

Fig. S1 DNA copy number variation of 21 m⁶A regulators in cervical cancer based on TCGA database. Differential expression of 21 m⁶A regulators [9 m⁶A writers (including *WTAP*, *ZC3H13*, *METTL3*, *METTL14*, *METTL16*, *VIRMA*, *RBM15B*, *RBM15*, and *CBL1*), 10 m⁶A readers (including *FMR1*, *hnRNPC*, *YTHDF1/2/3*, *YTHDC1/2*, *LRPPRC*, *EIF3A*, and *ELAVL1*), and 2 m⁶A erasers (*FTO* and *ALKBH5*)] in cervical cancer patients with gene copy number variations (CNV), including gene double deletion, single deletion, single gain, and amplification

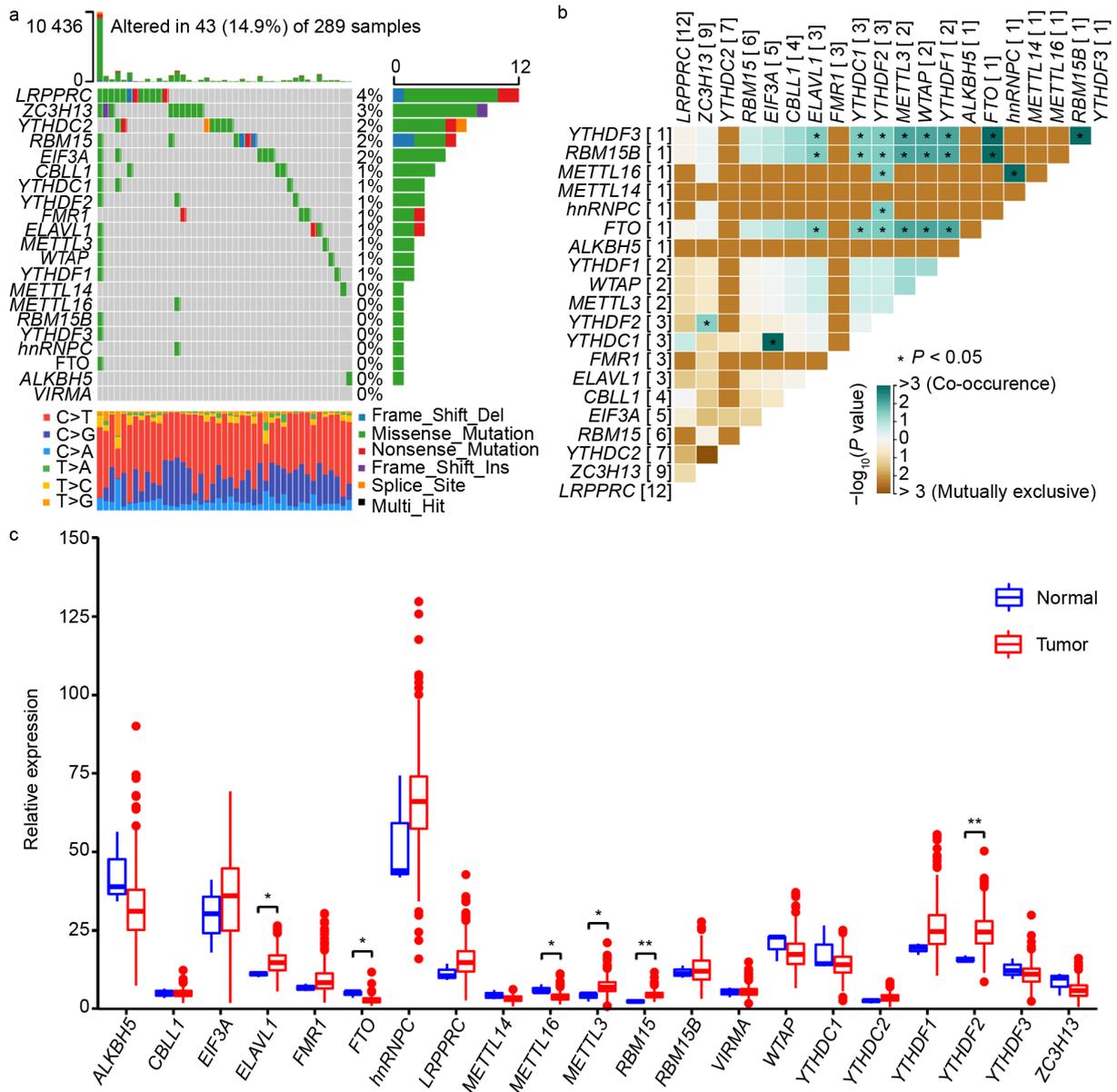


Fig. S2 Genetic and expression variation profiles of m⁶A regulators in cervical cancer based on TCGA database. **a** Mutation frequency and mutation type of m⁶A regulators in cervical cancer. **b** Co-occurrence and exclusive of the mutations for m⁶A regulators. The numbers in square brackets beside each gene represented the number of samples with the specific gene mutation. **c** Expression of 21 m⁶A regulators between cervical cancer ($n = 307$) and adjacent normal tissues ($n = 3$) (Wilcoxon rank-sum tests). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

