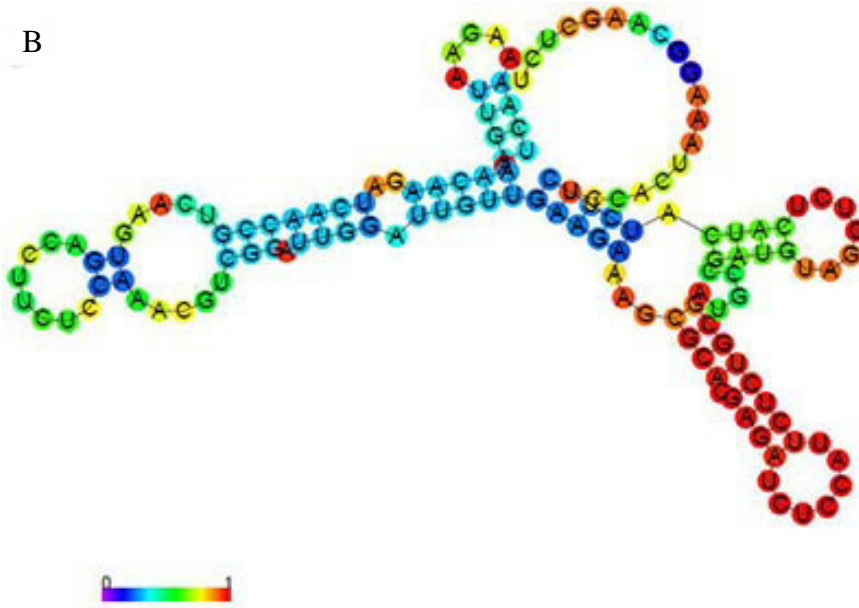


B

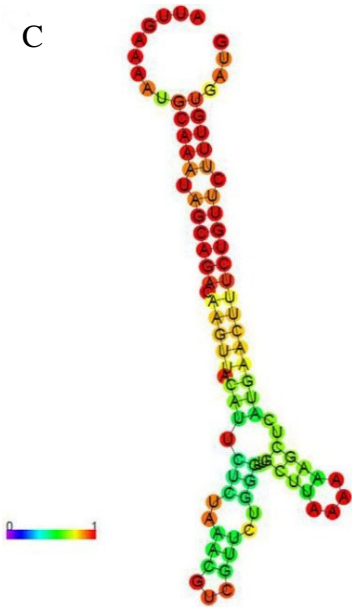


b

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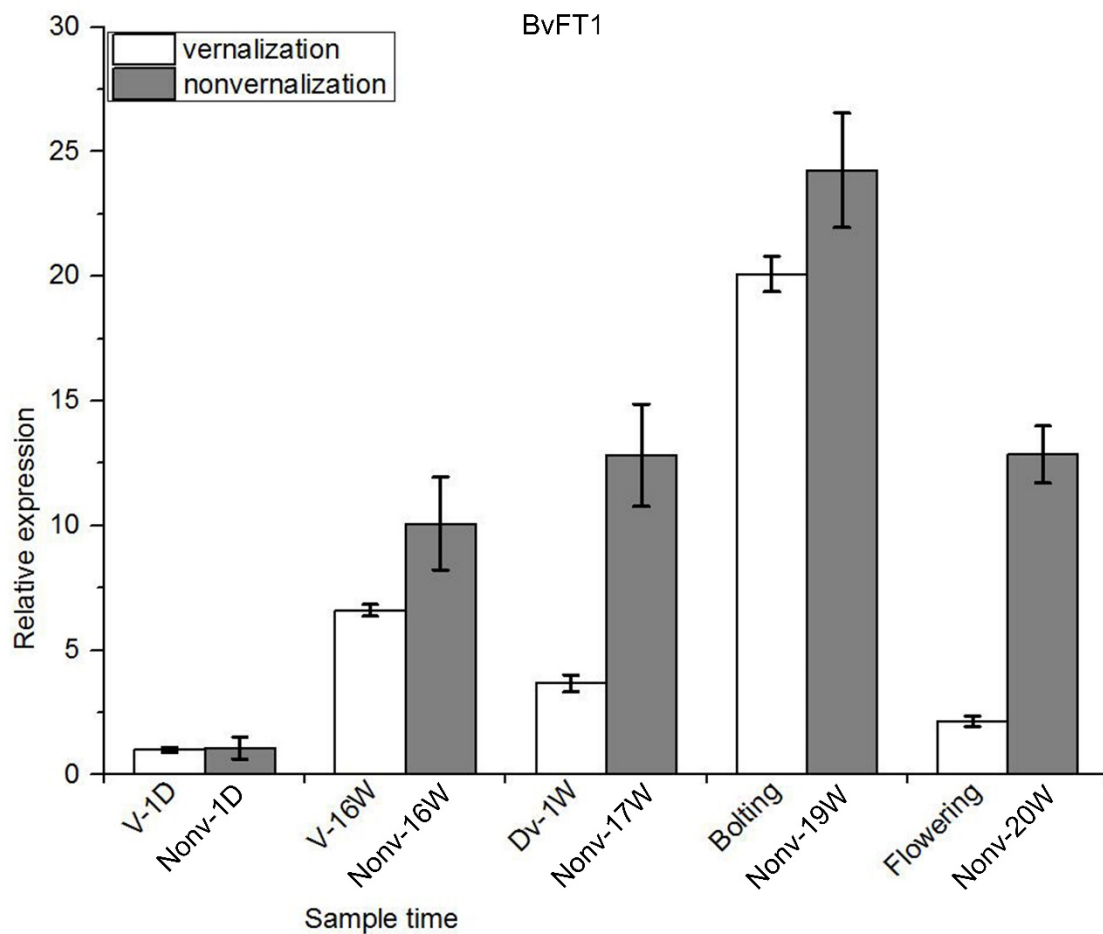
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C



c

AUUGAAAAUAGCAAAUAGCAGACAAGUACAUCUCUAAAACGUGUUCUGGGUUGCUUAAAAAGCUCUAUGAACUUUCUGUUCUUUGUGAUG
..... ((((((.....(((.....(((.....(((.....(((.....(((.....(((.....)))))))))))))).....))))))....



