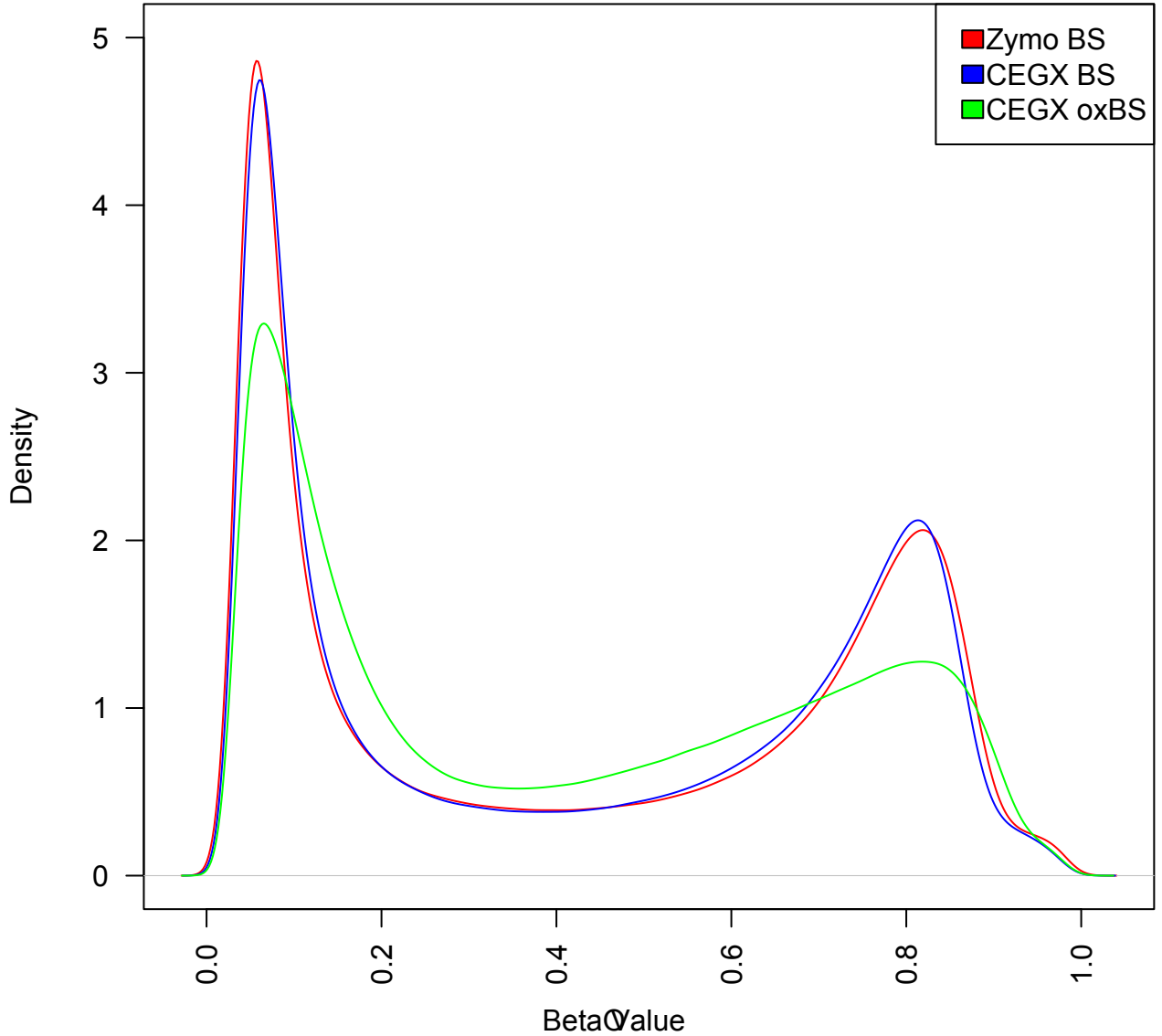
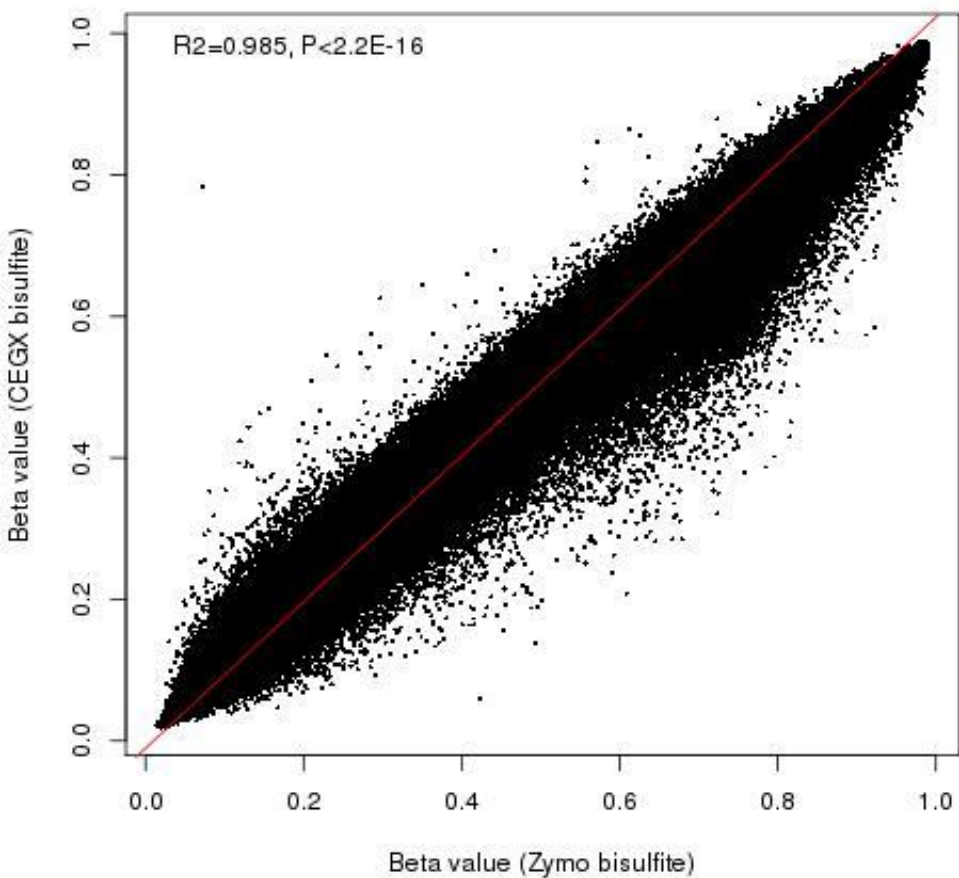
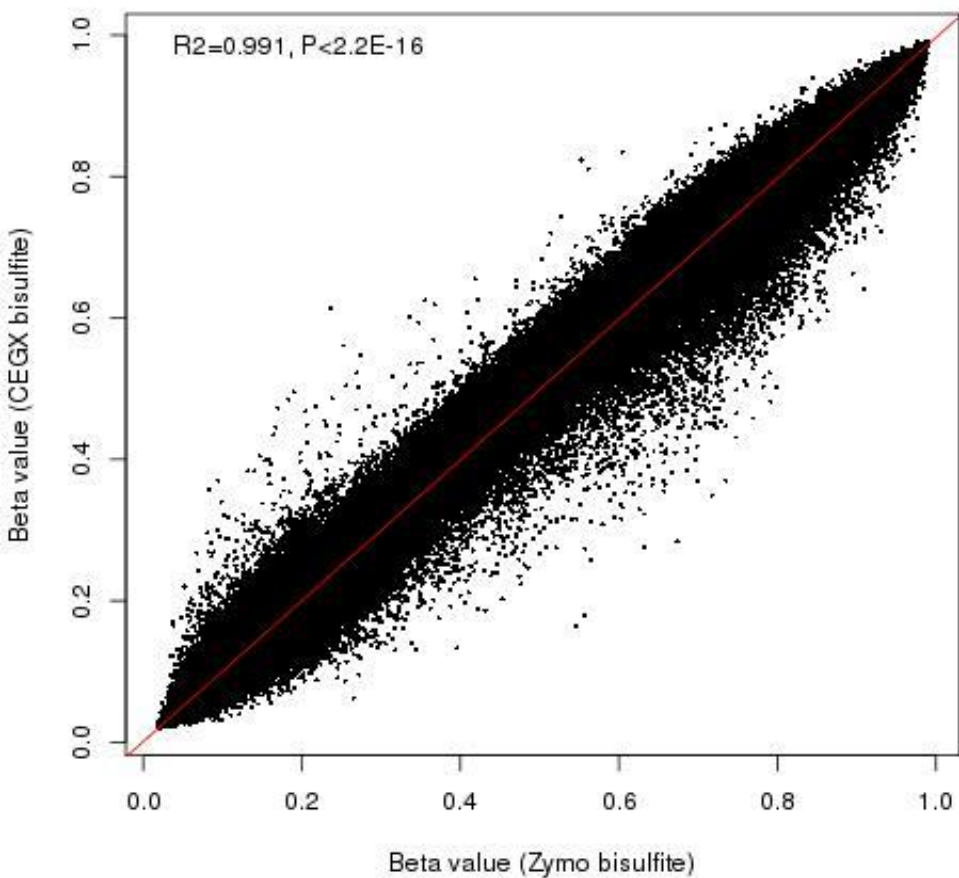


Supplementary Figure 1: Comparison of different bisulfite treatment methods. (A)

Following data normalization with the Dasen function in the R package WateRmelon we compared the mean betas between Zymo BS, CEGX BS and CEGX oxBS. The average beta value in Zymo BS was highly correlated with CEGX BS in prefrontal cortex (**B**) ($R^2=0.985$, $P<2.2E-16$) and (**C**) cerebellum ($R^2=0.991$, $P<2.2E-16$).

