

Table 1 Suppl. Difference of *cis*-acting regulatory elements (CARE) in heat shock transcription factor *BrHSF* promoter sequences between Chinese cabbage 2013-33 and AM160. The CARE identification was carried out using an online software (*Plant-CARE*, <http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/plantcare/html/>).

Site name	<i>BrHSF23</i>		<i>BrHSF30</i>		<i>BrHSF33</i>	
	AM160	2013-33	AM160	2013-33	AM160	2013-33
ABRE	4	5	10	7	3	3
AT-rich element	1	1	0	0	0	1
E2Fb	0	0	0	1	0	0
GATA-motif	1	0	0	0	0	0
G-Box	3	3	11	8	6	6
MSA-like	2	1	0	0	0	0
Myc	2	2	2	2	1	2
TCT-motif	3	4	0	0	1	1
TGA-element	1	0			1	1
Unnamed_1	3	3	7	6	4	4
Unnamed_2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unnamed_4	3	3	7	6	15	16
Unnamed_6	2	1	0	0	0	0
W box	1	0	2	2	0	0

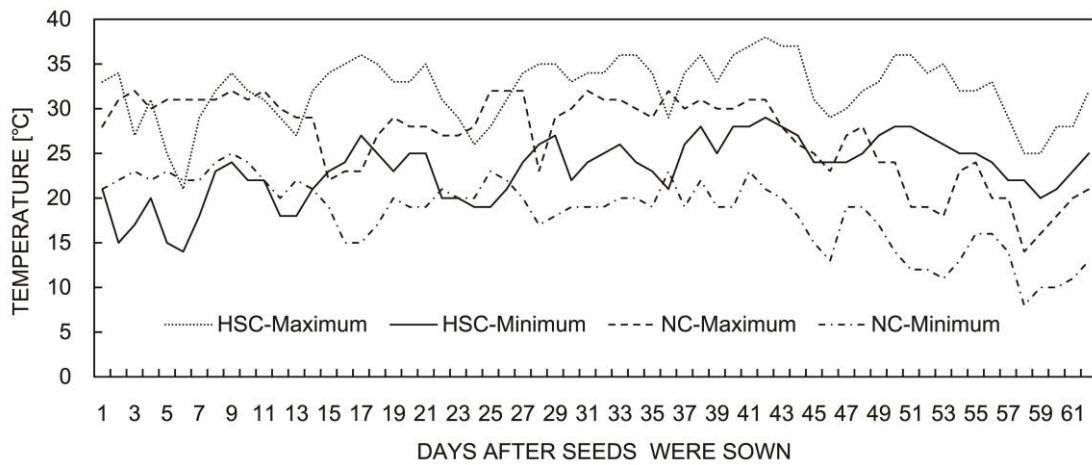


Fig. 1 Suppl. The temporal variation in temperature during the growth of AM160 and 2013-33 Chinese cabbage genotypes in this experiment. *Maximum* and *minimum* present the highest and lowest day temperatures, respectively. HSC - heat stress conditions, NC - normal conditions.



Fig. 2 Suppl. The phenotype of 'AM160' and '2013-33' Chinese cabbage genotypes grown under normal conditions (NC) and heat stress conditions (HSC). A mean growth temperature from June 1 to August 1 was 27.8 °C and defined as HSC, whereas from September 14 to October 14 was 20.9 °C and defined as NC.