

***Separation and identification of amino acids using paper chromatography***

**Teacher / technical guide**

**Curriculum links**

Paper chromatography of amino acids is one of the practical learning activities suggested in Higher Biology [1]. Distinguishing between different amino acids using chromatography is also included under the mandatory course key area ‘Laboratory techniques for biologists’ in the ‘Cells and Protein’ Unit of Advanced Higher Biology [2].

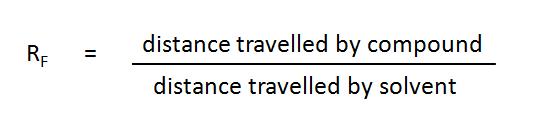
**Background**

Chromatography is used to separate mixtures of substances into their components. All forms of chromatography work on the same principle and involve a stationary phase (a solid, or liquid supported on a solid) and a mobile phase (a liquid or a gas solvent). The mobile phase dissolves the components of the mixture and flows through the stationary phase. The components of the mixture interact in subtly different ways (related to physical characteristics such as molecular size, shape and solubility) with the mobile and stationary phases. Substances that interact strongly with the stationary phase will travel more slowly than those substances that have less interaction. This means that the different components of a mixture become separated in a given time.

In paper chromatography, the stationary phase is a very uniform absorbent paper. The mobile phase is a suitable liquid solvent or mixture of solvents.

In both paper and thin-layer chromatography (TLC) a sample is applied as a spot near one end of the sheet or plate by microsyringe or microcapillary. The sheet is allowed to dry fully and is then transferred to a glass tank containing a shallow layer of appropriate solvent. The solvent will travel up through the paper, or sheet, dissolving the sample and carrying it with it. Some compounds will travel almost as far as the solvent leaving a visible spot on the sheet; some will stay closer to the base line. When the solvent front has travelled 80 – 90% of its length the sheet is removed from the solvent and allowed to dry. In some cases spots may need to be rendered visible by reacting them with a substance which produces a coloured product.

The movement of a substance can be expressed in terms of its ‘relative front’ (RF value) relative to the solvent.



**Safety**

**Precautions should be taken when preparing the chromatography solvent which contains ammonia solution and ethanol. Precautions are also necessary when using ninhydrin. Ammonia solution (.880) is corrosive and gives off toxic fumes. Ethanol is highly flammable. Ninhydrin is harmful if swallowed and is also a skin, eye and respiratory irritant. Ninhydrin is NOT a carcinogen. The amino acids listed in the protocol are all of low hazard (if using any other amino acids, check the associated hazards).**

**A risk assessment should be carried by the technician preparing the chemicals and by the teacher supervising pupils carrying out this activity.**

* Goggles (BS EN 166 3) and nitrile gloves should be worn by the technician for handling ammonia in the preparation of the chromatography solvent and the solvent should be prepared in a fume cupboard.
* Keep ethanol and the prepared chromatography solvent away from sources of ignition.
* Goggles and nitrile gloves should be worn by pupils when setting up the chromatogram. Pupils should be reminded to keep the solvent away from sources of ignition and to keep the lid off the bottle of solvent and chromatography tank for as short a time as possible. Once the chromatography is underway there is little hazard, but care should be taken when filling and emptying chromatography tanks.
* Ninhydrin should be sprayed in a fume cupboard and pupils should either be supervised following a demonstration, or teacher, or technician should spray chromatograms. In each case nitrile gloves and goggles should be worn.
* We suggest placing a cardboard box on its side within the fume cupboard, and hanging chromatograms inside this, or in front of large sheets of paper to absorb the ninhydrin spray.
* If a ninhydrin dip is used instead of a pray, it can be done in a well-ventilated room.
* Some amino acids are irritant and harmful. Those listed in the protocol are of low hazard. If amino acids other than those listed are to be used, the hazards need to be checked and taken account of in the risk assessment.

**Equipment per group**

1. Amino acid samples (0.25% in distilled water) asparagine, lysine, proline, tryptophan, leucine.
2. “Unknown” sample containing a mixture of 3 of the amino acids above, we suggest proline, asparagine and leucine.
3. Chromatography tank and lid – a large beaker will suffice.
4. Clingfilm, or foil to act as a lid for the tank.
5. 50 cm3 chromatography solvent: 80% ethanol, 10% 0.880 ammonia, 10% distilled water by volume.
6. Chromatography paper ~ 20 cm x 20 cm.
7. 6 x capillary tubes (1 for each sample).
8. Safety goggles and nitrile gloves.
9. Access to a fume cupboard.
10. Access to ninhydrin spray.

**Resources**

**Prices at December, 2015**

From *Scientific and Chemical* :  
Ninhydrin spray (240ml): £58.46  
Chromatography paper (20x20cm): £33.75  
Amino acid kit (contains 20 amino acids): £63.71

From *Timstar*  
Capillary tubes (pk 100): £3.64

**References**

1. SQA (2014) Higher Human Biology Course Support Notes - can be downloaded at: [www.sqa.org.uk/files\_ccc/CfE\_CourseUnitSupportNotes\_Higher\_Sciences\_Biology.pdf](http://www.sqa.org.uk/files_ccc/CfE_CourseUnitSupportNotes_Higher_Sciences_Biology.pdf)
2. SQA (2014) Advanced Higher Biology Course Support Notes - can be downloaded at:

<http://www.sqa.org.uk/files_ccc/AHCUSNBiology.pdf>