

Estimation of Protein by Folin's and Ciocalteu's Reagent

Theory and Principle:-

Protein is a complex, nitrogenous substance (biopolymers of amino acid) and is the principle constituents of protoplasm. No living cell is without proteins. Berzelius suggested the name in 1838. Animals have higher content of protein than plant. Emil Fischer (1880-1918) showed that amino acid are linked through amino group and carboxyl group (peptide bonds) molecules are amino acid united by peptide linkage.

Protein react Folin's phenol reagent produce a colour complex. The colour so formed is due to reaction of alkaline copper with proteins as in the biurate test and the reduction of phosphomolybdate by tyrosine and tryptophan present in the protein. The intensity of colour depends upon the amount of this aromatic amino acid present will vary from protein to protein.

Requirement:- A) Chemical and glass wares

i) 0.01 (N) NaOH (4g of NaOH dissolve in 100 ml of distilled water)

ii) Reagent - A (Alkaline Na_2CO_3 solution) - 2g of Na_2CO_3 dissolved in 100 ml of 0.1 (N) NaOH solution with constant clearing.

iii) Reagent - B (CuSO_4 - Potassium sodium tetratao) of 1%. CuSO_4 solution (1g of CuSO_4 dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water.

b) 2% Potassium sodium tetratao (Froehle salt) 2g dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water

c) Then mixed the above two solution in 1:1 ratio

iv) Reagent - c (Alkaline copper solution) 50 ml of reagent A mixed with 1 ml of freshly prepared reagent B (that is in 50:1 ratio)

v) Standard Protein solution (stock solution)

Bovine serum albumin (BSA) Protein use as

standard protein. The solution was made with

100mg of BSA dissolved in 100 ml of 0.1 (N)

NaOH solution. The concentration will be 100

ug.

vi) Folin's and Ciocalteu's reagent.

a) It is available in the market commercially. This commercial phenol to be mixed with equal volume of double distilled water. This ratio will be 1:1

b) It is also can be prepared in the laboratory. It is a mixture of 100g of sodium tungstate 25g of sodium molybdate in 700 ml of distilled water.

50 ml of 85% phosphoric acid and 100 ml concentrated HCl will be taken in 1.5 liter of volumetric flask and were for 10 hours.

Then 150 g of lithium sulphate and 50 ml of water and few drop of bromine water were added. The above mixture were boiled for 15 minutes without condensers to remove the excess bromine. Then it was cool and diluted to 100 ml and filtered. The reagent must not have any greenish tint.

vii) Glass wares - Clean test tube, pipette, Beaker.

B. Test Materials:-

The unknown protein solution
concentration Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)

Procedure:-

1) Making a standard curve:-

a) A 5ml of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ concentration of BSA solution which is dissolved in 0.1 (N) NaOH solution (stock solution) was taken.

b) There after make a series of grade of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ concentrate of the said solution to the addition of distilled water or 0.1 NaOH solution in different testtube ultimate volume.

c) Prepare a blank - In a separate testtube taken only 1ml of distilled water.

Then with all the above solution at 5ml of reagent @ alkaline copper solution and mixed thoroughly with vigorous shaking. Then all were allowed to stand - 10-15 minutes of room temperature in dark place. After taken from the dark, 0.5 ml of Folin's phenol in each testtube immediately mixed and it was kept another for 45 minutes to 1 hour in the

same place. After passing the required time it will be observed a blue colour is developed which measure in a calorimetre (ERMA) at 620 nm absorption spectrume.

ii) Preparation of test materials 1ml of protein solution of unknown concentration was taken in a test tube and the above procedure was followed.

iii) Table :-

| Concentration gradient of Protein (µg/ml) | Stock Protein (ml) | Water in (ml) | Reagent 'e' (ml) | Folin's Phenol (ml) | Optical density |
|---|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Blank | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0.5 | |
| 20 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.03 |
| 40 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.06 |
| 60 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.11 |
| 80 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.12 |
| 100 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.15 |
| unknown solution | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.07 |

Result :- The unknown protein solution contain of protein as measured against the standard curve.

