



Supplemental Figure 1. High dietary potassium (HK) induces PP1A and reduces NCC phosphorylation and BP on high dietary salt background.
 A. Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP), B. Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP), C. Mean Arterial Blood Pressure (MAP) were measured in a cohort of mice (N=6): 1) on control diet and control potassium (CK), and then in response to high potassium diet (HK). After high potassium washout (4 days), BP was measured on high salt diet (2%, 10d, High Salt, CK), and the high potassium response was measured after 3 days on the high sodium diet. BP and potassium induced changes in BP are compared, * P <0.05, Repeated Measure One Way ANOVA, Tukey's.
 D. plasma potassium (K+), F. Phospho-NCC (T58), G. total NCC, and H. PP1A protein abundance. E. Immunoblot of F, G, H. * at least p<0.05, N= 6

Supplemental Acknowledgments

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