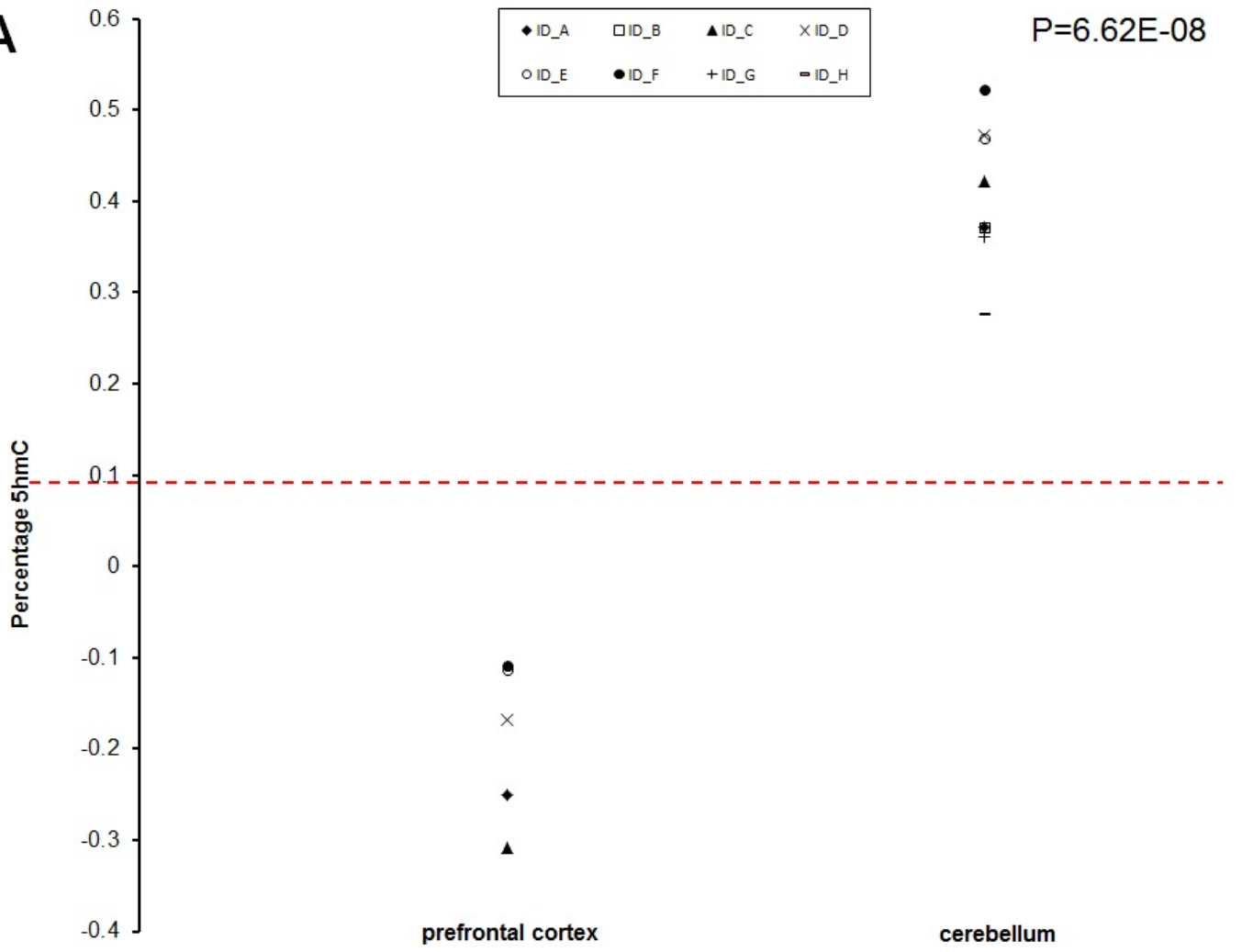
A

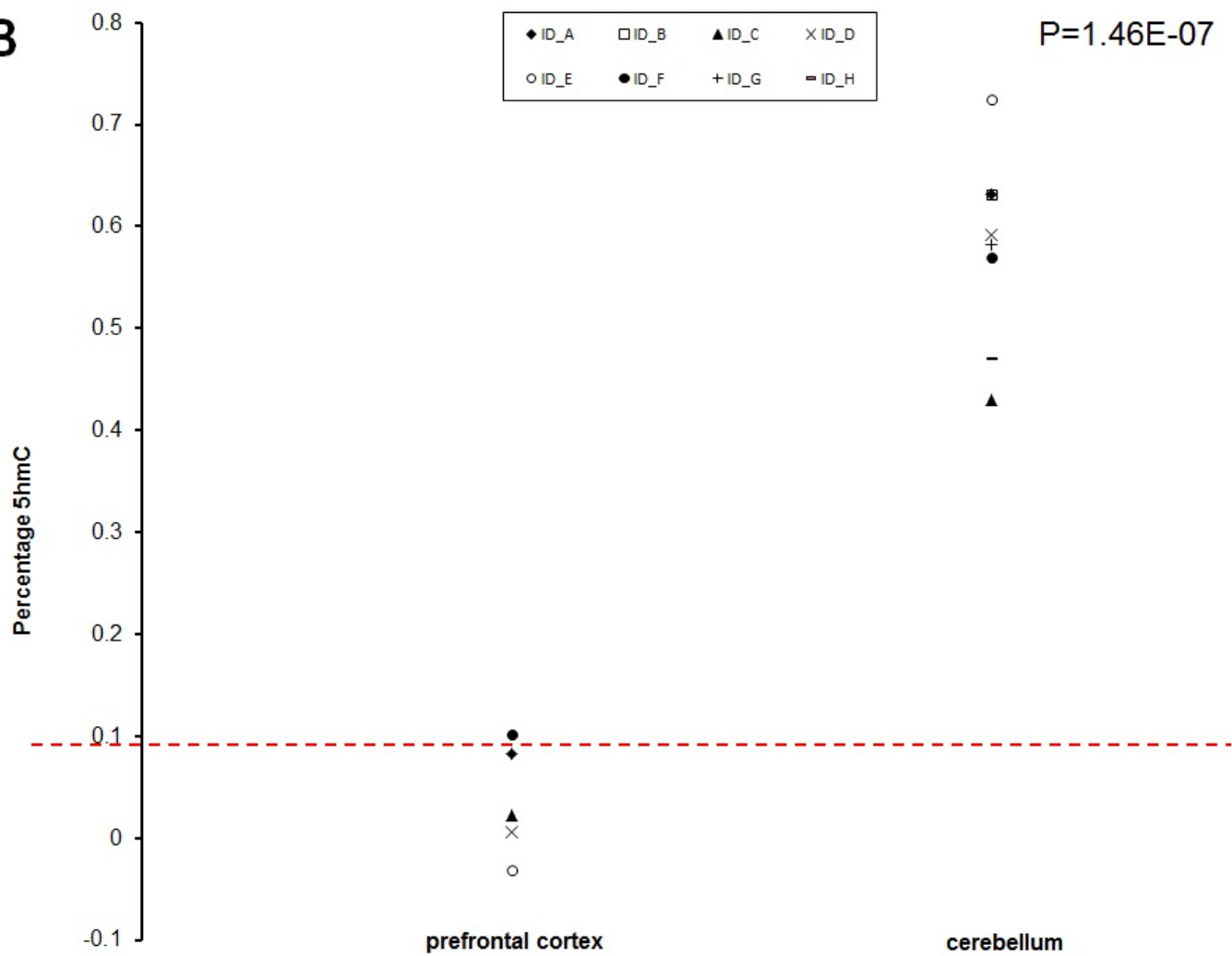
B

C

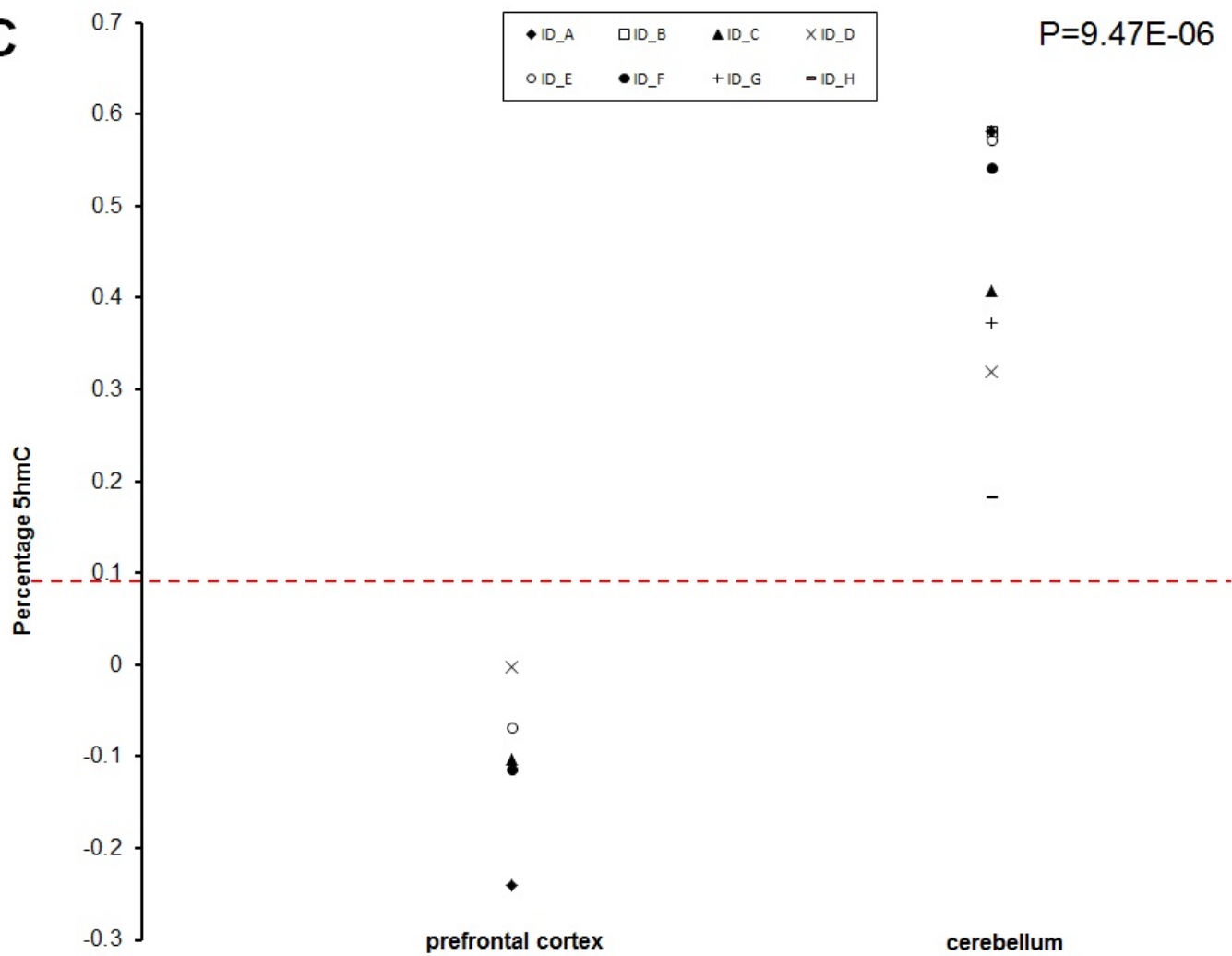
Supplementary Figure 2: The top TS-HMPs showed distinct differences in 5hmC level between the prefrontal cortex and the cerebellum. Shown are the top six TS-HMPs as ranked by % 5hmC difference; **(A)** cg25439798, **(B)** cg084446824, **(C)** cg04781796, **(D)** cg20182983, **(E)** cg04850731 and **(F)** cg16627786. The red dashed line denotes our threshold for “detectable” 5hmC of 0.09158275.

