food square as edible mushroom throughout world. For the recovery of hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus and hypertension used as obsolete medication. Many of medicines are obtained from *A. bisporus* because of homoeopathic features contain ergosterol, beta-glucan, lectins, sodium pyroglutamate and laccases used for treatment of different diseases. Cytotoxicity along with antioxidant characteristics are conferred in several experimentations with mushrooms. Endothelial melanoma is treated with lectins present in *A. bisporus* that have antiproliferative properties deprived of presenting cytotoxicity (Jagadish, Krishnan et al. 2009).

Bioactive compound of mushroom and Extraction of Vitamin D from Lentinula edodes:

Mushrooms comprises nutritional fibres, ergothioneine (ERGO) (Cheung et al. 2013) and beta glucans folate are bioactive composites, along with micronutrients like niacin, selenium, ergocalciferol (D2), copper, pantothenic acid and riboflavin (Zhu, Du et al. 2015), infrared radiations or through sunlight vit. D2 obtained, selenium and copper found in soil, and betaglucan are used to alter bioactive stuff. A. bisporus specie covers diversity of brown portobello and white button mushroom that is almost 90% used up by US (Stojković, Reis et al. 2014). Still scientists don't have any strong information regarding defensive properties of mushroom shown by solo or multiple bioactive complexes advantageous for fitness of humans (Lau, Abdullah et al. 2014, Smolskaitė, Venskutonis et al. 2015). Through single electron transmission mushroom demonstrate scavenging impact due to the presence of free radicals in polyphenols derived from edible mushrooms which are considered as worthy source of antioxidants. It has experimented through frequent studies that polyphenols showed antioxidant properties present in different type of digestible mushrooms which includes Agaricus arvensis, Leucopaxillus geganteus and Lentinula edodes (Barros, Ferreira et al. 2007, Morales, Piris et al. 2018). The excellent source of phenolic compounds, selenium, polysaccharides and ergothioneine are white button mushroom

(WBM) known as *Agaricus bisporus* specie that bears diversity of edible mushroom economically (Tian, Zeng et al. 2021). It is confirmed from scientists that *A. bisporus* also possess immunity modifying and antitumor activities Mushrooms are finest basis for extraction of polysaccharides and antioxidants substances (Jeong, Jeong et al. 2021). Mushrooms consumption is healthier diet for veggies because with antioxidants, they also hold vitamin D and ergosterol. After experiments ergosterol is converted into lumisterol's, vit. D2 and tach sterols by means of electromagnetic radiations (Wittig, Krings et al. 2017).

Essential component vitamin D:

Vitamin D is essential component extracted from mushrooms just like polysaccharides, vitamins and antioxidants found in mushroom. Extracted vit. D is valuable for treatment of various diseases. Isolation of this can be done by diverse methods, the most suitable process is supercritical fluid extraction (SFE) with application of ultraviolet radiations. Vit. D is present in food as vit. D2, D4 and D3 (ergocalciferol, 22,23-dihydroergocalciferol and cholecalciferol respectively). Liver blood serum contain vit. D and can produce 25-hydroxycholecalciferol with processing hydroxylation cholecalciferol (Keegan, Lu et al. 2018). Precursor of vit. D is ergosterol that dropped the cholesterol level in the experiment on rats with hypercholesterolemic effects so in patients of high cholesterol level who are taking statin drugs for hypocholesterolaemia, they covert ergosterol to desired form vit. D. So ingestion of vit. D can prevent stroke (Qin, Zhao et al. 2017).

Fruiting bodies of *Lentinula edodes* obtained from Glucan feed S.L. in Spain for extraction of vitamin D. This was taken in powdered form that is stowed in darkness at -20degree centigrade with <5% humidity. Methanol, hexane (95%), absolute ethanol (from sea) and chloroform are used as solvent in this method. Some other solvents can be used for extraction are ascorbic acid, ergosterol (95%), cholecalciferol (vit. D3), potassium hydroxide (KOH), ergocalciferol (vit. D2)

