"Beer – bitter and healthy"

**POSSIBILITIES FOR USE IN MEDICINE** | The xanthohumol hop component in particular has been a focus of interest for some time. It has an extraordinarily wide spectrum of pharmacologically positive action, above all highly promising cancer chemo-preventive potential. The compound 8-prenylnaringenine found in hops in traces only is also becoming increasingly important due to its estrogenic properties.

**THE HOPE OF FINDING** alternative possibilities for use of hops in medicine is based on the active potential of these two substances. This could indirectly reflect positively on beer as a healthy beverage. It being hitherto the only food containing this raw material.

In parallel, the pharmacological profile of the iso-alpha acids and isoxanthohumol beer components has also been investigated in more detail in recent years. It is known that both compounds originate from hops and are formed by isomerisation reactions during wort boiling (Fig. 1). These investigations also show up diverse positive characteristics. All hitherto published relevant studies come from Japan. Kondo was the first to report on these studies at the 2003 EBC Congress [1]. Several scientific publications on this topic have meantime been reproduced in international specialised journals. First patent applications have been filed. This contribution summarises and discusses the relevant results.

**Isxanthohumol and osteoporosis**

Although the isomerised form has hitherto been classified as overall less active than xanthohumol, in particular a patent application from Japan has brought it to the fore [2]. It involves a multiplicity of products (tablets, food, beverages) which prevent or mitigate or even reverse a decrease in bone mineral density. Brittle bones are mainly caused by osteoporosis which may arise in women after menopause when production of endogenous oestrogen decreases. Xanthohumol has been identified as active component ("First claim: A composition for the inhibition or prevention of a bone mineral density reduction, comprising isoxanthohumol as an active ingredient"). Relatively low dosages without estrogenic side effects are already classified as effective (following on from animal tests). The patent application covers food specially enriched with isoxanthohumol such as tea, milk or yoghurt. Conventional beer cannot be patented because its isoxanthohumol content has been known long before the application was filed ("In general, hop-derived food and drink such as beer, alcohol-free beer, and low-malt beer sometimes already contain a given or larger amount of the active ingredient according to the present invention").

It is an assured epidemiological fact that moderate consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase bone mineral density. This effect is generally attributed to intake of alcohol and, in the case of beer, also especially to its relatively high silicon content (10 - 40 mg per litre), as has recently been reported at the 4th Beer & Health Symposium in Brussels [3] (lecture by Powell, J.: "Beer, silicon and bones"). The properties of isoxanthohumol described in the patent application are a further argument in favour of the preventive effect of beer.

**Isxanthohumol in beer**

As presented at the 2005 EBC Congress, isoxanthohumol is classified as a bitter substance [4]. The taste threshold has been determined at 0.5 mg per litre in an unhopped Pilsner beer, a value exceeded in many beers. Compared to standard hopping, tasting tests of isoxanthohumol led to a positive assessment of bitterness (intensity: less, quality: balanced, less lingering). Depending on hopping (dosed quantity, hop product used) and the brewing process employed, conventional beers can contain up to about 3 mg of isoxanthohumol per litre [5]. Successful tests aimed at increasing this value further have already been carried out [6].

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administration of fatty food to laboratory mice with and without addition of iso-alpha acids, the isomerised hop components significantly reduced weight gain and significantly increased fecal excretion of lipids. This would lead to the conclusion that iso-alpha acids could prevent obesity by inhibiting intestinal fat absorption. (“The inhibition of intestinal dietary fat absorption may be the mechanism by which iso-alpha-acids induce its weight-lowering effects in high-fat diet-fed mice... These results suggest that iso-alpha-acids may be helpful in humans in preventing diet-induced obesity and perhaps even metabolic syndrome, the latter of which is known to be associated with obesity”).

Investigations into the action of iso-alpha acids to counteract diabetes type 2 (adult-onset diabetes) are furthest advanced. This disease is characterised by increased glucose levels in the blood (blood sugar) as a result of reduced effectiveness of endogenous insulin (insulin resistance). In vitro experiments and subsequent animal tests have initially shown a very promising potential for prevention of disease symptoms.

The effect has meantime even been confirmed in a placebo-controlled clinical pilot study [8]. Twenty men and women (45 to 65 years old) suffering from mild diabetes type 2 were divided into two groups. One group received a placebo, the other group iso-alpha acids (2 x 80 mg/day). In contrast to the control group, significant decreases of blood sugar level and of blood pressure were noted within 8 weeks in the group taking iso-alpha acids daily. The physiological effectiveness in humans is thus proven (“Results of a preliminary clinical study indicated that isohumulones improved insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetic patients..... Thus, isohumulones in beer are worth investigating further as therapeutic agents for the treatment of metabolic syndrome associated with insulin resistance”).

