ANALYSIS OF SOY ISOFLAVONES IN A DIETARY SUPPLEMENT USING UPLC-PDA-SQD

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INTRODUCTION

The consumption of soy products has been linked to many health benefits, as they contain isoflavones. Isoflavones are commonly known as phytoestrogens and 12 isoflavones found in soybeans are daidzein (De), glycitein (Gle) and genistein (Ge) and their respective malonyl (6''-O-malonyl-β-glucoside-), acetyl (6''-O-acetyl- β-glucoside-) and glucosyl (β-glucoside-) forms [1]. Their structures are shown in Figure 1.

Many research studies have indicated that consumption of isoflavone-containing functional foods are associated with a wide variety of health benefits, including prevention of breast and prostate cancers, cardiovascular disease, and reduced symptoms of diabetes and postmenopausal bone loss [2-6]. These functional foods include soy milk and soy flour.

The approval by the US Food and Drug Administration in 1999 allowing the food industry to promote soy protein for heart health [7] led to an escalation in sales of soyfoods as functional foods, and these foods are also being promoted for their isoflavones content.

The poster describes a rapid method using reversed phase UPLC to detect and characterise the isoflavone glucoside conjugates present in a commercial soy nutritional supplement using PDA and MS detection.

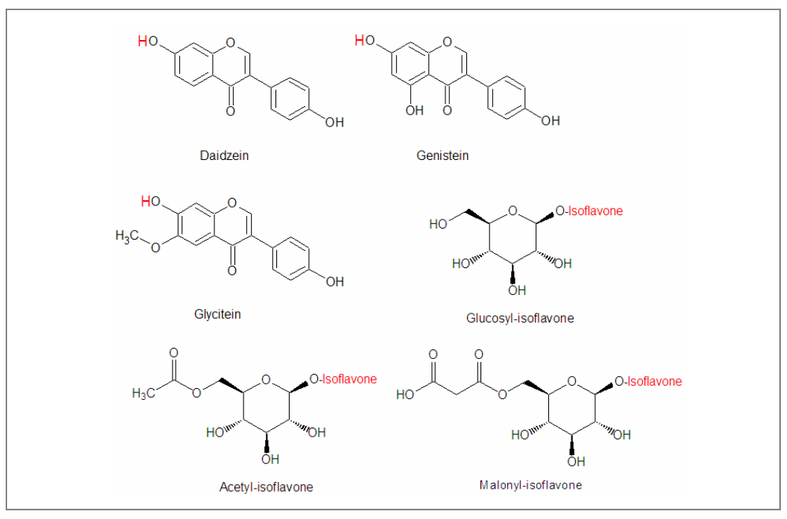

Figure 1. Structures of three soy isoflavones: daidzein, genistein and glycitein and their conjugates.

METHOD

LC conditions

LC System:	Waters® ACQUITY UPLC® System
Column:	ACQUITY UPLC BEH C8 Column 2.1 x 100 mm, 1.7 µm
Column Temp:	35 °C
Flow Rate:	500 µL/min
Mobile Phase A:	0.2% Formic acid in Water
Mobile Phase B:	Methanol
Gradient:	25% B for 0.4 min, 25-40% / 1.1 min. Hold for 0.8 min

PDA conditions

PDA System:	Acquity 2996 PDA
Wavelength range	205-450 nm
Resolution	1.2 nm
Sampling rate	20 spectra/s

MS conditions

MS System:	Waters SQD™ Mass Spectrometer
Ionization Mode:	ESI Positive
Capillary Voltage:	2000 V
Desolvation Temp:	400 °C
Desolvation Gas:	1000 L/Hr
Source Temp:	130 °C

Full scan settings:

Cone Voltage:	37 V
Acquisition Range:	50—550 m/z

SIR settings:

A dwell time of 10ms was used for each SIR and a delay of 5ms

SIR 1 (Daidzein)		SIR 2 (Genistein)		SIR 3 (Glycitein)	
m/z	Cone voltage	m/z	Cone voltage	m/z	Cone voltage
137	90	153	90	167	90
255	60	271	70	285	70
417	30	433	25	447	25
459	30	475	35	489	25
503	30	519	35	533	45

Table 1. SIR settings showing cone voltages used for each m/z value.

RESULTS

Ret. Time	Compound	$[M+H]^+$
1.59	Daidzein Glucoside	417
1.70	Glycitein Glucoside	447
2.20	Genistein Glucoside	433
2.69	Daidzein Malonyl Glucoside	503
2.86	Glycitein Malonyl Glucoside	533
3.21	Genistein Malonyl Glucoside	519
3.23	Daidzein Acetyl Glucoside	459
3.41	Glycitein Acetyl Glucoside	489
3.98	Daidzein	255
4.00	Genistein Acetyl Glucoside	489
4.13	Glycitein	285
4.72	Genistein	271

Table 2. Retention times for the soy isoflavones and their conjugates

Full scan provides spectral information (Figure 2) from the fragmentation patterns, which can help with structural determination and is useful when identifying unknown compounds.

