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CORRECTION
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Corrigendum: Nitric Oxide Enables Germination by a Four-Pronged Attack on ABA-Induced Seed Dormancy

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A corrigendum on

Nitric Oxide Enables Germination by a Four-Pronged Attack on ABA-Induced Seed Dormancy
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There was an unnecessary arrow in Figure 1 as published. The correct version of **Figure 1** appears below. The author's apologies for the mistake, which may have led to misinterpretation. This error and correction does not affect the interpretation or intent of the figure with respect to the role of nitric oxide-dependent regulation of seed dormancy and germination.

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.

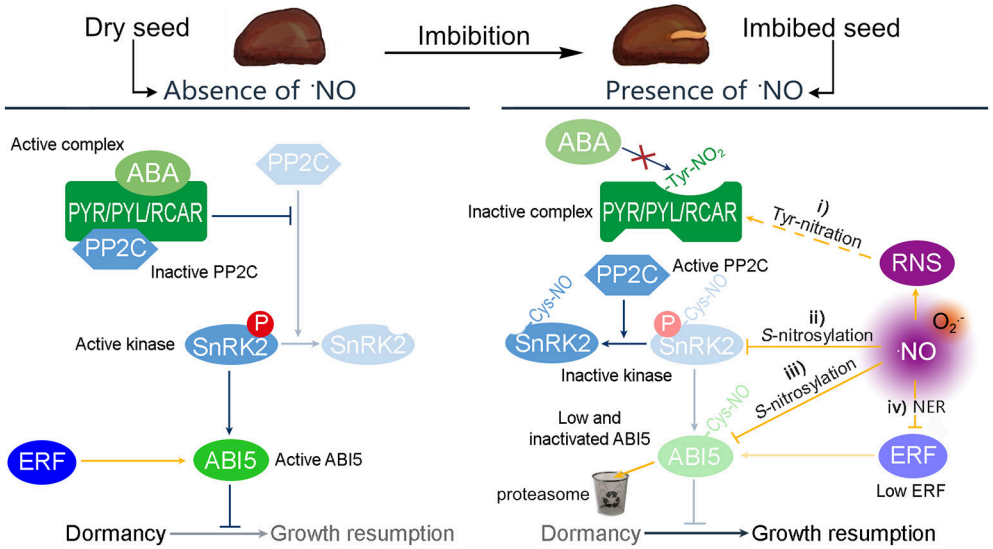

FIGURE 1 | Possible mechanisms by which RNS modulate the ABA regulation of dormancy. In absence of ·NO, the transcription factor ABI5 controls the expression of genes relevant to ensure the dormant state. The expression of *ABI5* is induced by the Group VII ETHYLENE RESPONSE FACTORS (ERF) and the activity of ABI5 is promoted by SnRK2 kinases. ABA binds to the PYR/PYL/RCAR receptor to complex PP2C and avoid the inactivation of SnRK2. However, seed imbibition produces an increase of ·NO levels, resulting in a potential increase of different RNS. In this situation, the ABA control of dormancy can be attenuated by four different pathways: (i) the PYR/PYL/RCAR complex can be *S*-nitrosylated avoiding the interaction with ABA; (ii) ·NO can *S*-nitrosylate SnRK2 kinases inactivating their kinase activity; (iii) ·NO can target ABI5 to the proteasome by *S*-nitrosylation affecting the expression of genes under its regulation; and (iv) ·NO also targets the Group VII ERF to the proteasome, via the N-end rule pathway of proteolysis.