Growth Characterization and Triterpenoid Derivatives Quantification of *Ganoderma* spp. Using HPLC

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Mycelium of Ganoderma lucidum (W.Curt.:Fr.) Lloyd grew on the surface of molasses to form mycelial mats after about 12 days. When the mycelial mats became older, the color changed to a darker hue and wrinkled. It took about 9 days for the mycelium of G. tsugae Murrill to cover the whole surface of the molasses. Mycelial mats of G. tsugae were soft, and the old mycelia turned to yellow in color. Harvesting three pieces of mycelial mats of G. lucidum was enough to get 0.96 g of dried biomass. For G. tsugae, the mycelial mats were lighter. On wheat grains, the mycelium of G. lucidum needed 20 days to permeate throughout the grains. The mycelium of G. tsugae needed only 15 days. Both Ganoderma species produced primodia for approximately 65 days, and the mature basidiocarps were formed in about 100 days. The pH of extracts from both fungi

became less acidic when harvested after longer periods. All the separation spots of the samples had an Rf value below 0.92. The TLC method detected the presence of triterpenoids in the extract. The different concentrations of thymol salt were used to obtain the standard curve through HPLC method. The values of triterpenoid concentrations, which refer to the peaks as P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅, and P₆ in the samples, were calculated based on this standard curve. P₁ was obtained in every stage of incubation. P₃ and P₆ were detected only in the fruiting body, whereas P₂, P₃, P₄ were the major triterpenoids of the mycelium. The highest triterpenoid production was found after 110 days; the fruiting body stage of G. tsugae is P5 with 1212.00 µg/mL. G. lucidum showed triterpenoid concentration and derivatives six times higher than G. tsugae.