

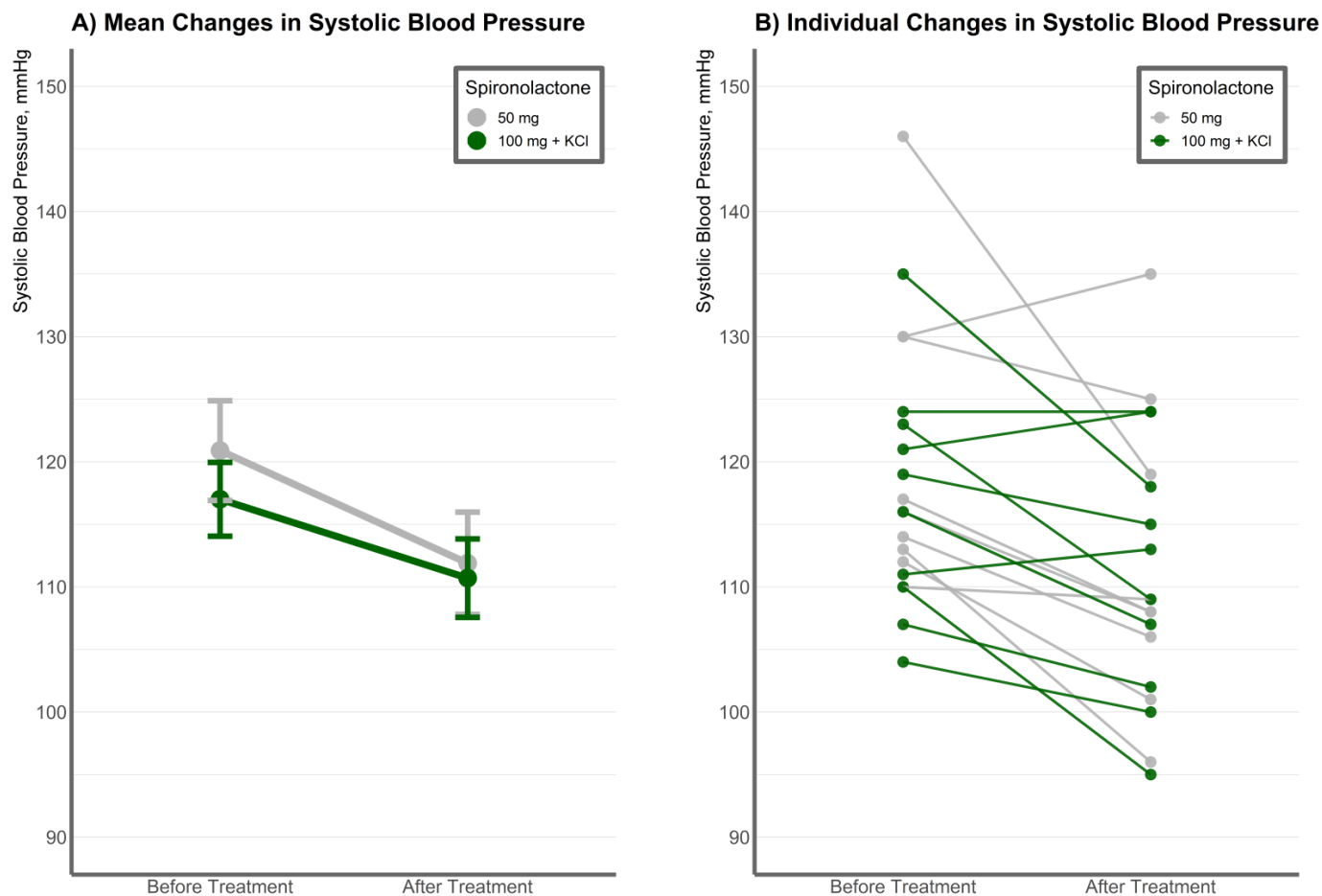
Supplemental Table 1 – List of Unique Genetic Variants Found in Participants

