

Correction

PLANT BIOLOGY, SOCIAL SCIENCES

Correction for “Functional genomics and metabolomics advance the ethnobotany of the Samoan traditional medicine “matalafi,” by Seeseei Molimau-Samasoni, Victoria Helen Woolner, Su'emalo Talie Foliga, Katharina Robichon, Vimal Patel, Sarah K. Andreassend, Jeffrey P. Sheridan, Tama Te Kawa, David Gresham, Darach Miller, Daniel J. Sinclair, Anne C. La Flamme, Alexey V. Melnik, Allegra Aron, Pieter C. Dorrestein, Paul H. Atkinson, Robert A. Keyzers, and Andrew B. Munkacsi, which published November 1, 2021; 10.1073/pnas.2100880118 (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **118**, e2100880118).

The authors note that Fig. 4 appeared incorrectly. It has come to our attention that the structures of rutin and nicotiflorin have been drawn incorrectly in Fig. 4. The flavanol carbon skeleton of both rutin and nicotiflorin have been incorrectly drawn as 2-phenylnaphthalene-1,4-dione, when they should be 2-phenyl-4*H*-chromen-4-one. The corrected figure and its legend appear below. The online version has been corrected.

This article is distributed under [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License 4.0 \(CC BY-NC-ND\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Published January 18, 2022.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2121327119

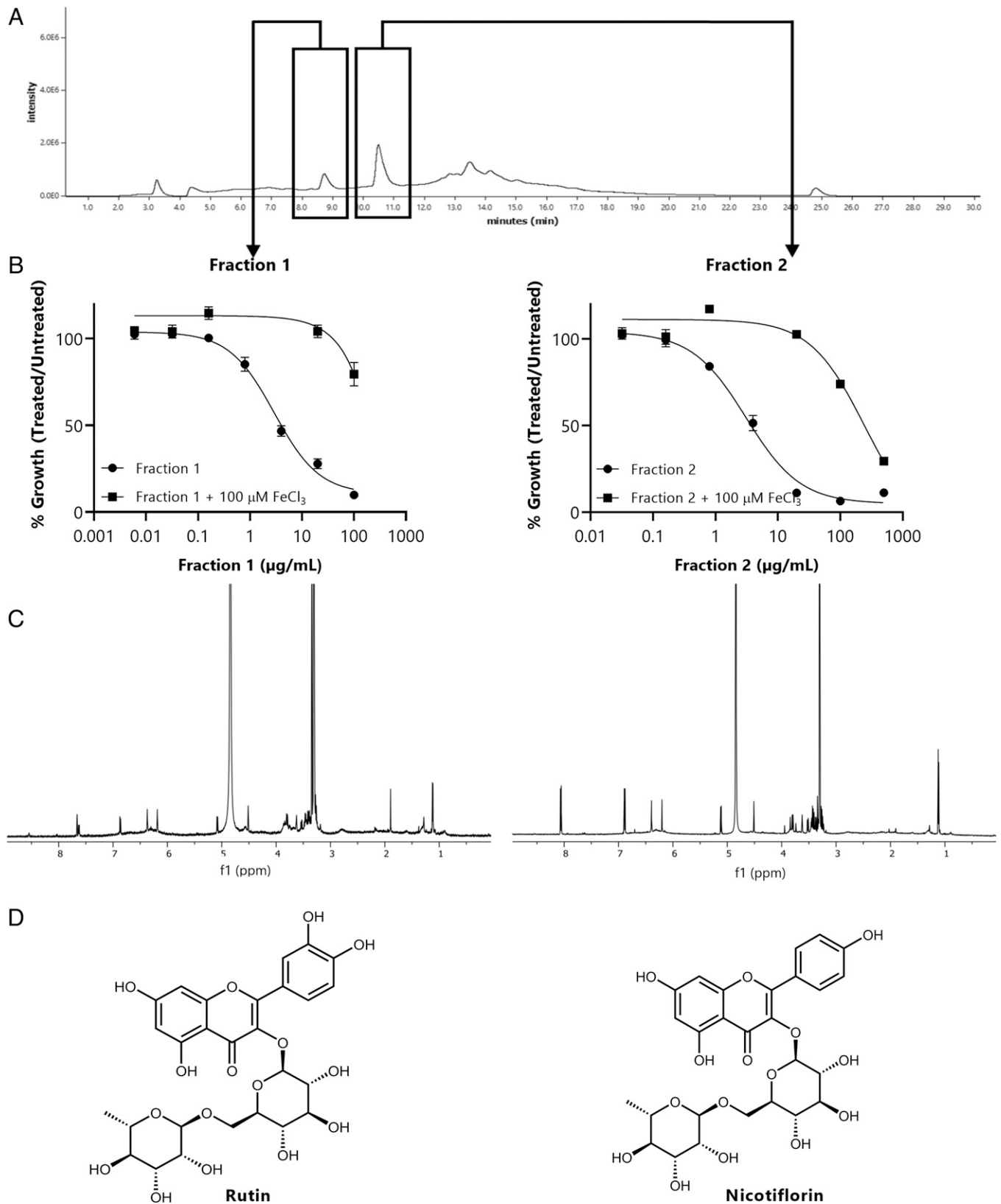


Fig. 4. Bioactivity-guided HPLC purification and NMR analyses led to the isolation and identification of rutin and nicotiflorin. The purification of *P. insularum* homogenate was tracked using a bioassay-guided approach in tandem with NMR analyses. (A) The HPLC chromatogram, monitored at 254 nm, showing the two peaks (boxed) that exhibited bioactivity. (B) Percent growth of WT yeast in increasing concentrations of HPLC fraction 1 or 2 with the absence or addition of 100 μM FeCl_3 compared to growth in media without each fraction. (C) The ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CD_3OD) spectrum of each fraction was subsequently identified as (D) rutin and nicotiflorin.