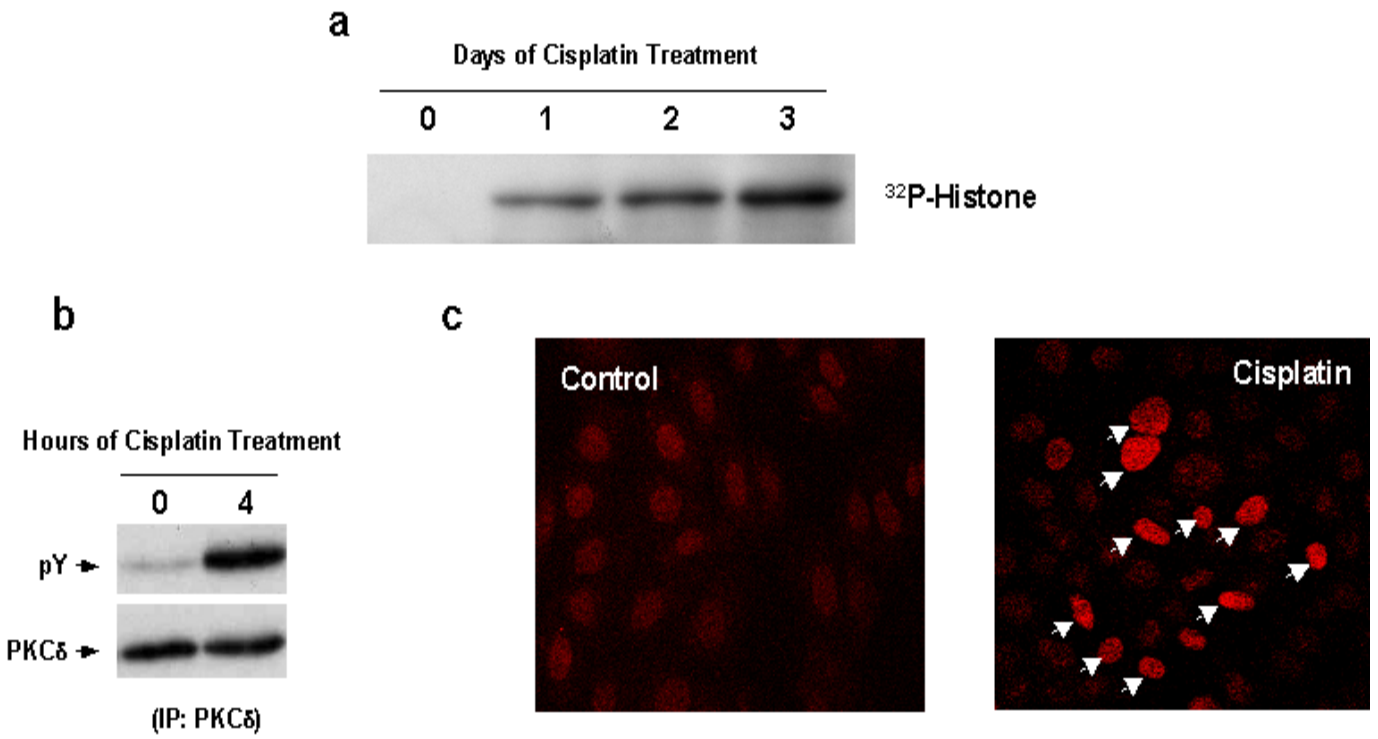
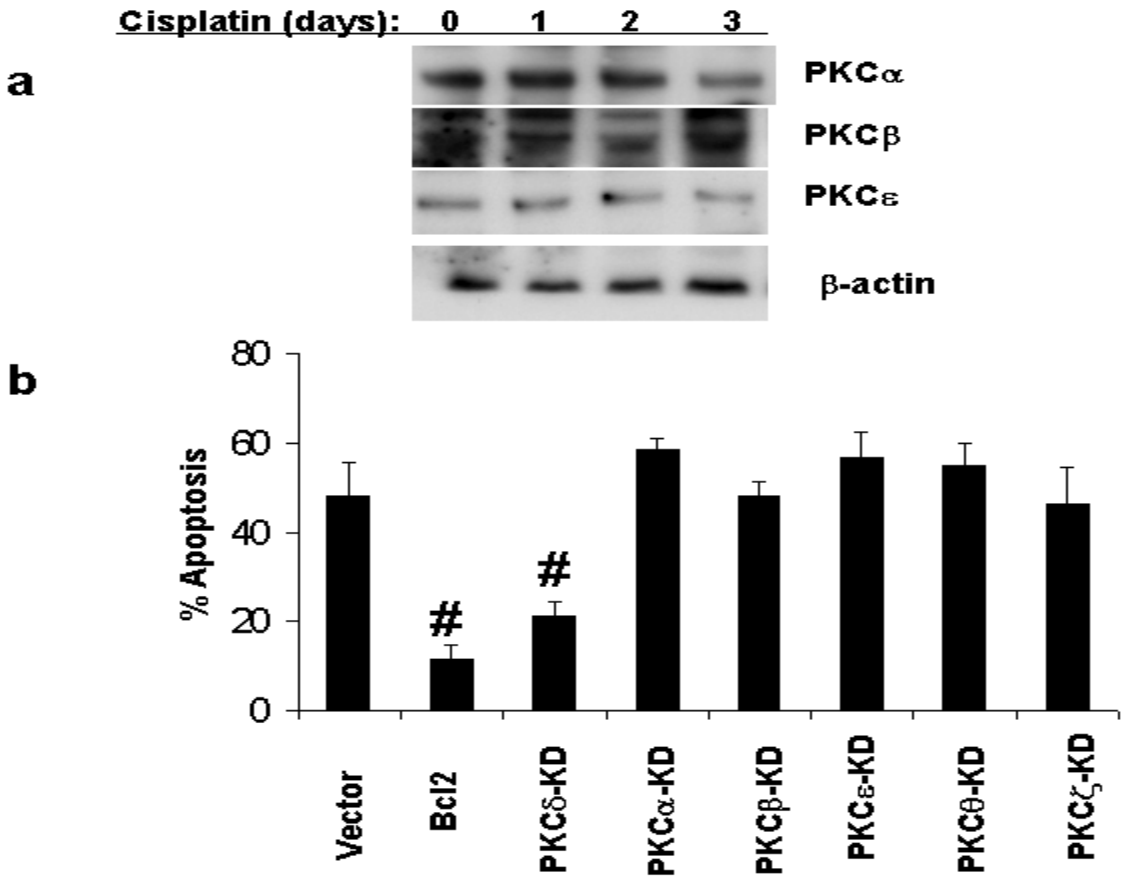
Supplementary Figure 1
PKCδ activation during cisplatin treatment in renal tissues and cells.



