



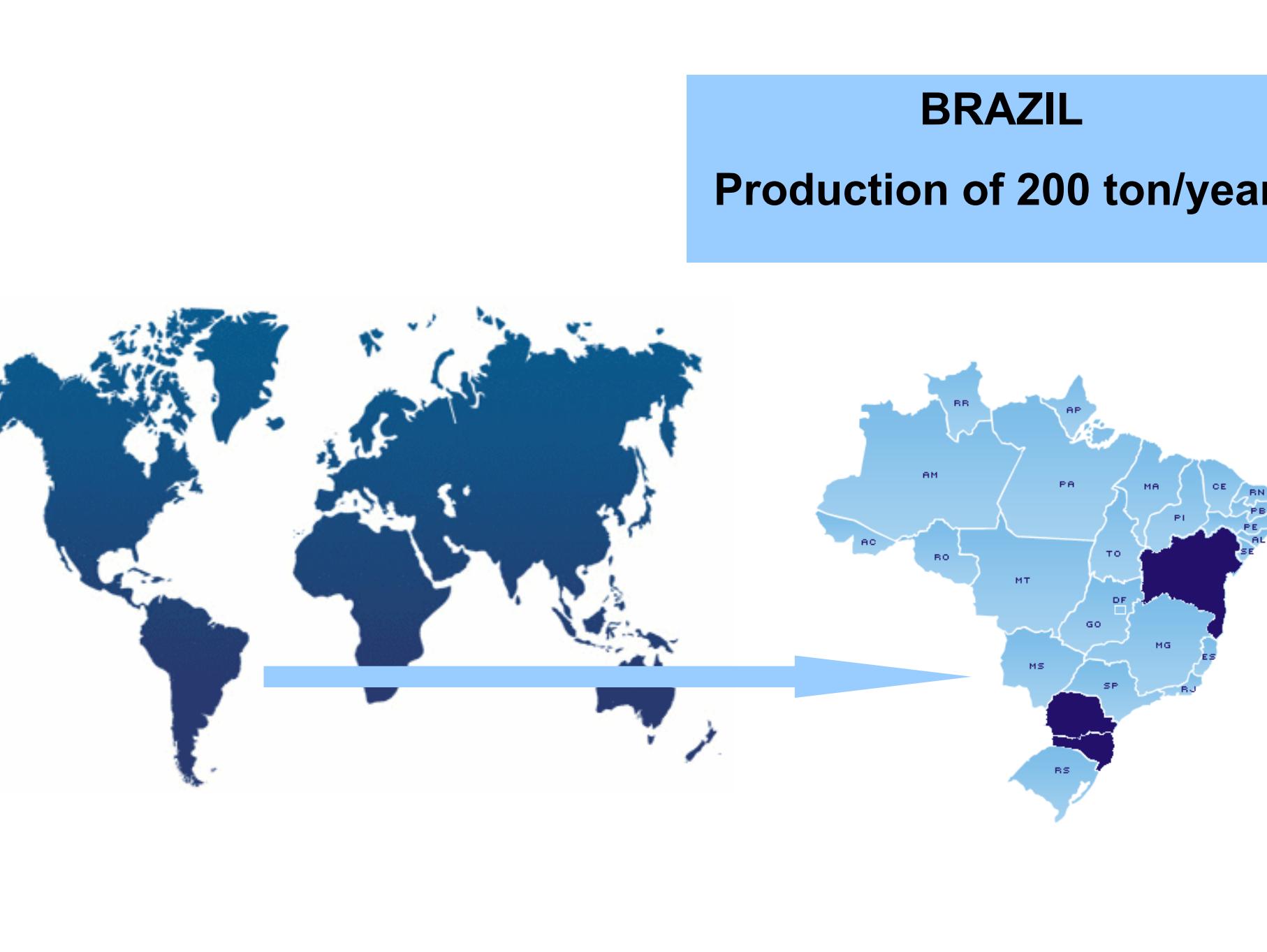
# **VITAMIN B STABILITY OF DRIED BEE POLLEN DURING STORAGE**

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# Countries which has bee pollen regulation:

- Argentina
- Armenia
- Bulgaria
- Brazil
- China
- Cuba
- Poland
- Russia
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Uruguay



**BRAZIL**

**Production of 200 ton/year**

# Bee pollen production

Collect.....



