

A Review on Ganoderma Lucidum Medicinal Mushroom

Korde Gayatri¹, Siddhi Borhade², Durgude Mansi³, Gaikwad Chandabhaga⁴, Ashwini Gaikwad⁵

Student, Samarth Collage of Pharmacy, Belhe, Pune, India¹⁻⁴

Assistant Professor, Samarth Collage of Pharmacy, Belhe, Pune, India⁵

kordegayatri1401@gmail.com

Abstract: One such mushroom is *Ganoderma lucidum*, often known as *Lingzhi*, which is renowned for its therapeutic properties in the treatment of many illnesses and the extension of life. Both *in vitro* and *in vivo* investigations on the various metabolic processes of medicinal mushrooms have been carried out. Polysaccharides, dietary fibres, oligosaccharides, triterpenoids, peptides and proteins, alcohols and phenols, mineral elements (such as zinc, copper, iodine, selenium, and iron), vitamins, and amino acids are among the active ingredients present in mushrooms. Recently, it has been discovered that some naturally occurring substances derived from the fungi of the genus *Ganoderma* exhibit anti-tumor, liver protection, anti-inflammatory, immunological modulation, anti-oxidation, anti-viral, anti-hyperglycemic, and anti-hyperlipidemic properties. The wood degrading basidiomycete *ganoderma lucidum* has a wide range of therapeutic effects. Due to the mushroom's extreme rarity in nature, it has been known to grow fruiting bodies artificially on wood logs and on sawdust in plastic bags or bottles.

Keywords: *Ganoderma lucidum*, mushrooms, immunological modulation, therapeutic effects

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ganodermataceae family's *Ganoderma Lucidum* is a member of the Basidiomycetes class. According to popular belief, herbal medications are crucial for both rebuilding our biological systems and preventing the onset of disease.[1] Modern synthetic medications often come from plant extracts and other botanical sources. Since ancient times, medicinal mushrooms have been utilised to treat a range of chronic and acute diseases.[2] One of the most crucial medicinal mushrooms is *Ganoderma lucidum*, often known as *Reishi* and *Ling Zhi*. In traditional medicine, *ganoderma lucidum* is a material that is said to support the body's normal systems, particularly the neurological system[3]. The plant *ganoderma lucidum* is referred to as "the king of herbs". Specifically on dead and deciduous trees like willow, oak, sweet gum, maple, and elm, the fungus *Ganoderma lucidum* develops.[4] Found in the Far Eastern nations of China, Japan, Korea, and the higher Himalayas. The Latin word *lucidum*, which meaning shiny, can be used to identify the macrofungi's fruiting body, which has a shiny look on the site of growth. [5]



Fig. 1. Reishi Mushroom

Common names

- United States: Reishi mushroom, Ganoderma.
- China: Lingzhi, Lingzhi Cao, Ling Chih, Hong Ling Zhi, Chi Zhi.
- Japan: Reishi, Mannentake, Rokkaku Reishi.
- Korea: Young ji.
- Vietnam: Ling chi.
- Russian: Chaga.
- American: Lingchich.
- Korean: Youngzhi

CLASSIFICATION

- Kingdom: Fungi
- Phylum: Basidiomycota
- Class: Agaricomycetes
- Order: Aphyllophorales
- Family: Ganodermataceae
- Genus: Ganoderma
- Species: Ganoderma lucidum

II. BIOCHEMICAL CONSTITUENT

Numerous studies on *Ganoderma lucidum* have revealed that water makes up about 90% of its total weight; the remaining 10% is rich in a variety of other nutrients, including protein, which makes up about 10% to 40% of its weight, fat, which makes up 2% of its weight, carbohydrate, which makes up 3-28% of its weight, fibre, which makes up 33% of its weight, and ash, which makes up 8% to 10%.[6] The remaining 10% of the mushroom's weight is made up of elements including calcium, minerals, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, copper, iron, and selenium. Various compounds, such as steroids, terpenoids, phenols, polysaccharides, nucleotides, and glycoproteins are also present in *Ganoderma lucidum* in addition to the aforementioned ingredients.[7]The mushroom includes each and every essential amino acid. Leucine and lysine make up a large portion of proteins. The most important bioactive components of *Ganoderma lucidum* are triterpenes, polysaccharides, and peptidoglycans[8].

