Extracellular Enzymes of the White Rot Fungi

Cristina Dumitrache-Anghel, Danielle Tilmanis, Lyndal Roberts, Warren L. Baker, and Greg T. Lonergan

Centre for Applied Colloid and BioColloid Science, School of Engineering and Science, Swinburne University of Technology, P. O. Box 218, Hawthorn, 3122, Melbourne, Australia

The culture growth fluids of several white rot fungi were investigated for their enzymatic activity and compared to that of *Pycnoporus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) Fr. A fluorometric technique was used to assay all enzymes with the exception of laccase, for which a colorimetric method was used. An enzyme exhibiting activity similar to that of a lipase or esterase was detected in the culture fluids of the fungi *Lentinus edodes*, two strains of *Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq.: Fr.) Kumm., *Agaricus blazei* Murr., and a *Ganoderma* species. This enzyme was particularly active in *Pycnoporus cinnaharinus*. The enzyme alkaline

phosphatase was found to be present in the culture fluid of each organism, and it was found that all organisms except *Pycnoporus cinnabarmus* contained detectable levels of 3-galactosidase. It was found that both strains of *Pleurotus ostreatus*, *Ganoderma* sp., and *Agaricus blazei* displayed lacease activity, as did *Pycnoporus cinnabarmus*. An active penicillin V acylase enzyme was detected in *P. cinnabarmus*, both strains of *Pleurotus*, and the *Ganoderma* sp. Glutathione *S*-transferase was not found to be present in any of the organisms tested.