

OPEN Corrigendum: Indole-3-Acetic Acid Produced by Burkholderia heleiα Acts as a Phenylacetic Acid **Antagonist to Disrupt Tropolone** Biosynthesis in Burkholderia plantarii

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In this Article, the compound '(R)-(-)-2-phenylpropionic acid' was incorrectly given as '(R)-(-)-2-methylphenylpropionic acid. In the Results section under subheading 'Interference of the tropolone biosynthetic pathway of B. plantarii by PAA analogues',

"Among the PAA analogues tested, p-tolylacetic acid, (R)-(-)-2-methylphenylpropionic acid, and (p-isopropylphenyl)acetic acid inhibited tropolone production as effectively as IAA at the same concentration (Figure 6)."

should read:

"Among the PAA analogues tested, p-tolylacetic acid, '(R)-(-)-2-phenylpropionic acid, and (p-isopropylphenyl) acetic acid inhibited tropolone production as effectively as IAA at the same concentration (Figure 6)."

The correct Figure 6 and its accompanying legend appear below as Figure 1.

Eight compounds, i.e., 3-pyridylacetic acid HCl (A), 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (B), 1-imidazoleacetic acid (C), p-tolylacetic acid (D), (p-isopropylphenyl)acetic acid (E), (R)-(-)-2-phenylpropionic acid (F), (\pm) -2-phenylbutyric acid (G), and (S)-(-)-3-phenyllactic acid (H), along with indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) (I) as positive control, were tested on B. plantarii-impregnated gellan plates, in which Winogradsky's mineral mixture supplemented with $50\,\mathrm{g}\,\mathrm{L}^{-1}$ sucrose, $500\,\mathrm{mg}\,\mathrm{L}^{-1}$ yeast extract, and $0.1\,\mathrm{mM}$ Fe₂(SO₄)₃ was solidified with $10\,\mathrm{g}\,\mathrm{L}^{-1}$ gellan gum. An MeOH solution of each test compound prepared at 0.1, 1, 10, and 100 mM was loaded on a paper disk for the assay, and the absolute amount of the test compound on each paper disc is shown in a sub-table in the panel. The sub-number shows the absolute amount of the compound loaded (e.g. A2 is 3-pyridylacetic acid ·HCl at 100 nmol). CT is the control (MeOH only). Red arrows on the plate photograph indicate tropolone inhibition

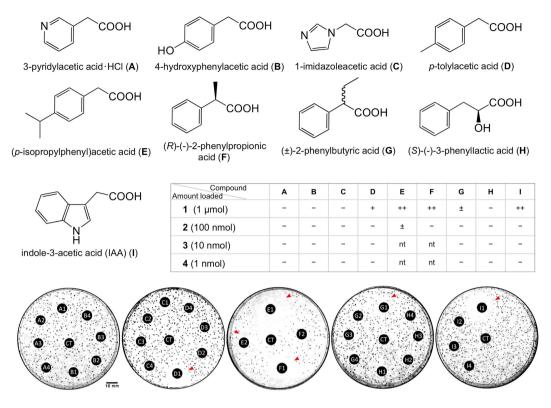


Figure 1.

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