

Flavonoids, total phenolics and antioxidant capacity: comparison between commercial green tea preparations

Flavonoides, fenólicos totais e capacidade antioxidante: comparação entre bebidas comerciais à base de chá verde

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Abstract

The potential health benefits attributed to green tea and its catechins such as antioxidant effects, cancer chemoprevention, and weight loss have led to a huge increase of green tea products in the food market. The objectives of this work were to analyze and compare these products in terms of phenolic contents and in vitro antioxidant capacity including tea bags, dehydrated leaves, and ready-to-drink preparations after standardization of the infusion preparation procedure. Total phenolics content in 1 cup of the different teas varied from 90 to 341 mg of catechin equivalents, and the highest and the lowest values were both those of the ready-to-drink products. Infusions prepared from tea bags had contents varying from 96 to 201 mg.200 mL⁻¹, and there were no significant differences among batches. The DPPH radical scavenging and the Oxygen Radical Absorbing Capacities (ORAC) varied largely among the different tea preparations, from 23 to 131 mmoles of Trolox Equivalents (TE).200 mL⁻¹ (DPPH), and from 1.2 to 5.1 mmoles of TE.200 mL⁻¹ (ORAC), but again there were no differences among infusions or ready-to-drink commercial preparations. However, the antioxidant capacity of ready-to-drink products was partially due to the presence of other non-phenolic compounds such as ascorbic acid.

Keywords: antioxidant capacity; catechins; total phenolics; green tea.

Resumo

Os benefícios de saúde atribuídos ao chá verde e suas catequinas têm levado a um grande aumento de produtos comerciais à base de chá verde no mercado. Os objetivos deste trabalho foram analisar e comparar estes produtos em relação ao conteúdo de fenólicos totais e capacidade antioxidante in vitro, incluindo produtos na forma de sachês, folhas desidratadas e bebidas prontas. O conteúdo de fenólicos totais em 200 mL (1 xícara) dos diferentes chás variou de 90 a 341 mg equivalentes de catequina, e o maior e o menor valor foram apresentados pelas bebidas prontas. As infusões preparadas a partir dos sachês tiveram conteúdos variando de 96 a 201 mg.200 mL⁻¹, e não foram encontradas diferenças significativas entre os lotes. Nos ensaios de sequestro do radical DPPH e ORAC (*Oxygen Radical Absorbing Capacity*), houve ampla variação dos resultados entre as diferentes preparações de chás, de 23 a 131 mmoles equivalentes de Trolox (ET).200 mL⁻¹ (DPPH), e de 1,2 a 5,1 mmoles ET.200 mL⁻¹ (ORAC), e novamente não houve diferenças entre as infusões e/ou bebidas comerciais prontas. Entretanto, a capacidade antioxidante das bebidas prontas para consumo é parcialmente devido à presença de outros compostos não fenólicos como o ácido ascórbico.

Palavras-chave: capacidade antioxidante; catequinas; fenólicos totais; chá verde.

1 Introduction

Tea (*Camellia sinensis* L.) is the second most consumed beverage in the world, and it was used for centuries by old civilizations due to its medicinal properties besides its sensorial attributes. Consumption of green tea is especially popular in Asian countries, and the association with anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and anti-atherosclerotic activities has led to the inclusion of green tea extracts in dietetic supplements, nutraceuticals, and functional foods. Approximately 76 to 78% of the tea produced and consumed in the world is black tea, 20-22% is green tea, and < 2% is oolong tea (WU; WEI, 2002). The consumption of green tea by the Brazilian population has recently increased, mainly due to the propagation of its potential health benefits, including enhancing weight loss.

Green tea is characterized by its high flavonoid content, mainly catechins (20-30% of the dry weight). Catechins are colorless, water-soluble flavan-3-ols and contribute with the bitter taste and astringency of the green tea infusion. The major catechins are (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), (-)-epigallocatechin (ECG), (-)-epicatechin gallate (ECG), (-)-gallocatechin (GC), and (+)-catechin (C). EGCG is regarded as the most important tea catechin because of its high content, corresponding to approximately 40% of the total (WANG; PROVAN; HELLIWEL, 2000). Such as other classes of flavonoids, EGCG has antioxidant activities based on free radicals scavenging and metal chelation. In addition, polyphenols of tea seem to have other important biological

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activities such as cancer chemoprevention and protection against UV-induced damage to the skin (NAGLE; FERREIRA; ZHOU, 2006).

