Purity Determination of Three Curcuminoids Found in Ten Commercially Available Turmeric Dietary Supplements Using a Reverse Phase HPLC Method

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Abstract

The main active component present in turmeric is curcumin and is subsequently responsible for some of its therapeutic effects. Turmeric, however, contains two other active molecules, namely demethoxycurcumin (DMC) and bisdemethoxycurcumin (BDMC). Collectively, these three molecules are known as curcuminoids. Commercially available dietary supplements vary in these components. In this study the curcuminoids were analyzed using a reverse phase ion-pairing HPLC method. UV detection was used to detect the three curcuminoids at a single wavelength of 430 nm. The validation of the method was carried to ICH guidelines. Good repeatability of the method was achieved at concentrations of curcumin, DMC and BDMC equivalent to 136, 148 and 162 µM, respectively, with R.S.D. values of 2.25, 1.93 and 1.64%, respectively. Similarly, good reproducibility and linearity of the method was obtained for curcumin, DMC and BDMC. On completion of the validation, 10 commercially available turmeric dietary supplements were analyzed for their curcuminoid content. Results showed two of the turmeric dietary supplements to contain near pure curcumin. The other supplements tested contained significant amounts of DMC and BDMC. Similarly, there was a significant increase in curcuminoid content between supplements that contained turmeric extract and those that contained raw turmeric. Interestingly, supplements containing turmeric extract contained a significantly higher proportion of curcumin compared to DMC and BDMC, reflected in the ratio of curcumin: DMC: BDMC.

Keywords: Turmeric; Curcuminoid; Curcumin; Demethoxycurcumin; Bisdemethoxycurcumin; HPLC; Ion-pairing; Isocratic reverse phase system; Dietary supplement analysis

Abbreviations: DMC: Demethoxycurcumin; BDMC: Bisdemethoxycurcumin; PA: Peak Area; R.S.D. Relative Standard Deviation; ICH: The International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use.

Introduction

A variety of different curcuminoids may be derived from the south Asian spice turmeric, all with slightly different chemical compositions. The main curcuminoids contained within turmeric are curcumin, demethoxycurcumin (DMC) and bisdemethoxycurcumin (BDMC) (Figure 1). These three derivatives exhibit differing levels of therapeutic activity [1]. BDMC has been shown to exhibit a greater cytotoxicity against ovarian cancer cells compared to DMC and curcumin [2]. However, the therapeutic effects that curcuminoids generate through anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties appear to be much more pronounced in curcumin and DMC compared with that of BDMC [3]. It has been shown that BDMC is a less potent inhibitor of inflammation due to its relatively reduced ability to inhibit the transcription of cyclooxygenase enzymes compared with curcumin and DMC [4].

The anti-inflammatory effects of curcumin are of particular interest and may be utilised to treat many diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, dyspepsia and stomach pain [5]. Curcumin alleviates symptoms of rhematoid arthritis significantly better than the standard care drug, diclofenac sodium without exhibiting any of the associated adverse side effects. Remarkably, curcumin appears to have a protective effect on patients taking a combination of the two drugs and is found to show less side effects than patients taking diclofenac alone. This may be attributed to the anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties of curcumin [6].

Curcumin has been shown to be unstable in aqueous solution. The molecule itself has been found to undergo rapid hydrolysis and molecular fragmentation at physiological pH which represents a significant limitation in its use therapeutically [7]. Stability studies conducted by Wang et al. [8], found that 90% of curcumin in an aqueous solution of phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) degraded within 30 minutes into multiple products including; trans-6-(4′-hydroxy-3′-methoxyphenyl)-2,4-dioxo-5-hexenal, ferulic aldehyde, ferulic acid, feruloyl methane, and vanillin. This phenomenon is greatly reduced at lower pH values [8]. Curcumin degradation has also been analysed in the presence of both calf and human cells. The degradation of aqueous curcumin was significantly reduced in the presence of 10% foetal calf serum or human blood compared to phosphate buffer (pH 7.4). However, although an improvement was identified, over 50% of curcumin was found to degrade within 8 hours. Curcumin is known to be photosensitive, however photoactivated curcumin is found to be capable of much more potent anti-cancer activity [9]. Curcumin is known to be the least stable of the three curcuminoids while BDMC is known to be the most stable [10,11].

