



Trace Detection of Rhodamine B in Cayenne Powder

The addition of dyes to provide uniform coloration and enhance visual appeal in food products is a common practice. Rhodamine B is a dye utilized extensively in biotechnology and industrial applications and is one of several colorants banned for use as food additives in Europe and North America. The most common analytical methods for detection of illicit dyes in food products, GC/MS and HPLC, are laboratory-based instrumental methods

Ground cayenne pepper bought commercially was doped with Rhodamine B (RhB) and tested with Misa

to simulate a realistic food screening scenario.

REFERENCE MATERIAL AND LIBRARY CREATION

To establish a reference spectrum, a pure RhB standard (50 g/g in ultrapure water) was analyzed using gold nanoparticles (Au NPs). The unique SERS spectrum shown in **Figure 1** can be used to create a library entry for RhB.

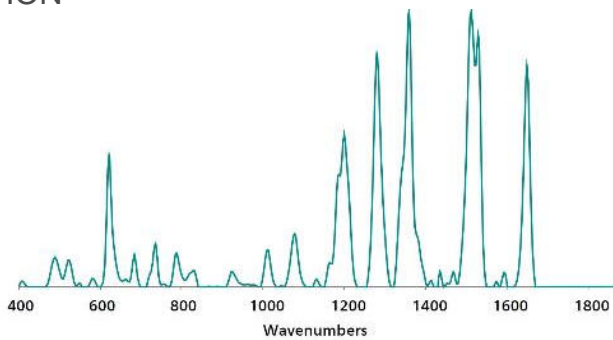


Figure 1. Gold NP SERS standard reference spectrum of Rhodamine B.

EXPERIMENT

A stock solution of RhB in methanol was prepared. Purchased cayenne powder was treated with serial dilutions of the stock (3 mL stock to 1 g cayenne) to yield samples with 1000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, and 1 g/g of RhB. Samples were thoroughly mixed and air-dried. To prepare extracts, 0.1 g of each spiked sample was added to a vial with 400 L of methanol, shaken to mix, and left to settle for 10 minutes. To prepare test samples, 50 L of the methanol extract was pipetted into a vial with 400 L of Au NP solution and 50 L of 0.5 mol/L salt solution. The vial was shaken to mix, and then placed into the vial attachment on Misa for testing.



Table 1. Experimental Parameters

Instrument		Acquisition	
Firmware	0.9.33	Laser Power	5
Software	Misa Cal V1.0.15	Int. Time	10 s
Misa Vial Attachment	6.07505.040	Averages	10
ID Kit - Au NP	6.07506.440	Raster	ON

In **Figure 2**, overlaid spectra of RhB indicate detection down to 50 g/g. For each concentration tested, the baseline spectrum from unadulterated

cayenne was subtracted from the average of baseline-corrected, replicate measurements.

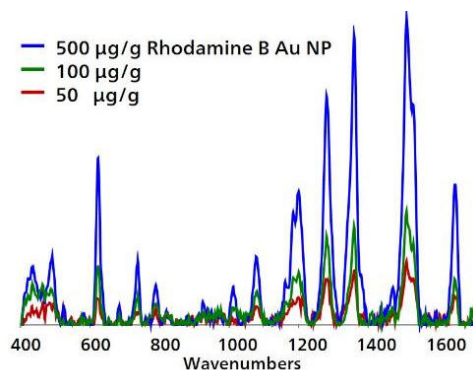


Figure 2. Gold NP SERS concentration profile of RhB extracted from adulterated cayenne powder. Spectra are baselined, with Au NP and control subtracted.

RESULTS

To improve trace detection and spectral signal-to-noise, a very simple concentration method was applied to each extract. All extracts were fully air-

dried, then resuspended in methanol to yield a 5x increase in concentration. The spectra in **Figure 3** demonstrate detection of RhB down to 10 g/g.

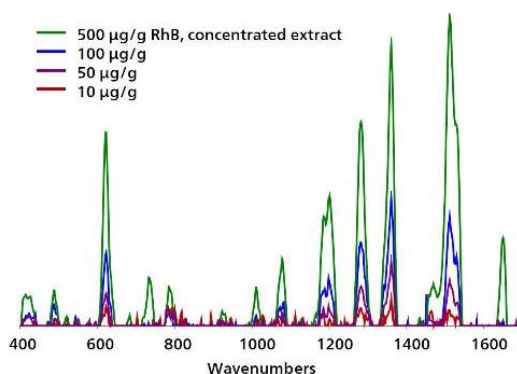


Figure 3. RhB profile after 5x concentration.

Detection of Rhodamine B in the field

Using the large end of the scoop, add 3–4 scoops of sample to a 2 mL vial. Add methanol to the vial until ~1/3 full. Cap and shake the vial gently to mix, then let sample rest for 2 minutes. Fill a clean vial halfway

full with Au NPs. Using pipettes, add 1 drop each of sample solution and NaCl solution to the Au NPs, then cap and shake the vial gently to mix. Insert into vial attachment on Misa for measurement.

Table 2. Requirements for Field Test Protocol

ID Kit - Au NP	6.07506.440
includes:	Gold nanoparticles (Au NP)
	Scoop
	Disposable pipettes
	2 mL glass vials
Reagents	
Methanol	
NaCl solution	3 g NaCl in 100 mL water
Test settings	Use ID Kit OP on MISA

CONCLUSION

Trace levels of detection, ease of sample preparation, and rapid assay times collectively recommend Misa as a reliable, cost-effective

solution for high-throughput, on-site identification of adulterated food products.

CONTACT

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CONFIGURATION



MISA Advanced

Metrohm Instant SERS Analyzer (MISA) ,/MISA
Metrohm (ORS) ,MISA 1 , BlueTooth USB
MISA Advanced , Metrohms P-SERS SERS
MISA Advanced MISA P-SERS- ASTM USB USB
MISA MISA Cal



ID – Au NP

ID - Au NP Mira/Misa SERS