A

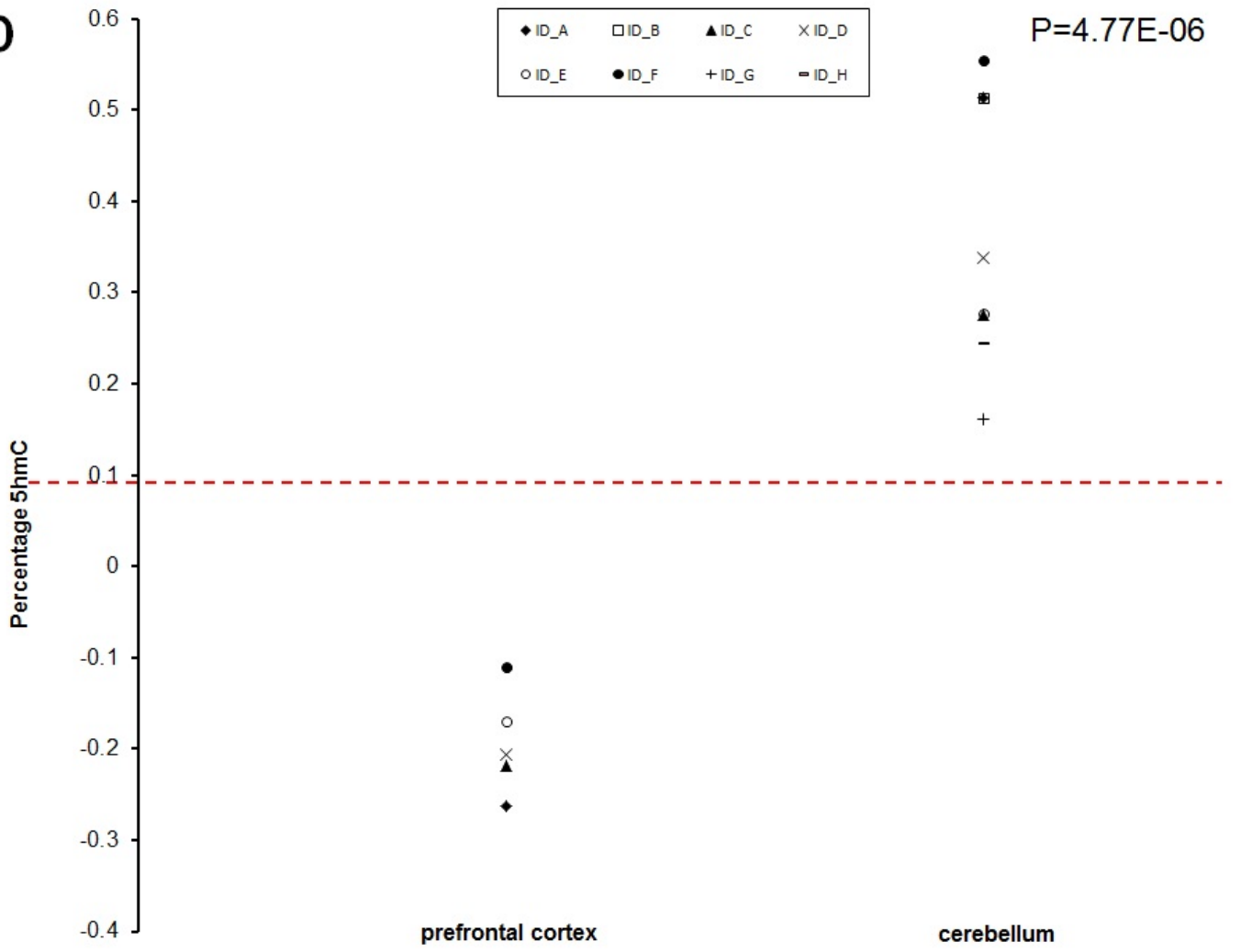


B

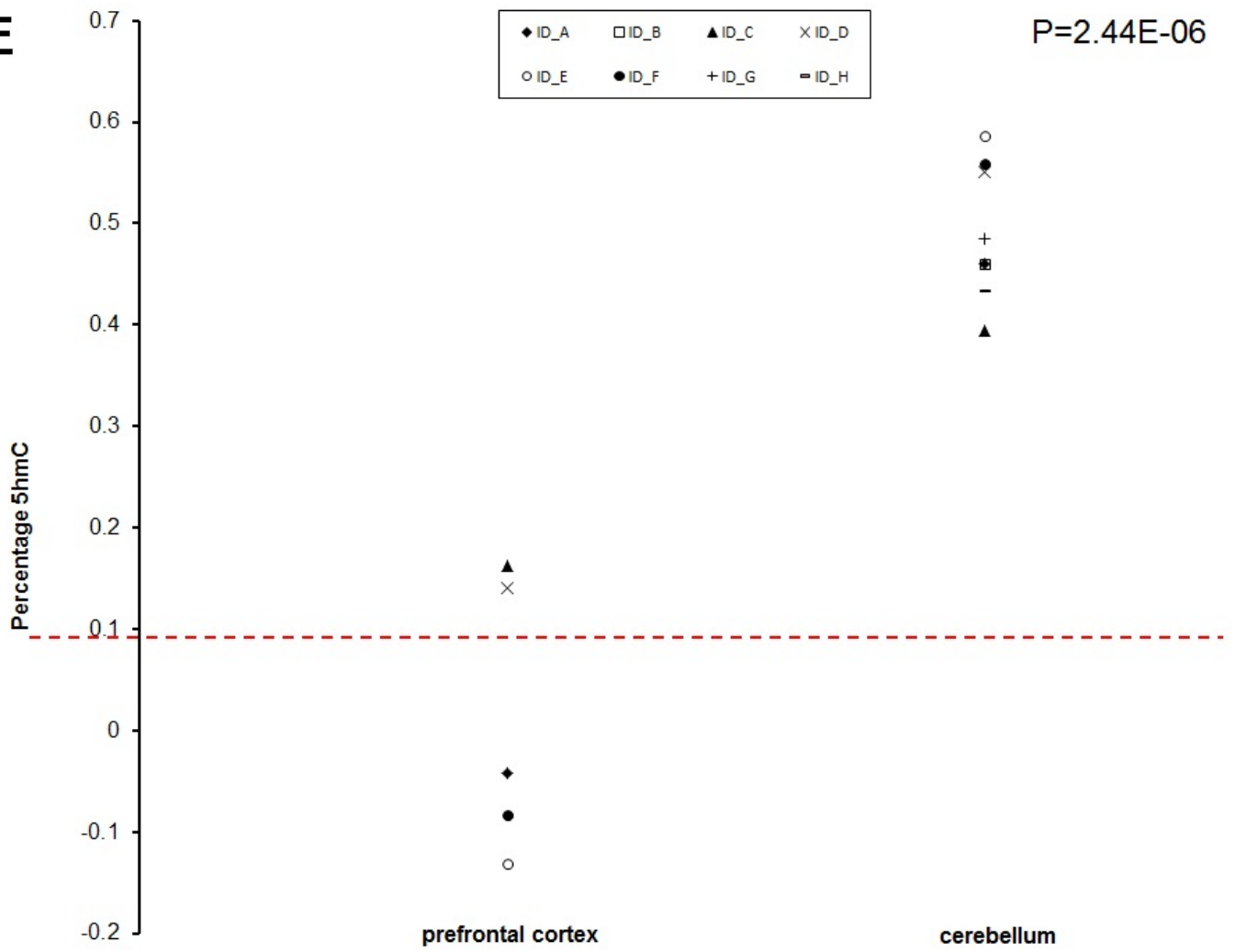
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