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An insight into an intriguing oxidative biotransformation pathway of 5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid by a gut bacterium†

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Microbiota is known to play a pivotal role in generating bioavailable and bioactive low-molecular-weight metabolites from dietary polyphenols. 5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid (5-CQA), one of the main polyphenols found in human diet, was submitted to a resting cell biotransformation study using three gut bacteria species *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Bacteroides fragilis* and *Bifidobacterium longum*. These bacteria were selected according to their belonging to the main phyla found in human gut microbiota. Our study highlighted the ability of only one of the strains studied, *L. reuteri*, to bioconvert 5-CQA into various metabolites due to the expression of the cinnamoyl esterase enzyme as the first step. Interestingly, one known natural compound, esculetin, was described for the first time as a 5-CQA-derived metabolite after conversion by a gut bacterium, the other metabolites had already been reported. This evidence highlighted an interesting oxidative pathway occurring *in vivo* by intestinal microbiota leading to esculetin. This molecule was also identified after electrochemical and enzymatic oxidations of caffeic acid. The oxidation capacity of *L. reuteri* led to less diverse metabolites in comparison to those obtained either electrochemically and enzymatically where dimers and trimers were reported. Thus, esculetin may have interesting and beneficial biological effects on gut microbiota, which should be further evaluated. Novel synbiotics could be formulated from the association of *L. reuteri* with 5-CQA.

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1. Introduction

Polyphenols are known for their broad range of positive bioactivities in humans. These molecules have shown the ability to lower the oxidative stress involved in many diseases and positively modulate redox signalling pathways.¹ Luca *et al.* has recently described the notion of “low bioavailability/high bioactivity paradox of polyphenols” highlighting the interest of their intestinal metabolites on human health.²

Considering their superiority in terms of presence in systemic circulation compared to parent polyphenols, further studies focus nowadays on the pivotal role of microbiota in

generating bioavailable low-molecular-weight metabolites.³ These gut-derived metabolites have exhibited biological activities and have shown the ability to reach the brain.^{4–6} Indeed, studies have highlighted them as a promising approach to prevent and attenuate many pathologies such as neurodegenerative diseases.^{5,6}

Among dietary polyphenols, the hydroxycinnamate derivative 5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid (5-CQA) according to the IUPAC name, known as chlorogenic acid, is one of the main phenolic compounds in the human daily diet, being present in various fruits and vegetables.^{7,8} This highly functional compound has been shown to have significant benefits for human health (*i.e.* cardioprotective, gastrointestinal protective, hepatoprotective, neuroprotective properties, *etc.*).⁷

The pharmacokinetic profile of 5-CQA has been already described in humans.⁹ After intake, one third is absorbed into the small intestine and the majority reaches the colon in an intact form. At this stage, the intestinal microbiota with cinnamoyl esterase activity biotransforms 5-CQA into caffeic acid (CA) and quinic acid, which further undergo their subsequent transformation into various microbial metabolites including *m*-coumaric acid and hydroxylated derivatives of phenylpropa-

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noic, benzoic, and hippuric acids.⁹ These metabolites are bioavailable in the systemic circulation and reach the target organs where they can exert their biological effects.^{7,9} Indeed, the biotransformation of 5-CQA is dependent on the ability of bacterial species to produce this esterase as the first step. Hence, some bacteria species have already been identified as producers of this specific enzyme, such as *Escherichia coli*, *Bifidobacterium lactis*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*¹⁰ and *L. johnsonii*.¹¹

In this work, we have investigated the biotransformation of 5-O-caffeoylquinic acid by three gut bacteria species cultivated alone: *Lactobacillus reuteri* (Firmicutes), *Bacteroides fragilis* (Bacteroidetes) and *Bifidobacterium longum* (Actinobacterium), belonging to the dominant bacterial phyla of the gut microbiota. The biotransformed extracts were analysed by HPLC-DAD-ESI-MS² and the data were subjected to MZmine 2.53 and a further process creating a molecular network (MN). It is interesting to note that gut microbiota polyphenol biotransformations encompassing hydrolysis, reduction and de- or di-hydroxylation reactions are well known^{12,13} but there is a lack of information on possible oxidative pathways other than α - or β -oxidations. For example, one study led to the characterisation of β -oxidation of one metabolite of 5-CQA, 3-(4'-hydroxyphenyl) propanoic acid, into 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, using an *in vitro* experimental gastrointestinal dialysis model.¹⁴ Hence, electrochemical and enzymatic methods were adopted to generate oxidised compounds of 5-CQA and CA in order to characterise and compare their LC-MS profiles to those of the biotransformed extracts. This strategy made it possible to highlight an intriguing oxidative pathway of cinnamic acid microbiota conversion.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Chemicals

All commercial reagents were purchased from Carlo Erba Reactifs and/or from Merck/Sigma-Aldrich (Val de Reuil, France and St Quentin Fallavier, France). 5-CQA ((1S,3R,4R,5R)-3-[(E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)prop-2-enoyl]oxy-1,4,5-trihydroxycyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid in accordance with the IUPAC name and numbering) was acquired from Acros Organics (Italy) (CAS number 327-97-9) and *trans*-CA, esculetin, was acquired from Merck/Sigma-Aldrich. BHI (Brain Heart Infusion) broth was purchased from Bio-Rad (France). Ethyl acetate (reagent grade) and acetonitrile ($\geq 99.9\%$, LC-MS grade) was obtained from Merck/Sigma-Aldrich. Ultrapure water was obtained using an EasyPure (Barnstead, USA) water purification system. Phosphate buffer solution (PBS) was prepared at 0.1 M by mixing 95% of 1.36% w/v KH₂PO₄ and 5% of 1.78% w/v Na₂HPO₄·2H₂O and the pH was adjusted to 5.8.

