



## Correction to: Phytase Immobilization on Hydroxyapatite Nanoparticles Improves Its Properties for Use in Animal Feed

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### Correction to: Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12010-019-03116-9>

In the original version of this article, under **Calculation of Immobilization Parameters** heading, the presentation of the equations are incorrect. The correct presentation of the equations are given below:

#### Calculation of immobilization parameters

The percentage immobilization yield (*IY*) was calculated using the equation:

$$IY(\%) = 1 - \frac{[P_{supernatant1}] + [P_{supernatant2}]}{[P_{control}]} \times 100,$$

where  $P_{supernatant1}$  and  $P_{supernatant2}$  (mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) are the protein concentrations for supernatant 1 (obtained after the first wash) and supernatant 2 (obtained after the second wash), respectively, and  $P_{control}$  (mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) is the protein concentration for the control

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(soluble enzyme). The enzymatic activity that was offered to the support ( $A_{Of}$ ) was calculated using the equation:

$$A_{Of} \left( \frac{\text{IU}}{\text{g support}} \right) = \frac{A_{solubleenzyme} \times \text{volume of enzyme offered (in mL)}}{\text{mass of support (in g)}},$$

where  $A_{soluble enzyme}$  (IU mL<sup>-1</sup>) is the activity of the free enzyme. The theoretically immobilized activity ( $A_{Tb}$ , in IU g<sup>-1</sup> support) was obtained as the product of the activity offered to the support ( $A_{Of}$ ) and  $IY \times 100^{-1}$ . The recovered activity ( $RA$ ) of the immobilized enzyme was calculated as follows:

$$RA(\%) = A_{DE}/A_{Of} \times 100,$$

where  $A_{DE}$  is the activity of the derivative (IU g<sup>-1</sup> support).

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