

CORRECTION

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Correction: Identification of novel flavin-dependent monooxygenase from *Strobilanthes Cusia* reveals molecular basis of indoles' biosynthetic logic

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Correction: *BMC Plant Biol* 23, 527 (2023)
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12870-023-04557-5>

Following publication of the original article [1], author spotted errors in the affiliation of authors and their corresponding affiliation details. The correct affiliations are listed below:

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Furthermore, the font's style and size of texts in the images of all figures are updated to be consistent. The correct Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are given below:

[†]Chang Liu and Mengya Cheng contributed equally to this work.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12870-023-04557-5>.

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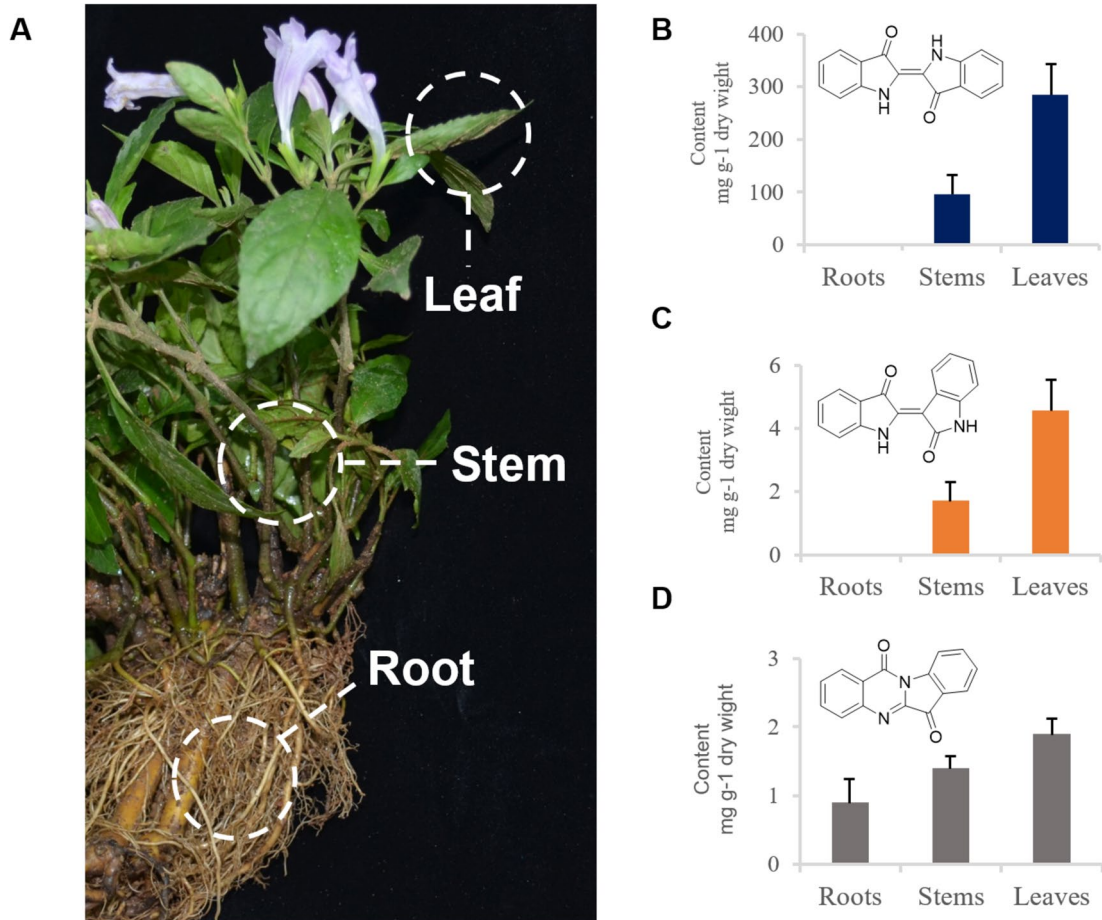


Fig. 1 Accumulation of indigo and indirubin in different *S. cusia* organs. Mature plant of *S. cusia* (A). Accumulation patterns of indigo (B), indirubin (C), and tryptanthrin (D) in different *S. cusia* organs. Bars in blue indicated content level of indigo, and orange bars indicated that of indirubin. ND, not detected