Examples of daidzein MS spectra can be seen in Figure 2. For the conjugated isoflavone systems the ion of the conjugate ($[M+H]^+$: m/z 417) was present along with the ion of the isoflavone ($[M+H]^+$: m/z 255). The m/z 439 and 277 may be attributed to $[M+Na]^+$

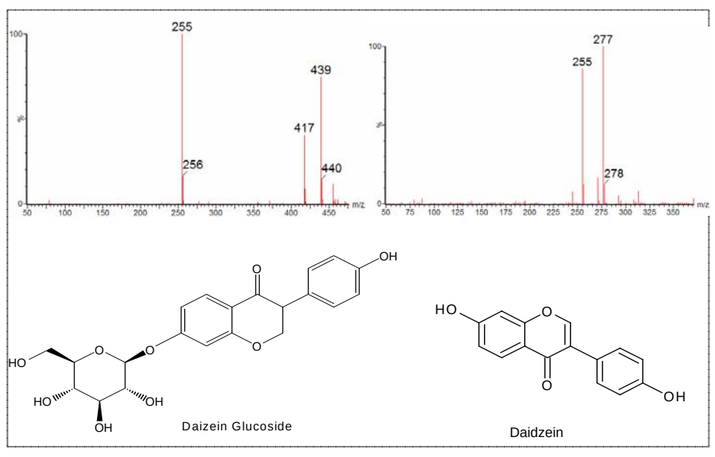

Figure 2. Spectra for daidzein glucoside (daidzin) and daidzein where the parent ions in positive ESI are 417 and 255 respectively

Using the full scan data it is possible to extract the ions of interest and this procedure has been performed in Figure 3A for m/z 255, 271 and 285. The same procedure was performed for 260nm from the PDA detector.

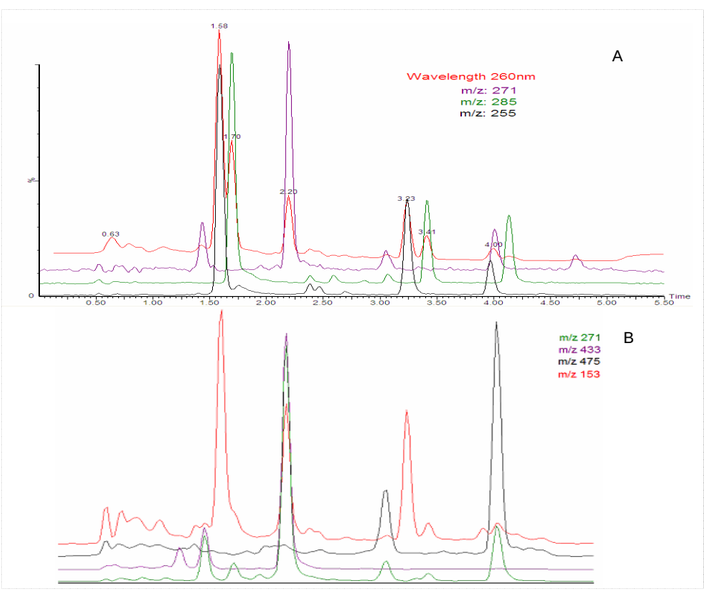

Figure 3. A: Selected wavelength of 260nm and full scan MS data with m/z ions for daidzein, genistein and glycitein, extracted from the TIC and B: SIR method and the repeions for genistein in the soy supplement.

Figure 3B shows the selected ions for genistein and the genistein conjugates. The m/z 153 is a product ion from the isoflavone structure (see the discussion section).

For quantification experiments, SIR is preferred as it provides more sensitivity (Figure 4) than the compared extracted ion full scan data.

