Macromolecules Indicators Lab

Paper Bag test

- · Fold a piece of paper into small squares
- Label each square with the name of the food sample
- Rub a small amount of each solution on the paper
- · Let the paper dry
- · Hold the paper up to the light



Positive Paper Bag Test

- Positive result will cause the paper to become translucent
- Light will pass through the paper
- Wet paper is not a positive test
- If paper stays opaque the test is negative
 - Opaque means light does not pass through

Paper Bag test

- Remember to throw the pieces of paper away in the trash cans when your group cleans up.
- Do no throw the paper around.





Iodine Test

- Place a small amount of each solution in a dimple plate
- Add 2 drops of iodine to each of the samples
- Observe the color of the iodine and record in the data table

<text>

Biuret Test



- Place a small amount of each solution in the other part of the dimple plate.
- Add 2-3 drops of Biuret to each solution.
- Observe any color change and record results in data table

Biuret Test Biuret solution will change from blue to pink or purple for a positive test Negative will not change

Benedict's Changed to Test Strips

- Get 5 test strips, one for each solution
- Use one set of solutions in the dimple plate BEFORE you do the iodine test
- Dip green end of each test strip into Protein solution, then set aside and let dry.
- · Repeat for each of the solutions.
- Split data table column in two to record your resits



Benedict's Test- Class Demo

- Pour 5 mL Benedict's solution into numbered test tubes with a small amount of each solution
- Place the test tubes in a hot water bath, heat for 5 minutes and observe color changes
- · Record results in data table





Positive Results for Benedict's

- Positive result changes from blue to green to orange or even red
- Negative does not change color