According to this, the objectives of this study were to evaluate and compare the content of total phenolics and catechins and the *in vitro* antioxidant capacity of the commercial green tea preparations available in the Brazilian market including tea bags, tea leaves, and ready-to-drink products.

2 Experimental

2.1 Samples

The samples were obtained from supermarkets in the city of São Paulo, in the year of 2008, consisting of two batches of each commercial brand and three samples of each batch. The green tea bags analyzed and the respective weights of each individual bag, according to the producers, were as follows: Kitano (1.8 g), Real Multiervas (1.5 g), Leão (1.6 g), Api-Chá (1.5 g), Dr. Oetker (1.7 g), and Yamamotoyama (2.0 g). The traditional types of Green tea leaves analyzed were: Chá Verde de Primeira Colheita (Senchá), Yamamotoyama (200 g), and Banchá Yamamotoyama (200 g). Ready-to-drink products: Green Tea Leão sabor limão (330 mL), Feel Good sabor limão (330 mL), Feel Good com soja (1 L), and Chá Verde sabor Limão Lipton (340 mL).

Infusion preparation

Distilled water (200 mL) was firstly heated at 97 °C, to which the tea bags (triplicate) were immersed for 5 minutes. During the first 30 seconds, the bags were submersed 10 times. After 2.5 minutes, the procedure was repeated, and at the end of the 5 minutes, the tea bags were carefully removed and the tea was immediately conditioned in a glass jar. The jar was covered to avoid water evaporation and after cooling, the volume of the infusion was adjusted again to 200 mL. Infusions using tea leaves were prepared similarly using 1.5 g (also in triplicate) of each of the samples, which were removed through filtration after 5 minutes.

2.2 Chemicals

The HPLC standards (+)-catechin, (-)-gallocatechin, (-)-epicatechin, (-)-epicatechin gallate, (-)-epigallocatechin and (-)-epigallocatechin gallate, the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH^{*}), fluorescein, and the Folin-Ciocalteu reagents were purchased from Sigma Co (St. Louis, MO). The hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid (Trolox) was purchased from Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI) and the 2,2'-azobis (2-amidinopropano) dihydrocloroeto (AAPH) was purchased from Wako Chemicals Inc. (Richmond, EUA). All chemicals and solvents used were analytical or HPLC grade when necessary.

2.3 Total phenolics content

The determination of the total phenolics content was performed using the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, according to Singleton, Orthofer and Lamuela-Raventos (1999), with some modifications. A 0.25 mL aliquot of the infusions obtained above

or of the ready-to-drink teas, appropriately diluted, was mixed with 0.25 mL of the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and 2 mL of distilled water. After 3 minutes at room temperature, 0.25 mL of a saturated sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) solution was added and the mixture placed at 37 °C in a water bath for 30 minutes. The absorbance was measured at 750 nm using a model Ultrospec 2000 UV/visible spectrophotometer (Amersham Biosciences, Cambridge, U.K.). Catechin was used as the reference standard, and the results were expressed as mg of catechin equivalents.200 mL⁻¹.

2.4 Flavonoids analysis

An aliquot of 25 mL of the teas studied was added to a 1 g polyamide SC6 column (Macherey-Nagel GmbH and Co, Düren, Germany) preconditioned with methanol (20 mL) and water (60 mL). The column was washed with water (20 mL) and further eluted with methanol (40 mL) and with methanol/ammonia (99.5:0.5) (ARABBI; GENOVESE; LAJOLO, 2004). Those fractions were evaporated to dryness under pressure at 40 °C, redissolved in HPLC grade methanol (1 mL), and filtered through 0.22 µm PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) filters (Millipore Ltd., Bedford, MA). The identification and quantification of flavonoids was achieved using analytical reversed-phase HPLC in a Hewlett-Packard 1100 system with autosampler and quaternary pump coupled to a diode array detector. The column used was 250 × 4.6 mm, i.d., 5 µ, Prodigy ODS3 reversed phase silica (Phenomenex Ltd., Torrance, CA) and elution solvents were: A, water:tetrahydrofuran:trifluoroacetic acid (98:2:0.1) and B, acetonitrile. The solvent gradient was the same one used by Genovese et al. (2008), except for the initial % B of 5%. The samples were injected in duplicate. The calibration was performed by injecting the standards three times at five different concentrations. The results were expressed as mg.200 mL⁻¹ of tea.