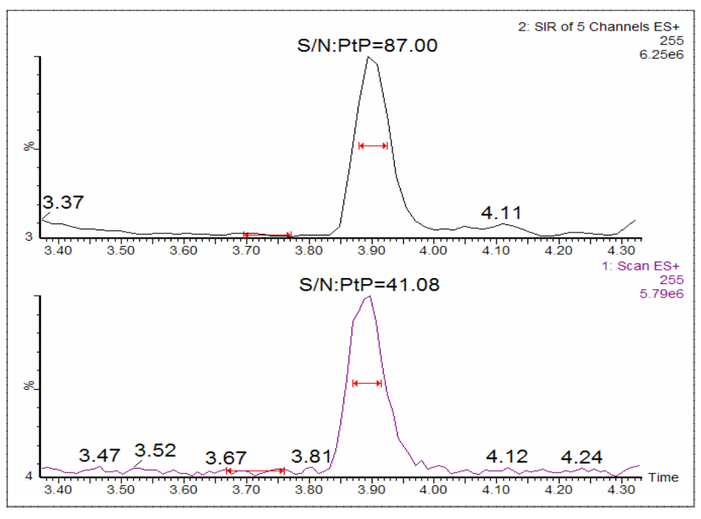

Figure 4. Comparison of S/N using SIR data (top) and extracted ion from full scan data (bottom)

DISCUSSION

Current interest in soy isoflavones is based on a vast literature reporting a wide range of biological properties for genistein and daidzein [8-10] and on clinical studies supporting their potential health benefits [12, 13] .

Studies using a tandem quadrupole MS have described that the isoflavones and their glucoside conjugates have a common ion other than the $[M+H]^+$ from the isoflavone. In the reaction pathway (Figure 5) this ion may be assigned to [a+1]: for daidzein, genistein and glycitein the values are 137, 153 and 167 respectively.

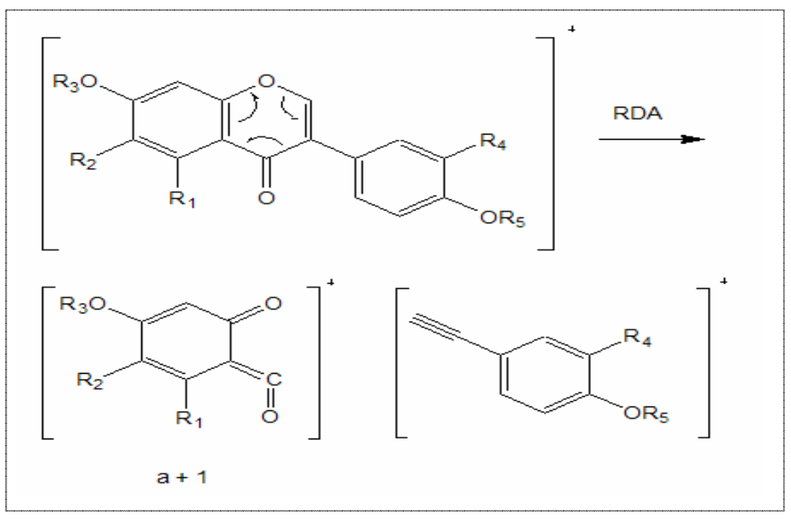

Figure 5. Fragmentation pathway of daidzein.

It is possible to see the [a+1] ion using the SIR method which allows a separate higher cone voltage energy to be selected for the three ions from Table 1

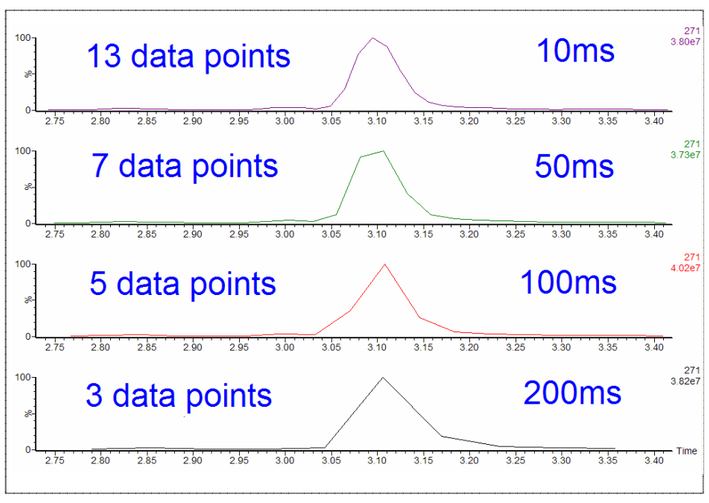

Figure 6. Comparison of dwell times and data points

Chromatographic Data Points

When using mass spectrometry, in particular for quantification it is important to have at least ten data points across a peak for repeatable peak integration. For UPLC-type experiments where the peak widths are much smaller than comparable HPLC peaks, MS acquisition rates have to be faster to achieve this. Figure 6 shows the comparison of the data points when the dwell time is changed in SIR mode

CONCLUSION

A soy supplement has been used to look at the soy isoflavone content. With the increasing interest in functional foods and functional ingredients, it is also important to analyse for these compounds in the functional food and also their bio-availability in the body.

Here a method 5.5 minute method has been described using UV and MS data. For structural information for the compounds a full scan method was used, however, if quantification is required, the SIR method is recommended as it provides better sensitivity.

References

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