

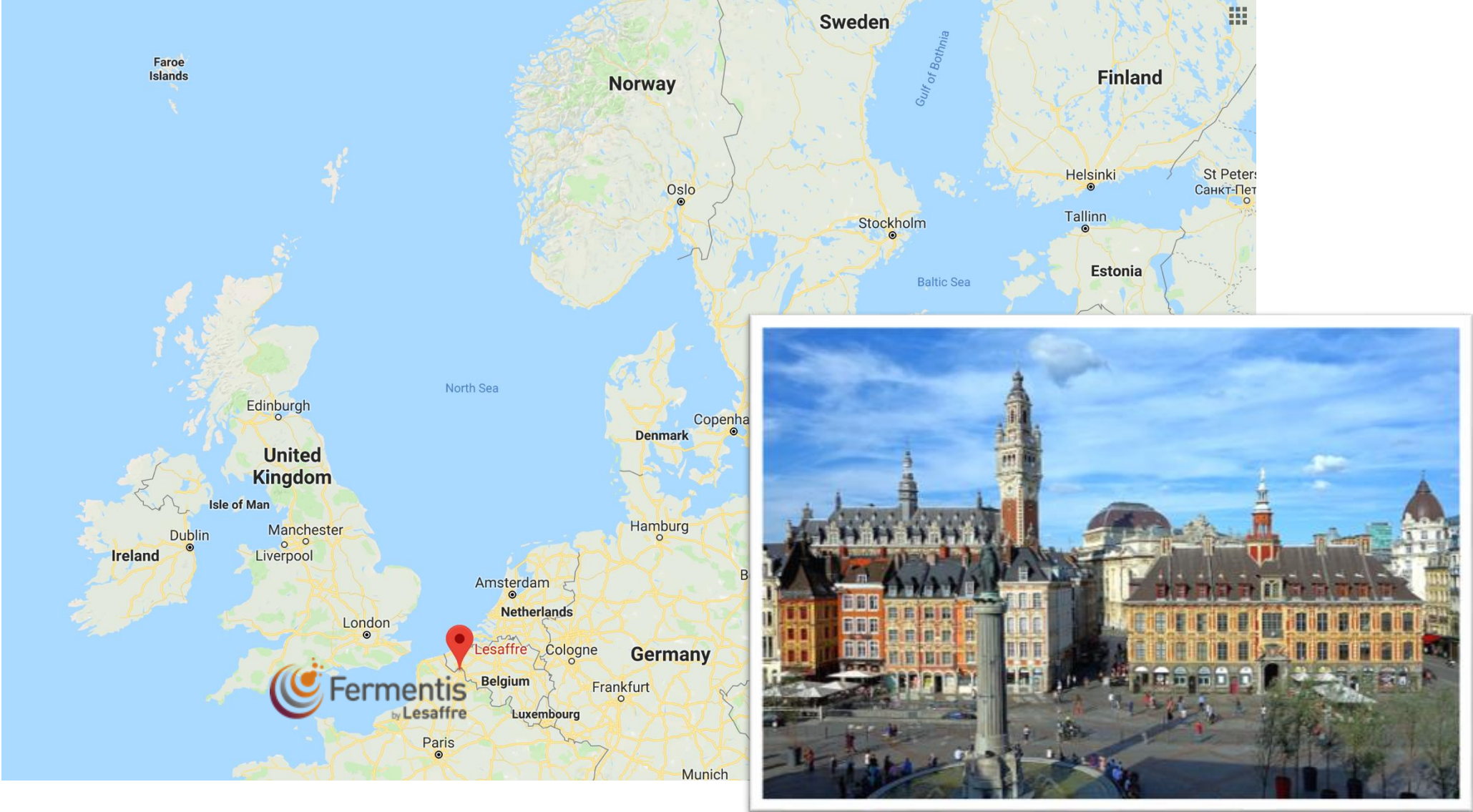


Thiols Biotransformation and SafLager™ SH-45

Karlovac University of Applied Sciences 27. March.
2026

Janisz Topalidisz
Fermentis Area sales Manager

Headquarters (Lille)



Today,
Lesaffre is...



TURNOVER

2.2 billion euros

EMPLOYEES

10,700
+ 70 nationalities



PRODUCTION
SITES

69
in the world



1 bread out of 3 in
the world made with
Lesaffre yeast



APPLIED SCIENCE
CENTERS

59

47 Baking Center™,
5 Culinary centers - Biospringer,
3 Fermentation nutrients labs - Procelys,
1 The Farm - Phileo,
1 Plant Care Center - Agrauxine,
1 Powder Studio® - LIS,
1 Green lab - Leaf.

R&D



10
CENTERS



570
EXPERTS

LESAFFRE IS BASED IN

+50 countries

OUR PRODUCTS
ARE DISTRIBUTED IN

185
countries

+ 165 years

OF KNOW-HOW



Our fermentation know-how serves 4 business sectors...





We support the world of fermented beverages:

beer, wine, spirits, cider, neutral alcohol base, mead, coffee, ...

