

## Reporting Summary

Nature Portfolio wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Portfolio policies, see our [Editorial Policies](#) and the [Editorial Policy Checklist](#).

### Statistics

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.

- | n/a                                 | Confirmed  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The exact sample size ( $n$ ) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided<br><i>Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.</i>   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> A description of all covariates tested  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. $F$ , $t$ , $r$ ) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and $P$ value noted<br><i>Give <math>P</math> values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>                                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's $d$ , Pearson's $r$ ), indicating how they were calculated  |

*Our web collection on [statistics for biologists](#) contains articles on many of the points above.*

### Software and code

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

Data collection

Data analysis

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Portfolio [guidelines for submitting code & software](#) for further information.

### Data

Policy information about [availability of data](#)

All manuscripts must include a [data availability statement](#). This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A description of any restrictions on data availability
- For clinical datasets or third party data, please ensure that the statement adheres to our [policy](#)

All data used to generate graphs and immunoblot images are available as Source Data files. X-ray crystal structures are available on the protein data bank website (rcsb.org) as PDB files 7DUA, 7DU8 and 7DU9

## Research involving human participants, their data, or biological material

Policy information about studies with [human participants or human data](#). See also policy information about [sex, gender \(identity/presentation\), and sexual orientation](#) and [race, ethnicity and racism](#).

### Reporting on sex and gender

*Use the terms sex (biological attribute) and gender (shaped by social and cultural circumstances) carefully in order to avoid confusing both terms. Indicate if findings apply to only one sex or gender; describe whether sex and gender were considered in study design; whether sex and/or gender was determined based on self-reporting or assigned and methods used. Provide in the source data disaggregated sex and gender data, where this information has been collected, and if consent has been obtained for sharing of individual-level data; provide overall numbers in this Reporting Summary. Please state if this information has not been collected. Report sex- and gender-based analyses where performed, justify reasons for lack of sex- and gender-based analysis.*

### Reporting on race, ethnicity, or other socially relevant groupings

*Please specify the socially constructed or socially relevant categorization variable(s) used in your manuscript and explain why they were used. Please note that such variables should not be used as proxies for other socially constructed/relevant variables (for example, race or ethnicity should not be used as a proxy for socioeconomic status). Provide clear definitions of the relevant terms used, how they were provided (by the participants/respondents, the researchers, or third parties), and the method(s) used to classify people into the different categories (e.g. self-report, census or administrative data, social media data, etc.) Please provide details about how you controlled for confounding variables in your analyses.*

### Population characteristics

*Describe the covariate-relevant population characteristics of the human research participants (e.g. age, genotypic information, past and current diagnosis and treatment categories). If you filled out the behavioural & social sciences study design questions and have nothing to add here, write "See above."*

### Recruitment

*Describe how participants were recruited. Outline any potential self-selection bias or other biases that may be present and how these are likely to impact results.*

### Ethics oversight

*Identify the organization(s) that approved the study protocol.*

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.

## Field-specific reporting

Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.

Life sciences       Behavioural & social sciences       Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see [nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf](https://www.nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf)

## Life sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

### Sample size

No sample-size calculation was performed. Sample size was based on historical research experience and published work (references 45, 54).

### Data exclusions

In survival analysis of NIH-3T3 intracranial xenograft data three mice were excluded from survival analysis in the vepafestinib group due to accidental death.

### Replication

Each experiment had three replicates of each condition and the results were always consistent between replicates of a given condition. The majority of experiments were conducted more than two to five times, using different passages of cells and different drug stocks, and by different personnel in some instances. Results were consistent from experiment to experiment as evidenced by error bars and confidence intervals.

### Randomization

For animal studies, tumor bearing mice were assigned to cages when tumor volumes were approximately 100 mm<sup>3</sup> so that the average tumor volume of all cages were the similar. Cages were then randomly assigned to treatment groups. No randomization was used for other studies.

### Blinding

No systematic blinding was used. However, the personnel conducting animal studies were not aware of the nature of any inhibitors nor expected outcomes, and were not involved in data analysis. Replicate experiments were also conducted by different authors on the manuscript where possible.

## Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

## Materials &amp; experimental systems

## Methods

n/a	Involved in the study
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Antibodies
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eukaryotic cell lines
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Palaeontology and archaeology
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animals and other organisms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical data
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Dual use research of concern
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Plants

n/a	Involved in the study
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ChIP-seq
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Flow cytometry
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> MRI-based neuroimaging

## Antibodies

## Antibodies used

Antibodies used in this study is listed below (with supplier, catalog number, clone and dilution used) and also included in Supplementary Table 4.

