

THE OCCURRENCE OF ECDYSTEROIDS AND ECDYSTEROID-RELATED COMPOUNDS IN EDIBLE MUSHROOM SPECIES

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The list of edible fungi is based on information from Wikipedia (Edible mushroom) with additional species added. The presence of ecdysteroids or ecdysteroid-related compounds in the fruiting bodies of these species was identified from the review of Kovganko (1999) and additional literature searches.

Important notice:

This database has been designed as a tool to help the scientific community in research on ecdysteroids. The authors wish it to be an evolving system and would encourage other researchers to submit new data, additional publications, proposals for modifications or comments to the authors for inclusion. All new material will be referenced to its contributor.

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Lafont R., Harmatha J., Marion-Poll F., Dinan L., Wilson I.D.: The Ecdysone Handbook, 3rd edition, on-line, <http://ecdybase.org>

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Latin Name	Family	Common Name	Category	Ecdysteroids and Ecdysteroid-related Compounds	Reference & Method
<i>Agaricus arvensis</i>	Agariaceae	Horse mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Agaricus blazei</i> (A. <i>subrufescens</i>)	Agariaceae	Almond mushroom, himematsutake	Commercially cultivated	cerevisterol (2.3mg from 5kg fw), 3 β ,5 α -dihydroxy-6 β -methoxyergosta-7,22-diene (3.4mg), 3 β ,5 α ,6 β ,9 α -tetrahydroxyergosta-7,22-diene (6.3mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxyergosta-7,22-diene-6-one (5.7mg)	Kawagishi et al. (1988); isolation and spectroscopic identification
<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	Agariaceae	Common mushroom	Commercially cultivated	Chestnut: 0.32 μ g 20E eq./g dw	Findeisen (2004); EIA of ecdysteroids (DBL-2 antiserum)
				White 1: 20.1 20E eq. μ g/g dw	
				White 2: 95.2 20E eq. μ g/g dw	
				-	Biophytis (unpublished); HPLC-MS/MS for 20E
<i>Agaricus silvaticus</i>	Agariaceae	Pinewood mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Amanita caesarea</i>	Amanitaceae	Caesar's mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Amanitaceae	Tawny grisette	Edible only after cooking	nt	
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Amanitaceae	Fly agaric	Edible only after cooking	-	Dinan (unpublished); RIA for ecdysteroids (DBL1 antiserum)
<i>Amanita</i>	Amanitaceae	Blusher	Edible only	-	Dinan

<i>rubescens</i>			after cooking		(unpublished); RIA for ecdysteroids (DBL1 antiserum)
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Physalacriaceae	Honey fungus	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Auricularia auricular-judae</i>	Auriculariaceae	Jew's ear, jelly ear mushroom	Commercially cultivated	nt	
<i>Auricularia polytricha</i>	Auriculariaceae	Cloud-ear fungus	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Boletus aereus</i>	Boletaceae	Dark cep, bronze bolete	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Boletus badius</i>	Boletaceae	Bay bolete	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Boletaceae	Edible boletus	Commercially harvested from the wild	-	Dinan (unpublished); RIA for ecdysteroids (DBL1 antiserum)
<i>Calocybe gambosa</i>	Lyophyllaceae	St. George's mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Calvatia cyathiformis</i>	Lycoperdaceae	Purple-spored puffball	Edible wild species	calvasterone ([6,6'R]-bi ergosta-4,4',7,7',22,22'-hexaene-3,3'-dione	Kawahara et al. (1993); isolation and spectroscopic identification
				cyathisterone (ergosta-7,22-diene-3,6-dione; 30mg from 4kg fw)), cyathisterol (8 β -hydroxyergosta-4,6,22-trien-3-one; 80mg), ergosta-4,7,22-triene-3,6-dione (300mg), ergosta-4,6,8(14),22-tetraen-3-one (200mg)	Kawahara et al. (1994); isolation and spectroscopic identification
				calvasterol A (14 α -	Kawahara

