## ERRATUM

## Salt stress alleviation in transgenic *Vigna mungo* L. Hepper (blackgram) by overexpression of the *glyoxalase I* gene using a novel *Cestrum* yellow leaf curling virus (CmYLCV) promoter

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Published online: 15 April 2008 © Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2008

## Erratum to: Mol Breeding DOI 10.1007/s11032-008-9164-8

In the original publication, Thomas Hohn and Mikhail Pooggin were erroneously listed as co-authors. Furthermore, Figs. 5 and 6 in the original publication show the experimental results obtained with a T3 generation instead of the results of the physiological tolerance tests with the T1 generation transgenics described in the paper. The correct Figs. 5 and 6 are shown below:

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s11032-008-9164-8.

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T1h

T1g



Fig. 5 Retardation of methylglyoxal and salt stress induced senescence of leaf discs from the transgenic lines of Vigna mungo overexpressing the gly I gene. (a) Phenotypic differences in the leaf discs from transgenic versus the untransformed control lines after 4 days of methylglyoxal treatment. (b) chlorophyll content (mg  $g^{-1}$  fresh weight) of leaf discs of transgenic lines T1b, T1f, T1g and T1h versus the untransformed control (UT) line floated on 5 mM and 10 mM methylglyoxal solution



С

UT

T1b

T1f

respectively, for 4 days under continuous white light at  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C. (c) Phenotypic difference in the leaf discs from transgenic versus the untransformed control lines. (d) chlorophyll content (mg  $g^{-1}$  fresh weight) of leaf discs of transgenic lines T1b, T1f, T1g and T1h versus untransformed control (UT) line floated on 400 mM and 600 mM NaCl solution, respectively, for 4 days under continuous white light at  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$ 

Fig. 6 Effect of salt (NaCl) stress on the growth of the transgenic as well as the untransformed control plants maintained in earthen pots for 5 weeks The T1 seeds of the transgenic as well as the untransformed control (UT) lines were germinated in the pots and irrigated with 100 mM NaCl. The untransformed control plant did not survive while the transgenic lines survived till maturity

