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Figure S1: Study flow chart

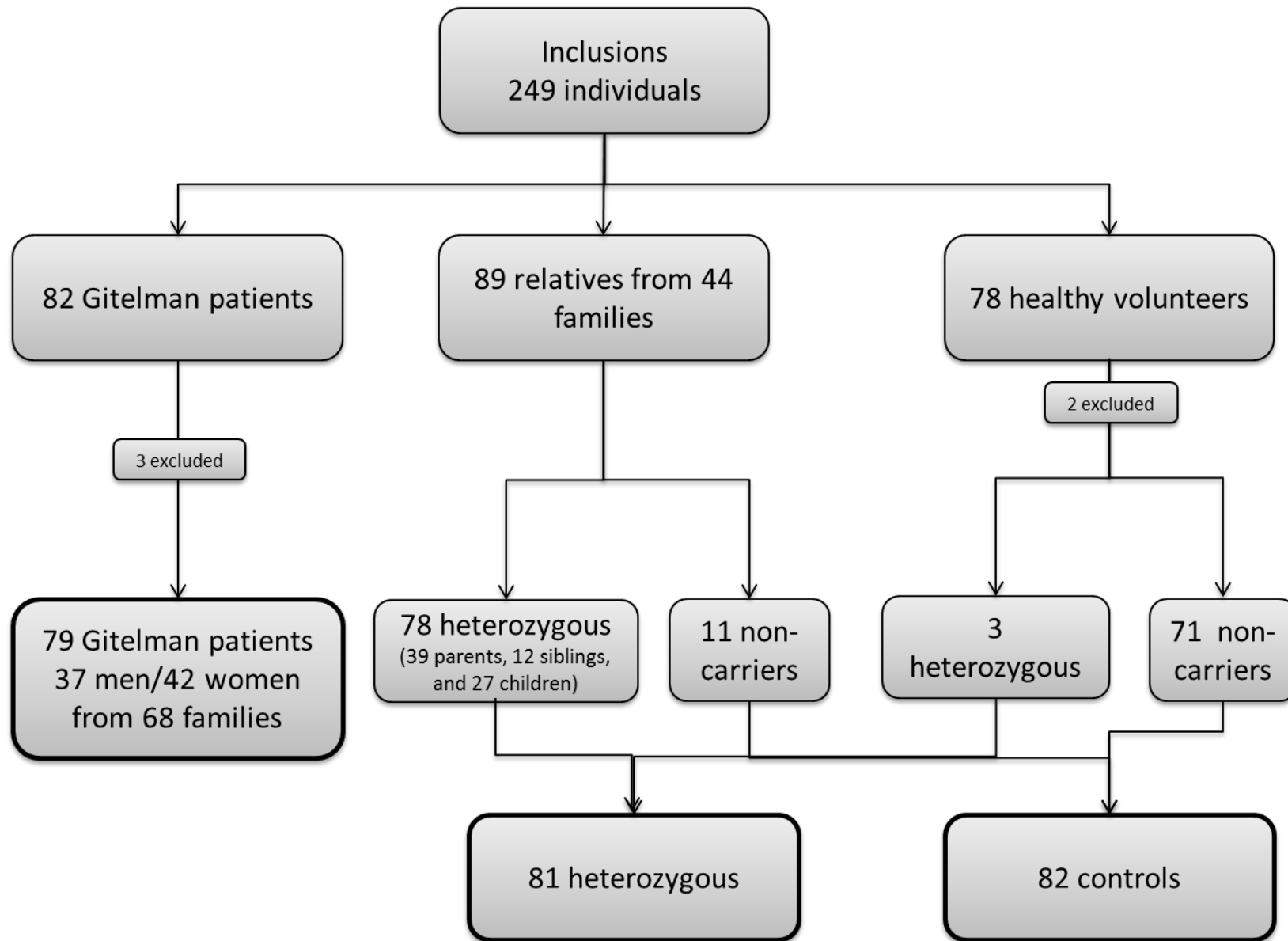
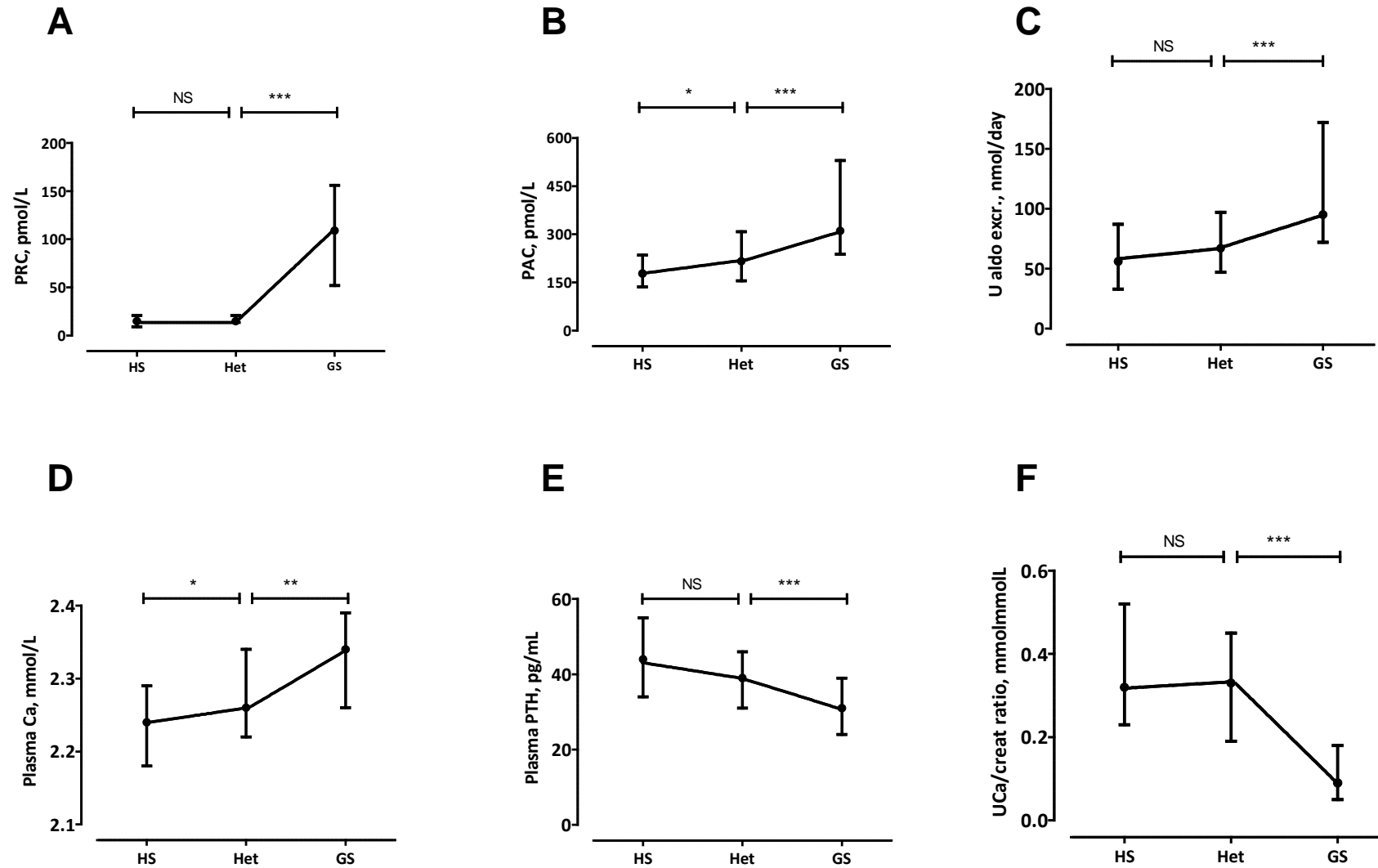


