



Correction to: Nucleoporin *Nup98* participates in flowering regulation in a *CONSTANS*-independent mode

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The authors signal an error in Fig. 1b which does not show the correct set of plants and should be replaced with the

included new Fig. 1. Since the phenotypes are very similar between the two figures, this correction does not alter any of the findings or conclusions of the study.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00299-019-02442-w>.

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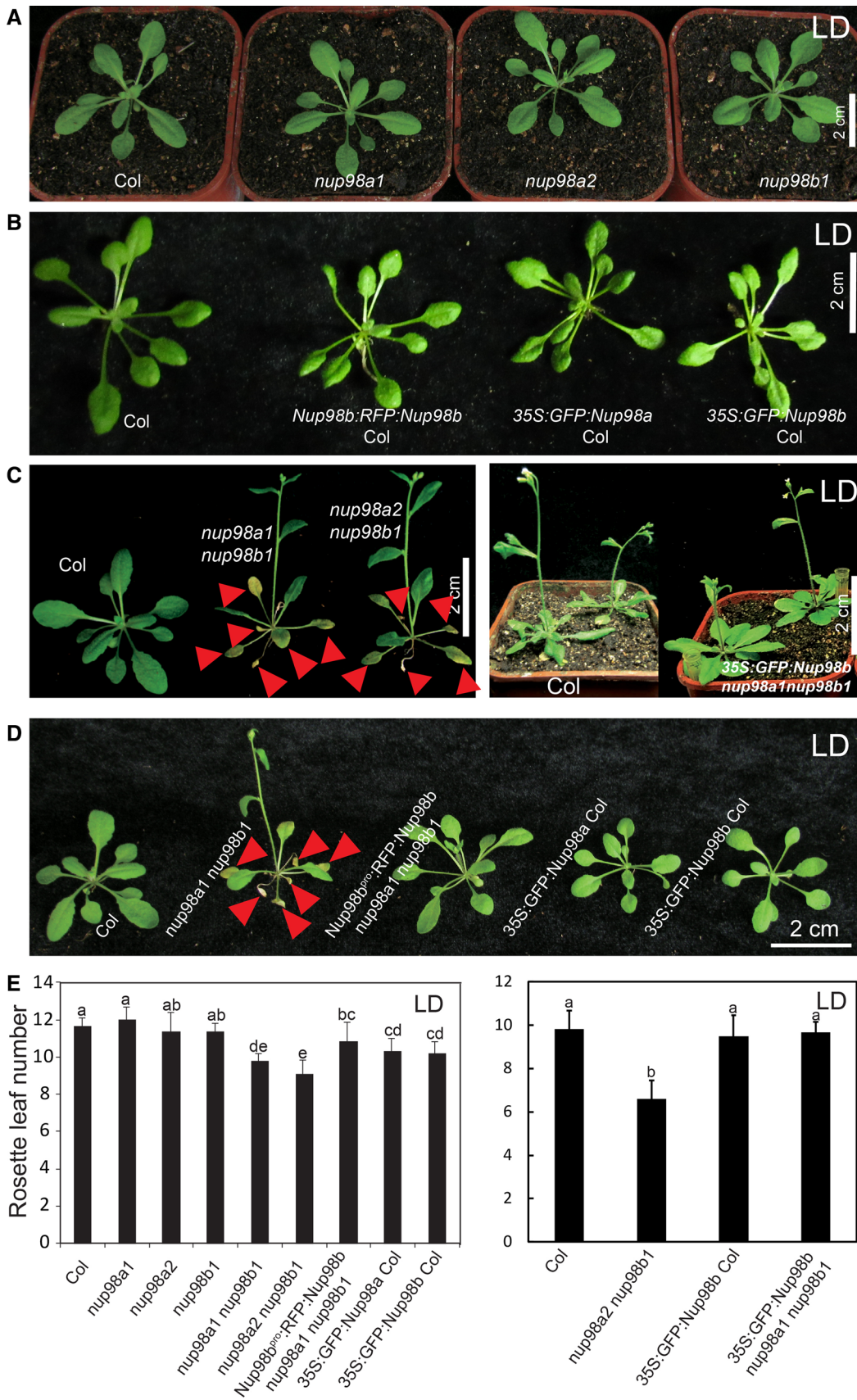


Fig. 1 *Nup98* was an inhibitor of flowering. **a** Single mutants of *nup98a1*, *nup98a2* and *nup98b1* had similar flowering phenotypes to wild-type plants in *Arabidopsis* in long-day conditions. **b** Overexpression of *Nup98* genes did not affect development of wild-type plants in long-day conditions. *GFP* or *RFP* genes were fused into *Nup98a* or *Nup98b* at N-terminus, and *Nup98a* was driven by 35S promoter and *Nup98b* was driven by either 35S promoter or its native promoter. **c** *nup98a nup98b* double mutants exhibited early flowering phenotypes, and overexpression of *Nup98b* can rescue the early flowering phenotype in long-day conditions. Red arrows indicate senescence leaves. **d** Flowering phenotypes of plants overexpressing different versions of *Nup98* genes in different backgrounds. Red arrows indicate senescence leaves. **e** Statistical analysis of the number of rosette leaves of all plants in **a–d**. The different lowercase letters denote significant differences (one-way ANOVA with Tukey test, $P < 0.05$) among means ($n > 30$)

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