

Nutritional value, bioactive compounds and antioxidant properties of three edible mushrooms from Poland

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Running title: Valorization of edible mushrooms from Poland

ABSTRACT

Mushrooms contain a multitude of biomolecules with nutritional and/or biological activity. Among the bioactive molecules, phenolic compounds and tocopherols are the most responsible for their antioxidant activity. In the present work, *Boletus edulis*, *Lentinus edodes* and *Xerocomus badius*, three edible mushroom species originated from Poland, were analyzed for their chemical composition and antioxidant activity. Carbohydrates were the most abundant macronutrients, followed by proteins and ash. Fructose, mannitol and trehalose were the prevalent sugars, but glucose was only found in *B. edulis*. Polyunsaturated fatty acids predominated over mono and saturated fatty acids. Palmitic, oleic and linoleic acids were abundant in the three samples. α - and β -Tocopherols were quantified in all the samples, but γ -tocopherol was only identified in *X. badius*. Oxalic and fumaric acids were quantified in the three samples; quinic acid was only present in *L. edodes*, and malic and citric acids were only found in *X. badius*. *p*-Hydroxybenzoic, protocatechuic and cinnamic acids were quantified in all the species, while *p*-coumaric acid was only found in *B. edulis*. This species and *X. badius* revealed the highest antioxidant properties, being *B. edulis* more effective in radicals scavenging activity and reducing power, and *X. badius* in lipid peroxidation inhibition, which is related with the highest amounts in phenolic compounds and tocopherols, respectively.

KEYWORDS

Wild mushrooms; Nutritional value; Chemical composition; Antioxidant activity

1. Introduction

Over the last decades, the consumption of mushrooms has significantly increased due to the scientific evidence of their ability to help the organism in the combat and prevention of several diseases (Ferreira, Barros, & Abreu, 2009; Kalac, 2012). Fruiting bodies of mushrooms are consumed as a delicacy for their texture and flavor, but also for their nutritional properties that makes them even more attractable (Lindequist, Niedermeyer, & Julich, 2005; Kalac, 2012). Mushrooms are also described as an excellent choice to include in low caloric diets since they have high amounts of dietary fiber, minerals, vitamins, water, protein, carbohydrates, and low content in lipids (Mattila et al., 2001; Heleno, Barros, Sousa, Martins, & Ferreira, 2009; Kalac, 2012). Furthermore, mushrooms contain a huge variety of bioactive compounds, and proved to be effective mainly as antioxidants, anticancer and antimicrobial agents (Barros, Ferreira, & Baptista, 2008; Ferreira, Vaz, Vasconcelos, & Martins, 2010; Alves et al., 2012). Among the bioactive molecules, phenolic acids have attracted special attention since they are reported as strong antioxidants and the main responsible for the antioxidant properties of mushrooms (Ferreira et al., 2009; Palacios et al., 2011).

Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Pegler and *Boletus edulis* Bull. are two of the most consumed and popular mushrooms worldwide; being *L. edodes* the second most cultivated mushroom (Chang & Miles, 2004) and *B. edulis* considered as the tastiest one among the *Boletus* genus (Jaworska & Bernas, 2009). Several authors described these two mushroom species as being rich in nutrients and bioactive molecules, such as phenolic acids and tocopherols, that are related with their antioxidant activity (Cheung, Cheung, & Ooi, 2003; Cheung & Cheung, 2005; Heleno et al., 2011; Özyürek, Bener, Güçlü, & Apak, 2014). *Xerocomus badius* is one of the most consumed mushroom in Poland.

In the present work, the chemical composition of the mentioned mushroom species (*L. edodes*, *B. edulis* and *X. badius*), originated from Poland, was evaluated. Furthermore, the chemical compounds found in each sample were related with their antioxidant properties, measured as free radical scavenging activity, reducing power and lipid peroxidation inhibition.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Samples

Commercial samples of *Boletus edulis* Bull., *Lentinus edodes* (Berk.) Pegler and *Xerocomus badius* (Fr.) E.-J.Gilbert, three edible dried mushrooms, were obtained in a local market in Poland, in November 2012. The specimens were kept at -20 °C until further analysis.

2.2. Standards and Reagents

Acetonitrile 99.9%, n-hexane 95% and ethyl acetate 99.8% were of HPLC grade from Fisher Scientific (Lisbon, Portugal). The fatty acids methyl ester (FAME) reference standard mixture 37 (standard 47885-U) was purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA), as also other individual fatty acid isomers and standards of sugars (L-(+)-arabinose, D-(+)-mannitol, D-(+)-trehalose), tocopherols (α -, β -, and γ -isoforms), organic acids (malic, oxalic, quinic, citric and fumaric acids), phenolic compounds (*p*-hydroxybenzoic, protocatechuic, *p*-coumaric and cinnamic acids), trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid). Racemic tocopherol, 50 mg/mL, was purchased from Matreya (PA, USA). 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) was obtained from Alfa Aesar (Ward Hill, MA, USA). Water was treated in a Milli-Q water purification system (TGI Pure Water Systems, Greenville, SC, USA).