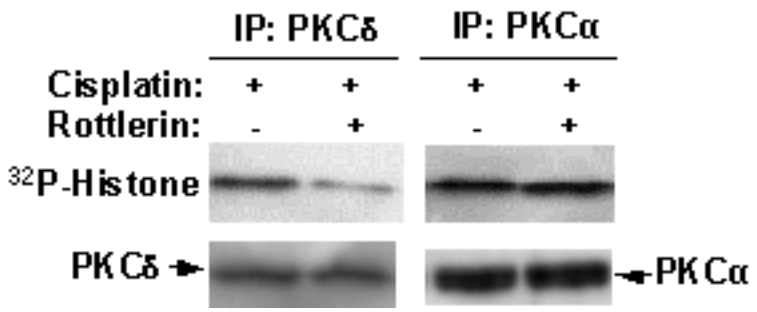
(**a**) Representative autoradiograph of *In vitro* kinase assay of PKCδ activity. Male C57BL/6 mice of 8-10 weeks were injected with 30 mg/kg cisplatin to collect renal tissues at day 0, 1, 2, and 3. Whole tissue lysates were immunoprecipitated using an anti-PKCδ antibody for *In vitro* kinase assay with histone H1 and [γ-32P]ATP. The reactions were subjected to electrophoresis and autoradiography. (**b**) RPTC cells were treated with 20 μM cisplatin for 0- 4 hours to collect lysate for PKCδ immunoprecipitation, followed by immunoblot analysis using anti-phosphotyrosine (pY) and anti-PKCδ antibodies. (**c**) RPTC cells cell with or without cisplatin treatment were analyzed for PKCδ immunofluorescence. Arrows: PKCδ staining in nuclei.

