



Corrigendum: The *Arabidopsis* ANGUSTIFOLIA3-YODA Gene Cascade Induces Anthocyanin Accumulation by Regulating Sucrose Levels

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

Stefan Martens,
Edmund Mach Foundation, Italy

*Correspondence:

Lai-Sheng Meng
mengsh@jsnu.edu.cn
Ji-Hong Jiang
jhjiang@jsnu.edu.cn

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Plant Metabolism and Chemodiversity,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Plant Science

Received: 19 May 2017

Accepted: 28 June 2017

Published: 10 July 2017

Citation:

Meng L-S, Li Y-Q, Liu M-Q and
Jiang J-H (2017) Corrigendum: The
Arabidopsis ANGUSTIFOLIA3-YODA
Gene Cascade Induces Anthocyanin
Accumulation by Regulating Sucrose
Levels. *Front. Plant Sci.* 8:1228.
doi: 10.3389/fpls.2017.01228

Lai-Sheng Meng^{1,2*}, Ying-Qiu Li^{1,2}, Meng-Qian Liu^{1,2} and Ji-Hong Jiang^{1,2*}

¹ The Key Laboratory of Biotechnology for Medicinal Plant of Jiangsu Province, School of Life Science, Jiangsu Normal University, Xuzhou, China, ² Centre for Transformational Biotechnology of Medicinal and Food Plants, Jiangsu Normal University – Edinburgh University, Xuzhou, China

Keywords: AN3/GIF1, YODA (YDA), sucrose levels, anthocyanin accumulations, *Arabidopsis*

A corrigendum on

The *Arabidopsis* ANGUSTIFOLIA3-YODA Gene Cascade Induces Anthocyanin Accumulation by Regulating Sucrose Levels

by Meng, L.-S., Li, Y.-Q., Liu, M.-Q., and Jiang, J.-H. (2016). *Front. Plant Sci.* 7:1728. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2016.01728

In the original article, there were mistakes in **Figures 2F, 3J–L, 5C and 6I,J** as published. The corrected **Figures 2F, 3J–L, 5C and 6I,J** appear below. The authors apologize for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2017 Meng, Li, Liu and Jiang. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

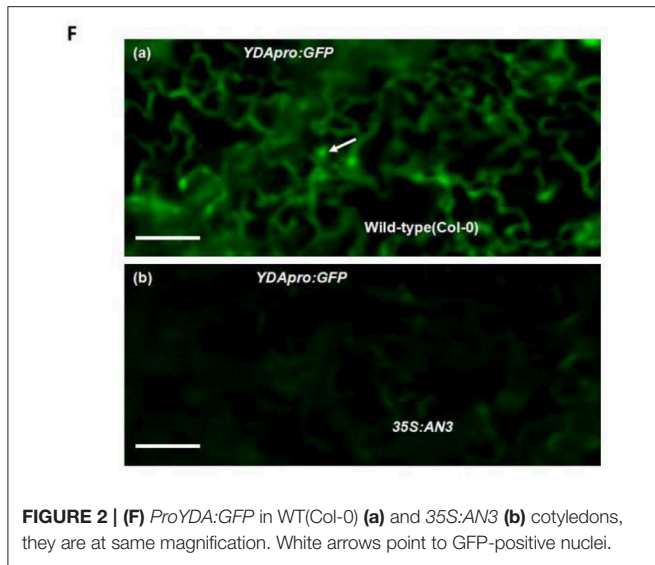


FIGURE 2 | (F) *ProYDA:GFP* in WT(Col-0) (a) and *35S:AN3* (b) cotyledons, they are at same magnification. White arrows point to GFP-positive nuclei.

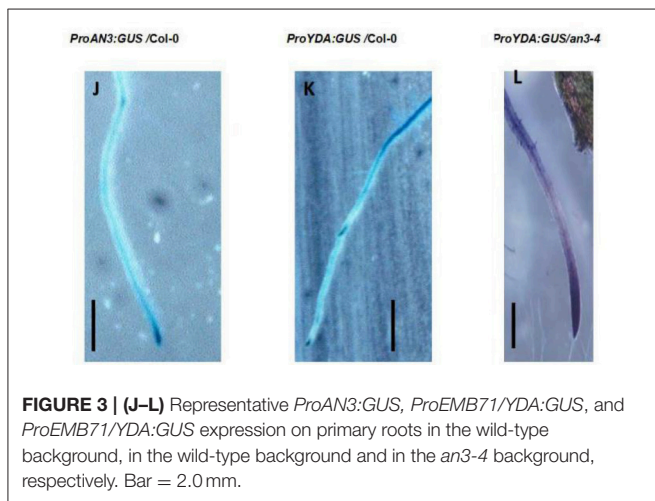


FIGURE 3 | (J-L) Representative *ProAN3:GUS*, *ProEMB71/YDA:GUS*, and *ProEMB71/YDA:GUS* expression on primary roots in the wild-type background, in the wild-type background and in the *an3-4* background, respectively. Bar = 2.0mm.