2.3. Chemical composition

2.3.1. Nutritional value

The samples were analysed for chemical composition (moisture, proteins, fat, carbohydrates and ash) using the AOAC procedures ([AOAC, 1995](#)). The crude protein content ($N \times 4.38$) of the samples was estimated by the macro-Kjeldahl method; the crude fat was determined by extracting a known weight of powdered sample with petroleum ether, using a Soxhlet apparatus; the ash content was determined by incineration at 600 ± 15 °C. Total carbohydrates were calculated by difference. Energy was calculated according to the following equation: Energy (kcal) = $4 \times (\text{g protein} + \text{g carbohydrate}) + 9 \times (\text{g fat})$.

2.3.2. Free sugars

Free sugars were determined by a High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) system consisted of an integrated system with a pump (Knauer, Smartline system 1000, Berlin, Germany), degasser system (Smartline manager 5000) and auto-sampler (AS-2057 Jasco, Easton, MD, USA), coupled to a refraction index detector (RI detector Knauer Smartline 2300) as previously described by the authors ([Heleno et al., 2009](#)). Sugars were identified by comparing the relative retention times of sample peaks with standards. Data were analysed using Clarity 2.4 Software (DataApex, Prague, Czech Republic). The chromatographic separation was achieved with a Eurospher 100-5 NH_2 column (5 μm , 250 mm $\times$ 4.6 mm i.d., Knauer) operating at 35 °C (7971 R Grace oven). The mobile phase was acetonitrile/deionized water, 70:30 (v/v) at a flow rate of 1 mL/min. Quantification was based on the RI signal response of each standard, using the internal standard (IS, raffinose) method and by using calibration curves obtained from commercial standards of each compound. The results were expressed in g per 100 g of dry weight.

2.3.3. Fatty acids

Fatty acids were determined after a trans-esterification procedure as described previously by the authors ([Heleno et al., 2009](#)), using a gas chromatographer (DANI 1000, Contone, Switzerland) equipped with a split/splitless injector and a flame ionization detector (GC-FID at 260 °C) and a Macherey–Nagel (Düren, Germany) column (50% cyanopropyl-methyl-50% phenylmethylpolysiloxane, 30 m × 0.32 mm i.d. × 0.25 µm d_f). The oven temperature program was as follows: the initial temperature of the column was 50 °C, held for 2 min, then a 30 °C/min ramp to 125 °C, 5 °C/min ramp to 160 °C, 20 °C/min ramp to 180 °C, 3 °C/min ramp to 200 °C, 20 °C/min ramp to 220 °C and held for 15 min. The carrier gas (hydrogen) flow-rate was 4.0 mL/min (0.61 bar), measured at 50 °C. Split injection (1:40) was carried out at 250 °C. Fatty acid identification was made by comparing the relative retention times of FAME peaks from samples with standards. The results were recorded and processed using CSW 1.7 software (DataApex 1.7, Prague, Czech Republic). The results were expressed in relative percentage of each fatty acid.

2.3.4. Tocopherols

Tocopherols were determined following a procedure previously described by the authors ([Heleno, Barros, Sousa, Martins, & Ferreira, 2010](#)). Analysis was performed by HPLC (equipment described above), and a fluorescence detector (FP-2020; Jasco, Easton, MD, USA) programmed for excitation at 290 nm and emission at 330 nm. The chromatographic separation was achieved with a Polyamide II normal-phase column (5 µm, 250 mm × 4.6 mm i.d., YMC Waters), operating at 35 °C. The mobile phase used was a mixture of n-hexane and ethyl acetate (70:30, v/v) at a flow rate of 1 mL/min. The compounds were identified by chromatographic comparisons with authentic standards.

Quantification was based on the fluorescence signal response of each standard, using the IS (tocol) method and by using calibration curves obtained from commercial standards of each compound. The results were expressed in μg per 100 g of dry weight.

2.3.5. Organic acids

Organic acids were determined following a procedure previously described by the authors ([Reis et al., 2013](#)). Analysis was performed by ultra-fast liquid chromatograph (UFLC) coupled to photodiode array detector (PDA), using a Shimadzu 20A series UFLC (Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan). Separation was achieved on a SphereClone (Phenomenex) reverse phase C_{18} column ($5\ \mu\text{m}$, $250\ \text{mm} \times 4.6\ \text{mm}$ i.d.) thermostatted at $35\ ^\circ\text{C}$. The elution was performed with sulphuric acid $3.6\ \text{mM}$ using a flow rate of $0.8\ \text{mL/min}$. Detection was carried out in a PDA, using $215\ \text{nm}$ and 245 as preferred wavelengths. The organic acids were quantified by comparison of the area of their peaks recorded at $215\ \text{nm}$ with calibration curves obtained from commercial standards of each compound. The results were expressed in g per 100 g of dry weight.