The method of analysis of the curcuminoids in this study uses high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). As a result of the curcuminoids; curcumin, DMC and BDMC possessing different polarities due to the varying number of methoxy groups, each compound exhibits a different level of interaction with the stationary phase. As a result, desorption of these compounds takes place at varying rates culminating in the separation of the three compounds. This study investigates a HPLC method for the separation of the three principle

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Received October 17, 2016; Accepted October 28, 2016; Published October 31, 2016


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curcuminoids found in turmeric. Repeatability, reproducibility, linearity, LOD and LOQ was determined as part of the validation protocol.

There have been numerous HPLC studies published detailing the separation of the three principle curcuminoids found in turmeric [12-15]. The application of these methods is limited due to poor separation resulting in overlapping peaks and peak tailing. These limitations compromise the accuracy of quantification of these methods, reducing their effectiveness during application. Wichitnithad et al. [16] and Jadhav et al. [17] have described the best separation of the three principle curcuminoids to date.

This study aimed to accurately analyse 10 commercially available turmeric dietary supplements for their curcuminoid content using an in house established HPLC method that separates the three curcuminoids without interference. The method was based on an earlier investigation to separate 5 quinolone antibiotics by Shervington et al. [18].

Materials and Methods

Chemicals

Acetonitrile (HPLC grade ≥ 99.9%), water (HPLC grade ≥ 99.9%), citric acid CA (HPLC grade ≥ 99.8%), dimethyl sulfoxide and SDS micro-pellets were purchased from Fisher Scientific. Analytical standards of curcumin (≥ 98%), demethoxycurcumin (≥ 99%), bisdemethoxycurcumin (≥ 95%) and Tetrabutylammonium acetate (TBAA) (≥ 97%) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich. Commercially available turmeric food supplements were purchased from a variety of sources as tablets or capsules and are referred to by number. Supplement 1 (450 mg turmeric extract); Supplement 2 (150 mg turmeric); Supplement 3 (400 mg turmeric); Supplement 4 (400 mg turmeric including 300 mg turmeric extract); Supplement 5 (450 mg Turmeric); Supplement 6 (500 mg turmeric extract); Supplement 7 (500 mg turmeric); Supplement 8 (400 mg turmeric extract); Supplement 9 (400 mg turmeric extract); Supplement 10 (80 mg turmeric extract and 50 mg artichoke extract).

Instrumentation and HPLC method

Instrumentation: In this study the HPLC system that was used consisted of a Jasco PU-2086 Plus Intelligent pump coupled to a Jasco UV-975 Intelligent UV / VIS detector. Data was recorded using Azur 5.0 software on a Dell Dimension 5150 computer system.

HPLC method: HPLC was carried out on an isocratic reverse phase system. The curcuminoids of interest were separated was via an ion-pairing mechanism. Samples were injected via a manual method using a Rheodyne 7725 manual injector with a 20 µL loop. Samples were separated using a Waters Symmetry Shield C18 column, (4.6 × 250 mm), containing particles equivalent to 5 microns in size. Detection of curcumin, DMC and BDMC was determined at 430 nm. The mobile phase consisted of a mixture of: aqueous acetonitrile-HPLC grade water (60:40, v/v) containing tetrabutylammonium acetate (10 mM)-sodium dodecyl sulphate (10 mM)-citric acid (25 mM). The analysis was performed at a flow rate of 1 mL / min over a period of 15 mins at ambient temperature.

Preparation of the mobile phase: The mobile phase was made up in batches of 1000 mL (600 mL acetonitrile: 400 mL HPLC grade water). SDS, CA and TBAA were solubilised using the 3:2 mixture of acetonitrile and water to achieve concentrations of 10, 25 and 10 mM, respectively.

Preparation of solvent and stock solutions

Preparation of the solvent: The solvent used to solubilise the commercially available turmeric dietary supplements and analytical standards of curcumin, DMC and BDMC consisted of acetonitrile-HPLC grade water-DMSO (35:62:3, v/v/v).

Preparation and purity of the analytical standards: Each curcuminoid standard was prepared by solubilising 10 mg in 100 mL of solvent, providing solutions that equated to 271 µM, 296 µM and 324 µM of curcumin; DMC and BDMC, respectively. The purities of the analytical standards used in this research were calculated by expressing the standard’s peak area as a percentage of the peaks generated by all curcuminoids within the standard. The results showed that the purity of 5 mg% of curcumin, DMC and BDMC were 98.7, 99.7 and 95.1%, respectively.

