

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	iv
ABSTRACT (THAI)	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	xxvi
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Rice	1
1.2 Anthocyanins	13
1.3 Chromatography	26
1.3.1 High-performance liquid chromatography	27
1.3.1.1 Types of HPLC	29
1.3.1.1.1 Normal phase chromatography	29
1.3.1.1.2 Reversed phase chromatography	29
1.3.1.1.3 Size exclusion chromatography	30
1.3.1.1.4 Ion exchange chromatography	30
1.3.2 HPLC-UV-absorption	31
1.3.3 HPLC-fluorescence	32

	<b>Page</b>
1.3.4 HPLC-photo diode array	32
1.3.5 HPLC-electrochemical detection	34
1.3.6 HPLC-mass spectrometry	34
Fast atom bombardment (FAB)	37
MALDI mass spectrometry	38
Atmospheric pressure ionization	40
Electrospray ionization (ESI)	41
Atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI)	44
Ion trap mass spectrometer	46
Sector mass spectrometer	47
Quadrupole mass spectrometer	48
Time of flight mass spectrometer (TOF)	50
Mass spectrometry-mass spectrometer (MS/MS)	51
1.4 Fragmentation pathways of anthocyanin glycoside	53
1.5 Aims of this research	61
<b>CHAPTER II EXPERIMENTAL</b>	
2.1 Apparatus and Chemicals	62
2.1.1 Apparatus	62
2.1.2 Chemicals	63
2.2 Black rice samples	63
2.3 Extraction of anthocynins from Thai black rice sample	64
2.3.1 Selection of solvents	64

	<b>Page</b>
2.3.2 Clean up of black rice sample extracts	65
2.4 Separation of anthocyanins from black rice bran extracts by LC-DAD and LC-ESI-MS	
2.4.1 Optimization of separation condition	66
2.4.1.1 Optimization of mobile phase composition	66
2.4.1.2 Optimization of mobile phase flow rate	67
2.4.1.3 Optimization of column dimension	68
2.4.1.4 Optimization of gradient profile of mobile phase	69
2.5 Identification of anthocyanins in Thai black rice extracts by LC-ESI-MS and LC-ESI-MS/MS	70
2.5.1 Optimization of electrospray ionization condition	71
2.5.1.1 Fragmentor voltage	71
2.5.1.2 Capillary voltage	72
2.5.1.3 Drying gas temperature	72
2.5.1.4 Drying gas flow rate	72
2.5.1.5 Nebulizer pressure	72
2.5.2 Optimization of MS/MS	73
2.6 Determination of the relative contents of anthocyanins in extracts of leaves and seed of the two black rice cultivars at different growth stages	75

	<b>Page</b>
<b>CHAPTER III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
3.1 Extraction of anthocynins from bran of Thai black rice	77
3.2 Separation of anthocyanin components from Thai black rice extracts by LC-DAD and LC-ESI-MS	79
3.2.1 Effect of type of mobile phase on component separation	79
3.2.2 Effect of mobile phase flow rate on component separation	81
3.2.3 Effect of column dimension on component separation	82
3.2.4 Effect of mobile phase composition on component separation	83
3.3 Identification of anthocyanins in the black rice sample extracts by LC-DAD, ESI-MS and MS/MS	86
3.3.1 Optimization of electrospray ionization mass parameters for analysis of anthocyanin standards	86
3.3.1.1 Fragmentor voltage in positive ionization mode	86
3.3.1.2 Capillary voltage in positive ionization mode	88
3.3.1.3 Drying gas temperature in positive ionization mode	90
3.3.1.4 Drying gas flow rate in positive ionization mode	92
3.3.1.5 Nebulizer pressure in positive ionization mode	94
3.3.2 Optimization of collision energy inCID process for the identification of anthocyanins components	97
3.3.3 Identification of anthocyanins in the black rice leaf, seed, and bran extracts by LC-DAD, LC-ESI-MS and LC-ESI-MS/MS	103