2.5 *In vitro* antioxidant capacity

DPPH radical-scavenging capacity

The antioxidant capacity was determined by the DPPH^{*} (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) radical-scavenging method according to Brand-Willians, Cuvelier and Berset (1995), with some modifications (DUARTE-ALMEIDA et al., 2006). A 50 µL aliquot of the sample previously diluted and 250 µL of 0.5 mM methanolic DPPH were mixed, and after 20 minutes the absorbance was measured at 517 nm using a Microplate Spectrophotometer (Benchmark Plus, BioRad, Hercules, CA). The control consisted of a methanolic solution of Trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid) at different concentrations. The antioxidant capacity was expressed as mmoles Trolox equivalents (TE).200 mL⁻¹ of tea.

Oxygen Radical Absorbing Capacity (ORAC) assay

The assay was based on the procedure described by Dávalos, Gómez-Cordovés and Bartolomé (2004), adapted to individual cuvettes. The reaction was carried out in 75 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), and the final reaction mixture was 2 mL. The samples (0.2 mL) and fluorescein (1.2 mL; 70 nM, final concentration)

solutions were preincubated for 15 minutes at 37 °C; then 2,2'-azobis-(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride (AAPH) solution (600 µL; 12 mM, final concentration) was added rapidly, and the fluorescence (485/525) was recorded every minute for 80 minutes in a Hitachi F-3010 fluorescence spectrophotometer (Tokyo, Japan). A blank (FL + AAPH) using methanol instead of the antioxidant solution and a calibration curve using Trolox (0.4-4.8 µM, final concentration) as antioxidant were also carried out in each assay (HUANG; OU; PRIOR, 2005; OU; HAMPSCH-WOODILL; PRIOR, 2001). The results were expressed as mmoles Trolox Equivalents (TE).200 mL⁻¹ of tea.

2.6 Statistical analysis

All analyses were run in triplicate, and the results were expressed as mean ± Standard Deviation (SD). Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistic software package version 5.0 (StatSoft, Inc., Tulsa, OK). The differences between means were first analyzed by ANOVA test and then Least Significant Difference (LSD) test ($p < 0.05$). The data were subjected to Pearson correlations.

3 Results and discussion

The preparation of the infusions is one of the most important steps in the analysis of the different commercial brands of green tea considering that the efficiency of the phenolic extraction will depend on it (PRIOR; CAO, 1999). In order to avoid interferences resulting from the producers' different instructions, the analysis procedure was standardized for all the products, regardless of the brand, followed by a careful attention to details, considering meticulous details such as the removal of the tea bag from the infusion. Six different brands of green tea bags were analyzed and compared to four ready-to-drink green tea based products and three infusions prepared from traditional dry green tea leaves, using almost the same amount contained in one bag.

The total phenolics content in 200 mL (1 cup) of the different teas varied from 90 to 341 mg of catechin equivalents, and the highest and the lowest values were both those of the ready-to-drink products. Infusions prepared from tea bags had contents varying from 96 to 201 mg.200 mL⁻¹, and there were no significant differences among batches, except for the ready-to-drink sample with the highest phenolic content (278 and 341 mg.200 mL⁻¹). Infusions prepared from tea leaves presented contents similar to those prepared from tea bags, from 114 to 168 mg.200 mL⁻¹ (Figure 1).

According to Prior and Cao (1999), since dry tea is not consumed directly, brewing conditions may influence the final antioxidant capacity of the tea as consumed, and in the first brewed cup (1.95 g to 150 mL), approximately 84% of the total antioxidant activity was solubilized within the first 5 minutes of brewing. An additional 13% of the antioxidant activity was extracted into the second glass of 150 mL with an additional 5 minutes of brewing.

In this work, after rigid control of brewing conditions, it was observed that the DPPH radical scavenging capacities varied almost six times among the different tea preparations,

from 23 (Bancha tea leaves) to 131 (Leão tea bag) mmoles of TE.200 mL⁻¹, and they remained constant for different batches of the same product. Among categories of teas, i.e. bags, leaves and ready-to-drink products, no tendencies could be observed with values from 44 to 131 for teas prepared from bags, 23 to 95 from leaves, and 28 to 109 for ready-to-drink products (Figure 2).

