## METHYLTHIOMETHYL 2-METHYLBUTANETHIOLATE IN ESSENTIAL OIL OF HOP

Michael Moir, \* Isobel M. Gallacher, Joseph Hobkirk, James C. Seaton and Alan Suggett

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh, EH8 8YS, Scotland

Summary: Methylthiomethyl 2-methylbutanethiolate, a new flavour-potent thioester, has been identified in the essential oil of hops.

The essential oil of hops is an extremely complex mixture in which over 200 compounds have been identified. These include about two dozen sulphur compounds which are generally dominated by a group of methyl thiolesters. We now report the identification of a thioester (1) formally derived from 2-methylbutanoic acid and methylthiomethanethiol.

In chemical tests,  $^3$  (1) behaved both as a sulphide and a thioester; thus it was quantitatively removed from hop oil by shaking either with aqueous hydrogen peroxide or hydroxylamine. GC-MS studies on (1) were carried out on a fraction (prep. GC on 10% Carbowax 20M) of hop oil distilled from a batch of 1978 Wye Northdown hops. The molecular formula of (1),  $C_7H_{14}OS_2$ , was obtained by HR mass measurement of the molecular ion (M<sup>+</sup> 178.0481). Fragments with m/e 57 (100%), 85, and 41 in the mass spectrum suggested the presence of a branched pentanethiolate moiety  $^4$  and the only other ion of significant abundance m/e 61 was consistent with a  $CH_3SCH_2$ · group in (1).

The identity of the new thioester with (1) was confirmed by synthesis. Reaction of the isothiuronium salt (2) $^5$  (5 mmol) with 5N NaOH at room temperature afforded methylthiomethanethiol $^6$  which was treated with 2-methylbutanoyl chloride (5 mmol) and pyridine (5 mmol) at 0°C. After work-up by ether extraction, methylthiomethyl 2-butanethiolate (1) was isolated by prep. GC as a colourless oil,  $^7$   $_{\rm max}$  (film) 1700 cm $^{-1}$  (C=0);  $_{\rm cm}$  (CCl $_{\rm cm}$ , 60MHz) 0.91 (3H, t, J = 7Hz, CH $_{\rm cm}$ ), 1.16 (3H, d, J = 7Hz, CH $_{\rm cm}$ ), 1.52 (2H, m, CH $_{\rm cm}$ ), 2.10 (3H, s, CH $_{\rm cm}$ ), 2.55 (1H, m, CH), 3.93 (2H, s, SCH $_{\rm cm}$ ); m/e (%) 178 (M $^+$ , 44), 85 (36), 61 (29), 57 (100), 41 (17). The synthetic material had identical GC $^8$  and GC-MS characteristics to the natural product. Further studies suggest that 2-methylbutanethiolate may be accompanied by a smaller amount of the 3-methylbutanethiolate as is the case in the S-methyl thioester series. Thioester (1) possesses an intense cabbagy, oniony aroma and its presence in some hop growths may be detrimental to hop flavour in beer.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & \uparrow^{\text{H}_2} \text{ Cl}^- \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{SCH}_2\text{SCH}_3 & \text{CH}_3\text{SCH}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\text{NH}_2 \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \end{array}$$

## Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the Directors of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Ltd for permission to publish this communication. GC-MS assistance from Mr D. Dance, University of Stirling, is gratefully acknowledged.

## References

- R. Mussche, <u>Cerevisia</u>, 1977, <u>2</u>, 52; R. Tressl, L. Friese, F. Fendesack and H. Koppler, <u>J. Agr. Food Chem.</u>, 1978, <u>26</u>, 1426.
- (a) R.G. Buttery and L.C. Ling, Brewers' Digest, 1966, 8, 71;
  - (b) J.A. Pickett, Proc. Anal. Div. Chem. Soc., 1976, 13, 215;
  - (c) A. Suggett, M. Moir and J.C. Seaton, <u>Proc. Eur. Brew. Conv. Congress</u>, Berlin, 1979, in press.
- 3. T.L. Peppard and F.R. Sharpe, Phytochemistry, 1977, 16, 2020
- 4. I.M. Gallacher and M. Moir, unpublished work: n-pentanethiolates generally show an intense ion m/e 117 (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>CO·S<sup>+</sup>) and a very weak molecular ion; cf. "Eight Peak Index of Mass Spectra", AWRE, Aldermaston, 2nd Edit., 1974, Vol. 3, Part 1, p. 1608.
- T. Hasselstrom, R.C. Clapp, L.T. Mann and L.C. Long, <u>J. Org. Chem.</u>, 1961, 26, 3026.
- 6. M.R. Altamura, T. Hasselstrom and L.C. Long. <u>J. Org. Chem.</u>, 1963, <u>28</u>, 2438.
- 7. Satisfactory elemental analyses have been obtained for this compound.
- 8. Polar (Carbowax 20M) and non-polar (SE 30) columns.

(Received in UK 3 January 1980)