and hexadecane as well as CO₂ used in pure form. Supercritical fluid extraction (CFE)method take place in plants that is supported by with CO₂. This process is used to extract components from a fluid from solvent and Apparatus for removal of vit. D which contains two extractors (S1 and S2) of different abilities (0.5L each in size) and container (2L), rotary vacuum. This method doesn't require specific place to operate. Primarily extractors are filled up with 253g of mushrooms and 1100g clean sea sand with 1:1 proportion (García-Risco, Vicente et al. 2011). Pressure and temperature in extractors in sustained 60bar and 40degree centigrade respectively. This method almost takes 3h for completion and in between CO₂ is succeeded about 3.6kg/hr. After completion mixture is extracted out and placed into rotary vacuum for drying after washing with ethanol. Withdrawal yield is controlled and stored at -20degree centigrade. Its yield is articulated in grams by 100g of used material for removal. Ultraviolet radiations are exposed to powder of L. edodes at 245nm then ergosterol that is precursor of vitamin is decreased about 16% which alternatively upgraded production of Vit. D. But its level improved by 6.6 folds when powder is put off in solution of methanol and it reduce the level of ergosterol about 27%. Hence it is demonstrated that when mushroom's powder is exposed to any medium like methanol it improved the development of vit. D. When fresh mushrooms exposed to UV- radiation for 1h they produce about 0.004mg/g of vit. D at 20degree centigrade with their gills which are exposed to UV- light for 30mint that produce 0.029mg/g, while on other hand powder form of fruiting bodies with UC-radiations produce almost 0.06mg/g (Sławińska, Fornal et al. 2016). Methanol is used as basic solvent with CO₂ in SFE procedure because of two basic purposes such as it is an organic compound that is more valuable for biosynthesis of vit. D rather than other solvents, enhance production of vit. D. Organic solvents can improve solidity of products. In the process of SFE the product is oily that cannot solubilize in aqueous solvents that's why for this procedure organic molecules are more significant. Ergosterol level is reduced when incubated for 2hr that regulate the production of vit. D until 1hr when these molecules are exposed to UV-lamp.

Ergosterol is transformed into vit. D. Infrared radiations (IR) are useful for transformation of ergosterol to vit. D instead of lumisterol's and tach sterols (Wittig, Krings et al. 2013).

Vitamin D2 is broken down into a compound 1,25-hydroxyvitamin D when ultraviolet or electromagnetic radiations are applied to mushrooms. Vitamin D2 is beneficial for many problems like, beta cells present in pancreas secrete insulin to lower down blood sugar level in human body, promote health development and improve reabsorption capacity of bones. It normalizes pressure in blood vessels and helps heart to function effectively. Stimulate fetal and brain growth, Improve immune system (specific and non-specific immunity) (Jovičić, Ignjatović et al. 2012). Oyster mushroom interact with UV rays, gives 204.7ug/g range of vit. D present in them. Natural nutritional diet like oily fish rich in vit. D, they possess different potential by edible mushroom for those who lack with vit. D in their diet especially vegetarians and fruitarians (Huang, Lin et al. 2020).

A.bisporus comprises bioactive composites like dietary fibres, niacin, amino acids, riboflavin, iron proteins, pantothenic acid and carbohydrates and mushrooms are used in field of science in homeopathic medication that are added into human diet (Feeney, Miller et al. 2014, Muszyńska, Kała et al. 2017). Flavonoids, terpenoids, phenolics and alkaloids are abundantly present in mushrooms. Due to existence of these contents in mushrooms express genetic functions such as anti-bacterial, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, anti-parasitic and for treatment of cardiovascular problems (Zhang, Li et al. 2019). The bioactive molecules present mushrooms have no toxicity, even they are essential and beneficial for human health. Metabolic syndrome is caused due to physiologic or genetic irregularities in structure of cells that make the organs at risk to develop heart complications and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D). The life threating disorders described through various features which are insulin resistance, overweight, cholesterol high density lipoprotein (HDL) absorption and plasma triglycerides level leads to different ailments (Eckel, Alberti et al. 2020). With healthier lifestyle and proper dietary intake scientists thought

that development of type 2 diabetes mellitus can be prohibited and delayed because its incidence is increasing gradually in all age's human. Risk of type 2 diabetes boosted when reactive oxygen species (ROS) present in body injured tissues inside human body, pro-inflammatory and obesity are interrelated aspects that have connected each other also low-grade inflammation are reasons of progressing diabetes (Furukawa, Fujita et al. 2021). Generally oxidative stressed is caused by grilled meat and American affection of fries and with high consumption of oily food and the whole process is called glycation end products (AGEs) while on other hand low ingestion of vegetables and fruits leads to progress T2D (Folchetti, Monfort-Pires et al. 2014, Vlassara and Uribarri 2014).