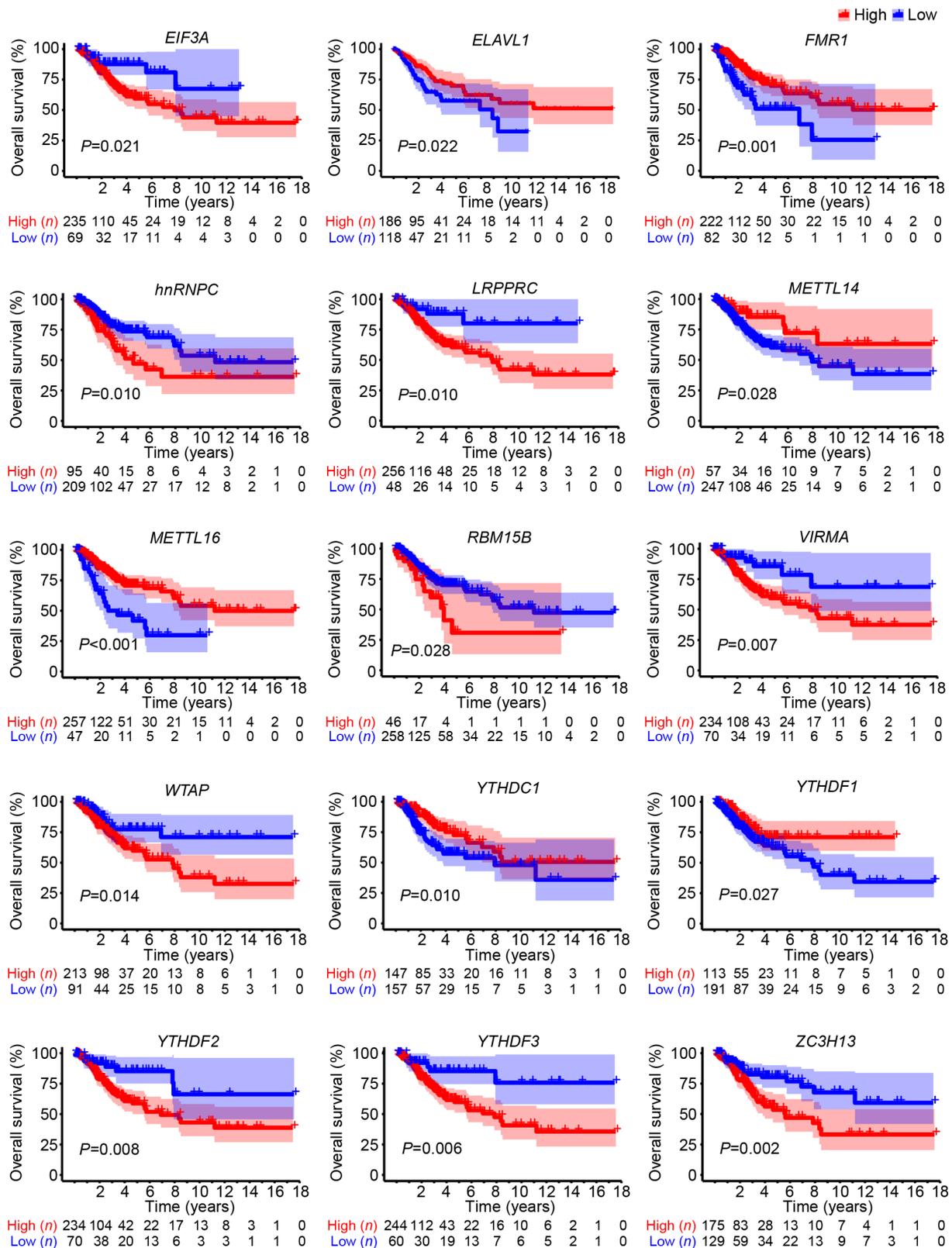


Fig. S3 Survival analysis of cervical patients in TCGA database. Kaplan-Meier curves of overall patient survival based on the expression of 15 m⁶A regulators, including *EIF3A*, *ELAVL1*, *FMR1*, *hnRNPC*, *LRPPRC*, *METTL14*, *METTL16*, *RBM15B*, *VIRMA*, *WTAP*, *YTHDC1*, *YTHDF1*, *YTHDF2*, *YTHDF3*, and *ZC3H13*