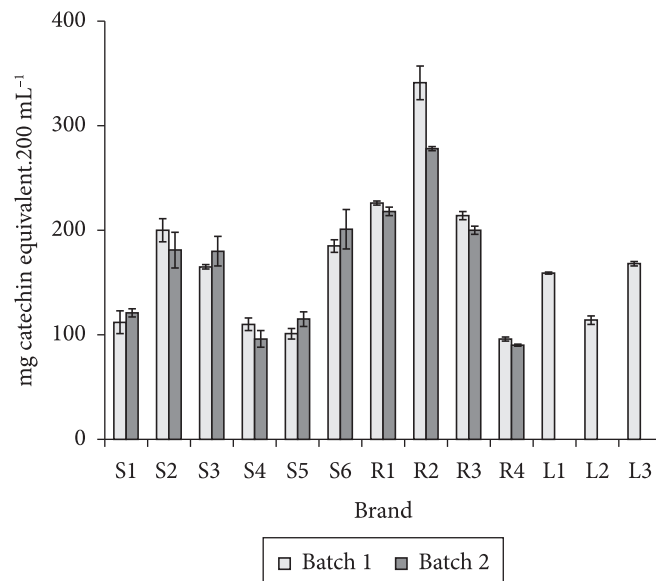


Figure 1. Total phenolic content (Folin-Ciocalteu reducing capacity) of different green tea preparations (mg catechin equivalents.200 mL⁻¹). Teas prepared from sachets (teabags): S1, Kitano (1.8 g), S2, Real Multiervas (1.5 g), S3, Leão (1.6 g), S4, Api-Chá (1.5 g), S5, Dr. Oetker (1.7 g) and S6, Yamamotoyama (2.0 g). Ready-to-drink products: R1, Feel Good, R2, Leão, R3, Feel Good with soy, and R4, Lipton. Infusions prepared from green tea leaves (1.5 g): L1, Senchá, L2, Banchá, L3, Yamamotoyama.

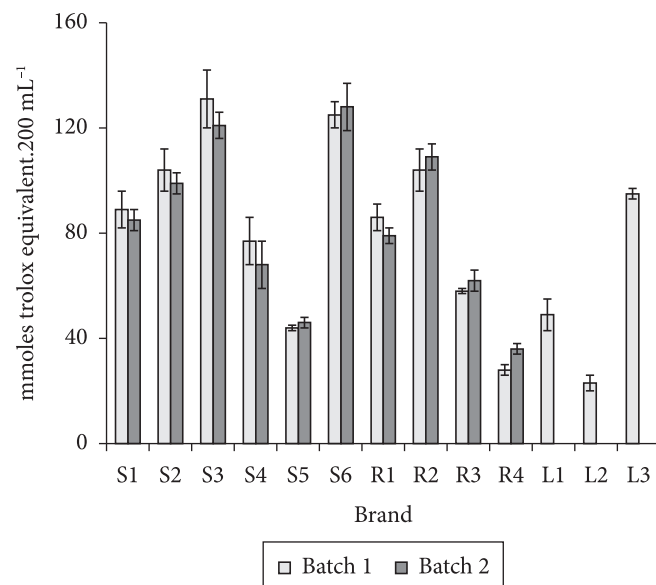


Figure 2. DPPH Radical Scavenging Activity of different green tea preparations (mmoles Trolox equivalents.200 mL⁻¹). Teas prepared from sachets (teabags): S1, Kitano (1.8 g), S2, Real Multiervas (1.5 g), S3, Leão (1.6 g), S4, Api-Chá (1.5 g), S5, Dr. Oetker (1.7 g) and S6, Yamamotoyama (2.0 g). Ready-to-drink products: R1, Feel Good, R2, Leão, R3, Feel Good with soy, and R4, Lipton. Infusions prepared from green tea leaves (1.5 g): L1, Senchá, L2, Banchá, L3, Yamamotoyama.

Similarly, the Oxygen Radical Absorbing Capacity (ORAC) also varied largely among preparations, from 1.2 (Bancha tea leaves) to 5.1 (Feel Good Soy) mmoles of TE.200 mL⁻¹, and again no differences were observed among preparations with values from 2 to 4.9 for teas prepared from bags, 1.8 to 5.1 from leaves, and 1.2 to 4.4 for ready-to-drink products (Figure 3). The highest values among ready-to-drink products were observed for the preparation containing soy extract instead of the Leão sample (Figure 3).