Yeasts, Bacteria, Yeast derivatives & Services:

Fermentis Campus & Improved Yeast Plant (Toll manufacturing)

Yeast production (production plant Ghent)



- Belgium
- Mexico
- France
- Poland
- Chile

Fermentis Campus



- Fermentis HQ – Lille, France
- Global Presence- 120 country
- Applied Research

Fermentis Campus-Pilot plant



Fermentis Academy

PROCESS CONTROL LABS



Fermentis Academy

SENSORY ANALYSIS LAB

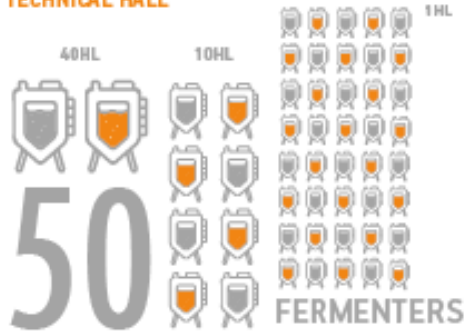


Fermentis Academy

APPLIED RESEARCH FACILITIES: BREWERY & LABS



TECHNICAL HALL



1 KASPAR SCHULZ BREWHOUSE

4 Hop dosing systems
1 Schulz hop rocket
Semi-automated system with one control center.



PHYSICO CHEMISTRY LAB



MICROBIOLOGY LAB



SENSORY LAB



Content

1 Introduction Biotransformation

2 Trials

3 Results

4 Results Extrapolation

5 Conclusions

Biotransformation

In beer brewing, *biotransformation* typically refers to **biological action by yeast** on flavor or aroma compounds, particularly from **hops** or other base ingredients, to **transform** into a **different molecule** with varying levels of intensities and **sensory characteristics**. It is a flavor active molecular centric process.

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Review Paper Recommendation as Primer

Biotransformations of hop-derived aroma compounds by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* upon fermentation

Tatiana Praet*, Filip Van Opstaele, Barbara Jaskula-Goiris, Guido Aerts, Luc De Cooman

KAHO St.-Lieven, Association K.U.Leuven, Department of Microbial and Molecular Systems (M2S), Leuven Food Science and Nutrition Research Centre (LFoRCe), Laboratory of Enzyme, Fermentation and Brewing Technology, Technology Campus, Gent, Belgium

What is the aroma potential of the hop?

The free aromatics hop compounds

All the hop aromas that are perceivable when extracted in the beer



The beer effect

Some beer aromatic compounds can enhance or decrease hoppy flavour. E.g. 4VG (clove like) will decrease hoppy perception

The yeast power (hidden hop potential)

Some hop compound cannot be perceived in the beer at their initial state. Their aromatic is hidden because they are linked to other molecules.

The hidden potential of hop

There are two families of compounds that can be released from hops:



Thiols:

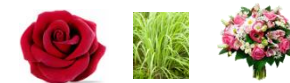


Main descriptors: passion fruit, citrusy, peach,...

Unperceivable when bound to a cysteine or a glutathione

The ratio between already free and bound thiols depends on hop variety

Terpenes:



Main descriptors: floral, rose-like, citrusy

Unperceivable when bound to a sugar chain

The ratio between already free and bound terpenes depends on hop variety

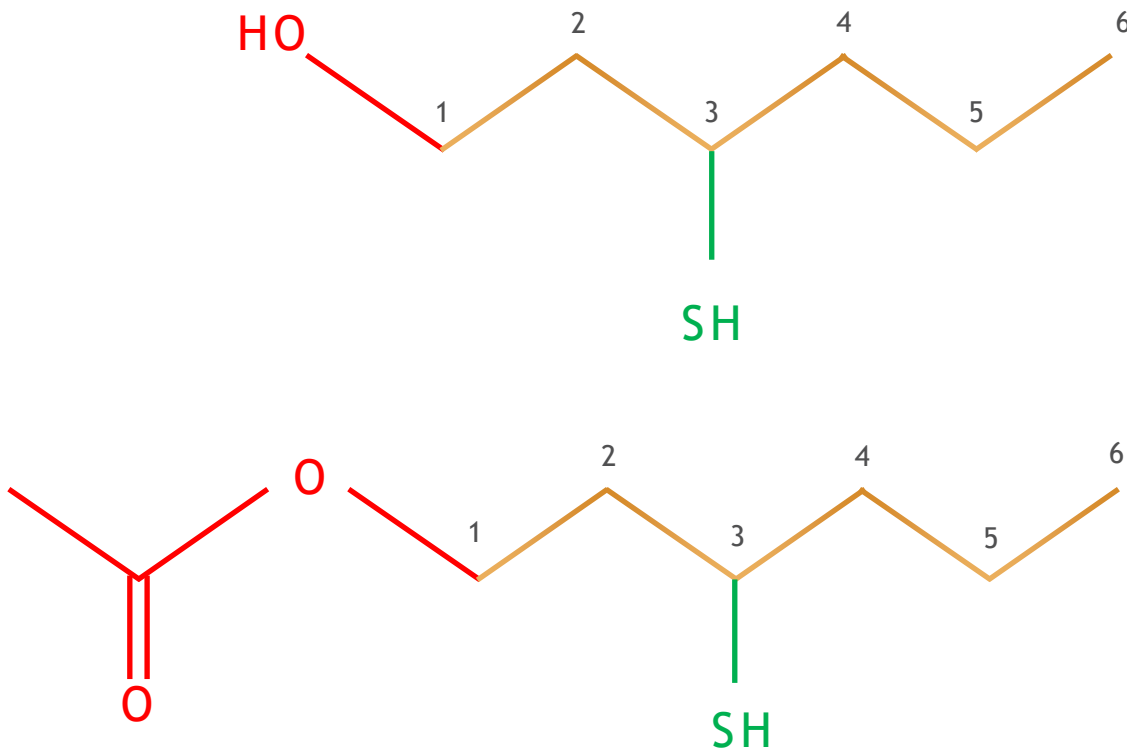
The Main Two Forms of Free Thiols

The 3-sulfanyl hexan-1-ol

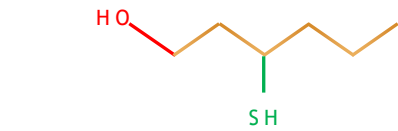


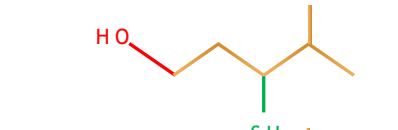

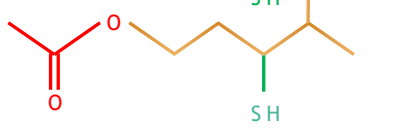

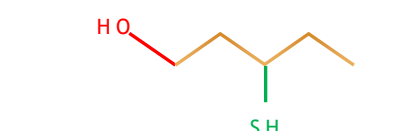

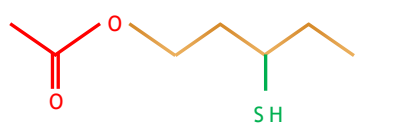

In this thiol, the SH is linked to the 3rd carbon and the OH to the 1st carbon

The 3-sulfanyl hexanyl acetate

In this thiol, the SH is linked to the 3rd carbon and the acetate to the 1st carbon



The Thiols of This Study

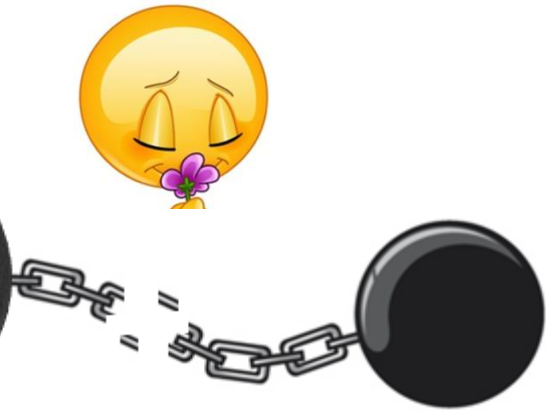
	Name	Structure	Aroma	Threshold (in beer)
Pairs alcohol & acetate	3-sulfanylhexan-1-ol 3SHol (or 3MH)			55 ng/L
	3-sulfanylhexyl acetate 3SHA (or 3MHA)			5 ng/L
	3-sulfanyl-4-methylpentan-1-ol 3S4MPol			70 ng/L
	3-sulfanyl-4-methylpentyl acetate 3S4MPA			160 ng/L
	3-sulfanypentan-1-ol 3SPol			620 ng/L
	3-sulfanypentyl acetate 3SPA			TBD

Bound and free thiols

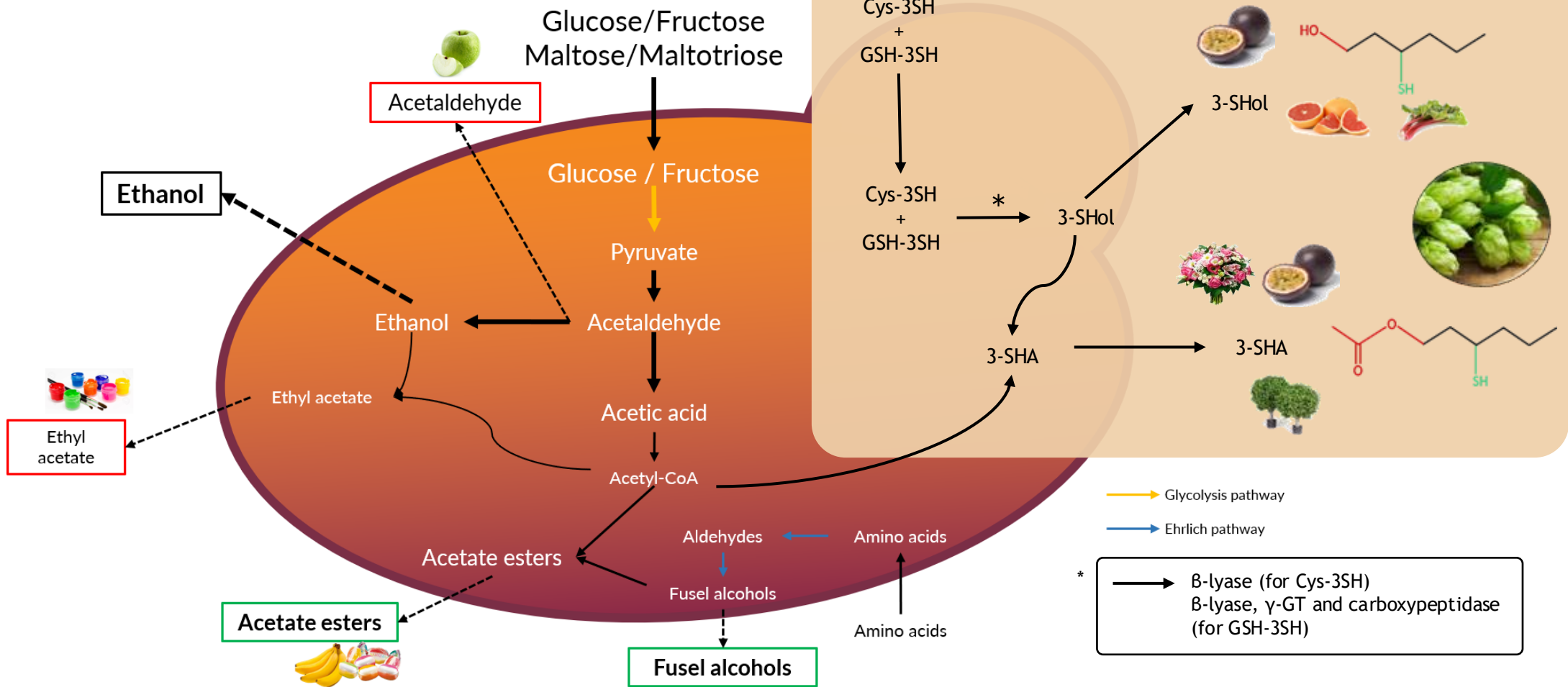
Cysteine: Cys-thiol
(or Cys-adduct)