Figure S2: Evidence for a subtle intermediate phenotype in Het subjects: Plasma concentrations of renin, aldosterone, calcium, and 7-84 PTH and calcium and aldosterone excretion in HS, Het, and GS groups. Het had significantly higher PAC and plasma calcium than HS and trends for higher aldosterone excretion and plasma PTH concentration. * $p > 0.05$ ** $p < 0.001$ *** $p < 0.0001$.



Supplemental Table 1: Variants detected in GS patients and Het individuals in the *SLC12A3* gene and their classifications

Type	Nomenclature cDNA*	Nomenclature protein	Selected classification criteria	ACMG class	Ref	Gitelman Patients		Heterozygous Carriers
						Homozygous	Compound heterozygous	
Large rearrangement	c.(?-30)_(964+1_965-1)(E1_E7del)	p.?	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP1, PP5	5	[1],[2]		1	
	c.1169+773_c.1825+247del(E14del) ^a	p.?	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP1	5	[2]		1	1
	(c.2952-1593_*677delins25)(E26del) ^a	p.?	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP1	5	[2]		2	1
	c.(?-30)_(505+1_506-1)dup(E1_E3dup)	p.?	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP1	5	[2]		1	
	c.(?-30)_(852+1_853-1)dup(E1_E6dup)	p.?	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	This study		1	
Frameshift	c.20_21del	p.Thr7Argfs*22	PVS1, PM2, PM4	5	[2]	0	2	
	c.56_57dup	p.Phe20Alafs*8	PVS1, PM2, PP1	5	This study	1	0	3
	c.293_296dup	p.His99Glnfs*9	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	[2]		1	
	c.971_984del	p.Phe325Glyfs*3	PVS1, PM2, PM4	5	[2]		1	
	c.1196_1202dup	p.Ser402*	PVS1, PS4, PM3, PM4, PP5	5	[3]		3	
	c.1796_1797dup	p.Leu600Serfs*12	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	[2]		1	1
	c.1805_1806del	p.Tyr602Cysfs*31	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP5	5	[4]		1	
	c.1832del	p.Asn611Ilefs*61	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	[2]		2	1
	c.2089_2095del	p.Thr697Glyfs*2	PVS1, PS4, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	[5]		1	
	c.2301del	p.Phe767Leufs*8	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	[2]			1
	c.2379dup	p.Phe794Valfs*2	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	[6]		1	2
	c.2877_2878del	p.Arg959Serfs*11	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP5	5	[7]		1	
c.2961dup	p.Ile988Hisfs*60	PVS1, PM1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP5	5	[8]		1	1	
Nonsense	c.1687C>T	p.Gln563*	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PP1	5	This study		1	1
	c.3052C>T	p.Arg1018*	PVS1, PM1, PM2, PM3, PM4	5	[9]		3	2
Splice	c.429+2dupT	p.?	PVS1, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3	5	This study		1	
	c.429+1_c.429+18del	p.?	PVS1, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3	5	This study		1	
	c.852+1G>A	p.?	PVS1, PM2, PM3, PP1, PP3	5	This study		2	3
	c.1095+4A>G	p.?	PM2, PM3, PP1, PP3	4	[2]		1	
	c.1180+1G>T	p.?	PVS1, PS4, PM1, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[10]	1	3	1
	c.1444-10G>A	p.?	PM2, PM3, PP1, PP3	4	This study			1
	c.1826-1G>A	p.?	PVS1, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3	5	[2]		1	1
	c.1925+1G>A	p.?	PVS1, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[6]		1	1
	c.2548+1G>T	p.?	PVS1, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[6]		1	
	c.2660+1G>A	p.?	PVS1, PS4, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[11]	1		
c.2883+1G>T	p.?	PVS1, PS4, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[12]	1	6	3	
In frame	c.674_697delins9	p.Phe225_Met233delinsLeuHisThrVal	PM1, PM2, PM3	4	[2]	0	1	1

