Nutraceutical Properties of the Green Tea Polyphenols

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Abstract

Green tea is manufactured from the leaves of the plant Camellia sinensis and has been regarded to possess anti-cancer, anti-obesity, anti-atherosclerotic, anti-diabetic and antimicrobial effects. The main bioactive components present in green tea are polysaccharides, flavonoids, vitamins B, catechin compounds, fluoride and etc. Among them catechin compounds have been proven to have a variety of physiological functions. Due to the popularity of the health benefits of tea catechins, new products have been developed with tea as an active ingredient such as ready-to-drink (RTD) tea beverages, confections, ice creams, cereal bars and pet foods. This review summarizes several lines of evidence to indicate the health-promoting properties of green tea and their potential to be used in development of foods with added nutraceutical value.

Keywords: Tea polyphenols; Anticancer; Antidiabetic; Antimicrobial and intestinal digestion

Introduction

Camellia sinensis is one of the health promoting tea plants belonging to the family of Theaceae [1]. Tea plant grows in a form of an evergreen shrub in areas with suitable cultivation conditions (optimal temperature in the range of 15-20°C [2]. Tea leaves are manually harvested after each flush (the sprouting of the top two leaves and bud) and then processed. Leaves of the tea plant are rolled, chopped and dried. Dried leaves when added to boiling water yield an extract or tea beverage. Tea was originally discovered when tea leaves fell into boiling water at a reception for Chinese Emperor Shen-Nung about 2735 B.C. The difference between different varieties of tea is due to the difference in processing methods. The processing steps that are commonly used are withering, rolling, oxidation and drying. Green tea does not undergo oxidation and is steamed to make it distinctive in color and taste from black and oolong tea (“Andao,” n.d.). Green tea resembles the original, untreated tea leaf in aromas and flavors. Oolong tea is also known as partially oxidized tea. The range of oxidation lies between 7.5% (slight oxidation) to 70% (complete oxidation). Black tea is completely oxidized. The dark color of black tea is due to the phenolase catalyzed oxidation of catechins in green tea [3]. An enzyme, polyphenol oxidase, is activated during the rolling and chopping process of the tea leaves. People in China have heated the leaves of the Camellia sinensis plant to inactivate the polyphenol oxidase which has resulted in green tea. Oxidation of polyphenol oxidae for about 1 or 2 hours results in oolong tea.

Tea is produced by processing shoots that include tender apical bud and subtending three leaves [4]. Infusion of leaves with hot/cold water results in a tea beverage. Processing procedures of the Chinese include roasting the tea shoots in a metal roaster and then using the unidirectional rotary roller for processing. The unidirectional roller twists the leaves and compact the particles. The Japanese use steaming procedures to inactivate the shoots and then process by bi-directional rolling. Bi-directional rolling makes the shoot surface flat without any twists and by spreading the leaf juice over the entire surface.

The chemistry of tea is complex: polyphenols, alkaloids, amino acids, proteins, volatile compounds, minerals and trace elements [5,6]. The most abundant Green Tea Polyphenols (GTPs) are the Flavanols catechin (C), epicatechin (EC), Gallicatechin (GC), Epigallocatechin (EGC), Catechin 3-O-Gallate (CG), Galloatechin 3-O-Gallate (GCG), Epicatechin 3-O-Gallate (ECG) and Epigallocatechin 3-O-Gallate (EGCG). But there are other compounds in green tea with interest for human health like fluoride, caffeine, minerals and trace elements like, chromium and manganese [7-9].

The aim of this review is to summarize the information related to beneficial properties of the green tea poly phenols and the application of green tea in food industry.

Green tea polyphenols

Polyphenols are powerful antioxidants and free radical scavengers. They are strong scavengers of superoxide, hydrogen peroxide, hydroxy radicals, and Nitric Oxide (NO) produced by various chemicals. Flavonoids are polyphenolic compounds that include the subclasses of flavanones, flavones, isoflavones, flavanols (flavans), flavonols and anthocyanins [10]. Green tea contains several groups of polyphenols that include flavonolins (quercetin, kaempferol, and rutin, phenolic acids, theanine, flavor compounds, and leucoanthocyanins, accounting for up to 40% of the dry leaf weight [11]. The pharmaceutical activities of the components have been studied [12-14]. Chemically, the beverage is characterized by the major polyphenolic catechins such as (−)–epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), (−)–epigallocatechin (EGC), (−)–epicatechin-3-gallate (EGC), (−)–epicatechin (EC); these are the most abundant water-soluble components of tea [11,15]. Polyphenols are present at 10% to 15% in green tea and 5% in black tea. The polyphenol constitutes about 42% of the dry weight of green tea extract, of which 26.7% comprise catechingallate components such as EGCG (11.16%), ECG (2.25%), EGC (10.32%), epicatechin (2.45%), and catechin (0.53%). An infusion of green tea contains up to 200 mg of catechins [16]. Green tea extracts have higher antioxidant capacity than black tea, and the total antioxidant potential correlates strongly with the total phenolic content of tea [17,18]. Shahidi and Alexander...