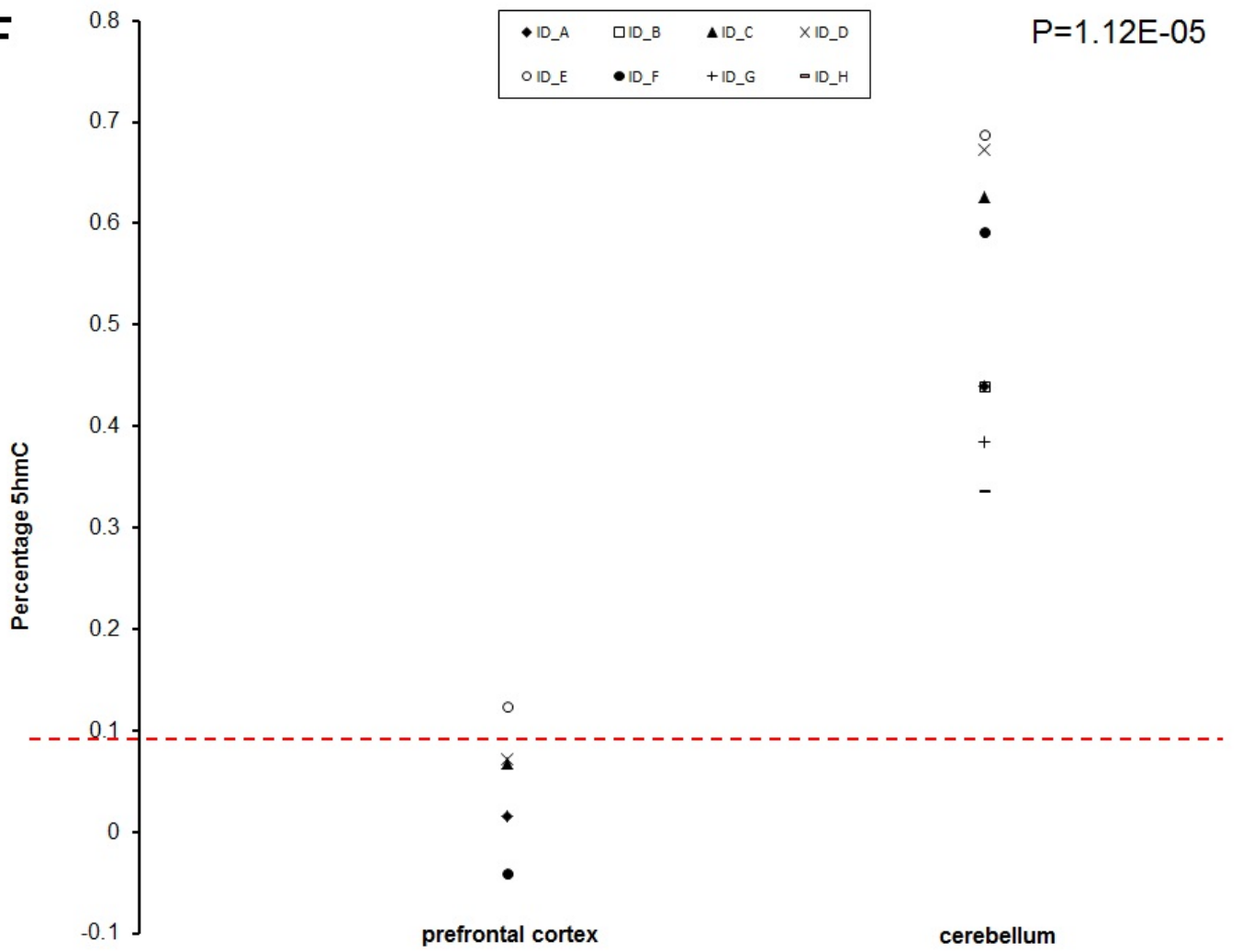
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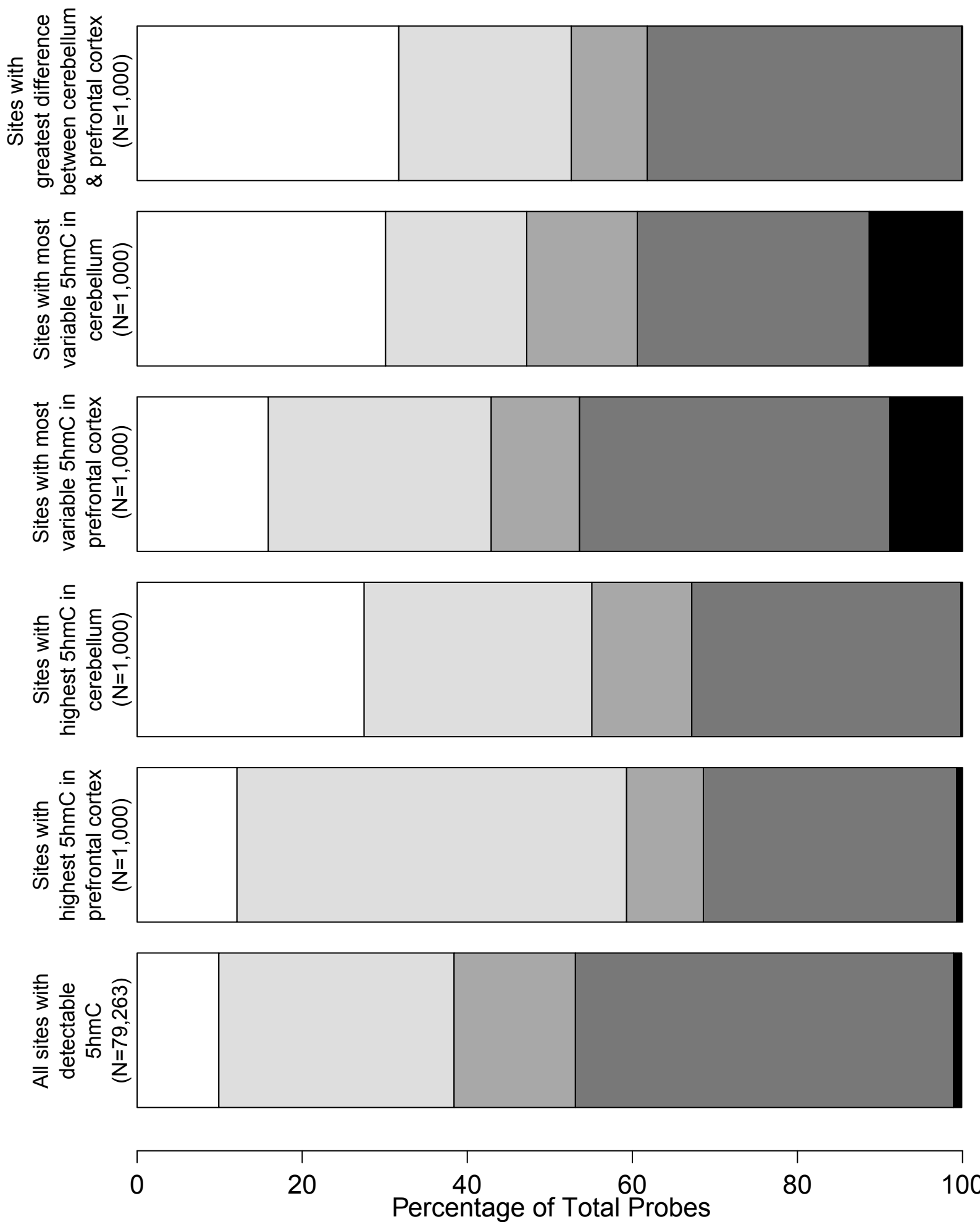
E