Bioactivity for type 2 diabetes mellitus:

It has been experimented those dietary antioxidants like foliates, vit. B, D and C, polyphenols have potential to cure or protect different factors in T2D as well as oxidative stress etc. In pre-diabetic patients' high intake of dietary fibres fruits and vegetables that are rich in antioxidant properties are used to recover inflammatory indications and oxidative stress when interrelate with antioxidant food. It is observed that through digestion of food that is rich in antioxidants in addition to consumption of low AGEs when person is diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, so expansion of insulin resistance and AGEs serum intake can be rigorous to improve human health (Monfort-Pires, Folchetti et al. 2014). Edible mushrooms have such type of properties which prevent various types of disorders, they improve specific and non-specific immunity against diseases to prevent human's health. Edible mushrooms are part of food group (Dai, Stanilka et al. 2015). Mushroom are considered as valuable for hyperglycaemic patients that lowers the blood sweetness level in human bodies. They strengthen the production of glycogen which illustrate hypoglycaemic effects reduced the blood sugar. Streptozotocin tempted diabetic rats consumed A. bisporus that low blood sugar level. So, A. bisporus specie is useful for hyperglycaemic patients (Jeong, Jeong et al. 2010). Liver is only organ that accumulate glycogen and its production is

stimulated through Glucokinase (GK) by intaking mutually islet and hepatic glucose. Hepatic glucose is used with GK and if level of GK becomes low cause high risk to produce diabetes (Pal et al. 2009). Glucokinase show valuable characteristics for depressing sugar level and glucose level after having meal can be stopped by Gk activators (Buruleanu, Radulescu et al. 2018). Diabetes is life threating disease and increasing day by day, it is anticipated that diabetes incidence will be at high rate in coming years. After cardiovascular diseases and cancer, it is most enduring disease that can also cause death. Occurrence of diabetes in 2035 the expected cases of diabetes mellitus will be about 592million (Guariguata, Whiting et al. 2014). Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are stimulated by attack of high sugar level in human body, through this chronic attack insulin production is damaged and body cannot produce enough insulin for breakdown of glucose molecules and irritation inside the mitochondria is caused and all functions are distressed (Marcovecchio, Lucantoni et al. 2011). The outer membrane of red blood cells with its functions and structure damaged due to hyperglycaemia, this condition also reduced the distorting and improve accumulation of cells. Many functions are performed by disturbance in oxidative stress that altered that assembly of heart by destructing the working inside the cells, it also source of countless difficulties in diabetes mellitus like to damage the cells and leads to severe hyperglycaemia (Psallas and Manes 2012). After having meal glucose increased in blood, with use of binary-acting component capable to impair antioxidants and to condense oxidative stress, these constituents can switch hyperglycaemia. Antioxidants present inside of cell make a defence system in diabetic patients to fight for hyperglycaemia. Fruiting bodies contain dietary fibres, polysaccharides and proteins show such properties that low blood glucose level in diabetic persons (Wahab, Abdullah et al. 2014). Agaricus specie has different types of mushrooms with positive effects on human health. From all A. bisporus and its powder form can beneficial to low triglycerides and cholesterol level (Jeong, Jeong et al. 2019).

There is another mushroom that is used in human diet for nourishment is P. ostreatus with antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic effects. It also used to breakdown fatty acids. P. ostreatus holds beta-glucan and phenolic compounds. The supplementary factors dietary fibres, chitin and Beta-glucan of A. bisporus condense phospholipids and blood glucose in hypercholesterolemic mice. A. bisporus have antidiabetic and many other properties, also regulate the removal of adiponectin and adipokine that are anti-inflammatory factors (Sánchez, Quiñones et al. 2018). Adiponectin are proteins that lowers the oxidative stress disturbance and also reduce risk of developing of type 2 diabetes (T2D). They are adipocyte-resultant proteins that improve circulating level in rats and human's model. Risk of chronic diseases like blood pressure and diabetes mellitus is reduced due to low level of adiponectin in serum. high level of AGE serum inside cell and more intake of dietary fibre stimulates oxidative stress. Due to high level of oxidative stress deplete the internal resistance process against diseases (Esfahani, Movahedian et al. 2018). Mushrooms contains various types of valuable characteristics like antioxidants, their presence make them interesting as in human diet. More consumption of mushrooms protects humans from chronic disorders like diabetes (Kozarski, Klaus et al. 2021).