	<b>Page</b>
3.3.3.1 Anthocyanins identified by LC-DAD	103
3.3.3.2 Anthocyanins identified by LC-ESI-MS	105
3.3.3.3 Anthocyanins identified by LC-ESI-MS/MS	106
3.3.3.4 Anthocyanins in bran of the Thai black rice	110
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	111
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	115
3.3.3.5 Anthocyanins in leaves of the Thai black rice	119
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside-5- <i>O</i> -rhamnoside	120
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -diglucoside-5- <i>O</i> -glucoside	123
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -xyloside-glucoside	126
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -xyloside-glucoside (isomer)	128
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -diglucoside	131
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -( <i>p</i> -coumaroyl)glucoside-5- <i>O</i> -glucoside	134
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -(feruloyl)glucoside-5- <i>O</i> -glucoside	137
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -diglucoside	140
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -( <i>p</i> -coumaroyl)glucoside-5- <i>O</i> -xyloside	143
Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -( <i>p</i> -coumaroyl)glucoside-5- <i>O</i> -glucoside	146
3.4 Relative contents of the identified anthocyanons in extracts of the two black rice cultivars at different growth stages	154
<b>CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION</b>	166
<b>REFERENCES</b>	168
<b>CERRICULUM VITAE</b>	173

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.1 Naturally occurring anthocyanins	15
3.1 The optimum LC-DAD and LC-ESI-MS condition	85
3.2 Peak areas and ion counts of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at varied fragmentor voltages in positive ionization mode	87
3.3 Peak areas and ion counts of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at varied capillary voltage in positive ionization mode	89
3.4 Peak areas and ion counts of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at varied drying gas temperatures in positive ionization mode	91
3.5 Peak areas and ion counts of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at varied drying gas flow rates in positive ionization mode	93
3.6 Peak areas and ion counts of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at varied nebulizer pressures in positive ionization mode.	95
3.7 The optimum ESI-MS conditions for analysis of anthocyanins	96
3.8 The optimum collision energy conditions	102
3.9 Anthocyanins identified in leaves of the Thai black rice cultivars Khumdoisakheth and BGMSN 11	149
3.10 Anthocyanins identified in seed of the Thai black rice cultivars Khumdoisakheth and BGMSN 11	150

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
3.11 Anthocyanins identified in bran of the Thai black rice cultivars Khumdoisakhet and BGMSN 11	150
3.12 % Relative contents of the identified anthocyanins in leaves of BGMSN11 extracts at different growth stages	155
3.13 % Relative contents of the identified anthocyanins in leaves of Khumdoisakhet extracts at different growth stages	156
3.14 % Relative contents of the identified anthocyanins in seed of BGMSN11 extracts at different growth stages	157
3.15 % Relative contents of the identified anthocyanins in seed of Khumdoisakhet extracts at different growth stages	158

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1 Schematic of rice	2
1.2 Germination to emergence stages of rice growth	3
1.3 Seeding stage of rice growth	4
1.4 Tillering stage of rice growth	4
1.5 Stem elongations stage of rice growth	5
1.6 Panicle initiations to booting stages of rice growth	5
1.7 Heading or panicle exsertion stages of rice growth	6
1.8 Flowering stage of rice growth	6
1.9 Milk grain stage of rice growth	7
1.10 Dough grain of rice growth	8
1.11 Mature grain stages of rice growth	8
1.12 Schematic of the structure of pigmentd rice kernel	10
1.13 Basic structures of many classes of flavonoids	14
1.14 Basic structure of anthocyanidins	15
1.15 Structure of the anthocyanidins most commonly found in foods	16
1.16 Chemical structures of many classes of sugar	19
1.17 Chemical structures of many classes of acylate	20
1.18 Chemical transformations of anthocyanins	20
1.19 Diagram of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)	28



<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
1.20 A schematic diagram of UV-Vis absorption detector	31
1.21 A schematic of photo diode array detector diagram	33
1.22 Schematic diagram of a mass spectrometer	35
1.23 Schematic of the mechanism of fast atom bombardment ionization mass spectrometry (FAB)	38
1.24 A schematic diagram of the mechanism of MALDI	39
1.25 A schematic of an ESI interface	42
1.26 A schematic of the mechanism of ion formation in ESI interface	42
1.27 A schematic of the components of an APCI source	45
1.28 A schematic of more detailed view of the mechanism of APCI	45
1.29 A schematic of a quadrupole ion trap mass analyzer	47
1.30 A schematic of a sector mass spectrometer	48
1.31 Schematic of a quadrupole mass analyzer	49
1.32 Schematic of a TOF mass analyzer	50
1.33 Schematic diagram of relative applicability of LC-MS techniques compared With of GC-MS	52
1.34 Ion nomenclature adopted for anthocyanin glycosides fragmentation (A) anthocyanin aglycone (B) anthocyanidin glycoside	53