2.2 Bacterial strains

The bacterial strains used in our study were *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 20016, *Bacteroides fragilis* ATCC 25285 and *Bifidobacterium longum* subsp *infantis* DSM 20088.

2.3 Growth conditions of *L. reuteri*, *B. fragilis* and *B. longum*

Bacteria were grown in BHI broth under anaerobic conditions using an anaerobic chamber (Macs-VA500, Don Whitley) flooded with 80% N₂, 10% H₂ and 10% (CO₂). The kinetics of the cultures were monitored by measuring absorbance (optical density (OD) at 600 nm) and colony-forming units (CFU mL⁻¹). The cultures of bacteria (150 mL) were established by suspending the fresh isolated bacterial strain colonies (from a 48 h culture in anaerobic conditions at 37 °C) in BHI standard medium in order to obtain an appropriate inoculum of each bacterium at 10⁸ CFU mL⁻¹. Then, the cultures and a flask containing only BHI standard, used as a control of the purity, were incubated in anaerobic chamber for 30 h.

2.4 Biotransformation study

Resting cell biotransformation studies were carried out when the bacteria reached the stationary phase (at 30 h of growth), by adding a solution of 5-CQA (1 mM) in PBS (50 mL; pH 5.8) on the biomass (pellet) of each bacterial strain separated from the culture medium by centrifugation (3500 rpm, 4 °C, 15 min). In parallel, as controls (50 mL, pH 5.8), PBS alone or with 5-CQA, CA (1 mM) were incubated without bacteria. In addition, two more controls were prepared by either incubating bacteria in BHI or in PBS. Other biotransformation experiments were performed using the same conditions, except BHI was used instead of PBS at pH 5.8. These were incubated at 37 °C, 120 rpm under anaerobic conditions using sealed jars and anaerobic bags. After 24 h of incubation, the samples were centrifuged at 3500 rpm, at 4 °C for 15 min. The extraction process was further performed on a pellet and on a supernatant (SN) using ethyl acetate (2 × 10 mL for the pellet and 2 × 25 mL for the SN). After evaporation of the organic solvents, the resulting supernatant and pellet extracts were analysed by LC-DAD-ESI-MS². The data of these biotransformed extracts were processed by MZmine 2.53. Then, the results were uploaded into the Python v3.7 library Matchms v0.9.2, in order to generate a molecular network (MN). The names of the identified metabolites derived from 5-CQA were given in accordance to recent recommendations.¹⁵ Nevertheless, CA was preferred to 3',4'-dihydroxycinnamic acid for a better reading.

2.5 *In silico* search for cinnamoyl esterase activity

The sequence of cinnamoyl esterase from *L. johnsonii* was researched in the sequenced genomes of *L. reuteri* DSM_20016 (GCA_001436151), using Geneious Prime 2020.2, (<https://www.geneious.com>) and corresponded to Locus Tag named LREU_RS08790 (Fig. S1†).

2.6 UV irradiation of samples

5-CQA standard at 1 mM dissolved in water (1 mL) placed in a UV-quartz cell was irradiated at 365 nm using a UV-lamp for 1 h.

2.7 Electrochemical procedures

Before each measurement, a 2 mM 5-CQA or CA solution was freshly prepared in 0.1 M PBS pH 5.8 and nitrogen saturated



for 5 min at room temperature. All potentials reported herein are vs. the Ag/AgCl reference electrode.

2.7.1 Cyclic voltammetry (CV). CV experiments were carried out on a dual potentiostat/galvanostat PGSTAT100 (Autolab instrument, Eco Chemie B.V., Utrecht, The Netherlands). Measurements were performed with a three-electrode cell at room temperature. A glassy carbon disk working electrode (\varnothing 2 mm), a platinum wire counter electrode and a reference electrode, Ag/AgCl/KCl 3 M, were used. Before each measurement, the glassy carbon disk working electrode was polished on a waterproof Silicon Carbide Paper 4000 (Struers) using a 0.3 μ m alumina suspension, washed with distilled water and dried. The CVs were recorded at a scan rate of 0.1 V s⁻¹ under a nitrogen atmosphere. E_{pa} and E_{pc} are relative to anodic and cathodic potential, respectively; i_a and i_c to anodic and cathodic current respectively.

2.7.2 UV-Visible spectroelectrochemistry. Spectroelectrochemical studies were performed using the apparatus and the method previously described.¹⁶

Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV). The LSV ($i = f(E)$) were firstly recorded at a scan rate of 0.005 V s⁻¹. UV-Vis spectra were simultaneously recorded between 200 and 600 nm.

