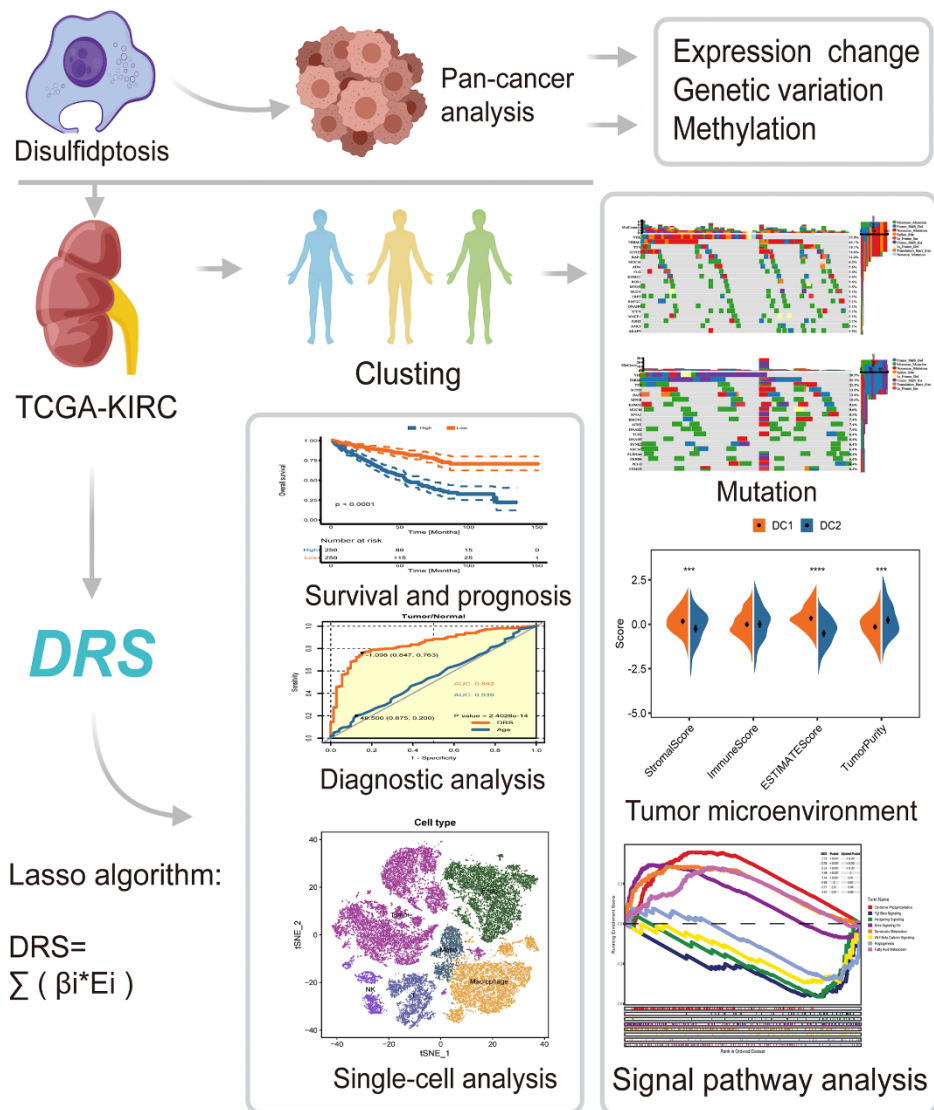
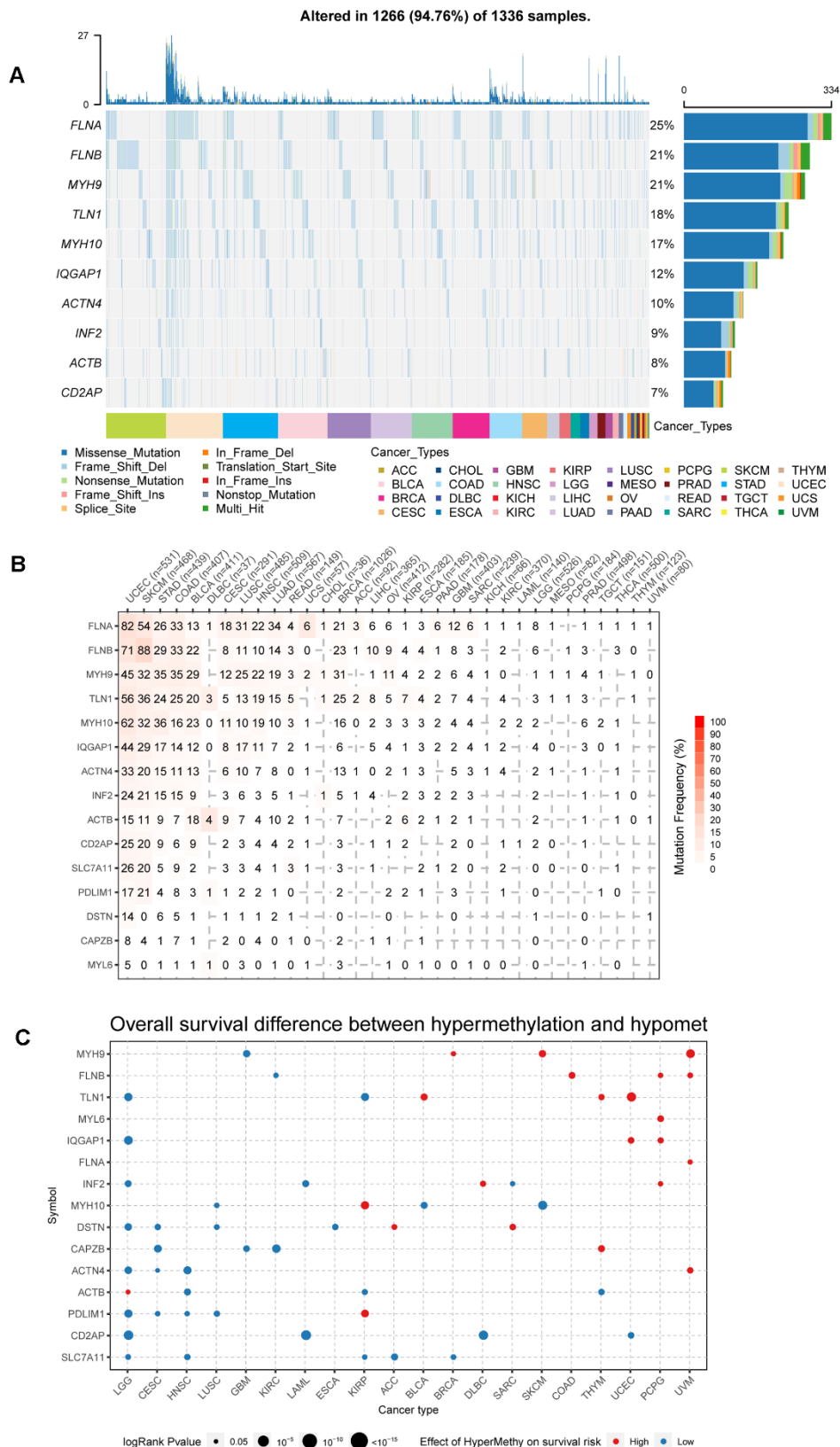


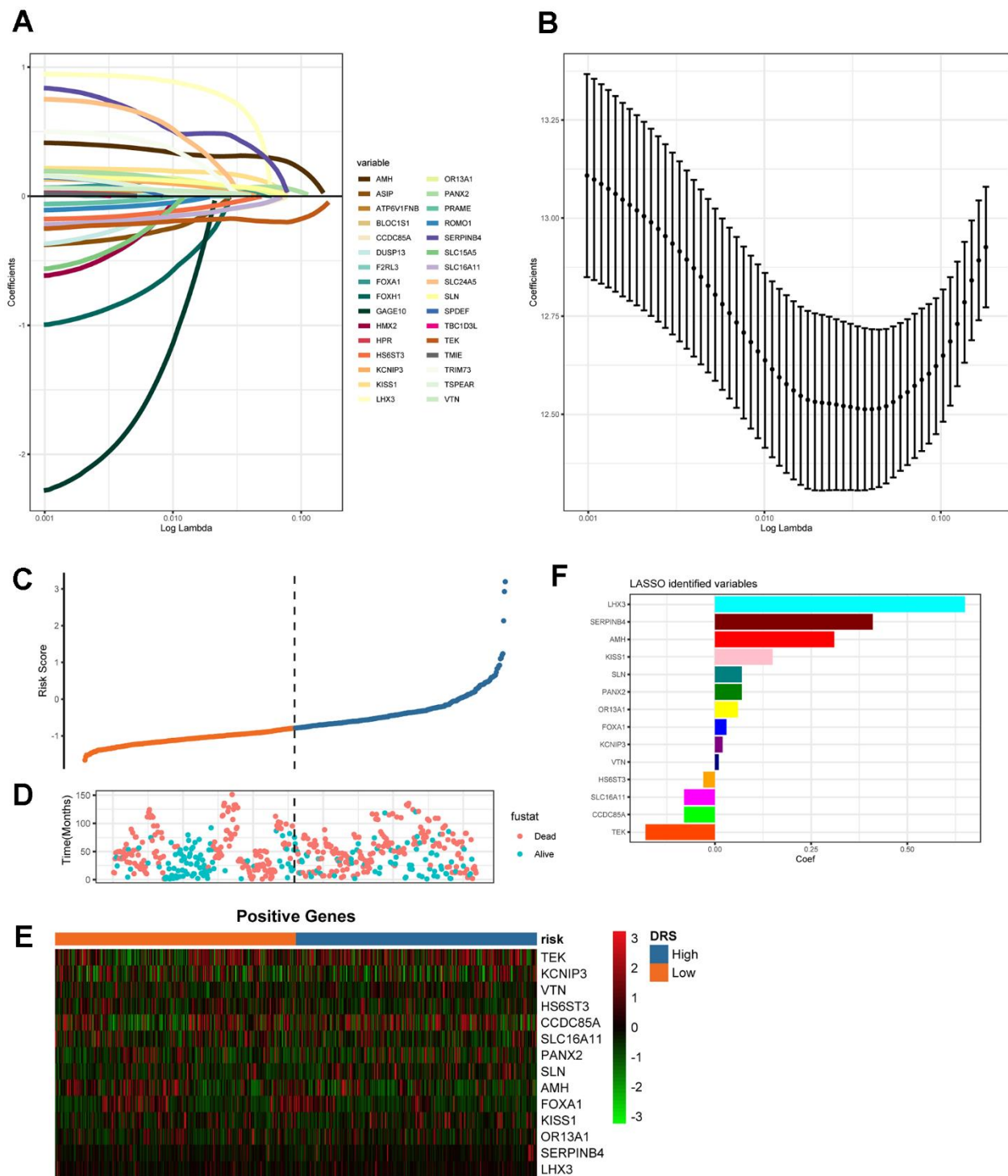
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



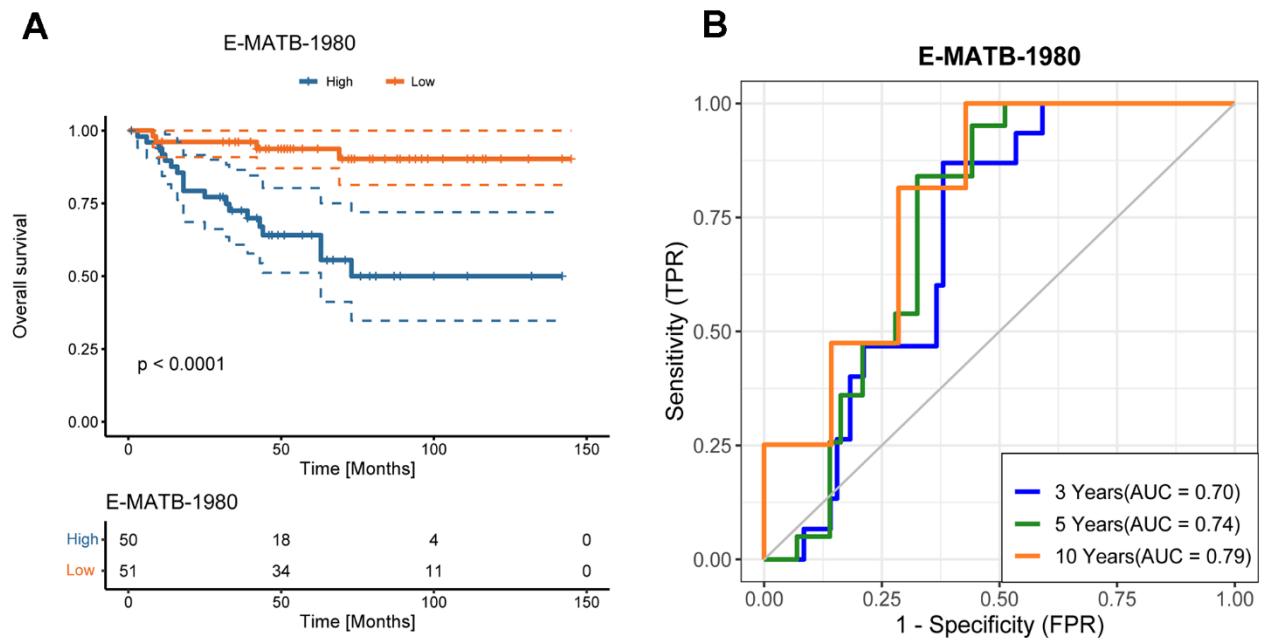
Supplementary Figure 1. Workflow of our research.



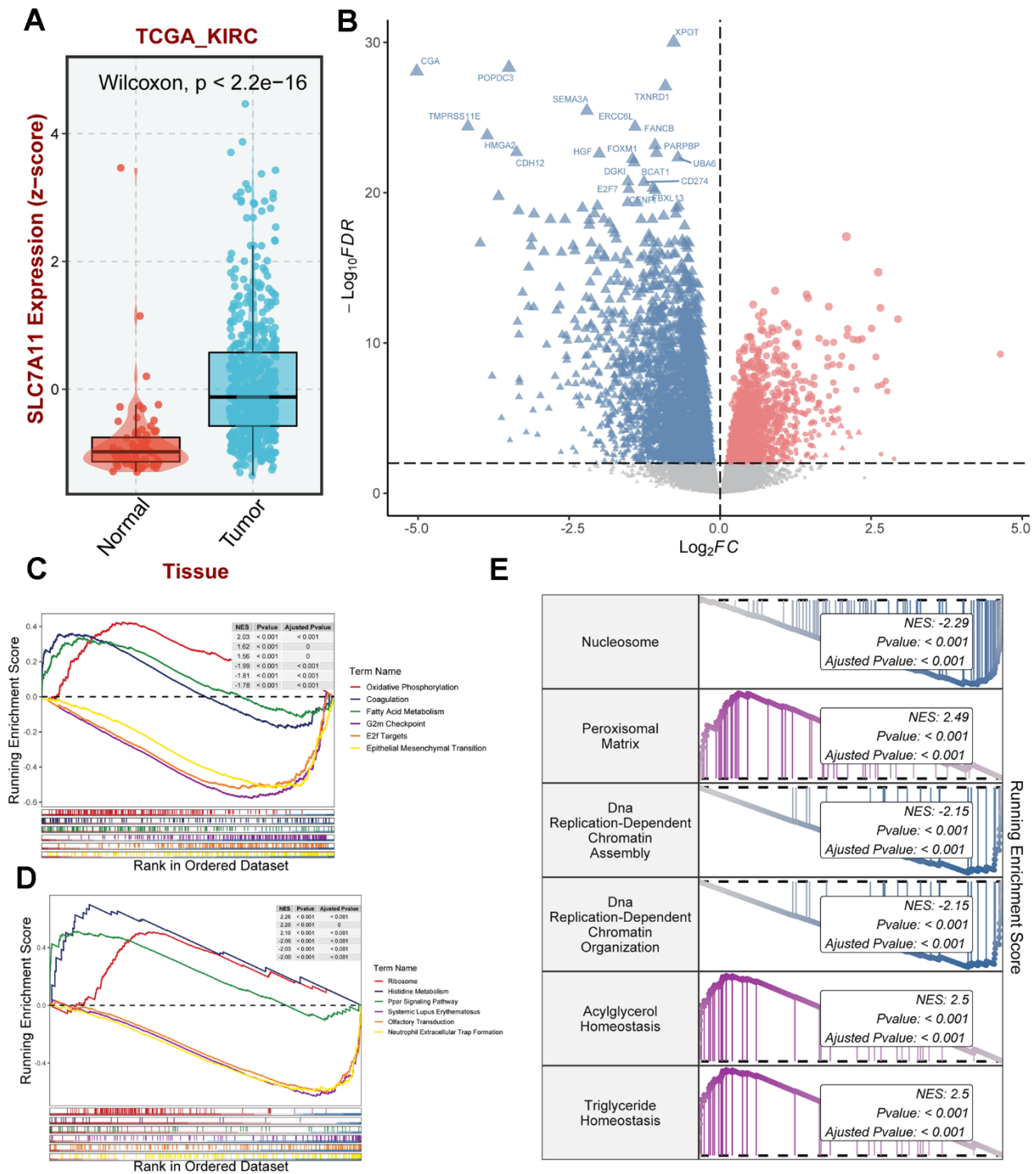
Supplementary Figure 2. Landscape of mutation and methylation of 15 disulfide-related