These differences can be explained based on the different mechanisms involved in the two methods of antioxidant capacity determination, which are a hydrogen atom transfer reaction (ORAC) and an electron transfer (DPPH) (HUANG; OU; PRIOR, 2005). In this way, it is expected that samples with different compositions such as green teas with and without soy phenolics behave differently in these two in vitro models.

Also, when comparing tea infusions and ready-to-drink products, it is important to take into consideration the presence of additives (antioxidants, conservatives, and acidifiers) in ready-to-drink products such as citric acid, besides added sugar and sweeteners. The ascorbic acid added to these products is also an antioxidant and depending on the concentration, it can also react with the Folin reagent used to quantify total phenolics, as it was previously observed by Duarte-Almeida et al. (2006) and Hassimotto, Genovese and Lajolo (2005).

Hence, ready-to-drink products were submitted to solid phase extraction in polyamide columns in order to separate phenolic compounds from other kinds of antioxidants artificially added. In Table 1, it can be observed that after the clean-up procedure significant reductions on the phenolic contents and antioxidant capacity were observed, probably resulting from the ascorbic acid removal. For instance, the phenolic content of the Feel Good product dropped from an average value of 222 to 89 mg of catechin equivalents per cup (from 310 to 70 for Leão,

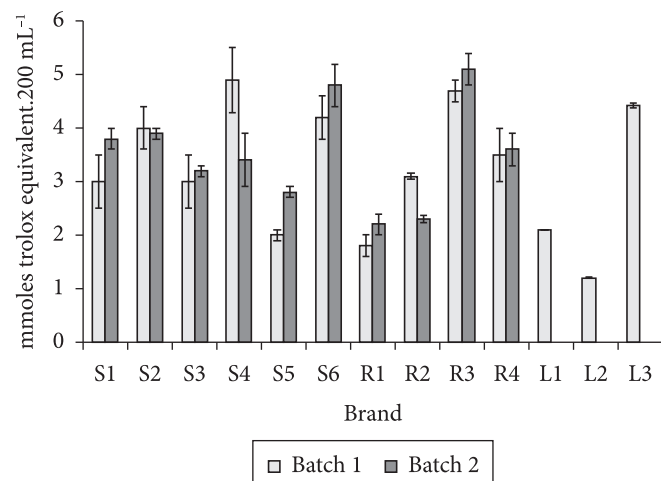


Figure 3. Oxygen Radical Absorbance Capacity (ORAC) of different green tea preparations (mmoles Trolox equivalents.200 mL⁻¹). Teas prepared from sachets (teabags): S1, Kitano (1.8 g), S2, Real Multiervas (1.5 g), S3, Leão (1.6 g), S4, Api-Chá (1.5 g), S5, Dr. Oetker (1.7 g) and S6, Yamamotoyama (2.0 g). Ready-to-drink products: R1, Feel Good, R2, Leão, R3, Feel Good with soy, and R4, Lipton. Infusions prepared from green tea leaves (1.5 g): L1, Senchá, L2, Banchá, L3, Yamamotoyama.

and from 207 to 80 for Feel Good with soy). The DPPH radical scavenging activity decreased to one-half its original value for all the samples, and the ORAC dropped from 4.9 to 2.7 for Feel Good soy and from 2.7 to 1.0 mmol trolox.200 mL⁻¹. As can be seen, the phenolics from soy seem to have an important contribution to the ORAC of this sample since it presented the highest value among these preparations.

According to Prior and Cao (1999), at the dilutions obtained after the first brewing, the tea prepared from tea bags would contain approximately 8.3 μmol of Trolox equivalents per mL as consumed, or 1.7 mmol TE.200 mL⁻¹, similar to the values observed in this study. Expressing our results in terms of weight of tea (bag or leaves), the ORAC values ranged from 707 to 3034 $\mu\text{mol TE.g}^{-1}$, also in the same range of values reported by Henning et al. (2003), of 728 to 1686 TE.g⁻¹ for regular teas and 507 to 845 $\mu\text{mol TE.g}^{-1}$ for decaffeinated teas, and by Prior and Cao (1999), from 235 to 1526 $\mu\text{mol TE.g}^{-1}$. Seeran et al. (2006) reported ORAC values of green tea dietary supplements, from 166 to 13690 $\mu\text{mol TE.g}^{-1}$ tablet or capsule. These results show that the consumption of tea on a regular basis can make a significant contribution to the total daily antioxidant capacity intake.