Freeze



Dehydration.....



Cleaning



Package.....



# Bee pollen collect

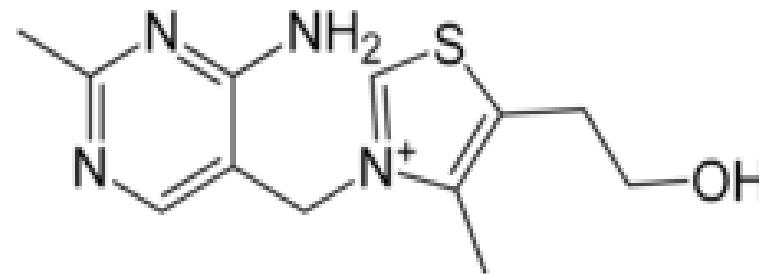


# Vitamins studied:

## (water-soluble vitamins of the B complex)

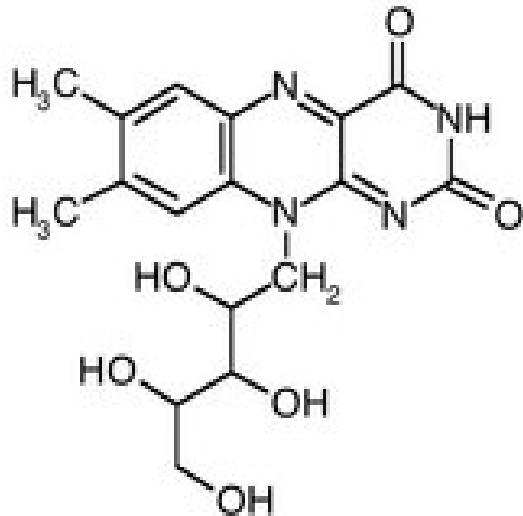
### Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (Thiamin)

deficiency = beriberi  
(neurological and cardiovascular disease)



### Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (Riboflavin)

deficiency = ariboflavinosis  
(include cracked and red lips,  
inflammation of the lining of mouth)

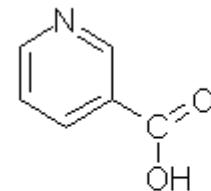


# Vitamins studied:

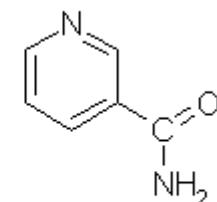
## (water-soluble vitamins of the B complex)

### Vitamin B<sub>3</sub> (PP or niacin)

Deficiency = pellagra  
(diarrhea, dermatitis and dementia)



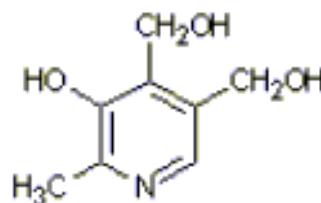
Nicotinic acid



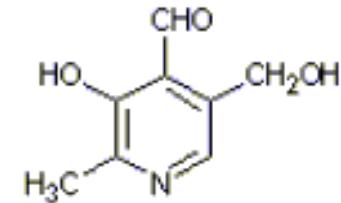
Nicotinamide

### Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> (Piridoxine)

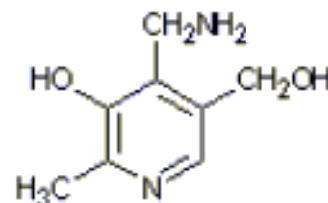
3 isomers



Piridoxine



Piridoxal



Piridoxamine

# Material and Methods



## Material

- 07 Batches of bee pollen from Sao Paulo, Brazil were collected using 15 bee hives (*Apis mellifera*) and were kept at room temperature (with and without light exposure) an in freezer