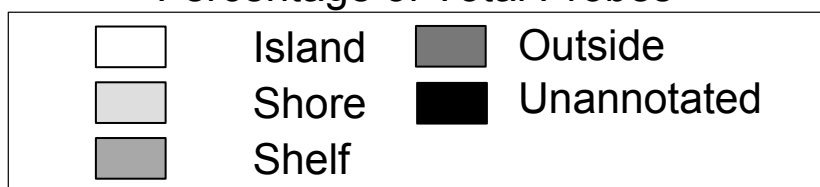
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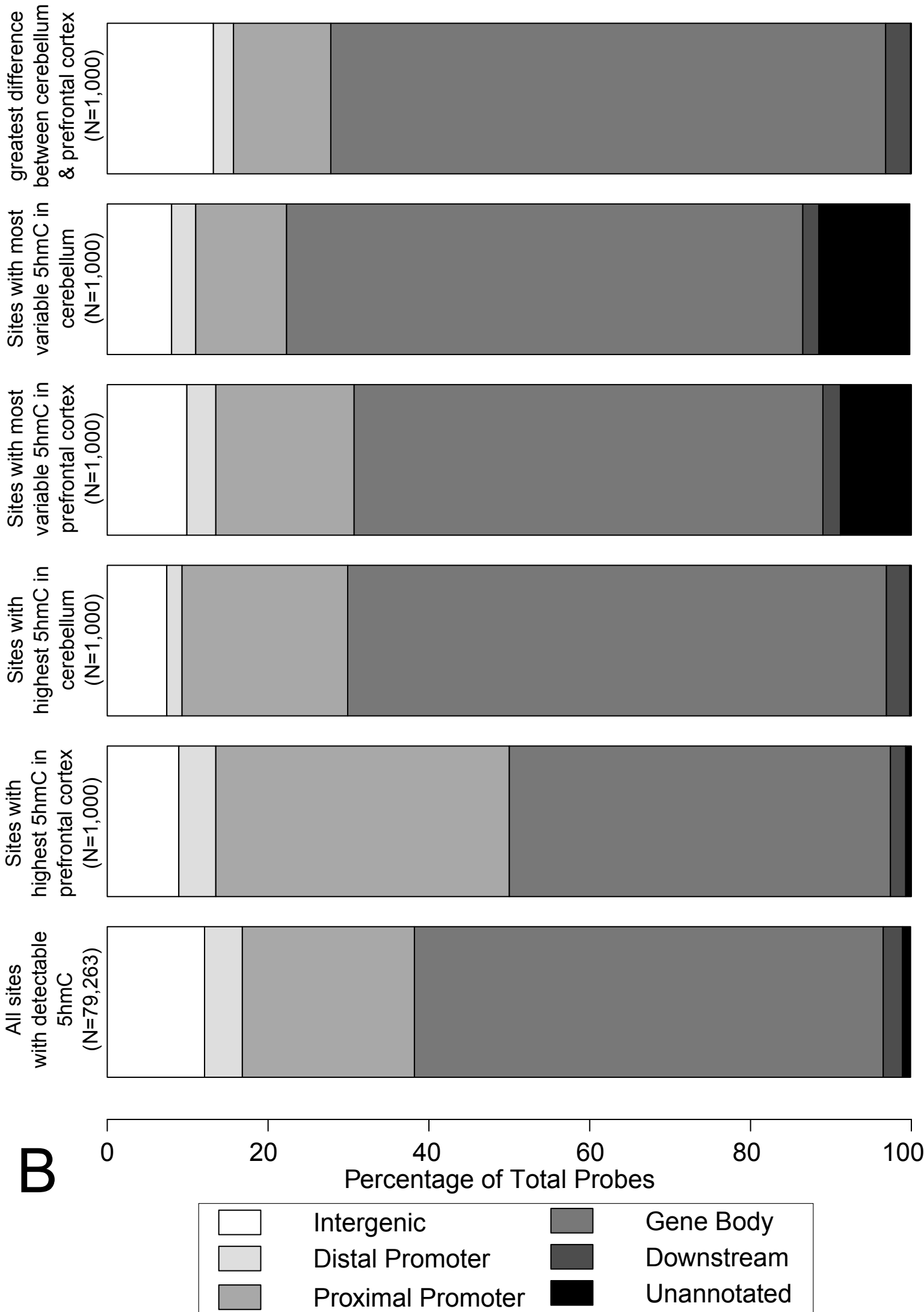