Method validation

Following preliminary work carried out (unpublished results), the method was re-validated to confirm reliability using repeatability, reproducibility, linearity, LOD and LOQ.

Repeatability: Stock solutions (10 mg / 100 mL) of each of the analytical standards were diluted 1:1 with solvent to give solutions that contained 5 mg of each of the analytical standards per 100 mL of solvent. The resulting concentrations of 136 µM, 148 µM and 162 µM were obtained for curcumin, DMC and BDMC, respectively. Each solution was analysed six times and the peak areas (PA) recorded and the relative Standard Deviation (R.S.D.) determined.

Reproducibility: Five separate solutions of 5 mg/100 mL for each of the three analytical standards were prepared from the 10 mg / 100 mL stock solutions. Each of the five solutions were analysed twice, the average peak area recorded and the R.S.D. determined.

Linearity: The five concentrations were prepared from each of the standard stock solutions (2, 4, 6, 8, 10 mg/100 mL). These concentrations were then converted to µM: curcumin 34.2, 108.6, 162.6, 217.1 and 271.4 µM; DMC 59.2, 118.4, 177.3, 236.4 and 296 µM;
BDMC 64.8, 129.7, 194.6, 259.4, 324.3 µM. Each sample was analysed twice. Calibration curves were obtained for the three curcuminoids and the coefficients of determination (R²) and regression equations were determined.

Lower Limit of Detection and Lower Limit of Quantification (LLOD and LLOQ): Stock solutions were diluted in a systematic manner; each diluted solution was analysed twice until the LLOD was determined. The concentration that gave a signal to noise ratio close to 10:1 was estimated to be the LLOQ. The LLOQ was confirmed by carrying out the determination in triplicate.

Preparation and analysis of turmeric dietary supplements

Table and capsule preparation: The commercially available turmeric dietary supplements analysed in this study were from capsules and tablets forms. For the capsules, the mean weight of the powder from 10 capsules was taken and the information on the packaging was used to calculate the weight of powder equivalent to 10 mg of turmeric, taking into account the excipients. For the tablets, 10 units were powdered and the equivalent of 10 mg of turmeric was taken (Table 1).

The specified weight calculated for each of the turmeric dietary supplements were then weighed out and placed in a 50 mL volumetric flask, treated with 30 mL of solvent. The mixtures were then sonicated for 45 mins to allow sufficient time for the curcuminoids present to solubilise. The content of the flasks was then cooled and made up to the mark to afford a solution containing 20 mg / 100 mL of turmeric. The resulting solutions were centrifuged for 20 mins at 4000 G to remove any remaining excipients. Samples were then diluted to a final concentration of 5 mg / 100 mL. Each step in the extraction process was stipulated by the ICH in Q2R1 by testing five concentrations, (ICH, 2005).

Table 1: Summarising information obtained for each of the turmeric dietary supplements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turmeric Dietary Supplement</th>
<th>Price (pence) /unit</th>
<th>Average weight (mg) (n=10)</th>
<th>Turmeric content per capsule or tablet (mg)</th>
<th>Powder weight equivalent to 10 mg Turmeric (mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>537.53</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>427.10</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>446.38</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>480.31</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>443.20</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>796.50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>490.76</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>736.00</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>556.60</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>817.00</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>102.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commercially available turmeric dietary supplements were then weighed out and placed in a 50 mL volumetric flask, treated with 30 mL of solvent. The mixtures were then sonicated for 45 mins to allow sufficient time for the curcuminoids present to solubilise. The content of the flasks was then cooled and made up to the mark to afford a solution containing 20 mg / 100 mL of turmeric. The resulting solutions were centrifuged for 20 mins at 4000 G to remove any remaining excipients. Samples were then diluted to a final concentration of 5 mg / 100 mL. Each step in the extraction process was validated in order to ensure that the curcuminoids were not degraded during the standard procedures.

Table and capsule analysis: Each of the prepared solutions of the turmeric dietary supplement samples (5 mg / 100 mL) were analysed twice and measured against the corresponding analytical standards of curcumin, DMC and BDMC at concentrations of 5 mg / 100 mL. The curcuminoid content of each dietary supplement was then estimated.