Experiment of antidiabetic properties of mushroom:

Researchers worked on properties of white button mushrooms, they observed that adiponectin level was increased in body when treated with mushrooms for 14-weeks with changings in environments and insulin resistance. So, mushrooms especially *A. bisporus* was considered as excellent diet for type 2 diabetic patients due to valuable health benefits (Hsu, Liao et al. 2019). Oxidative stress was improved when diabetic patient consumed 100g of white button mushroom up to 112 days (4-weeks). Researchers observed momentous changes in serum level. After 0ne month in 16-weeks the person was examined and at the same time a person was also under observation who was not nit consuming mushrooms. So that we can easily identify the difference

between changing in both serum level with or without mushrooms intake. Mushrooms contain bioactive compounds like phenolic compounds, chitin, polysaccharides and beta-glucan and ergothioneine level was given about 3.2mg/100g to diabetic patient. These are biomarkers to improve inflammation in cell that is basic symbol of T2D. Researchers observed that the person who consumed mushrooms show positive result rather than another person. So, mushrooms have antidiabetic characteristics and used in medication of diabetes. Antidiabetic properties of mushrooms stimulated due to presence of proteins containing selenium and phenolic compounds in them. Synthesis of reactive oxygen species (ROS) is influenced by high reactivity of polyphenols as electron or hydrogen contributor who has ability of stabilization of transition metals and radicals (Mishra and Mishra 2017). Reactive oxygen species are congested by flavonoids as well as phenolic composites. Fresh mushrooms and their extracts expressed immunomodulatory, antidiabetic immunomodulatory and antitumor properties. F. fomentarius is non-edible mushroom P. ostreatus and A. bisporus are eatable used to make powder form that show antioxidant effects. A. bisporus used in human diet for nourishment because they are rich in folate, antioxidants, vitamins, dietary fibres and many other valuable compounds. Anticancer, antioxidant, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory are found in F. fomentarius used in Chinese traditional medicine like oriental therapy (Kim, Jakhar et al. 2015). High glucose level of diabetes is caused due to change in oxidative stress. Its level is reduced by ingesting mushroom, they also important for lowering glucose level in serum after consumption of food (Jayasuriya, Wanigatunge et al. 2015).

Conclusion:

Mushrooms that are also called toadstool belongs to kingdom fungi. They are of great economic importance due to countless properties present in it. They are not only source of nutrition for flora and fauna but also express anti-cancer, anti-allergic, antibiotic, antidiabetic and antioxidants that make them more beneficial for human beings. Mushrooms are used in dietary food as

nutraceuticals because of high contents on nutrients. They are rich in fatty acids and carbohydrates. Mushrooms serves as antioxidants and used in medicinal and cosmetics field. Mushrooms are better source of antibiotics instead of using artificial drugs. Antioxidants like folate, vit. D and B, polyphenols, ergothioneine treat many disorders like cancer, diabetes mellitus, inflammation. Agaricus bisporus specie considered as excellent source in treatment of type 2 diabetes. This specie contains bioactive molecules that can fight for contamination caused by different microbes. Significantly antimicrobial characteristics for gram positive and negative bacteria shown by extraction of L. edodes specie, such as lentinan which is utilized in treatment of cancer especially gastric cancer. Mushrooms also work as antihypertensive enzymes and compounds extracted from mushrooms like A. bisporus, H. marmoreus, P. ostreatus, H. erinaceus and G. frondosa through hot extraction process. Some chronic problems are treated by Basidiomycete's species because of antioxidant properties. Basidiomycetes also involve in treatment of hepatitis, cancer and HIV and many more. A. blazei and H. erinaceus are used for repairing of intracellular tissues of body. Schizophyllan covers polysaccharides best source of treatment of S-180 cancer. At the stage of virus replication mushrooms inhibit their specie to regrow so, ach as antivirals. Human immune system is regulated by proteins, peptides and polysaccharides present in mushrooms. They can also treat infection of microorganism and work like anti-allergens. Mushrooms prevent liver from any damage like hepatoprotectives. Mushrooms possess positive effects on human body and can be preserved with freezing method, they have better taste and used as supplementary food to improve nutritional factors.