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
1.35 Formation of the radical aglycone product ion ( $Y_0^+$ ) by a hemolytic cleavage of the glycosidic bond between the aglycone and the glycan residue	55
1.36 Characteristic product ions formed by cross-ring cleavage in a hexose and pentose residue	56
1.37 Characteristic product ions formed by di-O-glucoside and O-diglucoside anthocyanins	57
2.1 Two Thai black rice cultivars used in the experiment: (A) BGMSN 11 (B) Khumdoisakhet	64
2.2 Schematic diagram of the Agilent LC-MS electrospray spray chamber setting	70
3.1 Four extracts of Khumdoisakhet rice bran; (A) methanol containing 0.5% formic acid (B) methanol (C) dichloromethane: methanol (1:4) and (D) isopropanol	77
3.2 Contents of anthocyanins in the black rice bran extracts expressed by UV-Vis absorbance at wavelength 520 nm	78
3.3 LC-DAD chromatograms (at wavelength 520 nm) of the extract from bran of Khumdoisakhet rice using (A) methanol : water (90:10), (B) methanol : 0.5 % acetic acid in water (90:10) and (C) acetonitril : water (90:10) as mobile phase	80
3.4 LC-DAD Chromatograms (at wavelength 520 nm) of the extract from bran of Khumdoisakhet rice using (A) 0.3 ml/min and (B) 0.4 ml/min as flow rates of mobile phase	81

Figure	Page
3.5 LC-DAD Chromatograms (at wavelength 520 nm) of the extract from bran of Khumdoasakhet rice using (A) Zorbax eclipse plus C <sub>18</sub> (B) Hypersil BDS C <sub>18</sub> as column on LC system	82
3.6 LC-ESI-MS Chromatograms of the extracts from the black rice leaves, Khumdoisakhet, using (A) 90% - 50% of 0.5 % acetic acid in water, (B) 90% - 55% of 0.5 % acetic acid in water and (C) 90% - 0% of 0.5 % acetic acid in water mixed with methanol as composition of mobile phase	84
3.7 TICs of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at fragmentor voltage 110, 120, 130, 140, and 150 V in positive ionization mode	87
3.8 TICs of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at capillary voltage 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, and 5000 V in positive ionization mode	89
3.9 TICs of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at drying gas temperature 300, 310, 320, 330, 340 and 350 °C in positive ionization mode	91
3.10 TICs of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at drying gas flow rate 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 l/min in positive ionization mode	93
3.11 TICs of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside at nebulizer pressure 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 psi in positive ionization mode	95
3.12 Product ion mass spectra of malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside obtained by LC-ESI-MS/MS (Q-TOF) of <i>m/z</i> 493 using collision energy of (A) 22 V, (B) 20 V, (C) 17 V, and (D) 15 V	98

Figure	Page
3.13 Product ion mass spectra of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -xyloside glucoside obtained by LC-ESI-MS/MS (Q-TOF) of ion at $m/z$ 581 using collision energy of (A) 25 V, (B) 22 V, (C) 20 V, (D) 17 V, and (D) 15 V	99
3.14 Product ion mass spectra of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -( <i>p</i> -coumaroyl)glucoside-5- <i>O</i> -glucosidexx obtained by LC-ESI-MS/MS (Q-TOF) of $m/z$ 757 using collision energy of (A) 25 V, (B) 22 V, (C) 20 V, (D) 17, and (E) 15 V	101
3.15 Chromatograms obtained by LC-DAD at wavelength 520 nm of an extract from bran of the black rice	104
3.16 UV-Vis spectra obtained by LC-DAD of an extracts from bran of the Khumdoisakhet rice (A) Peak 1and (B) Peak 2, of which their chromatogram is shown in <b>Figure 3.15</b>	104
3.17 Full scan ESI-MS spectrum of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside having molecular ion at $m/z$ 449	105
3.18 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of bran extract Khumdoisakhet extract; (A) Mass chromatogram at $m/z$ 449 (B) Total ion chromatogram	106
3.19 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of extracts from leaves of two black rice cultivars; (A) BGMSN 11 (B) Khumdoisakhet	108
3.20 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of extracts from seed of two black rice cultivars; (A) BGMSN 11 (B) Khumdoisakhet	108
3.21 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of extracts from bran of two black rice cultivars; (A) BGMSN 11 (B) Khumdoisakhet	109