Supplementary Figure 2
PKC isoform expression and role during cisplatin-induced renal cell death



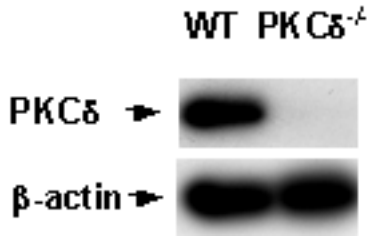
(**a**) C57Bl/6 mice (male, 8 weeks) were treated with 30mg/kg cisplatin for 1-3 days to collect whole kidney lysate for immunoblot analysis of indicated PKC isoforms. (**b**) RPTC cells were transfected with indicated constructs and after 24 hours incubation the cells were treated with 20μM cisplatin for 20 hours to determine the percentage of apoptosis. Data: mean±SD, n=4. *, $p<0.05$ vs. Vector group.

Supplementary Figure 3
Rottlerin inhibits PKCδ, but not PKCα, during cisplatin treatment in mice



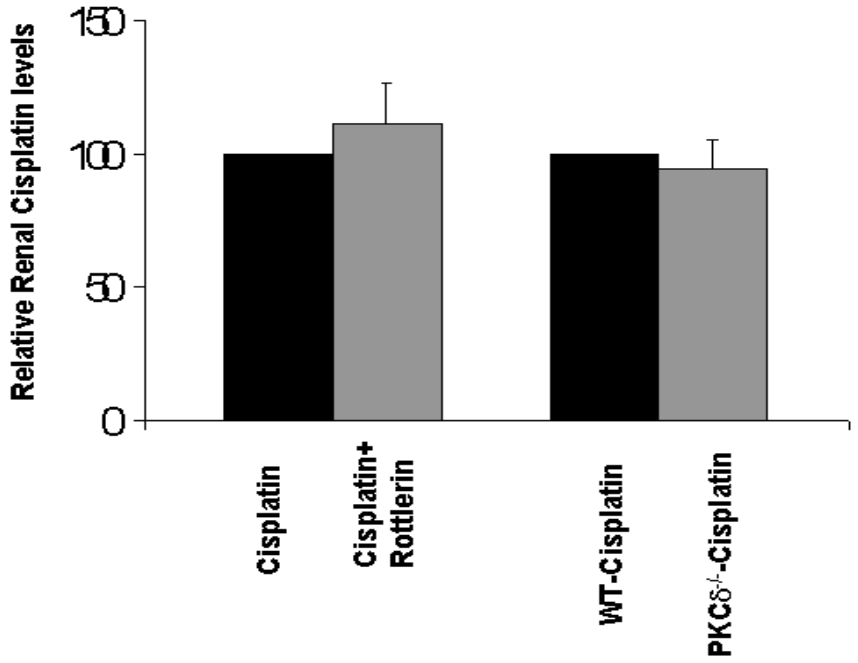
Male C57BL/6 mice of 8-10 weeks were injected with 30 mg/kg cisplatin or 30 mg/kg cisplatin + 10 mg/kg Rottlerin. Renal tissues were collected at day 3 and homogenized for immunoprecipitation of PKCδ and PKCα. The immunoprecipitates were added to kinase assay reactions containing [γ-32P]ATP and histone H1. Histone phosphorylation was analyzed by autoradiography. Inputs were analyzed by immunoblot analysis of PKCδ and PKCα