46 µg/ml

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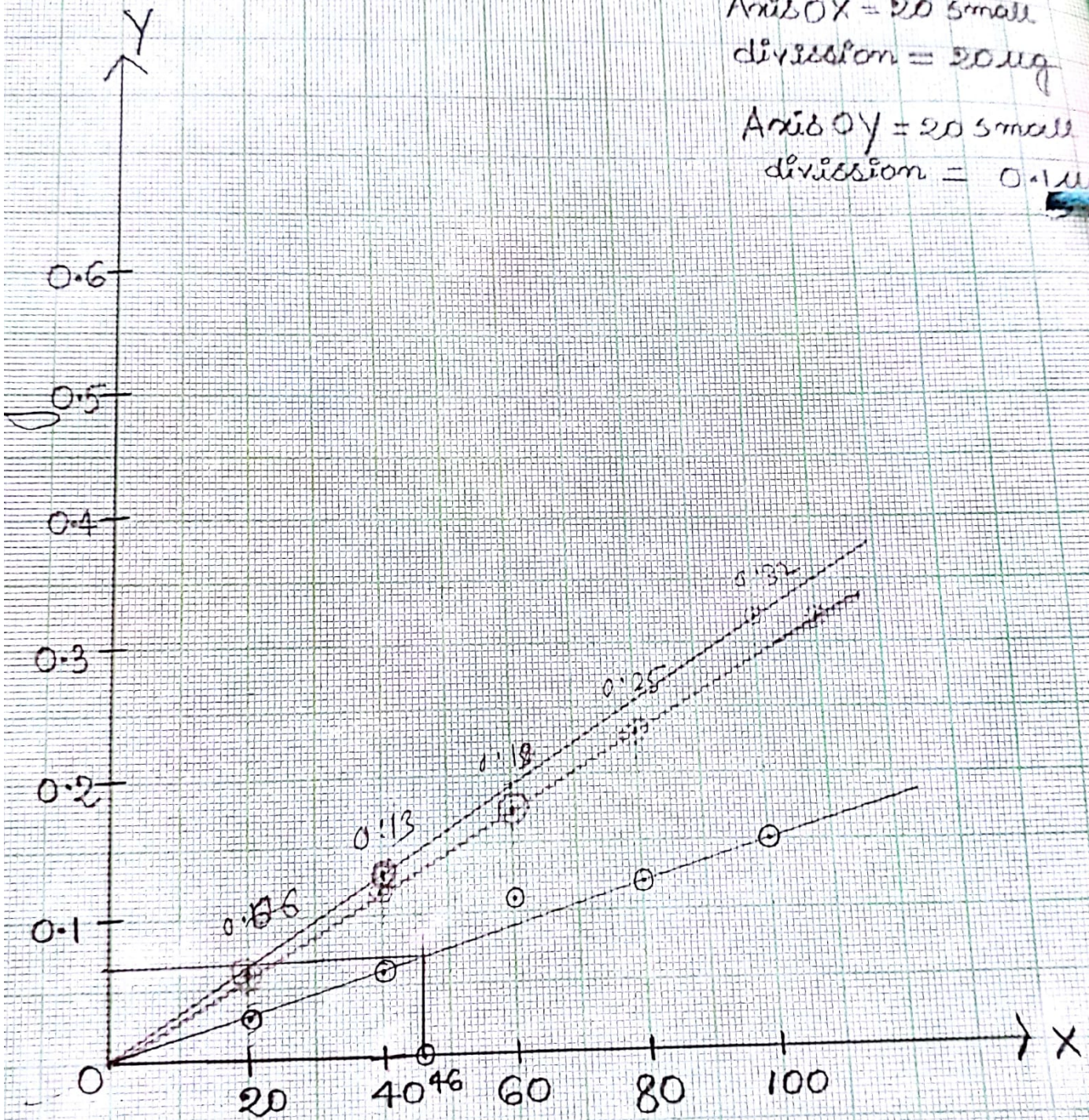
Precautions:-

- a) Reagent must be freshly prepared.
- b) Reagent bottle, pipette, test tube should be perfectly cleaned.

c) Contaminated pipette should be avoided.

Axis OX = 20 small
division = 20 μg

Axis OY = 20 small
division = 0.1 μg



[Signature]
14/12/18

Concentration \longrightarrow
46 $\mu\text{g} / 100 \text{ml}$