2.3.6. Phenolic compounds

Phenolic acids determination was performed using a Shimadzu 20A series ultra-fast liquid chromatograph (UFLC, Shimadzu, equipment described above) as previously described by [Reis et al. \(2013\)](#). Separation was achieved on an Aqua ($3\ \mu\text{m}$, $150\ \text{mm} \times 4.6\ \text{mm}$ i.d., Phenomenex, Torrance, CA, USA) reverse phase C_{18} column ($5\ \mu\text{m}$, $250\ \text{mm} \times 4.6\ \text{mm}$ i.d.) thermostatted at $35\ ^\circ\text{C}$. The mobile phase was: (A) 0.1% formic acid in water, (B) 100% HPLC-grade acetonitrile. The elution gradient established was 10% A to 15% B over $5\ \text{min}$, $15\text{--}25\%$ A in B over $5\ \text{min}$, $25\text{--}35\%$ A in B over $10\ \text{min}$, isocratic 50% B for $10\ \text{min}$, and re-equilibration of the column, using a flow rate of

0.5 ml/min. Detection was carried out in a photodiode array detector (PDA), using 280 nm as the preferred wavelength. The phenolic compounds were quantified by comparison of the area of their peaks recorded at 280 nm with calibration curves obtained from commercial standards of each compound. The results were expressed in mg per 100 g of dry weight.

2.4. Antioxidant activity

2.4.1. Extracts preparation

The lyophilized powder (1.5 g) was extracted by stirring with 40 mL of methanol (25°C at 150 rpm) for 2 h and subsequently filtered through Whatman No. 4 paper.

The residue was then extracted with 20 mL of methanol (25°C at 150 rpm) for 2 h. The combined methanolic extracts were evaporated at 40°C (rotary evaporator Büchi R-210) to dryness redissolved in methanol at a concentration of 50 mg/mL, and stored at 4 °C until analysis ([Reis et al., 2011](#)).

2.4.2. General

Successive dilutions of the stock solution of the phenolic extracts were made and submitted to *in vitro* assays already described by the authors ([Heleno et al., 2009](#)) to evaluate the antioxidant activity of the samples. The sample concentrations providing 50% of antioxidant activity (EC₅₀) or 0.5 of absorbance (EC_{0.5}) were calculated from the graphs of antioxidant activity percentages (DPPH, β-carotene/linoleate and TBARS assays) or absorbance at 690 nm (reducing power assay) against sample concentrations. In the Folin-Ciocalteu assay (for determination of total phenolics), the results were expressed as mg of gallic acid equivalents (GAE) per g of extract. The commercial standard trolox was used as positive control.

2.4.3. Total phenolics by Folin-Ciocalteu assay

The extract solution (1 mL) was mixed with Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (5 mL, previously diluted with water 1:10, v/v) and sodium carbonate (75 g/L, 4 mL). The tubes were vortex mixed for 15 s and allowed to stand for 30 min at 40 °C for colour development. Absorbance was then measured at 765 nm.

2.4.4. Reducing power by Ferricyanide/Prussian blue assay

The assay was performed using a Microplate Reader ELX800 Microplate Reader (Bio-Tek Instruments, Inc., Winooski, VT, USA). The different concentrations of the extracts (0.5 mL) were mixed with sodium phosphate buffer (200 mmol/L, pH 6.6, 0.5 mL) and potassium ferricyanide (1% w/v, 0.5 mL). For each concentration, the mixture was incubated at 50 °C for 20 min, and trichloroacetic acid (10% w/v, 0.5 mL) was added. The mixture (0.8 mL) was poured in the 48-wells, as also deionized water (0.8 mL) and ferric chloride (0.1% w/v, 0.16 mL), and the absorbance was measured at 690 nm.

2.4.5. Scavenging activity by DPPH assay

This methodology was performed using the Microplate Reader mentioned above. The reaction mixture on 96 wells plate consisted of a solution by well of the extract solutions with different concentrations (30 µL) and methanolic solution (270 µL) containing DPPH radicals (6×10^{-5} mol/L). The mixture was left to stand for 30 min in the dark, and the absorption was measured at 515 nm. The radical scavenging activity (RSA) was calculated as a percentage of DPPH discolouration using the equation: % RSA = $[(A_{\text{DPPH}} - A_{\text{S}}) / A_{\text{DPPH}}] \times 100$, where A_{S} is the absorbance of the solution containing the sample and A_{DPPH} is the absorbance of the DPPH solution.