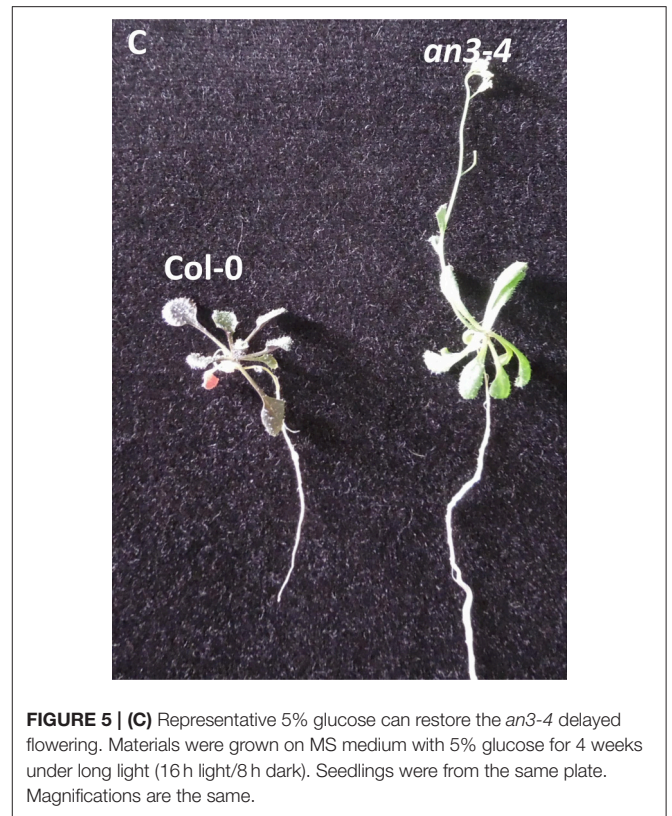


FIGURE 5 | (C) Representative 5% glucose can restore the *an3-4* delayed flowering. Materials were grown on MS medium with 5% glucose for 4 weeks under long light (16h light/8 h dark). Seedlings were from the same plate. Magnifications are the same.

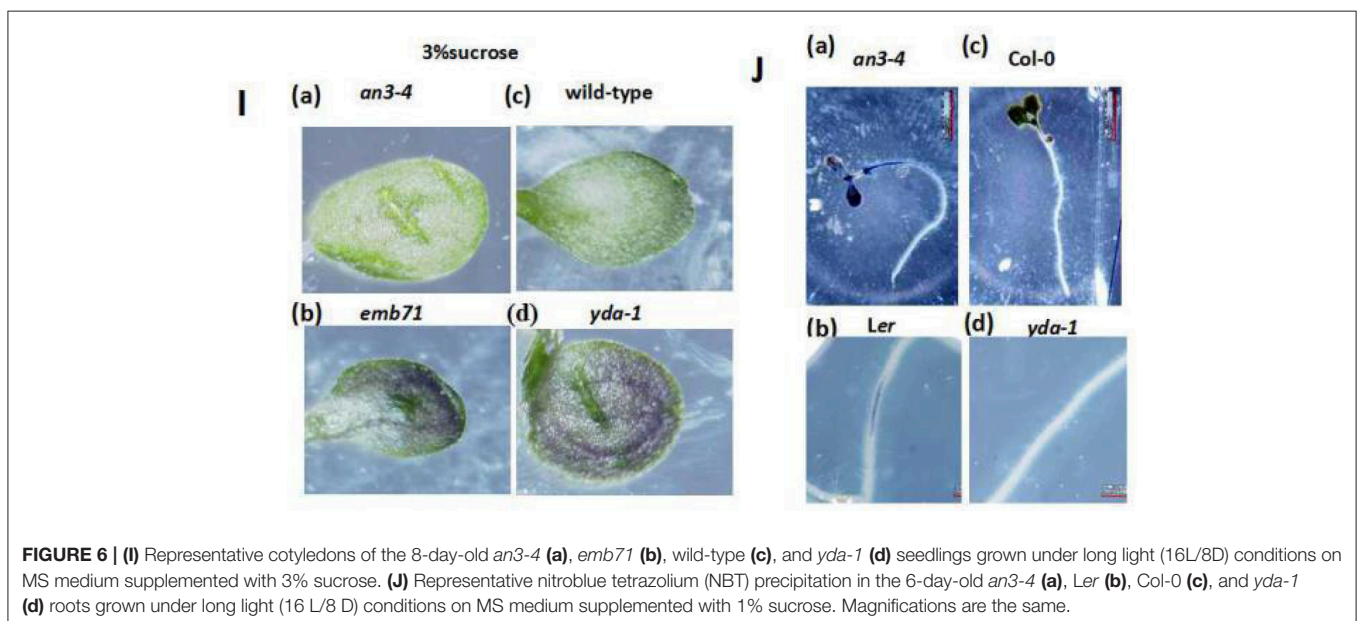


FIGURE 6 | (I) Representative cotyledons of the 8-day-old *an3-4* (a), *emb71* (b), wild-type (c), and *yda-1* (d) seedlings grown under long light (16L/8D) conditions on MS medium supplemented with 3% sucrose. **(J)** Representative nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) precipitation in the 6-day-old *an3-4* (a), Ler (b), Col-0 (c), and *yda-1* (d) roots grown under long light (16 L/8 D) conditions on MS medium supplemented with 1% sucrose. Magnifications are the same.