

Reversed-Phase Separation of Isoflavones and Mycotoxins in Soy Beans

Estrogen Receptors (ER) are found in tissues throughout the body including but not limited to bone, brain, heart, lung, and breast^(1,2) ER binding is primarily activated by the cyclic diol, estradiol⁽³⁾ Estrogenic molecules derived from plants (phytoestrogens) can also bind to ER's in mammals. Plants produce phytoestrogenic compounds like isoflavones and coumestans for varying functions such as serving as deterrents against herbivores, attractants for bees or other pollinators, or recruitment signals for symbiotic soil bacterial^(4,5)

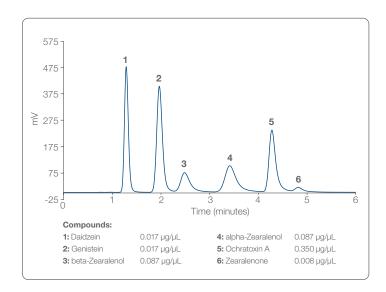
In humans, as omnivores, effects from the consumption of certain plant foods leading to disease is of particular interest. Soy beans for example contain important phytoestrogenic isoflavones, Genistein and Diadzein, which can beneficially bind to ER's and have been shown to reduce the risk of certain cancers. Soy beans, however, can also contain a fungal metabolite and mycotoxin, Zearalenone (ZEA), which has been shown to preferentially bind to ER's and cause an increase in the proliferation of certain tumor cells. Both the mycotoxin and the isoflavones are observed as strong binders to ER's.

Analyzing soy beans and other crops for beneficial and harmful compounds is an indispensable tool for assessing the viability of harvests for consumption. With this in mind, we have developed a streamlined and reliable HPLC method to separate some known phytoestrogenic and mycotoxic ER binders using the Hamilton PRP-C18 column.

- (1) Yaghmaie F, Saeed O, Garan SA, Freitag W, Timiras PS, Stemberg H (2005). "Caloric restriction reduces cell loss and maintains estrogen receptor-alpha immunoreactivity in the pre-optic hypothalamus of female B6D2F1 mice." Neuro Endocrinology Letters. 26 (3): 197–203.
- (2) Babiker FA, De Windt LJ, van Eickels M, Grohe C, Meyer R, Doevendans PA,. (2002). "Estrogenic hormone action in the heart: regulatory network and function." Cardiovascular Research. 53 (3): 770_10
- (3) Dahlman-Wright K, Cavailles V, Fuqua SA, Jordan VC, Katzenellenbogen JA, Korach KS, Maggi A, Muramatsu M, Parker MG, Gustafsson JA, (2006). "International Union of Pharmacology. LXIV. Estrogen receptors." Pharmacological Reviews. 58 (4): 773–81.
- (4) Koes RE, Quattrocchio F, Mol JNM,. (1994), "The flavonoid bio-synthetic pathway in plants: function and evolution." Bio Essays. 16: 123–132.
- (5) Bladergroen MR, Spaink HP, (1998). "Genes and signal molecules involved in the rhizobia-leguminoseae symbiosis." Curr Opin Plant Biol. 1: 353–359.
- (6) Yu X, Zhu J, Mi M. et al., (2012). "Anti-angiogenic genistein inhibits VEGF-induced endothelial cell activation by decreasing PTK activity and MAPK activation." Med Oncol, 29: 349-57.
- (7) Hueza IM, Raspantini, PCF, Raspantini, LER, Latorre, AO, Gomiak SL.. (2014). "Zearalenone, an Estrogenic Mycotoxin, Is an Immunotoxic Compound." Toxins (Basel). 6 (3): 1080–1095.
- (8) Fox J, Starcevic M, Jones P. Burow M, McLachlan J. (2004). "Phytoestrogen Signaling and Symbiotic Gene Activation Are Disrupted by Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals." Environmental Health Perspectives. 112: 672-7.

Column Information

Packing Material	Dimensions	Part Number
PRP-C18 (5 μm)	150 x 4.6 mm	79676
Chromatographic Conditions		
Gradient	0.00–2.3 min, 50% B 2.3–6 min, 50–99% B 6–7 min, 99% B 7–10 min, 50% B	
Temperature	40°C	
Injection Volume	10 μL	
Detection	UV at 236 nm	
Eluent A	Phosphoric Acid 0.2%	
Eluent B	Acetonitrile	
Flow Rate	2 mL/min	



Author: Adam L. Moore, PhD, Hamilton Company

©2019 Hamilton Company. All rights reserved.
All other trademarks are owned and/or registered by Hamilton Company in the U.S. and/or other countries.

Lit. No. L80101 — 11/2019