Type	Nomenclature cDNA*	Nomenclature protein	Selected classification criteria	ACMG class	Ref	Gitelman Patients		Heterozygous Carriers
						Homozygous	Compound heterozygous	
Missense	c.247C>T	p.Arg83Trp	PS3,PS4, PM2, PM5, PP3, PP5	5	[2],[13]		1	
	c.472C>T	p.Arg158Trp	PM2, PM3, PM5, PP1, PP3	4	This study		1	
	c.514T>C	p.Trp172Arg	PS4, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[5]			1
	c.533C>T	p.Ser178Leu	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP1, PP3, PP5	5	[14]		1	
	c.625C>T	p.Arg209Trp	PS3, PM2, PM5, PP3, PP5	5	[12],[15]	1		
	c.644T>C	p.Leu215Pro	PS3, PS4, PM2, PP3, PP5	5	[16],[17]	1		
	c.689G>A	p.Gly230Asp	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP1, PP5	4	[11]		1	
	c.791G>C	p.Gly264Ala	PS3, PM5, PM3, PP5	4	[18],[19]			3
	c.910A>C	p.Thr304Pro	PM2, PM3, PM5, PP5	5	[20]		1	
	c.911C>T	p.Thr304Met	PS4, PM1, PM2, PM5, PP3	4	[2]		1	1
	c.938C>T	p.Ala313Val	PS4, PM2, PM3, PP5	4	[14]		4	3
	c.947G>T	p.Gly316Val	PS3, PS4, PM2, PM3, PM5, PP3	5	[5],[21]		1	1
	c.1085G>T	p.Gly362Val	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3	4	[2]		1	
	c.1145C>T	p.Thr382Met	PS4, PM3, PM2, PP1, PP3, PP5	5	[6]		1	
	c.1195C>T	p.Arg399Cys	PS3, PS4, PM2, PM3, PM5, PP3	5	[14],[21]		2	2
	c.1315G>A	p.Gly439Ser	PS3, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[3],[17]		2	1
	c.1387G>A	p.Gly463Arg	PS3, PS4, PM1, PM2, PM5, PP3	5	[2],[13]		2	
	c.1424C>G	p.Ser475Cys	PS3, PS4, PM2, PP3, PP5	5	[2],[22]		2	
	c.1432A>G	p.Lys478Glu	PM1, PM2, PP3, PP5	4	[3]		2	
	c.1519C>T	p.Arg507Cys	PS4, PM2, PM3, PP3	4	[2]		1	
	c.1567G>A ^b	p.Ala523Thr/p.Cys482_Ala523Leufs*6	PS3, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[21]		2	1
	c.1664C>T	p.Ser555Leu	PS3, PS4, PM1, PM2, PP3, PP5	5	[14],[21]		2	1
	c.1763C>T	p.Ala588Val	PS3, PM3, PM2, PP3, PP5	5	[12],[21]		2	
	c.1844C>T	p.Ser615Leu	PM1, PM2, PM5, PP3, PP5	4	[14]		1	
	c.1928C>T	p.Pro643Leu	PS4, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[14]		2	2
	c.1946C>T	p.Thr649Met	PM1, PM2, PM3, PM5, PP3, PP5	4	[6]		2	
	c.1963C>T	p.Arg655Cys	PM1, PM5, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	4	[16]		2	
	c.1964G>A	p.Arg655His	PS4, PM1, PM2, PM3, PM5, PP3, PP5	5	[12]		1	1
	c.1967C>T	p.Pro656Leu	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP5	4	[2]		2	1
	c.2191G>A	p.Gly731Arg	PS3, PS4, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[3],[13]		5	2
c.2213T>G	p.Leu738Arg	PS3, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[16],[15]		1	2	
c.2221G>A	p.Gly741Arg	PS3, PS4, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[12],[15],[17]		9	7	
c.2576T>C	p.Leu859Pro	PS3, PS4, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[12],[13]	1	16	6	
c.2581C>T	p.Arg861Cys	PS4, PM1, PM3, PM5, PP3, PP5	5	[16]		9	9	
c.2687G>A	p.Arg896Gln	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	4	[23]	1	2	4	

c.2690T>C	p.Leu897Pro	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3	4	[2]		1	
c.2827C>T	p.Arg943Trp	PS4, PM2, PM3, PP3	5	[2]		1	3
c.2890C>T	p.Arg964Trp	PM1, PM2, PM3, PM5	4	[2]		1	
c.2981G>A	p.Cys994Tyr	PS3, PS4, PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3, PP5	5	[5],[17]		11	4
c.2993T>G	p.Leu998Arg	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3	4	This study		1	
c.3006G>C	p.Trp1002Cys	PM1, PM2, PM3, PP3	4	[2]		1	1
c.3077C>T	p.Thr1026Ile	PS3, PM1, PM2, PP3, PP5	5	[15]	1		

