



Erratum

Erratum to 'pH-sensitive sodium alginate hydrogels for riboflavin controlled release' [Carbohydr. Polym. 89 (2) (2012) 667–675]

M.A. Abd El-Ghaffar^{a,*}, M.S. Hashem^a, M.K. El-Awady^b, A.M. Rabie^c^a Polymers and Pigments Department, National Research Center, Dokki, Giza, Egypt^b Microbial Biotechnology Department, National Research Center, Dokki, Giza, Egypt^c Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

The publisher regrets for having missed the footnote "" of Table 1.

The publisher would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

The authors regret that there is an error in the Conclusion. The correct conclusion is given below:

Table 1

Effect of amount of initial GMA according gravimetric and titrimetric methods.

Amount of initial GMA	Amount of GMA grafted to 100 mg SA ^a	Amount of GMA grafted to 100 mg SA ^b	G (%)
177	16.1	16.8	92.9
355	32.5	33.9	93.5
533	51.0	52.4	97.0
710	60.0	61.0	85.2

All amounts in mg.

^a Gravimetric method.^b Titrimetric method.**4. Conclusions**

RF release studies from the CA beads and hydrogels prepared from PGMA-g-SA indicate that PGMA-g-SA hydrogels lead to decrease in the release rate of RF and increase the entrapment efficiency due to minimizing the grafted SA porosity. It is also observed that the release of RF is much higher at SIF (pH 7.5) compared to SGF (pH 1.2) and decreases with the increase in PGMA grafting onto SA. The results showed that the design of PGMA-g-SA hydrogels is an interesting and pH sensitive device for a controlled release drug delivery system.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2012.03.074>.

* Corresponding author at: Polymers and Pigments Department, National Research Center, Dokki 12622, Giza, Egypt. Tel.: +20 122 7901129.

E-mail address: mghaffar50@yahoo.com (M.A. Abd El-Ghaffar).