

CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum to: Genetic variation in *Sorghum bicolor* strigolactones and their role in resistance against *Striga hermonthica*

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The tables within the published supplementary data file associated with this paper were in the wrong order, and consequently some of the citations to this material in the text were wrong. The new [supplementary data](#) has the supplementary tables in the correct order as cited in the text.

The original Figure 2 did not accurately represent the data provided by the authors in Supplementary Table S8. The corrected version of Figure 2 is shown below.

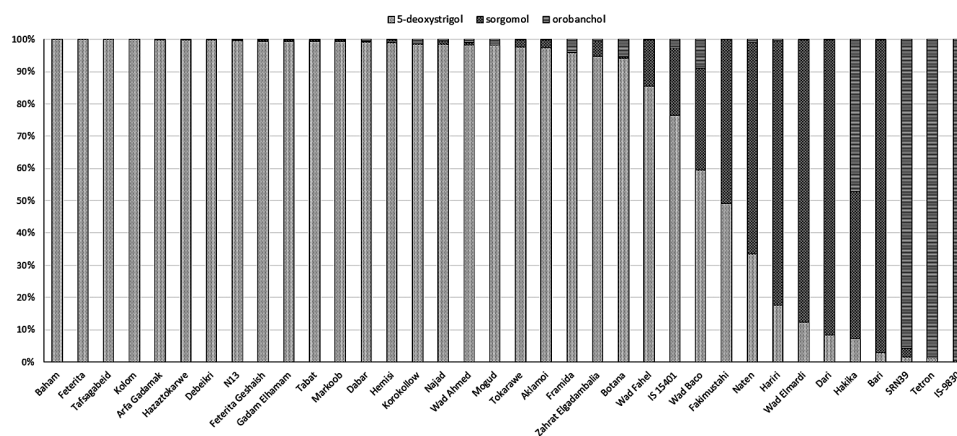


Fig. 2. Genotypic variation in the proportions of the strigolactones 5-deoxystrigol, sorgomol, and orobanchol in root exudates of sorghum.

In light of this new, correct version of Figure 2, some changes to the manuscript text are required, as outlined below.

Results (page 2419)

Proportions of 5-deoxystrigol, sorgomol, and orobanchol in the root exudates

In the majority of the genotypes the proportion of 5-deoxystrigol in the root exudate strigolactone blend was high ($\geq 94\%$) (Baham, Feterita, Taf sagabeid, Kolom, Arfa Gadamak, Hazaztokarwe, Debeikri, N13, Feterita Geshaish, Gadam Elhamam, Tabat, Markoob, Dabar, Hemisi, Korokollow, Najad, Wad Ahmed, Mogud, Tokarawe, Aklamoi, Framida, Zahrat Elgadambalia and Botana) (Fig. 2). The proportion of 5-deoxystrigol was average (33–86%) in Wad Fabel, IS 15401, Wad Baco, Fakimustahi and Naten; low (7–18%) in Hariri, Wad 3 Elmardi, Dari and Hakika and very low (0–3%) in Bari, SRN39, Tetron and IS9830 (Fig. 2). Genotypes with a high proportion of orobanchol ($\geq 47\%$) in the composition of the strigolactone blend were IS9830, Tetron, SRN39 and Hakika (Fig. 2). Genotypes with a high proportion of sorgomol in the strigolactone blend ($\geq 46\%$) were Bari, Dari, Wad Elmardi, Hariri, Naten, Fakimustahi and Hakika (Fig. 2).

Discussion (page 2427)

Genotypes IS9830, Framida, Hakika, and Tetron showed the same amplification of the marker SB3344 as that of the resistant genotype SRN39, confirming the results of Satish *et al.* (2012). Hakika (also known as P9405) is in fact derived from SRN39 (Mbwaga *et al.*, 2007). The presence of the SB3344 marker coincided with high relative proportions of orobanchol in the root exudates of Tetron (99%) and IS9830 (100%), but the root exudates of Framida and Hakika showed less high relative proportions of orobanchol (4% and 47%, respectively; Fig. 2). It is noteworthy that, based on peak area, IS9830 produced just a trace of 5-deoxystrigol ($< 0.5\%$) compared with Tetron and SRN39, and Tetron and IS9830 produced far less sorgomol than SRN39 (Fig. 7).