Or

Glutathione: G-thiol
(or GSH-adduct)

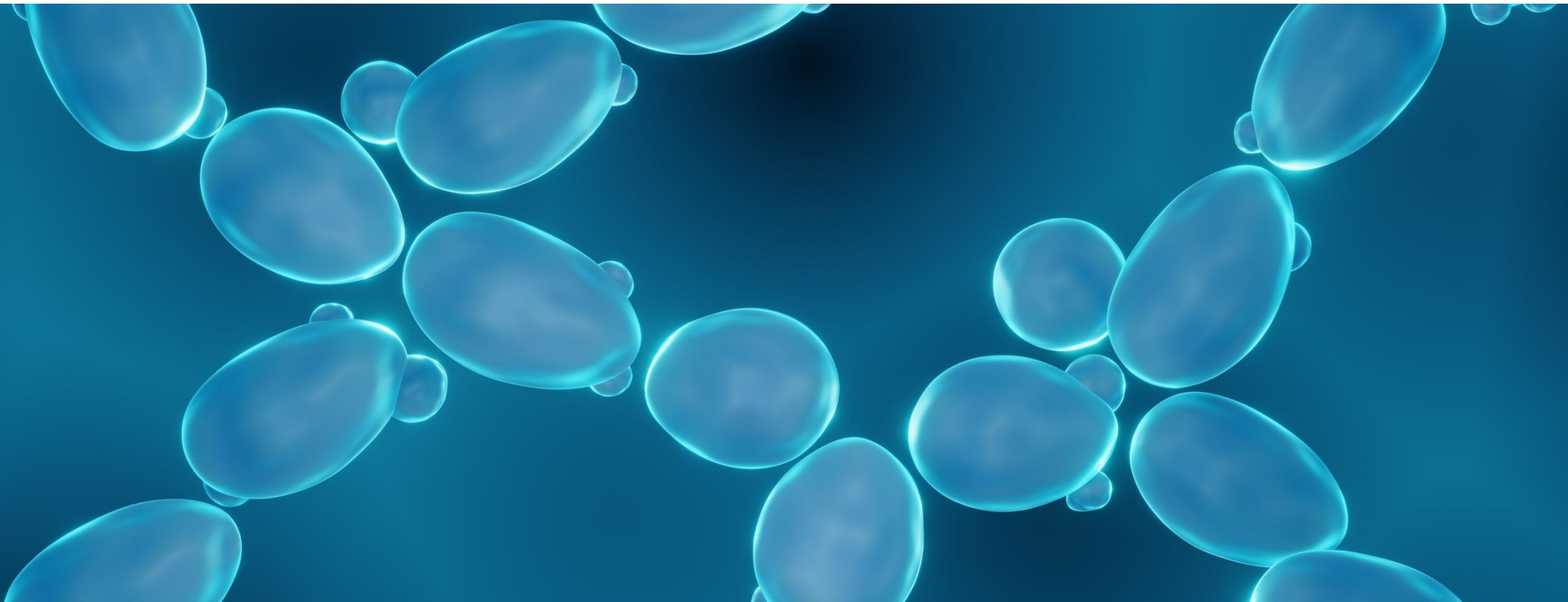


Metabolic Pathways



2

Biotransformation Trial



Materials and methods

Precursors additions

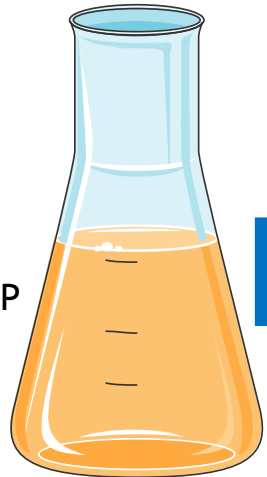
1. G-3SHol ou Cys-3SHol
2. G-3SPol, 3S4MPol & 3SHol

Pitching yeast at 50 g/hL

Each fermentation is with its own yeast strain (Ale, lager)



250 ml of wort at 15 °P



Fermentation
7 days at 24 °C



Maturation
3 days at 4 °C



Final Beer

Modulation of the Sulfanylalkyl Acetate/Alcohol Ratio and Free Thiol Release from Cysteinylated and/or Glutathionylated Sulfanylalkyl Alcohols in Beer under Different Fermentation Conditions
Cécile Chénot, Elou Thibault de Chateau, Philippe Janssens, and Sonia Collin*