Considering all the different green tea preparations, it was not found a good correlation between total phenolic content determined by the Folin-Ciocalteu and DPPH radical scavenging capacity ($r = 0.58$). However, analyzing samples separately, a good correlation was found for teabags ($r = 0.81$) and ready-to-drink samples ($r = 0.97$). On the other hand, no correlation was found among these and the ORAC values (Table 2).

Health-promoting properties are intimately related to the activity of the natural antioxidants present in fruits and vegetables since, potentially, those components may reduce the level of oxidative stress decreasing the incidence of pathological dysfunction in the organism. Epidemiological studies suggest that a high intake of food rich in natural antioxidants increase the antioxidant capacity of the plasma and reduces the risk of cancer, heart diseases, and stroke. These properties are attributed to a variety of constituents including vitamins, minerals, and

Table 1. In vitro antioxidant capacity of commercial green tea beverages after solid-phase extraction.

Ready-to-drink beverage	Total phenolics (TP) (mg catechin.200 mL ⁻¹)	DPPH (mmol Trolox.200 mL ⁻¹)	ORAC
Feel good	89 ± 2	47 ± 1	1.9 ± 0.2
Green tea leão	70 ± 8	46 ± 4	1.0 ± 0.1
Feel good soy	80 ± 1	38 ± 3	2.7 ± 0.1

Table 2. Pearson's correlation coefficient among the antioxidant capacities of green tea preparations.

	TP × DPPH	TP × ORAC	DPPH × ORAC
Teabag	0.81	0.44	0.52
Teabag + dry leaves	0.68	0.45	0.78
Ready-to-drink	0.97	-0.33	-0.53
All samples	0.58	0.06	0.42

several phytochemicals, among which flavonoids stand out by the innumerable biological activities demonstrated in vitro and in animal models. In order to estimate the in vivo beneficial potential of a sample and/or compound, two or more different in vitro methods are recommended to evaluate the antioxidant activity since different mechanisms may be involved. A number of radical scavenging capacity assays have been widely used for the rapid screening and evaluation of antioxidants using peroxy, hydroxyl (HO^\bullet), cation ABTS ($\text{ABTS}^{+\bullet}$), peroxide anion ($\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$), and 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH $^\bullet$) radicals. The stable DPPH $^\bullet$ and the chemically generated ABTS $^{+\bullet}$ are still highly utilized in antioxidant research due to their simple reaction systems, which involve only the direct reaction between the radical and the antioxidants and have no other interference such as enzyme inhibition or the presence of multiple radicals, although they are not as physiologically relevant as the ORAC, which determines the peroxy radical scavenging capacities. The DPPH $^\bullet$ scavenging capacity assay is considered to be a valid and easy colorimetric method for antioxidant property evaluation, and the ORAC method has been indicated as the more physiologically significant (CHENG; MOORE; YU, 2006; DÁVALOS; GÓMEZ-CORDOVÉS; BARTOLOMÉ, 2004).

With regard to the flavonoid composition of the different green tea preparations, the major tea catechins identified were epigallocatechin (EGC), epicatechin gallate (ECG), and epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), in the infusions prepared using tea bags or dry leaves (Figure 4). Besides those, galocatechin (GC) was also found in ready-to-drink products (Figure 5). EGCG and EGC were the predominant compounds in all the samples. According to Seeran et al. (2006), EGCG makes up about 40% of the total catechin content, and it is widely accepted as the major antioxidant ingredient in green tea. Quercetin derivatives, the main representatives of the flavonol subclass of the flavonoid group, were also identified in all the preparations in amounts ranging from 2.6 to 8.6 mg of aglycone.200 mL $^{-1}$. Fruits, vegetables and beverages such as tea and red wine are especially rich sources of these compounds (HERTOG; HOLLMAM; KATAN, 1993; NIJVELDT et al., 2001). Lower contents were previously reported for two Brazilian brands of green tea and a brand of “ban-chá”, from 0.7 to 1.0 mg of quercetin.200 mL $^{-1}$, accompanied by very low levels of kaempferol (0.3 to 0.6) and myricetin (0.2 to 0.5 mg.200 mL $^{-1}$) (MATSUBARA; RODRIGUEZ-AMAYA, 2006).

