



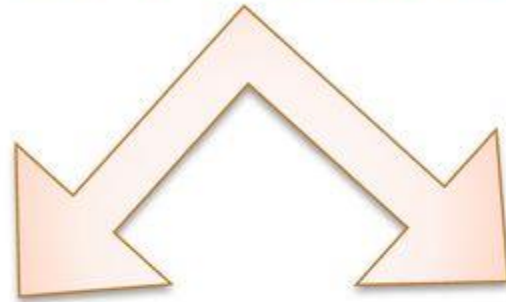
Pharmacognosy III, 3rd stage, 2nd Semester

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Lab. 3

Quantitative and Qualitative
Analysis of Piperine
Alkaloid

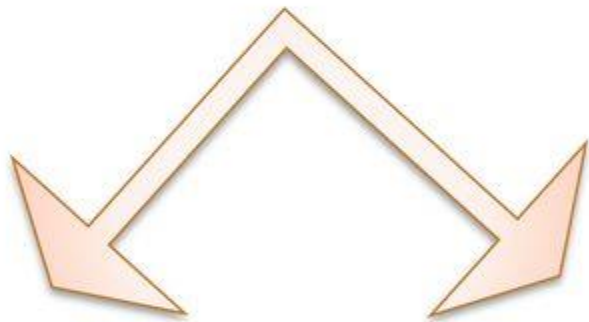
ANALYSIS OF PIPERINE ALKALOID



QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

✓ By weighting the crystals

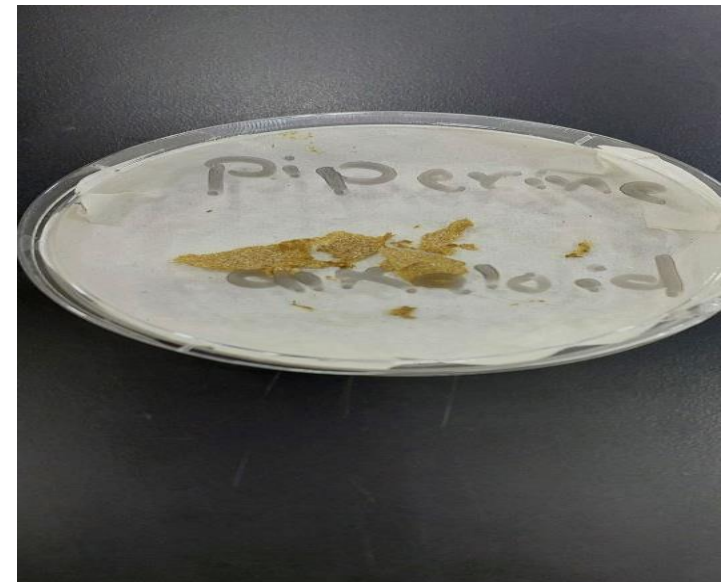


Chemical Test

Chromatography

Specific Test

T.L.C



↳ Wagner 's Test:

↳ **Aim:** To indicate in general the alkaloid as other alkaloids.

↳ Equipments and Reagents:

↳ Test tube.

↳ Ethanol.

↳ HCl.

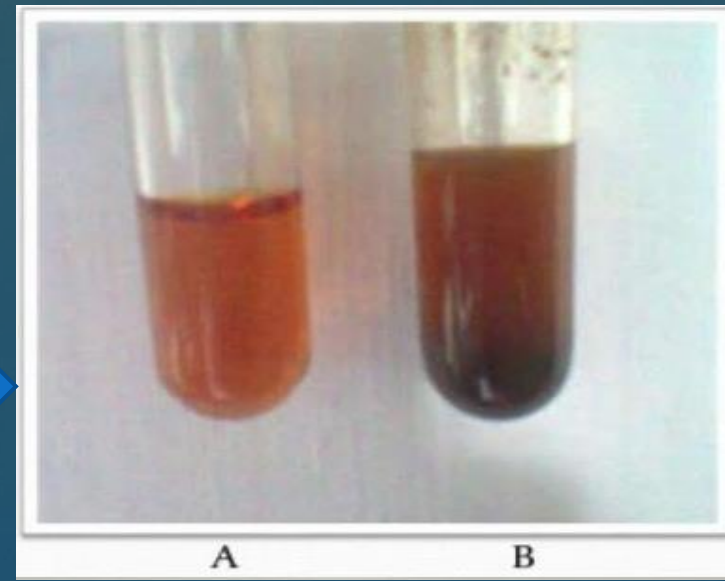
↳ Procedure:

1- Preperation of Wagners reagent: This reagent is prepared by dissolving 1 gm of iodine and 3 gm of potassium iodide in 50 mL of distilled water. This test is utilized to detect alkaloids, yielding a reddish-brown precipitate by reaction.

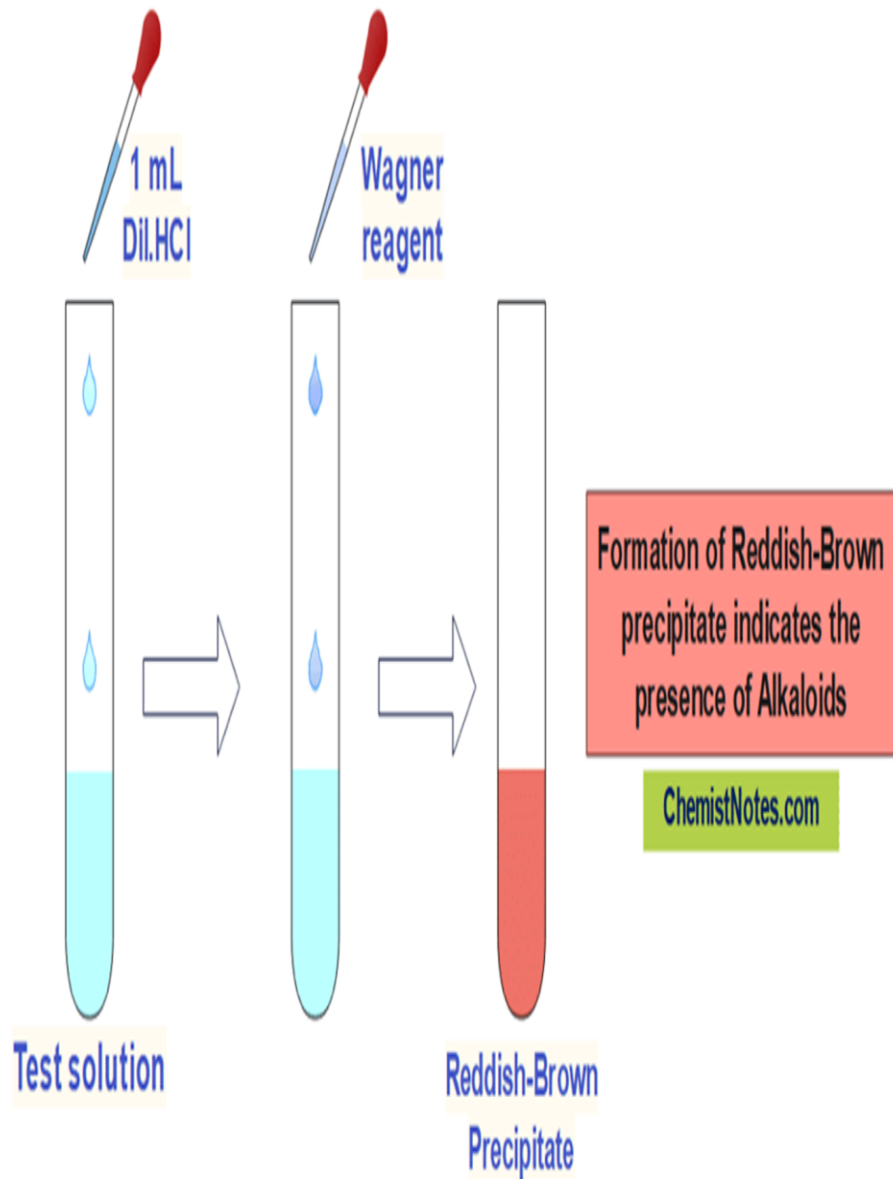
2- Take few crystals of piperine alkaloid and dissolve in few mls of ethanol, in test tube then add 2 drops of HCl. Then add 2 drops of Wagner's reagent.

