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**LECTURE (5)**

**(QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CARBOHYDRATE – LACTOSE)**

# Qualitative Analysis of Carbohydrate – Lactose

## Introduction

Lactose is a disaccharide composed of glucose and galactose, primarily found in milk and dairy products. It is a reducing sugar due to its free anomeric carbon, making it detectable through various qualitative tests.

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## Objectives of Lactose Analysis

1. Identify the presence of lactose in a given sample.
  2. Understand the chemical properties of lactose.
  3. Differentiate lactose from other carbohydrates using specific qualitative tests.
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## Qualitative Tests for Lactose

### 1. Molisch's Test (General Carbohydrate Test)

**Principle:** Detects carbohydrates based on dehydration by sulfuric acid, forming a purple-colored compound.

#### Procedure:

- Add Molisch's reagent ( $\alpha$ -naphthol) to the lactose solution.
  - Gently pour concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  along the test tube wall.
  - A purple ring at the interface indicates the presence of carbohydrates.
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### 2. Benedict's Test (Reducing Sugar Test)

**Principle:** Reducing sugars reduce  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ions to  $\text{Cu}^+$ , forming a colored precipitate.

## **Procedure:**

- Add Benedict's reagent to the lactose solution and heat.
  - A color change from blue to green, yellow, orange, or brick red confirms a reducing sugar.
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### **3. Barfoed's Test (Distinguishing Mono- and Disaccharides)**

**Principle:** Monosaccharides reduce cupric acetate faster than disaccharides.

#### **Procedure:**

- Add Barfoed's reagent to the lactose solution and heat for 2-3 minutes.
  - A delayed red precipitate indicates lactose (as it is a disaccharide).
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### **4. Seliwanoff's Test (Ketose vs. Aldose Sugar Test)**

**Principle:** Ketoses react faster with resorcinol in acid, forming a red color.

#### **Procedure:**

- Add Seliwanoff's reagent (resorcinol + HCl) to the lactose solution.
  - Heat the mixture.
  - A delayed red color or no reaction indicates lactose (an aldose sugar).
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### **5. Osazone Test (Lactose Crystal Formation)**

**Principle:** Phenylhydrazine reacts with lactose to form yellow crystalline structures.

**Procedure:**

- Mix lactose with phenylhydrazine and heat.
  - The formation of characteristic "powder puff" or "hedgehog" crystals confirms lactose presence.
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**THE END**

**THANK YOU AND GOOD LUCK**

حَتَّى لَا تَشْعُرَ بِالْحُزْنِ تَتَأَسَّى كُلَّ مَا مِنْ شَأْنِهِ  
الْمَسَاسِ بِطُمَأْنِينَتِكَ كَالْتَفَكِيرِ بِالْمُسْتَقْبَلِ،  
صَرَاعَاتِكَ، هَزَانِمِكَ، وَتِلْكَ الذِّكْرِيَّاتِ الْمَسْمُومَةِ!