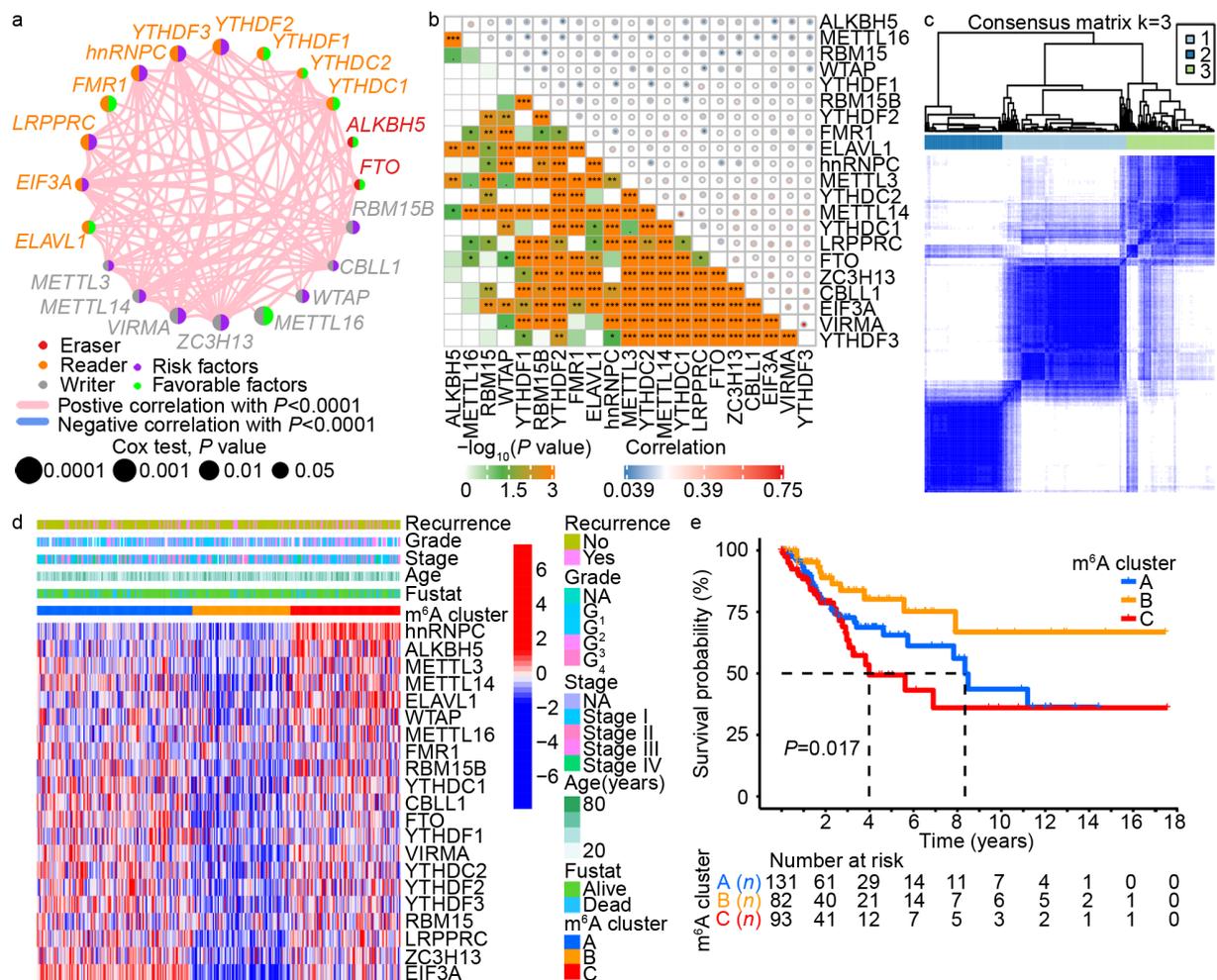


Fig. S4 Unsupervised clustering of m⁶A regulators as per TCGA CESC dataset. **a** Interplay between 21 m⁶A regulators and their prognostic value calculated by Log-rank test in cervical cancer. **b** Correlogram displaying the relationship among 21 m⁶A regulators expression. **c** Consensus matrices of the TCGA CESC cohort for $k = 3$. **d** Distribution