

# 한국버섯학회지

Journal of Mushroom Science and Production



The 3rd Meeting of Far East Asia Collaboration of Edible Research  
September 13-17, 2004 Nafree Resortel, Suwon, Republic of Korea



한국버섯학회

THE KOREAN SOCIETY OF MUSHROOM SCIENCE

## Development of *Ganoderma lucidum* on Soft and Hard Wood Logs and Determination of Organic Germanium and Ganoderic Acid Content of the Fruiting Body Produced

Nampiah Sukarno<sup>1,3\*</sup>, Al-Azhariati Aini<sup>1</sup>, Vivi Sumarna<sup>1</sup>, Eti Rohaeti<sup>2</sup>, and Latifah K. Darusman<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> Biofarmaca Research Center, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia

### 침엽수와 활엽수 골목에서 *Ganoderma lucidum*의 발생과 자실체의 Organic Germanium과 Ganoderic Acid 함량

남피아 수카르노<sup>1,3\*</sup> · 알-아즈하리아타 에이니<sup>1</sup> · 비비 슈마르나

에티로해티<sup>2</sup> · 라티페K 다르슈만<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 인도네시아, 보고르, 보고르 농과대학교 자연과학대학 생물학과

<sup>2</sup> 인도네시아, 보고르, 보고르 농과대학교 자연과학대학 화학과

<sup>3</sup> 인도네시아, 보고르, 보고르 농과대학교 생약센터

**ABSTRACT :** The objectives of this experiment were to study the growth and development of fruiting body of the two *Ganoderma lucidum* isolates on log of the soft wood *Paraserianthes falcata* and the hard wood *Shorea* sp., and determination of organic germanium and crude ganoderic acid content of the fruiting body produced. The two *Ganoderma lucidum* isolates used were one Indonesian native (Indonesia isolate) and another isolate was purchased from Fungi Perfecti, USA (commercial isolate).

The development and quality of the primordium and fruiting body of the mushroom, in general, were influenced by the isolates used. The types of wood, however, had no effect on the quality of the primordium and fruiting body produced. The Indonesian isolate produced better fruiting body compared to that of the commercial isolate. The development of fruiting body from primordium, however, was low for the two isolates tested. In general, only about one third of the primordium developed further into mature fruiting bodies, except for the commercial isolate grown on the soft wood medium in which more than 60% of the primordium developed into mature fruiting body. Apart from producing normal fruiting body, the commercial isolate also produced an abnormal one, which had a white mature pileus, whereas the normal one was brownish red.

The organic germanium concentration of the fruiting body produced on the hard wood, in general, was higher than that of grown on the soft wood. The fruiting body from commercial isolate had higher organic germanium concentration compared to that of Indonesian isolate in both wood types. The two isolates used, however, had almost the same value of the crude ganoderic acid concentration in both types of wood tested. The Indonesian isolate had higher total yield of both organic germanium and crude ganoderic acid of the fruiting body produced compared to that of the commercial isolate.

**KEYWORDS :** *Ganoderma lucidum*, *Paraserianthes falcata*, *Shorea* sp., mushroom primordium, fruiting body, organic germanium, and crude ganoderic acid.

*Ganoderma lucidum* is one of the well-known medicinal mushrooms and it has been used for curing a series of human diseases, particularly in China and Japan, including hepatitis, nephritis, arthritis, bronchitis, asthma, hypertension, diabetes and gastric ulcers (Boh *et al.*, 2004; Wasser and Weis, 1999; Chang and Buswell, 1999). It has also been well documented that *Ganoderma lucidum* has diverse groups of bioactive compounds that play important role in medicinal and

therapeutic properties; among of them are germanium and ganoderic acid (Boh *et al.*, 2000; 2004; Liu, 1999; Kim and Kim, 1999).

