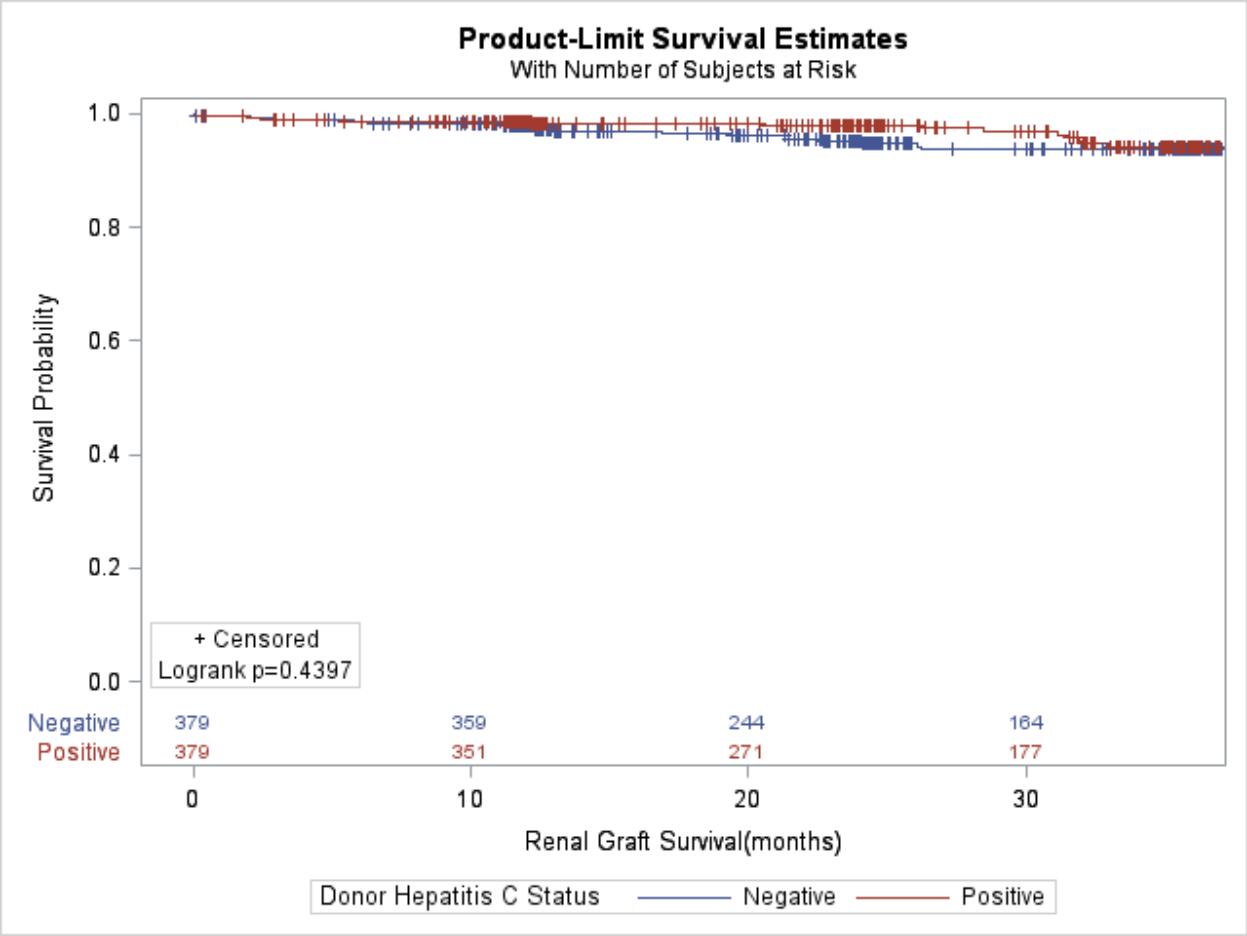

Figure S1: Kaplan-Meier death-censored graft survival for recipients of hepatitis C virus antibody positive versus hepatitis C antibody negative kidneys after propensity matching.