Supplementary Figure 4
PKCδ deficiency in renal tissues of PKCδ-null mice



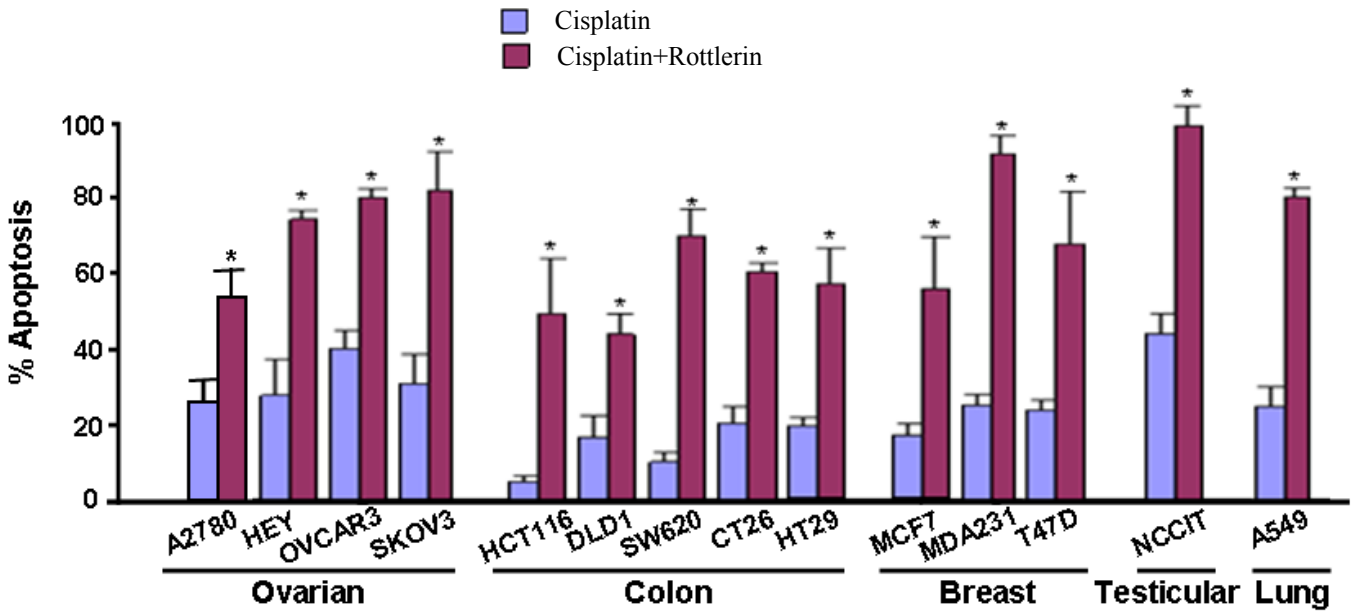
Kidney tissues were collected from PKCδ-null and wild-type littermate mice for immunoblot analysis.

Supplementary Figure 5
Renal uptake of cisplatin is not affected by PKCδ inhibition



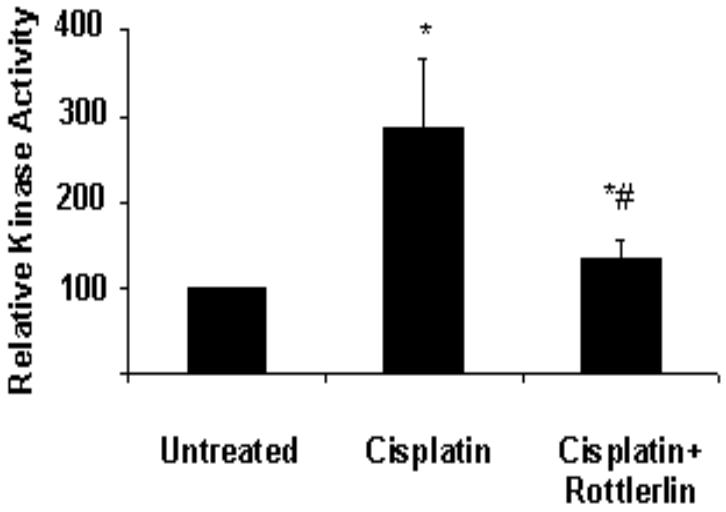
Cisplatin levels were measured in the renal tissues collected 2 days after of cisplatin (30mg/dL) injection under the indicated conditions. Data: mean±SD, n=3.

Supplementary Figure 6
Effect of Rottlerin on Cisplatin-induced apoptosis in cancer cell lines



