Supplementary

Comprehensive transcriptome analysis reveals heat-responsive genes in flowering Chinese cabbage (*Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *chinensis*) using RNA sequencing

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Figures S1-S5

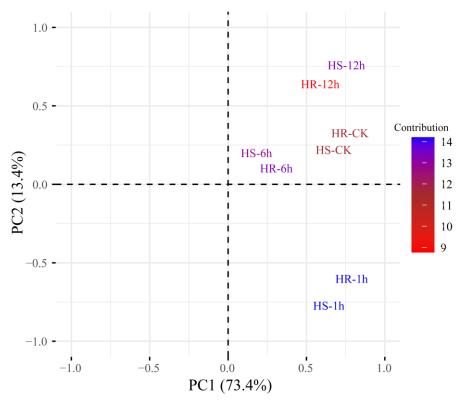


Figure S1. Principal component analysis using FPKM values of heat-sensitive and heat-tolerant flowering Chinese cabbage varieties.

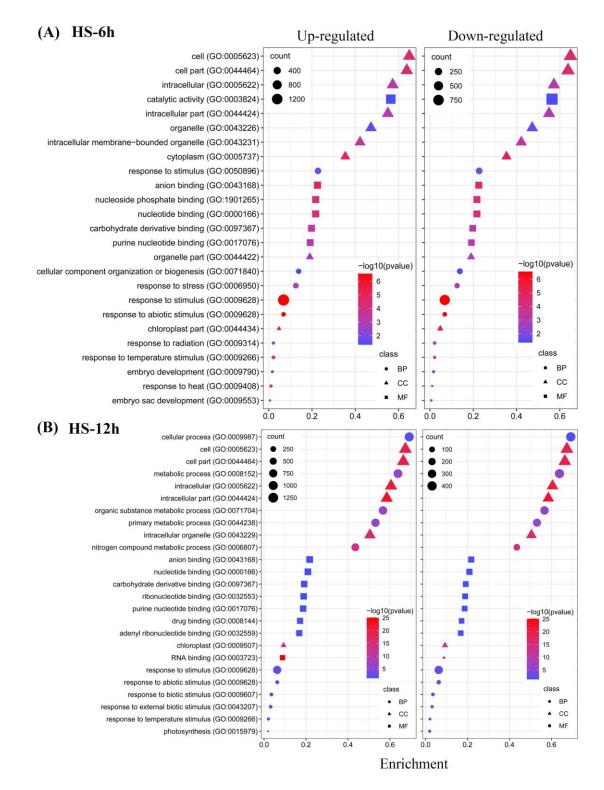


Figure S2. GO enrichment analysis of up- and down-regulated genes in heat-sensitive (3T-6) flowering Chinese cabbage. The top 25 GO terms in three categories are listed as (A) HS-CK vs. HS-6h and (B) HS-CK vs. HS-12h at $P \le 0.05$.

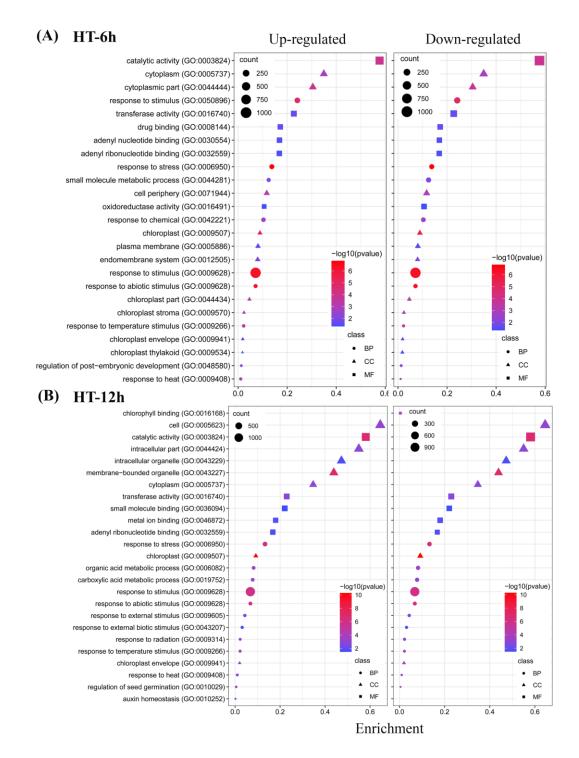


Figure S3. GO enrichment analysis of up- and down-regulated genes of heat-tolerant (Youlu-501) flowering Chinese cabbage. The top 25 GO terms in three categories are listed as (A) HT-CK vs. HT-6h and (B) HT-CK vs. HT-12h at $P \le 0.05$.