2.4.6. Lipid peroxidation inhibition by β -carotene/linoleate and TBARS assays

The first methodology was β -carotene/linoleate assay: A solution of β -carotene was prepared by dissolving β -carotene (2 mg) in chloroform (10 mL). Two millilitres of this solution were pipetted into a round-bottom flask. The chloroform was removed at 40 °C under vacuum and linoleic acid (40 mg), Tween 80 emulsifier (400 mg), and distilled water (100 mL) were added to the flask with vigorous shaking. Aliquots (4.8 mL) of this emulsion were transferred into test tubes containing extract solutions with different concentrations (0.2 mL). The tubes were shaken and incubated at 50 °C in a water bath. As soon as the emulsion was added to each tube, the zero time absorbance was measured at 470 nm. β -Carotene bleaching inhibition was calculated using the following equation: (β -carotene content after 2 h of assay/initial β -carotene content) $\times$ 100. The second methodology was TBARS (thiobarbituric acid reactive species) assay: Porcine brains were obtained from official slaughtering animals, dissected, and homogenized with a Polytron in ice cold Tris-HCl buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4) to produce a 1:2 w/v brain tissue homogenate which was centrifuged at 3000g for 10 min. An aliquot (100 μ L) of the supernatant was incubated with the different concentrations of the samples solutions (200 μ L) in the presence of FeSO₄ (10 mM; 100 μ L) and ascorbic acid (0.1 mM; 100 μ L) at 37 °C for 1 h. The reaction was stopped by the addition of trichloroacetic acid (28% w/v, 500 μ L), followed by thiobarbituric acid (TBA, 2%, w/v, 380 μ L), and the mixture was then heated at 80 °C for 20 min. After centrifugation at 3000g for 10 min to remove the precipitated protein, the colour intensity of the malondialdehyde (MDA)-TBA complex in the supernatant was measured by its absorbance at 532 nm. The inhibition ratio (%) was calculated using the following

formula: Inhibition ratio (%) = $[(A - B)/A] \times 100\%$, where A and B were the absorbance of the control and the sample solution, respectively.

2.5. Statistical analysis

Three specimens of each mushroom species were used, and all the assays were carried out in triplicate. The results were expressed as mean values and standard deviation (SD), and further analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's HSD Test with $\alpha = 0.05$. This treatment was carried out using SPSS v. 22.0 program (IBM Corp., USA).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Chemical composition

The results concerning the nutritional value, free sugars and fatty acids composition are presented in **Table 1**. Carbohydrates were the major constituents, followed by proteins and ash. Fat contents were low, being higher in *X. badius* and lower in *L. edodes*. The energetic contribution of *B. edulis* and *X. badius* were higher and very similar, due to the higher contribution of carbohydrates and fat. For *B. edulis* these values are in agreement with previous works reporting the nutritional values of *B. edulis* from Portugal ([Heleno et al., 2011](#); [Fernandes et al., 2013](#)); nevertheless, the values presented herein are slightly different, with higher contents in carbohydrates and lower contents in proteins. Other authors reported the nutritional value of cultivated *L. edodes*, particularly lower ash, carbohydrates, proteins and fat contents ([Manzi, Gambelli, Marconi, Vivanti, & Pizzoferrato, 1999](#); [Çaglarirmak, 2007](#); [Reis, Barros, Martins, & Ferreira, 2012](#)).

Fructose, mannitol and trehalose were found in the three samples, while glucose was only found in *B. edulis* (**Table 1**). *L. edodes* showed the highest content in total sugars and in fructose, while *X. badius* gave the highest content in mannitol, and *B. edulis* the highest content in trehalose. Trehalose predominated in *B. edulis* and *L. edodes*, followed by mannitol; otherwise, in *X. badius*, mannitol was the predominant free sugar, followed by trehalose. [Heleno et al. \(2011\)](#) and [Fernandes et al. \(2013\)](#) also reported trehalose as the most abundant sugar in *B. edulis* followed by mannitol. [Reis et al. \(2012\)](#) reported mannitol as the prevalent sugar, followed by trehalose in *L. edodes*; herein, the contrary was observed.

Regarding the fatty acids composition (**Table 1**), palmitic acid (C16:0), stearic acid (C18:0), oleic acid (C18:1n9c), linoleic acid (C18:2n6c) and α -linolenic acid (C18:3n3) were the fatty acids present in major percentages. Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) predominated over saturated fatty acids (SFA) and monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) in all the mushroom species, due to the high contribution of linoleic acid. *L. edodes* present a considerable amount of linoleic acid in comparison with *B. edulis* and *X. badius*, but a much lower content in oleic acid.