References:

- 1. Feeney, M. J., Miller, A. M., & Roupas, P. (2014). Mushrooms—biologically distinct and nutritionally unique: exploring a "third food kingdom". *Nutrition today*, 49(6), 301.
- Kaleta, B., Górski, A., Zagożdżon, R., Cieślak, M., Kaźmierczak-Barańska, J., Nawrot, B., ... & Turło, J. (2019). Selenium-containing polysaccharides from Lentinula edodes—Biological activity. *Carbohydrate polymers*, 223, 115078.
- 3. Ramos, M., Burgos, N., Barnard, A., Evans, G., Preece, J., Graz, M., ... & Jiménez, A. (2019). Agaricus bisporus and its by-products as a source of valuable extracts and bioactive compounds. *Food chemistry*, 292, 176-187.
- 4. Cardoso-Fernandes, J., Teodoro, A. C., & Lima, A. (2019). Remote sensing data in lithium (Li) exploration: A new approach for the detection of Li-bearing pegmatites. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*, 76, 10-25.
- Rosmiza, M. Z., Che, R. A., Mohd, H., Mapjabil, J., Marzuki, M., & Andin, C. (2020). AGRIPRENEURS'LEVEL OF READINESS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY MUSHROOM CULTIVATION WASTE MANAGEMENT. *Journal of Asian Scientific Research*, 10(3), 131-140.
- Buruleanu, L. C., Radulescu, C., Georgescu, A. A., Danet, F. A., Olteanu, R. L., Nicolescu, C. M., & Dulama, I. D. (2018). Statistical characterization of the phytochemical characteristics of edible mushroom extracts. *Analytical Letters*, 51(7), 1039-1059.
- Stojkovic, D., Smiljkovic, M., Ciric, A., Glamoclija, J., Van Griensven, L., Ferreira, I. C., & Sokovic, M. (2019). An insight into antidiabetic properties of six medicinal and edible mushrooms: Inhibition of α-amylase and α-glucosidase linked to type-2 diabetes. *South African Journal of Botany*, 120, 100-103.
- 8. Stojković, D. S., Kovačević-Grujičić, N., Reis, F. S., Davidović, S., Barros, L., Popović, J., ... & Soković, M. (2017). Chemical composition of the mushroom Meripilus giganteus Karst. and bioactive properties of its methanolic extract. *LWT-Food Science and Technology*, 79, 454-462.
- 9. Zhou, J., Chen, M., Wu, S., Liao, X., Wang, J., Wu, Q., ... & Ding, Y. (2020). A review on mushroom-derived bioactive peptides: Preparation and biological activities. *Food Research International*, *134*, 109230.

- Gargano, M. L., van Griensven, L. J., Isikhuemhen, O. S., Lindequist, U., Venturella, G., Wasser, S. P., & Zervakis, G. I. (2017). Medicinal mushrooms: Valuable biological resources of high exploitation potential. *Plant Biosystems-An International Journal Dealing with all Aspects of Plant Biology*, 151(3), 548-565.
- 11. Vieira Junior, W. G., Centeio Cardoso, R. V., Fernandes, Â., Ferreira, I. C. F. R., Barros, L., Pardo-Giménez, A., & Zied, D. C. (2021). Influence of strains and environmental cultivation conditions on the bioconversion of ergosterol and vitamin D2 in the sun mushroom. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*.
- 12. Zhou, J., Chen, M., Wu, S., Liao, X., Wang, J., Wu, Q., ... & Ding, Y. (2020). A review on mushroom-derived bioactive peptides: Preparation and biological activities. *Food Research International*, *134*, 109230.
- 13. Ba, D. M., Gao, X., Al-Shaar, L., Muscat, J. E., Chinchilli, V. M., Beelman, R. B., & Richie, J. P. (2021). Mushroom intake and depression: A population-based study using data from the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2005–2016. *Journal of affective disorders*, 294, 686-692.
- 14. Bhushan, A., & Kulshreshtha, M. (2018). The medicinal mushroom Agaricus bisporus: review of phytopharmacology and potential role in the treatment of various diseases. *Journal of Nature and Science of Medicine*, *I*(1), 4.
- 15. Gargano, M. L., van Griensven, L. J., Isikhuemhen, O. S., Lindequist, U., Venturella, G., Wasser, S. P., & Zervakis, G. I. (2017). Medicinal mushrooms: Valuable biological resources of high exploitation potential. *Plant Biosystems-An International Journal Dealing with all Aspects of Plant Biology*, 151(3), 548-565.
- 16. Wasser, S. P. (2017). Medicinal mushrooms in human clinical studies. Part I. Anticancer, nonimmunological, and immunomodulatory activities: a review. *International Journal of Medicinal Mushrooms*, 19(4).
- 17. Jeong, H. G., Jung, D. Y., Jo, K., Lee, S., Choi, Y. S., Yong, H. I., & Jung, S. (2021). Alternative of Phosphate by Freeze-or Oven-Dried Winter Mushroom Powder in Beef Patty. *Food Science of Animal Resources*, *41*(3), 542.
- 18. Ramos, M., Burgos, N., Barnard, A., Evans, G., Preece, J., Graz, M., ... & Jiménez, A. (2019). Agaricus bisporus and its by-products as a source of valuable extracts and bioactive compounds. *Food chemistry*, 292, 176-187.