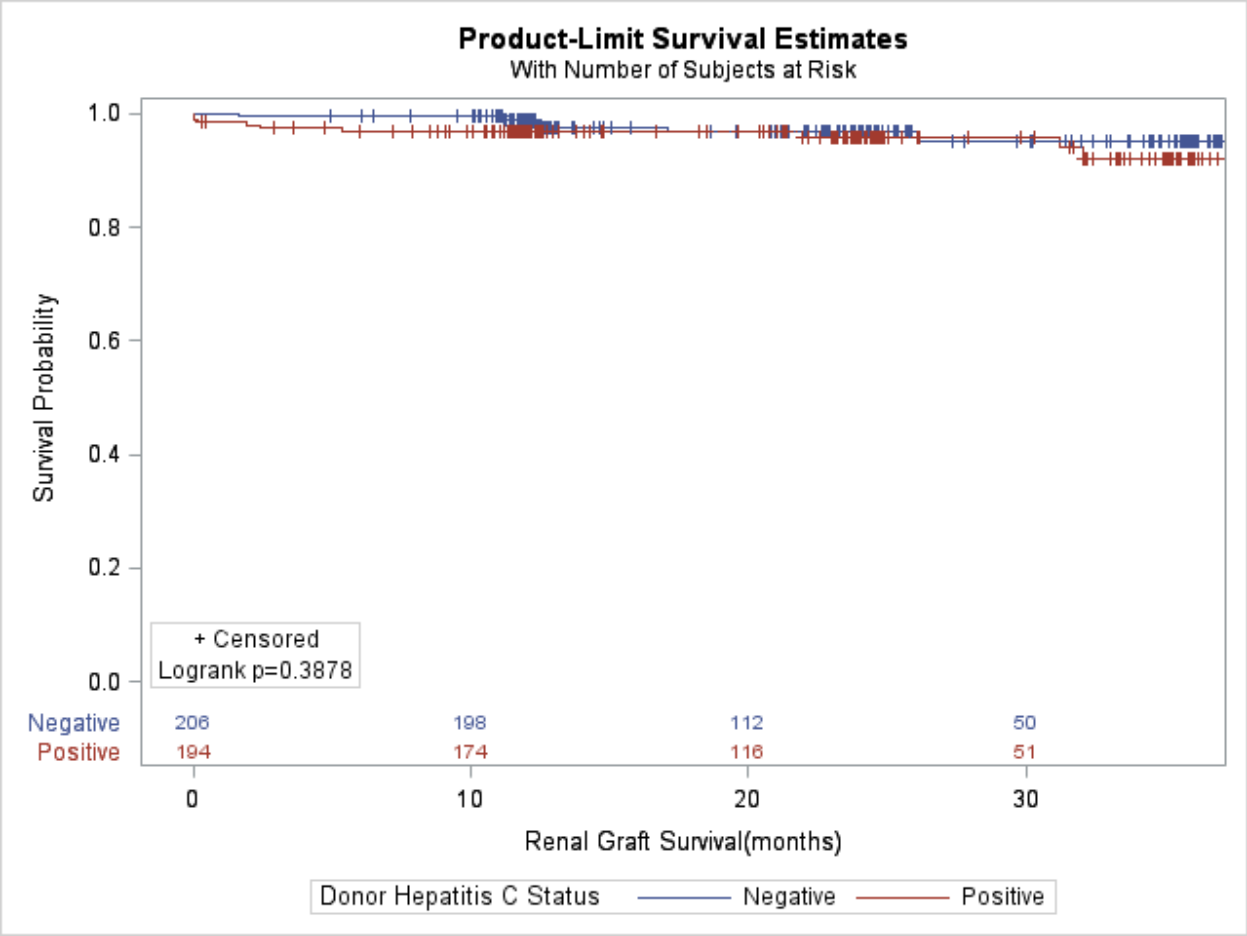

Figure S2: Kaplan-Meier death-censored graft survival for recipients of hepatitis C virus NAT positive versus hepatitis C antibody negative/NAT negative kidneys after propensity matching.

	HCV Antibody Negative(n=1,024)	HCV Antibody Positive (n=961)
Alemtuzumab	142 (13.9%)	68 (7.1%)
Rabbit Antithymocyte globulin	631 (61.6%)	621 (64.6%)
Basiliximab	221 (21.6%)	243 (25.3%)
Other	9 (0.9%)	3 (0.3%)
Steroids Only	21 (2.1%)	26 (2.7%)

Table S1: Induction immunosuppression agents in the overall cohort.

	HCV Antibody Negative(n=326)	HCV Antibody Positive (n=333)
Alemtuzumab	43 (13.2%)	26 (7.8%)
Rabbit Antithymocyte globulin	193 (59.2%)	208 (62.5%)
Basiliximab	75 (23.0%)	84 (25.2%)
Other	8 (2.5%)	0 (0%)
Steroids Only	7 (2.1%)	15 (4.5%)

Table S2: Induction immunosuppression agents in the overall cohort after propensity matching.

	HCV Antibody Negative/ NAT Negative(n=757)	HCV NAT Positive (n=543)
Alemtuzumab	103 (13.6%)	37 (6.8%)
Rabbit Antithymocyte globulin	472 (62.4%)	355 (65.4%)
Basiliximab	158 (20.9%)	131 (24.1%)
Other	7 (0.9%)	3 (0.6%)
Steroids Only	17 (2.3%)	17 (3.1%)

Table S3: Induction immunosuppression agents in the cohort of patients with nucleic acid testing.

	HCV Antibody Negative/ NAT Negative(n=168)	HCV NAT Positive (n=164)
Alemtuzumab	25 (14.9%)	12 (7.3%)
Rabbit Antithymocyte globulin	93 (55.4%)	107 (65.2%)
Basiliximab	44 (26.2%)	39 (23.8%)
Other	2 (1.2%)	1 (0.6%)
Steroids Only	4 (2.4)	5 (3.1%)

Table S4: Induction immunosuppression agents in the cohort of patients with nucleic acid testing after propensity matching.