Results and Discussion

Method validation

Repeatability: Each of the three curcuminoids were tested for repeatability as described in the method. The results for the repeatability of the curcumin, DMC and BDMC standards at 136, 148 and 162 µM, respectively, are shown in Table 2. For curcumin the peak areas were consistent and provided a R.S.D. of 2.25%. The International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH) states that the maximum acceptable R.S.D. for the repeatability of a sample is 2%, over six injections (ICH). The R.S.D. observed for the repeatability of curcumin at 136 µM is slightly over the confidence interval. However, this may be attributed to the fact that the HPLC system used was a manual injector which could account for some variation. Repeatability of DMC was carried out at 148 µM. The peak areas obtained were also consistent providing a R.S.D. of 1.93%. Similarly, repeatability studies carried out on BDMC at 162 µM were acceptable with a R.S.D. of 1.64%.

Table 2: Repeatability of Curcumin, DMC and BDMC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Curcuminoid</th>
<th>Average PA</th>
<th>Relative Standard Deviation (%) (n=6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curcumin (136 µM)</td>
<td>41.15</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMC (148 µM)</td>
<td>3937.31</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDMC (162 µM)</td>
<td>3417.02</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Summary of reproducibility data for each of the three curcuminoids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Curcuminoid</th>
<th>Concentrations used µM</th>
<th>Regression equation</th>
<th>Coefficient of determination R²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curcumin</td>
<td>54, 108, 163, 217, 271</td>
<td>y=26.06x+113.60</td>
<td>0.9989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMC</td>
<td>50, 118, 178, 239, 296</td>
<td>y=27.30x+20.77</td>
<td>0.9953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDMC</td>
<td>65, 129, 195, 259, 324</td>
<td>y=22.53x+176.95</td>
<td>0.9998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Summary of regression analysis for each of the three curcuminoids.

Linarity: Linearity was determined following the guidelines stipulated by the ICH in Q2R1 by testing five concentrations, (ICH, 2014). The data obtained for the linearity of the curcuminoids is summarised in Table 4. The concentrations of curcumin that were tested were; 54, 108, 163, 217 and 271 µM. The linearity of DMC was also tested across a range of five concentrations; 59, 118, 178, 239, 296 µM. The linearity of BDMC was also tested across five concentrations for linearity; 65, 129, 195, 259, 324 µM. The regression analysis indicated a good linear relationship between response and the concentration with R² values of 0.9989, 0.9953 and 0.9998 for curcumin, DMC and BDMC, respectively.

Lower Limit of Detection (LLOD) and Lower Limit of Quantification (LLOQ): The LLOQ and LLOD for curcumin, DMC and BDMC are summarised in Table 5. The LLOD for curcumin, DMC and BDMC was 16.9 nM, 15.6 nM and 18.0 nM, respectively (Table 5). The LLOQ for curcumin, DMC and BDMC was 33.8 nM, 31.1 nM and 32.0 nM, respectively. Acceptable repeatability for each curcuminoid was achieved over 3 determinations, verifying accurate quantification at these concentrations (Table 5).
Figure 2: Typical chromatogram for analysis of curcumin analytical standard at 136 µM.

Figure 3: Typical chromatogram for DMC and BDMC analytical standards at 148 and 162 µM.

Analysis of standards and turmeric dietary supplements

Analysis of analytical standards: The HPLC method was validated for the analysis of curcumin, DMC and BDMC. Curcumin is the most predominant curcuminoid found in turmeric and its validation was pivotal to the analysis of the commercially available turmeric dietary supplements. A chromatogram of the curcumin analytical standard at a concentration of 136 µM used to conduct the analysis is shown in Figure 2. The curcumin standard was found to be very pure (≥98.7%), containing only trace amounts of DMC and BDMC. Curcumin was eluted from the column at a retention time of approximately 9.38 mins.

Similarly, standards of BDMC and DMC were used to help validate the method. Chromatograms for DMC and BDMC at concentrations of 148 and 162 µM, respectively, are shown in Figure 3. The DMC and BDMC standards were found to elute at a retention times of approximately 10.92 and 12.92 mins, respectively. Similar to the curcumin standard, the DMC standard was found to be very pure (≥99.7%) containing only traces of curcumin and BDMC. However, although the BDMC standard was of high quality, analysis revealed it to be the least pure (≥95.1%) of the analytical standards purchased containing trace amounts of DMC. The retention times for the three standards were significantly different and therefore resolved without overlap.

