





Jan 15, 2021

Preparation of oxalate reagent V.2

Yingyu YY Hu¹, Zoe V Finkel¹

¹Dalhousie University

1 W

Works for me

This protocol is published without a DOI.

Marine Microbial Macroecology Lab Tech. support email: ruby.hu@dal.ca



ABSTRACT

This protocol describes how to prepare oxalate reagent, which is used to remove surface adsorbed phosphorus, so that the intracellular phosphorus quotas in microalgae can be measured.

AntonioTovar-Sanchez, Sergio A Sañudo-Wilhelmy, Manuel Garcia-Vargas, Richard S Weaver, Linda C Popels, David A Hutchins. A trace metal clean reagent to remove surface-bound iron from marine phytoplankton. Marine Chemistry.

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-4203(03)00054-9

PROTOCOL CITATION

Yingyu YY Hu, Zoe V Finkel 2021. Preparation of oxalate reagent. **protocols.io** https://protocols.io/view/preparation-of-oxalate-reagent-brhwm37e Version created by Yingyu Hu

WHAT'S NEW

Wording in some steps have been revised.

LICENSE

This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

CREATED

Jan 15, 2021

LAST MODIFIED

Jan 15, 2021

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

46358

PARENT PROTOCOLS

In steps of

An X-HTDC method for estimating particulate phosphorus from microalgae

MATERIALS TEXT

MATERIALS

Aldrich Catalog #P3911-500G

⊠ EDTA disodium dihydrate **Fisher**

Scientific Catalog #324503100

Sodium citrate Contributed by users

Sodium chloride Fisher

Scientific Catalog #S671-3

Sodium hydroxide Fisher

Scientific Catalog #BP359-500

Ltd Catalog #BDH4556-500G

SAFETY WARNINGS

Sodium hydroxide solution



DANGER

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May be corrosive to metals.

PREVENTION

Do not breathe mists. Wash skin and eyes thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves and clothing, and eye and face protection. Keep only in original container. Do not use in aluminum containers.

RESPONSE

If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Immediately call a doctor or other medical personnel.Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

ABSTRACT

This protocol describes how to prepare oxalate reagent, which is used to remove surface adsorbed phosphorus, so that the intracellular phosphorus quotas in microalgae can be measured.

AntonioTovar-Sanchez, Sergio A Sañudo-Wilhelmy, Manuel Garcia-Vargas, Richard S Weaver, Linda C Popels, David A Hutchins. A trace metal clean reagent to remove surface-bound iron from marine phytoplankton. Marine Chemistry.

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-4203(03)00054-9

BEFORE STARTING

Glassware and instrument required in the protocol:

Stirrer with heater
1 L volumetric flask
(Polypropylene)
100 mL volumetric flask
MilliQ water in squeeze bottle
1000 mL beaker X 1
250 mL beaker X 1
Thermo Scientific™ Nalgene™
Rapid-Flow [™]
Sterile Disposable Bottle Top
Filters with PES Membrane
1 L PP bottle X1
250 mL PP bottle X1
Transfer pipet
Glass rod
Balance/weighting boat/spatulas

10 M NaOH solution

- 1 Add **□50 mL** MilliQ water in a 250 mL beaker.
- 2 Weigh **□40** g NaOH and slowly pour into the beaker.
- 3 Use squeeze bottle to rinse the weighing boat and transfer rinse water into the same beaker.
- 4 Use glass rod to gently stir and fully dissolve NaOH.

The solution is very hot and corrosive. It can cause skin burns and eye damage.

- 5 Carefully transfer NaOH solution into 100 mL volumetric flask by using glass rod.
- 6 Rinse beaker with small amount of MilliQ water three times, transfer rinse water into the flask.
- Mix the solution by gently shaking the capped volumetric flask and top to 100 mL with MilliQ water.
- 8 Transfer the prepared reagent into a 250 mL PP bottle.

9 Label the bottle with SDS pictogram.



Oxalate reagent

- 10 In a 1000 mL beaker with stir bar, add \bigcirc 600 mL MilliQ water.
- 11 Add 18.6 g EDTA, 14.7 g sodium citrate, 0.74 g KCl and 5 g NaCl into the beaker, stir until all ingredients are dissolved. pH5.7
- 12 [M] 10 Molarity (M) NaOH is added dropwise to bring pH in between 6 to 7 by using a transfer pipet
- Add \blacksquare 12.6 g oxalic acid to the solution, stir the mixture while heating.
- After oxalic acid is completely dissolved, stop heating and let it cool to room temperature. A water bath filled with tap water can be used to speed up cooling. pH3.3
- 15 Add [M] 10 Molarity (M) NaOH dropwise to bring pH to PH8
- 16 Top to 1 L in volumetric flask with MilliQ water.
- 17 Filter oxalate reagent by rapid flow to a 1 L PP bottle.

Sterile Disposable Filter Units with PES Membrane

Thermo Scientific™ Nalgene™ Rapid- 5964 Flow™ 520