

# ABSORBANCE ONE ENZYMATIC TEST KIT FOR THE DETERMINATION OF CITRIC ACID IN GRAPE JUICE AND WINE

## **PRODUCT**

Product no. 4A126, for 60 tests, for in vitro use only

## **CONTENTS**

The kit includes the following reagents:

Reagent No.	Reagent	Preparation	Quantity	Stability
1	Buffer	Nil	33 mL	1 year at 4°C
2	NADH	Add 1.7 mL of distilled water to either bottle as required, mix to dissolve	2 x 1.7 mL	All reagents (as provided) are stable for 12 months at 4°C or until the kit's expiry date, whichever occurs first.
3	MDH/LDH	Mix gently by inversion before use	0.7 mL	Reagent 2 (NADH) is stable
4	CL	Add 0.35mL of distilled water to either bottle as required, mix to dissolve	2 x 0.35mL	for 1 month at 4°C <i>once</i> dissolved and Reagent 4 (CL) is stable for 2 months at 4°C
5	Standard	Nil	3.3 mL	once dissolved or until the kit's expiry date, whichever occurs first.

The shelf life of Reagent 1 can be extended by placing aliquots in a freezer. Do not freeze reagents 2, 3 or 4. Failure to store reagents at the recommended temperature will reduce their shelf life. For concentration of Standard, refer to label on bottle.

## **SAFETY**

- Wear safety glasses
- Do not ingest Buffer or Standard as they contain sodium azide as a stabilizer

#### **PROCEDURE**

**Operating Parameters** 

Wavelength 340 nm

Cuvettes 1cm micro-cuvette, quartz, silica, methacrylate or polystyrene

Re-ordering code 2C890

Temperature 20 – 25°C Final volume in cuvette 1.57 mL

Zero against air without cuvette in light path

## **SAMPLE PREPARATION**

Samples should be diluted to ensure concentration in the assay solution is no more than 0.5 g/L. For most samples, a 1 in 2 dilution with distilled water should be sufficient.

For samples containing between 1 g/L to 2.5 g/L of citric acid, a 1 in 5 dilution would be appropriate. Ideally,  $A_1$  should lie between 0.90 – 1.20 absorbance units.

Red wines or highly coloured undiluted juice samples require decolourisation. To decolourise, add approximately 0.1 g of PVPP to 5 mL of sample in a test tube. Shake well for about 1 minute. Clarification is achieved by settling or filtering through Whatman No. 1 filter paper.

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#### **SAMPLE ANALYSIS**

a. Pipette the following volumes of reagents into the cuvettes:

Reagent	Blank	Standard	Sample
1. Buffer	500 μL	500 µL	500 μL
2. NADH	50 μL	50 μL	50 μL
Distilled water	1000 μL	900 μL	900 μL
Sample/Standard		100 μL	100 µL
3. MDH/LDH	10 μL	10 μL	10 μL

- b. Mix well by gentle inversion, incubate for 5 minutes and read absorbances, A<sub>1</sub>.
- c. Pipette the following reagent into the cuvettes:

4. CL	10μL	10µL	10μL	

d. Mix well by gentle inversion, incubate for 25 minutes and read absorbances, A2,

### **CALCULATIONS\***

These may be performed on the Absorbance one software directly, or using the calculation spreadsheets below\*

1. Calculate the Net Absorbance for the Blank, Sample and Standard:

Net Absorbance,  $A_N$  =  $A_1 - A_2$ 

2. Calculate the Corrected Absorbance by subtracting the Net Absorbance for the Blank from the Net Absorbance for the Sample.

Sample Corrected Absorbance,  $A_C$  = Sample  $A_N$  – Blank  $A_N$ 

- 3. Do the same for the Standard by substituting the Standard absorbance values in place of the Sample absorbance values.
- 4. Calculate the Citric acid concentration as follows;

Citric acid (g/L) =  $A_C \times 0.4787 \times Dilution Factor$ 

#### Australia based users

https://winechek.com/calculation-worksheets/

# Users outside of Australia

http://www.vintessential.com.au/resources/calculation-worksheets/

## **REFERENCES**

1. OIV, 2018, Compendium of international methods of wine and must analysis. *International Organisation of Vine and Wine,* Vol 1: Paris, France, pp. OIV-MA-AS313-09.

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<sup>\*</sup>A calculation spreadsheet is available for download at the following locations in the absence of Absorbance one software.