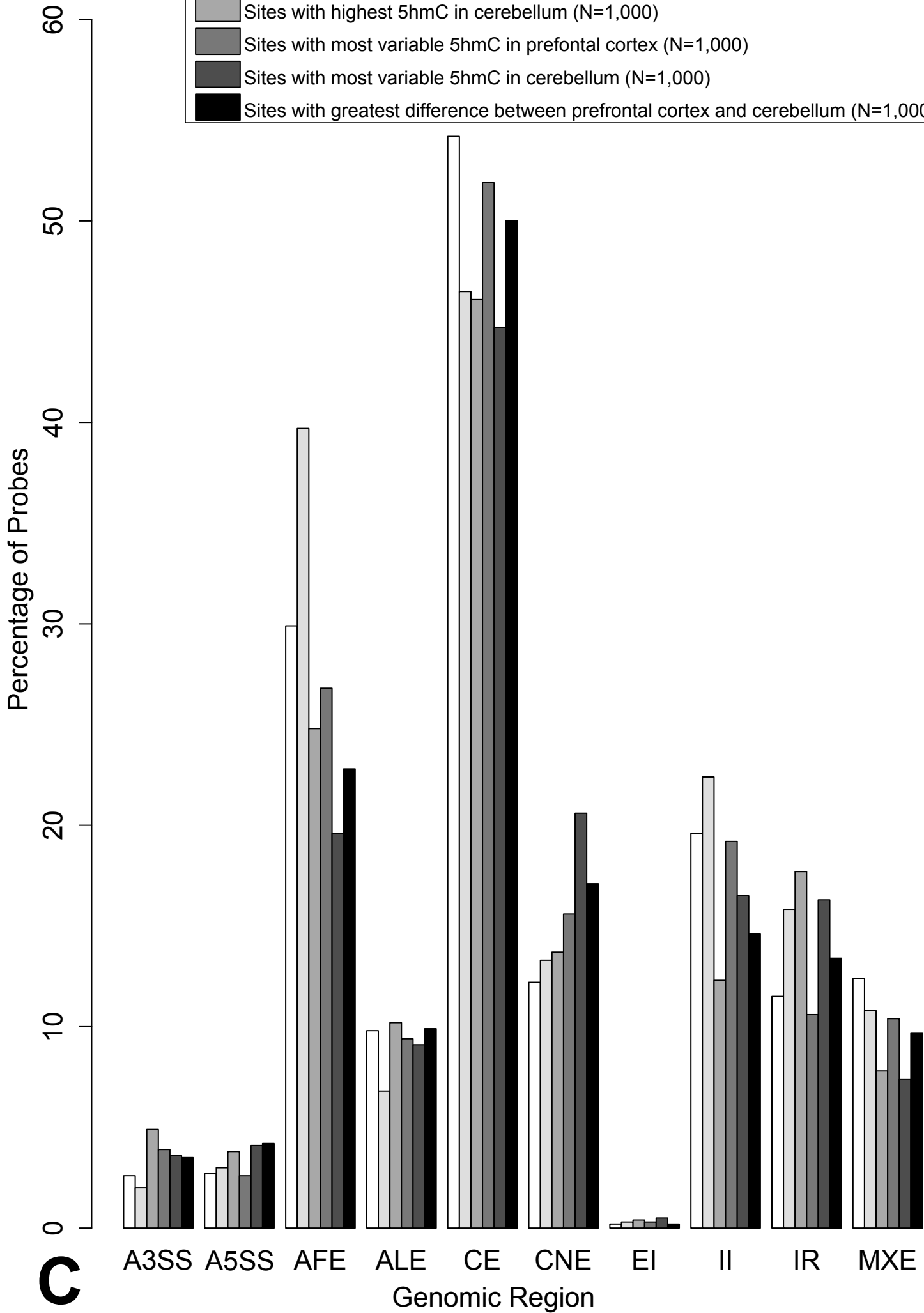
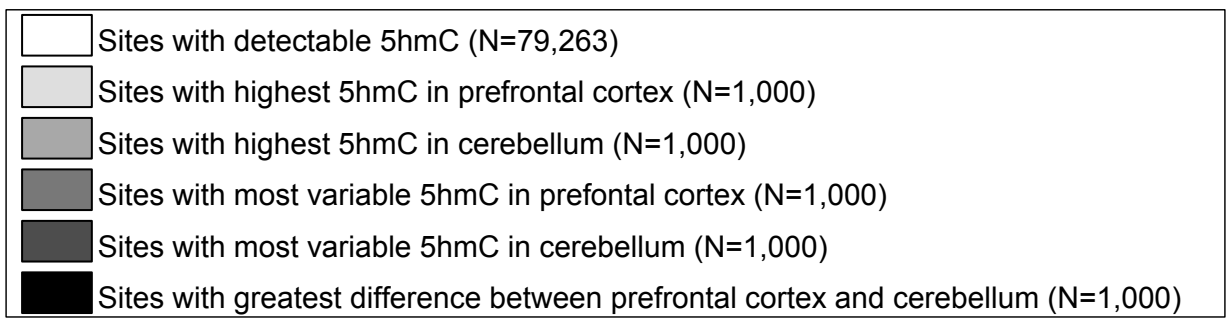
Supplementary Figure 3: Sites characterized by the highest levels of 5hmC, tissue-specific differences in 5hmC, and inter-individual variation in 5hmC are seen in distinct genomic locations. The genomic distribution of these top 1,000 sites varied in their proximity to **(A)** CpG islands, **(B)** genomic position and **(C)** at alternative events, compared to the 79,263 loci with “detectable” 5hmC. Abbreviations: 3' splice site (A3SS), alternative 5' splice site (A5SS), alternative first exon (AFE), alternative last exon (ALE), cassette exon (CE); constitutive exon (CNE), exon isoforms (EI), intron isoforms (II), intron retention (IR), mutually exclusive exon (MXE).