of 21 m⁶A regulators in 3 m⁶A modification patterns and samples from TCGA CESC cohort with distinct clinical characteristics. **e** Kaplan-Meier curves were plotted for survival analysis of 3 m⁶A modification patterns

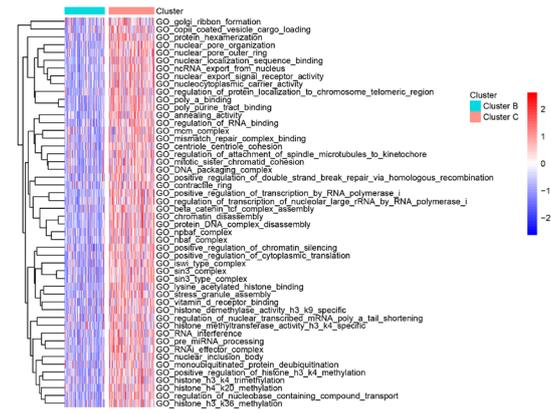
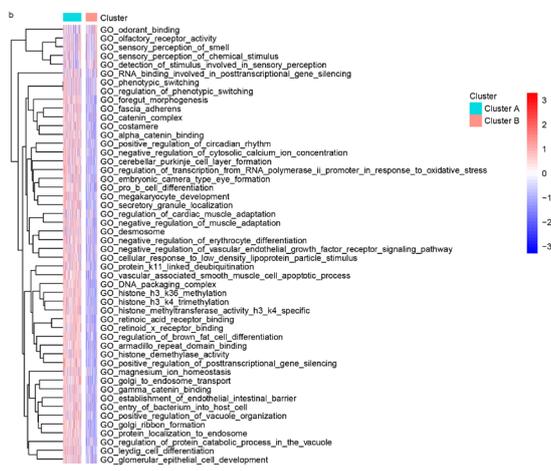
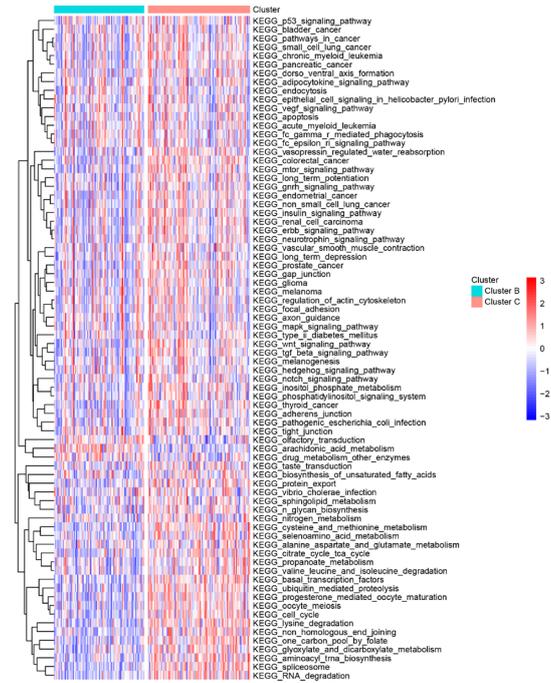
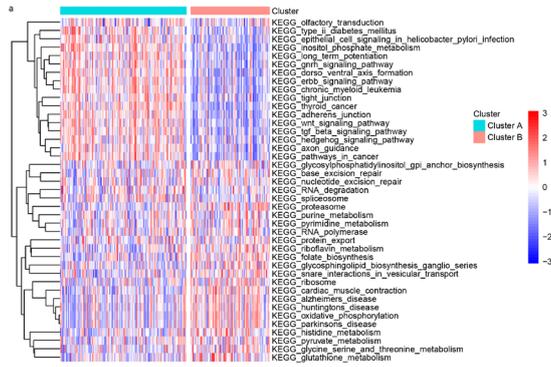