Malt and Hop as Sources of Thiol S-Conjugates: Thiol-Releasing Property of Lager Yeast during Fermentation
Cécile Chénot, William Donck, Philippe Janssens, and Sonia Collin*

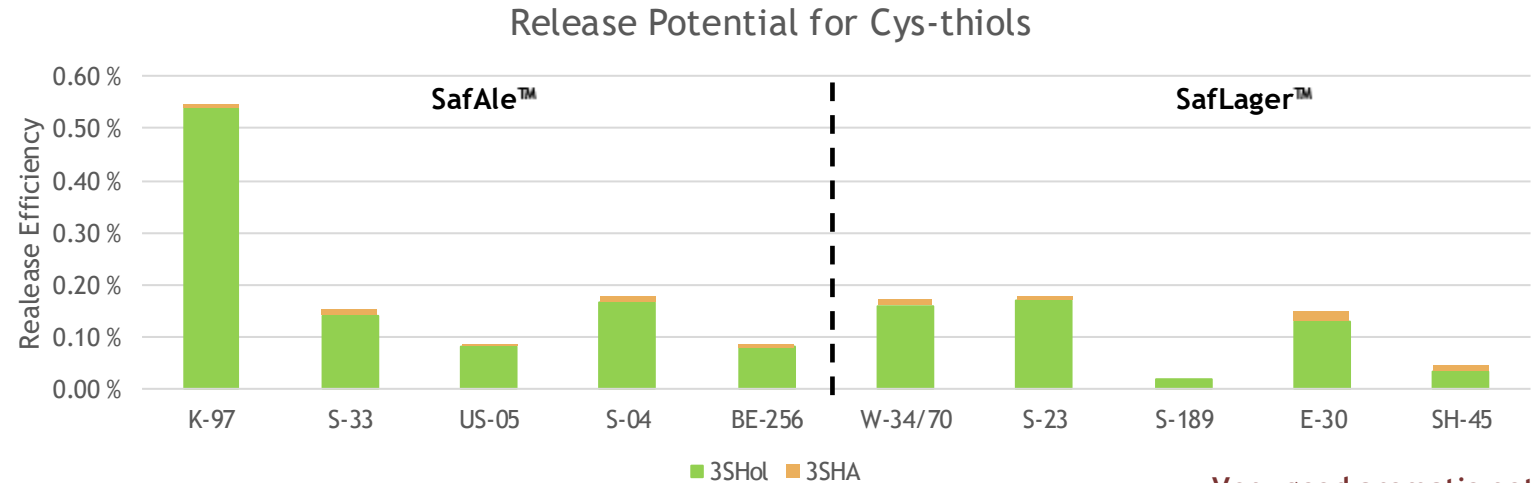
3

Results



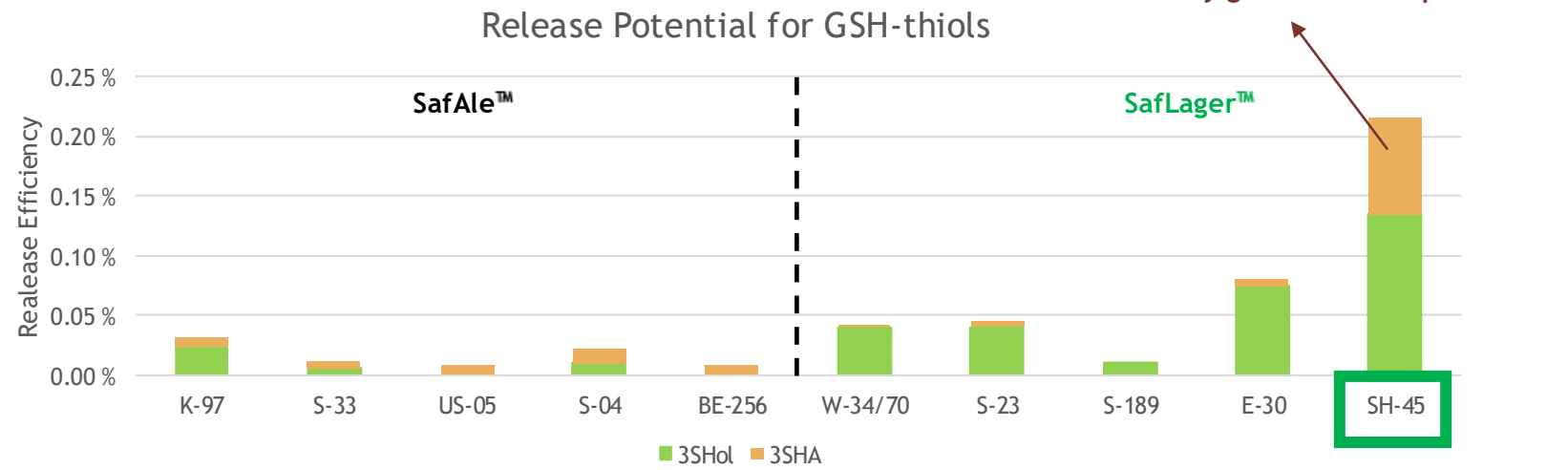
Conversion rate of 3SHol from Cys and GSH Precursors

SafAle™ K-97 = the highest thiol release from Cys-thiols



SafLager™ range is able to release more thiols from glutathionylated precursors than SafAle™ range