Result: Brown precipitate will occur.

A: Wagner's reagent.
B. Result.



Wagner's Test for Alkaloids



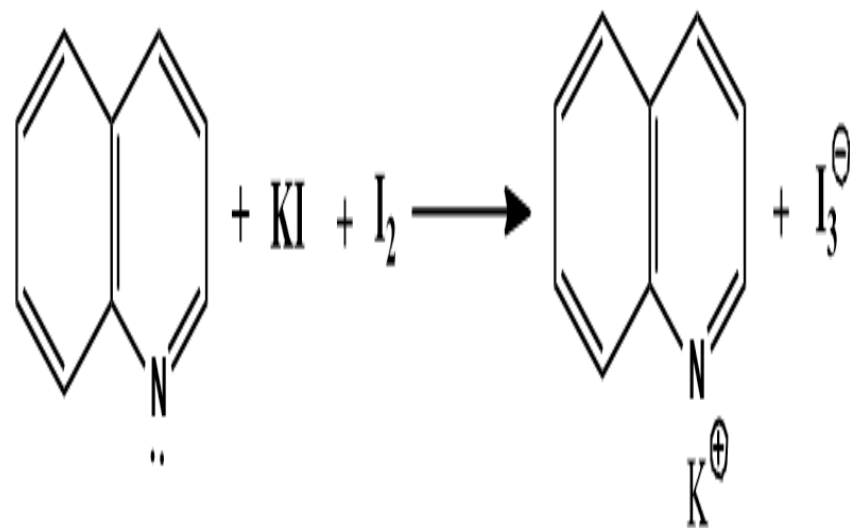
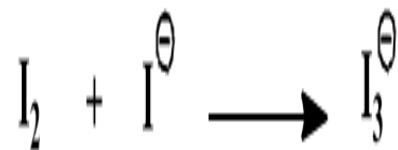
The diagram illustrates the procedure for Wagner's Test for Alkaloids in three stages:

- Test solution:** A test tube containing a light blue liquid. A pipette above it is labeled "1 mL Dil.HCl".
- Wagner reagent:** A second pipette labeled "Wagner reagent" is shown adding a drop to the test tube.
- Reddish-Brown Precipitate:** The final test tube shows a reddish-brown precipitate at the bottom.

Formation of Reddish-Brown precipitate indicates the presence of Alkaloids

ChemistNotes.com

Proposed reaction for Wagner test



ChemistNotes.com

Reddish-Brown ppt.

The Identification of Piperine Alkaloid By Chromatography (TLC)

- ⌘ By the use of thin layer chromatography (T.L.C)
- ⌘ The stationary phase = *Silica gel G*.
- ⌘ The mobile phase = *Toluene: Diethylether: Diaxon (62.5:21.5:16)*.
- ⌘ The spray reagent = *Dragendorff's reagent*.
- ⌘ Mechanism of separation = *Adsorption*.
- ⌘ Developing = *Ascending*.

Procedure:

- 1- Prepare 100ml of mobile phase, and place it in the glass tank.
- 2- Cover the tank with glass lid and allow standing for 45 minutes before use.
- 3- Apply the sample spots, and the standard spot on the silica gel plates, on the base line.
- 4- Put the silica gel plate in the glass tank and allow the mobile phase to rise to about two-third the plate.
- 5- Remove the plate from the tank, and allow drying, and then detecting the spots by the use of the spray reagent.

Result: Orange spot will appear.



Thank
you