No. of patients	Treatment Group	Gene	Protein and Coding Region	Mutation type	Functional analysis*		Ref
					Polyphen-2	Mutation Assessor	
3	3High+	KCNQ1	p.Arg366Trp, R366W (c.1096C>T)	Missense	2	2	A
2	2Low	KCNQ1	p.His363Asn, H363N (c.1087C>A)	Missense	1	2	B,C
1	1Low,	KCNQ1	p.Val254Met, V254M (c.760G>A)	Missense	2	2	D,E
1	1Low	KCNQ1	p.Arg190Trp, R190W (c.568C>T)	Missense			B
1	1High+	KCNQ1	p.Ala344=, A344sp (c.1032G>A)	Splice-site			F
1	1High+	KCNQ1	p. Gly572Arg G572R (c.1714G>C)  rs9333649	Missense	2	2	G
4	2Low, 2High+	KCNH2	p.Lys101Glu, K101E (c.301A>G)	Missense	0	3	G
2	2Low	KCNH2	p.Arg366Stop, R366X (c.1096C>T)	Nonsense	2	2	G
2	2Low	KCNH2	p.Ser428fs, S428fs (c.1286delC)	Frameshift	0	2	
1	1Low	KCNH2	p.Ser428Leu, S428L (c.1283C>T)	Missense			
1	1High+	KCNH2	p.Gly584Ser, G584S (c.1750G>A)	Missense	1	0	
1	1High+	KCNH2	p.Leu109Pro, L109P(c.326T>C)	Missense	1	2	
1	1High+	KCNH2	p. Ile571Phe (c.1711A>T)	Missense			

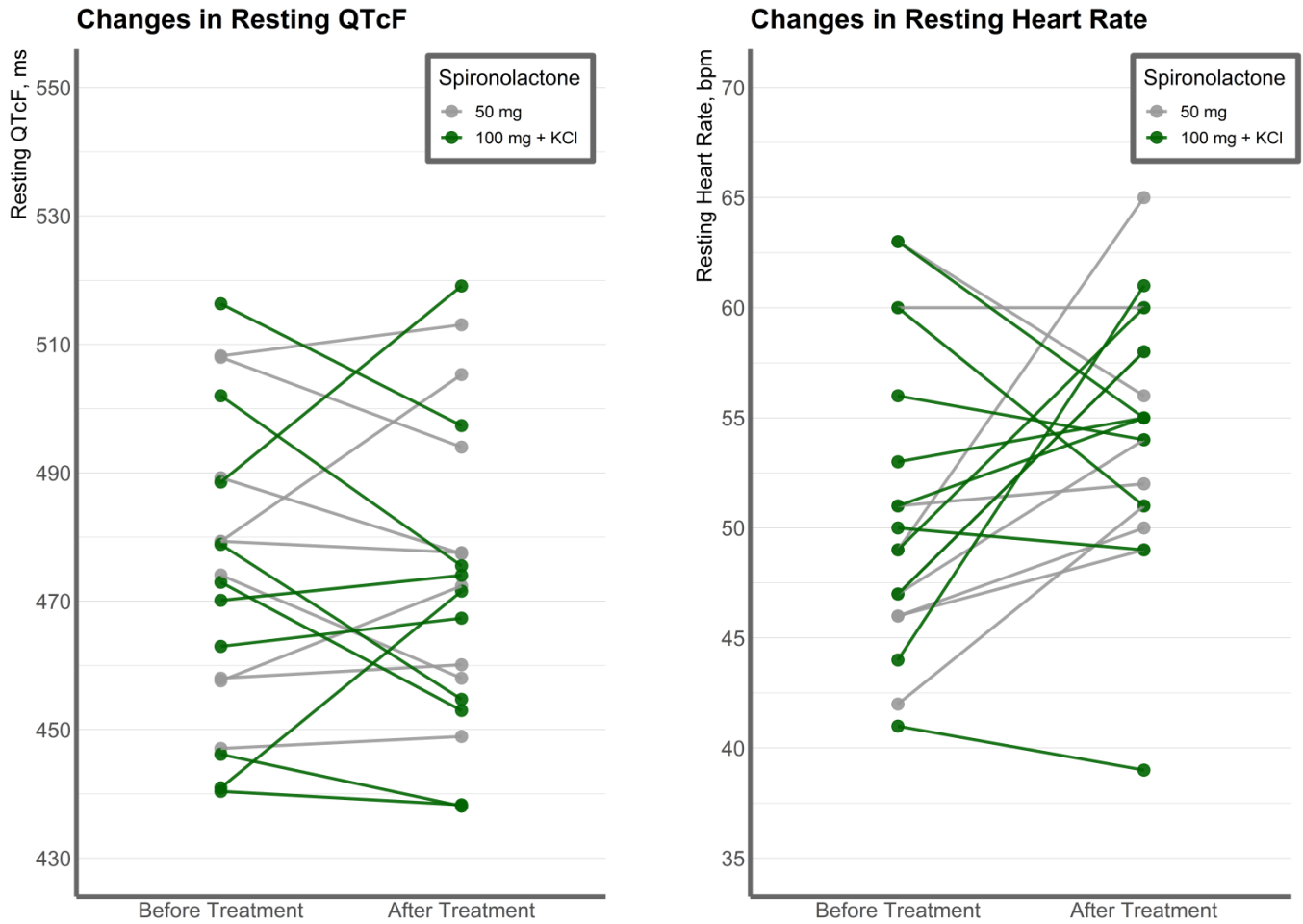
\*Polyphen-2 scores: 0: benign, 1 possibly damaging for function; 2: Probably damaging for function.