Ganoderic acid is one of triterpenoids that presence in *Ganoderma lucidum* and this compound has been received numerous research attention for its pharmacological effects and therapeutic value (El-Mekkaway *et al.*, 1998; Min *et al.*, 2000; Wagner *et al.*, 2003). Ganoderic acid is one of the useful metabolites which possesses anti tumor and anti HIV-1 activities.

*Ganoderma* sp. was reported to have high amount of

\*Corresponding author:



germanium (Asai, 1980). Organic germanium plays important role in the stimulation of the immune system, antioxidant, anti-ischemic, anti-amyloidosis, and analgesic. The specific action of the organic germanium is on a biochemical level. The organic germanium renders oxygen availability of the cell that acts as a neutral semi-conductor in the electron transport processes inside the cells. This allows the formation of ATP and production of water (Goodman, 1988; Benjamin *et al.*, 1991).

*Ganoderma* sp. can be cultivated and can easily produce fruiting body in an artificial medium containing wood. First attempt to cultivate *Ganoderma* sp. using an artificial medium was conducted in 1937 and the cultivation of the mushroom can be carried out using wood containing medium, either as a sawdust or a log of wood (Mizuno, 1999; Chen, 1999). Even though the mushroom can be easily cultivated, but the functional substances of the fruiting body produced are influenced, among of them, by the type of medium (Tong *et al.*, 1994). It has been reported that the mushroom grown in the hard wood had higher content of germanium than that of grown in the soft wood (Chang, 1986).

Indonesia is one of the wood producer countries in the world. *Shorea* sp. and *Paraserianthes falcataria* are the important soft and hard woods, and grown abundantly in this country (Martawijaya, 1986; Nurhayati, 1988). Similarly, *Ganoderma* spp. including *Ganoderma lucidum* is one of the well-known mushrooms in Indonesia either as a plant pathogenic fungi, particularly in oil palm tree, or as a medicinal mushroom (Abadi, 1989; Purba, 1992), and they are often found in the two types of wood (Sukarno *et al.*, unpublished data). The attempts to cultivate *Ganoderma lucidum* for commercial used had been done in Indonesia, but so far are mainly focused on the fruit body biomass production. The quality of *Ganoderma lucidum*, however, is not only determined by the biomass but also by the bioactive compounds presence in the product (Boh *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, the experiment to study the effects of cultivation method of the *Ganoderma lucidum* on the production of its bioactive compound using local material for mushroom growth medium is required, hence this experiment. The aims of this experiment were to study the growth and development of *Ganoderma lucidum* on the hard wood *Shorea* sp. and the soft

wood *Paraserianthes falcataria*; and determination of organic germanium and crude ganoderic acid content of the fruiting body produced.

## METHODS AND MATERIALS

### Mushroom Species, Log Preparation, Cultivation Methods and Experimental Design

The two mushroom isolates examined in this study were *Ganoderma lucidum* isolated from Indonesia and an isolate collection of Fungi Perfecti, LLC, USA which is available commercially. This isolate will be referred as a commercial isolate in this paper. The cultures of the two mushrooms were obtained by isolating the mycelium from fresh fruiting body, which were grown on sawdust of *Paraserianthes falcataria*. The mycelium was cultured on Potato Dextrose Agar at 28°C for 8 days then transferred on sterile *Shorgum vulgare* seeds in 500 ml bottles and incubated at 28°C in the dark for 12 days prior to inoculating on the wood log.