				hydroxyergosta-4,7,9,22-teraen-3,6-dione; 10mg from 4kg fw), calvasterol B (9 α ,14 α -dihydroxyergosta-4,7,22-trien-3,6-dione; 15mg from 4kg fw),	et al. (1995); isolation and spectroscopic identification
<i>Calvatia gigantea</i>	Lycoperdaceae	Giant puffball	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Calvatia utriformis</i> (<i>Lycoperdon utriforme</i> , <i>Handkea utriformis</i>)	Lycoperdaceae		Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	Cantherellaceae	Golden chanterelle	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Cantharellus tubaeformis</i> (<i>Craterellus tubaeformis</i>)	Cantherellaceae	Funnel chanterelle, yellow-foot	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Chroogomphus rutilus</i>	Gomphidiaceae	Pine-spikes, spike-caps, brown slimecap, copper spike	Edible wild species	nt	
Clavariaceae spp.	Clavariaceae	Coral fungi	Edible wild species	nt	
Clavulinaceae spp.	Clavulinaceae	Coral fungi	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Clitocybe nuda</i> (<i>Lepista nuda</i>)	Tricholomataceae	Wood blewit	Commercially harvested from the wild/ Commerically cultivated/ Edible only after cooking	nt	
<i>Coprinopsis atramentaria</i>	Psathyrellaceae	Common ink cap	Must not be consumed with alcohol	nt	
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Agaricaceae	Shaggy inkcap	Edible wild species/Only young fruiting bodies are edible	nt	
<i>Cortinarius caperatus</i>	Cortinariaceae	Gypsy mushroom	Commercially harvested	nt	

			from the wild		
<i>Cortinarius variicolor</i>	Cortinariaceae	Schleierling	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Craterellus cornucopioides</i>	Cantherellaceae	Horn of plenty, trompette de la morte	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Cyclocybe aegerita</i>	undefined	Pioppino, poplar mushroom	Commercially cultivated	nt	
<i>Cyttaria espinosae</i>	Cyttariaceae	Digüeña	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	Physalacriaceae	Enoki mushroom, velvet shank, winter fungus	Commercially cultivated	5 α ,8 α -epidioxy-(24S)-ergost-6-en-3 β -ol (0.9mg from 4.1kg fw), (22E,24R)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α ,9 α -tetrol (0.2mg), (22E,24R)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (0.5mg), (24S)-ergost-7-ene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (0.2mg)	Yaoita et al. (1998); isolation and spectroscopic identification
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Fistulinaceae	Beefsteak polypore, ox tongue	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>	Ganodermataceae	Lingzhi	Commercially exploited for nutritional and dietary products	ergosta-4,7,22-triene-3,6-dione (314mg from 5.32kg fw)	Hirotsu et al. (1987); isolation and spectroscopic identification
				6 α -hydroxyergosta-4,7,22-trien-3-one, 6 β -hydroxyergosta-4,7,22-trien-3-one	Nishitoba et al. (1988); isolation and spectroscopic identification
<i>Grifola frondosa</i>	Meripilaceae	Maitake, hen-of-the-woods	Commercially harvested from the wild	(22E,24R)-ergosta-7,9(11),22-triene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (2.7mg from 20kg fw), (22E,24R)-	Ishizuka et al. (1997); isolation and spectroscopic

				ergosta-7,9(11),22-triene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α -triol (1.5mg), 3 β ,5 α -dihydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (1.1mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (4.3mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α -triol (1.0mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (8.2mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β ,9 α -tetrol (4.7mg)	ic identificatio n
<i>Gyromitra esculenta</i>	Discinaceae	False morel	Commercially harvested from the wild/ Edible only after cooking	nt	
<i>Hericium erinaceus</i>	Hericiaceae	Lion's mane, monkey head	Commercially cultivated/ Commercially harvested from the wild/Used as food additive	cerevisterol (73mg from 3.8kg dw), cerevisterol-3-glucoside (29mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxyergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (32mg)	Takaishi et al. (1991); isolation and spectroscopic identification
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	Hydnaceae	Hedgehog mushroom	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Hygrophorus chrysodon</i>	Hygrophoraceae	Gold-flecked woodwax	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Hypsizygus tessellatus</i> (<i>H. marmoreus</i>)	Tricholomataceae	Beech mushroom	Commercially cultivated/Edible only after cooking	5 α ,9 α -epidioxy-3 β -hydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (8.4mg from 4.3kg fw), 5 α ,9 α -epidioxy-3 β -hydroxy-(24 <i>S</i>)-ergost-7-en-6-one	Yaoita et al. (1998); isolation and spectroscopic identification