Fig. S5 Gene set variation analysis identifies the involvement of biological characteristics in distinct m⁶A methylation patterns. Heatmaps showing the enriched KEGG (**a**) and GO (**b**) sets among distinct m⁶A methylation patterns as per TCGA CESC dataset



Fig. S6 Bioinformatics analyses of m⁶A-modified *CENPK* based on the microarray and TCGA data. **a** A Venn diagram analysis for searching the potential downstream effectors functioned in cervical cancer progression and modified by m⁶A RNA methylation based on the microarray and TCGA data. **b** Heatmaps of the differential enrichment of the gene sets that participated in regulating the Wnt, cell cycle, DNA replication, and DNA damage repair signaling between high and low *CENPK* expression based on TCGA database. Text in red color indicated the overlay of GSEA between cluster B vs. C and *CENPK* high vs. Low. **c** Comparison of *CENPK* expression between pan-cancer and adjacent normal tissues based on TCGA database. **d** GSEA of *CENPK* showing enrichment of the gene sets that participated in regulating platinum resistance and radioresistance based on TCGA database. **e** Relationships among *EPCAM*, *CD133*, *SOX2*, *OCT4*, and *CENPK* expression based on TCGA database

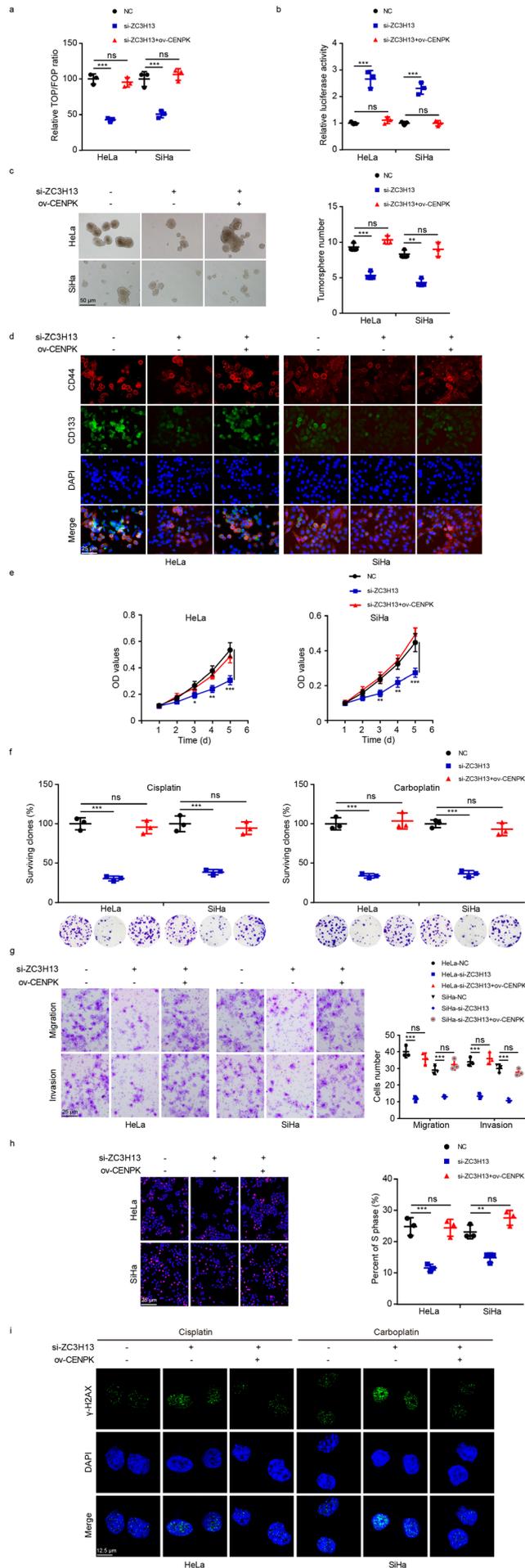


Fig. S7 ZC3H13 augments pro-tumorigenic functions of cervical cancer cells through CENPK-modulated Wnt and p53 signaling. **a** TOP/FOP luciferase reporter assays were carried out for clarifying the effect of ZC3H13 and CENPK on Wnt signaling activity. **b** Luciferase reporter assays were adopted for elucidating the impact of ZC3H13 and CENPK on p53 signaling activity. Tumorsphere formation assays (**c**), immunofluorescence assays (**d**), MTT assays (**e**), clonogenic assays (**f**), transwell assays (**g**), and EdU incorporation assays (**h**) were applied for elucidating stemness, chemoresistance, metastasis, and proliferation of *ZC3H13*-depleted HeLa and SiHa cells, *ZC3H13*-depleted HeLa and SiHa cells with *CENPK* overexpression, and the control cells. **i** Immunofluorescence was adopted for detecting the expression of γ -H2AX (Ser139) in *ZC3H13*-depleted HeLa and SiHa cells, *ZC3H13*-depleted HeLa and SiHa cells with *CENPK* overexpression, and control cells following cisplatin (10 μ mol/L for 24 h) or carboplatin (100 μ mol/L for 24 h) treatment. Data are represented as mean \pm SD. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$; ns: non-significant