Electrolysis. The electrolysis were performed by a chronoamperometry technique $i = f(t)$ at a fixed potential for 1200 seconds for 5-CQA and CA. The applied electrolysis potential was fixed at +0.8 V for the 5-CQA electrolysis and +0.6 V for CA electrolysis. The UV-Vis spectra were simultaneously recorded. During electrolysis, nitrogen bubbling was maintained, first to avoid any oxidation derived from oxygen and also to mix the solution (the whole cell volume is 600 μ L, whereas the optic way compartment holds approximately 200 μ L of the solution). After electrolysis, the whole solution was retrieved, saturated with argon in a sealed vial and stored at -20°C.

2.8 Enzymatic procedures by polyphenol oxidase (PPO)

The procedure was adapted from Le Bourvellec *et al.*¹⁷ and Cheynier *et al.*¹⁸ 4.5 ml of 5-CQA or CA 5 mM dissolved in malate buffer 30 mM at pH 4.8 reacted with 500 μ L polyphenol oxidase (PPO) malate buffer solution. The whole reaction was stirred for 5 s then filtered on PVDF 0.45 μ m just before LC-DAD-ESI-MS² analysis.

2.9 LC-MS² analysis and treatment process

2.9.1 LC-DAD-ESI-MS² analysis. All the samples (bacterial extracts, electrolysed, enzymatic) were analysed under the same conditions following the method previously described.¹⁶ An elution gradient was applied as follows with a flow rate of 0.2 mL min⁻¹: initial, 3% B; 0–3 min, 7% B, linear; 3–21 min, 13% B, linear; 21–27 min, 13% B isocratic; 27–39 min, 38% B, linear; 39–47 min, 50% B, linear; 47–58 min, 90% B, linear; 58–61 min, 90% B; followed by washing and reconditioning of the column. The bacterial extracts were injected with a concentration of 2 mg mL⁻¹ while enzymatic and electrochemical solutions were directly analysed without treatment. The volume injection was of 2 μ L.

2.9.2 MZmine 2.5.3 processing and molecular networking.

Data obtained from LC-ESI-MS² were first processed with MZmine 2.5.3. The processing was performed according to Noel *et al.*¹⁹ with some minor modifications. The Xcalibur raw data files were converted into mzXML format with the software MSconvert, part of the ProteoWizard package. After uploading these into the MZmine workflow, the detection mass was performed with a noise level at 1×10^5 for MS¹ and 1 for MS². The centroid algorithm was chosen to detect molecular features. The chromatograms were built using the ADAP algorithm with a minimum group size of 2, a group intensity threshold of 1×10^5 , a minimum highest intensity at 1×10^5 , and an m/z tolerance at 0.8 and for deconvolution with the following settings: S/N threshold: 10, S/N estimator: Intensity window SN, min feature height: 200, coefficient/area threshold: 10, peak duration range: 0.01–10, RT wavelet range: 0.01–0.50. The isotopic peak grouper algorithm was then used with an m/z tolerance at 0.8, a RT tolerance at 0.5 min and a maximum charge of 2. The join aligner algorithm was used to align peaks in a unique peak list with the following parameters: m/z tolerance: 0.8, weight for m/z : 1, retention time tolerance: 0.5 min weight for RT: 1, require same charge state: unchecked, require same ID: unchecked. Finally, the peak list was filtered by keeping only the peaks with the MS² scan. The peak list was exported to an MGF file and a csv file gathering the metadata. The MGF file was imported using the Python v3.7 library Matchms v0.9.2, an MN was generated and dereplicated using the GNPS spectral libraries. The clustering threshold was set at 0.6, and the dereplication parameters were as follows: cosine threshold = 0.4, minimum matched peaks = 3, precursor and fragment mass tolerance = 0.3, top hits kept = 3. The network was opened and visualised using Cytoscape (3.8.0).

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Biotransformation studies of 5-CQA

The resting cell method²⁰ was applied for the biotransformation of 5-CQA using three gut bacteria *L. reuteri*, *B. fragilis* and *B. longum*. Based on the growth curve of these bacteria monitored by measuring the OD_{600 nm}, the biotransformation reaction was performed for 24 h when the stationary phase was reached. PBS was chosen as a solvent for 5-CQA and CA since it was previously described as closer to the intracytoplasmic bacterial composition.²¹ The biotransformation step was performed at pH 5.8, close to the pH found in the colon. 5-CQA was dissolved in PBS at 1 mM, a concentration close to that in the colon after the intake of coffee or fruit.⁸ After centrifugation, the pellet and the supernatant were separately treated using ethyl acetate to obtain two extracts which were further analysed by LC-UV-ESI-MS² in negative mode. The base peak chromatograms of the control (5-CQA incubated at 37 °C) and of the SN extracts after 5-CQA biotransformation by the three bacteria are reported in Fig. 1. While *L. reuteri* was able to biotransform 5-CQA, no biotransformed metabolites were detected after bioconversion by *B. fragilis* and *B. longum*.