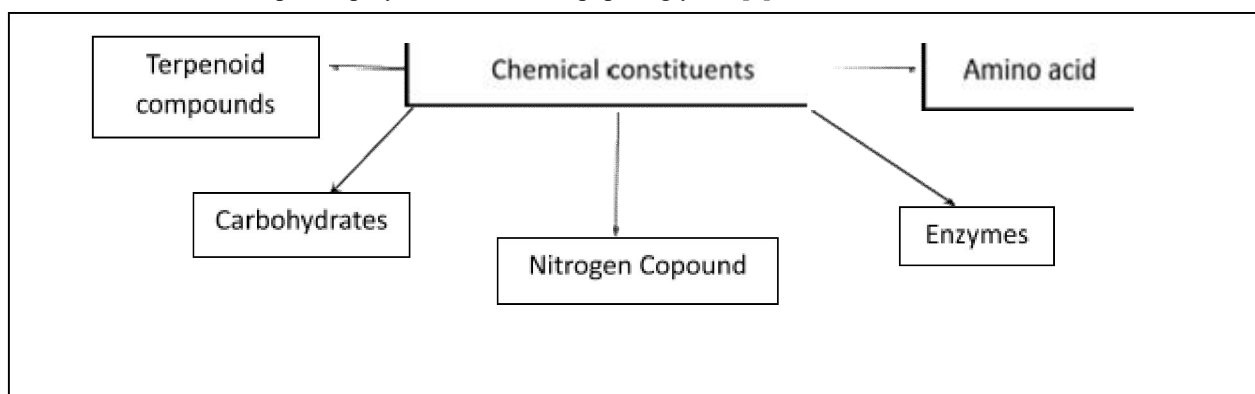


Fig. 2 Biological Constituents

III. BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF GANODERMA

Anti-androgenic properties

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), which affects roughly 40% of males in the age range of 50 to 60 years, is one of the major androgen-mediated diseases. Testosterone is converted to DHT by the 5 alpha reductase enzymes, which can play a significant role in the development of BPH. BPH can be prevented in part by naturally occurring 5 Alpha

reductase inhibitors. Among the 19 edible and medicinal mushrooms tested for their anti-androgenic action in an in vitro animal model study, Ganoderma lucidum extract had the strongest 5-alpha reductase inhibitory effect. [9]

Hypertension-lowering activities

In a clinical research conducted on 53 hypertension subjects in Japan, the active group received 6 pills daily containing 240 mg of ganoderma extract.[10] After six months of treatment, it was seen that the Ganoderma lucidum-administered active group had demonstrated a reduction of blood pressure, thereby ameliorating hypertension. Additionally, the outcomes revealed that ganoderma had no negative side effects. (Kanmatsuse K et al. 1985). [11]

Potential for antioxidants

By defending cells from H₂O₂ induced cytotoxicity and preventing the production of reactive oxygen species in myoblasts, Ganoderma lucidum exhibits antioxidant potential.[12]The proteins found in the mushroom's mycelia are what give it its anti-radical activity. [13]

Activity against cancer

The examination of Ganoderma lucidum's anticancer properties has been the subject of numerous investigations. Breast cancer, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and anti-metastatic action have all been demonstrated for ganoderma lucidum. [14]

Antiviral Potential

A hot water extract of G. lucidum was administered to infected mice by intranasal and oral routes, and Zhu et al. studies the anti-influenza effects. [15]However, there have been few scientific studies that have examined the antiviral effect of G. lucidum. According to the study's authors, ingesting Lingzhi hot water extract over a short period of time had just a minor impact on the ability to ward off influenza. The long term anti-influenza effects, which could enhance the practical usage of this mushroom against influenza, were therefore the subject of the authors recommendation for additional research.[16]

IV. GANDOERMA HEALTH BENEFITS

Ganoderma assists people with a healthy immune system by bolstering and enhancing it in both patient's immune system and in healthy people .[17] In general, Ganoderma has a positive impact on lymphocytes performance, infection resistance, and cancer treatment in cancer patients. [18]

The ability of Rishi mushroom to maintain long term health may be related to their impact on white blood cells, which travel through the bloodstream and fight off infections like viruses and bacteria to keep the body healthy. Rishi mushrooms, according to studies, may improve the function and amount of white blood cells in your body.[19]

V. PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE AND THE CURRENT SITUATION :

The scientific community is now paying close attention to studies on G. lucidum and its products because it has made significant recent advances in the field. [20]Numerous studies from various angles have clarified the pharmacological effects and associated mechanisms, clinical applications based on G. lucidum, as well as its biological characteristics, chemical composition, and active components. G. lucidum has also advanced somewhat in the industrial sphere.[21]

Future research on G. lucidum will focus on new chemical formulations and active ingredients (as a potentially useful functional food), cellular and molecular mechanisms of biological activities (such as prebiotic effects), quick and conclusive methods to identify effective ingredients, fermentation and cultivation methods, double-blind large-scale clinical trials, and quality control monitoring of the final product.[22]

REFERENCES

- [1]. Li J, Wu B, Xu J, Liu C. Genome-wide identification and characterization of long intergenic non-coding RNAs in Ganoderma lucidum. PloS one. 2014 Jun 16;9(6):e99442.