*Numbering is according to the cDNA sequence (GenBank: NM_000339.2). The A of the ATG of the initiator methionine codon is nucleotide 1. Novel mutations are in red. ^a The breakpoints of these two large deletions were characterized. ^b Last nucleotide of exon 12 with new transcript lacking exon 12. PVS: very strong evidence of pathogenicity. PVS1: null variant (nonsense, frameshift, canonical +/-1 or 2 splice sites, initiation codon, single or multi-exon deletion) in a gene where loss of function is a known mechanism of disease. PS: strong evidence of pathogenicity. PS1: same amino acid change as a previously established pathogenic variant regardless of nucleotide change. PS3: well-established *in vitro* or *in vivo* functional studies supportive of a damaging effect on the gene or gene product. PS4: the prevalence of the variant in affected individuals is significantly increased compared to the prevalence in controls. PM: moderate evidence of pathogenicity. PM1: Located in a mutational hot spot and/or critical and well-established functional domain without benign variation. PM2: absent from controls (or at extremely low frequency if recessive) in gnomAD database. PM3: detected in *trans* with a pathogenic variant (the phase was determined). PM4: protein length changes due to in-frame deletions/insertions in a non-repeat region or stop-loss variants. PM5: Novel missense change at an amino acid residue where a different missense change determined to be pathogenic has been seen before. PP: supporting evidence of pathogenicity. PP1: co-segregation with disease in multiple affected family members in a gene definitively known to cause the disease. PP3: Multiple lines of computational evidence support a deleterious effect on the gene or gene product. PP5: Reputable source recently reports variant as pathogenic but the evidence is not available to the laboratory to perform an independent evaluation.

Supplementary Table 2: PTH, vitamin D metabolites, and bone remodeling markers

	HS (n=82)	Het (n=81)	GS (n=77)	ANOVA <i>P</i> value	Unpaired t-test HS vs. Het
Plasma					
Calcium, mmol/L	2.24 [2.18;2.29] ***	2.26 [2.22;2.35] **	2.34 [2.26;2.39]	<0.0001	0.0104
PTH 7-84, pg/mL	44 [34;55] ***	39 [31;46] ***	31 [24;39]	<0.0001	0.111
25OH vitamin D, nmol/l	58 [38;70] **	61 [42;76]	64 [44;87]	0.0119	0.569
Calcitriol , pmol/l	137 [106;158] *	141 [114;176] ***	116 [91;140]	<0.0002	0.369
Osteocalcin, ng/ml	24 [20;30] ***	24 [20;30] ***	17 [13;22]	<0.0001	1.0000
Alkaline phosphatase, UI/l	55 [44;67]	56 [47;63]	51 [42;61]	0.101	0.989
Collagen 1 C tel., nmol/l	3.45 [2.60;4.50] ***	3.00 [2.10;4.15] ***	1.70 [1.20;2.80]	<0.0001	0.641

HS: healthy subjects; Het: heterozygous carrier; GS: Gitelman syndrome. Difference between groups was first evaluated with ANOVA. If significant, Tukey test was performed to compare HS and Het and Dunn's test was performed to compare HS vs. GS and Het vs. GS (* P<0.05, ** P<0.001 *** P<0.0001). Data are medians [IQR].

Supplemental Table 3 : A posteriori calculation of the sample size required to yield 80% power

Parameter	HS (n=82) ^a	Het (n=74) ^a	Actual p value	Sample size required ^b
SBP, mmHg	117 [111;125]	114 [106;127]	0.442	589
DBP, mmHg	71 [65;76]	68 [63;75]	0.335	1,313
Heart rate, bpm	69 [62;76]	69 [62;76]	0.996	118,174
Sodium, mmol/L	140 [139;141]	140 [139;142]	1.000	-
Potassium, mmol/L	4.0 [3.8;4.2]	3.9 [3.7;4.1]	1.000	172
Calcium, mmol/l	2.24 [2.18;2.29]	2.26 [2.21;2.34]	0.0190	97
Magnesium, mmol/l	0.80 [0.75;0.83]	0.80 [0.76;0.84]	1.000	790
PTH7-84, pg/mL	44 [34;55]	39 [30;40]	0.086	158
PRC, mUI/ml	15 [9;21]	16 [11;23]	0.674	844
PAC, pmol/L	178 [137. 230]	213 [154;305]	0.081	151
Na excr, mmol/24h	147 [99;172]	133 [93;189]	0.930	54,906
Mg excr, mmol/24h	3.35 [2.48;4.21]	3.32 [2.68;4.26]	0.951	22,112
Ca excr, mmol/24h	3.76 [2.62;5.54]	3.51 [2.24;5.23]	1.000	600
UAE, nmol/24h	56 [33;87]	67 [48;95]	0.109	182

^aActual median [IQR] of the parameters measured in HS and Het and actual mean difference observed between group. Considering these differences, the two-sided type 1 error rate is 0.017%. ^bThe sample size required per group was calculated to yield 80% power (likelihood that a study will detect the actual difference effect when this difference is indeed present).

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