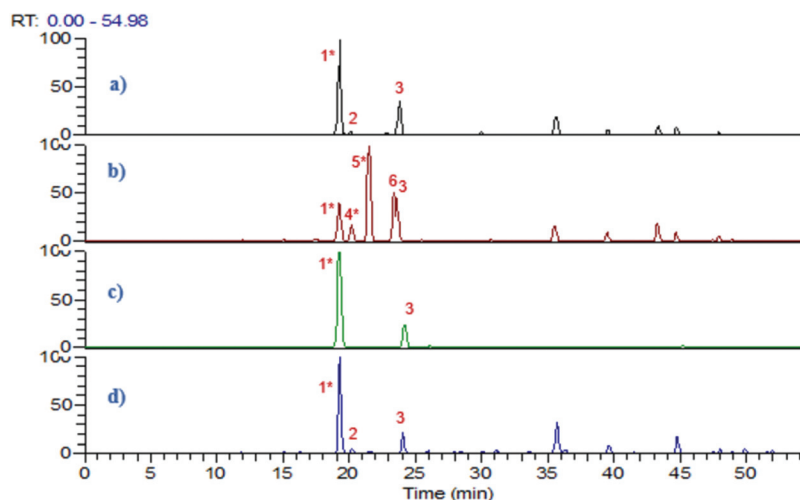


Fig. 1 Base peak chromatograms in negative mode of (a) 5-CQA incubated at 37 °C in PBS at pH 5.8, (b) SN extracts after 5-CQA biotransformation by *L. reuteri* in PBS, (c) SN extracts after 5-CQA biotransformation by *B. fragilis* in PBS, (d) SN extracts after 5-CQA biotransformation by *B. longum* in PBS. (1) 5-CQA, (2) isomer of 5-CQA (3) *cis*-5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid, (4) esculetin, (5) *trans*-CA, (6) *cis*-CA. * compounds with retention time (RT) confirmed after injection of analytical standards.

(Fig. 1). To validate these results, we searched *in silico* for the enzyme responsible for CQA biotransformation, namely cinnamoyl esterase or feruloyl esterase (EC.3.1.1.73), which was already found in *L. johnsonii*²² (accession number NC_005362). A genomic comparison between the gene already described in *L. johnsonii* and those present in our strain *L. reuteri* DSM 20016 (GCA_001436151) showed 70.7% similarity with the gene Locus Tag named LREU_RS08790 (see Fig. S1†). Nonetheless, this gene was not found in *B. fragilis* and *B. longum*, suggesting that the results from biotransformation confirmed by LC-ESI-MS² are in line with the *in silico* search.

Research on Pfam highlighted the presence of the same domain, hydrolase_4, serine aminopeptidase, S33 in these two genes which belong to the Alpha/Beta hydrolase fold family.²³ This catalytic domain is found in a very wide range of enzymes such as esterase. This cinnamoyl esterase led to the hydrolysis of 5-CQA into CA and quinic acid. CA was well detected in LC-ESI-MS² chromatograms and quinic acid, being too polar, was either not extracted by ethyl acetate or not retained on the column (Fig. 1). The peak 3 was identified as *cis*-5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid as suggested by Clifford *et al.*²⁴ and confirmed after UV irradiation in a UV-quartz cell for 1 h, using the 5-CQA standard (see Fig. S2†).

Data from the *L. reuteri* extract were then subjected to MZmine 2.53 and further treatment for molecular networking analysis (Fig. 2) where each tandem mass spectrum is described as a node and spectrum-to-spectrum alignments as edges defined by a cosine score (cos) (<https://gnps.ucsd.edu>). A high cos means high similarity between two MS/MS spectra. The created molecular network (MN) highlighted 110 nodes. One cluster encompassed the majority of connected nodes and 45 nodes corresponded to self-loops, which represent a unique feature. Specific biotransformed metabolites appeared in all the clusters but mostly as self-looped nodes.

We then annotated MN by dereplication using the GNPS library. Green nodes depicting metabolites derived from 5-CQA bioconversion by *L. reuteri* and showing a cos > 0.9 were displayed in Fig. 2. Among these *cis*-CA, *trans*-CA, coumaroyl quinic acid and esculetin caught our attention, due to their structure similar to 5-CQA. At this stage, we must underline that MN analysis led to the annotation of two nodes (labelled by an asterisk in Fig. 2 and found either simultaneously in the 5-CQA sample and in one biotransformed extract or in SN *L. reuteri* biotransformed extract alone) as quinic acid after dereplication but with a very low score (cos = 0.4) (see Table S1†). CA and coumaroyl quinic acid have already been reported after 5-CQA *in vitro* biotransformation by the gut microbiome.^{25,26} To validate some of these annotations, various analytical standards were injected as depicted in Table 1 and led to the identification of 5-CQA (ID 3), esculetin (ID 4) and *trans*-CA (ID 5).

