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Erratum

Erratum to "Molecular cloning and mRNA expression analysis of a novel rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) MAPK kinase kinase, *OsEDR1*, an ortholog of *Arabidopsis AtEDR1*, reveal its role in defense/stress signalling pathways and development" [Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 300 (2003) 868–876]☆

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In Fig. 3A and Figs. 5A and D, the Northern images are missing. For the reader's convenience, the correct figures are reproduced here with their legends.

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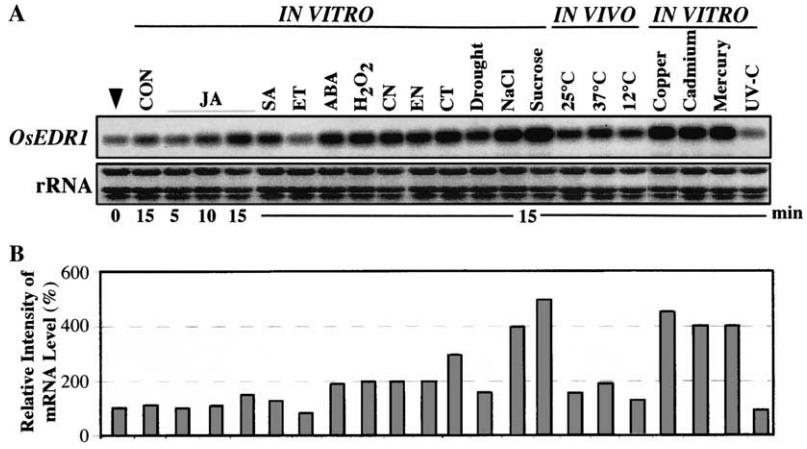

Fig. 3. Activation of the *OsEDR1* transcript within 5 and 15 min in response to multiple stresses in rice seedling leaves. (A) Total RNA was extracted from leaf segments treated with 100 μM each of JA, SA, ABA, CN, EN, and copper, cadmium, and mercury; 0.1% CT; 1 mM ET; 10 mM H_2O_2; drought; 150 mM each of NaCl and sucrose; and UV-C irradiation (in vitro). CON refers to the wounding by cut control. Intact seedlings (in vivo) were placed at various temperatures (25/37/12 °C). Arrowhead refers to sampling at the start of the experiments. Treatments were done under continuous light (150 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}). The stresses and sampling times are indicated above and below each lane, respectively. The blots were hybridized to a [α-^{32}P]dCTP-labeled *OsEDR1* cDNA probe and single hybridizing band of ca. 3.4 kbp is shown. Equal loading (20 μg) was confirmed by staining of membranes with methylene blue and a part of rRNA is shown. Northern analysis was carried out as described in Materials and methods. (B) The histograms show relative intensity of mRNA level in percentage considering the constitutively expressed *OsEDR1* mRNA level at 0 min as 100%.

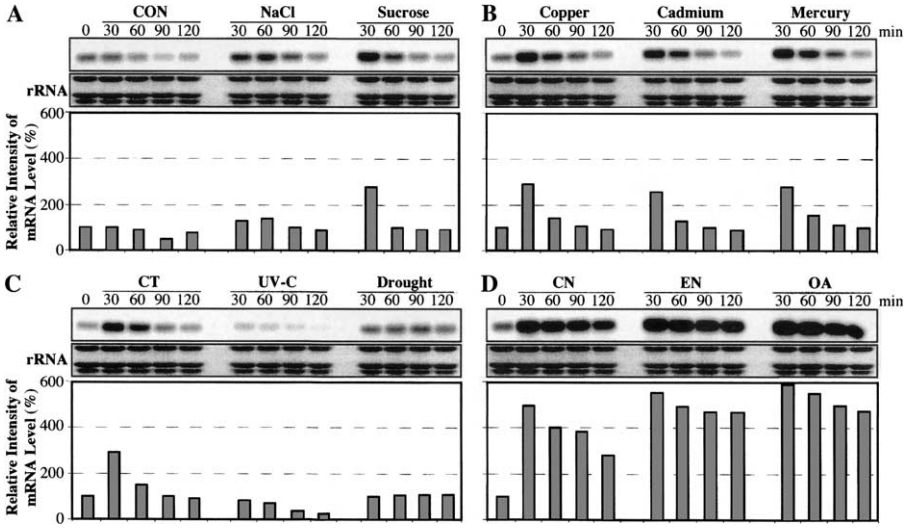

Fig. 5. Differential and transient regulation of the *OsEDR1* mRNA expression in leaves upon treatment with other environmental stressors (A–D). Leaf segments were irradiated with UV-C, treated with NaCl, sucrose, heavy metals copper, cadmium, and mercury, CT, UV-C irradiation, drought, CN, EN, and OA. Except for OA (1 μM), concentrations are as given in Fig. 3 and equal loading, hybridization, and histograms are as described in Fig. 3.