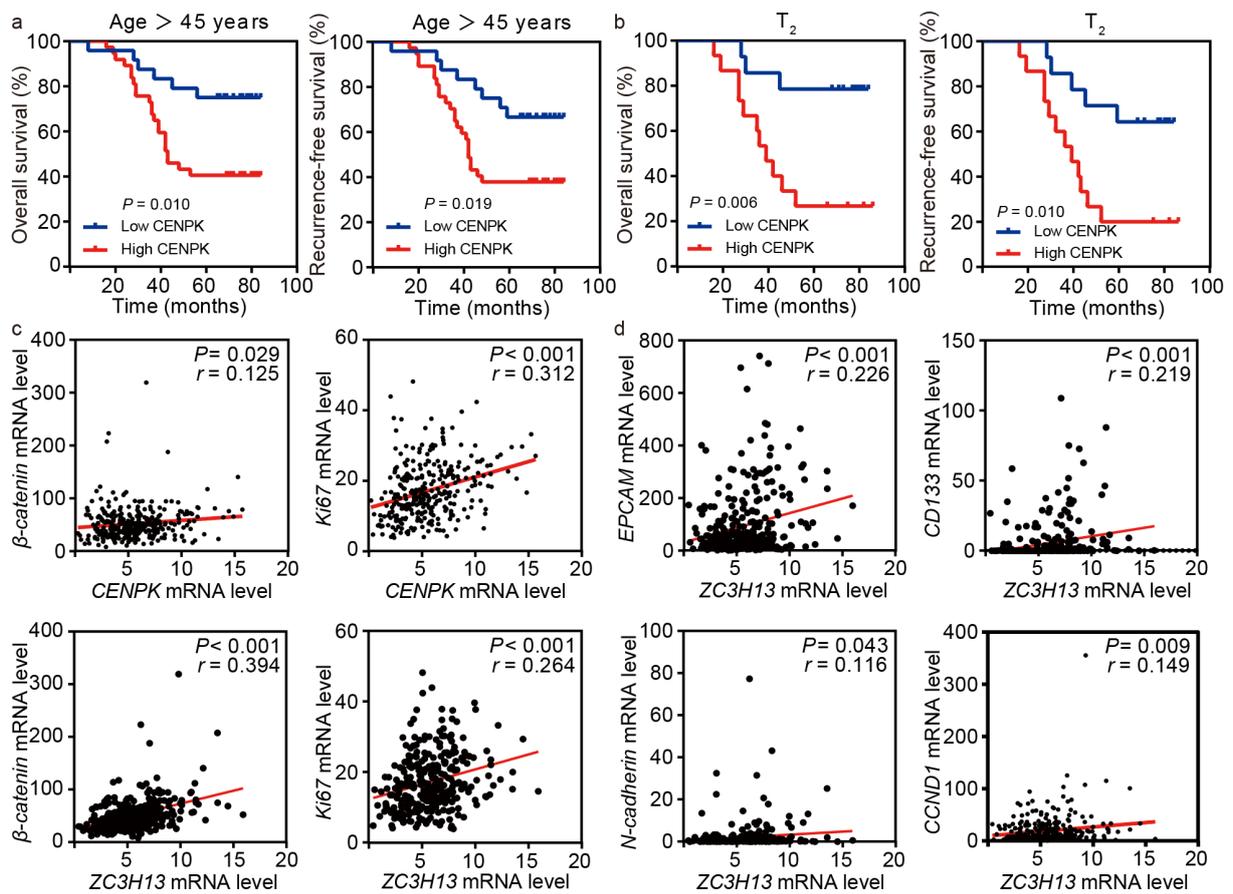


Fig. S8 CENPK confers poor patient prognosis by stratified analysis and its relationship with related genes expression. **a** Overall survival analysis and recurrence-free survival analysis of cervical cancer patients (age > 45 years old) based on CENPK expression. **b** Overall survival analysis and recurrence-free survival analysis of cervical cancer patients (T_2) based on CENPK expression. **c** Relationships among β -catenin, Ki67, and CENPK mRNA expression in TCGA database. **d** Relationships between EPCAM, CD133, β -catenin, Ki67, N-cadherin, CCND1 and CENPK mRNA expression in TCGA database

