

Supplementary information, Table S1 Summary of single-base 5hmC sequencing using TAB-seq.

| | Patient 1 | | Patient 2 | |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Normal | ccRCC | Normal | ccRCC |
| glucosylation protection rate | 95.88% | 95.58% | 94.89% | 95.33% |
| Bisulfite conversion rate | 99.11% | 99.20% | 99.53% | 99.51% |
| Tet oxidization rate | 96.52% | 95.35% | 98.18% | 97.95% |
| Mapped depth | 33 | 34 | 35 | 30 |
| #Cytosines covered > 5X | 27.16M | 27.12M | 23.46M | 22.01M |
| Average 5hmC level | 7.07% | 1.93% | 6.96 % | 1.52% |
| #5hmC modified sites | 6,412,879 | 285,918 | 6,757,760 | 1,323,254 |
| #hypo-5hmC sites (ccRCC vs. normal) | 3,163,758 | | 3,442,630 | |
| #hyper-5hmC sites (ccRCC vs. normal) | 222,824 | | 659,608 | |

Both bisulfite conversion rate and oxidation rate by Tet was calculated by *M. SsI* treated spiked lambda DNA. Average 5hmC levels for all CG sites is calculated as C/(C+T), then corrected with the following formula: $5hmC\%_{corrected} = 5hmC\%_{measured} / \text{protection rate of } 5hmC-5mC_{BS-seq} * (1 - \text{Tet oxidization rate}_{5mC \text{ to } 5caU/T})$. Hypo and hyper represent 5hmC level for the tumor tissue is lower or higher than that in normal tissue, respectively. "M" means million. # represents the number.