Surprisingly, both *cis* and *trans* geometric isomers of CA were identified in MN. To our knowledge, it is the first report of the presence of these two CA isomers after 5-CQA biotransformation either by bacteria or human gut microbiota. Recently, Clifford expressed that only a few studies have been reported on the metabolism of *cis* isomers in humans.²⁷ It should be noted that MN analysis identified *cis*-CA at RT: 21.5 min, highlighting a misidentification of this standard in the GNPS library. Our results concerning the attribution of ID 5 and 8 as *trans*-CA and *cis*-CA respectively, are in line with those previously published.²⁸

The main point to highlight in our MN (Fig. 2) is the annotation of $[M - H]^-$ ions at m/z 177 as being esculetin. While Mortel  *et al.*²⁶ attributed this ion as being caffeoyl quinone, we confirm the identification of esculetin using the analytical standard (Table 1). Esculetin was reported only once as an *in vivo* metabolite of *trans*-CA after oxidation through an isolated rat liver.²⁹



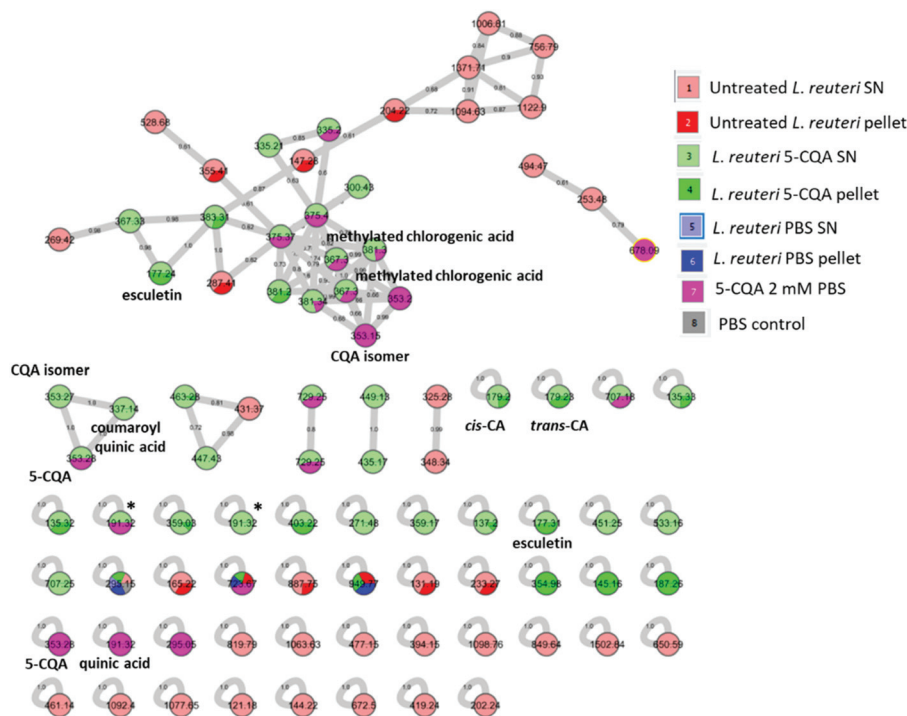


Fig. 2 Molecular network analysis in negative mode of extracts and samples. 1 and 2: pellet and SN extracts from untreated *L. reuteri* (incubated in BHI); 3 and 4: pellet and SN of 5-CQA biotransformed extracts from *L. reuteri*; 5 and 6: pellet and SN extracts from *L. reuteri* incubated in PBS; 7: 5-CQA incubated at 37 °C with PBS; 8: PBS control. Only nodes specific from biotransformed extracts (green colour) with $\cos > 0.9$ and related to 5-CQA structure were annotated.

Table 1 LC-DAD-ESI-MS² metabolites identified or detected in SN extract after 5-CQA biotransformation by *L. reuteri*

ID no.	Compound name	RT (min)	<i>m/z</i>	MS ²
1	3-Hydroxybenzoic acid ^a	15.1	137.2	109/93
2	Quinic acid ^{d,f}	19.3	191.3	nd
3	5 CQA ^{b,c}	19.3	353.3	191/179/ 135
4	Esculetin ^{b,c}	20.2	177.2	133/104
5	<i>trans</i> -Caffeic acid ^{b,c}	21.5	179.2	135
6	Vinylcatechol ^{d,g}	21.5	135.3	nd
7	2-Phenylacetic acid ^{d,g}	23.4	135.3	nd
8	<i>cis</i> -Caffeic acid ^c	23.5	179.2	135
9	<i>cis</i> -5- <i>O</i> -Caffeoylquinic acid ^{c,e}	23.6	353.3	191/179/ 135
10	Quinic acid ^{c,f}	23.6	191.3	nd
11	Coumaroyl quinic acid ^c	25.5	337.1	191/163
12	3-(3'-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid ^d	28.3	165.2	nd
13	Methylated chlorogenic acid ^{c,e}	35.7	367.3	nd
14	Methylated chlorogenic acid ^{c,e}	39.7	367.3	nd