# Methods

- Simultaneous extraction (Moreschi, 2006; Presoto and Almeida-Muradian 2008)



## HPLC:

**Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (pre-column reaction):** Mobile phase: phosphate buffer pH 7.2 and dimethylformamide; Column: C<sub>18</sub>; fluorescence detection (Ex 368 nm; Em 440 nm)

**Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>:** Mobile phase: phosphate buffer pH 7.2 and dimethylformamide; Column: C<sub>18</sub>; fluorescence detection (Ex 450 nm; Em 530 nm)

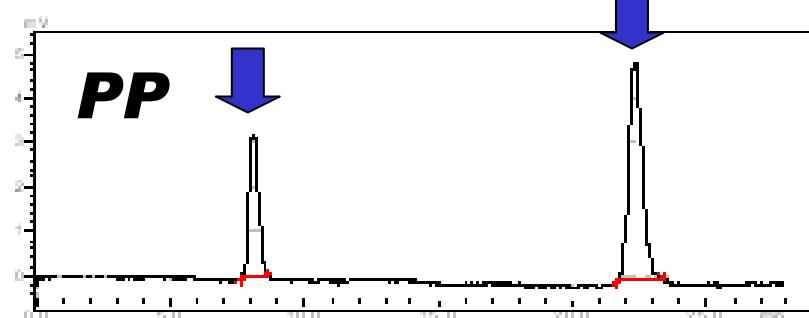
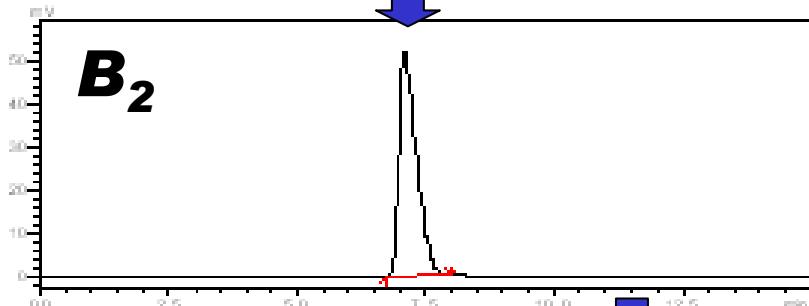
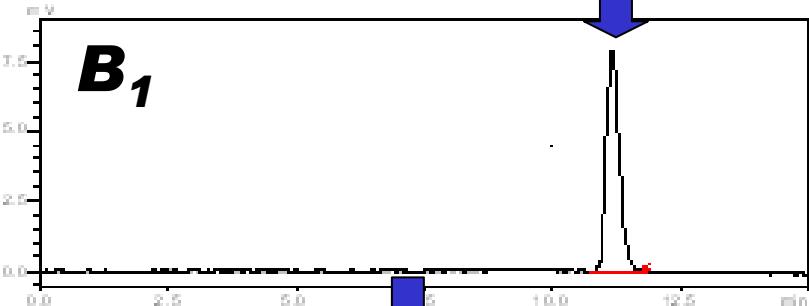
**Vitamin PP (post-column reaction):** phosphate buffer with hidrogen peroxide and copper sulphate, cobre; Column: C<sub>18</sub> ; fluorescence detection (Ex 322nm; Em 380 nm)

**Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>:** phosphate buffer with pH 2.5 with ion par and acetonitrile: Column: C<sub>18</sub>; fluorescence detection (Ex 296nm; Em 390 nm)

