

Corrigendum

Corrigendum: Perturbation of host ubiquitin systems by plant pathogen/pest effector proteins

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In the Microreview by Banfield (2014), due to an oversight, the author acknowledges that the statement 'How the activity of SylA promotes pathogenesis of *P. syringae* remains unknown' on page 21 of the review is not fully consistent with existing literature. Readers of this review are directed to two papers, Schellenberg *et al.* (2014) and Misas-Villamil *et al.* (2013), that show SylA can open stomata and creates a salicylic acid (SA) insensitive zone around wound infection sites. Both of these activities could promote pathogen virulence.

Reference

- Banfield, M.J. (2014) Perturbation of host ubiquitin systems by plant pathogen/pest effector proteins. *Cell Microbiol* **17**: 18–25.
- Schellenberg, B., Ramel, C., and Dudler, R. (2014) *Pseudomonas syringae* virulence factor syringolin counteracts stomatal immunity by Proteasome inhibition. *Mol Plant Microbe Interact* **23**:1287–1293. doi: 10.1094/MPMI-04-10-0094.
- Misas-Villamil, J.C., Kolodziejek, I., Crabill, E., Kaschani, F., Niessen, S., Shindo, T., *et al.* (2013) *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* uses Proteasome inhibitor Syringolin A to colonize from wound infection Sites. *PLoS Pathog* **9**: e1003281. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1003281.