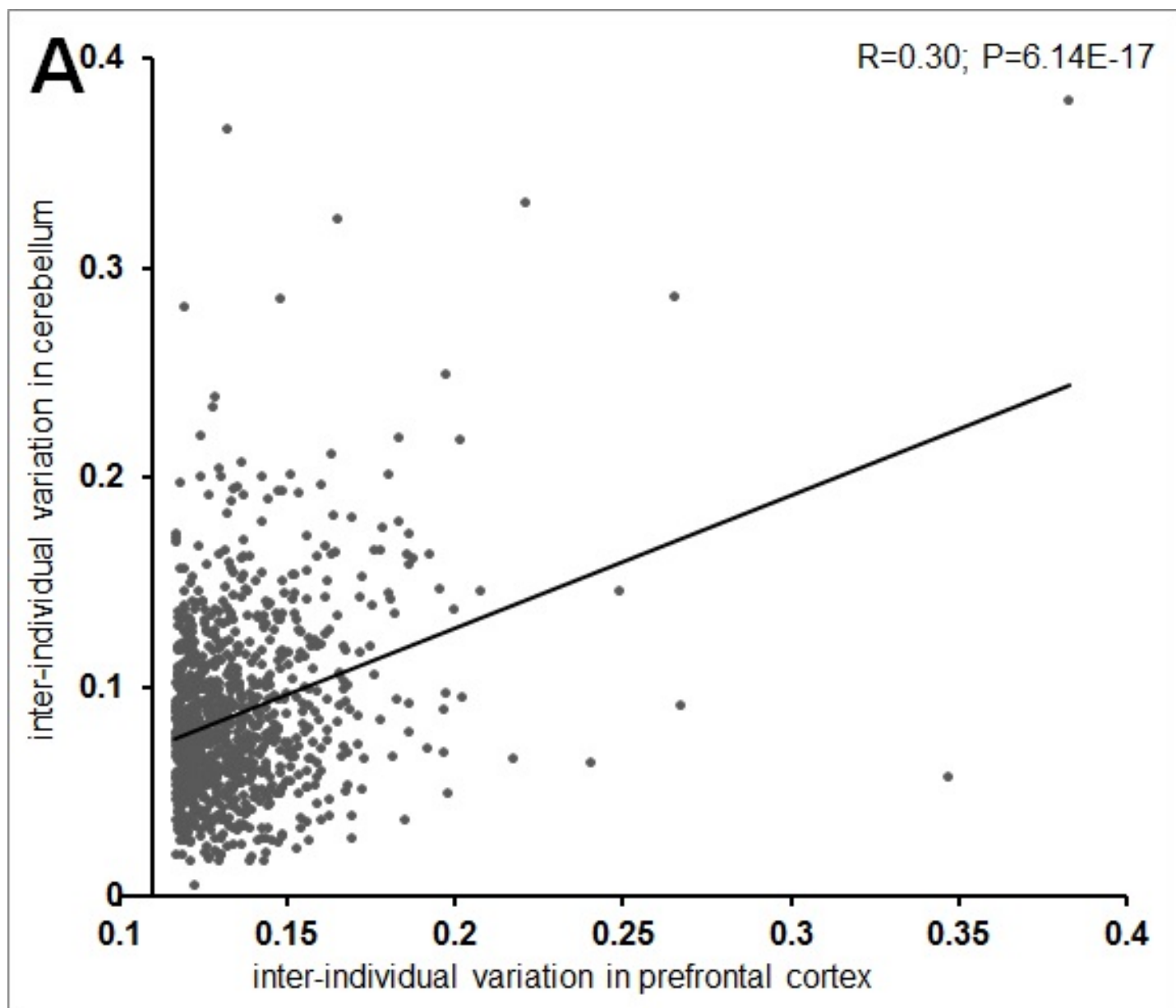
A

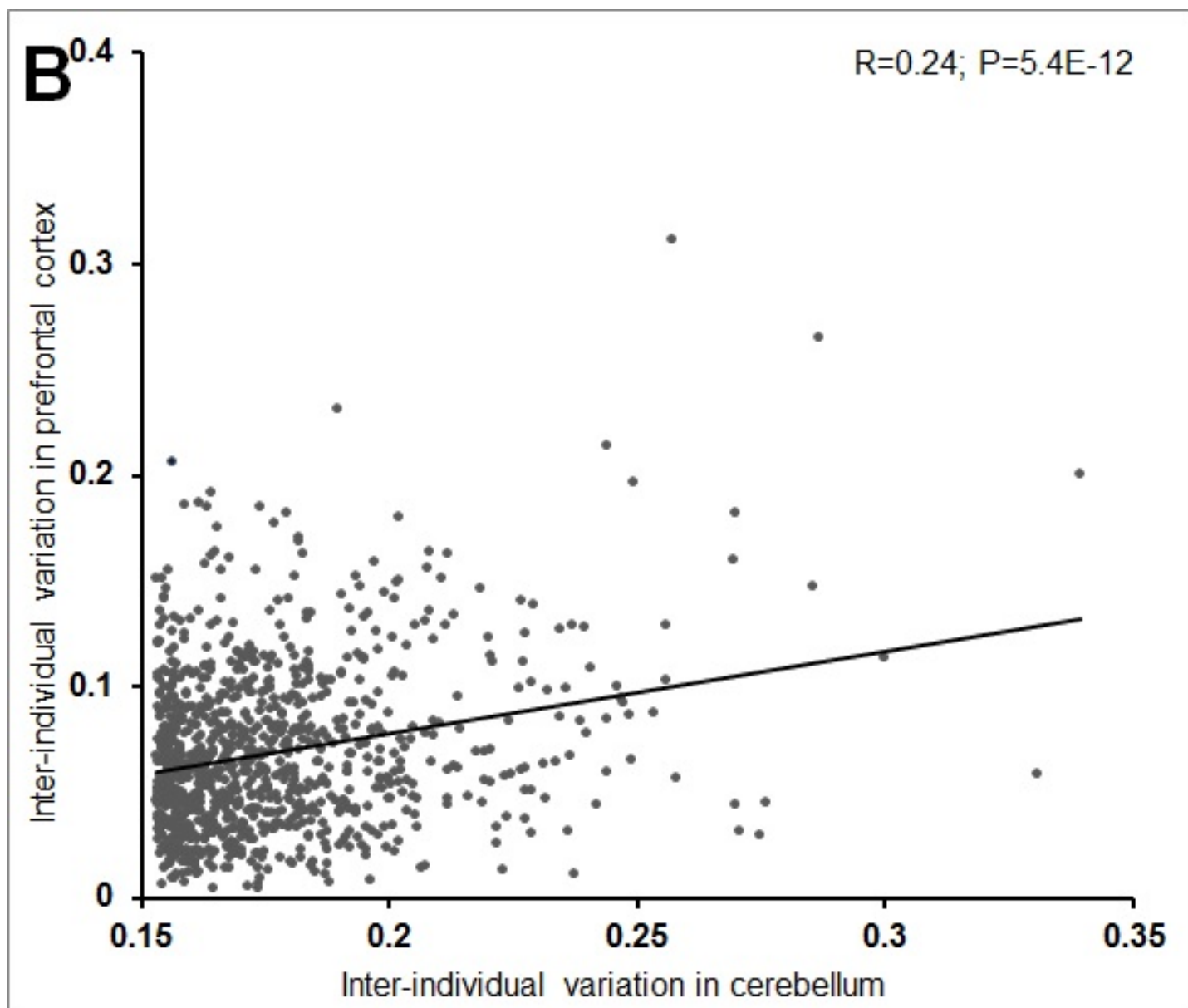


B

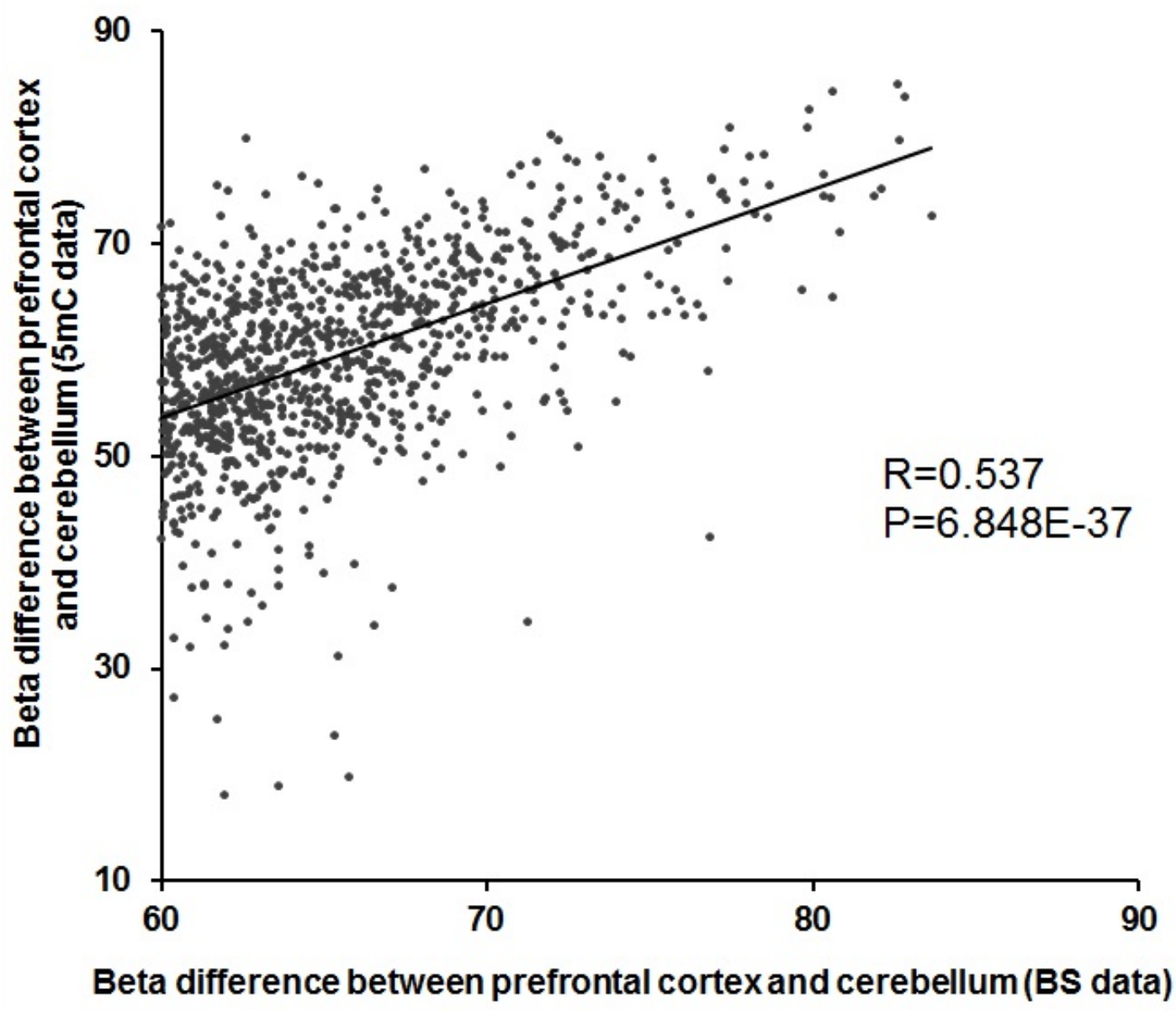


Supplementary Figure 4: Sites characterized by the greatest inter-individual variation in 5hmC are correlated between brain regions. The 1,000 probes with the greatest variation (standard deviation) between individuals in the prefrontal cortex were correlated with the variation in the same probes in the cerebellum ($R=0.30$, $P=6.14E-17$) (**A**). Similarly the 1,000 probes with the greatest variation between individuals in the cerebellum were correlated with the variation in the same probes in the prefrontal cortex ($R=0.24$, $P=5.4E-12$) (**B**).



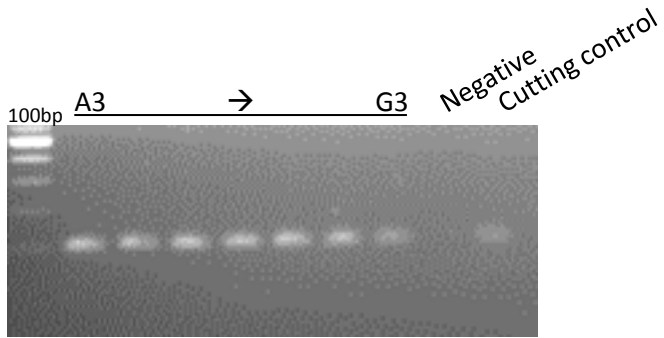
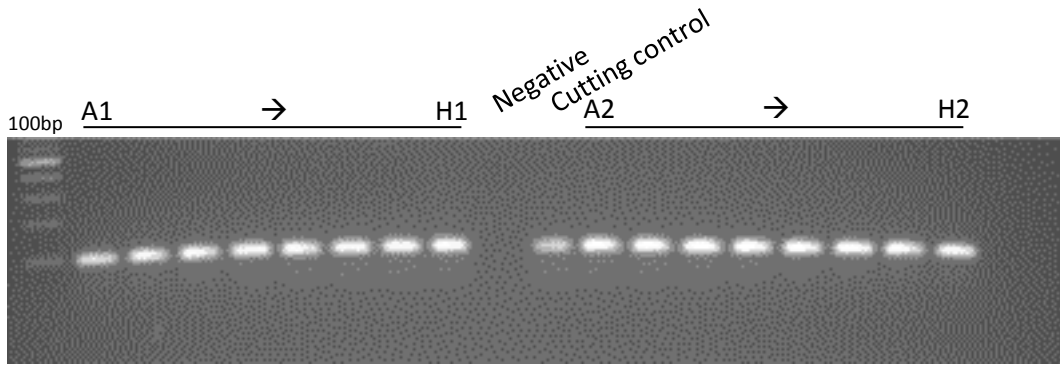


Supplementary Figure 5: Levels of DNA modifications in the top 1,000 loci with the greatest difference between brain regions in BS-generated data are highly correlated with brain region differences in oxBS-generated data. The 1,000 probes with the greatest difference between the prefrontal cortex and the cerebellum, as measured using BS-generated data (i.e. 5mC + 5hmC) are highly correlated with the difference between the prefrontal cortex and the cerebellum, as measured using oxBS-generated data (i.e. 5mC) (R=0.537, P=6.848E-37).

