Nephrotoxic agent	Mechanism of nephrotoxicity	References
Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)	Renal vasoconstriction and diminished renal blood flow result from restricting prostaglandin production.	[8]
Aminoglycoside antibiotics	Buildup in the kidney's tubular cells causes weakened structure and compromised performance of the kidneys.	[9]
Contrast agents used in radiographic procedures	Renal damage arises from toxicity to the tubules themselves and from oxidative stress.	[10]
Radiocontrast dyes	Direct tubular toxicity and oxidative stress lead to renal injury.	[11]

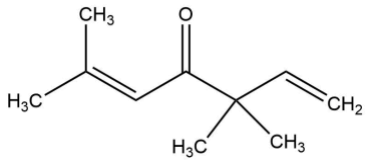
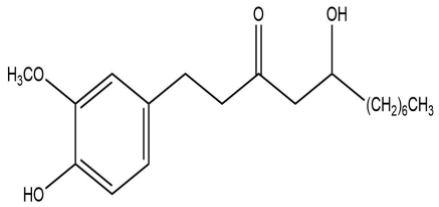
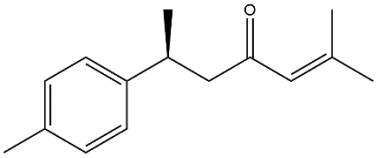
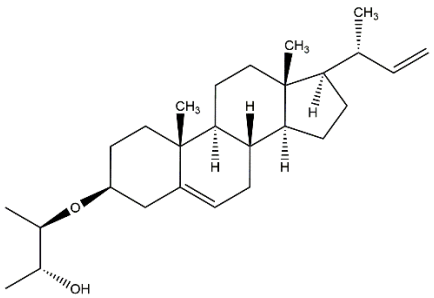
Table S1. Agents and mechanisms of nephrotoxicity.

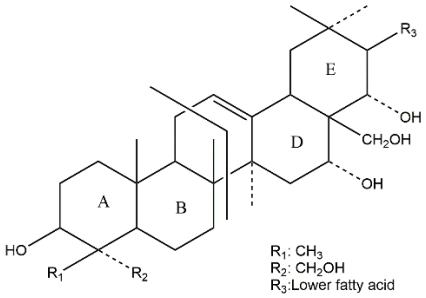
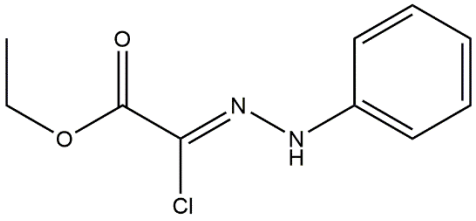
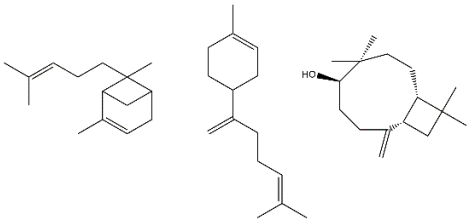
Name of the plant	Family	Parts used	Chemical constituents	References
Aervalanata	*Amaranthaceae*	Whole plant	Botulin, β-sitosterol, amyrin, hentriacontane, campesterol, stigmasterol, kaempferol, starch, propionic acid, β-carboline-I, aervoside, aervolanine	***Aervalanata***[22]
Aervajavanica	*Amaranthaceae*	Fresh Roots	Isoquercetin, 5 methylmellein, 2-hydroxy-3-o-β primeveroside naphthalene-1,4-dione, apigenin7-oglucoronide and kaempferol	***Aervajavanica***[23]
Bauhinia variegatealinn	*Caesalpiniaceae*	Stems	Stigmasterol, flavone glycosides, lupeol, kaempferol-3- glucoside, β-setosterol	***Bauhinia variegatealinn***[24]
Cassia auriculata	*Fabaceae*	Roots	Tannins, di-(2-ethyl) hexyl phthalate	***Cassia auriculata***[25]
Carica papaya	*Caricaceae*	Seeds	Seed flavonoids, phenols, alkaloids, protein, sterols, terpenoids, carbohydrates, steroids Tannins, glycosides, terpenes, and sapiens	***Carica papaya***[26]
Catania clique	*Fabaceae*	Pods and leaves	Flavonoids	***Catania clique***[27]

