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Corrigendum: Melatonin mitigates cadmium phytotoxicity through modulation of phytochelatins biosynthesis, vacuolar sequestration, and antioxidant potential in *Solanum lycopersicum* L

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cadmium, food safety, melatonin, phytochelatins, tomato, vacuolar sequestration

A Corrigendum on

Melatonin mitigates cadmium phytotoxicity through modulation of phytochelatins biosynthesis, vacuolar sequestration, and antioxidant potential in *Solanum lycopersicum* L

By Hasan MK, Ahammed GJ, Yin L, Shi K, Xia X, Zhou Y, Yu J and Zhou J (2015). *Front. Plant Sci.* 6:601. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2015.00601

In the published article, there were a couple of errors in Figure 3A and Figure 7A as published. In Figure 3A, the representative images of NBT-stained leaflets (2nd row) after Cd (panel 2), Cd+M250 (panel 6) and Cd+M500 (panel 7) treatments were overwritten by redundant images, respectively. In Figure 7A, 'Control' was written in the X-axis legend mistakenly. The corrected Figure 3 and Figure 7 and their captions appear below.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that these do not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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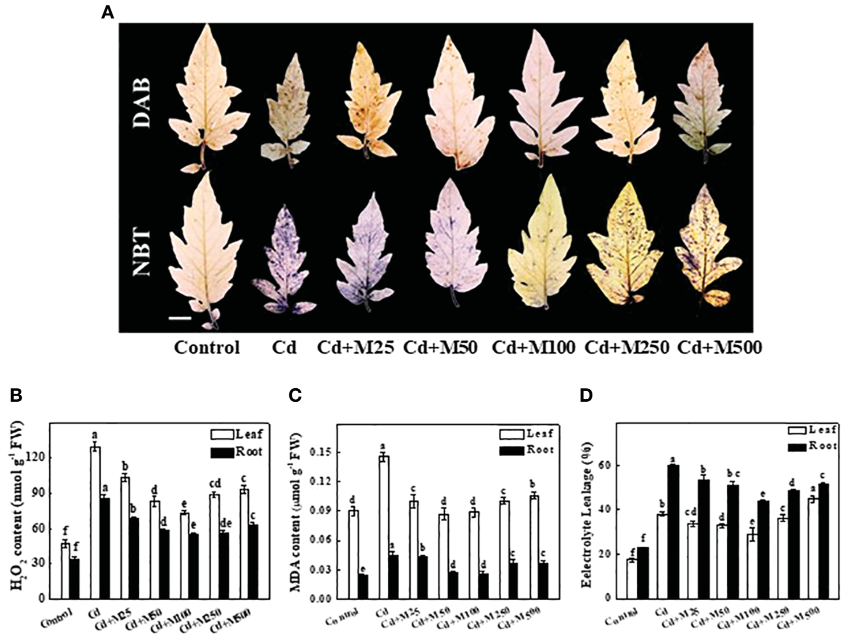

FIGURE 3
Effects of melatonin on ROS accumulation, lipid peroxidation, and membrane integrity after 14 days long Cd stress. **(A)** The *in situ* detection of H_2O_2 (upper panel) and $O_2^{\cdot-}$ (lower panel) in tomato leaves. Bar = 1.0 cm, **(B)** H_2O_2 concentrations in tomato leaves and roots, **(C)** MDA concentrations in tomato leaves and roots, and **(D)** Electrolyte leakage from tomato leaves and roots. Accumulation of H_2O_2 and $O_2^{\cdot-}$ in leaves was visually detected by staining with 3, 3-diaminobenzidine (DAB) and nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT), respectively. The data shown are the averages of four replicates, with the standard errors indicated by the vertical bars. The means denoted by the same letter within the same color histograms did not significantly differ at a $P < 0.05$, according to Tukey's test. Cd, 100 μM cadmium; M25, 25 μM melatonin; M50, 50 μM melatonin; M100, 100 μM melatonin; M250, 250 μM melatonin; M500, 500 μM melatonin; FW, fresh weight.

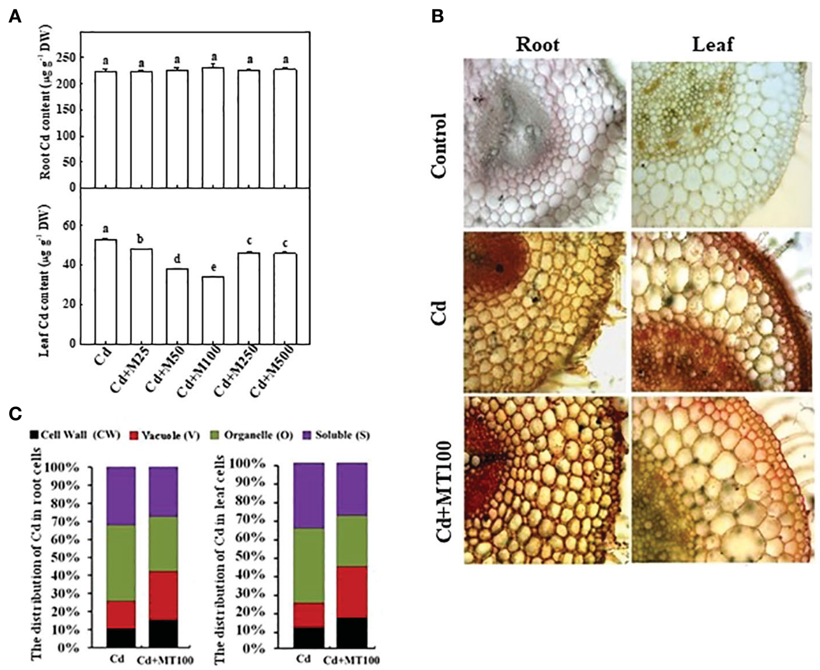

FIGURE 7
The accumulation of cadmium in tomato plants and its subcellular distribution following 14 days long Cd stress as influenced by melatonin treatments. **(A)** Cd concentrations in tomato roots and leaves. **(B)** The *in situ* detection of Cd in tomato roots and leaves using a dithizone staining-based histochemical method **(C)** The distribution of Cd in different subcellular compartments. The data shown in **(A)**, are the averages of four replicates, with the standard errors indicated by the vertical bars. The means denoted by the same letter did not significantly differ at a $P < 0.05$, according to Tukey's test. Cd, 100 μM cadmium; M25, 25 μM melatonin; M50, 50 μM melatonin; M100, 100 μM melatonin; M250, 250 μM melatonin; M500, 500 μM melatonin; DW, dry weight.