These values are in agreement with the ones reported by other authors for *B. edulis* ([Heleno et al., 2011](#); [Fernandes et al., 2013](#)) and *L. edodes* ([Reis et al., 2012](#)). Nevertheless, [Heleno et al. \(2011\)](#) reported a higher content in oleic acid leading to a predominance of MUFA over SFA and PUFA. About 18 less abundant fatty acids were also identified and quantified in the samples.

As far as we know, there is only one report on fatty acids composition of the sporocarps of *X. badius* ([Karlinski, Ravnskov, Kieliszewska-Rokicka, & Larsen, 2007](#)).

Concerning the tocopherols (**Table 2**), α and β isoforms were found in *B. edulis* and *L. edodes*, while γ - isoform was only found in *X. badius*. This latter revealed the highest

content in total tocopherols due the much higher amounts in all the presented isoforms. γ - and δ -Tocopherols were not found in *B. edulis* in this study, nevertheless in other reports of Portuguese *B. edulis*, these two isoforms were identified (Heleno et al., 2011; Fernandes et al., 2013), as well as in another study with *B. edulis* from Gorj country (Vamanu & Nita, 2013). Moreover, in the present study, β -tocopherol was identified and was the most predominant isoform, while in other reports this isoform did not appeared. *L. edodes* also presented the isoforms in different amounts; in the present study only α and β isoforms were identified, while Reis et al. (2012) reported the presence of α , γ - and δ -tocopherols and the absence of β -tocopherol. As far as we know there are no reports in literature describing the nutritional value of *X. badius*.

Among the organic acids (**Table 2**), oxalic, quinic, malic, citric and fumaric acids were identified depending on the sample. Oxalic and fumaric acids were found in all the species; quinic acid was only found in *L. edodes*, and malic and citric acids were only identified in *X. badius*. This latter revealed the highest organic acids content due to the presence of malic and citric acids. Fernandes et al. (2013) reported the presence of citric acid in Portuguese *B. edulis*; nevertheless, the amounts of oxalic and fumaric acids were very similar to the ones obtained in the present study.

Regarding phenolic compounds (**Table 2**), protocatechuic, *p*-hydroxybenzoic, *p*-coumaric and cinnamic acids were identified and quantified depending on the mushroom species. Protocatechuic, *p*-hydroxybenzoic and cinnamic acids were found in all the three samples, while *p*-coumaric acid was only found in *B. edulis* contributing to the highest amount in total phenolic compounds presented by this latter, as well as the highest content in *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid. These values are in agreement with the ones reported in previous studies on Portuguese samples of *B. edulis* and *L. edodes* (Heleno et al., 2011; Reis, Martins, Barros, & Ferreira, 2012a). Nevertheless, Vamanu & Nita

(2013) reported the presence of rosmarinic acid in *B. edulis* from Gorj contry. [Palacios et al. \(2011\)](#) described the phenolic composition of *B. edulis* from Spain and reported the presence of caffeic, chlorogenic, gallic, gentisic and homogentisic acids as well as higher contents in protocatechuic and *p*-hydroxybenzoic acids, but lower contents in *p*-coumaric acid.

The differences observed in the chemical composition can be due to various factors. In the case of *B. edulis*, the studied species is originated from Poland whereas the other authors reported the chemical composition of *B. edulis* originated from Portugal. Thus, the differences observed in the chemical composition when comparing with [Heleno et al. \(2011\)](#) and [Fernandes et al. \(2013\)](#), may be due to the different environmental conditions, such as temperature and relative humidity, involved in mushrooms maturation stages that can affect their secondary metabolism and consequently the quantity and variety of secondary metabolites production. Regarding *L. edodes*, the species analyzed by [Reis et al. \(2012\)](#) was a commercial sample that could suffer industrial processes. The storage conditions and also the composition of the growing substrate can directly influence the chemical constituents of the produced mushrooms ([Stojkovic et al., 2014](#)).

3.2. Antioxidant activity

The antioxidant activity was assessed by four different assays measuring reducing power, free radicals scavenging activity, β -carotene bleaching inhibition and lipid peroxidation inhibition (**Figures 1**). *B. edulis* and *X. badius* revealed the highest antioxidant properties, presenting the lowest EC₅₀ values. *B. edulis* showed the highest scavenging activity and reducing power, which could be related to its higher content in total phenolics (**Figure 2**), higher concentration of *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid, and also the

presence of *p*-coumaric acid, and the highest amount in total phenolic compounds; in fact, these molecules are known for being strong free radical scavengers and metal chelators.

X. badius showed the highest lipid peroxidation inhibition, evaluated by β -carotene/linoleate and TBARS assays. This could be related with its highest content in total tocopherols, since these molecules participate in reactions occurring in lipidic environment.