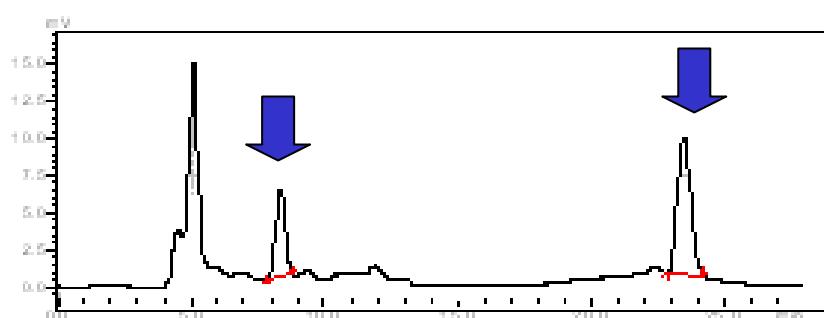
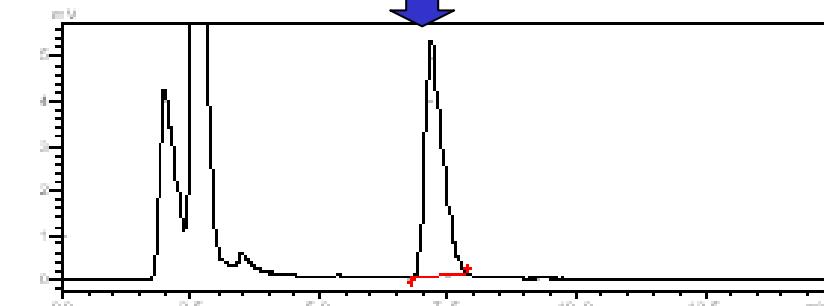
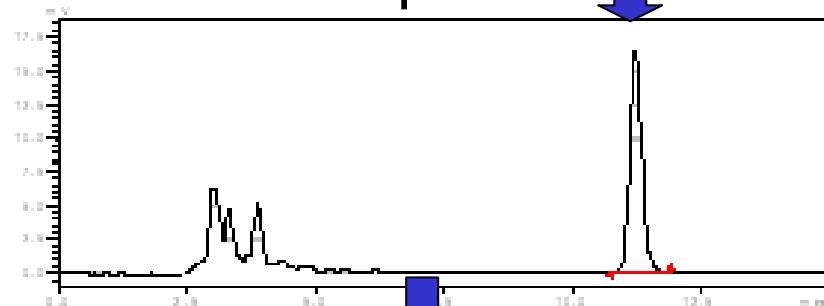
# Chromatograms



