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Reporting Summary

Nature Research 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 Research policies, see <u>Authors & Referees</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

Statistical parameters

When statistical analyses are reported, confirm that the following items are present in the relevant location (e.g. figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section).

n/a	Cor	nfirmed				
		The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement				
		An indication of whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly				
\boxtimes		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.				
\boxtimes		A description of all covariates tested				
\boxtimes		A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons				
		A full description of the statistics including <u>central tendency</u> (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND <u>variation</u> (e.g. standard deviation) or associated <u>estimates of uncertainty</u> (e.g. confidence intervals)				
\boxtimes		For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted Give <i>P</i> values as exact values whenever suitable.				
\ge		For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings				
\ge		For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes				
\boxtimes		Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d, Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated				
		Clearly defined error bars State explicitly what error bars represent (e.g. SD, SE, CI)				
Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> may be useful.						

Software and code

Policy information about availability of computer code

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Data collection	XDS or HKL2000						
Data analysis	Phenix AutoSol, Coot, PHENIX PHASER						

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/reviewers upon request. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research 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 list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Field-specific reporting

Please select 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 <u>nature.com/authors/policies/ReportingSummary-flat.pdf</u>

Life sciences study design

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

Sample size	Sample size was chosen as three biological replicates.	
Data exclusions	No data were excluded.	
Replication	A minimum of three biological replicates were tested for each experiment.	
Randomization	No experimental groups were assigned as each sample was analysed alone, with its replicates; therefore randomization was irrelevant.	
Blinding	A numerical cutoff that was easily observed was determined for activity, therefore no blinding was necessary.	

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

Materials & experimental systems	Methods
n/a Involved in the study	n/a Involved in the study
Unique biological materials	ChIP-seq
Antibodies	Flow cytometry
Eukaryotic cell lines	MRI-based neuroimaging
Palaeontology	
Animals and other organisms	
Human research participants	

Unique biological materials

Policy information about availability of materials

Obtaining unique materials All constructs are available upon request.