The two types of log used in this experiment were the soft wood of *Paraserianthes falcataria* and the hard wood of *Shorea* sp. logs. Each log was having 15 cm in diameter. The logs were cut into 50 cm long and each side of the cut log was drilled to provide 28 holes. The woods were steamed for 10 hours in the 250 liters drum, then cooled and drained to remove the excess water by arranging the log standing for several days. Ten grams of each mushroom inoculum that previously grown on *Shorgum vulgare* were inoculated separately in each hole of each cut log, the holes then were covered by sterile cotton and followed by wax to prevent the inoculum from animal attacked and drying out. Each treatment was replicated three times. The logs were covered by a black polyethylene plastic to maintain the temperature and humidity of the logs, and incubated in the mushroom house. After the early stage of primordium developed, the plastics were removed and the logs were watered everyday using tap water. The observations on development of mushroom primordium and fruiting body were carried out daily by counting the number of primordium developed and number of fruiting body produced from primordium. After mature, fruiting bodies were harvested and the fresh weight and diameter were recorded. Dry weight was obtained after the fruit body was dried in the oven at 60°C for 72 hours. The observations were carried out for 6 months after log

inoculation. Completely randomized design with 4 treatments and 3 replicates followed, in cases of significance, by Duncan test ( $P < 0.05$ ) were used to analyze the data in this experiment.

#### Extraction and Determination Procedures of Organic Germanium and Crude Ganoderic Acid

Organic germanium was determined using AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy). Before the samples were subjected to AAS, the following treatments were carried out. The fruiting body was oven dried at 60°C for 72 hours and grounded. Five grams of the grounded fruiting body were heated at 600°C for 3 hours, cooled and 10 ml of hot 5N HCN was added into the sample followed by addition of double distilled water up to the final volume of 25 ml. The residue of the sample was filtered and the aqueous part of the sample was subjected to AAS for determining of organic germanium concentration (Anonymous, 1979).

Crude ganoderic acid was extracted by ethanol and chloroform. Ten grams of grounded fruiting body were extracted in ethanol. The ethanol fraction was evaporated and extracted further by chloroform and water 1:1 (v/v). The chloroform fraction was evaporated then oven dried until reaching the constant weight (Chen and Chen, 2003).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of fruiting body of the mushroom was initiated by the growth of mycelium, which will be followed by the production of mushroom primordium (Alexopoulos *et al.*, 1996). The time required to produce mushroom primordium after log inoculation was vary (Table 1) for both isolates tested in this experiment. In general, the production of primordium of commercial isolate was faster than that of Indonesia

isolate in both types of wood. Commercial isolate produce primordium faster in the *Shorea* sp. compared to that of in the *Paraserianthes falcataria*. Commercial isolate required only a month to produce primordium in the *Shorea* sp., whereas in the *Paraserianthes falcataria* need more than 3 months after log inoculation. The two types of wood tested had no effect on primordium development of the Indonesian isolate. This isolate took more than 4 months after inoculation to produce mushroom primordium in both wood types tested.

The development of fruiting body from primordium was not different for the two isolates in the two types of growth medium, except for the Indonesian isolate in the hard wood of *Shorea* sp. in which required 3 times longer compared to the other treatments (Table 1). These findings were slower than our previous results using the sawdust of the two types of wood for the two mushroom isolates (Sukarno *et al.*, 2003).

The average number of primordium and fruiting body produced up to 6 months after inoculation were presented in Table 2. The two isolates produced almost the same number of primordium in the two medium types, however, further development of primordium to fruiting body was different in the two isolates. In general, more fruiting bodies developed from primordium in the commercial isolate. The results obtained in this experiment were much lower than that of in our previous investigation using the sawdust medium in which that almost all of the mushroom primordia were developed into fruiting body (Sukarno *et al.*, 2003).

The quality of fruiting body, which was expressed as fresh weight, dry weight and diameter, was different significantly for both isolates tested. The Indonesian isolate had a better quality compared to the commercial isolate in both wood log types (Table 3). Even though the Indonesian isolate had low number of

**Table 1.** The average of minimal time required for primordium development and production of fruiting body from primordium of the two *Ganoderma lucidum* tested.

Log	Primordium developed (Day after inoculation)		Fruiting body developed (Day after primordium developed)	
	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)
<i>Shorea</i> sp.	34.7b	122.7a	15.3a	50.8b
<i>Paraserianthes falcataria</i>	96.7a	125.0a	17.2a	15.7a

Data followed by the similar letter are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Table 2.** The average number of fungal primordium and fruiting body produced by *Ganoderma lucidum* per log in the duration of 6 months after inoculation\*.

