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The Effect of Polysaccharide Adsorption on Surface Potential of Phospholipid Monolayers Spread at Water-Air Interface

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Symbols in captions of Figs. 3 and 4 should be read as follows. These changes do not affect the contents of results and discussion.

Fig.3. Evolution of the surface potential $\Delta(\Delta V)$ with increasing cholesteryl-pullulan concentration in the aqueous subphase:

●: Surface potential ΔV of CHP at the water-air interface in the absence of egg phosphatidylcholine,
O: Monolayer density

(δ) = 2.03×10^{13} molecules/cm²; the initial surface potential (ΔV_i) before polysaccharide addition was 69 mV,

▲: $\delta = 2.98 \times 10^{13}$ molecules/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 153$ mV,

△: $\delta = 4.06 \times 10^{13}$ molecules/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 195$ mV,

■: $\delta = 1.015 \times 10^{14}$ molecules/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 276$ mV,

□: $\delta = 2.03 \times 10^{14}$ molecules/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 330$ mV

Fig.4. Evolution of the surface potential $\Delta(\Delta V)$ with increasing cholesteryl-amylopectin concentration in the aqueous subphase:

●: Surface potential ΔV of CHA at the water-air interface in the absence of egg phosphatidylcholine,
O: Monolayer density (δ) = 2.03×10^{13} molecules/cm²; the initial surface potential (ΔV_i) before polysaccharide addition was 85.5 mV,

▲: $\delta = 2.98 \times 10^{13}$ molec/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 120$ mV,

△: $\delta = 4.06 \times 10^{13}$ molec/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 168$ mV,

■: $\delta = 1.015 \times 10^{14}$ molec/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 305$ mV,

□: $\delta = 2.03 \times 10^{14}$ molec/cm²; $\Delta V_i = 330$ mV.