

Organic chemistry experiment

The isolation of casein (from milk)

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Target

- 1.Comprehend the concept of pI
- 2. Isolate the protein by adjusting the pH
- 3. Identify the protein through biuret test





Background

Casein







Experimental principle

1. Casein is a kind of complex phosphoprotein, and due to its nature of being amphoteric compound, the acid-base property of the solution will obviously affect the charge on protein. When the pH of milk adjusted close to the pI of casein (pI=4.8), the protein becomes neutral. Since its lowest solubility, sediment will form, which could be separated through centrifugation.



Experimental principle

2. **Biuret test**: The compound with polypeptide skeleton can react with Cu²⁺ under basic condition, which will form purple complex.

Protein or polypeptide

Purple complex





Reagents

Reduced-fat milk

Dilute acetic acid (1:9)

Ethyl alcohol

Diethyl ether

1% CuSO_{4(aq)}

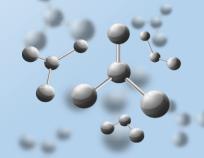
0.4 M NaOH in saline





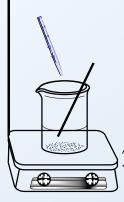
Reagents

M.w.	m.p.	b.p.	d.
74.12	-116	35	0.713
46.07	-114	78	0.789
	74.12	74.12 -116	74.12 -116 35





The isolation of casein



- 1. 50 mL Reduced-fat milk, 100 mL beaker 40 °C Dilute acetic acid (1:9) 2 mL
- 2. Cool down for 10 min, 3000 r/min 15 min centrifugation



- 3. Separate the sediment, mixed with 95% EtOH 20 mL, suction filtration
- 4. 10 mL EtOH: $Et_2O = 1:1$ wash twice, 5 mL Et_2O wash suction filtration
- 5. Dry and weigh
- 6. Solute 0.5 g product in 5 mL 0.4 M NaOH, biuret test.



1. The milk could not be long-placed, or the lactose will transform to lactic acid, which may affect the isolation.

2. Excess acetic acid is not allowed, since the acetic acid will accelerate the hydrolysis of lactose.