Mutation Assessor scores; 0-1: no functional effect, 2-3: functional effect on protein function.

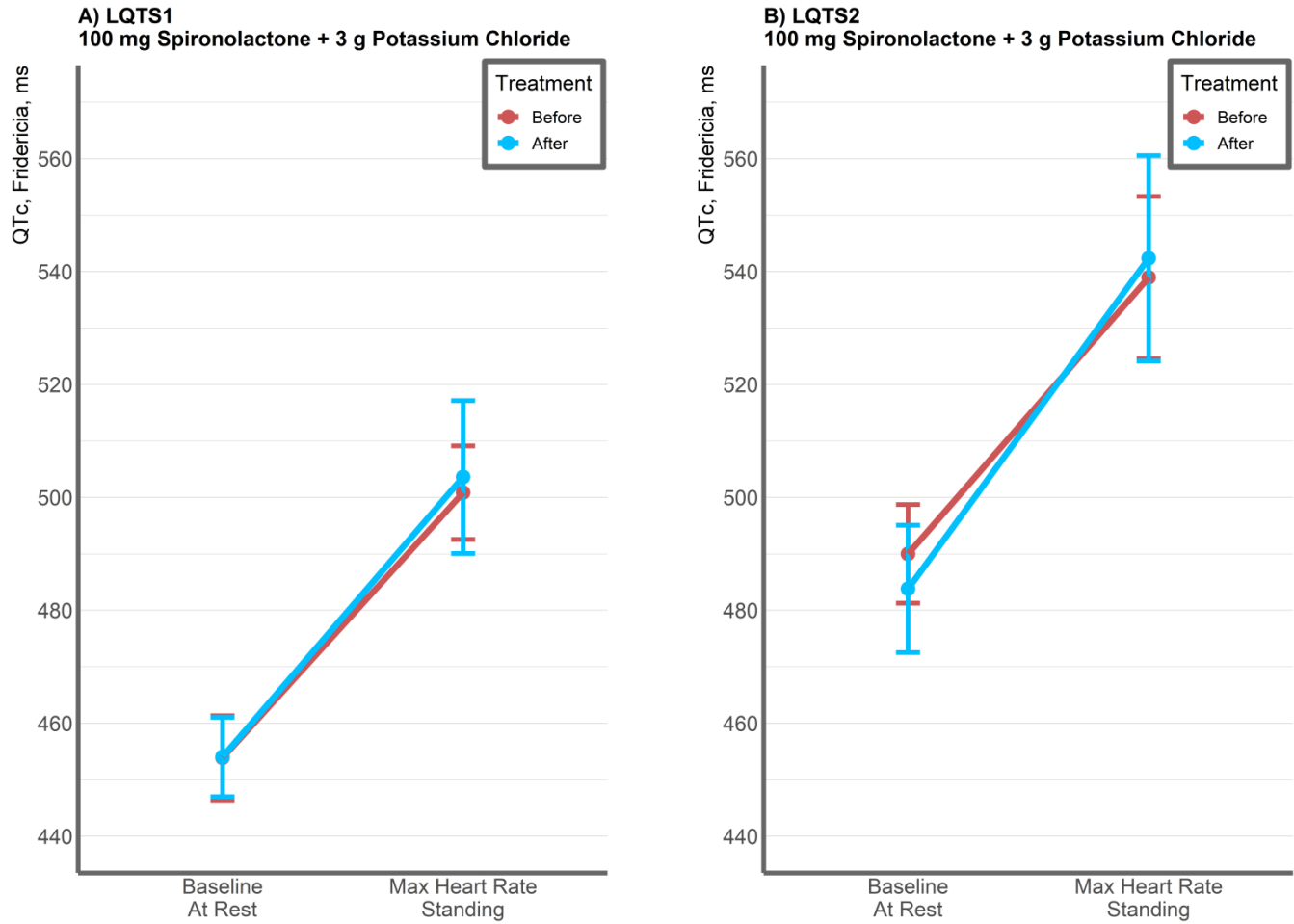
**Supplemental Figure 1 – Mean (A) and Individual (B) Changes of Systolic Blood Pressure in Response to Potassium-Elevating Treatment.**



