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# Erratum: Role of boron and its interaction with other elements in plants

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## KEYWORDS

boron, interaction, mineral elements, low pH, protein transport, oxidative stress

**An erratum on:****Role of boron and its interaction with other elements in plants**

By Vera-Maldonado P, Aquea F, Reyes-Díaz M, Cárcamo-Fincheira P, Soto-Cerda B, Nunes-Nesi A and Inostroza-Blancheteau C (2024). *Front. Plant Sci.* 15:1332459. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2024.1332459

**Text Correction**

Due to a production error, some text remained from an earlier version of the manuscript.

A correction has been made to the section **Abstract**, Paragraph Number One. The sentence:

“In this review, we discuss the mechanisms of B uptake, absorption, and accumulation and its interactions with other elements, and how it contributes to the adaptation of plants to different environmental conditions.”

has been replaced with the correct:

“In this review, we discuss the mechanisms of B uptake, translocation, and accumulation and its interactions with other elements, and how it contributes to the adaptation of plants to different environmental conditions.”

A correction has been made to the section **Introduction**, Paragraph Number One. The sentence:

“Boron is considered the most mobile, and often one of the most deficient, microelements in soils...”

has been replaced with the correct:

“Boron is considered as the most mobile, and often one of the most deficient, microelements in soils...”

A correction has been made to the section **Introduction**, Paragraph Number Two. The sentence:

“Boron is a microelement and its concentration in dried leaf tissue varies from 10 to 75 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>...”

has been replaced with the correct:

“Boron is a microelement and its concentration in dried leaf tissue varies depending on species and genotypes...”

A correction has been made to the section **Interaction of B and macroelements**, subsection **Boron interaction with potassium**, Paragraph Number One. The sentence:

“Nonetheless, little research has been carried out on the interaction between B x K in plants.”

has been replaced with the correct:

“Nonetheless, little research has been carried out on the interaction between B and K in plants.”

A correction has been made to the section **Interaction of B and macroelements**, subsection **Boron interaction with potassium**, Paragraph Number Two. The sentences:

“Furthermore, the effect of salicylic acid on the amelioration of B toxicity was evaluated (Nawaz et al., 2020), indicating that excess B significantly decreases K content in shoots. Nevertheless, these authors also found an increase in K concentration in roots. It is worth mentioning that B excess can coexist with other abiotic stresses, e.g. salt and drought, conditions found mainly in arid and semiarid conditions.”

have been removed.

A correction has been made to the section **Interaction of B and macroelements**, subsection **Boron interaction with calcium**, Paragraph Number Three. The sentence:

“These results agree with those proposed by González-Fontes et al. (2014) where shortterm

B deficiency affects cytosolic Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels, and in roots, upregulates the expression of genes from the MYB protein family involved in Ca<sup>2+</sup> signaling and represses genes of the bZIP protein family with roles as channels/transporters, sensor relays and responders that act as intermediaries in a transduction pathway triggered by B deficiency, with important consequences in plant development, growth, flower maturation and stress.”

has been replaced with the correct:

““On the other hand, González-Fontes et al. (2014) reported that at short-term, B deficiency affects cytosolic Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels, and in roots, upregulates the expression of genes from the MYB protein family involved in Ca<sup>2+</sup> signaling and represses genes of the bZIP protein family with roles as channels/transporters, sensor relays and responders that act as intermediaries in a transduction pathway triggered by B deficiency, with important consequences in plant development, growth, flower maturation and stress.”

A correction has been made to the section **Interaction of B and microelements**, immediately following subsection **Boron interaction with manganese**, creating subsection **Boron interaction with iron**. The following lines:

**“Boron interaction with iron**

It has been suggested that B promotes the absorption and long-distance transport of Fe in plants (Alvarez-Tinaut, 1980). In tomato growing hydroponically, B levels influence Fe absorption and

translocation paralleling the dry matter production. Fe absorption varied with B supply in the same way and in a similar pattern to growth under the same B levels (Alvarez-Tinaut, 1980). This points to an indirect influence of B on Fe absorption, through increasing growth and hence Fe (and other nutrients too) demands. Another interaction between B and Fe has been reported in the reallocation of apoplastic Fe in root, an essential Fe storage pool in plants. It is known that B can affect the dimerization of pectin rhamnogalacturonan-II (O’Neill et al., 2004). Peng et al. (2021) reported that a decreased the abundance of the rhamnogalacturonan-II dimer compromised the reallocation of Fe from roots to shoots and severely impaired root growth. This information suggest that B can regulate the chelation of Fe by the cell wall, by its role in the cell wall biosynthesis and thus apoplastic Fe reallocation.”

were added to this new subsection.

A correction has been made to the section **Non-functional elements**, which has been renamed **Beneficial elements and toxic elements**.

A correction has been made to the section **Beneficial elements and toxic elements** (previously **Non-functional elements**) subsection **Boron interaction with silicon**, Paragraph Number One. The sentence:

“In fact, B can be transported through the multifunctional HvNIP2;1 transporter (homolog of

OsLsi1) in barley and rice plants (Schnurbusch et al., 2010; Mitani-Ueno et al., 2011) (Table 2). Genome-wide association mapping supports the idea that HvLsi6 is required for efficient B transport in barley (Jia et al., 2021).”

has been replaced with the correct:

“In fact, B can be transported through the multifunctional HvNIP2;1 transporter in barley and rice plants (Schnurbusch et al., 2010; Mitani-Ueno et al., 2011) (Table 2). HvNIP2;1 transporter is the homolog of OsLsi, an influx Si transporter, suggesting that both elements use the same transporter system in plants. In addition, a genome-wide association mapping supports the idea that HvLsi6 is required for efficient B transport in barley (Jia et al., 2021).”

