

Application

High Performance Liquid Chromatograph Nexera[™] Series

High Speed Analysis of Xanthohumol in Beer

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User Benefits

News

- Xanthohumol in beer can be analyzed at high speed.
- ullet Besides xanthohumol, other 6 components such as α acid and β acid can be analyzed in 8 minutes per analysis.
- By using a photodiode array detector, the detection wavelength can be set for each component and measurement can be performed with high sensitivity.

■ Introduction

Xanthohumol is one of the prenylated flavonoids found in hops. It has many functions such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial properties, and is attracting attention as being beneficial for human health. During wort boiling, xanthohumol is isomerized to isoxanthohumol. Isoxanthohumol has been reported to have anti-cancer and antiviral activity. Hops also contain ingredients related to bitterness such as humulinones, iso- α -acids and β -acids. Iso- α acids have been reported to be effective in improving cognitive decline.

In this article, xanthohumol, isoxanthohumol, humulinones, iso- α -acids, α -acids, and β -acids are simultaneously analyzed by the high-performance liquid chromatograph Nexera X3, referring to the previously reported Application News (01-00025-EN and L590) and EBC (European Brewery Convention) 9.47.

Analysis of the Standard Solutions of Xanthohumol, Isoxanthohumol, Humulinones, Iso- α acids, α -acids, β -acids

A standard solution was prepared (Table 1), and was processed in accordance with Fig. 1. Table 2 shows the analysis conditions, and Fig. 2 shows the chromatogram of the standard solution. The concentrations of each component contained in the standard solution were xanthohumol 10 mg/L, isoxanthohumol 10 mg/L, humulinone 20 mg/L, iso-α-acids 10 mg/L, α-acids 20 mg/L and β -acids 12.5 mg/L. Since the reagent itself for preparing the standard solution contains multiple homologues (Fig. 4), multiple peaks were detected in humulinones, iso-aacids, α -acids, and β -acids. These peaks were grouped and quantified. The detection wavelength of each component was set to 370 nm for xanthohumol, 280 nm for isoxanthohumol, 270 nm for iso-α-acids and humulinones, and 314 nm for α-acids and β- acids.

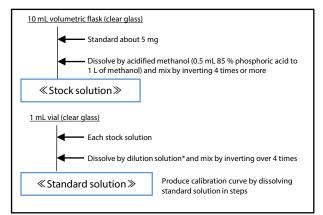


Fig .1 Preparation of Standard Solution

* Mobile Phase A/Mobile Phase B = 1:1

Table T Reagents for Standard Solution Freparation				
Reagents	Components			
Xanthohumol	> 97.0 %			
(2S)-Isoxanthohumol	99.77 %			
DCHA-iso, ICS-I4	Total Iso-α-acids 65.2 % (Trans isomer only)			
International Calibration Extract 4	Cohumunone 10.98 % N+adhumulone 31.60 % <u>Total α-acids 42.58 %</u>			
	Colupulone 13.02 % N+adlupulone 13.52 % <u>Total β-acids 26.54 %</u>			
DCHA-Humulinones, ICS-Hum 1	Humulinonnes 65.6 %			

Procurement: Xanthohumol (Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), (2S) -Isoxanthohumol "DCHA-Iso, ICS-I4," International Calibration Extract 4, "DCHA-Humulinones, ICS-Hum 1" (ASBC or Labor Veritas)

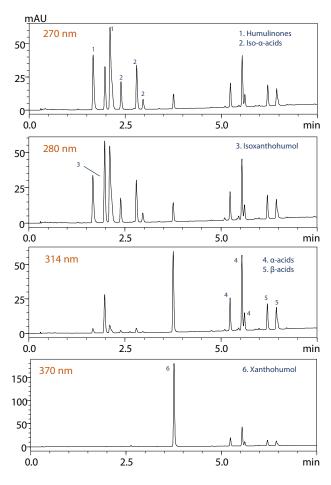
ICS-I4 contains only the transformer.

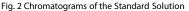
Table 2 Analytical Conditions			
System	:	Nexera X3	
Column	:	Shim-pack TM Velox C18 (50 mm \times 3.0 mm l.D., 1.8 $\mu m)^{*1}$	
Mobile Phase A* ²	:	10 mmol/L (sodium) phosphate buffer (pH2.6) + 0.2 mmol/L EDTA•2Na aq.	
Mobile Phase B	:	Methanol	
Flow Rate	:	0.7 mL/min	
Time Program	:	B Conc. 50 % (0 min) - 90 % (6 min) - 90 % (7 min) - 50 % (7.01-8 min)	
Column Temp.	:	40 °C	
Injection Vol.	:	5 μL	
Detection	:	PDA (SPD-M40), Standard cell	
Vial	:	Shimadzu Vials, LC, 1.5 mL Clear Glass*3	

