Tea (Camellia sinensis) is native to the southern regionsof China and parts of India, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam,and Myanmar [1].Green tea refers to non-fermented tea, in which theoxidation of the tea polyphenols, called catechins, isprevented by quickly heating the leaves after harvest toinactivate the main oxidising enzyme, polyphenol oxidase(PPO), and thus, most of the catechins are preserved duringthe processing.As catechins can donatehydrogens from the hydroxyl groups in their structure, theyhave been found to have excellent antioxidant activities,expressed through their free radical scavenging ability beingmore powerful than vitamin C, vitamin E, or b-carotene[5-7].In these teas, aerobicoxidation of the tea leaf polyphenolics is allowed to occurand the catechins are enzymatically catalysed to form thea flavins and thearubigins.In addition, green tea and its catechins have beenlinked with reductions in cardiovascular disease, dentaldecay, obesity, diabetes, and an improvement in theimmune systemThe recent in vivoand epidemiology studies have linked the green tea cate chins with the prevention of some skin and liver cancers[8-11].They have also been shown to chelate transition metalions, modulate oxidant and antioxidant enzymes, and affectgene expression [5].