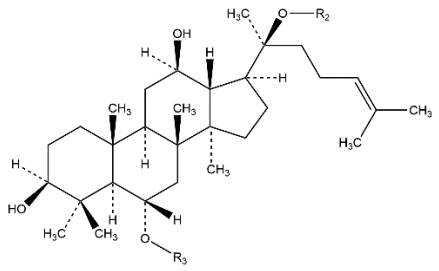
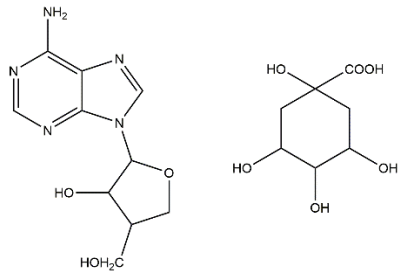
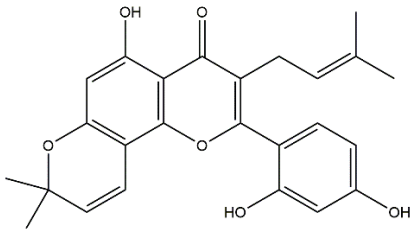
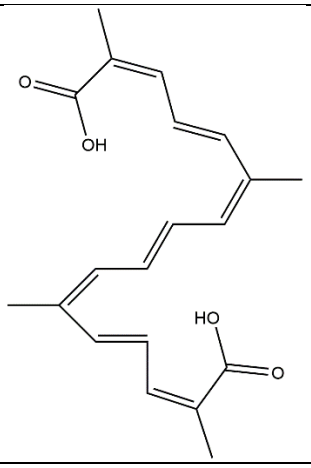
Cucurbita pepo	*Cucurbitaceae*	Seeds	Flavonoids, phenols, alkaloids, protein, sterols, terpenoids, carbohydrates, steroids, tannins, glycosides, terpenes, and saponins	***Cucurbita pepo***[28]
Dichrostachyscinera	*Mimosaceae*	Roots	Fixed oils, steroids, flavonoids, wight & arn14 phenolic compounds, n-octacosanol, β-sitosterol, β-amyrin acetate, friedelan 3-one, friedelan 3-ol, friedlen, and α amyrin	***Dichrostachyscinera***[29]
Ficus religiosa	*Moraceae*	Latex	Amino acids and tannins	***Ficus religiosa***[30]
Kigelia Africana	*Bignoniaceae*	Matured fruits	Iridoids, naphthoquinones, flavonoids, terpenes, tannins, steroids, saponins, and caffeic acid	***Kigelia africana***[31]
Lepidium sativum	*Brassicaceae*	Seeds	Volatile essential aromatic oils, fatty oils	***Lepidium sativum***[32]

Panax ginseng	*Araliacae*	Roots	Saponin, glycosides, ginsenosides (dammarol), panaxosides (oleanolic acid), and chikusetsu saponin	***Panax ginseng***[33]
PicrorhizakurroaRoyle	*Scrophulariaceae*	Rhizome	Tannins	***Picrorhizakurroa Royle***[34]
Pongamia pinnata	*Papilionaceae*	Flowers	Flowers pongamol, protein, alkaloids, tannins, sugar, resin, and fatty oil (karanjin)	***Pongamia pinnata***[35]
Salviae radix	*Lamiaceae*	Whole plant	Salvianolic acid A-G, rosmarinic acid, lithospermic acid, isoferulic acid, tanshinone I, IIA, IIB, cryptotanshinone V-VI, isotanshinones I-II, IIB, and hydroxytanshinones IIA	***Salviae radix***[36]
Vernonia cinerea	*Compositae*	Aerial parts	Triterpenoids like α-amyrin, β-amyrin, and lupeol	***Vernonia cinerea***[37]

Table S2. Plants containing protective factors against cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity.

Drug origin & family	Active constituents	Specific constituents	Structure	References
Artemisia annua (Asteraceae)	*Artemisia ketone*	Artemisiaketone, αpinene &1,8-cineole		*Artemisia annua*[52]
Zingiber officinale (Zingiberaceae)	*Catechols*	*Gingerols polyphenols*		*Zingiber officinale*[53]
Curcuma longa (Zingiberaceae)	*Terpenoid*	Curcumin, curcuminoids		*Curcuma longa*[54]
Berberis vulgaris (Berberidaceae)	*Alkaloids*	Berberine		*Berberis vulgaris*[55]

Camellia silences (Thecae)	*Flavonoids*	Epicatechin, epicatechingallate, epigallocatechin		*Camellia silences*[56]
Catania clique (Leguminosae)	*Polyphenol*	Carob polyphenols		*Catania clique*[57]
Nigella sativa (Ranunculaceae)	*Benzoquinones*	Thymoquinone		*Nigella sativa*[58]

Panax ginseng (Araliaceae)	*Steroid glycosides, triterpenesaponins*	Ginsenosides Rh4 & Rh3		*Panax ginseng*[59]
Cordyceps cicadae (Clavicipitacea)	*Sterol*	Ergosterol		*Cordyceps cicadae*[60]
Ramulusmori (Mora ceae)	*Flavonoids, flavonol, Diglucoside*	Rutin, quercetin, morin, mulberroside A.		*Ramulusmori*[60]
Crocus sativus L. (Iridaceae)	*Carotenoid*	Crocin		*Crocus sativus L.*[60]

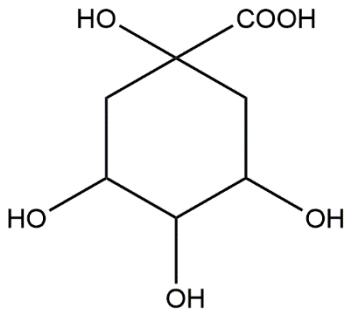
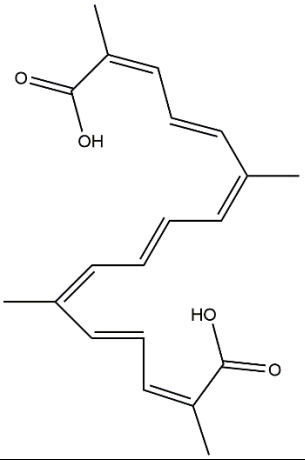
Cordyceps cicadae (Clavicipitacea)	*Sterol*	Ergosterol		*Cordyceps cicadae*[60]
Crocus sativus L. (Iridaceae)	*Carotenoid*	Crocin		*Crocus sativus L*[60]

Table S3. Nephroprotective drugs and their chemical constituents, along with structures.