Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure S1. Bioinformatics analyses of *PRR11* expression in TCGA. (A) *PRR11* expression in different tumor types in the TIMER database. (B) In TCGA database, *PRR11* mRNA was overexpressed in unpaired ccRCC samples (n = 72 for normal samples and n = 539 for tumor samples). (C) In TCGA database, *PRR11* mRNA was overexpressed in ccRCC paired samples (n = 72). (D) Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of ccRCC patients based on TCGA database. (E-F) *PRR11* expression was positively correlated with tumor grade (n = 243 for G1&2 and n = 279 for G3&4) and tumor stage (n = 265 for Stage I, n = 57 for Stage II, n = 123 for Stage III and n = 82 for Stage IV) in ccRCC tissues. The microarray data of TCGA dataset were normalized using the "limma" R package. The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. Two-tailed *t*-test (A-C, E) and one-way ANOVA (F) test analyses were performed.



Supplementary Figure S2. Predictive nomogram and calibration curves based on TCGA database. (A) The nomogram for predicting 1-, 3-, and 5-year survival in ccRCC patients. (B-D) Generation of the nomogram's 1-, 3-, and 5-year calibration curves. (E-G) Generation of the nomogram's 1-, 3-, and 5-year ROC curves.



Supplementary Figure S3. IHC staining of samples from our hospital to detect PRR11 expression. (A-C) IHC staining indicated that the expression of PRR11 in ccRCC tissues was significantly higher than that in normal kidney tissues (n = 13), while the expression of PRR11 was higher in tumors of lower grades (n = 4 for G1, n = 6 for G2 and n = 3 for G3). Scale bar: 200 μ m. The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. Two-tailed *t*-test (**B**) and one-way ANOVA test (**C**) analyses were performed. N.S. = No significance, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.



Supplementary Figure S4. Clinical information about the tissue microarray. (A) Overview of tissues microarray. Scale bar: 800 μ m. (B) Pathological grade, tissue type and staining intensity of the tissue microarray.



Supplementary Figure S5. The efficiency of *PRR11* knockdown and overexpression in ACHN and Caki-1 cells was verified. (A-C) qRT-PCR and Western blotting assays confirmed the efficiency of *PRR11* silencing and upregulation in ccRCC cells (ACHN and Caki-1 cells) (n = 3). The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. One-way ANOVA test (A) and two-tailed *t*-test (B) analyses were performed. *** p < 0.001.



Supplementary Figure S6. The effect of PRR11 expression on ccRCC cells was evaluated by flow cytometry and TUNEL assay. (A-D) Flow cytometry analysis of the effect of PRR11 overexpression on the cell cycle progression of ccRCC (n = 3). (E-G) The TUNEL assay was used to evaluate the effect of PRR11 expression on ccRCC cell apoptosis (n = 3). Scale bar: 100 μ m. The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. Two-tailed *t*-test analyses (B, D, F right, G right) and one-way ANOVA test (F left, G left) analyses were performed. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.



Supplementary Figure S7. The effect of PRR11 on the apoptosis of ccRCC cells was analyzed by flow cytometry. (A-F) *PRR11* silencing led to an increase in the percentage of apoptotic ccRCC cells, while overexpression of PRR11 led to a decrease in apoptosis (n = 3). (G) GSEA revealed the correlation between increased PRR11 expression and apoptosis, DNA replication and the p53 signaling pathway. NES, normalized enrichment score. Nominal p values calculated by the permutation test and FDR-corrected q values were obtained by multiple hypothesis tests in GSEA. (H-I) Expression of ATM/CHK2 pathway-related proteins was detected in *PRR11*-silenced or PRR11-overexpressing ccRCC cells by Western blotting analysis (n = 3). The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. One-way ANOVA test (E left, F left) and two-tailed *t*-test (E right, F right) analyses were performed. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.



Supplementary Figure S8. The overexpression of PRR11 promoted the proliferation and migration of nonmalignant renal cells in vitro. (A-B) The overexpression efficiency of LV-PRR11 in 293T cells and HK2 cells was verified at the transcriptional and translational levels (n = 3). (C-D) MTT assay was used to evaluated the proliferation of 293T cells and HK2 cells overexpressing PRR11 (n = 3). (E-F) A clonogenic assay was used to assess the colony formation ability of PRR11-overexpressing 293T cells and HK2 cells, and the clone numbers were statistically analyzed (n = 3). (G-H) A Transwell migration assay was used to evaluate the migration ability of PRR11-overexpressing 293T cells and HK2 cells and HK2 cells, and the relative number of migrated cells was statistically analyzed (n = 3). Scale bar: 150 µm. (I-L) Flow cytometry analysis of the effect of PRR11 overexpression on the cell cycle progression of 293T cells and HK2 cells (n = 3). The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. Two-tailed *t*-test analyses were performed. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.



Supplementary Figure S9. PRR11 promoted tumorigenesis in vivo. (A) LV-Vector and LV-PRR11 293T cells were subcutaneously injected into nude mice to establish xenograft models. After 7 weeks, the xenografts were removed and imaged (n = 8). (B-C) Analysis and evaluation of the xenograft volumes and weights of LV-Vector group (blue dots) and LV-PRR11 group (red squares). (D) HE staining was used to determine the degree of tumor malignancy. Scale bar: 200 µm. The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. Two-tailed *t*-test analyses were performed. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.



Supplementary Figure S10. Browser view of the highly conserved ChIP-Seq peak on PRR11. The binding of c-Myc to the PRR11 promoter region was confirmed by c-Myc ChIP-Seq data from the GSE138295 dataset in the GEO public database.