*1 P/N: 227-32008-01

*2 Mobile phase A: Sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate 5 mmol (1.5619 g) and Phosphoric acid (85 %, 14.7 mol/L) 5 mmol (0.68 mL) and EDTA+2Na 148.47 mg are dissolved in 2 L deionized water. *3 P/N: 227-34001-01

Table 1 Reagents for Standard Solution Preparation





Beer Analysis

Seven types of beer were processed with reference to EBC 9.47. Fig. 3 shows the pretreatment method. Figs. 5 to 11 show the chromatograms when each sample was measured. Five-point calibration curves were prepared and each component was quantified. Table 3 shows the respective calibration curve concentration ranges and coefficients of determination. All of the coefficients of determination obtained were greater than 0.999. The quantitative results in Table 4 show the concentration contained in beer. In addition to the Trans isomer, a peak presumed to be the Cis isomer was detected in the iso- α -acid, and these were combined and quantified.

Spike and recovery tests and reproducibility tests were conducted using beers 2, 4 and 7. In the spike and recovery test, the recovery rate was calculated from the difference of the average value of the samples in which the standard solution was added and the pretreatment shown in Fig. 3 was performed 6 times, and in which the standard solution was not added and the pretreatment was performed 3 times (Table 5). In the reproducibility test, Table 6 shows the relative standard deviations of the peak areas of the 6 beer samples to which the standard solution had been added.

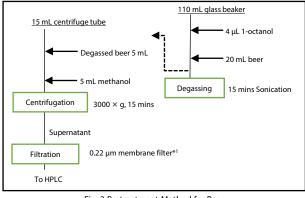


Fig. 3 Pretreatment Method for Beer



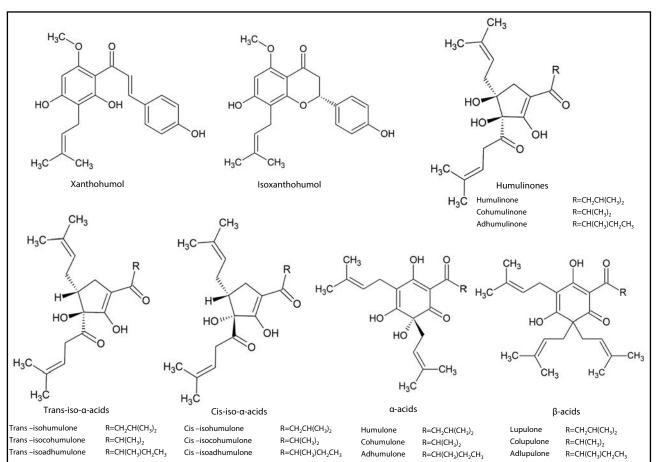
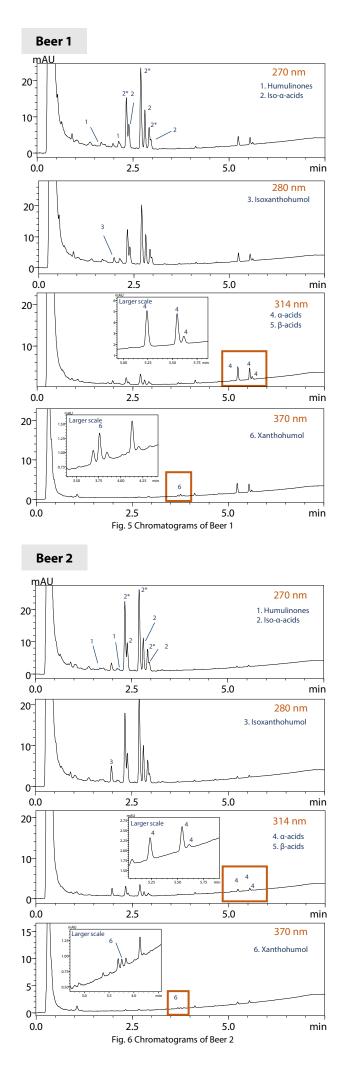
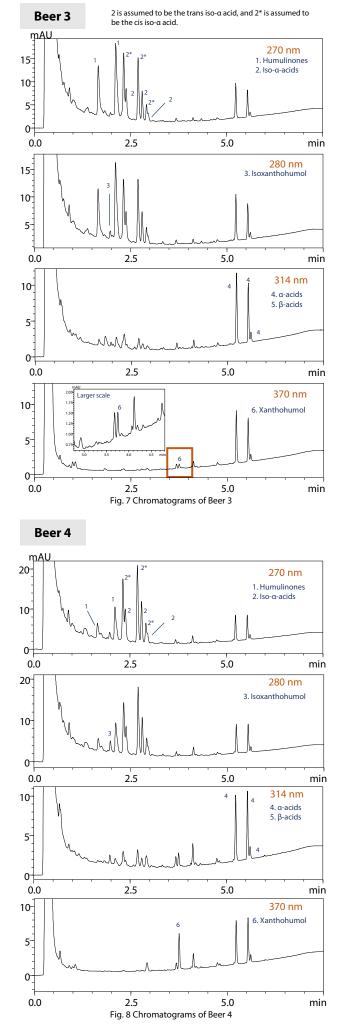
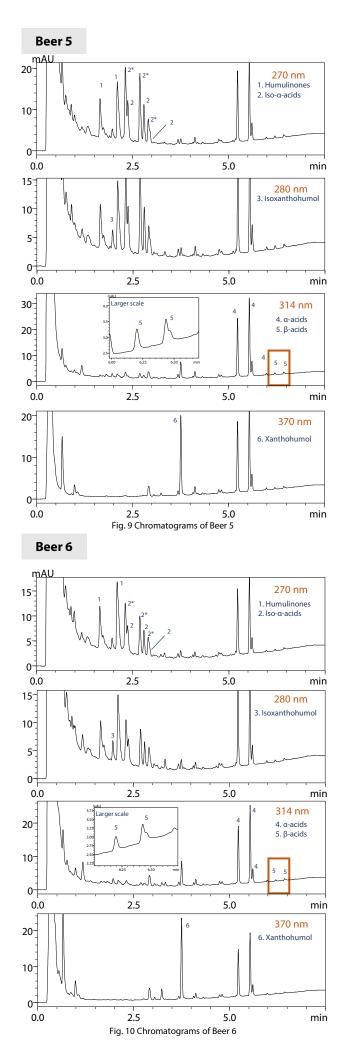
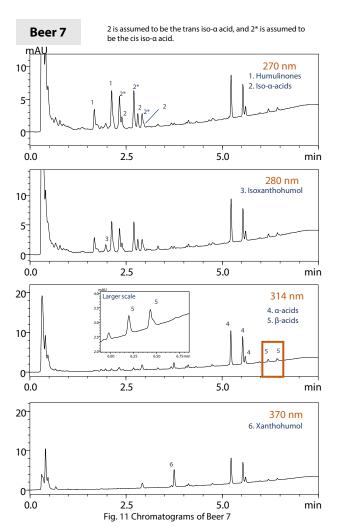