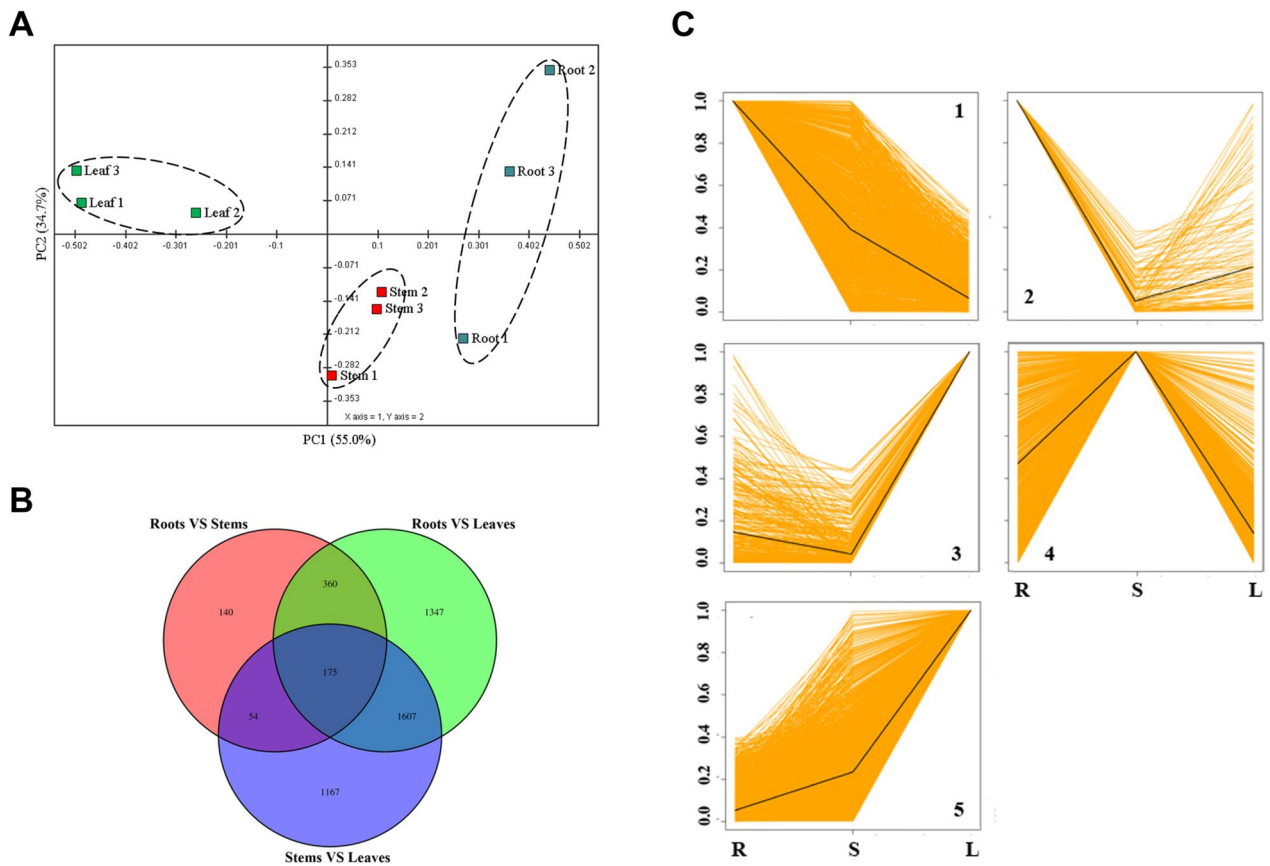


Fig. 2 Comparison of differentially expressed genes in different *S. cusia* organs. **(A)** PCA represented transcriptional variation of all test samples. **(B)** Venn digrams showed numbers of common and specific genes to each organ. **(C)** All differentially expressed genes in *S. cusia* organs fall into five different major clusters based on similar patterns of expression (K-medoids clustering)