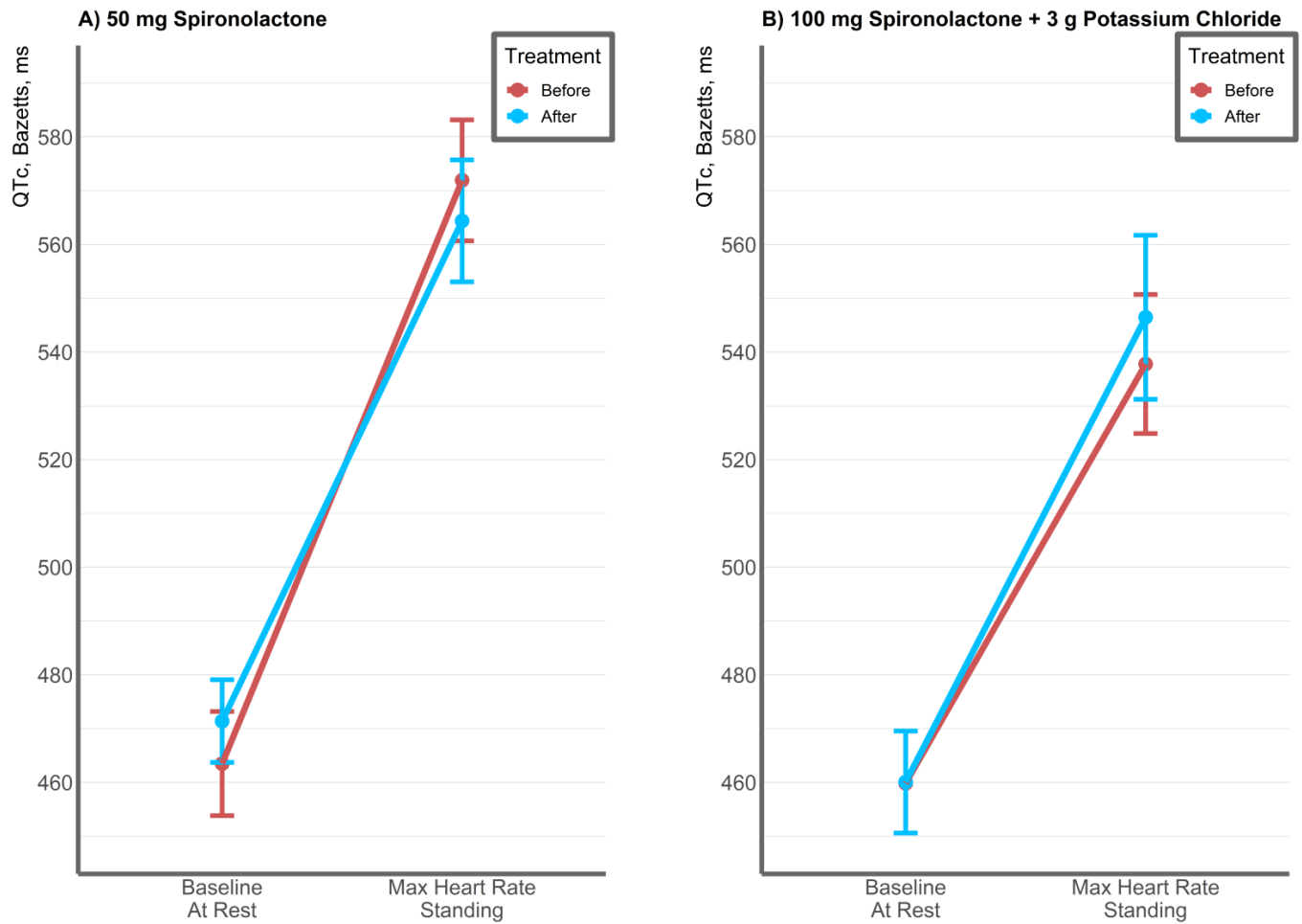
**Supplemental Figure 2 - Individual Changes in Resting QTcF and Resting Heart Rate in Response to Potassium-Elevating Treatment.**



**Supplemental Figure 3 - The Effect of 100 mg spironolactone and 3 g Potassium Chloride on QTcF — Stratified on Genotype.**



Supplemental Figure 4 – Bazett's correction



**Supplemental references for variants**

- A)** Larsen, L. A. et al. A single strand conformation polymorphism/heteroduplex (SSCP/HD) method for detection of mutations in 15 exons of the KVLQT1 gene, associated with Long QT syndrome. *Clinica Chimica Acta* 280, 113–125 (1999).
- B)** Hedley, P. L. et al. The genetic basis of long QT and short QT syndromes: a mutation update. *Hum Mutat* 30, 1486–1511 (2009).
- C)** Chen, J., Liu, Z., Creagh, J., Zheng, R. & McDonald, T. V. Physical and functional interaction sites in cytoplasmic domains of KCNQ1 and KCNE1 channel subunits. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol* 318, H212–H222 (2020).
- D)** Kanters, J. K. et al. T(peak)T(end) interval in long QT syndrome. *J Electrocardiol* 41, 603–608 (2008).
- E)** Hoefen, R. et al. In Silico Cardiac Risk Assessment in Patients With Long QT Syndrome: Type 1: Clinical Predictability of Cardiac Models. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol* 60, 2182–2191 (2012).
- F)** Kanters, J. K. et al. Novel donor splice site mutation in the KVLQT1 gene is associated with Long QT syndrome. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology* 9, (1998).
- G)** Larsen, L. A. et al. Screening for mutations and polymorphisms in the genes KCNH2 and KCNE2 encoding the cardiac HERG/MiRP1 ion channel: implications for acquired and congenital long Q-T syndrome. *Clinical Chemistry* 47, (2001).