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[19] found green tea catechins to inhibit the oxidation of meat lipids better than α-tocopherol and gallates of catechins. They can also chelate metal ions, often decreasing the metal ion pro-oxidant activity. Tea polyphenol scavenge the reactive oxygen species and chelate transition metal ions in a structure-dependent manner. The flavonoids are antioxidants by virtue of the number and arrangement of their phenolic hydroxyl groups [20]. The chemical structures contributing to the effective antioxidant activity of catechins include the vicinal dihydroxy or trihydroxy structure, which can chelate metal ions and prevent the generation of free radicals. The structure also allows for electron de-localization, conferring high reactivity to quench free radicals [21-23]. The antioxidant effect of polyphenols depends on their structure and the position as well as number of hydroxyl groups. EGC has the greatest potential in scavenging free radicals, followed by ECG and EC, with EGC being the weakest [24]. Vitamin C is an anti-scorbutic, prevents cataracts, and strengthens the immune system. Some of the essential health benefiting effects of these polyphenols is discussed below:

**Anticancer properties**

One benefit of consuming green tea is that carcinogenesis in the digestive tract is postulated to be inhibited by EGCG as demonstrated in cells [25]. Okabe et al. showed that polyphenols from tea inhibited the growth and disintegration of a human stomach cancer cell line KATO III, and also inhibited tumor necrosis factor-a (TNF-a) release from the cells. The order of polyphenols that followed the inhibition was ECG, EGCC, EG and the aaffles. Inhibition of TNF -a release from a human stomach cancer cell line (KATO III) took place with the tea polyphenols (EG, EGCG, EGC) treated with okadiacid. EGCG was shown to prevent neuronal cell death caused by several neurotoxins [26]. Gastrointestinal tract cancer is mainly associated with an excess intake of protein and fat [27]. The polyphenols of green tea have been shown to exhibit inhibitory effects on cancer of the gastrointestinal tract and also have shown preventive effects against several other types of cancer. However, the evidence to support the preventive effects of green tea polyphenols on stomach and intestinal cancer is not clear. Studies indicate that green tea has a protective effect on adenomatous polyps and chronic atrophic gastritis formations. The inhibitory effect of green tea polyphenols was studied on the human lung cancer cell line, PC-9 [28]. Polyphenols that were examined included EGC, ECG, EGCG, and EC. Comparing their inhibitory effect, ECG and EGCC showed the same potency as EGCG but EC showed less inhibitory effect. These studies shows the protective effects of green tea and health benefits associated with it on the cell line studied. Breast carcinoma is considered to be one of the most common cancers in women [29]. Breast cancer is more prevalent in western countries compared to Japan because of their daily intake of green tea as part of the diet. Consumption of green tea prior to the clinical cancer onset is believed to have decreased the risk of stage I and II breast cancer in women. Drinking green tea is believed to inhibit certain cancers, such as lung, skin, esophagus, liver, and stomach [30]. Tea catechins are mainly absorbed by the small intestines and are metabolized by enzymatic reactions. Epidemiological studies on the consumption of green tea and risks associated with cancer are still not clear. The reasons for the inconclusive studies might be due to poorly designed studies, differences in lifestyle and metabolic systems of individuals. Oxidative stress plays a major role in several liver diseases. Green tea has an anti-proliferative activity on hepatoma cells, suppresses hepatoma-induced hyperlipidemia (hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia), and also prevents hepatotoxicity [31]. Green tea may be a chemopreventive agent for hepatocarcinogenesis in the absence of chronic hepatocyte damage. It suppresses D-galactosamine induced liver injury in rats, which could be through inhibition of tumor necrosis factor-induced apoptosis [32]. Daily ingestion of green tea prevented hepatotoxicity (increase in serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase and glutamic-pyruvic transaminase; decrease in hepatic glycogen, serum triglyceride, and lactate dehydrogenase) and cell proliferation in the liver of rats on administration of 2-nitropropane [33].