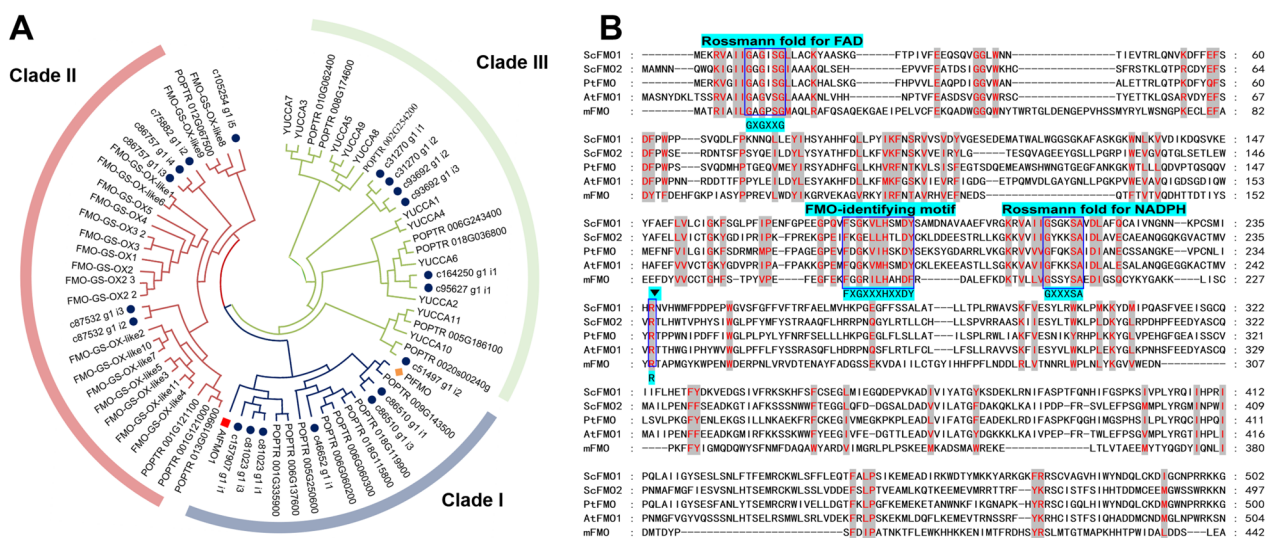


Fig. 4 Identification and biochemical characterisation of ScFMOs. **(A)** Phylogenetic tree analysis of candidates ScFMOs and characterized model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Populus trichocarpa*. Bootstrap values (based on 1000 replicates) > 50% are indicated for their corresponding edges. ScFMO candidates are indicated as blue circle spot, orange diamond is PtFMO, red square is AtFMO1. **(B)** Multiple sequence alignment of FMO from *S. cusia*, *P. tinctorium*, *A. thaliana* and *M. aminisulfidivorans*. The identical and similar residues in all of the proteins are shown as red words with gray background, respectively. The conserved residues of Rossmann fold for FAD and NADPH, FAD-identifying motif are highlighted as lake blue and dark blue box. The symbol inverted triangle display Arg-237 (R) residues in ScFMO1

