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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 our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

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For	all statistical an	alyses, 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 stateme	ent on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly	
	The statis Only comm	tical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided on 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. <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.		
\boxtimes	For Bayes	ian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings	
\times	For hierar	chical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes	
\times	Estimates	of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d , Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated	
	•	Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.	
Software and code			
Poli	cy information	about <u>availability of computer code</u>	
Da	ata collection	No software was used.	
Da	ata analysis	No software was used.	
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 Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.			

Data

Policy information about <u>availability of data</u>

All manuscripts must include a <u>data availability statement</u>. 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 analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Field-spe	cific reporting	
☐ Life sciences	ne below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection. Behavioural & social sciences Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences be document with all sections, see nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf	
Life scier	nces study design	
All studies must dis	close on these points even when the disclosure is negative.	
Sample size	No sample size calculation was performed.	
Data exclusions	No data were excluded from the analysis.	
Replication	All attempts at replication were successful.	
Randomization	Not relevent	
Blinding	Not relevant	
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 Methods		
Antibodies used Validation	GAPDH, western blot, Proteintech, 10494-1-AP E-Cadherin, western blot, Abclonal, A3044 N-Cadherin, western blot, Abclonal, A19083 GPR87, western blot, Abclonal, A15162 Vimentin, western blot, Abclonal, A19607 GAPDH; human, mouse, rat, pig, arabidopsis, corn, cabbage, rice; CoIP, IF, IHC, IP, RIP, WB E-Cadherin; Human, Mouse; WB,IHC,IF N-Cadherin; Human, Mouse, Rat; WB,IHC,IF GPR87; Human; WB Vimentin; Human, Mouse, Rat; WB,IHC,IF,IP	
Eukaryotic cell lines		
,	Policy information about <u>cell lines</u>	
Cell line source(s	cell bank,type culture collection,chinese academy of sciences	

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Authentication	The genomic DNA was purified with Purelink@ Genomic DNA Kits in our Bank. The DNA sample was analysed in Beijing Microread Genetics Co., Ltd. The sample was amplified with Goldeneye TM20A STR Complex Amplification Kit. The profiles STR loci and Amelogenin gene were characterized on ABI 3100 Type Genetic Analysis Instrument.
Mycoplasma contamination	all cell lines tested negative for mycoplasma contamination

Commonly misidentified line
(See <u>ICLAC</u> register)

none

Flow Cytometry

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Plots	
Confirm that:	
The axis labels state the ma	arker and fluorochrome used (e.g. CD4-FITC).
The axis scales are clearly visible. Include numbers along axes only for bottom left plot of group (a 'group' is an analysis of identical markers).	
All plots are contour plots	with outliers or pseudocolor plots.
A numerical value for num	ber of cells or percentage (with statistics) is provided.
Methodology	
Sample preparation	The negative control cells and siRNA-treated cells were collected, added with binding buffer and Annexin V-FITC staining solution, and kept at 4 °C for 15 minutes in the dark. After 5 min incubation with propidium iodide solution, cells were analyzed with CytoFLEX instrument.
Instrument	CytoFLEX instrument
Software	CytoFLEX
Cell population abundance	To determine the percentage of cell population distribution, we quantified the population of apoptotic cells with fluorescence in the green emission spectrum, necrotic cells with red fluorescence, and late apoptotic cells with both green and red fluorescence.
Gating strategy	Describe the gating strategy used for all relevant experiments, specifying the preliminary FSC/SSC gates of the starting cell population, indicating where boundaries between "positive" and "negative" staining cell populations are defined.