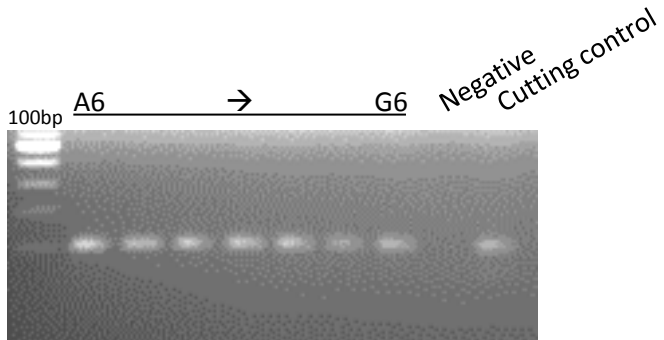
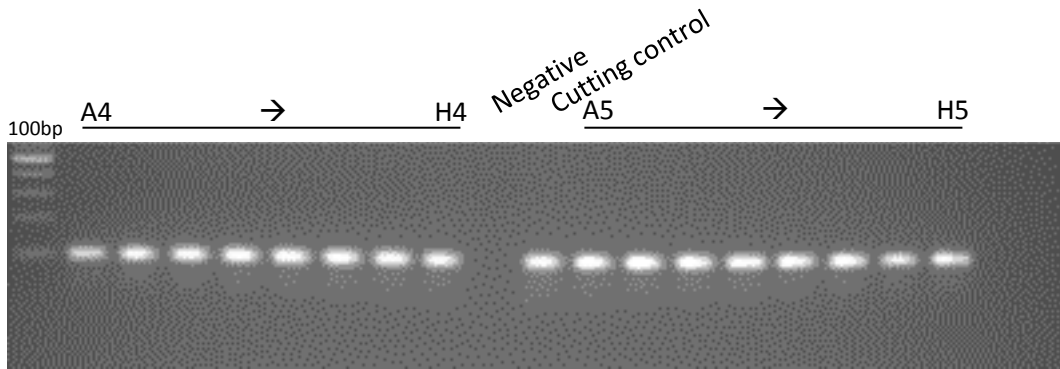


Supplementary Figure 6: CEGX conversion controls to demonstrate conversion of 5hmC. PCR amplification of oxBS (**A**) and BS (**B**) treated samples confirms a product for all samples. Following enzymatic digest the oxBS samples remain uncut, with the exception of the cutting control (**C**) while the BS samples are digested (**D**), demonstrating complete conversion of the 5hmC to 5fC.

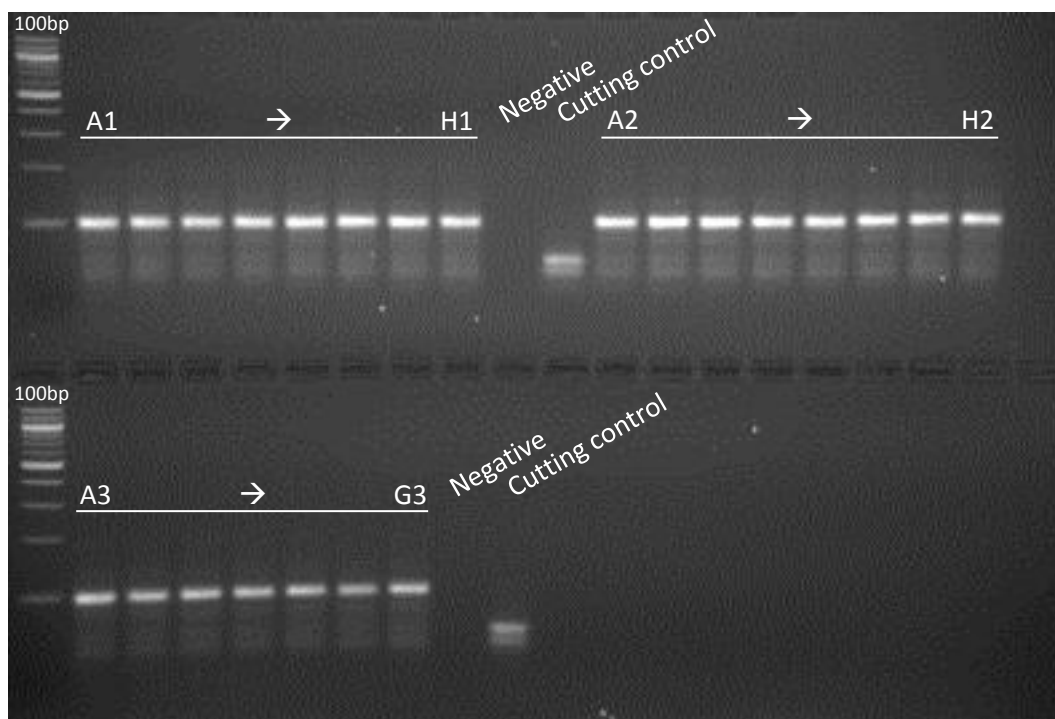
A



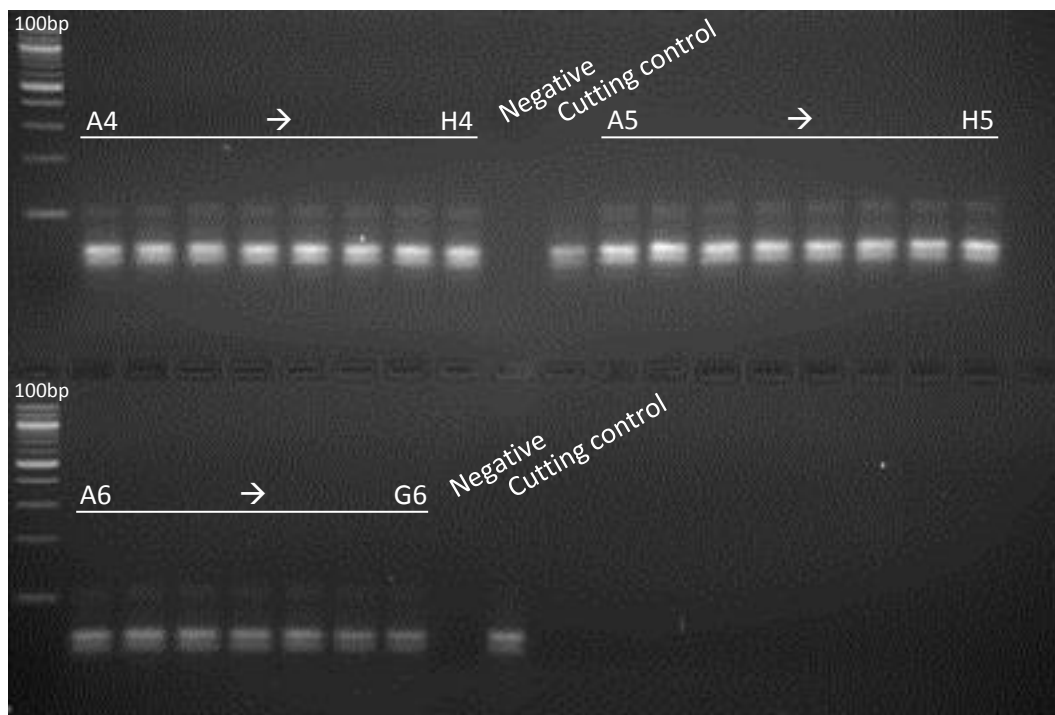
B



C



D



Supplementary Figure 7: Hierarchical cluster dendrogram using the 65 non-CpG SNP probes on the 450K array to demonstrate that matched prefrontal cortex and cerebellum samples were sourced from the same individuals.

Height