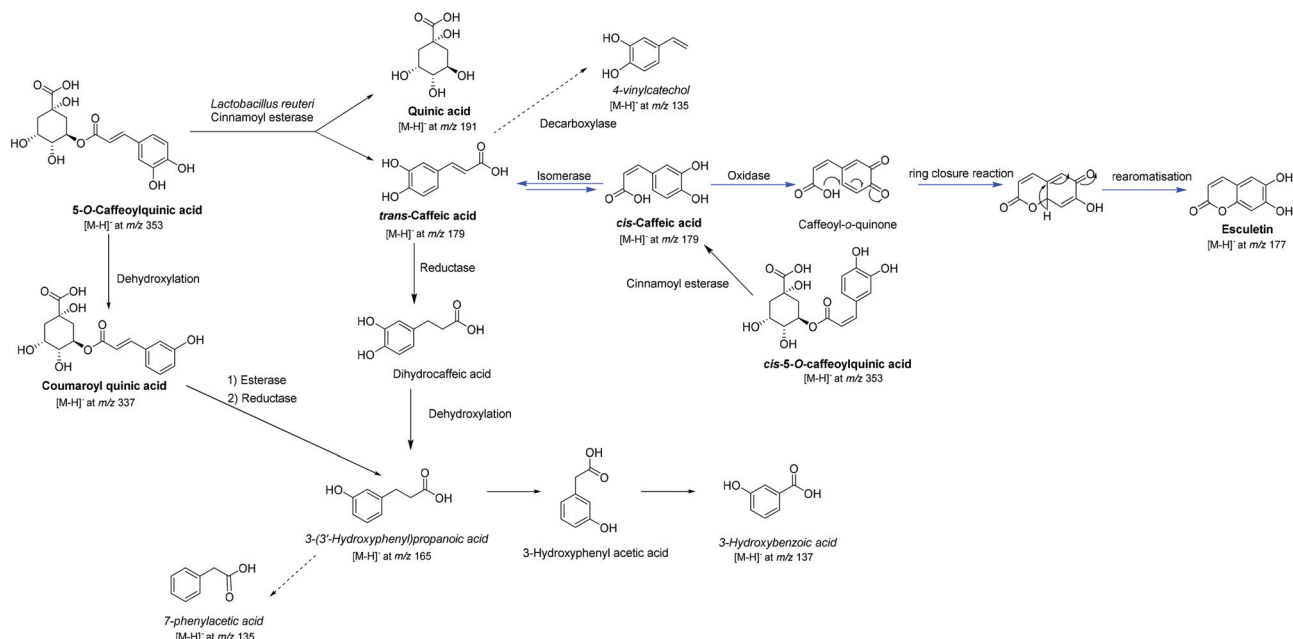
^a Not identified. ^b Identified after injection of analytical standards. ^c Identified by MN analysis. ^d Detected in MN. ^e Identified after comparison with data previously published. ^f Quinic acid comes from MS fragmentation of 5-CQA or *cis*-5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid in the source. ^g Metabolites which RT could be inverted.

Our results underline for the first time this specific mechanism by the *L. reuteri* DSM 20016 strain leading to the formation of a coumarin, esculetin, after ring closure of *cis*-

caffeoyl quinone, *via* an interesting oxidative pathway of 5-CQA.

A putative 5-CQA biotransformation pathway by *L. reuteri* leading to esculetin is shown in Scheme 1. Due to the presence in the standard of both geometric 5-CQA isomers (ID 3 and 9), the first step, after ester cleavage, could be the geometric isomerisation of *trans*-CA into its *cis* isomer which has already been reported by photoisomerisation.³⁰ This evidence could be supported by the detection of *cis*-CA (ID 8) and assume the presence of a *cis-trans* isomerase in *L. reuteri* enzymatic machinery. This kind of enzyme has already been reported in *Lactobacillus*^{31,32} and after genomic comparison an ortholog sequence in the *L. reuteri* studied strain (DSM 20016, GCA_001436151) was found (see Fig. S3†). The other possibility of the presence of *cis*-CA could come from hydrolysis of the residual *cis*-5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid (ID 9) by cinnamoyl esterase. Similarly, with the process of oxidative cyclisation of *cis*-CA to esculetin after the photocatalytic isomerisation proposed previously,³⁰ the next step corresponds to the formation of caffeoyl quinone probably by an oxidase as the biotransformation was performed under anaerobic conditions. Previous studies have reported the enzymatic conversion of *cis*-CA into esculetin catalysed by an oxidase, previously named phenolase^{33,34} for which we have found a sequence similarity with an ubiquinol oxidase in the genome of *L. reuteri* DSM 20016 (see Fig. S4†). The final step of ring closure can putatively occur spontaneously, followed by classical re-aromatiza-





Scheme 1 Putative biotransformation pathway of 5-CQA by *L. reuteri*. Black arrows: biotransformation already reported; blue arrows: putative mechanism of formation of the identified esculetin; hashed arrows: two possible pathways for ion at m/z 135. Compounds marked in bold were identified using analytical standards or by MN and in *italics* were detected and putatively identified by comparing data with previous results.

tion to afford esculetin. It is interesting to note that Parrino *et al.* (2016) reported the non-formation of esculetin at pH 3.5 in comparison to the possible conversion with pH > 6.³⁰ These data suggest that esculetin cannot be formed in the stomach. To confirm the ability of *L. reuteri* to produce esculetin from CA after 5-CQA biotransformation, we used BHI instead of PBS at pH 5.8 in order to prevent CA autooxidation. This phenomenon was detected after CA incubation at 37 °C in PBS at 5.8 but to a lesser degree than in biotransformed extracts (see Fig. S5†). CA autooxidation has not been checked so far in previous studies of 5-CQA and CA biotransformation. In our study, we confirm that *L. reuteri* was able to produce esculetin either from 5-CQA or CA in higher amounts when compared to any controls. Moreover, the absence of *cis*-5-*O*-caffeoylquinic acid 3 after 5-CQA incubation in BHI (see Fig. S5†) confirms the major formation of *cis*-CA by *L. reuteri* from isomerisation of *trans*-CA.