**Iso-alpha acids in beer**

Hence, iso-alpha acids show a promising potential for preventing or mitigating the metabolic syndrome. Numerous results from animal tests are known and a first confirmation in humans is also available. In all investigations described in this article, the homologous mixtures (co-, n- and ad-isohumolone) as are present in isomerised hop extracts and are also contained in every beer have been tested (Fig. 1). Depending on bitterness, the considerable amount, 5 mg to 40 mg of iso-alpha acids per litre, is found in beer. Such high concentrations of active compounds provide a very convincing argument in the discussion of positive health effects of moderate beer consumption. It is also known from epidemiological investigations that (regular) moderate intake of alcoholic beverages is protective against diabetes type 2 and weight gain. Beer is meantime classified as being as effective as red wine. Most recent investigations on this topic have also been presented at the 4th Beer & Health Symposium in Brussels (Hendricks: “Diabetes type II, insulin sensitivity and beer”; Astrup: “Metabolic Syndrome and body weight: Where beer fits in”). A contribution of iso-alpha acids to the positive effect of beer is obvious, especially in this area.

However, it should be noted that a clear trend towards less bitter beers can be seen for many years. Fig. 3 shows average alpha additions in breweries, these have dropped by almost 30% in the last 10 years. In-house investigations of international major beer brands (output >1 million hl per year) have shown that this is a worldwide trend.

Bitterness and thus the iso-alpha acid levels in beer are going down in all parts of the world (Fig. 4). But it should be emphasised that relatively strongly hopped beers still play a market-dominating role in Germany.
Carcinostatic activity

Reports on carcinostatic properties of beer in animal tests repeatedly make the headlines. A recent publication, for example, describes the effect of freeze-dried beer in carcinogenesis of intestinal cancer in rats [9]. Strongly hopped beer was more active than unhopped beer, and iso-alpha acids could again be identified as the active components (“These observations suggest that isohumulones show chemopreventive effects....”).

Bohr [10] reports in his recent doctoral thesis at the German Cancer Research Centre in Heidelberg and healthy”.

relevant investigations have already shown considerable progress. The resulting findings constitute convincing arguments in showing the positive effects of moderate beer consumption on health.

The discussion is increasingly revolving around hops as a raw material. In order to delineate beers from other alcoholic beverages (red wine), one should above all favour more strongly hopped beers – in accordance with the motto: “Beer – bitter and healthy”.

Reference


Letter to Brauwelt International

My esteemed friends

Today I write to you to communicate a happy massage.

As end of January 2007, I will be leaving my active duties in the Efes Beer Group which I have carried on for thirty-four years. My departure is due to the retirement policy of our group. From now on, I will continue to contribute to our group as a member of the board of directors of some of the Anadolu Group companies, of which the Efes Beer Group is an affiliate.

In a couple of days, I will end my role in the Efes Beer Group as the group president, which started as a marketing specialist in 1973. Working for an uninterrupted period of thirty-four years in our group, which has a history of thirty-eight years, and ending my career at the very top of the group is a source of happiness both for me and my family. Spending twenty-seven years of this thirty-four years tenure at the general manager position or above, in other words, being among the ones to direct the group’s policies for twenty-seven years is also very honouring for me.

Efes Beer Group entered the Turkish beer market in the summer of 1969, with two breweries established in Istanbul and Izmir producing the “Efes Pilsen” brand, with a total brewing capacity of 30 million litres. Over the past thirty-eight years, our group did not only grow to become the number one in Turkey but also, through the international expansion strategies that were formulated in the 1980’s and were successfully implemented, today is a group operating with fifteen breweries, six malt production facilities and a total of 3.2 billion litres of brewing capacity in five countries. Our group, initially having one brand and two packages, today has forty-eight brands and around one hundred and seventy packaging varieties. This position marks the Efes Beer Group as the sixth largest European brewer and sixteenth largest in the world.

With this occasion, I also want to underline one feature of the brewing industry that I have observed. This feature is reflected by everyone within the brewing industry including the brewers, suppliers and the sales people. In spite of competition and varying benefits, everyone in this industry is very close, open and helpful to each other. I believe this is a jubilant characteristic which is also accommodating for the industry. Throughout my thirty-four years career I gained significant experience and knowledge. You should be assured that every one of you hand an important contribution to all such values that I attained. Therefore I want you to know that I am always ready to be there for you when you require, and to share these values with you. Efes Beer Group was able to deliver a highly significant achievement in a comparably short duration of thirty-eight years. It is a privilege for me to have worked for and contributed to a substantial part of this accomplishment. Great achievements are reached through proper policies, faithful collaborations and important sacrifices. For that reason, I would like to thank all of you and my colleagues, who also are close friends, whom I believe to have had a very important contribution to my success and the achievements of our group. I wish you all health and prosperity and hope to be together in happy and more peaceful times.

Yours sincerely,

Ahmet Boyacioglu

January 30, 2007