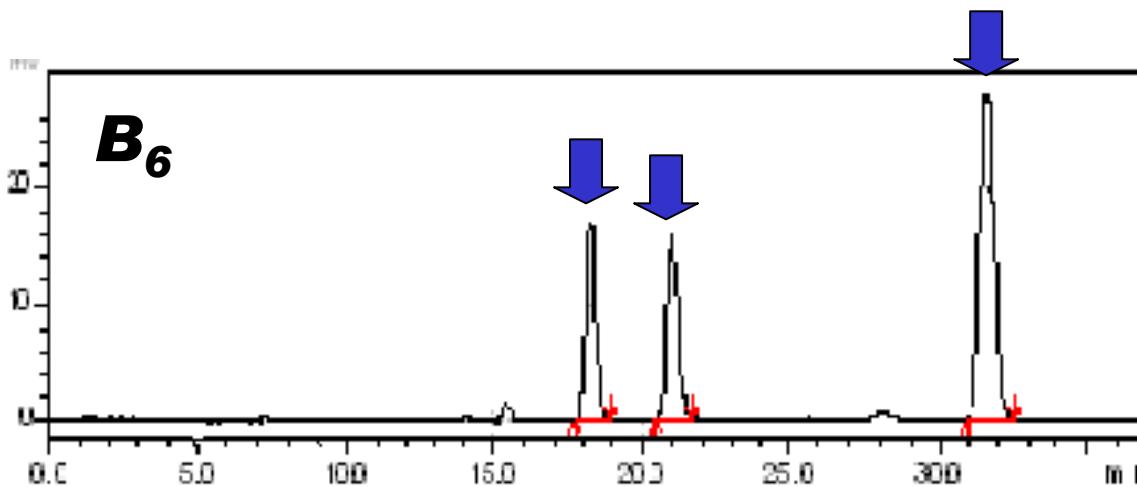
Standards



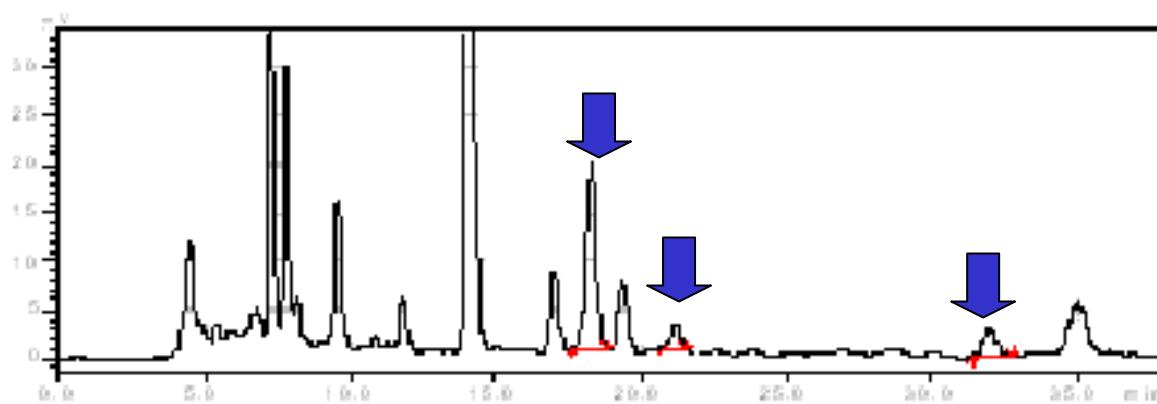
Samples



# Chromatograms



Standard

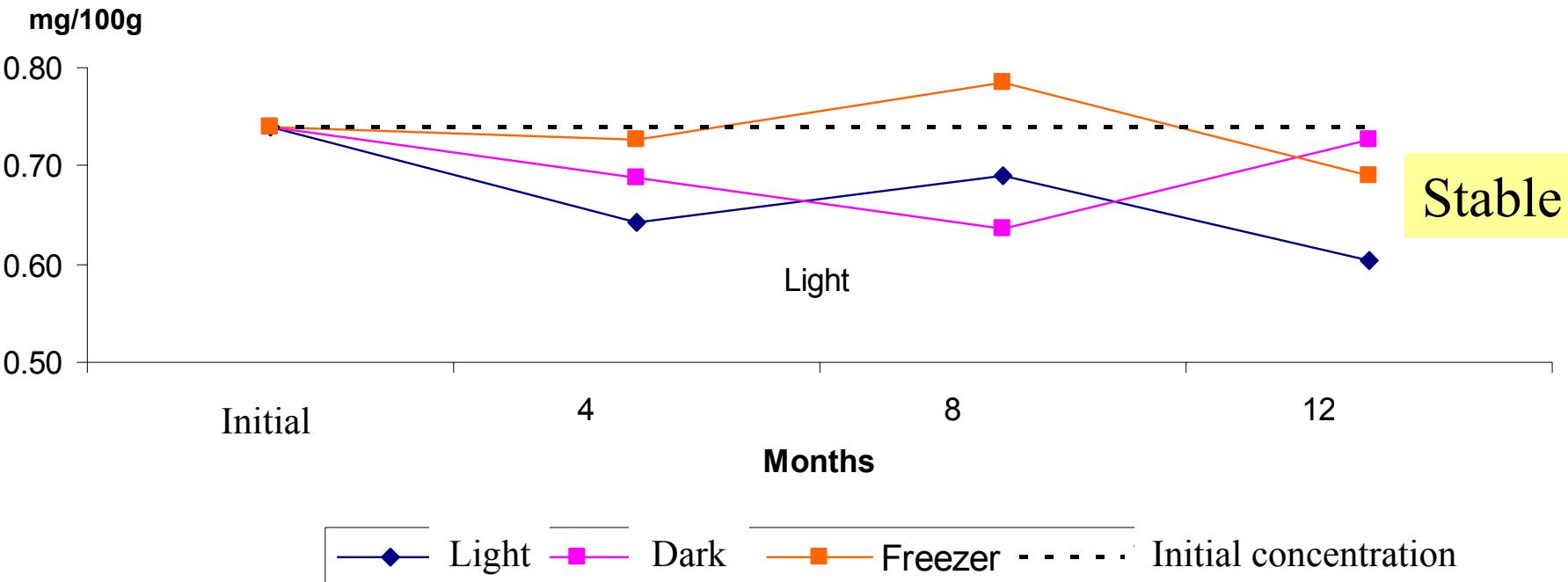


Sample

