



Corrigendum: The Glycerate and Phosphorylated Pathways of Serine Synthesis in Plants: The Branches of Plant Glycolysis Linking Carbon and Nitrogen Metabolism

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A corrigendum on

The Glycerate and Phosphorylated Pathways of Serine Synthesis in Plants: The Branches of Plant Glycolysis Linking Carbon and Nitrogen Metabolism

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In the original article, there was an error. In all mentions of hydroxybutyrate should be gamma (γ), not beta (β): γ -hydroxybutyrate.

This correction refers to the main text, to the legend of **Figure 3**, and to **Figure 3** where β -HBA should be read as γ -HBA.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

The original article has been updated.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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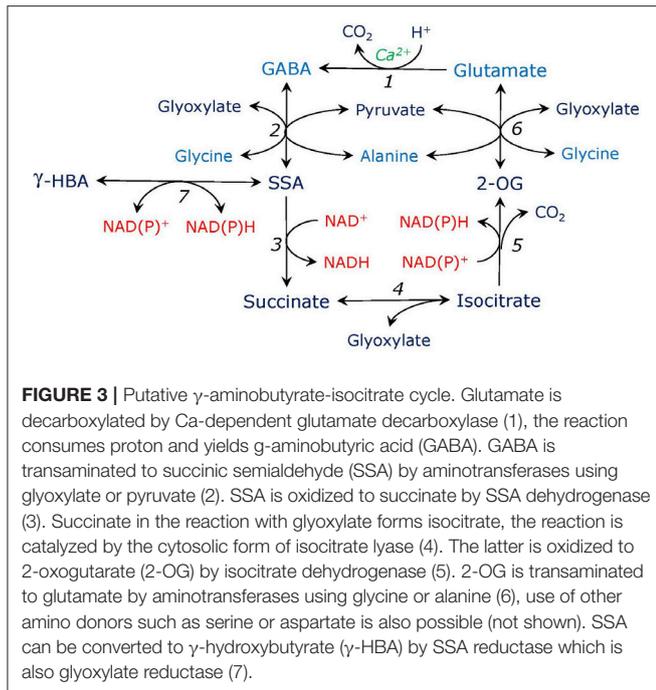


FIGURE 3 | Putative γ -aminobutyrate-isocitrate cycle. Glutamate is decarboxylated by Ca-dependent glutamate decarboxylase (1), the reaction consumes proton and yields γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA). GABA is transaminated to succinic semialdehyde (SSA) by aminotransferases using glyoxylate or pyruvate (2). SSA is oxidized to succinate by SSA dehydrogenase (3). Succinate in the reaction with glyoxylate forms isocitrate, the reaction is catalyzed by the cytosolic form of isocitrate lyase (4). The latter is oxidized to 2-oxogutarate (2-OG) by isocitrate dehydrogenase (5). 2-OG is transaminated to glutamate by aminotransferases using glycine or alanine (6), use of other amino donors such as serine or aspartate is also possible (not shown). SSA can be converted to γ -hydroxybutyrate (γ -HBA) by SSA reductase which is also glyoxylate reductase (7).