L. edodes revealed the lowest activity presenting the lowest amount in total phenolic compounds and total tocopherols.

The studied sample of *B. edulis* revealed higher EC₅₀ values for DPPH assay (1.80 mg/mL) than *B. edulis* samples from Portugal ([Heleno et al., 2011](#); [Fernandes et al., 2013](#)) (0.43 and 1.54 mg/mL, respectively), but lower EC₅₀ values in the reducing power assay: ferric/nitrite Prussian/blue assay (1.16 and 0.71 mg/mL). Moreover, [Palacios et al. \(2011\)](#) reported lower EC₅₀ values in the DPPH scavenging activity and reducing power (0.73 and 0.34 mg/mL, respectively). Regarding lipid peroxidation inhibition, the EC₅₀ values were similar to the ones obtained by [Fernandes et al. \(2013\)](#), but lower than the ones reported by [Heleno et al. \(2011\)](#) for the β -carotene/linoleate assay (2.46 mg/mL).

Cultivated *L. edodes* originated from Portugal was also previously studied for its antioxidant activity using the same antioxidant assays and the values obtained were very similar to the ones reported herein, with the exception of TBARS assay that revealed lower EC₅₀ value (1.64 mg/mL) ([Reis et al., 2012a](#)).

CONCLUSION

B. edulis, *L. edodes* and *X. badius* proved to be rich sources of carbohydrates, free sugars and proteins, containing also different bioactive compounds such as organic acids, phenolic compounds and tocopherols. Polyunsaturated fatty acids predominated over mono and unsaturated fatty acids. The studied mushroom species are poor in fat content, making them low caloric foods. Furthermore, all these samples revealed antioxidant activity, being *B. edulis* more effective in DPPH and reducing power assays, which is related with the highest amount in total phenolic compounds, while *X. badius* was more effective in lipid peroxidation inhibition assays, due to the higher content in total tocopherols. As far as we know this is the first report describing the chemical composition and antioxidant activity of *B. edulis*, *L. edodes* and *X. badius* originated from Poland.

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Table 1. Proximate composition, free sugars and fatty acids identified in *Boletus edulis*, *Lentinus edodes* and *Xerocomus badius* fruiting bodies from Poland.

Parameter	<i>Boletus edulis</i>	<i>Lentinus edodes</i>	<i>Xerocomus badius</i>
Ash (g/100 g dw)	5.26 ± 0.44 ^c	6.24 ± 0.05 ^b	7.32 ± 0.02 ^a
Carbohydrates	81.86 ± 0.41 ^a	76.62 ± 0.07 ^c	80.38 ± 0.15 ^b
Proteins (g/100 g dw)	10.65 ± 0.47 ^b	16.0 ± 0.05 ^a	8.08 ± 0.14 ^c
Fat (g/100 g dw)	2.23 ± 0.02 ^b	1.14 ± 0.01 ^c	4.22 ± 0.03 ^a
Energy (kcal/100 g dw)	390.09 ± 1.32 ^a	380.74 ± 0.17 ^b	391.83 ± 0.04 ^a
Fructose	0.71 ± 0.33 ^c	2.04 ± 0.14 ^a	0.95 ± 0.20 ^b
Glucose	1.24 ± 0.46	nd	nd
Mannitol	3.14 ± 1.18 ^c	5.16 ± 0.21 ^b	6.20 ± 0.25 ^a
Trehalose	9.29 ± 0.51 ^a	8.41 ± 0.24 ^b	4.62 ± 0.02 ^c
Total Sugars (g/100 g dw)	14.38 ± 2.47 ^b	15.61 ± 0.59 ^a	11.77 ± 0.03 ^c
C16:0 (palmitic)	7.56 ± 0.05 ^c	9.40 ± 0.11 ^b	15.47 ± 0.12 ^a
C18:0 (stearic)	1.93 ± 0.08 ^a	1.51 ± 0.05 ^b	1.96 ± 0.15 ^a
C18:1n9c (oleic)	30.41 ± 0.01 ^b	1.87 ± 0.41 ^c	38.15 ± 0.01 ^a
C18:2n6c (linoleic)	57.16 ± 0.01 ^b	82.55 ± 0.58 ^a	42.22 ± 0.11 ^c
C18:3n3 alfa linolenic)	0.11 ± 0.00 ^c	0.13 ± 0.02 ^a	0.12 ± 0.01 ^b
SFA (percent)	10.59 ± 0.04 ^c	14.12 ± 0.06 ^b	18.52 ± 0.10 ^a
MUFA (percent)	31.90 ± 0.04 ^b	2.62 ± 0.06 ^b	39.03 ± 0.03 ^a
PUFA (percent)	57.51 ± 0.00 ^b	83.26 ± 0.52 ^a	42.46 ± 0.01 ^c

dw- dry weight; nd- not detected. Palmitic acid (C16:0); Stearic acid (C18:0); Oleic acid (C18:1n9c); Linoleic acid (C18:2n6c); α -Linolenic acid (C18:3n3). SFA- saturated fatty acids; MUFA- monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA- polyunsaturated fatty acids. The difference to 100% corresponds to other 18 less abundant fatty acids (data not shown). In each row, different letters mean significant differences between samples ($p < 0.05$).