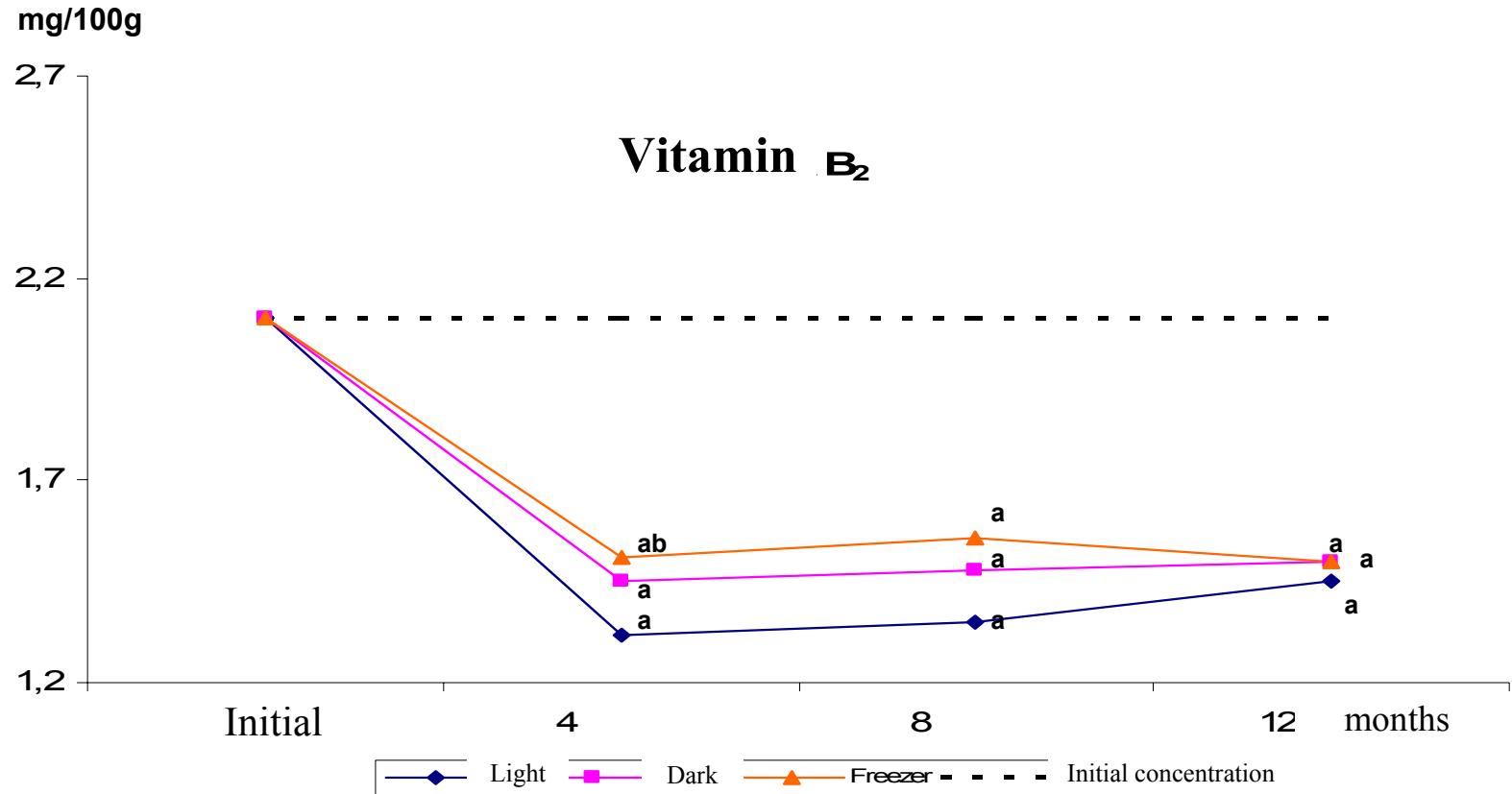
# Results



## Vitamin B1

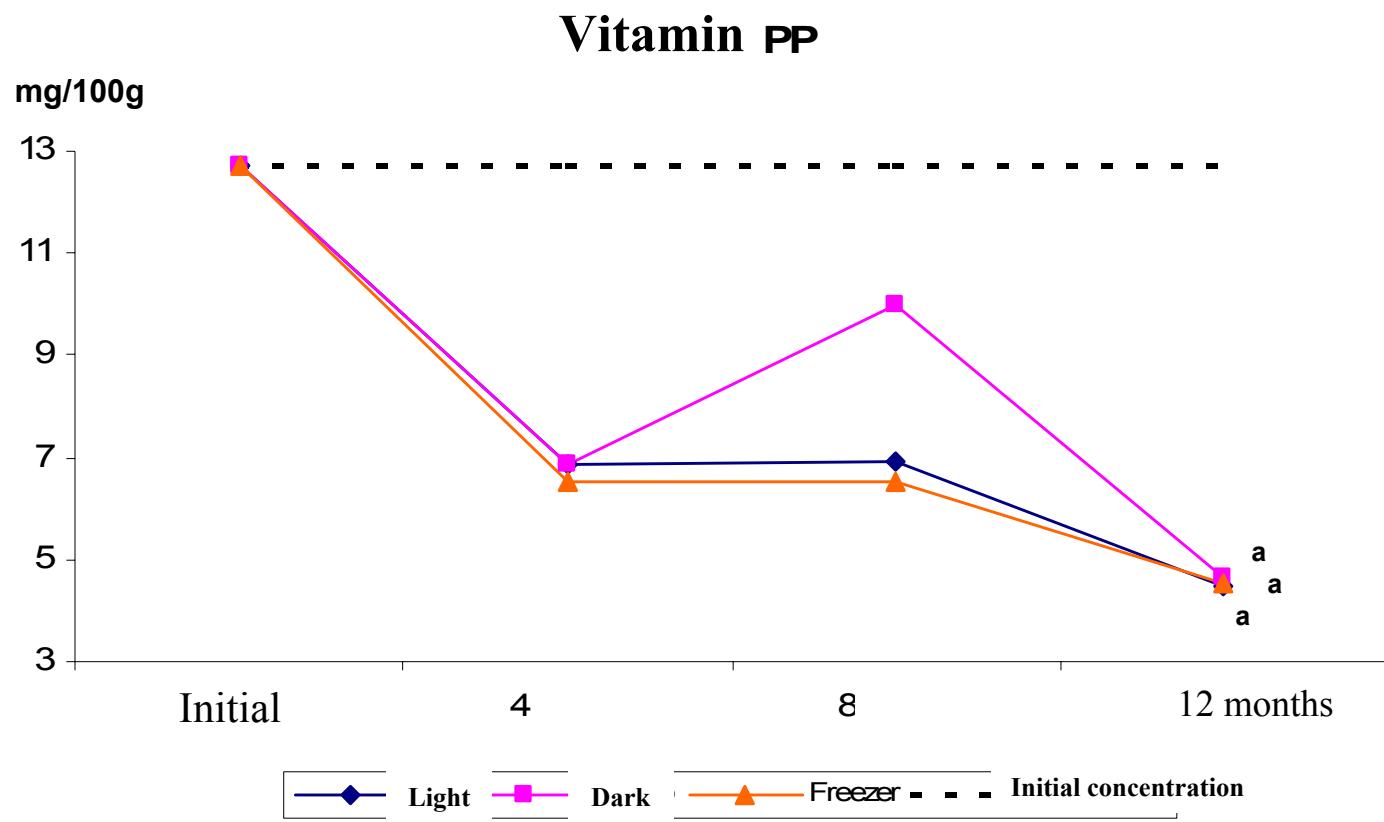


# Results



28% lost  
Still vitamin source

# Results



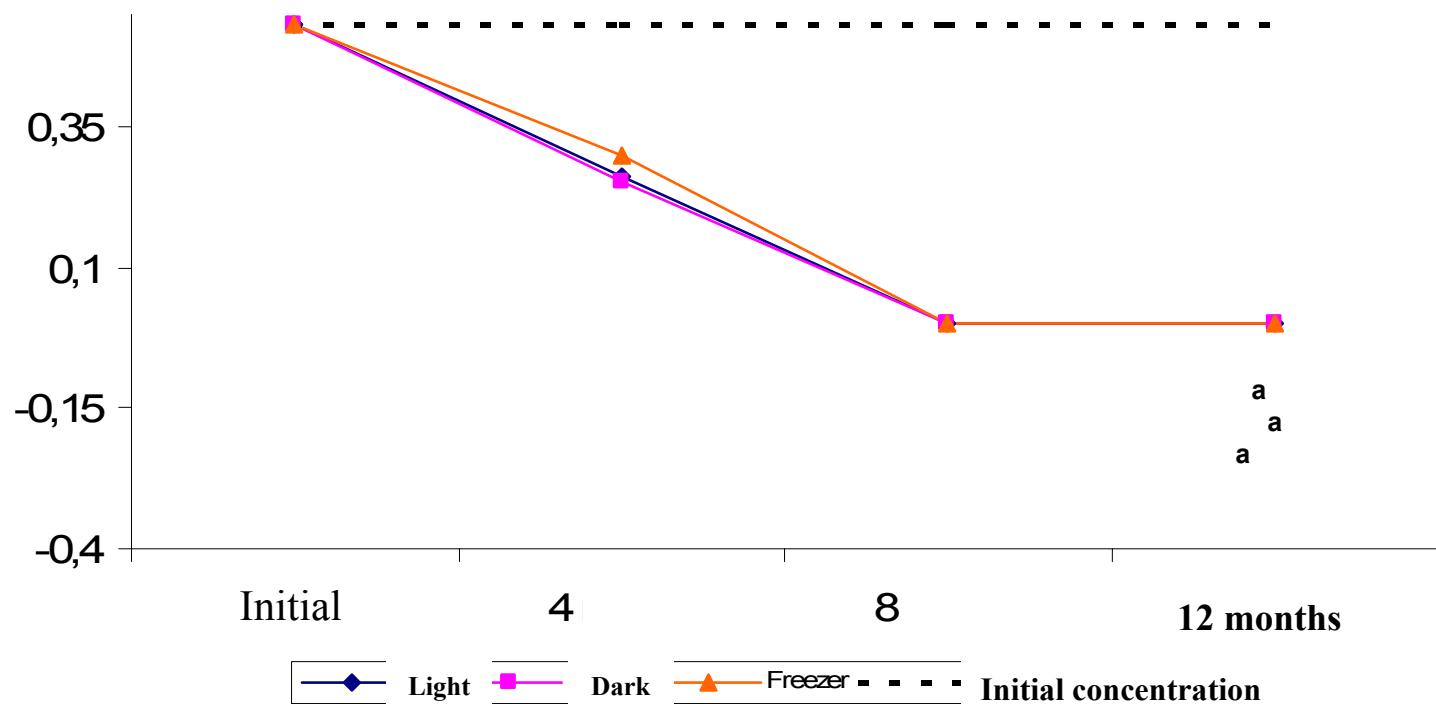
60% lost

# Results



mg/100g

## Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>



total lost

# Conclusion



- After one year the vitamins were:
- B1 → remain
- B2 → 28% lost
- PP → 60% lost
- B6 → 100% lost
- The vitamin loose depends more on the **time of storage** than the conditions of storage.

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