

Retraction

Retracted: Leaf Rolling and Stem Fasciation in Grass Pea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) Mutant Are Mediated through Glutathione-Dependent Cellular and Metabolic Changes and Associated with a Metabolic Diversion through Cysteine during Phenotypic Reversal

BioMed Research International

Received 7 August 2016; Accepted 7 August 2016

Copyright © 2016 BioMed Research International. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

BioMed Research International has retracted the article titled “Leaf Rolling and Stem Fasciation in Grass Pea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) Mutant Are Mediated through Glutathione-Dependent Cellular and Metabolic Changes and Associated with a Metabolic Diversion through Cysteine during Phenotypic Reversal” [1]. The article was found to contain images with signs of duplication and manipulation in Figures 1(a), 1(b), 1(d), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 3(k), 4(d), 4(g), 4(m), 4(p), 8, 10(c), 10(d), 10(e), 10(f), 10(g), 10(h), 10(i), 10(j), 10(k), 10(l), and 10(o) and duplication from Talukdar D. An induced glutathione-deficient mutant in grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.): Modifications in plant morphology, alteration in antioxidant activities and increased sensitivity to cadmium. *Biorem. Biodiv Bioavail.* 2012; 6: 75–86 in Figure 2B and from Dibyendu Talukdar and Tulika Talukdar, “Superoxide-Dismutase Deficient Mutants in Common Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.): Genetic Control, Differential Expressions of Isozymes, and Sensitivity to Arsenic,” *BioMed Research International*, vol. 2013, Article ID 782450, 11 pages, 2013, doi: 10.1155/2013/782450 in Figure 10.

References

- [1] D. Talukdar and T. Talukdar, “Leaf rolling and stem fasciation in grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus* l.) mutant are mediated through glutathione-dependent cellular and metabolic changes and associated with a metabolic diversion through cysteine during phenotypic reversal,” *BioMed Research International*, vol. 2014, Article ID 479180, 21 pages, 2014.