Other green colour nodes, displayed in Fig. 2, could be highlighted as tentative metabolites coming from 5-CQA biotransformation by *L. reuteri* by comparison to m/z data previously reported. Regarding the node at m/z 165.2, it was annotated in our MN as phenyllactic acid with a $\cos = 0.84$ and as caffeoyl alcohol with a $\cos = 0.72$ (see Table S1†). While Mortel *et al.*²⁶ reported a metabolite with an equivalent m/z ratio (165.0556) as 3-phenyllactic acid, other studies^{12,35,36} depicted this compound as 3-(3'-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid coming from the *in vivo* metabolism of 5-CQA by faecal microbiota. This compound could come either from CA after reduction into 3-(3',4'-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid then dehydroxylation¹² or from coumaroyl quinic acid, one of the

metabolites identified in our MN, after reduction and ester bound hydrolysis²⁵ (Fig. 2). This could be an intermediate metabolite leading to the formation of 3-hydroxybenzoic acid, already depicted in a recent publication³⁵ describing the metabolism study of 5-CQA in rats. The authors reported the identification of this metabolite by UHPLC-Q-TOF-MS in negative mode with an m/z at 137.023 (MS^2 : 136, 109, 93) which seems similar to our $[M - H]^-$ ion at m/z 137.2 with regard to their fragment ions (Table 1). Moreover, hydroxybenzoic acids have already been reported from the gut microbiota conversion of 5-CQA and CA³⁶ and confirm this pathway. MN annotation has also led to the identification of two deprotonated molecular ions with m/z at 367.3 and at RT 35.7 and 39.7 min as already reported methylated chlorogenic acids,³⁵ with a $\cos = 0.71$, confirming the possible methylation of 5-CQA in our study. Nevertheless, these two ions were also detected in the 5-CQA sample dissolved in PBS suggesting that these compounds are artefacts. The formation of 5-CQA isomers during the incubation at 37 °C was previously highlighted.²⁵ Finally, the two $[M - H]^-$ ions at m/z 135.3 present in both the pellet and SN *L. reuteri* biotransformed extracts, could putatively be either vinylcatechol³⁵ coming from decarboxylation of CA or 2-phenylacetic acid.²⁵ Nevertheless, we were not able to determine their MS/MS product ions to confirm one of these two possibilities.

3.2 Characterisation of oxidised compounds of 5-CQA and CA by electrochemical and enzymatic methods

For a better understanding of the oxidative biotransformed pathway leading to the formation of esculetin, we have per-



Table 2 Comparison of spectral patterns of esculetin formed using different methods

Study method	Compound name	RT (min)	<i>m/z</i>	MS ²	λ_{max} (nm)
Oxidation of CA by PPO	Esculetin	20.3	177.2	133	343/301/291
Electrochemical oxidation of CA	Esculetin	20.2	177.2	133	342/301/295
Biotransformation of 5-CQA by <i>L. reuteri</i> (Supernatant)	Esculetin	20.2	177.3	133/104	343/300
Biotransformation of 5-CQA by <i>L. reuteri</i> (Pellet)	Esculetin	20.2	177.2	133/104	344/298/252

formed electrochemical and enzymatic oxidation of 5-CQA and CA.

3.2.1 Electrochemical studies of 5-CQA and CA. The electron transfer properties of the two dihydroxycinnamic acids, 5-CQA and CA, were investigated by cyclic voltammetry (CV) in 0.1 M PBS at pH 5.8, under conditions similar to those of biotransformation studies. As expected, for both compounds, the *ortho*-diphenol function is oxidised in a two-electron/two-proton mechanism to form an *ortho*-quinone (visible on the anodic scan at $E_{\text{pa}} = +0.55$ V and at $E_{\text{pa}} = +0.38$ V, for 5-CQA and CA respectively), which is reduced back to the catechol form on the reverse cathodic scan ($E_{\text{pc}} = +0.11$ V and $E_{\text{pc}} = +0.14$ V, for 5-CQA and CA respectively) (see Fig. S6†). However, here, the system is not electrochemically reversible, as indicated by the large potential peak separation ($E_{\text{pa}} - E_{\text{pc}}$) and by the current ratio $i_{\text{c}}/i_{\text{a}}$, which is below 1, attesting the instability of the *ortho*-quinone. The electrochemical oxidation mechanisms of dihydroxycinnamic acids have been well described and Hapiot *et al.* reported that the CV electrochemical parameters show that the caffeoyl quinone becomes less stable from pH 4, even at the timescale of CV.^{37,38}

