

Table S1. Summary of infectious treatment-emergent adverse events recorded during the study (safety population^a).

Number of patients with at least 1 TEAE due to infection (%)	CT-P10 (n=102)	RTX (n=51)
Infections and infestations	39 (38.2)	21 (41.2)
Upper respiratory infection	11 (10.8)	7 (13.7)
Urinary tract infection	4 (3.9)	4 (7.8)
Herpes virus infection	2 (2.0)	4 (7.8)
Lower respiratory tract infection	3 (2.9)	3 (5.9)
Rhinitis	1 (1.0)	2 (3.9)
Ear infection	0	1 (2.0)
Gastroenteritis	0	1 (2.0)
Pneumonia	0	1 (2.0)
Sialadenitis	0	1 (2.0)
Abscess	2 (2.0)	0
Enterocolitis infectious	1 (1.0)	0
Erysipelas	1 (1.0)	0
Fungal skin infection	1 (1.0)	0
Hordeolum	1 (1.0)	0
Paronychia	1 (1.0)	0

^aAll patients who received at least one (full or partial) dose of CT-P10 or RTX.

RTX, innovator rituximab; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Efficacy, Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Up to Two Courses of the Rituximab Biosimilar CT-P10 versus Innovator Rituximab in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis: Results up to Week 72 of a Phase I Randomized Controlled Trial. *BioDrugs*. Dae Hyun Yoo, Chang-Hee Suh, Seung Cheol Shim, et al. Corresponding author affiliation and email: Prof. Won Park, IN-HA University, School of Medicine, Incheon, Republic of Korea; parkwon@inha.ac.kr.