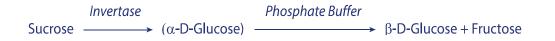
A simple two-step enzymatic assay for sucrose in aqueous solutions or extracts.

Bulletin Reference	TB – Sucrose – Industrial – GMRD-105 – V.02
Order Code	GMRD-105 (For GM8, GL6)
Reagent Kit Size	80 ml (120 analyser cycles) – GMRD-105
Instruments	GM8 and GL6 series analysers
Samples	Aqueous solutions and extracts.
Sample Volume	10 µl
Analysis Time	20 seconds (from injection)
Working Range	0.5 - 20 %W/V (GM8, GL6)
Reagent Stability	Shelf-life unopened: 9 months stored at 0 - 5°C. Shelf-life reconstituted: Invertase, 3 - 4 days stored at 0 - 5°C. Aliquots may be frozen for extended life.
Note	<ul> <li>4 vials of Invertase (β-fructosidase) are provided to maximise kit life.</li> <li>Sample opacity or turbidity presents no problem since the detection method is electrochemical rather than spectrophotometric.</li> <li>Endogenous glucose, if present, should be determined as a sample 'blank', i.e. extract diluted pro-rata in water instead of β-fructosidase.</li> <li>Incomplete hydrolysis may take place for sucrose concentrations greater than 10 %W/V.</li> <li>For greater accuracy at these levels repeat hydrolysis using a 5 µl sample and scale results proportionally.</li> </ul>

## Principle

i) Sucrose, a disaccharide, is stoichiometrically hydrolysed by Invertase ( $\beta$ -fructosidase) to  $\alpha$ -D-glucose and fructose in a simple pre-reaction. Under the special buffer conditions used, mutarotation to  $\beta$ -D-glucose rapidly occurs,



ii) In the presence of molecular oxygen,  $\beta$ -D-glucose is oxidised by the enzyme glucose oxidase (GOD) to gluconic acid and hydrogen peroxide,

$$\beta$$
-D-Glucose + O<sub>2</sub>  $\xrightarrow{Glucose Oxidase (GOD)}$  D-Gluconic acid + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Under the conditions of the assay, the rate of oxygen consumption is directly proportional to glucose concentration, which relates directly to the original sucrose concentration.