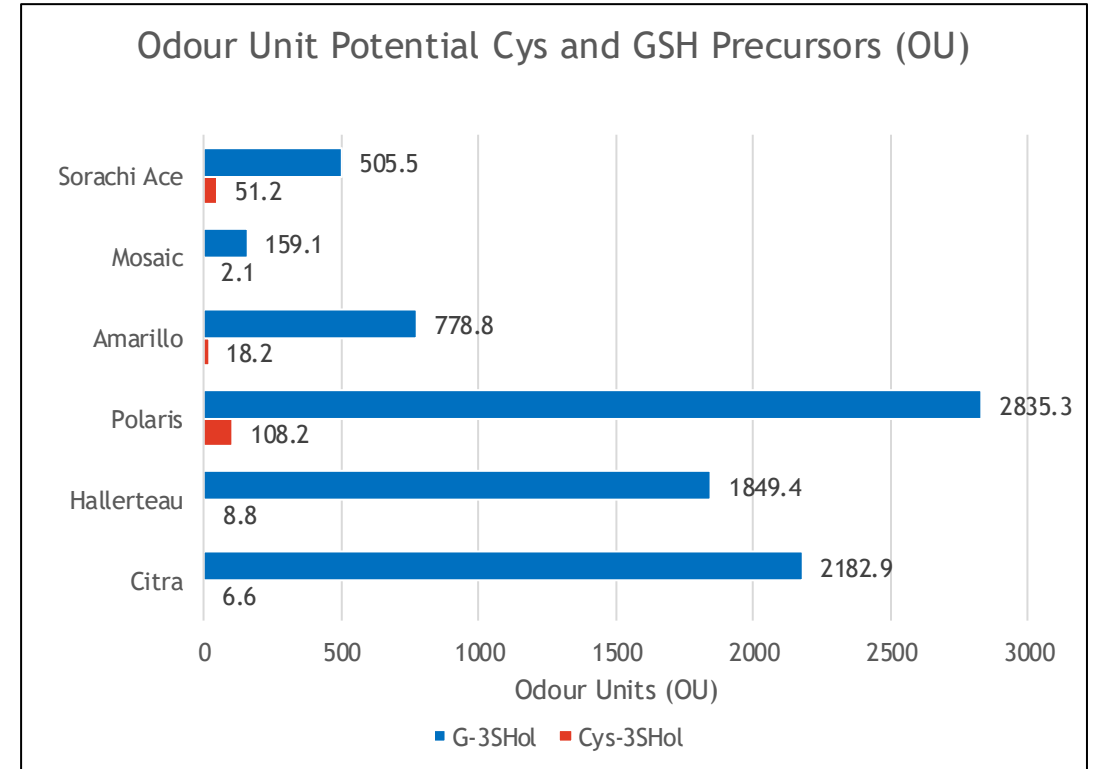
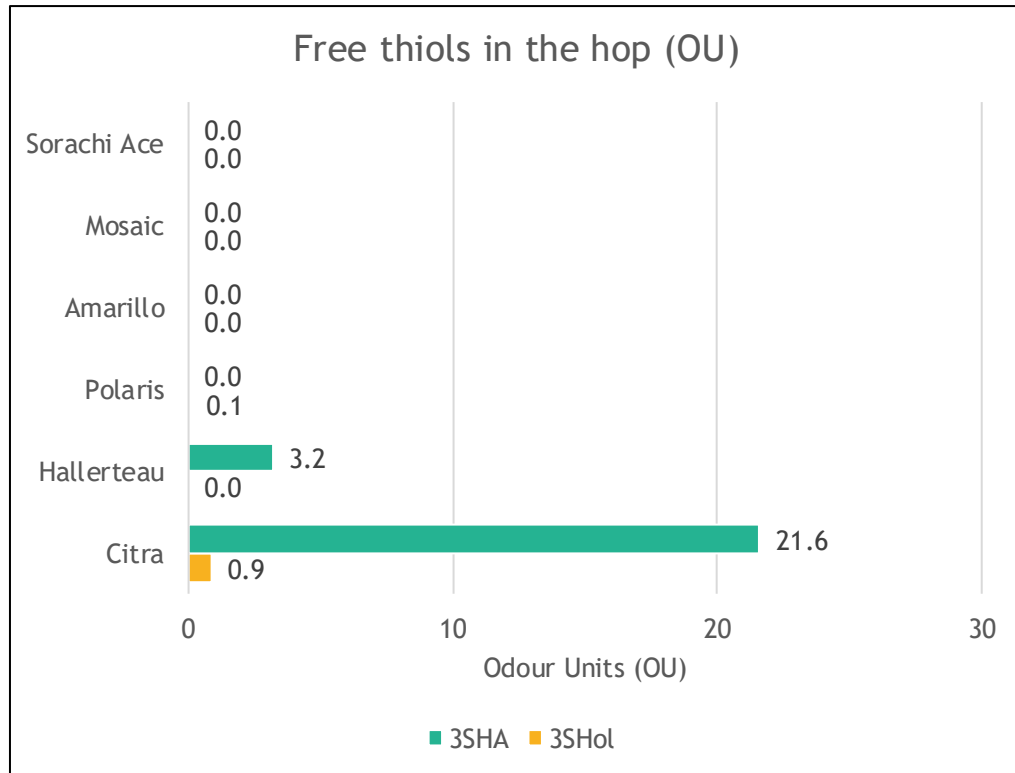
SafLager™ SH-45 and to a lesser extent SafAle™ S-04 and SafLager™ E-30 = good ability to esterify the alcohol forms



Hops potential (odour unit) Without esterification

Citra and Hallertau Blanc have the highest odour unit of free 3SHA

Promising potential for all hops for G-3SHol; Polaris having the highest potential.



