

2 S1: RNA sequencing reveals increased apoptosis, DNA damage, and proliferation in 3 WT and CDK12 ${ }^{\text {RTEC-/- }}$ mice. (A) Violin plots demonstrating CDK12 in UIR mice. (B) 4 Heatmap of combined differentially expressed genes between the WT and 5 CDK $12^{\text {RTEC+/- }}$ mice and a combination of GO enrichment analysis for differentially 6 expressed genes.


S2: RNA sequencing reveals increased apoptosis, DNA damage, and proliferation in CDK $12^{\text {RTEC }+/-}$ mice and CDK $12^{\text {RTEC+/- }}$ treated with cisplatin mice. (A) Heatmap of combined differentially expressed genes between the CDK $12^{\text {RTEC }+/-}$ mice and CDK $12^{\mathrm{RTEC}+/-}$ treated with cisplatin mice. (B) A combination of GO enrichment analysis for differentially expressed genes.


S3: Overexpression of CDK12 improves tubular injury after cisplatin treatment in vitro. (A) Representative immunostaining micrographs show CDK12 (green) and $\gamma$ H2AX (red) expression in four in vitro groups, as indicated (scale bar $=50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ). (B) Representative western blots show that $\gamma$-H2AX expression was downregulated after treatment of CDK12 overexpression plasmid. Graphical representations of CDK12
and $\gamma$-H2AX levels in four groups, as indicated. ${ }^{*} P<0.05$ versus siCDK12 with cisplatin ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ). (C) Expression of ATR and (D) BRCA1 in different groups was assessed by real-time PCR. ${ }^{*} P<0.05$ versus siCDK 12 with cisplatin ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ). (E) Representative immunostaining micrographs show CDK12 (green) and TUNEL (red) expression in different groups (scale bar $=50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ). (F) Representative western blots showing the HK-2 expression of Bax and cleaved-Caspase3 in four groups. Graphical representations of $\mathrm{Bcl}-2, \mathrm{Bax}$ and cleaved-Caspase3 levels in four groups, as indicated. $* P<0.05$ versus siCDK12 with cisplatin ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ). (G) Representative immunostaining micrographs show Ki-67 expression in four groups (scale bar $=50$ $\mu \mathrm{m})$. (H) Representative western blots showing the HK-2 expression of PCNA in four groups. Graphical representations of PCNA levels in four groups, as indicated. $* P<0.05$ versus siCDK 12 with cisplatin ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ). ptCDK12, CDK 12 overexpression plasmid.


S4: Overexpression of CDK12 after cisplatin treatment largely preserved the expression of Cast, Fgfl, and Txnip in tubules. A. Representative immunostaining micrographs show Txnip, Cast, and Fgf1 expression in different groups, as indicated. (scale bar $=50$ $\mu \mathrm{m})$.

Supplemental Table 1. Clinical characteristics of all patients

| Number | Gender | Pathology | Age | Scr(umol/L) | $\mathrm{BUN}(\mathrm{mmo}$ 1/L) | Tubular injury score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Female | Acute tubular necrosis | 69 | 319.2 | 19.44 | 4 |
| 2 | Female | Acute tubular necrosis | 62 | 217 | 17.21 | 3 |
| 3 | Male | Acute tubular necrosis | 60 | 964 | 23.77 | 4 |
| 4 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 66 | 124 | 6.3 | 2 |
| 5 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 41 | 65 | 8.91 | 1 |
| 6 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 53 | 114 | 7.3 | 2 |
| 7 | Female | Acute tubular injury, minor glomerular abnormalities | 62 | 112 | 5.58 | 1 |
| 8 | Male | Acute tubular necrosis | 67 | 229 | 9.9 | 3 |
| 9 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 43 | 242 | 17.6 | 3 |
| 10 | Male | Minimal change disease, acute tubular injury | 19 | 86.9 | 6.83 | 1 |
| 11 | Male | Minimal change disease, acute tubular injury | 36 | 129 | 11.2 | 2 |
| 12 | Male | Acute tubular necrosis | 54 | 216 | 15.09 | 3 |
| 13 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 48 | 120.2 | 12.76 | 2 |
| 14 | Female | Minimal change disease, acute tubular injury | 62 | 97 | 5.25 | 2 |
| 15 | Female | Acute tubular necrosis | 41 | 601 | 22.26 | 4 |
| 16 | Male | Acute tubular necrosis | 55 | 785.5 | 17.55 | 4 |
| 17 | Male | Acute tubular necrosis | 35 | 1034 | 31.7 | 4 |
| 18 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 40 | 197 | 13.4 | 3 |
| 19 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 30 | 125 | 8.3 | 2 |
| 20 | Male | Acute tubular injury | 23 | 111 | 5.18 | 1 |

Supplemental Table 2. Primers used in this study

| Primers for quantitative Real Time-PCR <br> S: sense primer <br> A: antisense primer |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| M-Med16(1)-S | TGGGTGCGGTGGGTATGAT |
| M-Med16(1)-A | CAGATCCTGGTCATCATTGCG |
| M-Med16(2)-S | TAACCATGGGAAGCTCAGCAT |
| M-Med16(2)-A | ACGTGTAGCAGGATGTCCCAC |
| M-Med16(3)-S | TTCACAGTACATAAAGCCCCTTGT |
| M-Med16(3)-A | AACTTTATTGGGCCAGTCTTCC |
| M-Smug1(1)-S | GGACTTGCAAAGCAAAGGTCC |
| M-Smug1(1)-A | ATTTTGGCTCCAACCAGTGG |
| M-Smug1(2)-S | CTACCCATGAGCCTGCAAGC |
| M-Smug1(2)-A | GCTCCCAAGCATAATCCACC |
| M-Smug1(3)-S | TTCCCCAGTCAGTGGACAATCT |
| M-Smug1(3)-A | CAAGCTGGCCTTGAACTCAATAT |
| M-Txnip(1)-S | GCTGAAACTTCCAGGCACCTT |
| M-Txnip(1)-A | AGCTCGCCTCCGTAAAGTCAG |
| M-Txnip(2)-S | AATATGAGTACAAGTTCGGCTTCG |
| M-Txnip(2)-A | GCAGACACTGGTGCCATTAGGT |
| M-Txnip(3)-S | TGCTGACCTTCTGGCGTTGT |
| M-Txnip(3)-A | CCATGACTTGAAATTGGCTCTG |
| M-Cast(1)-S | AGCTCTGGGTTGCTGAGAAGTT |
| M-Cast(1)-A | GGAAAACGCAGCGAAATTGT |
| M-Cast(2)-S | CTGCCTTGGATGACCTGATAGA |


| M-Cast(2)-A | CCAGTGCCTCAAGGTAGGTAGA |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| M-Cast(3)-S | ATCTCCTTTCCTGCCTGAACTC |
| M-Cast(3)-A | ATGTAGAGGGTGGAAACCACAGT |
|  |  |
| M-Fgf1(1)-S | AGCTGCAGAAATCCTGAGGC |
| M-Fgf1(1)-A | CTCAGCACTGAAGAACTGGCA |
|  | GATGGGACAAGGGACAGGAG |
| M-Fgf1(2)-S | CTCATTTGGTGTCTGCGAGC |
| M-Fgfl(2)-A |  |
|  | TCGAACAGAGTAAGAAGGCAAGA |
| M-Fgf1(3)-S |  |
| M-Fgf1(3)-A | CTCTGCATACGTCCTACCATTG |
|  |  |
| ATR-S |  |
| ATR-A | CTTCTATCAGGTGTGTCTACG |
|  |  |
| BRCA1-S |  |
| BRCA1-A |  |

