

Author Correction: *De novo* RNA synthesis from free nucleotides by a family of conserved plant proteins

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Correction to: Vita <https://www.vita-journal.com/vita/EN/10.15302/vita.2026.10.0078>, published online 20 October 2026.

We have corrected errors in model picture in Fig. 8, including the mislabeling of the terminal nucleotidyltransferase as

"TdT". This label has been corrected to "TENT", and Fig. 8 has been updated in the HTML and PDF versions of the article. The authors apologize for the carelessness and confirm that the correction does not affect the results or the conclusion of this work.

Corrected Fig. 8:

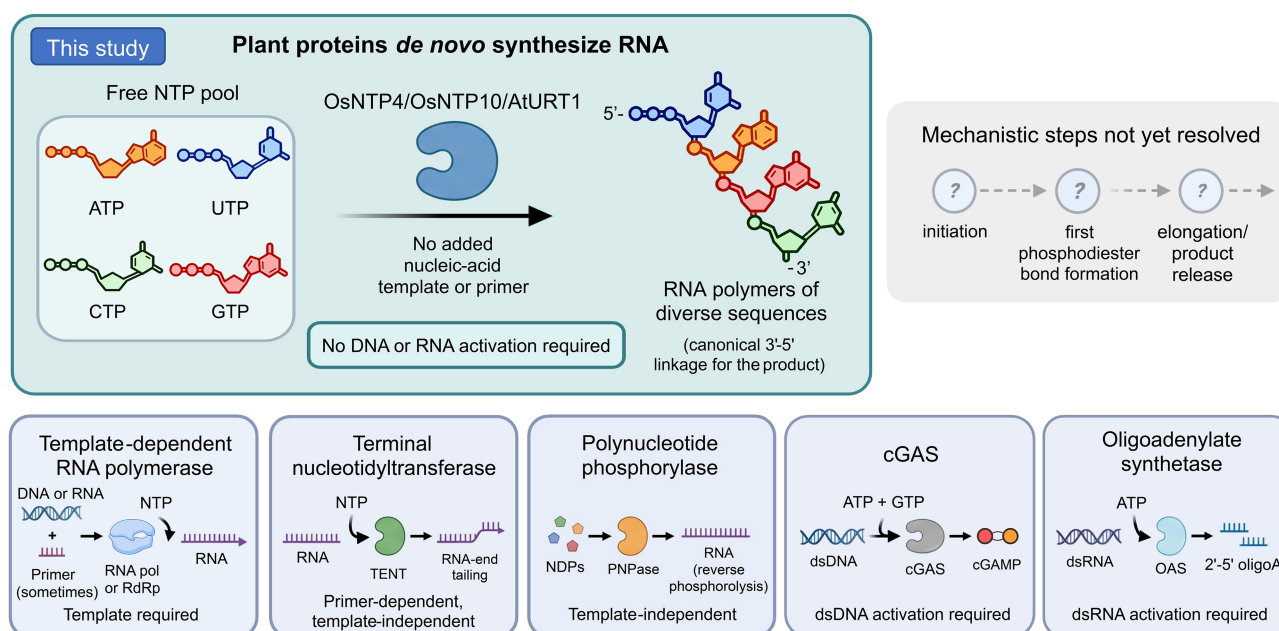


Fig. 8 A summary of the plant enzymes capable of *de novo* RNA synthesis and their comparison with other related enzymes. OsNTP4, OsNTP10, and AtURT1 generate RNA polymers of diverse sequences from free NTPs in reactions lacking an added nucleic-acid primer or template (upper panel). These RNA polymers contain the canonical 3'-5' phosphodiester linkages. The molecular steps underlying initiation, first phosphodiester-bond formation, elongation, and product release remain to be resolved. This reaction contrasts that by any of the other five established nucleotide-processing enzyme classes (lower panel). Template-dependent RNA polymerases use NTPs and require a nucleic-acid template and sometimes, a primer. Terminal nucleotidyltransferases use NTPs to extend pre-existing RNA 3' ends without a template. Polynucleotide phosphorylase synthesizes RNA from NDPs by reverse phosphorolysis. cGAS uses ATP and GTP in a dsDNA-activated reaction to produce cGAMP, whereas OAS uses ATP in a dsRNA-activated reaction to generate 2'-5' oligoadenylates.

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Original Fig. 8:

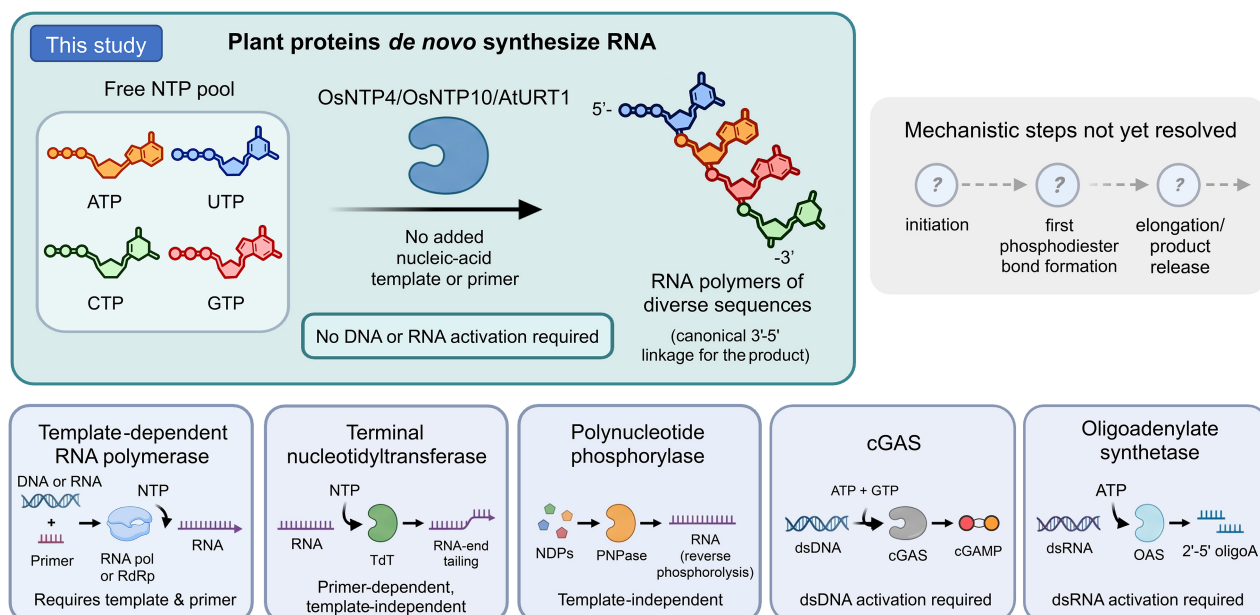


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