

University of Baghdad
College of Science for Women
Department of Chemistry



BIOCHEMISTRY LAB

(For Biology students/First class)

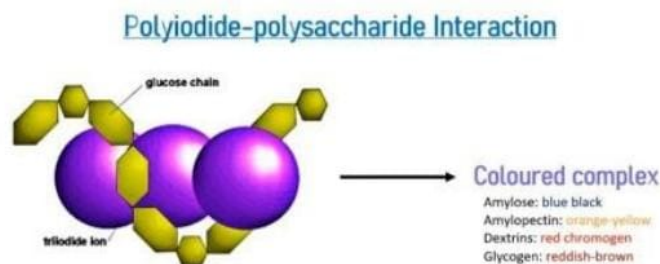
Prepared and Design by
Dr. Noor Ulhuda Ghazi Mohammed

Supervised by
Assist Professor Dr. Ahmed Younus Assist Professor Dr. Israa Fadhil Ascar

2023-2024

5. Iodine Test: (General test of polysaccharides)

The iodine test is a common method for detecting the presence of polysaccharides, particularly starch, in a sample. The test is based on the interaction (adsorb I₂) between iodine and the helical structure of polysaccharides, which results in a color change when the iodine forms a complex with the polysaccharide.



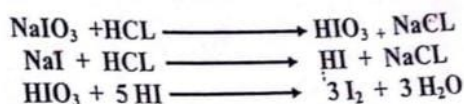
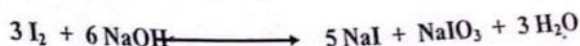
Method:


- 1 mL of the fresh starch solution & 1 drop of the iodine solution.
- A dark blue color indicates a positive test for starch.
- If the yellow color of the iodine reagent simply becomes diluted, no starch is present.
- Record the observation as positive (blue) or negative (yellow).

27/16




Note: On heating (poly saccharide-Iodine) complexes lose blue colour because of dissociating the complex, while on cooling the blue colour again appears due to re-association of complex. Also Iodine test is affected by base and acid medium. Below equations show when mineral acid is added to the basic medium, iodine is released again and a blue color appears.







FOOD TESTS - starch test (Iodine Test)




Grind the food sample.




Filter the sample and extract the solution.




Fill the sample to a spot tile



Add few drops of iodine solution

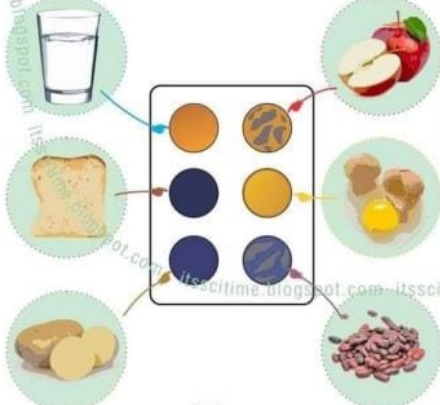
Result : If starch present in the food...  the solution turns dark-blue colour.

Real colour change...






* Images is subjected to copy right.

Test results of some foods...



Why does iodine change colour in starch...
 Starch is made of **chain of glucose**, which is known as amylose. **Amylose** is the compound that is responsible for the blue color. Its chain forms a helix shape, and iodine can be bound inside this helix.

 itsscitime.blogspot.com
 facebook.com/ItsSciTime
 itsscitime@gmail.com

27/18