Next, the controlled potential electrolysis of 5-CQA and CA were achieved in pH 5.8 0.1 M PBS in a modified UV cell at a platinum grid electrode. As a first step, UV-Visible spectra were recorded during the linear sweep voltammetry LSV at different potential values. Up to +0.75 V and +0.52 V, 5-CQA and CA remained under their native form and the wavelength of maximum absorption λ_{max} were measured at 320 nm. Above these potentials, an absorption band was visible around 400 nm for both compounds, attesting their oxidation to their quinone form. With this knowledge, electrolysis of 5-CQA and CA were conducted at +0.8 and +0.6 V, respectively. The electrolysis was stopped after 20 minutes (corresponding to an electrolysis yield of 15%), a time for which the quinone is still present in the solution ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 404$ and 420 nm for 5-CQA and CA quinone respectively). All the electrolysed samples were then analysed by LC-DAD-ESI-MS².

3.2.2 Comparison of LC-DAD-ESI-MS² of biotransformed, electrolysed and enzymatic samples. CQA and CA were subjected to enzymatic oxidation by PPO¹⁸ and directly analysed by LC-DAD-ESI-MS² (see Table S2†). These data were compared to those of 5-CQA biotransformed and CA electrolysed samples (Table 2).

Esculetin was each time identified independently of the method used underlining the stabilisation of the oxidative CA product, caffeoyl quinone, into its coumarin form, but in far lesser amounts compared to the biotransformation process.

Unsurprisingly, no traces of caffeoyl quinone were found in any samples studied.

The values of λ_{max} were in accordance to those in previous reports.³⁹

Analysis of electrolysed and enzymatic sample of 5-CQA did not lead to the detection of esculetin, confirming that the first step of production of this coumarin is the bond ester hydrolysis which was not permitted under electrochemical and PPO conditions.

Moreover, the comparison of LC-DAD-ESI-MS² analysis of the oxidised samples of 5-CQA and CA, obtained electrochemically and enzymatically, has demonstrated that no oxidative pathway other than the one leading to esculetin occurs by biotransformation. Indeed, for 5-CQA for example, oxidation by the electrode or by the PPO also involves dimerisation pathways. Interestingly, the LC-MS/MS profiles of the electrolysed and enzymatic solutions of 5-CQA were very similar, leading to dimers involving mechanisms described by Guyot *et al.*⁴⁰ (see Table S2†). The oxidation of CA enzymatically also led to dimer and trimer formation.^{18,41}

4. Conclusions

In summary, 5-CQA was biotransformed differently according to the gut bacteria strains used. Molecular network analysis led to the identification, after 5-CQA biotransformation by *L. reuteri*, of one oxidised derivative of *cis*-CA, caffeoyl quinone, which was stabilised into esculetin in its ring closure form. The inability of the two other gut bacteria studied to biotransform 5-CQA once again supports the importance of the interindividual differences of microbiota composition.^{42,43} The comparison with other oxidation methods such as electrochemical and enzymatic ones, confirm the formation of caffeoyl quinone followed by a ring closure into esculetin. The electrochemical and enzymatic studies have also shown that no other oxidation products of 5-CQA and CA were formed during biotransformation. These findings also highlight the interesting and specific enzymatic machinery of *L. reuteri* encompassing a cinnamoyl esterase, isomerase and oxidase leading to a coumarin compound. Further studies should be undertaken with the aim of identifying the potential biological effects of esculetin on the gut microbiota and will give more insights as to whether this metabolite is more active than the parent one, an evidence that we have already demonstrated with olive oil phenol compounds.¹⁶ 5-CQA formulated as synbiotics⁴⁴ with



L. reuteri may finally be promising candidates in human health applications.

Author contributions

Gentiana Balaj: conceptualisation, investigation, visualisation, formal analysis and writing – original draft preparation. Zohreh Tamanai-Shacoori: investigation, resources and writing – review & editing. Damien Ollivier: data curation, formal analysis and software. Aurélie Sauvager: investigation. M. Faustin: investigation; Latifa Bousarghin: validation and writing – review & editing. Sandrine David-Le Gall: investigation and resources. Sylvain Guyot: resources and writing – review & editing. Dashnor Nebija: funding acquisition and writing – review & editing. Sophie Tomasi: conceptualisation, funding acquisition, methodology, project administration, resources, supervision, validation, writing original draft and writing – review & editing and Marie-Laurence Abasq: conceptualisation, funding acquisition, methodology, project administration, resources, supervision, validation, writing original draft and writing – review & editing.

Abbreviations

BHI	Brain heart infusion
CA	Caffeic acid
5-CQA	5- <i>O</i> -Caffeoylquinic acid = chlorogenic acid
CFU	Colony forming units
cos	Cosinus score
CV	Cyclic voltammetry
LSV	Linear sweep voltammetry
MN	Molecular network
OD	Optical density
PPO	Polyphenol oxidase
PBS	Phosphate buffer solution
RT	Retention time
SN	Supernatant

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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