Supplementary figure 1:



Endogenous 4.1R and PKR proteins co-localize in the cell membrane.

The localization of 4.1R and PKR in HEK293FT cells was examined by immunofluorescence. HEK293FT cells were transfected with PKR-V5. The signals of PKR-V5 and the 4.1R proteins are shown in red and green, respectively. Details of the experimental methods were described previously.¹

Supplementary figure 2:



Endogenous interaction between PKR and 4.1R.

HEK293FT cells were transfected with PKR-V5 (A) and PKR^{K296R}-V5 (B). Each bottom panel indicates the co-precipitations of endogenous 4.1R with PKR or PKR^{K296R} by IP-with anti-V5 or control antibody followed by WB with anti-4.1R antibody. Each top panel shows the result for PKR-V5. Details of the experimental methods were described previously.^{1, 2}

Supplementary figure 3:



Interaction between PKR and the 4.1 protein family.

HEK293FT cells were transiently transfected with PKR-V5. The top 3 panels indicate the co-precipitations of 4.1B, 4.1G, and 4.1N with PKR by IP with anti-V5 or control antibody followed by WB with anti-4.1B, 4.1G, and 4.1N antibodies, respectively. The bottom panel shows the result for PKR-V5. Details of the experimental methods were described previously.^{1,2}

Supplementary figure 4:



Expression level of PKR in HuH7 cells after transfection of 4.1R siRNA.

HuH7 cells were transfected with control siRNA and two 4.1R siRNAs, followed by WB with anti-4.1R antibody (top panel), anti-total PKR antibody (2nd panel), anti-phospho-PKR (third panel), and anti-actin antibody (bottom panel).

Supplementary figure 5:



RNA expression of 4.1R after knockdown or overexpression of PKR in HCC cell lines.

(A) HuH7 and HepG2 cells were transfected with control siRNA or PKR siRNA, followed by real-time RT PCR. Relative changes of 4.1R RNA in PKR siRNA-transfected HuH7 cells (left panel) and HepG2 cells (right panel) are shown.

(B) HuH7 and HepG2 cells were transfected with or without Flag-PKR, followed by realtime RT PCR. Relative changes of 4.1R RNA by PKR overexpression in HuH7 cells (left panel) and HepG2 cells (right panel) are shown. Mean \pm SD of four replicates. The fold changes of expressions of 4.1R were compared with control by the two-sided Student's *t*test. **Supplementary figure 6:**



Immunohistochemical staining for 4.1R and PKR in HCC patients.

Immunohistochemical staining for 4.1R (A) and PKR (B) was performed in tumor (T) and nontumor (NT) tissues. The hepatocytes of T and NT were stained with anti-4.1R or anti-PKR antibody. Lower panels show a magnified image of the field indicated by circles in the upper panel. Scale bar: 100 μ m. Details of the experimental methods were described previously.³ Supplementary figure 7:



Transfection efficiency of 4.1R siRNA in HepG2 cells was evaluated by WB.

HepG2 cells were transfected with control siRNA and two 4.1R siRNAs, followed by WB with anti-4.1R antibody (top panel) and anti-actin antibody (bottom panel).

Supplementary figure 8:



3D reconstructed images of the nuclei in the HuH7 colony treated with 4.1R siRNA.

Using a confocal microscope, colonies were observed with the fluorescent signals from

Hoechst 33342 staining nuclei of HuH7 cells.

Supplementary figure 9:



Transfection efficiency of 4.1R plasmid in HuH7 and HepG2 cells evaluated by WB. HuH7 (left panel) and HepG2 cells (right panel) were transfected with or without Flag-4.1R, followed by WB with anti-4.1R antibody (top panel) and anti-actin antibody (bottom panel).

| Antibody name | Product | Dilution ratio |
|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Beta-actin | MBL (Tokyo, Japan) Cat#M177-3 | 1:2000 |
| PKR | CST (Danvers, MA, USA) Cat#3072 | 1:1000 |
| Phosphorylated PKR | Abcam (Cambridge, UK) Cat#ab32036 | 1:1000 |
| 4.1R | Proteintech (Rosemont, IL, USA) Cat#13014-1-AP | 1:1000 |
| Мус | CST Cat#2272 | 1:1000 |
| Flag | Trans Genic (Fukuoka, Japan) Cat#KO602-S | 1:1000 |

Supplementary table 1: Antibodies used in this study

| siRNA name | siRNA sequence | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| siGENOME Human EIF2AK2 siRNA #1 | CAAAUUAGCUGUUGAGAUA | |
| siGENOME Human EIF2AK2 siRNA #2 | GGAAAGACUUACGUUAUUA | |
| siGENOME Human EPB41 siRNA #1 | GAAAGUCUGUGUAGAACAU | |
| siGENOME Human EPB41 siRNA #2 | UGACACAGUUUAUGAAUGU | |

Supplementary table 2: Human siRNA sequences to inhibit PKR and 4.1R

Reference

 Funaki T, et al. CADM1 promotes malignant features of small-cell lung cancer by recruiting 4.1R to the plasma membrane. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 534, 172-178 (2021).

 Ito T, et al. CADM1 associates with Hippo pathway core kinases; membranous coexpression of CADM1 and LATS2 in lung tumors predicts good prognosis. *Cancer Sci.* 110, 2284-2295 (2019).

3. Koizumi M, et al. Apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD regulates the growth of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. Sci Rep. **16**, 22351 (2021).

Presentation of full-length gels and blots in Figures (Figures 1 and 2 and Supplementary Figures 2, 3, 4, 7 and 9)

Fig. 1A





Input IB: Myc



Input IB: Flag Fig. 1B



IP: Flag IB: Myc

Input IB: Myc



IP: Flag IB: Flag



Input IB: Flag Fig. 1C



IP: Flag IB: Myc

IP: Flag IB: Flag



Figure 2A



4.1R

actin





actin

4.1R

Image modified to reveal edges



pPKR

tPKR

4.1R





actin

Image modified to reveal edges





Image modified to reveal edges

PKR-V5





Image modified to reveal edges

4.1R

PKR^{K296R}-V5





4.1R

Image modified to reveal edges



PKR-V5

Image modified to reveal edges







Image modified to reveal edges



pPKR





actin

tPKR

Image modified to reveal edges







4.1R

Image modified to reveal edges

actin