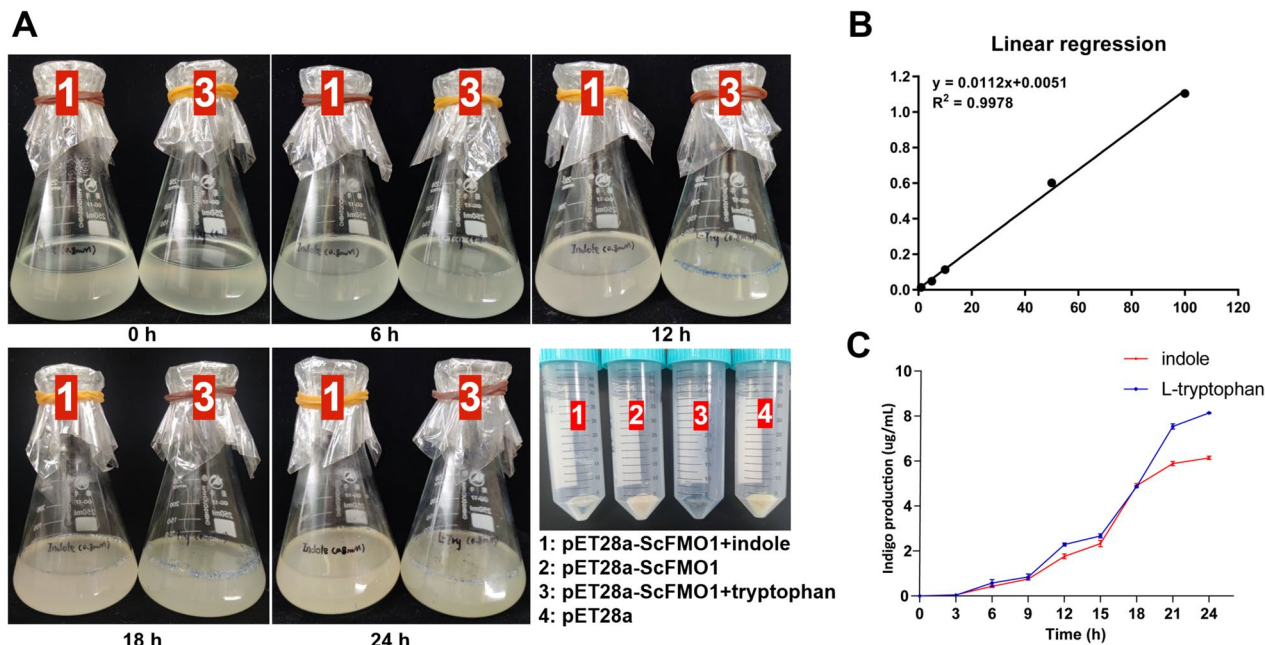


Fig. 5 Expression of recombinant ScFMO and indigo production. **(A)** After induced by IPTG, the color of the culture was observed to change over time. The 2 and 4 shows *E. coli* harboring *pET28a* or *pET28a-ScFMO* without substrates that had been cultured for 24 h. **(B)** Linear regression curves of indigo by microplate absorbance reader with 630 nm filters. **(C)** Indigo production from indole and tryptophan in the culture over time

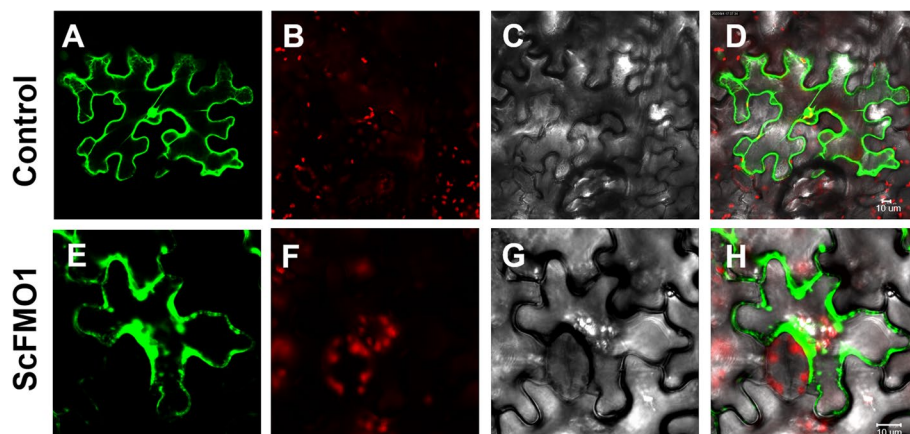


Fig. 6 Subcellular localization of *ScFMO1-GFP*. **A-D**: Fluorescence micrographs of transgenic line expressing *pEAQ-eGFP* vector into tobacco leaves in under different fields. **E-H**: Fluorescence micrographs of transgenic line expressing *pEAQ-ScFMO1-eGFP* vector into tobacco leaves in under different fields. **(A, E)** show the green fluorescence of eGFP; **(B, F)** show the autofluorescence of chlorophyll; **(C, G)** show the bright filed; **(D, H)** are the merged image of (A, B and C), (E, F and G)

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Reference

1. Liu C, Cheng M, Ma C, et al. Identification of novel flavin-dependent monooxygenase from *Strobilanthes Cusia* reveals molecular basis of indoles' biosynthetic logic. *BMC Plant Biol.* 2023;23:527. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12870-023-04557-5>.