molecules. (A) Waterfall diagram showing the mutation types of disulfidation-related genes in multiple cancers. (B) Heatmap showing the mutation frequency of 15 disulfide-related molecules in pan-cancer. (C) Bubble chart showing the correlation between methylation of 15 disulfide-related molecules and overall survival.



Supplementary Figure 3. Establishment of DRS by LASSO regression analysis. (A) LASSO coefficient profiles of the 32 DEGs in ccRCC. (B) Tenfold cross-validation LASSO regression analysis to estimate the optimal LASSO regularization parameter. (C, D) DRS distribution, survival status, and survival time of patients with ccRCC in the TCGA-KIRC dataset. (E) Heatmap of the mRNA expression of 14 DRS model-related genes in patients with ccRCC from TCGA-KIRC (n = 518) dataset. (F) Coefficients for 14 modeled genes.



Supplementary Figure 4. Verify the prognostic value of DRS in the E-MATB-1980 cohort. (A) Survival analysis for overall survival of the two DRS groups in the E-MATB-1980 cohort. **(B)** Time-dependent ROC analysis of the predictive value of the DRS in the overall survival of patients at 1, 3, 5, and 10 years based on the E-MATB-1980 cohort.



Supplementary Figure 5. Functional enrichment indicates that SLC7A11 is potentially associated with EMT and the TME in ccRCC. (A) The box plot compares the expression levels of the SLC7A11 gene between tumor and normal tissues. (B) Volcano plot of SLC7A11-related DEGs in ccRCC. Red and blue points indicate the upregulated and downregulated genes, respectively. (C) GSEA Hallmark analysis. (D) GSEA KEGG analysis. (E) GSEA GO analysis.