

Additions and corrections

How do (fluorescent) surfactants affect particle-stabilized emulsions?

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The authors would like to acknowledge the previous work of B. E. Polat, S. Lin, J. D. Mendenhall, B. VanVeller, R. Langer and D. Blankschtein, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2011, **115**, 1394–1402.

This citation should be inserted on page 7965, right-hand column, line 13, after “Moreover, we reveal that (common) fluorescent dyes can act as surfactants”.

In their paper, Polat et al demonstrate that the common fluorescent dye sulforhodamine B “(SRB) is in fact an amphiphile, with the ability to adsorb at an air/water interface and to incorporate into sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) micelles. In fact, SRB reduces the surface tension of water by up to 23 mN/m, and the addition of SRB to an aqueous SDS solution induces a significant decrease in the cmc of SDS. Molecular dynamics simulations were conducted to gain a deeper understanding of these findings.” This work by Polat et al is clearly relevant to our paper, and had we known about it we would have cited it, as it supports our auxiliary claim that (common) fluorescent dyes can act as surfactants in water-oil systems.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

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