- 19. Pérez-Chávez, A. M., Mayer, L., & Albertó, E. (2019). Mushroom cultivation and biogas production: A sustainable reuse of organic resources. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, 50, 50-60.
- 20. Wagay, J. A., Alanazi, A. M., Vyas, D., Pala, S. A., & Rahman, Q. I. (2021). Antioxidant and organic acid evaluation of Geaster saccatum mushroom by chemical and electrochemical assay at carbon nanotube paste electrode. *Journal of King Saud University-Science*, 33(2), 101336.
- 21. Liu, C., Choi, M. W., Li, X., & Cheung, P. C. (2018). Immunomodulatory effect of structurally-characterized mushroom sclerotial polysaccharides isolated from Polyporus rhinocerus on human monoctyes THP-1. *Journal of Functional Foods*, 41, 90-99.
- 22. Du, B., Zhu, F., & Xu, B. (2018). An insight into the anti-inflammatory properties of edible and medicinal mushrooms. *Journal of Functional Foods*, 47, 334-342.
- 23. Stojkovic, D., Smiljkovic, M., Ciric, A., Glamoclija, J., Van Griensven, L., Ferreira, I. C., & Sokovic, M. (2019). An insight into antidiabetic properties of six medicinal and edible mushrooms: Inhibition of α-amylase and α-glucosidase linked to type-2 diabetes. *South African Journal of Botany*, 120, 100-103.
- 24. Goswami, B., Majumdar, S., Das, A., Barui, A., & Bhowal, J. (2021). Evaluation of bioactive properties of Pleurotus ostreatus mushroom protein hydrolysate of different degree of hydrolysis. *LWT*, 111768.
- 25. Morales, D., Tejedor-Calvo, E., Jurado-Chivato, N., Polo, G., Tabernero, M., Ruiz-Rodríguez, A., ... & Soler-Rivas, C. (2019). In vitro and in vivo testing of the hypocholesterolemic activity of ergosterol-and β-glucan-enriched extracts obtained from shiitake mushrooms (Lentinula edodes). *Food & function*, *10*(11), 7325-7332.
- 26. Li, X., Li, J., Wang, R., Rahaman, A., Zeng, X. A., & Brennan, C. S. (2021). Combined effects of pulsed electric field and ultrasound pretreatments on mass transfer and quality of mushrooms. LWT, 150, 112008.
- 27. Hossain, M. S., Barua, A., Tanim, M. A. H., Hasan, M. S., Islam, M. J., Hossain, M. R., ... & Hossen, S. M. (2021). Ganoderma applanatum mushroom provides new insights into the management of diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, and hepatic degeneration: A comprehensive analysis. *Food Science & Nutrition*.
- 28. Morales, D., Gil-Ramirez, A., Smiderle, F. R., Piris, A. J., Ruiz-Rodriguez, A., & Soler-Rivas, C. (2017). Vitamin D-enriched extracts obtained from shiitake mushrooms