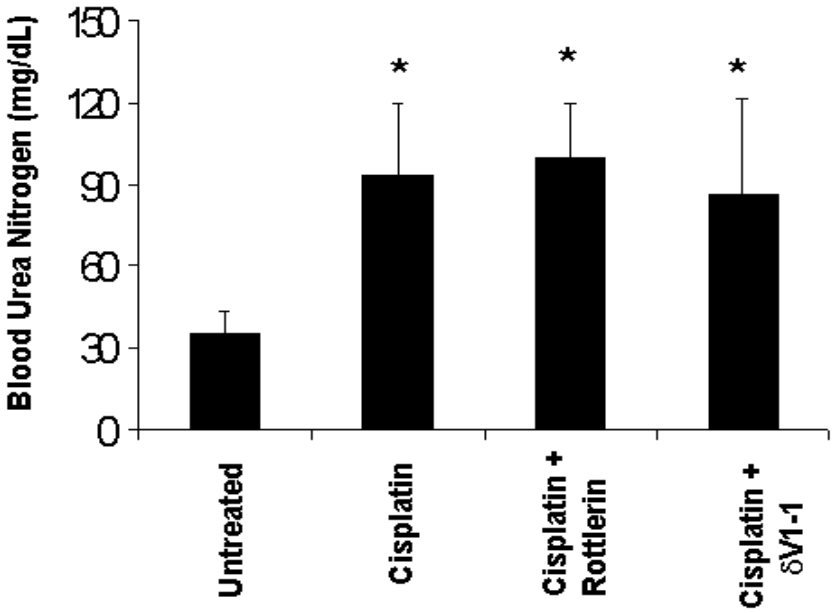
Fourteen cancer cell lines of indicated tumor origins were treated with 25 μM cisplatin for 24 hours in the absence or presence of 10 μM Rottlerin. % apoptosis was determined by counting the cells with typical apoptotic morphology. Data are means ± SD n=4, * $p<0.05$ vs. cisplatin-only group.

Supplementary Figure 7
Rottlerin inhibits PKCδ activation during cisplatin treatment of A2780 ovarian cancer cells



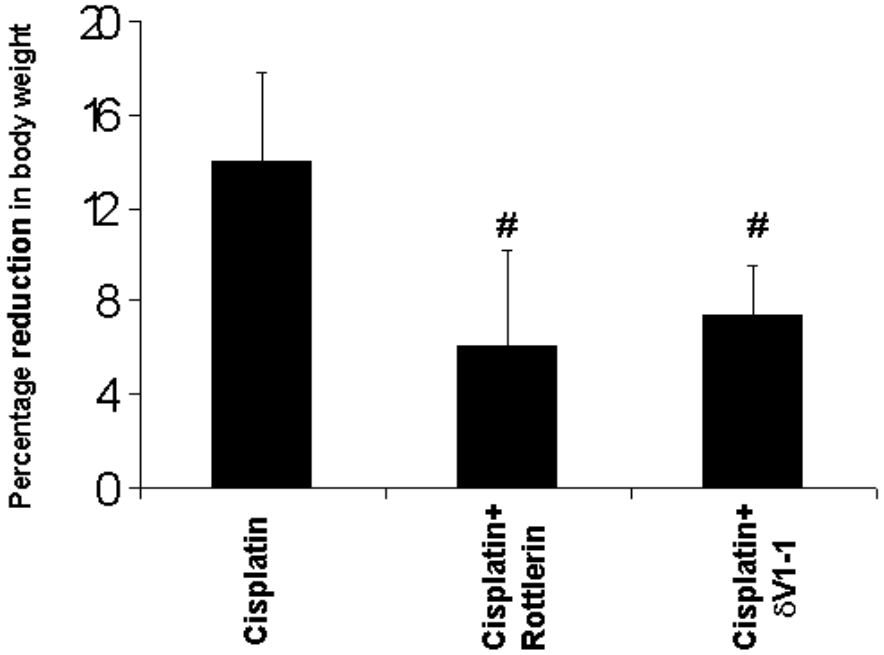
A2780 ovarian cancer cells were untreated, treated with 25 μM cisplatin, or treated with 25 μM cisplatin and 10 μM Rottlerin for 4 hours. Whole cell lysate was collected for immunoprecipitation of PKCδ for in vitro kinase activity assay. Data: mean±SD., n=4. * $p<0.05$ vs. Untreated group, # $p<0.05$ vs. Cisplatin-only group.

Supplementary Figure 8
Rottlerin and δV1-1 do not have significant renoprotective effects in PKCδ knockout mice during cisplatin treatment



PKCδ-null mice (10 weeks) were injected with saline, 30 mg/kg cisplatin alone or in combination with Rottlerin (10 mg/kg) and δV1-1 (3mg/kg) and blood samples were collected on day 3 to measure BUN. Data: mean±SD, n=3. *, $p<0.05$ vs. Untreated.

Supplementary Figure 9
Effects of Rottlerin and δV1-1 on weight loss in mice during cisplatin treatment



The weight of mice was measured before and after indicated treatments to calculate the percentage reduction in body weight during cisplatin treatment in the absence or presence of Rottlerin and δV1-1. . Data: mean±SD., n=20. #, $p<0.05$ vs. Cisplatin group.