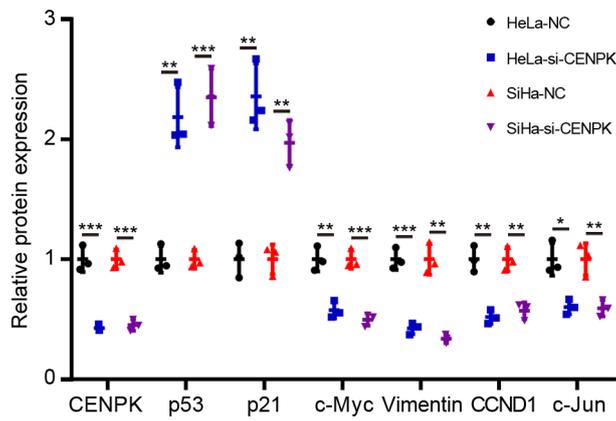


Fig. S9 CENPK promotes cervical cancer stemness, chemoresistance, metastasis, and proliferation. The quantification data of Western blotting detecting the expression of proteins associated with stemness (c-Myc), DNA damage repair (p53), epithelial-mesenchymal transition (Vimentin), and DNA replication (p21, CCND1 and c-Jun) in CENPK-depleted HeLa and SiHa cells and control cells. Data are represented as mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$