#### **Error in Table**

Due to a production error, there was a mistake in Table 2, Row B-N, Column Response, as published. The sentence:

“The content of B activates or deactivates nitrate transporters”

has been replaced with the correct:

“Boron can regulate positive or negative nitrate transporters”

The corrected Table 2 appears below.

The publisher apologizes for this mistake. The original version of this article has been updated.

## References

- Alvarez-Tinaut, M. C., Leal, A., and Martínez, L. R. (1980). Iron-manganese interaction and its relation to boron levels in tomato plants. *Plant Soil* 55, 377–388. doi: 10.1007/BF02182698
- O’Neill, M. A., Ishii, T., Albersheim, P., and Darvill, A. G. (2004). Rhamnogalacturonan II: structure and function of a borate cross-linked cell wall pectic polysaccharide. *Ann. Rev. Plant Biol.* 55, 109–139. doi: 10.1146/annurev.arplant.55.031903.141750
- Peng, J. S., Zhang, B. C., Chen, H., Wang, Y. T., Li, H. M., Cao, S. X., et al. (2021). Galactosylation of rhamnogalacturonan-II for cell wall pectin biosynthesis is critical for root apoplastic iron reallocation in Arabidopsis. *Mol. Plant* 14, 1640–1651. doi: 10.1016/j.molp.2021.06.016

TABLE 2 Molecular interaction of boron with other minerals in different plant species.

| Minerals | Plant                 | Genes   | Response   | Reference  |
|----------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| B - N    | Tobacco               | <i>NtNRT2</i> (high affinity nitrate transporter)<br><i>NtNIA</i> (nitrate reductase)   | Boron can regulate positive or negative nitrate transporters   | (Camacho-Cristóbal and González, 2007)                                   |
| B - P    | Rapeseed              | <i>BnaPT10</i> , <i>BnaPT11</i> ,<br><i>BnaPT35</i> and <i>BnaPT3</i><br><i>BnaPHT1</i><br><i>BnaC3</i> , <i>SPX3</i>   | B could have a role in regulating the expression of P transport genes in roots under low P conditions<br>High supply of B induces the expression of P-starvation <i>BnaC3</i> , <i>SPX3</i> and the P-transport genes in roots under low P availability.   | (Li et al., 2019a; Hua et al., 2017 (Zhao et al., 2020)                  |
| B - K    | Arabidopsis           | <i>AtAGP13</i>  | B regulate the expression of AGP genes under B deficiency  | (Armengaud et al., 2004)   |
| B - Ca   | Arabidopsis           | <i>AtCNGC19</i> ; <i>AtACA</i> ;<br><i>AtCAX</i><br><i>AtCNGC19</i> , <i>AtACA</i><br>and <i>AtCAX</i>  | Low B may regulate the expression of <i>CNGC19</i> , <i>ACA</i> and <i>CAX3</i> Ca <sup>2+</sup> transporter genes and induce an augmented in the cytosolic Ca <sup>2+</sup> , also, it could be attributed to the expression of Ca <sup>2+</sup> transporters, regulating Ca <sup>2+</sup> homeostasis in B deficiency. | (Quiles-Pando et al., 2013)<br>(Quiles-Pando et al., 2019)               |
| B - Zn   | Arabidopsis<br>Barley | <i>At1g03770</i><br><i>HvC2H2</i>   | B could regulate the expression of the <i>At1g03770</i> gene that is predicted to encode transcription factors of the zinc finger family, involved in the downstream regulation of genes in response to high B levels.<br>B could regulate the expression of <i>C2H2</i> under toxic B conditions                        | (Kasijama and Fujiwara, 2007)<br>(Pandey and Khan, 2022)                 |
| B - Si   | Rice<br>Barley        | <i>OsLsi1</i> ( <i>NIP III</i> );<br><i>HvLsi1/HvNIP2;1</i>   | NIP members have been shown to be involved in the uptake of B and Si   | (Shao et al., 2018)<br>(Schnurbusch et al., 2010)                        |
| B - Al   | Citrus                | XP_006479398<br>( <i>Flavonol synthase/ flavanone 3-hydroxylase-like</i> ),<br>NP_197540 ( <i>Flavanone 3 hydroxylase-like</i> );<br>ADL36732 ( <i>HSF domain class transcription factor</i> )<br>ATP Binding Cassette ( <i>ABC</i> ) | Gene expression in <i>Citrus grandis</i> roots showed that B appears to alleviate Al toxicity<br>Alleviation of B-induced Al toxicity; Regulation of the <i>ABC</i> transporter  | (Zhou et al., 2015)<br>(Yang et al., 2018)                               |
| B - Cd   | Rice                  | <i>OsHMA2</i> , <i>OsHMA3</i> ,<br>and <i>OsNramp1</i> ,<br><i>OsHMA2</i> , <i>Nramp1</i> ,<br>and <i>ABC</i>   | Boron inhibits the expression of these Cd transporters, reducing Cd uptake and transport, decreasing Cd accumulation in aboveground and belowground parts of rice plants.  | (Chen et al., 2020)<br>(Riaz et al., 2020; 2021)<br>(Huang et al., 2021) |