

## 37.1.59

AOAC Official Method 965.31  
Lemon JuiceFirst Action 1965  
Final Action 1980**A. Preparation of Sample**

Mix ca 5–6 g Celite analytical filter aid with 175 mL lemon juice (ca 80–100 milliequivalent acid/100 mL juice). Filter with suction (if not completely clear, refilter through fresh Celite pad) and store in glass-stoppered flask.

**B. Total Amino Acids**

Pipet 25 mL prepared sample into 150 mL beaker. (If test sample is suspected of containing  $\text{SO}_2$ , boil exactly 1 min and cool.) Add NaOH (1 + 1) dropwise to pH 6–7. Titrate potentiometrically with 0.1M NaOH to pH 8.4. Add 10 mL neutralized 37% HCHO (titrated potentiometrically with 0.1M NaOH to pH 8.4  $\leq 1$  h before use) and titrate resulting acidity back to pH 8.4 with 0.1M NaOH. Total amino acids (milliequivalent/100 mL juice) =  $0.4 \times \text{mL } 0.1\text{M NaOH}$  for second titration.

**C. Total Polyphenolics**

(a) *Calibration of spectrophotometer.*—Accurately weigh two 1.4–1.5 g portions  $\text{KNO}_3$ . Transfer to 250 mL volumetric flasks, dissolve in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and dilute to volume. Zero instrument at 302 nm and measure  $A$  of each solution in 1 cm cell. Calculate standard  $A$  for each solution,  $A' = a \times \text{molarity } \text{KNO}_3 = (6.99 \times \text{g } \text{KNO}_3) / (101.11 \times 0.25) = 0.2765 \times \text{g } \text{KNO}_3$ . Divide average  $A'$  by average measured  $A$  at 302 nm to obtain correction factor.

(b) *Determination.*—Pipet 0.5 mL prepared sample into 10 mL volumetric flask, and dilute to volume with alcohol. Transfer to centrifuge tube, cover with Al foil to prevent evaporation, and centrifuge. Measure UV spectrum of supernate with recording spectrophotometer from 300 to 400 nm or with manual spectrophotometer at 2 nm intervals from 325 to 335 nm. Multiply  $A$  of 325–335 nm peak by correction factor, (a), and report as  $A$  of total polyphenolics.

**D. Recoverable Oil**

See 968.20 (see 37.1.56).

References: *JAOC* **46**, 353, 359(1963); **48**, 530(1965);  
**51**, 6, 464(1968).

l-Malic Acid  
First Action 1966**E. Standard Rotation for l-Malic Acid**

Accurately weigh ca 15, 25, and 35 mg *l*-malic acid (see 968.19 [see 37.1.44]) into 25 mL volumetric flasks. Add ca 0.4 g citric acid to each flask. Dissolve in 5 mL  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , add 1 drop phenolphthalein, and neutralize with NaOH (1 + 1). Add  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  until phenolphthalein color disappears, then 2 drops excess. Dilute to volume with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Measure initial optical rotation ( $\alpha_1$ ) of each standard solution. (Exercise great care in measuring optical rotation, since small uncertainty in measurement will cause large error in final result.) Saturate 10 mL of each standard solution with 1.3 g uranyl acetate  $\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Keep in dark 30 min with occasional shaking. (Exposure of uranyl complex to strong light causes it to become insoluble; therefore conduct operations in semidarkness.) Filter off excess uranyl acetate and measure optical rotation ( $\alpha_u$ ) within 5 min after filtering. Calculate standard rotation ( $R_{\text{standard}}$ ) for each solution as follows:

$$C_{\text{malic}} = (\text{mg malic acid}/67.04) \times 4 \\ = \text{milliequivalent malic acid}/100 \text{ mL}$$

$$\Delta\alpha = \alpha_1 - \alpha_u$$

$$R_{\text{standard}} = C_{\text{malic}}/\Delta\alpha$$

Use average standard rotation for subsequent calculations.

**F. Determination**

In graduate mix 15 mL test sample, **A**, with 45 mL alcohol and let stand 10 min. Centrifuge pectin precipitate. Evaporate alcoholic juice to thick syrup (ca 1–2 mL) in rotary vacuum evaporator ( $\leq 50^\circ\text{C}$ ). Add 13–14 mL  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to syrup and mix thoroughly. Pipet 2 mL pectin-free test sample into 100 mL beaker, and add 25 mL  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Titrate potentiometrically to pH 8.4 with standardized 0.1M NaOH. Acidity (milliequivalent/100 mL pectin-free test sample) =  $5 \times (\text{mL alkali})$ . Pipet 10 mL pectin-free test sample into 25 mL volumetric flask, add 1 drop phenolphthalein, and proceed as in determination of standard rotation. *l*-Malic acid concentration in diluted, neutralized test sample,  $[\text{MA}]_D = R_{\text{standard}} \times (\alpha_1 - \alpha_u)$ . Calculate citric acid:malic acid ratio by dividing 0.4 times acidity of pectin-free test sample by  $[\text{MA}]_D$ .

References: *JAOC* **46**, 353(1963); **48**, 530(1965);  
**49**, 621(1966).

CAS-97-67-6 (levo-malic acid)