				(4.2mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(24S)-ergost-7-en-6-one (1.0mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α ,14 α -tetrahydroxy-(22E,24R)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (1.4mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(22E,24R)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (3.6mg), (24S)-ergost-7-ene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (12.8mg), (22E,24R)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (38mg), (22E,24R)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α ,9 α -tetrol (1.4mg), ergosta-7,24(28)-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (0.3mg)	
<i>Kalaharituber pfeilii</i>	Pezizaceae	Kalahari truffle	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Lactarius deliciosus</i>	Russulaceae	Saffron milk-cap	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Lactarius determinus</i>	Russulaceae	Orange milk-cap	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Lactarius salmonicolor</i>	Russulaceae		Edible wild species/Edible after cooking or pickling	nt	
<i>Lactarius subdulcis</i>	Russulaceae	Mild milk-cap	Edible wild species/Edible after cooking or pickling	nt	
<i>Lactarius volemus</i> (<i>Lactefluus volemus</i>)	Russulaceae	Weeping milk-cap	Edible wild species/Edible after cooking or pickling	nt	
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Polyporaceae	Sulphur shelf, chicken mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Leccinum</i>	Boletaceae	Red-capped	Edible wild	nt	

<i>aurantiacum</i>		scaber stalk	species		
<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	Boletaceae	Birch bolete	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Leccinum versipelle</i>	Boletaceae	Orange birch bolete	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Lentinula edodes (Lentinus edodes)</i>	Marasmiaceae	Shiitake mushroom	Commercially cultivated	3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-23-methylergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (0.5mg from 4.7kg fw), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(24 <i>S</i>)-ergost-7-en-6-one (0.9mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α ,14 α -tetrahydroxy-22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (1.0mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22,-dien-6-one (17.1mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α ,9 α -tetrol (1.3mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α -triol (0.6mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,9(11),22-triene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α -triol (0.6mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (3.3mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β ,9 α -tetrol (6.2mg)	Yaoita et al. (1998); isolation and spectroscopic identification
<i>Lepista saeva (L. personata, Tricholoma personatum)</i>	Tricholomataceae	Field blewit, blue-leg	Edible only after cooking	nt	
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Agaricaceae	Parasol mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Marasmiaceae	Fairy ring mushroom,	Edible wild species	nt	

		Scotch bonnet			
<i>Morchella conica</i> var. <i>deliciosa</i>	Morchellaceae	Black morel	Commercially harvested from the wild /Edible only after cooking	nt	
<i>Morchella esculenta</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	Morchellaceae	Common morel, true morel	Commercially harvested from the wild /Edible only after cooking	nt	
<i>Pholiota microspora</i> (<i>P. nameko</i>)	Strophariaceae	Nameko, butterscotch mushroom	Usually eaten cooked	3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(24S)-ergost-7-en-6-one (1.0mg from 3.0kg fw), 4 (0.7mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (3.0mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α ,9 α -tetrol (0.6mg), (24S)-ergost-7-ene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (0.2mg)	Yaoita et al. (1998); isolation and spectroscopic identification
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Pleurotaceae	Oyster mushroom	Commercially cultivated/ Commercially harvested from the wild	5 α ,9 α -epidioxy-3 β -hydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (1.9mg from 2.7kg fw), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(24S)-ergost-7-en-6-one (0.6mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α ,14 α -tetrahydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (0.4mg), 3 β ,5 α ,9 α -trihydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (3.5mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 α ,9 α -tetrol (0.4mg), 3 β ,5 α -	Yaoita et al. (1998); isolation and spectroscopic identification