4

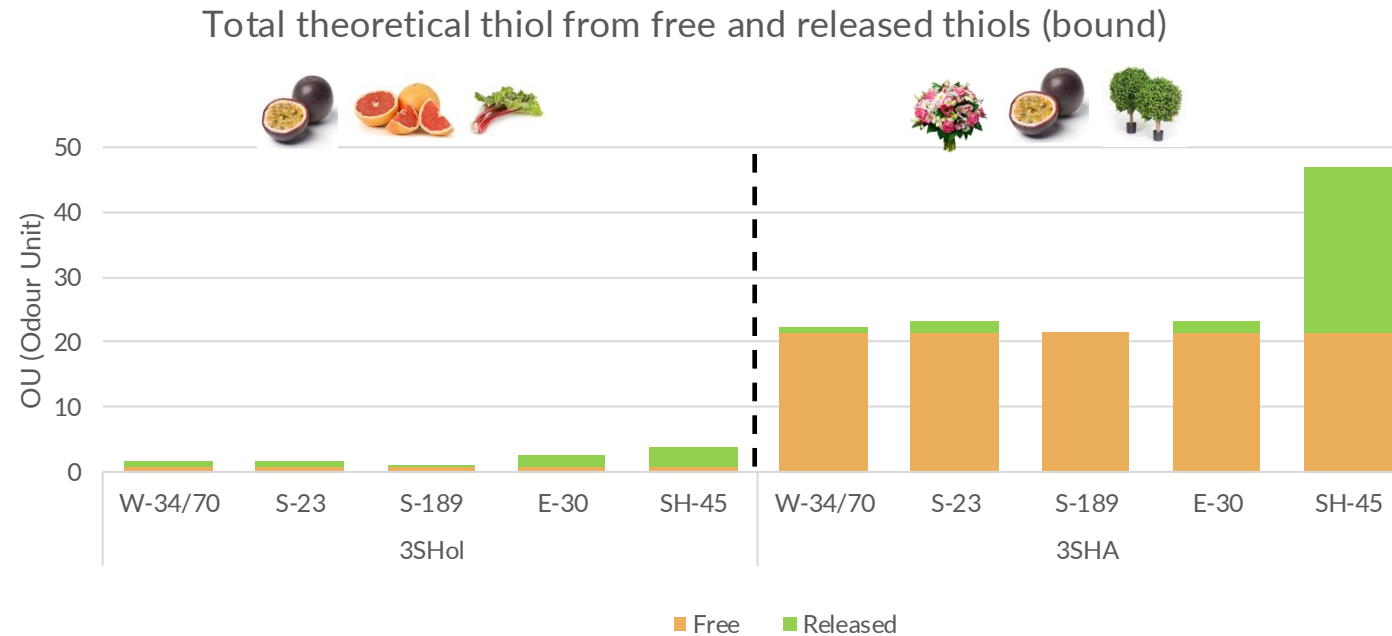
Results extrapolation



Expression of results in Odor Units (OU)

Citra (Cys- & GSH-adducts) - 400 g/hL

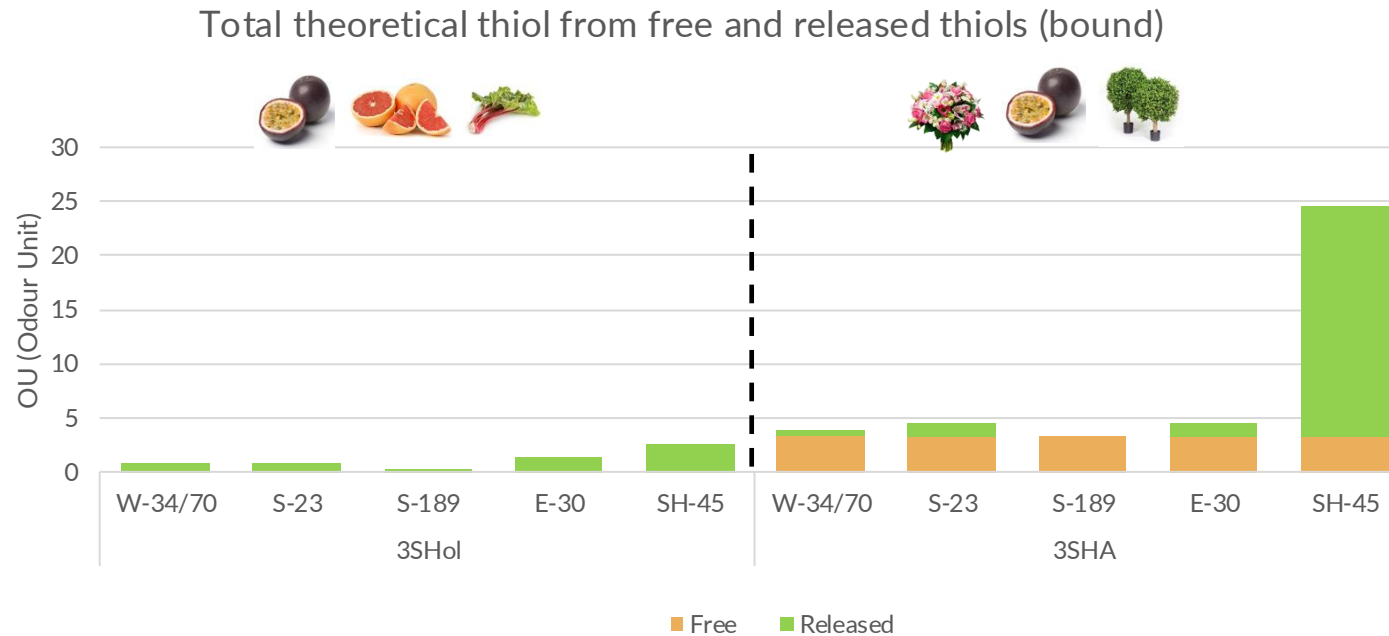
$$OU = \frac{\text{Compound concentration}}{\text{Compound perception threshold}}$$



