

Figure 1. Patient selection. (Left flow diagram) 45 patients met inclusion criteria for antibody analysis, of which 50% were positive for alloantibodies. The group “Other” included seven non-DSA, and one non-HLA antibody positive patient, respectively. (Right flow diagram) 36 patients met inclusion criteria for functional analysis, using HTSS and DASH scores. Subgrouping was based on unilateral/bilateral transplant procedures, and antibody status (AB+/AB-). Abbreviations: Antibody positive (AB+), antibody negative (AB-), DSA (donor specific antibody), Hand Transplantation Scoring System (HTSS), Disability of Arm Shoulder and Hand (DASH).

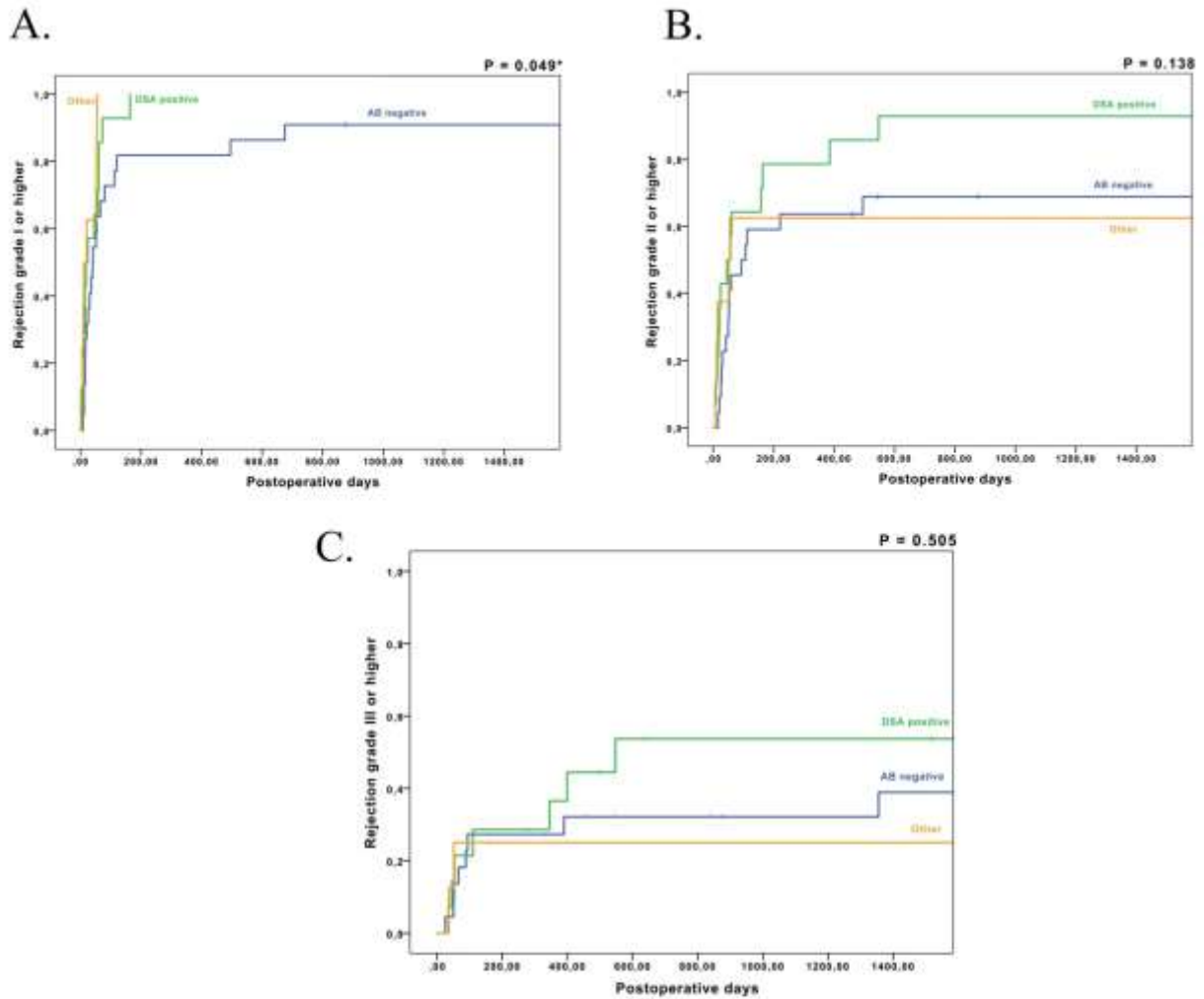
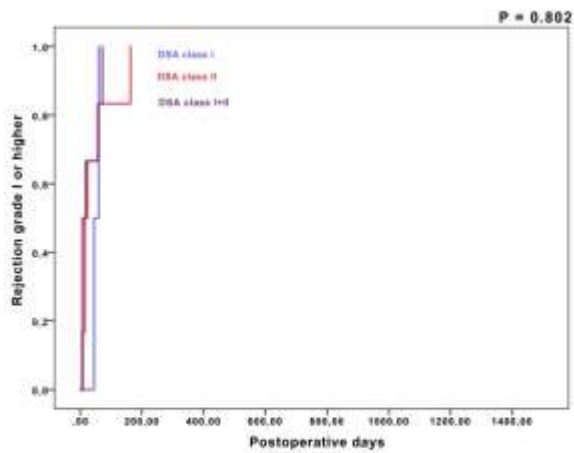
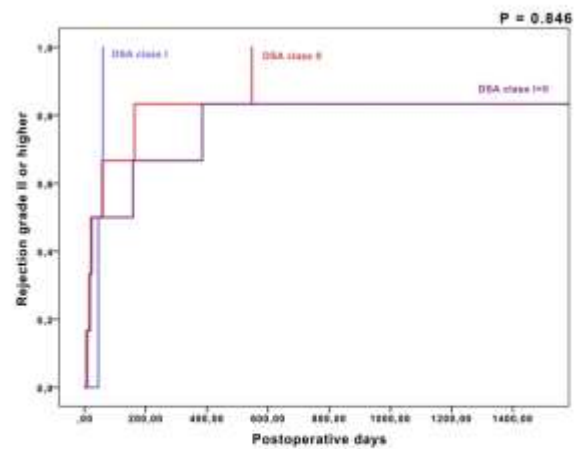