				dihydroxy-(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-dien-6-one (0.2mg), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-7,22-diene-3β,5α,6β-triol (13.4mg), (24 <i>S</i>)-ergost-7-ene-3β,5α,6β-triol (0.2mg)	
				0.07 µg 20E eq./g dw	Findeisen (2004); EIA of ecdysteroids (DBL-2 antiserum)
<i>Polyporus mylittae</i> (<i>Laccocephalum mylittae</i>)	Polyporaceae	Native bread, blackfellow's bread	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Polyporus squamosus</i>	Polyporaceae	Dryad's saddle, pheasant's back mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Polyporus umbellatus</i>	Polyporaceae	Lumpy bracket, umbrella polypore	Only young fruiting bodies are edible	polyporusterones A (300mg from 100kg dw), B (300mg), C (26mg), D (8mg), E (22mg), F (10mg) and G (10mg)	Ohsawa et al. (1992); isolation and spectroscopic identification
				(20 <i>S</i> ,22 <i>R</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-16,22-epoxy-3β,14α,23β,25-tetrahydroxyergost-7-en-6-one (4mg from 39.2kg dw), (23 <i>R</i> ,24 <i>R</i> ,25 <i>R</i>)-23,26-epoxy-3β,14α,21α,22α-tetrahydroxyergost-7-en-6-one (8mg)	Zhou et al. (2007); isolation and spectroscopic identification
				Polyporoids A	Sun &

				(2mg from 1kg dw), B (7mg) and C (3mg), polyporusterones A (10mg), B (14mg), C (18mg) and G (3mg), ergosta-7,22-diene-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (3mg)	Yasukawa (2008); isolation and spectroscopic identification
				(22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-6-en-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (0 – 0.040mg/g dw), (22 <i>E</i> ,24 <i>R</i>)-ergosta-6,22-dien-3 β ,5 α ,6 β -triol (0 – 0.073mg/g dw), polyporusterone F (trace – 0.087mg/g dw)	Zhao et al. (2009); HPLC-MS
Ramariaceae spp.	Ramariaceae	Coral fungi	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Rhizopogon luteolus</i>	Rhizopogonaceae		Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Russula laeta</i> (<i>R. borealis</i>)	Russulaceae		Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Sparassis crispa</i>	Sparassidaceae	Cauliflower mushroom	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Stropharia rugosoannulata</i>	Strophariaceae	White cap mushroom, burgundy mushroom	Commercially cultivated	nt	
<i>Suillus bovinus</i>	Suillaceae	Jersey cow mushroom, bovine bolete	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Suillus granulatus</i>	Suillaceae	Weeping bolete	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Suillus luteus</i>	Suillaceae	Slippery Jack, sticky bun	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Suillus tomentosus</i>	Suillaceae	Poorman's slippery Jack	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Tapinella atrotomentosa</i> (<i>Paxillus atrotomentosa</i>)	Tapinellaceae	Velvet roll-rim, velvet-footed pax	Only young fruiting bodies are edible	paxillosterone (356mg from 6.65kg fw), paxillosterone 20,22-p-hydroxybenzylidene acetal (5.5mg), atrotosterones A	Vokac et al. (1998); isolation and spectroscopic identification

				(41mg), B (3.9mg) & C (5.5mg), 25-hydroxyatotosterones A (11.9mg) & B (4.2mg), 20-hydroxyecdysone (41mg)	
<i>Tremella fuciformis</i>	Tremellaceae	Snow fungus	Commercially cultivated	nt	
<i>Tricholoma matsutake</i>	Tricholomataceae	Matsutake	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Tricholoma terreum</i>	Tricholomataceae	Grey knight	Edible wild species	nt	
<i>Tuber aestivum</i>	Tuberaceae	Black summer truffle	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Tuber borchii</i>	Tuberaceae	Whitish truffle	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Tuber brumale</i>	Tuberaceae	Winter truffle, Muscat truffle	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Tuber indicum</i>	Tuberaceae	Chinese black truffle	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Tuber macrosporum</i>	Tuberaceae	Smooth black truffle	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Tuber mesentericum</i>	Tuberaceae	Bagnoli truffle	Commercially harvested from the wild	nt	
<i>Verpa bohemica</i>	Morchellaceae	Early morel, wrinkled thimble-cap	Sometimes toxic	nt	
<i>Volvariella volvacea</i>	Pluteaceae	Straw mushroom	Commercially cultivated	nt	

nt: not tested

-: negative

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