Fig. 4 Chemical Structures of Xanthohumol, Isoxanthohumol, Humulinones, Iso- α -acids, α acids and β acids









Compound	Conc. range (mg/L)	r ²	
Xanthohumol	0.016-0.250	0.9991	
Xanthonumor	0.125-2.500	0.9999	
Isoxanthohumol	0.125-2.500	0.9998	
Humloinones	0.250-5.000	0.9999	
Humioinones	1.000-20.000	1.0000	
lso-α-acids	0.500-10.000	0.9996	
q-acids	0.500-10.000	0.9990	
u-acius	1.000-20.000	0.9994	
β-acids	0.019–0.312	0.9996	
p-acius	0.039–0.623	0.9999	

Table 3 Concentration Range and Coefficient of Determination for Calibration Curve

■ Conclusion

In this article, an example of analysis of xanthohumol, isoxanthohumol, humulinones, iso- α -acids, α -acids, and β -acids in beer with Nexera X3 was introduced. In addition to being able to perform rapid analysis within 8 minutes per analysis, the detection wavelength could be optimized by using a PDA detector, and appropriate sensitivity could be ensured. This method is expected to improve work efficiency.

[Reference]

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- 7)
- 8) Dieudonné Nimubona et al. "An approximate shelf life prediction of elaborated lager beer in terms of degradation of its iso-a-acids". Journal of Food Engineering, 138-143, Nov 2012

Table 4 Concentrations of Each Component Contained in Beer				Unit: mg/L		
Sample	Xanthohumol	Isoxanthohumol	Humulinones	lso-α-acids	α-acids	β-acids
Beer 1	0.052	0.640	1.284	21.016*	3.858	0.018*
Beer 2	0.012*	1.432	0.586	25.328*	1.392	0.006*
Beer 3	0.064	0.402	12.126	16.704	9.646	0.012*
Beer 4	0.594	1.030	5.226	21.730*	9.188	0.122
Beer 5	2.092	1.326	10.456	23.150*	26.280	1.120
Beer 6	2.458	1.300	10.752	13.216	20.412	0.708
Beer 7	0.534	0.502	3.348	5.974	8.684	0.906

* Calibration curve extrapolation value

Table 5 Results of Spike and Recovery Test (Average: n = 6) Unit: %

	Beer 2	Beer 4	Beer 7
Xanthohumol	95	104	103
Isoxanthohumol	104	111	107
Humloinones	102	109	108
lso-α-acids	98	113	106
α-acids	91	103	91
β-acids	96	94	103

Table 6 Results of Reproducibility Test (Average: n = 6) Unit: %

	Beer 2	Beer 4	Beer 7
Xanthohumol	8.609	4.923	2.143
Isoxanthohumol	5.751	5.166	3.711
Humloinones	7.740	4.843	2.570
lso-α-acids	1.431	2.962	2.627
α-acids	5.914	5.253	2.190
β-acids	8.021	7.937	1.648

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