

### 13.6 Determination of lactic acid in SRL

Lactic acid, when heated with concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  converts into acetaldehyde, which reacts with p-hydroxydiphenyl to give purple color in the presence of copper ions.

#### Reagents

1. Copper sulphate 20%: Dissolve 200 g  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in 500 ml distilled water and make the volume to one litre. The solution is stable indefinitely.
2. Copper sulphate 4%: Take 200 ml of reagent 1, and make the volume to one litre.
3. Calcium hydroxide ( $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ).
4. Concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
5. NaOH 5% - 5 g NaOH, dissolve in 100 ml distilled water.
6. p-hydroxydiphenyl reagent : Take 1.5 g p-dyroxydiphenyl in a 100 ml volumetric flask. Add 100 ml of 5% NaOH and 100 ml distilled water. Warm it with constant stirring to dissolve. Make the volume to 100 ml. Store it in amber color bottle.
7. Stock standard lactic acid: Take 0.1065 g lithium lactate in 100 ml volumetric flask and dissolve in about 50 ml distilled water. Add 0.1 ml concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and make up the volume to 100 ml with distilled water. The solution contains 1 mg lactic acid per ml and the solution is stable for a long period in refrigerator.
8. Working standard lactic acid solution: Dilute 1 ml of stock lactic acid solution to 100 ml with distilled water. It contains 0.01 mg lactic acid per ml. Prepare fresh working solution at the time of analysis.

**Procedure**

- Take 1 ml strained rumen liquor in a centrifuge tube. Add 1 ml of 20%  $\text{CuSO}_4$  and make the volume to 10 ml.
- Add 1 g  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$ , shake vigorously to make the mixture homogenous.
- Leave the tubes for 90 minutes with periodic shaking.
- Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 10 min.
- Take 1 ml supernatant in a test tube in duplicate.
- Add 0.05 ml of 4%  $\text{CuSO}_4$ .
- Add 6ml concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  drop by drop with continuous shaking.

- Keep the tubes in boiling water bath for 5 minutes.
- Cool the tubes at room temperature
- Add 0.1 ml p-hydroxydiphenyl reagent drop by drop. The pipette tip should not touch the wall of the tube. Mix the contents immediately and vigorously.
- Incubate the tubes at 30°C for 30 min with periodic shaking.
- Keep the tubes in boiling water bath for 90 sec. Remove the tubes and cool to room temperature.
- To plot the standard curve prepare the standard tubes in duplicate as follows:
- Proceed for color development (step 5 to 12).
- Read absorbance (optical density) of all the tubes at 560 nm.
- Find out the concentration of sample on standard curve and multiply by 10 (dilution)  
to give  $\mu\text{g}$  lactic acid/ml rumen liquor.

Tube No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distilled water (ml)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2
Standard lactic acid solution (ml)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
Lactic acid concentration ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0

**Reference:** Laboratory manual of animal nutrition. IVRI, Izatnagar, U.P.-243 122.