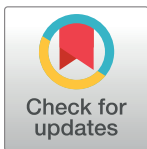


CORRECTION

Correction: The Sulfated Laminarin Triggers a Stress Transcriptome before Priming the SA- and ROS-Dependent Defenses during Grapevine's Induced Resistance against *Plasmopara viticola*

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The Adj + Gli panel in [Fig 5C](#) incorrectly appears as a duplicate of the Adj + DPI panel in Figure 4D. This error arose during the construction of [Fig 5](#). Please see the corrected [Fig 5](#) here.



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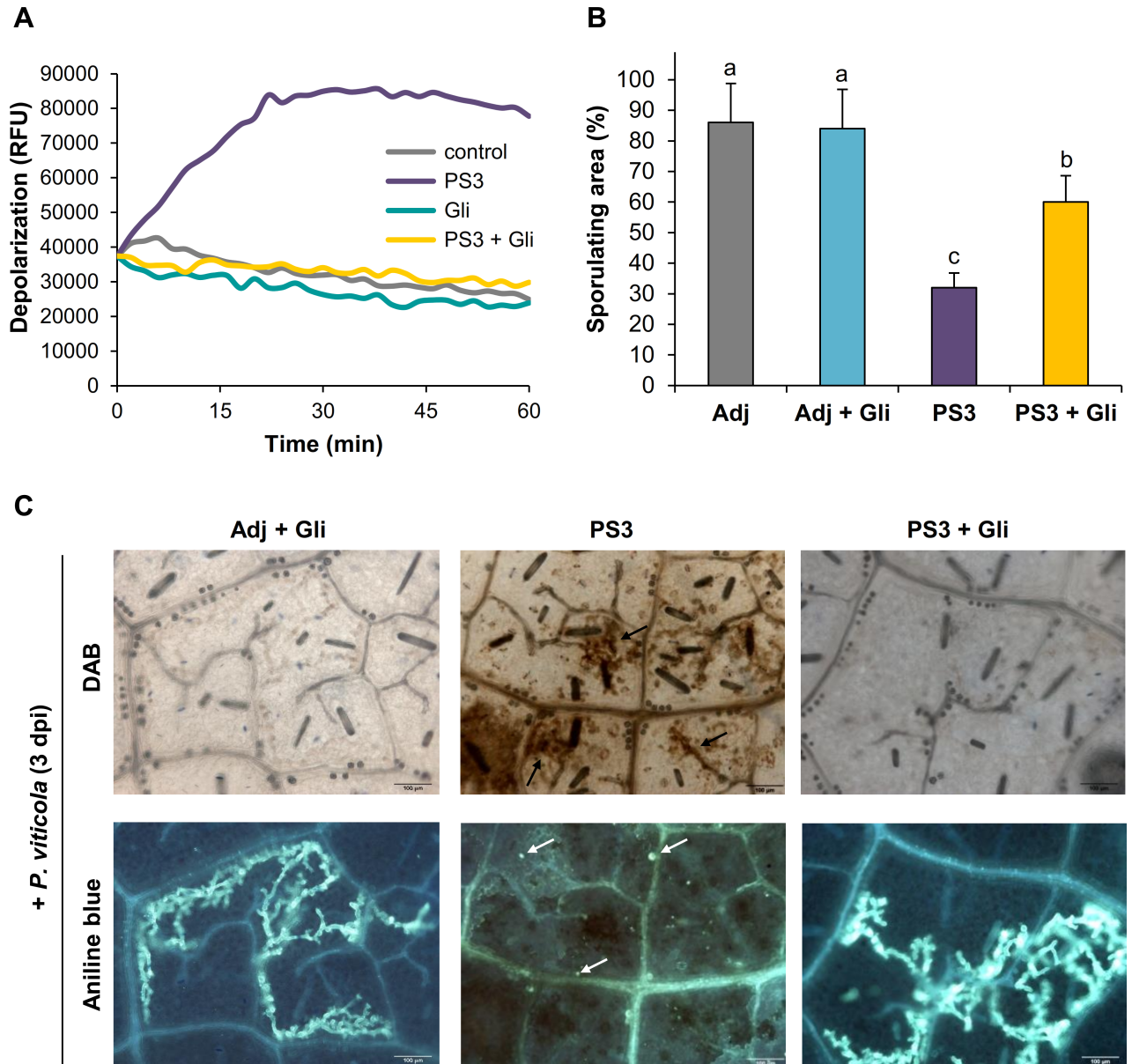


Fig 5. Plasma membrane depolarization mediates the primed ROS production during the PS3-IR to *P. viticola*. **A.** The anionic channels inhibitor glibenclamide (Gli, 200 μ M) blocked the plasma membrane depolarization triggered by PS3 in grapevine cell suspensions revealed by the DIBAC₄ probe fluorescence. **B.** Sporulating areas indicate that Gli blocked the PS3-IR to *P. viticola* in grapevine leaf discs. Leaf discs were treated during 24 h with Gli (200 μ M), washed and then treated with 2.5 g l⁻¹ PS3 during 24 h, washed and, finally inoculated with *P. viticola*. Leaf sporulating area evaluated at 8 dpi. Different letters indicate statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$; ANOVA followed by LSD test). Data are representative of three independent experiments ($n = 3$). **C.** Microscopic analyses on the same grapevine leaf discs show that Gli inhibits the primed H₂O₂ production (black arrows) and callose deposition (white arrows) during PS3-IR, leading to *P. viticola* spreading. Aniline blue and DAB staining were realized to detect callose and H₂O₂, respectively. Pictures are representative of three independent experiments. Bar = 100 μ m.

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Reference

- Gauthier A, Trouvelot S, Kelloniemi J, Frettinger P, Wendehenne D, Daire X, et al. (2014) The Sulfated Laminarin Triggers a Stress Transcriptome before Priming the SA- and ROS-Dependent Defenses during Grapevine's Induced Resistance against *Plasmopara viticola*. PLoS ONE 9(2): e88145. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0088145> PMID: 24516597