SafLager™ SH-45 shows a higher activity to release bound thiols and esterify the alcoholic form. The other lager yeast show very little activity to release bound thiols; most of the aromatic fraction comes from the free thiols.

Expression of results in Odor Units (OU) Hallerteau Blanc (Cys- & GSH-adducts) 400 g/hL

$$OU = \frac{\text{Compound concentration}}{\text{Compound perception threshold}}$$



SafLager™ SH-45 shows a higher activity to release bound thiols and esterify the alcoholic form.
The other lager yeast show very little activity to release bound thiols.
Most of the thiols come from SafLager™ SH-45 biotransformation

5

Conclusion



NEW



The yeast for your hoppy lager!



Trained Fermentis Beer Panel Tasting - **Hoppy Lager**



Wort

Brewing wort with 100 %pils malt at 14.0 °P, target BU 22



Pitching rate

100 g/hl (Equivalent)



Fermentation

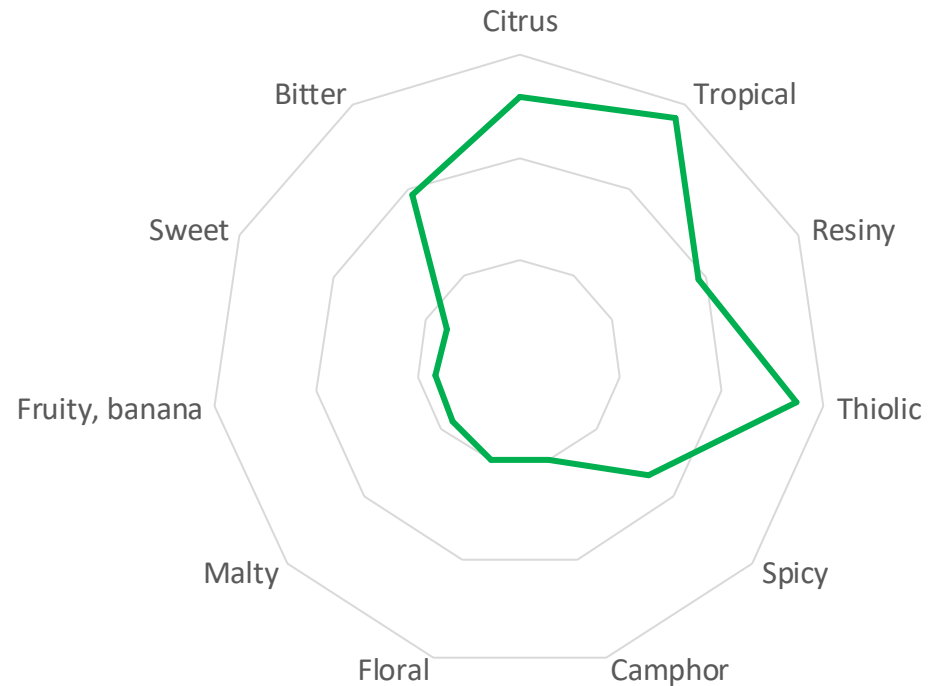
Temperature of 14°C, free rise to 17°C at 50% of attenuation



Dry Hopping

Fermentation Day 2
Citra - Amarillo - Hallertau Blanc

SafLager™ SH-45



A new dry yeast strain designed to amplify hop aromas and deliver a refreshing sensory experience.

Key Learnings

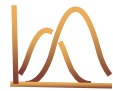
SafLager™ SH-45 is:



Medium attenuating yeast:
S. pastorianus



Ferments well at 14°C



Assimilate maltose &
partially Maltotriose



Pitching rate: ≈ 100g/hl
ADF between 77-82% on
standard wort



Produces medium fermentative
fruity character



Significant release and
esterification of GSH-thiols



Conclusion

These new SafLager™ SH-45 shows :

- A high ability to release free thiols from glutathionylated precursors. To the contrary from SafAle™ range, SafLager™ SH-45 has a poor ability to release thiols from Cysteinylated precursors.
- A biotransformation potential from hop mainly GSH precursors since it's in higher concentration compared to the Cys precursors.
- A high thiol esterification activity particularly from the GSH precursors. The ester form has a lower threshold than the alcoholic form.
- You will brew better **hoppy lagers** with SH-45!

Acknowledgment



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Ph.D. Student Romain Christiaens
&
Prof. Sonia Collin



www.fermentis.com





Thank you for
your attention!



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