

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

- The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
- A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
- The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided
Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
- A description of all covariates tested
- A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
- 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)
- For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. F , t , r) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and P value noted
Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.
- For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
- For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
- 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

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR): Zhongke-Niujin AS 400 MHz and Bruker AVANCE 600 MHz Spectrometers for spectral recording.
 High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS): Waters Xevo G2-XS ToF Mass Spectrometer (USA) and Thermo Scientific Q Exactive Mass Spectrometer (USA) for high-resolution mass spectrometry.
 High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC): Thermo Fisher Scientific Dionex Ulti-Mate 3000 (USA) for high-performance liquid chromatography SPD-20A UV detectors and Elysia Raytest Gabi Star γ -radiation detectors (Hungary).
 Radio Thin-Layer Chromatography (Radio-TLC): Eckert & Ziegler B-MS-1000F Scanner (USA) for radio thin-layer chromatography.
 AllInOne: For automated radiosynthesis (Trasis, Ans, Belgium).
 Positron Emission Tomography (PET): Siemens Inveon MicroPET/CT (Germany) for positron emission tomography in mice.
 Automatic Gamma Counter(γ -counter): WIZARD2 2480 by PerkinElmer Instruments Inc. for activity measurement of low-activity radioactive samples.
 Radionuclide Activity Meter: CRC-25PET by CAPINTEC INC. (USA) for measuring radioactive activity.

Data analysis

Graphpad Prism 8.2.1. MestReNova 7 was used for NMR analysis. Molecular docking simulation was performed using AutoDock Vina 1.2.0. Inveon Research workplace 4.2 is used to process PET images. The automated synthesis module program was edited in Trasis-AllinOne 2.3.4. Density functional theory (DFT), Gaussian 09 is used for calculation, and Gaussview 5.0 is used for 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](#)

The authors declare that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the Article and its Supplementary Information Files or from the corresponding author upon request. Source data are provided with this paper.

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 statistical methods were used to predetermine the sample sizes. It is impossible to predict the magnitude of experimental variation between animals based on our current knowledge. The group sizes, at least four animals per treatment group.

Data exclusions

There were no data exclusions.

Replication

All attempts at replication are successful. Experiments results were robust and reproducible.

Randomization

No randomization was used in this study.

Blinding

No blinding was done in this study.

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 & experimental systems

n/a	Involved in the study
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Antibodies
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eukaryotic cell lines
<input checked="" 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

Methods

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

Eukaryotic cell lines

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

Cell line source(s)	The glioma cell line U87MG was obtained from the China Center for Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Cells H9C2 (A cardiomyocyte line derived from rat embryonic heart tissue), purchased from Cell Cook.
Authentication	Identity of the cell lines were frequently checked by their morphological features and they were authenticated by the short tandem repeat (STR) profiling initially.
Mycoplasma contamination	Cells were regularly tested and confirmed without mycoplasma contamination.
Commonly misidentified lines (See ICLAC register)	No commonly misidentified cell lines are used in this study.

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	Nude mice, aged 4-8 weeks, were purchased from Xiamen University Laboratory Animal Center. BALB/c mice, aged 7-8 weeks, were procured from Xiamen University Laboratory Animal Center.
Wild animals	This study did not involve wild animals.
Reporting on sex	The experiments were conducted using male BALB/C mice, aged 7-8 weeks. No distinction between male and female animals was made for other studies involving 4 to 8-week-old nude mice.
Field-collected samples	This study did not involve sample collected from the field.
Ethics oversight	All the animal experiments were carried out in accordance with the Instructions of Laboratory Animal Ethics Committee of Xiamen University (240506 XMULAC20240099).

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

Plants

Seed stocks	<i>Report on the source of all seed stocks or other plant material used. If applicable, state the seed stock centre and catalogue number. If plant specimens were collected from the field, describe the collection location, date and sampling procedures.</i>
Novel plant genotypes	<i>Describe the methods by which all novel plant genotypes were produced. This includes those generated by transgenic approaches, gene editing, chemical/radiation-based mutagenesis and hybridization. For transgenic lines, describe the transformation method, the number of independent lines analyzed and the generation upon which experiments were performed. For gene-edited lines, describe the editor used, the endogenous sequence targeted for editing, the targeting guide RNA sequence (if applicable) and how the editor was applied.</i>
Authentication	<i>Describe any authentication procedures for each seed stock used or novel genotype generated. Describe any experiments used to assess the effect of a mutation and, where applicable, how potential secondary effects (e.g. second site T-DNA insertions, mosaicism, off-target gene editing) were examined.</i>