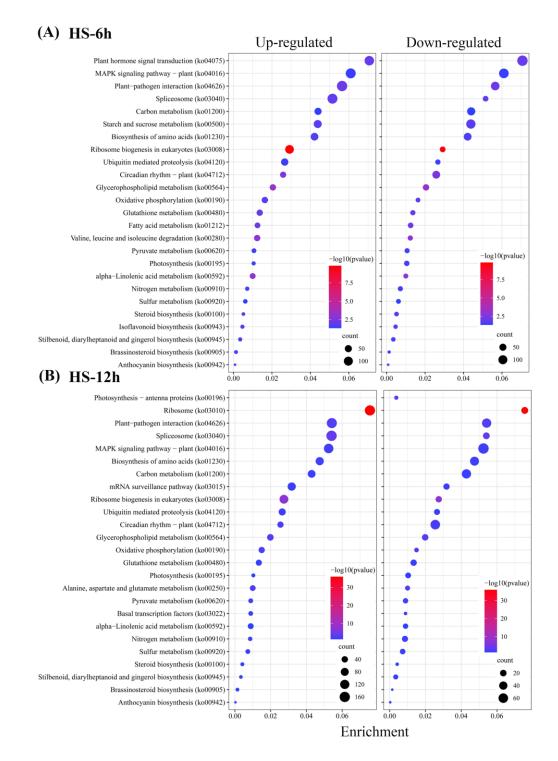


Figure S4. KEGG enrichment analysis of up- and down-regulated genes of heat-sensitive (3T-6) flowering Chinese cabbage. The top 25 pathways are listed as (A) HS-CK vs. HS-6h and (B) HS-CK vs. HS-12h at $P \le 0.05$.

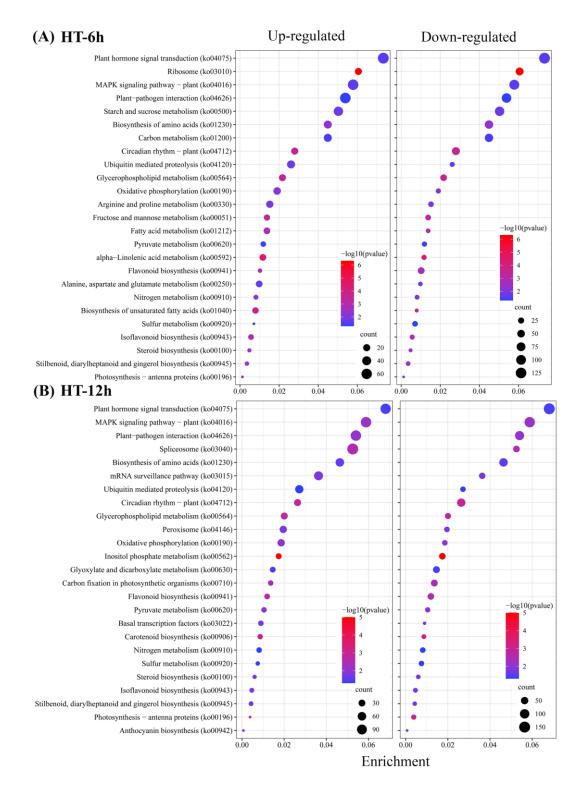


Figure S5. KEGG enrichment analysis of up- and down-regulated genes of heat-tolerant (Youlu-501) flowering Chinese cabbage. The top 25 pathways are listed as (A) HT-CK vs. HT-6h and (B) HT-CK vs. HT-12h at $P \le 0.05$.