Identification of -glucosidase inhibitors in apple peel - a chemometric approach
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Materials and Methods

Materials
A total of 14 different apple cultivars were obtained from “Pometet” in Tåstrup, Denmark.

Sample preparation
The peel from each apple cultivar was extracted with boiling methanol (70%). Sugars that might interfere with the assay was removed by pre-purification on an Optimized Polymer Technology (OPT) solid-phase column. This procedure was done in duplicate resulting in a total of 28 samples.

Bioassay
IC₅₀ values were determined for each of the 28 samples using a microplate-based α-glucosidase assay.

NMR spectroscopy
The samples were dissolved in 0.9 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6) and ¹H NMR spectra were acquired on a 800 MHz Bruker Avance III spectrometer equipped with a 5-mm TCI Cryoprobe. All samples were acquired with the same receiver gain, and a total of 128 transients were collected for each sample.

Data processing
IC₅₀ values were calculated in GraFit 7. The 28 ¹H NMR spectra were manually phase- and baseline corrected in MestReNova 6.1.1 and aligned using the icoshift algorithm [Savorani et al., Journal of Magnetic Resonance 202 (2010) 190-202] in MATLAB 7.10.0.

The data was Pareto scaled and PLS models were calculated using the PLS Toolbox. The models were cross-validated leaving each pair of duplicates out at a time. The Variable Importance for Projection (VIP) algorithm was used in an iterative process to select the variables correlating with the IC₅₀ values. Consecutive PLS models were calculated until model performance didn’t improve by further removal of variables.

Introduction
There is an increasing interest in bioactive compounds responsible for the health-promoting properties of fruits and vegetables. However, plant extracts are very complex matrices containing hundreds of compounds, and identification of the individual constituents responsible for the bioactivity is a time-consuming task. The use of conventional (bio)analytical tools like in vitro bioassay and NMR spectroscopy in combination with multivariate data analysis might be an efficient way to speed up this process.

Results
The PLS regression of ¹H NMR spectra and IC₅₀ values of raw extracts resulted in a fairly well-predicting, cross-validated model. Figure 1 shows the measured vs. predicted plot and model statistics of the final model. The chemical shift intervals used in this model are marked in Figure 2. The main peaks in the marked chemical shift intervals lead to the identification of chlorogenic acid, (-)-epicatechin and phlorizin.

Conclusion
PLS regression of ¹H NMR spectra and IC₅₀ values of apple peel extract identified chlorogenic acid, (-)-epicatechin and phlorizin to correlate with the α-glucosidase inhibitory activity.

References

Figure 1. Measured vs. predicted plot of the final PLS model using 7 latent variables. The green line indicates a perfect regression. The red line indicates the regression of the PLS model. R² = 0.828, RMSEC = 2.5597 and RMSECV = 8.7027.

Figure 2. Overlaid ¹H NMR spectra of all 28 samples. The chemical shift intervals used in the final PLS model are indicated with black dots. Compounds identified from these chemical shift intervals are shown.