Turmeric dietary supplement analysis: Ten commercially available turmeric dietary supplements were analysed for their curcuminoid content. As previously discussed, the three principle curcuminoids found in turmeric are curcumin, DMC and BDMC, which differ only by the number of methoxy groups present on the aromatic rings. The major challenge faced in analysing the turmeric dietary supplements was the rather ambiguous packaging which often did not indicate the curcuminoid content of the product. Turmeric dietary supplement 6 did indicate each tablet to contain 485 mg of curcumin but was treated the same as the other dietary supplements in order to provide results that were comparable. The curcuminoid content of each supplement was estimated by calculating the concentration of each curcuminoid and expressing this as a percentage of the respective standard.

The turmeric dietary supplements were separated into two main groups; those that contained turmeric extract and those that contained raw turmeric. Supplements 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8, containing raw turmeric, contained significantly less curcuminoids than the extracted brands. A typical chromatogram for supplement 2, shown in Figure 4, is an example that highlights the poor quality of supplements containing raw turmeric. Here, supplement 2 can be seen to exhibit a higher proportion of BDMC than DMC. As stated, BDMC has been shown to produce significantly less therapeutic antioxidant and anticancer effects when compared with curcumin and DMC, which would suggest that these supplements have a more limited therapeutic effect for the consumer.

Curcuminoid ratio of non-extract supplements were found to be relatively similar with supplements 3, 5, 7 and 8 containing an approximate ratio of 5:1.2:1 of curcumin, DMC and BDMC, as a result of containing the same raw material. However, the curcuminoid ratio of turmeric dietary supplement 2 was shown to be 2:1:1.3 of curcumin, DMC and BDMC, respectively, possibly as a result of the turmeric used to be the least pure (≥95.1%) of the analytical standards purchased containing trace amounts of DMC. The retention times for the three standards were significantly different and therefore resolved without overlap.

Figures 5-7 show extracted brands to contain a much higher proportion of curcuminoids found in turmeric. Here, supplement 2 can be seen to exhibit a higher proportion of BDMC than DMC. As stated, BDMC has been shown to produce significantly less therapeutic antioxidant and anticancer effects when compared with curcumin and DMC, which would suggest that these supplements have a more limited therapeutic effect for the consumer. Turmeric dietary supplement 6 did indicate each tablet to contain 485 mg of curcumin but was treated the same as the other dietary supplements in order to provide results that were comparable. The curcuminoid content of each supplement was estimated by calculating the concentration of each curcuminoid and expressing this as a percentage of the respective standard.

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Table 6 shows that all 10 tested commercially available tablets and capsules contain varied quantities of curcumin, DMC and BDMC. However, as previously mentioned, the therapeutic efficacy that curcuminoids generate through anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties appear to be much more pronounced in curcumin and DMC compared to that of BDMC. Therefore, supplements 6, 9 and 10 may provide a more substantial therapeutic effect due to their curcuminoid compositions. These supplements were purchased from Life Extension (Dolcas-Biotech, New Jersey, US), HealthSpan (HealthSpan, Guernsey, UK) and Schwabe Pharma (Schwabe Pharma, Buckinghamshire, UK), respectively.
Conclusions

In this study, a reverse phase ion-pairing HPLC method was used for separation and determination of curcumin, DMC and BDMC. The analysis was carried out in compliance with ICH guidelines yielding good repeatability, linearity and sensitivity of the method. The application of the method involved the analysis of commercially available turmeric dietary supplements. Supplements claiming to be turmeric extracts contained a significantly higher proportion of curcumin and DMC than BDMC compared to those containing raw turmeric, inferring that these supplements would generate a much more powerful therapeutic effect. We conclude that although turmeric dietary supplements do not follow FDA or MHRA regulations, with regards to quality control of their active components or their packaging, the manufacturers of these supplements have a duty to indicate the composition of their products. Greater transparency regarding the actual curcuminoid content of dietary supplements would increase greater consumer confidence.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their gratitude to the School of Pharmacy and Biomedical Science for providing research funds. We also thank Roshihi Matthew and Murassa Shaikh for their initial findings with regards to DMC and BDMC.

References