Figure 2. Cumulative incidences of acute rejection grade I, II, and III. Kaplan Meier comparisons between the AB+ patients divided into DSA positive patients (n=14), non-HLA and non-DSA positive patients (n=8, collectively referred to as "Other"), and AB negative patients (n=22). (A) 14/14, 8/8, 20/22, of DSA positive, "Other", and AB negative patients, developed grade I rejection or higher, respectively. (B) 14/14, 6/8, 15/22, of DSA positive, "Other", and AB negative patients, developed grade II rejection or higher, respectively. (C) 8/14, 3/8, 8/22, of DSA positive, "Other", and AB negative patients, developed grade III rejection or higher, respectively. Statistics: significant, p-value < 0.05* (log rank test). Abbreviations: antibody (AB), donor specific antibody (DSA).

A.



B.



C.

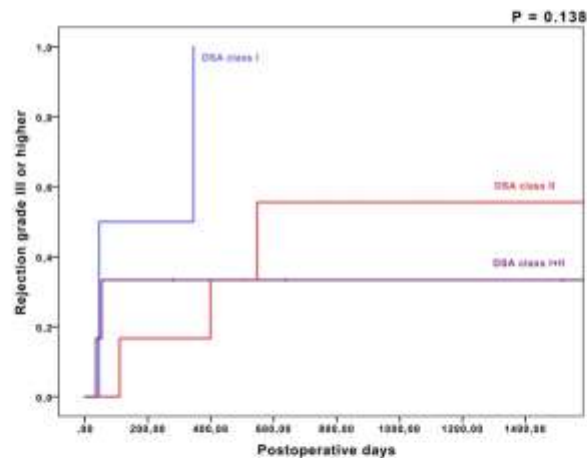


Figure 3. Cumulative incidence of acute rejections among DSA subtypes. Kaplan Meier comparisons between DSA positive patients divided into three subgroups: DSA class I (n=2), DSA class II (n=6), and DSA class I+II (n=6). There was no statistically significant difference on the impact of the DSA subclasses on rejections of grade I - III (A-C). Statistics: significant, p-value < 0.05* (log rank test). Abbreviations: donor specific antibody (DSA).

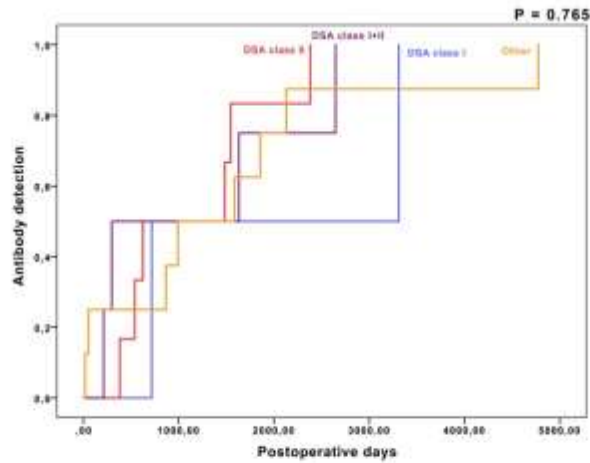


Figure 4. Timely distribution of de novo antibody development. The graph shows Kaplan Meier comparisons for the 20 patients with de novo alloantibodies: DSA class I (n=2), DSA class II (n=6), DSA class I+II (n=4), non-HLA and non-DSA (n=8, collectively referred to as “Other”). Two patients were pre-sensitized with DSA, and were therefore omitted in the analysis. Statistics: significant, p-value < 0.05* (log rank test). Abbreviations: donor specific antibody (DSA).