Among the different preparations, the lowest concentrations of catechins were those of Bancha, which seems to be in accordance with the lowest antioxidant capacity. As expected, although there was a high variability in catechin levels, there was no difference among the preparations made from bags or leaves and ready-to-drink beverages. The highest total flavonoid content was 197 mg.200 mL $^{-1}$ of the ready-to-drink Feel Good green tea, followed by 145 mg.200 mL $^{-1}$ of the infusion prepared with Leão tea bag. These results are important since the beneficial health effects of green tea are mostly connected with their antioxidants, mainly catechins. Therefore, it is important to inform the consumer that these levels may vary from product to product.

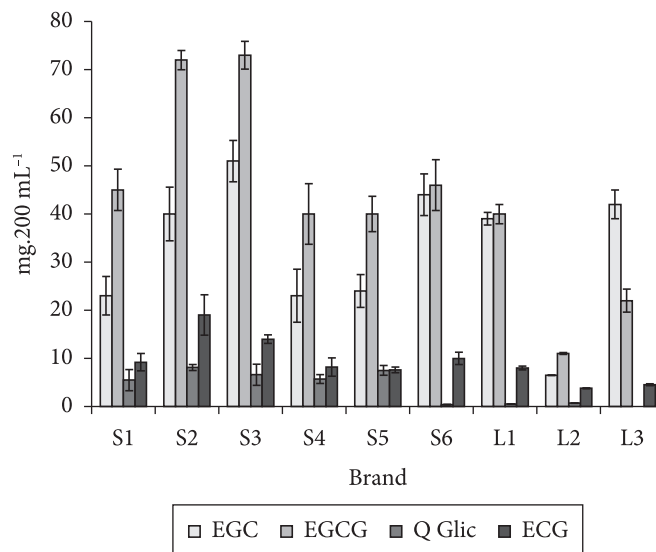


Figure 4. Flavonoid contents (mg.200 mL $^{-1}$) of different green tea preparations. Teas prepared from sachets (teabags): S1, Kitano (1.8 g), S2, Real Multiervas (1.5 g), S3, Leão (1.6 g), S4, Api-Chá (1.5 g), S5, Dr. Oetker (1.7 g) and S6, Yamamotoyama (2.0 g). Infusions prepared from green tea leaves (1.5 g): L1, Yamamotoyama, L2, Banchá, L3, Senchá. EGC, epigallocatechin; ECG, epicatechin gallate; EGCG, epigallocatechin gallate; GC, galocatechin; Q Glic, quercetin glycosydes.

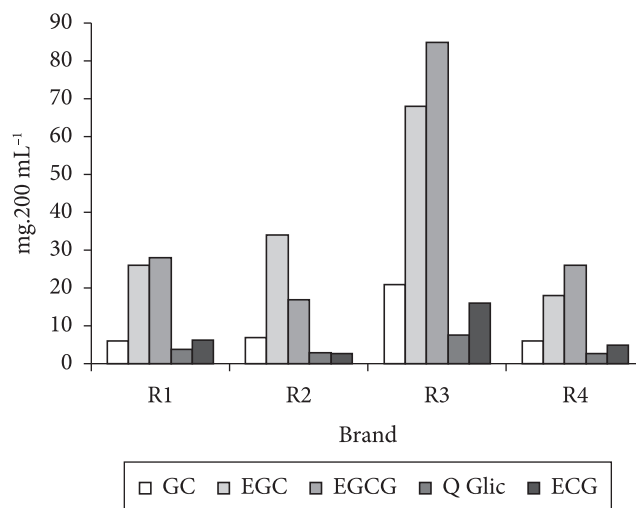


Figure 5. Flavonoid contents of ready-to-drink green tea beverages (mg.200 mL $^{-1}$). R1, Leão, R2, Feel Good with soy, R3, Feel Good, and R4, Lipton. EGC, epigallocatechin; ECG, epicatechin gallate; EGCG, epigallocatechin gallate; GC, galocatechin; Q Glic, quercetin glycosydes.

4 Conclusions

There are no differences among infusions prepared from tea bags, dry leaves, or ready-to-drink commercial preparations in terms of the phenolic contents and in vitro antioxidant capacities. However, the antioxidant capacity of ready-to-drink products also results from the presence of other non-phenolic compounds such as ascorbic acid.

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