Table 2. Tocopherols, organic acids and phenolic compounds identified in *Boletus edulis*, *Lentinus edodes* and *Xerocomus badius* fruiting bodies from Poland.

Compound	<i>Boletus edulis</i>	<i>Lentinus edodes</i>	<i>Xerocomus badius</i>
α -tocopherol	9.70 $\pm$ 0.99 ^b	9.08 $\pm$ 0.97 ^b	73.14 $\pm$ 2.54 ^a
β -tocopherol	29.20 $\pm$ 1.41 ^b	18.55 $\pm$ 0.89 ^c	77.62 $\pm$ 1.56 ^a
γ -tocopherol	nd	nd	65.47 $\pm$ 2.40
Total tocopherols (μ g/100 g dw)	38.90 $\pm$ 2.40 ^b	27.63 $\pm$ 0.08 ^c	216.22 $\pm$ 6.49 ^a
Oxalic acid	0.75 $\pm$ 0.01 ^a	0.22 $\pm$ 0.05 ^c	0.29 $\pm$ 0.01 ^b
Quinic acid	nd	0.50 $\pm$ 0.03	nd
Malic acid	nd	nd	2.05 $\pm$ 0.01
Citric acid	nd	nd	2.11 $\pm$ 0.08
Fumaric acid	0.07 $\pm$ 0.00 ^b	0.22 $\pm$ 0.00 ^a	0.21 $\pm$ 0.00 ^a
Total organic acids (g/100 g dw)	0.82 $\pm$ 0.01 ^c	0.94 $\pm$ 0.02 ^b	4.66 $\pm$ 0.05 ^a
Protocatechuic acid	0.80 $\pm$ 0.06 ^b	0.14 $\pm$ 0.01 ^c	1.14 $\pm$ 0.35 ^a
<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid	0.76 $\pm$ 0.06 ^a	0.19 $\pm$ 0.01 ^c	0.30 $\pm$ 0.03 ^b
<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	0.33 $\pm$ 0.02	nd	nd
Total phenolic compounds (mg/100 g dw)	1.89 $\pm$ 0.02 ^a	0.33 $\pm$ 0.00 ^c	1.44 $\pm$ 0.32 ^b
Cinnamic acid	0.31 $\pm$ 0.05 ^a	0.07 $\pm$ 0.00 ^c	0.29 $\pm$ 0.04 ^b

dw- dry weight; nd- not detected. In each row, different letters mean significant differences between samples ($p < 0.05$).