Most pro-carcinogens require metabolic activation by metabolite enzymes such as phase I and II enzymes in order to convert to electrophiles before they can exert any carcinogenic effects [34]. In limiting the formation of carcinogens, green tea and its catechins promote the elimination of procarcinogens such as polycyclic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic amines from the body by inducing phase I cytochromes P<sub>450</sub> 1A1, 1A2, and 2B1 enzymes and phase II detoxification enzymes, for example, GT [35]. The procarcinogen-activating enzyme cytochrome P450 3A4 is also suppressed [36,37]. 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is the most toxic compound of dioxin congeners [38]. Exposure of experimental animals to dioxins causes adverse effects such as body weight loss, immunosuppression, endocrine disruption, cancer promotion, teratogenesis, and lethality. Dioxins bind to the cytosolic aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR), commonly called the dioxin receptor, resulting in its transformation. Since AhR transformation is the initial step in the expression of dioxin toxicity, inhibition of transformation would protect humans from toxic effects. Theaflavins inhibit the binding of the TCDD to the AhR and also the binding of the transformed AhR to the specific DNA-binding site as putative mechanisms. Tea extracts can inhibit the cytochrome P<sub>450</sub>-mediated metabolism of 2-amino-3-methylimidazol, [4,5-1] quinoline (IQ) into its ultimate mutagenic metabolite forms, and interact with both the promutagens and their metabolites in a way that can reduce their mutagenic potential [39]. Benzopyrene (BaP)- and cyclophosphamide (CP)-induced genotoxicity in microbial and mammalian test systems are inhibited in a dose-dependent manner by theaflavins [40]. The polyphenols of black tea are more potent inhibitors of mutagenicity than those of green tea caused by the food mutagen PhIP [41,42].

Cigarette smoking is a known cause of lung cancer and other respiratory diseases. Cigarette smoke contains numerous compounds that generate reactive oxygen species which can damage DNA directly or indirectly via inflammatory processes [21,22,43]. Regular drinking of green tea might protect smokers from oxidative damages and reduce cancer risk or other diseases caused by free radicals associated with smoking [44]. A tea infusion fed to rats in drinking water during an N-nitrosomethylbenzylamine (NMBA) administration period inhibited esophageal tumorigenesis [45,46]. Along with the anti-oxidative activity, green tea is shown to exhibit tumor suppressing activity in a cell [47].

**Hypocholesterolemic and other miscellaneous health benefiting effects**

In the book "Yojokun" published in the Edo period, Ekiken Kaibara described that according to the ancient Chinese medical doctor, long-term drinking of green tea would result in a lean body by removing body fat. Evidence has accumulated to show that the ingestion of green tea and tea catechins leads to a reduction in body fat as described in recent reviews [48-50]. Anti-atherosclerotic effects of catechins have also been reported. Muramatsu et al. [51] found that tea catechins decreased plasma total cholesterol, cholesterol ester, and total cholesterol- HDL-cholesterol (VLDL-DLDL-cholesterol) levels and lowered the atherogenic index (VLDL-DLDLcholesterol/HDL-cholesterol), indicating that they exert a hypocholesterolemic effect,
in cholesterol-fed rats. Catechins have been shown to prevent vascular smooth muscle cell invasion by inhibiting MT1-MMP activity and MMP-2 expression [52]. The ability of green tea to prevent cell invasion and matrix degradation might contribute to its protective effect on atherosclerosis and cancer.

Green tea has been known to prevent dental caries for decades. EGCG has received significant attention for its effects on inhibition of HIV infection and multidrug-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infections [53,54]. EGCG has been shown to inhibit HIV-1 replication by inhibiting HIV reverse transcriptase and by envelope. EGCG has been shown to prevent the attachment of the HIV-1 virion, gp120, to the CD4 molecules on T-helper cells, thus preventing the initial step in the HIV-1 infection process [55]. However, in vitro studies with pure N.T. Zaveri / Life Sciences 78 (2006) 2073–2080 2077 EGCG need to be interpreted with caution, since the stability of EGCG in cell culture media is questionable [56,57]. EGCG’s polyphenolic nature and its high affinity for protein may also confound the results of in vitro experiments that use pure EGCG. Interestingly, EGCG and other galloly-containing catechins were also identified in a high throughput put screening assay as inhibitors of scrapie-associated prion protein formation [58]. One study on irradiation used green tea polyphenols that were irradiated with dose of 40 Kilogrey’s (kGy) more than the mass of the recommended level by the International Consultative Group of Food Irradiation (ICGFI) as a safe dose for better understanding the effect of irradiation. Irradiation of polyphenols increased the anti-microbial activities against Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus mutans. The study indicated that irradiation of green tea polyphenols maintains the biological activities and increases the anti-microbial activities [59]. Study also revealed the inhibition ranges for various bacterial (Escherichia coli, S. aureus, S. mutans) were 9.3, 10.1 and 9.3 mm in non-irradiated control but 10.8, 11.0 and 11.7 mm in irradiated samples, respectively. Thus irradiation positively changes the biological and anti-microbial activities of green tea samples.

