Erratum to: Constitutive expression of *CaXTH3*, a hot pepper xyloglucan endotransglucosylase/hydrolase, enhanced tolerance to salt and drought stresses without phenotypic defects in tomato plants (*Solanum lycopersicum* cv. Dotaerang)

**Jun Young Choi · Young Sam Seo ·
Su Jin Kim · Woo Taek Kim · Jeong Sheop Shin**

Published online: 16 February 2011
© Springer-Verlag 2011

Erratum to: Plant Cell Rep
DOI 10.1007/s00299-010-0989-3

In the original version of the article, Figs. 3 and 4 were interchanged. The correct figures along with the captions are produced in the following pages.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s00299-010-0989-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00299-010-0989-3).

J. Y. Choi · J. S. Shin (✉)
School of Life Sciences and Biotechnology,
Korea University, Seoul 136-701, Korea
e-mail: jsshin@korea.ac.kr

Y. S. Seo · S. J. Kim · W. T. Kim (✉)
Department of Biology, College of Life Science
and Biotechnology, Yonsei University, Seoul 120-749, Korea
e-mail: wtkim@yonsei.ac.kr

Fig. 3 Retardation of salt-stress-induced senescence of leaf discs from transgenic *35S:CaXTH3* tomato plants. **a** Leaf discs of wild-type and transgenic (lines 5, 11, and 12) tomato plants were exposed to a 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, or 500 mM NaCl solution for 3 days. **b** Chlorophyll content of leaf discs in each treatment was measured from

three repeated experiments. Bars represent the mean $\pm$ SD ($n = 3$). ***, **, and * indicate the statistical significance as determined by Student's *t* test at $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$, and $P < 0.1$, respectively

Fig. 4 Seedling growth of wild-type and transgenic *T₁ 35S:CaXTH3* (lines 5, 11, and 12) tomato plants in response to salt treatment. Germinated seedlings having the same length of radical were transferred onto MS medium containing 0, 100, or 200 mM NaCl. Following a 7-day incubation, differences in the morphology of roots and cotyledons were monitored