CORRECTIONS

Vol. 153: 1555–1562, 2010

Takemiya A. and Shimazaki K.-i. Phosphatidic Acid Inhibits Blue Light-Induced Stomatal Opening via Inhibition of Protein Phosphatase 1.

The "1" at the end of the title above was not included when this article was first published. The title in the online version of the article has been corrected.

www.plantphysiol.org/cgi/doi/10.1104/pp.110.900334

Vol. 153: 403–419, 2010

Ellis M., Egelund J., Schultz C.J., and Bacic A. Arabinogalactan-Proteins: Key Regulators at the Cell Surface?

The authors have revised the final paragraph on Page 408 of this article to better describe the work done by Yuasa et al.:

P4H in plants is a type II integral membrane protein located predominantly in the Golgi lumen, making it quite different from animal P4H enzymes, which are found in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). This is based on the detailed analysis of His-tagged and GFP fusion forms of P4H1 (GenBank accession no. AB119250) expressed in tobacco BY2 cells by Matsuoka and colleagues (Yuasa et al., 2005). His-tagged version of NtP4H1 was purified from BY2 cells and shown to hydroxylate a collagen-like peptide, $(Pro\text{-}Pro\text{-}Gly)_{10}$, in vitro. The low efficiency of hydroxylation observed is likely due to the non-native substrate used. Immunolocalization of both the His-tagged and GFP fusion constructs confirms a Golgi location with some fusion proteins also found in the ER. Furthermore, using immunoelectron microscopy and a novel antibody preparation, Goto and colleagues have demonstrated clear Golgi location of P4H (Y. Goto, K. Toyooka, and K. Matsuoka, personal communication). These data indicate that hydroxylation of Pro residues, and subsequent *O*-glycosylation of these Hyp residues, occurs primarily in the Golgi.

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