- (Lentinula edodes) by supercritical fluid extraction and UV-irradiation. *Innovative food science & emerging technologies*, 41, 330-336.
- 29. Ložnjak, P., & Jakobsen, J. (2018). Stability of vitamin D3 and vitamin D2 in oil, fish and mushrooms after household cooking. *Food chemistry*, 254, 144-149.
- 30. Cao, P. F., Wu, C. G., Dang, Z. H., Shi, L., Jiang, A. L., Ren, A., & Zhao, M. (2017). Effects of exogenous salicylic acid on ganoderic acid biosynthesis and the expression of key genes in the ganoderic acid biosynthesis pathway in the Lingzhi or Reishi medicinal mushroom, Ganoderma lucidum (Agaricomycetes). *International journal of medicinal mushrooms*, 19(1).
- 31. García-Risco, M. R., Vicente, G., Reglero, G., & Fornari, T. (2011). Fractionation of thyme (Thymus vulgaris L.) by supercritical fluid extraction and chromatography. *The Journal of Supercritical Fluids*, 55(3), 949-954.
- 32. Sławińska, A., Fornal, E., Radzki, W., Skrzypczak, K., Zalewska-Korona, M., Michalak-Majewska, M., ... & Stachniuk, A. (2016). Study on vitamin D2 stability in dried mushrooms during drying and storage. *Food chemistry*, 199, 203-209.
- 33. Wittig, M., Krings, U., & Berger, R. G. (2013). Single-run analysis of vitamin D photoproducts in oyster mushroom (Pleurotus ostreatus) after UV-B treatment. *Journal of food composition and analysis*, *31*(2), 266-274.
- 34. Jovicic, S., Ignjatovic, S., & Majkic-Singh, N. (2012). Biochemistry and metabolism of vitamin D/Biohemija i metabolizam vitamina D. *Journal of medical biochemistry*, 31(4), 309.
- 35. Huang, J., Liu, J., Chang, K., Buyukada, M., & Evrendilek, F. (2020). (Co-) pyrolytic performances and by-products of textile dyeing sludge and spent mushroom substrate. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 261, 121195.
- 36. Feeney, M. J., Dwyer, J., Hasler-Lewis, C. M., Milner, J. A., Noakes, M., Rowe, S., ... & Wu, D. (2014). Mushrooms and health summit proceedings. *The Journal of Nutrition*, 144(7), 1128S-1136S.
- 37. Muszynska, B., Kala, K., Rojowski, J., Grzywacz, A., & Opoka, W. (2017). Composition and biological properties of Agaricus bisporus fruiting bodies-a review. *Polish journal of food and nutrition sciences*, 67(3).
- 38. Kong, Y., Zhang, L. L., Zhao, J., Zhang, Y. Y., Sun, B. G., & Chen, H. T. (2019). Isolation and identification of the umami peptides from shiitake mushroom by

- consecutive chromatography and LC-Q-TOF-MS. *Food Research International*, 121, 463-470.
- 39. Zhang, S., Gu, Y., Lu, M., Fu, J., Zhang, Q., Liu, L., ... & Niu, K. (2020). Association between edible mushroom intake and the prevalence of newly diagnosed non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: results from the Tianjin Chronic Low-Grade Systemic Inflammation and Health Cohort Study in China. *British Journal of Nutrition*, 123(1), 104-112.
- 40. Horimai, Y., Misawa, H., Suzuki, K., Tateishi, Y., Furukawa, H., Yamanaka, T., ... & Yamada, A. (2021). Spore germination and ectomycorrhizae formation of Tricholoma matsutake on pine root systems with previously established ectomycorrhizae from a dikaryotic mycelial isolate of T. matsutake. *Mycorrhiza*, 31(3), 335-347.
- 41. Folchetti, L. D., Monfort-Pires, M., de Barros, C. R., Martini, L. A., & Ferreira, S. R. G. (2014). Association of fruits and vegetables consumption and related-vitamins with inflammatory and oxidative stress markers in prediabetic individuals. *Diabetology & metabolic syndrome*, 6(1), 1-8.
- 42. Vlassara, H., & Uribarri, J. (2014). Advanced glycation end products (AGE) and diabetes: cause, effect, or both? *Current diabetes reports*, 14(1), 1-10.
- 43. Folchetti, L. D., Monfort-Pires, M., de Barros, C. R., Martini, L. A., & Ferreira, S. R. G. (2014). Association of fruits and vegetables consumption and related-vitamins with inflammatory and oxidative stress markers in prediabetic individuals. *Diabetology & metabolic syndrome*, 6(1), 1-8.
- 44. Dai, X., Stanilka, J. M., Rowe, C. A., Esteves, E. A., Nieves Jr, C., Spaiser, S. J., ... & Percival, S. S. (2015). Consuming Lentinula edodes (Shiitake) mushrooms daily improves human immunity: A randomized dietary intervention in healthy young adults. *Journal of the American College of Nutrition*, 34(6), 478-487.
- 45. Jeong, J. W., Diwadkar, V. A., Chugani, C. D., Sinsoongsud, P., Muzik, O., Behen, M. E., ... & Chugani, D. C. (2011). Congruence of happy and sad emotion in music and faces modifies cortical audiovisual activation. *NeuroImage*, *54*(4), 2973-2982.
- 46. Pal, M., & Misra, K. (2018). Cordyceps sp.: the precious mushroom for high-altitude maladies. In *Management of high-altitude pathophysiology* (pp. 93-114). Academic Press.
- 47. Buruleanu, L. C., Radulescu, C., Georgescu, A. A., Danet, F. A., Olteanu, R. L., Nicolescu, C. M., & Dulama, I. D. (2018). Statistical characterization of the