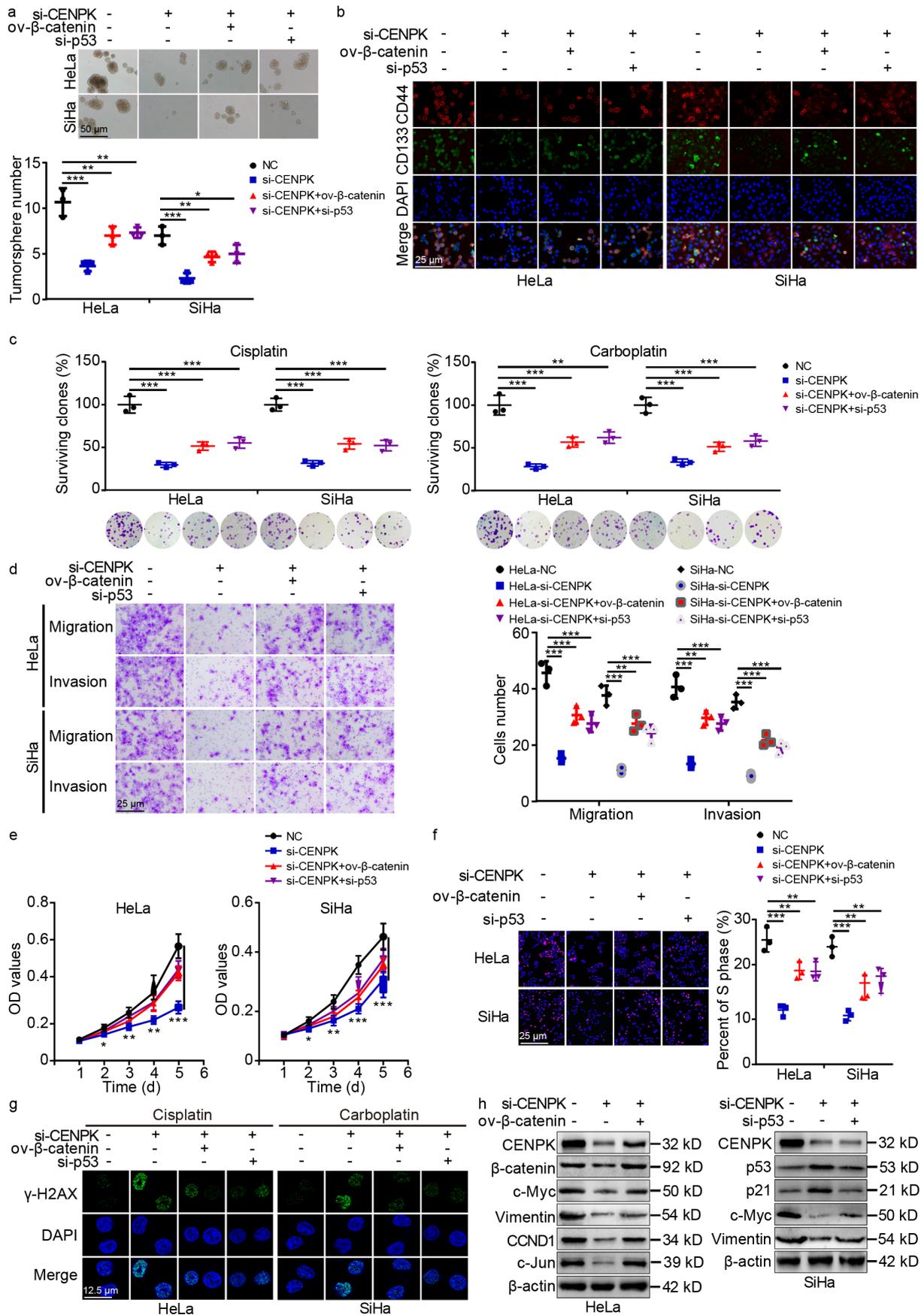


Fig. S10 CENPK augments pro-tumorigenic functions of cervical cancer cells through Wnt and p53 signaling. Tumorsphere formation assays (**a**), immunofluorescence assays (**b**), clonogenic assays (**c**), transwell assays (**d**), MTT assays (**e**), and EdU incorporation assays (**f**) were applied for evaluating stemness, chemoresistance, metastasis, and proliferation of *CENPK*-silenced HeLa and SiHa cells, *CENPK*-silenced HeLa and SiHa cells with β -catenin overexpression, *CENPK*-silenced HeLa and SiHa cells with *p53* knockdown, and the control cells. **g** Immunofluorescence was applied for detecting the expression of γ -H2AX (Ser139) in *CENPK*-silenced HeLa and SiHa cells, *CENPK*-silenced HeLa and SiHa cells with β -catenin overexpression, *CENPK*-silenced HeLa and SiHa cells with *p53* knockdown, and the control cells following cisplatin (10 μ mol/L for 24 h) or carboplatin (100 μ mol/L for 24 h) treatment. **h** Western blotting analysis of the expression of proteins associated with stemness (c-Myc), DNA damage repair (p53), epithelial-mesenchymal transition (Vimentin), and DNA replication (p21, CCND1 and c-Jun) in *CENPK*-silenced HeLa and SiHa cells, *CENPK*-silenced HeLa cells with β -catenin overexpression, *CENPK*-silenced SiHa cells with *p53* knockdown, and the control cells. Data are represented as mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$