P-RET Y1062 R&D Systems, polyclonal (Cat. number AF5009) 1:500  
 P-RET Y905 Cell Signaling Technology, polyclonal (Cat. number 3221) "1:500  
 1:1000 (Ba/F3)"  
 RET Cell Signaling Technology, C31B4 1:1000  
 P-ERK1/2 T202/204 Cell Signaling Technology, D13.14.4E "1:2000  
 1:1000 (Ba/F3)"  
 ERK1/2 Cell Signaling Technology, 137F5 1:2000 for human cells and 1:1000 for Ba/F3 cells  
 GAPDH Cell Signaling Technology, D16H11 1:10000 for human cells and 1:1000 for Ba/F3  
 P-AKT1/2/3 S473 Cell Signaling Technology, D39 1:1000  
 AKT1/2/3 Cell Signaling Technology, 11E7 1:1000  
 P-P70S6K T421/S424 Cell Signaling Technology, polyclonal (Cat. number 9204) 1:1000  
 P70S6K Cell Signaling Technology, 49D7 1:2000  
 P-S6RP S235/236 Cell Signaling Technology, D57.2.2E 1:1000  
 S6RP Cell Signaling Technology, 5G10 1:2000  
 Cyclin D1 Cell Signaling Technology, 92G2 1:1000  
 P21 Cell Signaling Technology, 12D1 1:500  
 P27 Cell Signaling Technology, D69C12 1:500  
 Cleaved PARP Asp214 Cell Signaling Technology, D64E10 1:1000  
 BIM Cell Signaling Technology, C34C5 1:500  
 PUMA Cell Signaling Technology, polyclonal (catalog # 4976) 1:500  
 Vinculin Cell Signaling Technology, E1E9V 1:2000

Anti-Rabbit IgG, R and D Systems ((Cat. number HAF008) 1:5000  
 Anti-Mouse IgG, R and D Systems ((Cat. number HAF018) 1:2500

## Validation

All antibodies used in this study were obtained from commercial sources. The validation information provided below are from the Websites of the vendors.

P-RET Y1062 validated for Western blotting against TT cell extracts. Recognizes human.

P-RET Y905 validated for Western blotting against GST-RET and TT cell extracts. Recognize human and Drosophila melanogaster

RET validated for Western blotting against TT cell extracts. Recognize human and mouse. Immunofluorescence analysis validated for MCF7 and HeLa cells.

P-ERK1/2 (T202/Y204) validated for Western blotting against COS, 293, NIH/3T3, and C6 cell extracts. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, hamster, monkey, mink, D. melanogaster, zebrafish, bovine, dog, pig, and S. cerevisiae. IHC analysis validated for human breast carcinoma, human lung carcinoma, and NIH/3T3 samples. Immunofluorescence analysis validated for drosophila egg chambers, and HT1080 cells.

ERK1/2 validated for Western blotting against HeLa, NIH/3T3, C6, HEK 293, and Jurkat cell extracts. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, hamster, monkey, mink, D. melanogaster, zebrafish, bovine, dog, pig, and S. elegans. IHC analysis validated for human breast carcinoma, and human colon carcinoma samples. Immunofluorescence analysis validated for NIH/3T3 cells.

GAPDH validated for Western blotting against HeLa, NIH/3T3, C6, and COS-7 cell extracts. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, and monkey. IHC analysis validated for human breast carcinoma and mouse colon samples. Immunofluorescence analysis validated for C2C12 cells.

P-AKT1/2/3 S473 validated for Western blotting against PC-3, NIH/3T3, and Jurkat cell extracts. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, hamster, monkey, D. melanogaster, zebrafish, and bovine. Predicted to recognize chicken, xenopus, dog and pig. Also validated for IHC analysis of MDA-MB-468 xenograft, human breast carcinoma, human lung carcinoma, mouse endometrial, U-87MG xenograft, and LNCaP samples. validated for immunofluorescence analysis of C2C12 cells.

AKT1/2/3 validated for Western blotting against HeLa, NIH/3T3, C6, and COS cell extracts. Validated for IHC analysis of human melanoma, human breast carcinoma and LNCaP samples. Validated for immunofluorescence analysis of C2C12 cells. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, monkey, and D. melanogaster. Predicted to recognize pig.

P-P70S6K T421/S424 validated for Western blotting against 293 cell extract. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, and monkey.

P70S6K validated for Western blotting against MCF7, HeLa, HT-29, and K-562 cell extracts. Recognizes human.

P-S6RP S235/236 validated for Western blotting against MCF7 cell extract. IHC analysis validated for LNCaP, human breast carcinoma, human colon carcinoma, human lung carcinoma, mouse spleen, and A549 xenograft samples. Immunofluorescence analysis validated in HeLa cell samples. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, monkey, mink, and *S. cerevisiae*.

SS6RP validated for Western blotting against HeLa, H4IIE, 3T3, and COS cell extract. Validated for IHC analysis of human breast carcinoma, human colon carcinoma, LNCaP, and human lung carcinoma samples. Validated for immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, monkey, and *D. melanogaster*.