- phytochemical characteristics of edible mushroom extracts. *Analytical Letters*, 51(7), 1039-1059.
- 48. Guariguata, L., Whiting, D. R., Hambleton, I., Beagley, J., Linnenkamp, U., & Shaw, J. E. (2014). Global estimates of diabetes prevalence for 2013 and projections for 2035. *Diabetes research and clinical practice*, 103(2), 137-149.
- 49. Marcovecchio, M. L., Lucantoni, M., & Chiarelli, F. (2011). Role of chronic and acute hyperglycemia in the development of diabetes complications. *Diabetes technology & therapeutics*, *13*(3), 389-394.
- 50. Psallas, M., & Manes, C. (2012). Incretins in type 2 diabetes mellitus: cardiovascular and anti-atherogenic effects beyond glucose lowering. *Hippokratia*, *16*(2), 100.
- 51. Wahab, N. A. A., Abdullah, N., & Aminudin, N. (2014). Characterisation of potential antidiabetic-related proteins from Pleurotus pulmonarius (Fr.) Quél. (Grey oyster mushroom) by MALDI-TOF/TOF mass spectrometry. *BioMed research international*, 2014.
- 52. Motoi, H., Jeong, J. W., Juhász, C., Miyakoshi, M., Nakai, Y., Sugiura, A., ... & Asano, E. (2019). Quantitative analysis of intracranial electrocorticography signals using the concept of statistical parametric mapping. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), 1-10.
- 53. Quiñones-Muñoz, T. A., Navarrete, N. S., Acosta, D. F. C., Gurrola, É. E. C., Carbajal, G. R. H., & Santos, E. D. C. V. (2018). The effect of growth substrate and extraction solvent on biological activities of oyster culinary medicinal mushroom Pleurotus ostreatus (Agaricomycetes). *International journal of medicinal mushrooms*, 20(10).
- 54. Esfahani, M., Saidijam, M., Najafi, R., Goodarzi, M. T., & Movahedian, A. (2018). The effect of salusin-β on expression of pro-and anti-inflammatory cytokines in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs). *ARYA atherosclerosis*, *14*(1), 1.
- 55. Vunduk, J., Kozarski, M., Djekic, I., Tomašević, I., & Klaus, A. (2021). Effect of modified atmosphere packaging on selected functional characteristics of Agaricus bisporus. *European Food Research and Technology*, 247(4), 829-838.
- 56. Ding, L., Xu, P., Li, T., Liao, X., He, S., & Xu, S. (2019). Asperfurandiones A and B, two antifungal furandione analogs from a marine-derived fungus Aspergillus versicolor. *Natural product research*, *33*(23), 3404-3408.
- 57. Bhardwaj, A., Gupta, P., Kumar, N., Mishra, J., Kumar, A., & Misra, K. (2017). Lingzhi or reishi medicinal mushroom, Ganoderma lucidum (Agaricomycetes), inhibits Candida biofilms: A metabolomic approach. *International journal of medicinal mushrooms*, 19(8).

- 58. Kim, S. H., Jakhar, R., & Kang, S. C. (2015). Apoptotic properties of polysaccharide isolated from fruiting bodies of medicinal mushroom Fomes fomentarius in human lung carcinoma cell line. *Saudi journal of biological sciences*, 22(4), 484-490.
- 59. Jayasuriya, W. B. N., Wanigatunge, C. A., Fernando, G. H., Abeytunga, D. T. U., & Suresh, T. S. (2015). Hypoglycaemic activity of culinary Pleurotus ostreatus and P. cystidiosus mushrooms in healthy volunteers and type 2 diabetic patients on diet control and the possible mechanisms of action. *Phytotherapy research*, 29(2), 303-309.

© GSJ