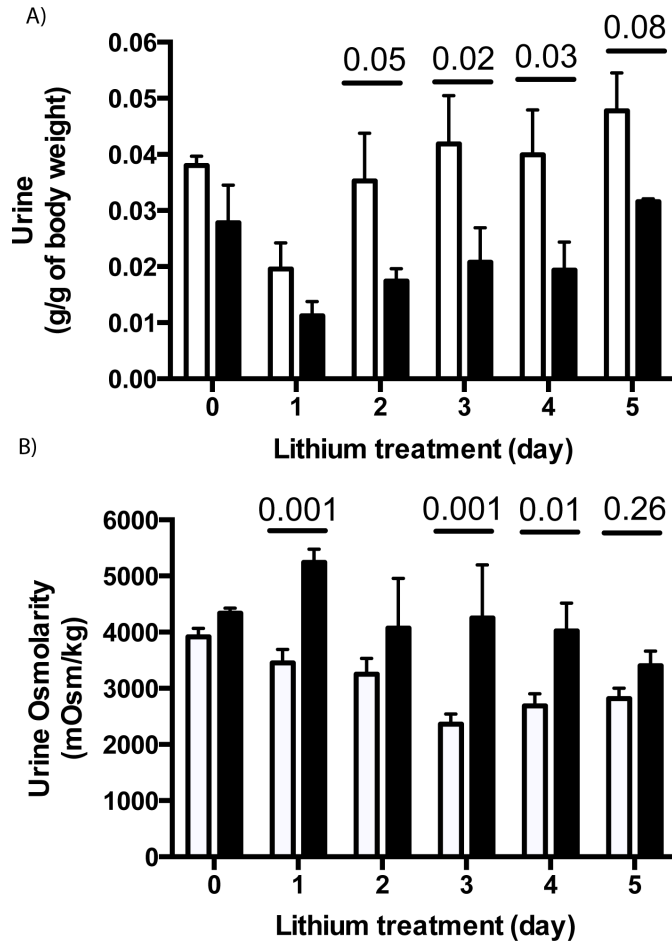


**Supp. Figure 1: Erlotinib attenuates lithium induced NDI in mice after 4 days of treatment.** In a separate experiment distinct from the one shown in Fig. 2 of this report, 12 additional **C57BL/6** mice in metabolic cages were fed with lithium to induce polyuria. On day 0, half of these mice were randomized to receive 100mg/kg of erlotinib in addition to lithium (black bar). White bars represent mice that received lithium only. Urine volume (A) and osmolality (B) were analyzed (mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=3 pairs or 6 mice per treatment). The data were analyzed using multi t-test, Bonferroni post-tests. On Day 4 of erlotinib treatment, the urine volume was significantly reduced and the urine osmolality was significantly higher in C57BL/6 mice that received erlotinib compared to mice receiving lithium only.



**Supp.Fig 2: Erlotinib reduces urine volume and increases urine osmolality in BALB/c mice with lithium induced NDI.** To determine whether the effect of erlotinib can be detected in a different strain of mice, 16 BALB/c mice in 8 metabolic cages were fed a lithium diet, and half of them were given 100mg/kg of erlotinib on Day 0 in addition to lithium (black bar). Urine volume (A) and osmolality (B) were analyzed (mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=4 pairs or 8 mice per treatment). The data were analyzed using multi t-test, Bonferroni post-tests. Erlotinib significantly reduced urine volume starting on day 2 and increased urine osmolality starting on day 1, and this effect persisted for at least 4 days of treatment.