BvFT1 represses flowering and its down-regulation is crucial for the vernalisation response in sugar beets (Pin *et al.* 2010). *BvFT1* upregulated reaching a peak at the nonv-19w time point comparing to others then downregulated seriously not only in the vernalisation but also in the nonvernalisation sugar beets.

Fig. S3. Expression pattern of *BvFT1* in leaves analysed by RT-qPCR at five different time points, including V-1D., the Vernalisation 1 day; V-16W., Vernalisation 16 weeks; Dv-1W., Devernalisation 1 week; Bolting and Flowering periods and the corresponding nonvernalisation materials. The white bar denotes vernalized samples and the gray bar denotes the nonvernalised samples. *BvICDH* was used as the internal control. Error bars, mean \pm s.e. ($n = 3$).

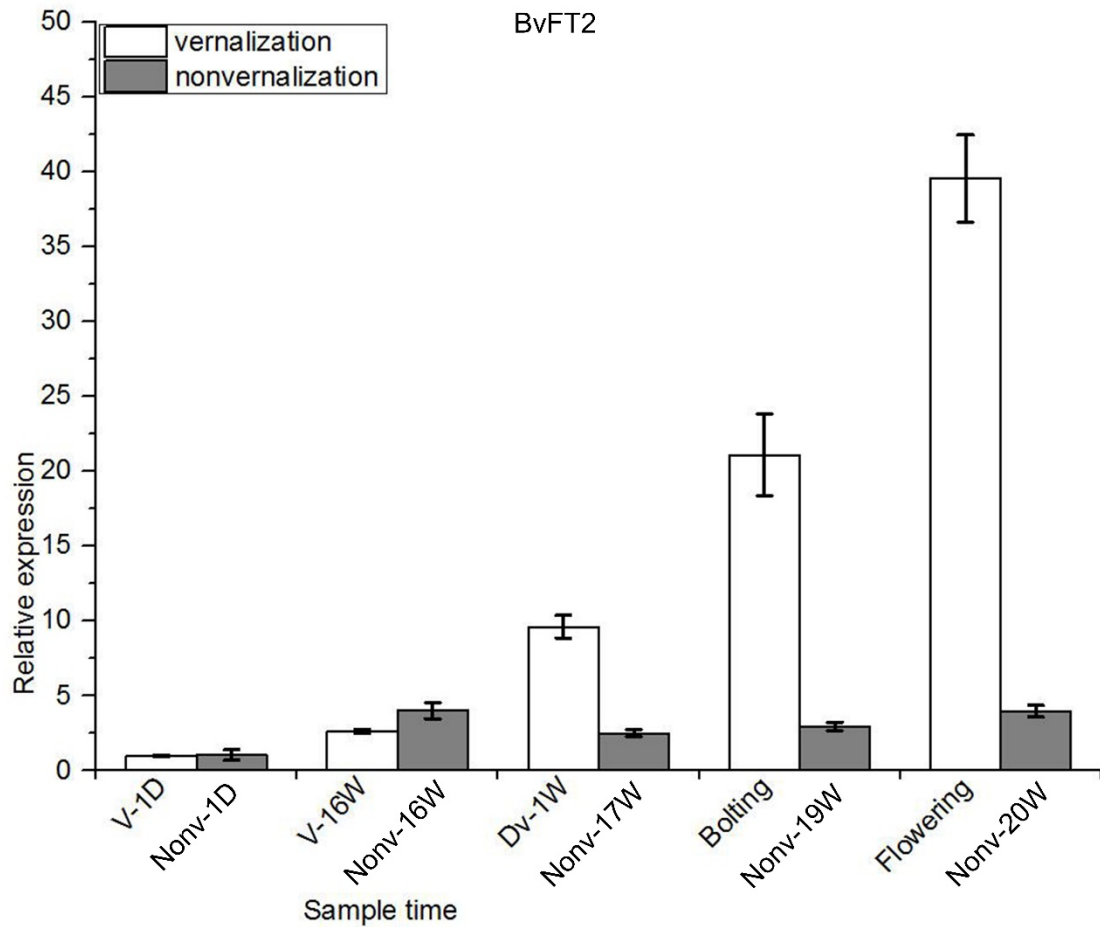


Fig. S4. Expression pattern of *BvFT2* in leaves analysed by RT-qPCR at five different time points, including V-1D., the Vernalisation 1 day; V-16W., Vernalisation 16 weeks; Dv-1W., Devernalisation 1 week; Bolting and Flowering periods and the corresponding nonvernalisation materials. The white bar denotes the vernalized and the gray bar denotes the nonvernalised materials. *BvICDH* was used as the internal control. Error bars, mean \pm s.e. ($n = 3$).