

Table S6. SNP information for QT_{score} calculation.

SNP	Chr	Position	Nearest gene	Coded allele	AF	Effect (ms)
rs846111	1p	6,201,957	<i>RNF207</i>	C	0.26	1.7
rs12143842	1q	160,300,514	<i>NOS1AP</i>	T	0.25	3.5
rs10919071	1q	167,366,107	<i>ATP1B1</i>	G	0.11	-1.8
rs12053903	3p	38,568,397	<i>SCN5A</i>	C	0.41	-1.1
rs12210810	6q	118,759,897	<i>SLC35F1 / PLN</i>	C	0.03	-2.8
rs4725982	7q	150,268,796	<i>KCNH2</i>	T	0.29	1.5
rs2074238	11p	2,441,379	<i>KCNQ1</i>	T	0.09	-5.0
rs12576239	11p	2,458,895	<i>KCNQ1</i>	T	0.16	1.9
rs735951	16p	11,601,037	<i>LITAF</i>	A	0.42	-1.2
rs37062	16q	57,124,739	<i>CNOT1</i>	G	0.27	-1.9
rs17779747	17q	66,006,587	<i>KCNJ2</i>	T	0.25	-1.1
rs1805128	21q	34,743,550	<i>KCNE1</i>	T	0.02	8.4

The QT_{score} SNPs were selected to represent independent signals with genome-wide significant association with QT interval [1,2]. The QT_{score} was calculated based on previously reported effect estimates [1,2]: $QT_{score} = [(SNP1 \text{ allele copy number}) \times (SNP1 \text{ effect estimate in predicted ms})] + [(SNP2 \text{ allele copy number}) \times (SNP2 \text{ effect estimate in predicted ms})] + \dots$ through SNP12. For each individual, <40% of the QT_{score} SNPs were allowed to be missing. Missing QT_{score} SNP genotypes were imputed separately in each study using the formula: allele copy number = 2 x coded allele frequency [3]. Coded alleles refer to the allele coded 0,1,2 with reference to the positive strand of the reference sequence of the human genome—NCBI build 36.1. AF = coded allele frequency, Chr = chromosome, ms = millisecond, SNP = single nucleotide polymorphism.

References:

1. Newton-Cheh C, Eijgelsheim M, Rice KM, de Bakker PI, Yin X, et al. (2009) Common variants at ten loci influence QT interval duration in the QTGEN Study. *Nat Genet* 41: 399-406.
2. Pfeufer A, Sanna S, Arking DE, Müller M, Gateva V, et al. (2009) Common variants at ten loci modulate the QT interval duration in the QTSCD Study. *Nat Genet* 41: 407-414.
3. Purcell S, Neale B, Todd-Brown K, Thomas L, Ferreira MA, et al. (2007) PLINK: a tool set for whole-genome association and population-based linkage analyses. *Am J Hum Genet* 81: 559-575.