A study was conducted to evaluate the inhibitory effects of grape seed extract, green tea extract, nisin and their combinations against Listeria monocytogenes [60]. The inhibitory effect was evaluated in a phosphate buffer solution (PBS) medium which contains 10⁵ colony forming units (CFU) of L. monocytogenes. Turkey frankfurters were inoculated by 10⁵ CFU/g of L. monocytogenes. The inoculated frankfurters with and without the addition of antimicrobial agents were dipped in soy protein forming soy solutions and stored at 4°C or 10°C [60]. Weekly for 28 days, the inhibitory effects of edible coatings were evaluated for frankfurters. Growth and recontamination of L. monocytogenes shown to be controlled by an edible fat coating containing either grape seed extract or green tea extract in combination with nisin in ready-to-eat meat products.

Green tea applications in milk beverages

Tea catechins health benefits are not only associated with antioxidant activities but also include free metal chelation, scavenging of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, as well as inhibition of lipooxygenase and cyclooxygenase [61]. In most of the countries, tea is formulated with milk in different proportions to improve sensory and functional properties. Proteins have to be removed by a deproteinization step prior to the analysis so that this step can prevent precipitation onto the HPLC column during analysis. Various methods of deproteinization like pepsin treatment, methanol deproteinization and acid precipitation were studied. Total catechins were highly recovered by pepsin treatment (89-102%) then by methanol deproteinization (78-87%) and followed by acid precipitation (20-74%) [61].

It is a common habit to add lemon to tea in United Kingdom, so a study was conducted to see the effect of lemon on the polyphenols of green tea. The study showed that the addition of lemon (ascorbic acid) increased the total antioxidant capacity linearly up to 30 mg ascorbic acid/100 mL tea solution.

Other green tea products

Knowing the health benefits of tea catechins, new products have been developed with tea as an active ingredient in products such as Ready-To-Drink (RTD) tea beverages, confections, ice creams, cereal bars and pet foods. Some researchers have focused on the incorporation of Green Tea Extract (GTE) into foods, such as bread [62] cereals, biscuits and dairy products [63]. However, in addition to its bioactive components, green tea is also a rich source of other nutritional substances, such as dietary fiber and protein, which are usually wasted after tea polyphenols extraction [64]. Instead of drinking green tea some people apply green tea bags to their to soothe sunburn and prevent skin cancer due to sun exposure. Green tea bags are also used to decrease puffiness under the eyes as a compress for tired eyes or headache and to stop gums from bleeding after tooth is pulled. Green tea in candy is used for gum disease. Green tea is used in an ointment for genital warts. Drinking green tea with lemon improves the health benefits of the tea, according to researchers at Purdue University; Citrus Juice brings out green tea’s anti-oxidants making them more available for your body to absorb. Catechins, which prefer the acid environment of the stomach, become degraded in more alkaline conditions of the small and large intestine, where nutrient absorption takes place. Lemon juice can increase the amount of catechins in body extracts from green tea by up to six times. Further compounds in tea can inhibit iron absorption from foods; drinking green tea with lemon reduces that effect. The combination of honey with green tea has been used since very past as they are very effective in healing wounds.

Conclusion

The above studies highlight the extensive health benefits of green tea. The bioactive components in green (EGCG, EGC, ECG and EC) possess antioxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, and above all, cancer-preventive properties. Based on the above mentioned studies, it can be concluded that due to the purported health benefits of green tea, its consumption and applications have increased to large extent. The new products have been developed with tea as an active ingredient in products such as Ready-To-Drink (RTD) tea beverages, confections, ice creams, cereal bars and pet foods. This current study therefore paves way towards incorporation of green tea powder into other commonly consumed eatables for production of functional foods.

References


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