Correction to: MoGrr1, a novel F-box protein, is involved in conidiogenesis and cell wall integrity and is critical for the full virulence of *Magnaporthe oryzae*

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Published online: 17 October 2018
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Correction to: Appl Microbiol Biotechnol (2015) 99:8075–8088
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-015-6820-x>

The authors of Guo et al. (2015) would like to correct image errors in their article (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-015-6820-x>). Two images were incorrectly edited in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7. In Fig. 6, images were mistakenly used for strains *Mogrr1-7* and *Mogrr1-com* in panel a, and for *Mogrr1-com* in panel d, respectively. We replaced them with original ones as showed below. In Fig. 7, panel (a), the image of *Mogrr1-com* was incorrect. The correct Fig. 7

is shown below. We confirm that these changes do not alter any findings of this work.

Reference

Guo M, Gao F, Zhu X, Nie X, Pan Y, Gao Z (2015) MoGrr1, a novel F-box protein, is involved in conidiogenesis and cell wall integrity and is critical for the full virulence of *Magnaporthe oryzae*. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology 99:8075–8088

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-015-6820-x>

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Fig. 6 *Mogrr1* is essential for appressorium development in *M. oryzae*. **A.** Appressorium development at hyphal tips. Bars = 40 μm . **B.** Statistical analysis of the appressorium formation rate. More than 100 hyphal tips were observed each time. **C.** The appressorium deformity rate was measured and statistically analyzed. **D.** Appressorium formation on the surface of rice plant leaves. Bars = 30 μm . **E.** Measurement of appressoria formed on rice plant leaves. Asterisks in Fig. 6b, c and e indicate significant differences from the control ($P < 0.01$). ">10 lesions" in Fig. 6e indicates that more than 10 lesions were measured for each strain. The experiment was repeated three times with three cultures each and representative results from one experiment are shown

Fig. 7 *Mogrr1* deletion results in impaired appressorium penetration and attenuated virulence. **A**, Barley leaf penetration assay. Asterisks indicate appressoria. Bars = 20 μm . **B**, Statistical analysis of appressorium-mediated penetration. The appressoria that penetrated into barley epidermal cells were counted, and the data were statistically analyzed. **C**, Pathogenicity assay on abraded rice plant leaves. The tested strains were incubated on wounded rice leaves, and their virulence was evaluated at 5 days after incubation. **D**,

Measurement of collapsed appressoria. At least 100 appressoria were observed at each glycerol concentration. **E**, Protoplasts were released under the treatment of lysing enzymes. Asterisks in Fig. 7b, d and e indicate significant differences to the control ($P < 0.01$). ">50 AP" in Fig. 7b indicates that more than 50 appressoria were measured for each strain. Similar results were obtained in three repeated experiments, and the representative data from one experiment are shown