Log	Isolate	Number of Primordium	Number of Fruiting Body	Percentage of Primordium Developed to Fruiting Body (%)
<i>Shorea</i> sp.	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	10.7a	3.7a	34.6a
	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)	6.0a	1.7b	28.3b
<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	5.7a	3.7a	64.9c
	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)	5.0a	1.7b	34.0a

Data followed by the similar letter are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ .

\*Primordium and fruiting body produced after 6 months were not included.

fruiting body, but it had a better quality in terms of dry weight and diameter. Comparing the data from this experiment using the wood log and our previous findings using the sawdust, it seemed that the Indonesian isolate grew better on the wood log whereas the commercial isolate was on the sawdust. In addition, commercial isolate produce abnormal fruiting bodies. They had a white mature pileus whereas the normal ones were brownish red. The abnormal mature pileus produced were about 6% and 11% of the total fruiting body production at the *Shorea* sp. and the *Paraserianthes falcata*, respectively.

The concentration of organic germanium in the fruiting body was affected by the types of wood used (Table 4). There was a tendency that the organic germanium was higher in the isolates grown on the

hard wood of *Shorea* sp. than that of on the soft wood of *Paraserianthes falcata*. The differences were clearly observed in the Indonesian isolate. Indonesian isolate grown on the *Shorea* sp. had organic germanium concentration 3 times higher than that of grown on the *Paraserianthes falcata*. The total yield of the organic germanium of fruiting body was, however, more determined by the biomass production rather than by isolate or type of wood. The values of the organic germanium obtained in this experiment were in the range of the published results reported by other workers. The reported values of germanium in the *Ganoderma* spp. were vary and range from 10 ppb to 4000 ppm (Tong *et al.*, 1994; and Asai, 1980;).

Table 5 shows the crude ganoderic acid concentration and total content per log. The concentration of crude

**Table 3.** Quality of fruiting body produced by the two isolates of *Ganoderma lucidum* tested.

Log	Average Fresh Weight of Individual Fruiting Body (g)		Average Dry Weight of Individual Fruiting Body (g)		Average Diameter of Individual Fruiting Body (cm)	
	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)
<i>Shorea</i> sp.	6.4a	26.3b	1.6a	10.0b	3.9a	7.0b
<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	7.9a	30.1b	1.9a	9.6b	4.6a	8.3b

Data followed by the similar letter are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Table 4.** Concentration and total content of the organic germanium in the fruiting body per log of the two isolates tested.

Log	Concentration (ppm)		Total Content (mg)	
	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)
<i>Shorea</i> sp.	77.4	6.68	0.01	0.07
<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	5.37	2.25	0.01	0.02

The biomass of fruiting bodies was pulled due to not sufficient material for replication.

**Table 5.** Concentration and total content of the crude ganoderic acid in the fruiting body per log of the two isolates tested.

Log	Concentration (%)		Total Content (g)	
	<i>G.lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)	<i>G.lucidum</i> (Commercial)	<i>G. lucidum</i> (Indonesia)
<i>Shorea</i> sp.	2.05	2.61	0.033	0.260
<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	2.03	3.11	0.041	0.309

The biomass of fruiting bodies was pulled due to not sufficient material for replication.

ganoderic acid was not affected by either the isolate or the type of wood tested. Total yield of crude ganoderic acid, on the other hand, depended on the isolate rather than on the type of wood. The isolate that produced more biomass, it will also have a higher total yield of the crude ganoderic acid. The data obtained in this experiment was higher than that of reported results on fruiting body of *Ganoderma tsugae* (Chen and Chen, 2003), and on mycelium of *Ganoderma lucidum* (Tang and Zhong, 2003) and fruiting body (Boh *et al.*, 2000).