Vinculin validated for Western blotting against Hs578T, HeLa, Jurkat, PC-12, and COS-7 cell extracts. IHC analysis validated for human colon carcinoma, human endometroid adenocarcinoma, human breast ductal carcinoma in situ, human non-small cell lung carcinoma, mouse spleen, Hs578T and Jurkat samples. Recognizes human, mouse, rat, and monkey.

PUMA validated for Western blotting against L-540, GRANTA 519, K-562, KMS-11, LoVo, PC-3, BA/F3, A20, and HCT 116 cell extract. Immunofluorescent analysis validated for HCT 116 cell samples. Recognizes human and mouse.

BIM validated for Western blotting against Raji, A20, RL, and HeLa cell extracts. IHC analysis validated for human colon adenocarcinoma, human non-small cell lung carcinoma, human lung carcinoma, human lymphoma, human breast carcinoma, and 4T1 syneic tumor samples. Immunofluorescence analysis validated for MCF-7 cells. Recognizes human, mouse, and rat.

Cleaved PARP Asp214 validated for Western blotting against HeLa and Jurkat cell extracts. IHC analysis validated for human tonsil samples. Immunofluorescent analysis validated for HeLa cells. Recognizes human and monkey.

p27 validated for Western blotting against HeLa, 293, COS, C6, and MCF-7 cell extracts. Validated for immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells. Recognizes human, rat and monkey.

p21 validated for Western blotting against HeLa, HUVEC, COS, SH-SY5Y, and MCF-7 cell extracts. Validated for immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 cells. Recognizes human and monkey. Predicted to recognize dog.

Cyclin D1 validated for Western blotting against MCF7, L929, and C6 cell extracts. Validated for IHC analysis of human colon carcinoma, Apc mouse intestine, human breast carcinoma, and H1975 xenograft samples. Recognizes human, mouse, and rat.

Detects rabbit IgG heavy and light chains in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with human IgG, mouse IgG, and chicken IgY is observed. Validated as secondary antibody against rabbit HSP60 polyclonal antibody with Jurkat, MCF-7, NIH-3T3, and Nb2-11 cell extracts.

Detects mouse IgG1, IgG2A, IgG2B, and IgG3 heavy and light chains in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 2% cross-reactivity with human IgG and rabbit IgG is observed. Validated as secondary antibody against mouse STAT3 monoclonal antibody with HepG2, HeLa, NIH-3T3, and PC-12 cell extracts.

## Eukaryotic cell lines

Policy information about [cell lines and Sex and Gender in Research](#)

Cell line source(s)

NIH-3T3 (CRL-1658) and TT (CRL-1803) cells: purchased from ATCC and catalog numbers are provided in brackets. Ba/F3 (RCB4476) and LC-2/ad (RCB0440) cells were obtained from RIKEN BioResource Center (Japan) and catalog numbers are provided in brackets. MMNK1 cells were purchased from JCRB Cell Bank (Catalog # JCRB1554, Japan) Jump-In GripTite HEK293 cells were purchased from ThermoFisher Scientific (catalog # A14150). MDR1-LLC-PK1 (catalog # 450211) and LLC-PK1 (catalog # 450216) cells were obtained from Discovery Labware. ECL5B, LUAD-0002AS1: created by the authors at MSKCC. BCRP-MDCK II and MDCK II cells were obtained from the Netherlands Cancer Institute. HBEC cells were obtained from Dr. John Minna, UT Southwestern, Texas. Dr. Minna created the HBEC cells in his laboratory. All isogenic cell lines derived from the parental lines listed above were made by the authors.

Authentication

Human Cell lines were authenticated by the MSK-IMPACT platform, STR or by commercial suppliers. During the course of the study, the authors routinely checked cells by PCR for unique genomic markers such as fusion genes. The LLC-PK1 cells (porcine) and MDCK II cells (canine) were used within two months from verified stocks.

Mycoplasma contamination

Cells were tested for mycoplasma every 3-4 months. No cell line used in this study were ever contaminated with mycoplasma.

Commonly misidentified lines  
(See [ICLAC](#) register)

No commonly misidentified cells were used in this study.

## Palaeontology and Archaeology

Specimen provenance

*Provide provenance information for specimens and describe permits that were obtained for the work (including the name of the issuing authority, the date of issue, and any identifying information). Permits should encompass collection and, where applicable,*

Specimen deposition

Dating methods

 Tick this box to confirm that the raw and calibrated dates are available in the paper or in Supplementary Information.

Ethics oversight

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.

## Animals and other research organisms

Policy information about [studies involving animals](#); [ARRIVE guidelines](#) recommended for reporting animal research, and [Sex and Gender in Research](#)

Laboratory animals

Wild animals

Reporting on sex

Field-collected samples

Ethics oversight

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.