Figure	Page
3.22 ESI-MS and ESI-MS/MS spectrum of cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside -5- <i>O</i> -rhamnoside having molecular ion at $m/z$ 595 obtained from of the Thai black rice extract; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	109
3.23 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extracts from bran of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 449 (B) Total ion chromatogram	112
3.24 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from bran of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	113
3.25 MS/MS spectra of the parent ion at $m/z$ 287 obtained from LC-ESI-MS/MS of the extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar, Khumdoisakhet showing fragmentation pathway of some ion as well as the neutral losses	114
3.26 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of the extract from bran of the black rice cultivar BGMSN 11; (A) Mass chromatograms of $m/z$ 463 (B) Total ion chromatogram	117
3.27 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from bran of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	118
3.28 MS/MS spectra of the parent ion at $m/z$ 301 obtained from LC-ESI-MS/MS of the extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar, Khumdoisakhet showing fragmentation pathway of some ion as well as the neutral losses	119
3.29 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 595 (B) Total ion chromatogram	121

Figure	Page
3.30 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	122
3.31 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 773 (B) Total ion chromatogram	124
3.32 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	125
3.33 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of the extracts from leaves of the black rice cultivar, Khumdoisakhet; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 581 (B) Total ion chromatogram	126
3.34 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	127
3.35 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 581 (B) Total ion chromatograms	128
3.36 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	130
3.37 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakhet; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 611 (B) Total ion chromatogram	132



Figure	Page
3.38 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	133
3.39 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar, Khumdoisakheth; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 757 (B) Total ion chromatogram	135
3.40 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	136
3.41 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth; (A) Mass chromatogram at $m/z$ 787 (B) Total ion chromatogram	138
3.42 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	139
3.43 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth extract; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 625 (B) Total ion chromatogram	141
3.44 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	142
3.45 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth and BGMSN 11; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 741 (B) Total ion chromatograms	144

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
3.46 Full scan mass spectra of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth obtained by; (A) ESI-MS (B) ESI-MS/MS	145
3.47 Chromatograms obtained from LC-ESI-MS of an extract from leaves of the black rice cultivar, Khumdoisakheth ; (A) Mass chromatograms at $m/z$ 801 (B) Total ion chromatogram	147
3.48 Full scan mass spectra of the extracts from the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth	147
3.49 MS/MS spectra of the parent ion at $m/z$ 331 obtained from LC-ESI-MS/MS of the extracts from leaves of the black rice cultivar Khumdoisakheth showing fragmentation pathway of some ions as well as the neutral losses	148
3.50 Total ion chromatograms of the extracts from leaves of the black rice cultivar; (A) Khumdoisakheth and (B) BGMSN 11, obtained by LC-ESI-MS showing the presence of the identified anthocyanins and their positions	151
3.51 Total ion chromatograms of the extracts from seed of the black rice cultivar; (A) Khumdoisakheth and (B) BGMSN 11, obtained by LC-ESI-MS showing the presence of the identified anthocyanins and their positions	152
3.52 Total ion chromatograms of the extracts from bran of the black rice cultivar; (A) Khumdoisakheth and (B) BGMSN 11, obtained by LC-ESI-MS showing the presence of the identified anthocyanins and their positions	153
3.53 Relative contents of anthocyanins obtained from LC-ESI-MS of the extract from leaves and seed at different growth stages of the black rice cultivars, Khumdoisakheth and BGMSN 11	159



## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

MeCN	acetonitrile
C <sub>18</sub>	octadecyl
°C	degree Celsius
CID	collision-induced dissociation
DCM	dichloromethane
ESI	electrospray ionization
eV	electron volt
FI	flow injection
G	gram
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
Kg	kilogram
kV	kilovolt
l	liter
LC	liquid chromatography
LC-ESI-MS	liquid chromatography- electrospray ionization mass spectrometry
LC-MS	liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry
MS	mass spectrometry
MS/MS	mass spectrometry-mass spectrometry
min	minute

ml	milliliter
m	meter
MW	molecular weight
$m/z$	mass-to-charge ratio
MeOH	methanol
mg	milligram
MCP	micro channel plate
nm	nanometer
PDA	photodiode array
ppm	part per million
psi	pound per square inch
Q-TOF	hybrid quadrupole time-of-flight
TICs	total ion chromatograms
TOF	time-of-flight
$\mu$ l	micro liter
$\mu$ m	micrometer
UV	ultraviolet
V	volt