In conclusion, the types of wood log as the growth medium influenced the biomass and organic germanium production of the two *Ganoderma lucidum* isolates tested. The two isolates tested produced moderate number of organic germanium compared to the published results. The cultivation method of the mushroom in this experiment need further improvement to produce much better quantity of the fruiting body. The crude ganoderic acid content of the two isolates tested in this experiment was high compared to the published reports but this need further analyzing since the compound obtained was the crude ganoderic acid.

## 적 요

이 실험의 목적은 침엽수(*Paraserianthes falcata*)와 활엽수(*Shorea* sp) 골목에서 두 개의 *Ganoderma lucidum* 균주의 자실체 발생과 성장을 연구하고 자실체의 organic germanium 과 crude ganoderic acid 함량을 측정하기 위함이다. 두 개의 *Ganoderma lucidum* 중 하나는 인도네시아 본지에서 분리한 것이고 또 다른 하나는 Fungi Perfecti, USA에서 구입한 것을 사용하였다. 일반적으로 활엽수에서 생성된 자실체의 농도가 침엽수에서 자란 것보다 훨씬 높다. 두 종류의 골목 모두에서 상업용 균주에서 생산된 자실체의 organic germanium 농도가 인도네시아의 균주에서 생산된 자실체의 organic germanium 농도보다 높았다. 이에 반하여 버섯 자실체의 crude ganoderic acid 농도는 두 개의 균주로부터 생산된 자실체에서 거의 같은 농도를 보였다. 인도네시아 균주는 상업용 분리균주

와 비교했을 때 생산된 자실체의 총 organic germanium 과 총 crude ganoderic acid의 생산성이 높았다.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Financial support from the Quality of Undergraduate Education Program (QUE Project, IBRD Loan No. 4193-IND, Directorate of Higher Education, Department of National Education, The Republic of Indonesia) of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University is gratefully acknowledged. Our thanks also go to Professor Jae-Sung Lee and Han-Sup Kim of The Yeungnam University, Korea for their assistance on the Korean translation.

## REFERENCES

- Abadi, A.L, (1989) Biology of *Ganoderma boninense* Pat. on oil palm tree (*Elais guinensis* Jacq.) and the effects of antagonistic microorganisms (in Indonesian), Forum Pascasarjana, 12(2):41-52.
- Alexopoulos, C. J. C. W. Mims, M. Balckwell, (1996) Introductory mycology (John Wiley & Sons, Inc, New York).
- Anonymous. (1979) Analytical methods for falme spectroscopy (Varian Techtron Pty. Ltd, Springvale).
- Asai, K. (1980) Organic germanium (Japan Publications, Tokyo).
- Benjamin, R.F, Peter, L.G, Bruce, A (1991) Metal and their compounds in the environmental (Weinheim, New York).
- Boh, B. M. Berovic, B. Wraber, D. Hodzar, J. Habijanic, F. Pohleven, and I Zore, (2004) *Ganoderma lucidum* (W.Curt.:Fr) Lloyd and *G. applanatum* (Pers.) Pat (Aphyllphoromycetidae) from Slovenian habitat: cultivation, isolation, and testing of active compounds, Int. J. of Med. Mushr. 6: 15-32.
- Boh, B., Hodzar, D., Dolnicar, D., Berovic, M., and Pohleven F., (2000) Isolation and quantification of triterpenoid acids from *Ganoderma applanatum* of Istrian origin, Food Technol. Biotechnol. 38(1): 11-18.
- Chang, S. T. (1986) Improved methods of assay for