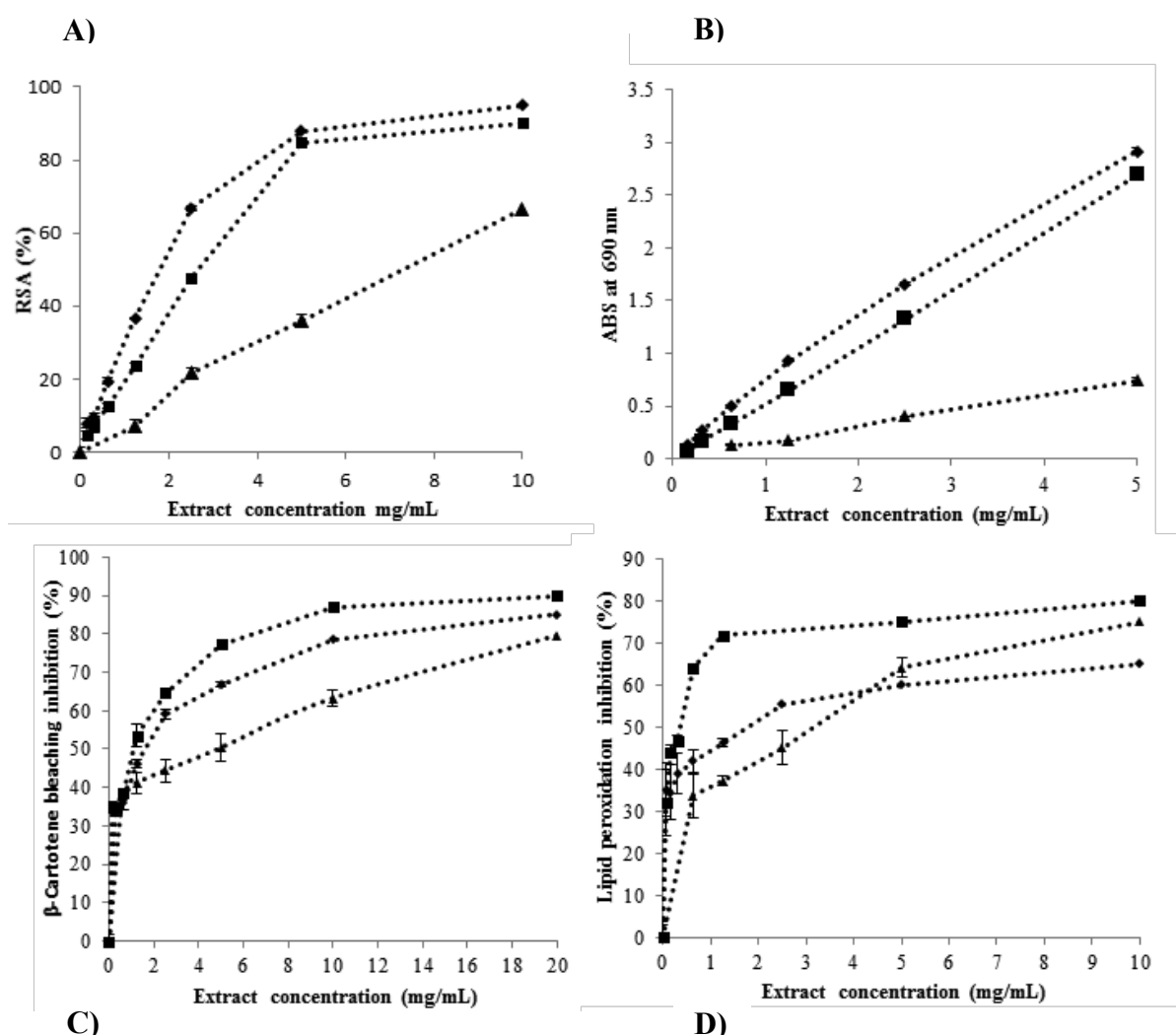


Figure 1. Antioxidant activity of *Boletus edulis* (♦), *Xerocomus badius* (■) and *Lentinus edodes* (▲): **A)** DPPH radical-scavenging activity (EC_{50} values: *B. edulis*: 1.80 ± 0.01 mg/mL; *X. badius*: 2.65 ± 0.06 mg/mL; *L. edodes*: 7.30 ± 0.13 mg/mL); **B)** Reducing power ($EC_{0.5}$ values: *B. edulis*: 0.63 ± 0.02 mg/mL; *X. badius*: 0.96 ± 0.01 mg/mL; *L. edodes*: 3.19 ± 0.03 mg/mL); **C)** β-carotene bleaching inhibition (EC_{50} values: *B. edulis*: 1.61 ± 0.05 mg/mL; *X. badius*: 1.10 ± 0.05 mg/mL; *L. edodes*: 3.54 ± 0.55 mg/mL); **D)** Lipid peroxidation inhibition (EC_{50} values: *B. edulis*: 1.71 ± 0.27 mg/mL; *X. badius*: 0.37 ± 0.02 mg/mL; *L. edodes*: 33.16 ± 0.17 mg/mL). Each value is expressed as mean $\pm$ SE (n = 3).

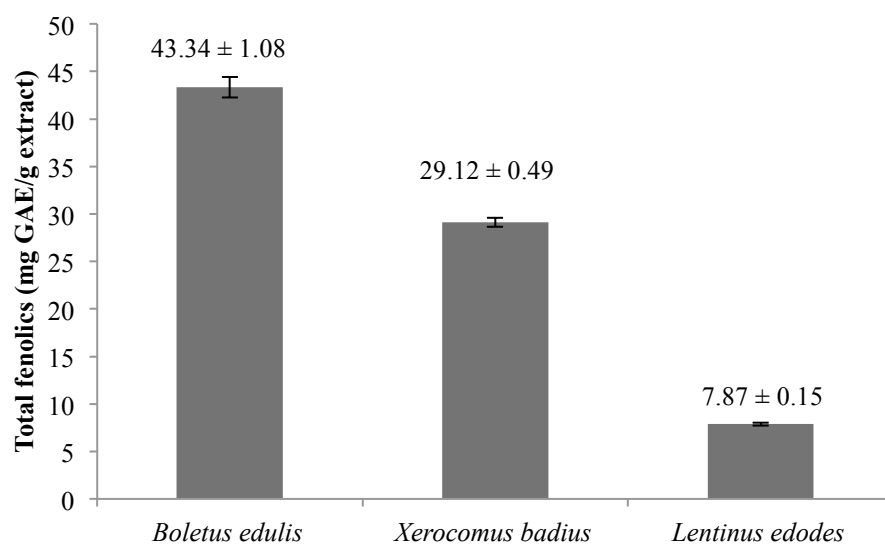


Figure 2. Total phenolic content by the Folin-Ciocalteu assay. Each value is expressed as mean $\pm$ SE (n = 3).