Supplementary Figure S11. Expression of related genes and downregulation of *E2F1* expression reversed the shPRR11-mediated promotion of apoptosis in ACHN cells. (A) qRT-PCR analysis of the effect of *PRR11* silencing on the mRNA expression of *E2F1* in ACHN cells (n = 3). (B-C) qRT-PCR analysis of the effects on *CCNA1* and *CCNE1* mRNA expression in rescue experiments with siE2F1 (n = 3). (D-E) Flow cytometry analysis showed that *E2F1* knockdown could significantly reverse the apoptotic effect of shPRR11 transfection in ACHN cells (n = 3). (F) The expression of apoptosis-related genes in ccRCC cells was detected by western blotting (n = 3). The data are shown as the mean \pm SD. One-way ANOVA test (A) and two-way ANOVA test (B-C, E) analyses were performed. N.S. = No significance, * *p* < 0.05, ** *p* < 0.01, *** *p* < 0.001.

Supplementary Table S1. Cox analysis of 248 ccRCC patients based on TCGA database.

Kidney cancer	Univariate analysis			Ν	Multivariate analysis		
patenits (n=248)	HR	95%CI	P value	HR	95%CI	P value	
PRR11 expression (high/low)	2.081	1.521-2.846	< 0.001	1.532	1.053-2.229	0.002	
Age	1.023	1.005-1.041	0.012	1.032	1.012-1.053	0.717	
Gender (male/female)	1.013	0.666-1.541	0.951	1.088	0.688-1.722	0.066	
Grade (G2-G4 VS. G1)	2.242	1.682-2.988	< 0.001	1.376	0.980-1.934	0.375	
Stage (S2-S4 VS. S1)	1.862	1.541-2.251	< 0.001	1.267	0.751-2.139	0.736	
T Stage (T2-T4 VS. T1)	1.943	1.538-2.456	< 0.001	1.088	0.666-1.776	0.079	
M Stage (M1 VS. M0)	4.073	2.634-6.300	< 0.001	2.073	0.919-4.677	0.542	
N Stage (N1 VS. N0)	2.932	1.521-2.846	0.001	1.262	0.598-2.663	0.026	

Gene name	Forward primer (5'-3')	Reverse primer (5'-3')	
PRR11	AAAGATGGACCCATGCAGATAAC	TGCTTTCGGCGATGGTATAAG	
GAPDH	TGCACCACCAACTGCTTAG	GATGCAGGGATGATGTTC	
c-Myc	CGTCCTCGGATTCTCTGCTC	GATTTCTTCCTCATCTTCTTGTTC	
CCNA1	GAGGTCCCGATGCTTGTCAG	GTTAGCAGCCCTAGCACTGTC	
CCNE1	AAGGAGCGGGGACACCATGA	ACGGTCACGTTTGCCTTCC	
VHL	GCAGGCGTCGAAGAGTACG	CGGACTGCGATTGCAGAAGA	

Supplementary Table S2. List of primers for qRT-PCR.

Antigens	Species antibodies raised in	Dilution	Supplier
PRR11	Rabbit, polyclonal	1:1,000 (WB) 1:100 (IHC)	Cusabio, Cat. #PA836225LA01HU
GAPDH	Mouse, monoclonal	1:2,000 (WB)	Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., USA, Cat. #sc-365062
E2F1	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB) 1:50 (IP)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab179445
c-Myc	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab32072
p21	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab109520
CDK2	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab32147
CDK4	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab108357
CDK6	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab124821
CCNA1	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab185619
CCNE1	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab33911
E-cadherin	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:500 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #3195
N-cadherin	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:500 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #13116
β-Catenin	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #8480
MMP9	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #13667
Vimentin	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #5741
Snail	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. # 3879
Slug	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #9585
ATM	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab32420
СНК2	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:5,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab109413
ATM (pS1981)	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:10,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab81292
CHK2 (pT68)	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:2,000 (WB)	Abcam, UK, Cat. #ab32148
VHL	Rabbit, polyclonal	1:1,000 (WB)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #68547
c-Myc	Rabbit, polyclonal	1:50 (ChIP)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #9402
Ki-67	Mouse, monoclonal	1:200 (IHC)	Cell Signaling Technology, USA, Cat. #9449
Flag tag	Mouse, monoclonal	1:100 (IP)	Sigma, Cat. #F1804
HA tag	Mouse, monoclonal	1:100 (IP)	OriGene, Cat. #TA180128
Anti-Mouse-IgG (H+L)-HRP	Goat	1:10,000 (WB)	Jackson ImmunoResearch Inc, USA, Cat. #115-005-003
Anti-Rabbit-IgG (H+L)-HRP	Goat	1:10,000 (WB)	Jackson ImmunoResearch Inc, USA, Cat. #111-005-003

Supplementary Table S3. List of antibodies.

Primer number	Forward primer (5'-3')	Reverse primer (5'-3')		
Primer 1	TCAGCAACAAAGGTTGTGGT	CATCTGAAAGCAGGATGCAC		
Primer 2	CCCGAGTAGCTGGGACTACA	TTGAGACTACCCTGGCCAAC		
Primer 3	GGATGCCTTTCCTGTCTCAA	GTGAGGGAAGAGGTGTGAGC		
Primer 4	CATGGCAAAATCCCATCTCT	ATCCTGCTTCAGCCTCTTGA		

Supplementary Table S4. List of primers for PRR11 promoter.



















Н		
	Vector 0.5 1.0 2.0	and the second second
	GAPDHII	
	Vector 0 5 1 0 2 0	













Full unedited gel for Supplementary Figure 5





Full unedited gel for Supplementary Figure 8



Full unedited gel for Supplementary Figure 11