- germanium in crude drugs. J Taiwan. Pharm Assoc 3:333-338.
- Chang, S.T, Buswell, J.A (1999) *Ganoderma lucidum* (Aphylophoromycetidae) a mushrooming medicinal mushroom, Int. J. Medic. Mush. 1:139-146.
- Chen, A.W (1999) Cultivation of the medicinal mushroom *Ganoderma lucidum* (Curt.:Fr.)P. Karst. (Reishi) in North America, Int. J. Medic. Mush. 1:263-282.
- Chen, D, H. and Chen W. K. D. (2003) Determination of ganoderic acids in triterpenoid constituents of *Ganoderma tsugae*, Journal of Food and Drug Analysis 11(3): 195-201.
- El-Mekkiway, S. R. M. Meselhy, N. Nakamura, Y. Tezuka, M. Hattori, N. Kkiuchi, K. Shimotohno, T. Kawahata, and T. Otake, (1998) Anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-protease substances from *Ganoderma lucidum*, Phytochemistry 49: 1651-1657.
- Goodman, S. 1988. Therapeutis effects of organic germanium, Med Hypotheses. 3:207-15. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Entrez/query.fcgi.com>.
- Kim, H.W. and B. K. Kim, B.K (1999) Biomedicinal triterpenoid of *Ganoderma lucidum* (Curt.:Fr.)P. Karst. (Aphylophoromycetidae), Int. J. Medic. Mush. 1:121-138.
- Liu, G.T (1999) Recent advances in research of pharmacology and clinical application of *Ganoderma* P. Karst. Species' (Aphylophoromycetidae) in China, Int. J. Medic. Mush. 1:63-67.
- Martawijaya, A (1986) Indonesian woods atlas volume 1 (Departement of Forestry Agency for forestry Research and Development, Bogor).
- Min, B. S. J. J. Gao, N. Nakamura, and M. Hattori, (2000) Triterpenes from the spores of *Ganoderma lucidum* and their cytotoxicity against Meth-A and LLC tumor cells, Chem. Pharm. Bull. 48: 1026-1033.
- Mizuno, T (1999) Artificial cultivation of *Ganoderma lucidum* (Reishi) in Japan. <http://www.toireishi.com/reishicultivation.htm>.
- Mizuno, T. (1994) Food function and medicinal effects of mushrooms fungi. Laboratory of Biochemistry pp 1-170 (Faculty of Agriculture Shizuoka University, Shizuoka)
- Nurhayati, T (1988). Chemical analysis of 75 types of wood in Indonesia (in Indonesian), J. Pen. Has. Hut. 5:207-210.
- Purba, R.Y (1992) *Ganoderma*, a plant pathogen that become medicine (in Indonesian), Bul. Puslitbun Marihat 12:52-54.
- Sukarno, N. V. Sumarna, A. Aini, L. K. Darusman, E. Rohaeti, (2003) Growth and development of *Ganoderma* sp. on sawdust of the *Paraserianthes falcataria* and the *Shorea* sp., and determination of organic germanium and crude ganoderic acid content, International Symposium on Biomedicine (Biofarmaca Research Center, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia).
- Tang, Y. J. and J. J. Zhong, (2003) Scale-up of a liquid static culture process for hyperproduction of ganoderic acid by the medicinal mushroom *Ganoderma lucidum*, Biotechnol. Prog. 19: 1842-1846.
- Tong, C.C. S. L. Khoong, C. K. Lee, (1994) Growth characteristic and germanium content of *Ganoderma lucidum* growing in different substrates, As. Pac. J. Mol. Biol. Biotechnol. 2:327-333.
- Wagner, R. D. A. Mitchell, G.. L. Sasaki, M. A.L.A. Amazonas, and M. Berovic, (2003) Current techniques for the cultivation of *Ganoderma lucidum* for the production of biomass, ganoderic acid and polysaccharides, Food Technol. Biotechnol. 41 (4):371-382.
- Wasser, S. P. and A. L. Weis A.L (1999) Medicinal properties of substances occurring in higher Basidiomycetes mushrooms: current perspectives, Int. J. Medic. Mush. 1:31-62
- Sparassis crispa* Wulf.:Fr (cauliflower mushroom), is an edible mushroom found throughout the temperate