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>De novo</i> DSA/Class II | 76 | 63 | 55 | 44 | 32 | 22 | 16 | 9 |
| Pre-existing DSA/Class I | 40 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 6 |
| Pre-existing DSA/Class II | 63 | 59 | 55 | 45 | 36 | 31 | 18 | 11 |

Supplementary Figure 2: Histology according to DSA characteristics in ABMR biopsies performed between the first and the third year post-transplant. Data are based on 49 allograft biopsies performed between the first and the third year post-transplant. The T bars indicate standard errors and DSA denotes donor-specific anti-HLA antibodies.



Supplementary Figure 3: Graft survival according to anti-HLA DSA characteristics in ABMR biopsies performed between the first and the third year post-transplant. This shows the probability of graft survival, which is based on the DSA characteristics.



N at Risk

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| <i>De novo</i> DSA | 28 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Pre-existing DSA | 21 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 |