- [2]. Bishop KS, Kao CH, Xu Y, Glucina MP, Paterson RR, Ferguson LR. From 2000 years of *Ganoderma lucidum* to recent developments in nutraceuticals. *Phytochemistry*. 2015 Jun 1;114:56-65.
- [3]. Safarzadeh E, Shotorbani SS, Baradaran B. Herbal medicine as inducers of apoptosis in cancer treatment. *Advanced pharmaceutical bulletin*. 2014 Oct;4(Suppl 1):421.
- [4]. Elkhateeb WA. What medicinal mushroom can do. *Chem Res J*. 2020;5(1):106-18.
- [5]. Wachtel-Galor S, Buswell JA, Tomlinson B, Benzie IF. Lingzhi polyphorous fungus (*Ganoderma lucidum*). In *Herbal and Traditional Medicine* 2004 Aug 30 (pp. 169-213). CRC Press.
- [6]. Hsieh C, Yang FC. Reusing soy residue for the solid-state fermentation of *Ganoderma lucidum*. *Bioresource Technology*. 2004 Jan 1;91(1):105-9.
- [7]. Sanodiya BS, Thakur GS, Baghel RK, Prasad GB, Bisen PS. *Ganoderma lucidum*: a potent pharmacological macrofungus. *Current pharmaceutical biotechnology*. 2009 Dec 1;10(8):717-42.
- [8]. Ahmad MF. *Ganoderma lucidum*: Persuasive biologically active constituents and their health endorsement. *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy*. 2018 Nov 1;107:507-19.
- [9]. Liu J, Fujita R, Sato M, Shimizu K, Konishi F, Noda K, Kumamoto S, Ueda C, Tajiri H, Kaneko S, Suimi Y. The effect of strain, growth stage, and cultivating condition of *Ganoderma lucidum* on 5 α -reductase inhibition. *Journal of wood science*. 2005 Apr;51:189-92..
- [10]. Gao Y, Chen G, Dai X, Ye J, Zhou S. A phase I/II study of ling zhi mushroom *Ganoderma lucidum* (W. Curt.: Fr.) Lloyd (Aphyllophoromycetideae) extract in patients with coronary heart disease. *International Journal of Medicinal Mushrooms*. 2004;6(4)..
- [11]. Yoon SY, Eo SK, Kim YS, Lee CK, Han SS. Antimicrobial activity of *Ganoderma lucidum* extract alone and in combination with some antibiotics. *Archives of pharmacal research*. 1994 Dec;17:438-42.
- [12]. Hassan HM, Mahran YF, Ghanim AM. *Ganoderma lucidum* ameliorates the diabetic nephropathy via down-regulatory effect on TGF β -1 and TLR-4/NF κ B signalling pathways. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. 2021 Sep;73(9):1250-61.
- [13]. Sa-Ard P, Sarnthima R, Khammuang S, Kanchanarach W. Antioxidant, antibacterial and DNA protective activities of protein extracts from *Ganoderma lucidum*. *Journal of food science and technology*. 2015 May;52:2966-73.
- [14]. Gao Y, Zhou S, Jiang W, Huang M, Dai X. Effects of Ganopoly®(A *ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharide extract) on the immune functions in Advanced - Stage cancer patients. *Immunological investigations*. 2003 Jan 1;32(3):201-15.
- [15]. El Sheikha AF. Nutritional profile and health benefits of *Ganoderma lucidum* “Lingzhi, Reishi, or Mannentake” as functional foods: Current scenario and future perspectives. *Foods*. 2022 Apr 1;11(7):1030.
- [16]. Zhu Q, Amen YM, Ohnuki K, Shimizu K. Anti-influenza effects of *Ganoderma lingzhi*: An animal study. *Journal of Functional Foods*. 2017 Jul 1;34:224-8.
- [17]. Adams C. Uncloaking the mysteries of medicinal mushrooms: the US medicinal mushroom market continues to grow and evolve rapidly but its size still pales in comparison to the rest of the world. *Nutraceuticals World*. 2008 Oct 1;11(9):68-76.
- [18]. Rossi P, Difrancia R, Quagliariello V, Savino E, Tralongo P, Randazzo CL, Berretta M. B- glucans from *Grifola frondosa* and *Ganoderma lucidum* in breast cancer: an example of complementary and integrative medicine. *Oncotarget*. 2018 May 5;9(37):24837.
- [19]. Vitak T, Yurkiv B, Wasser S, Nevo E, Sybirna N. Effect of medicinal mushrooms on blood cells under conditions of diabetes mellitus. *World journal of diabetes*. 2017 May 5;8(5):187.
- [20]. Wasser SP. Current findings, future trends, and unsolved problems in studies of medicinal mushrooms. *Applied microbiology and biotechnology*. 2011 Mar;89:1323-32.
- [21]. Lim WZ, Cheng PG, Abdulrahman AY, Teoh TC. The identification of active compounds in *Ganoderma lucidum* var. antler extract inhibiting dengue virus serine protease and its computational studies. *Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics*. 2020 Sep 21;38(14):4273-88.

- [22]. Lu J, He R, Sun P, Zhang F, Linhardt RJ, Zhang A. Molecular mechanisms of bioactive polysaccharides from *Ganoderma lucidum* (Lingzhi), a review. International journal of biological macromolecules. 2020 May 1;150:765-74.