

Isolation and Characterization of Edible Mushrooms with Potential Nutraceutical and Nutriceutical Properties in Mexico

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The CP's culture collection, established in 1989, has been associated with basic and applied research for germplasm preservation, genetic improvement using classical and molecular techniques, and biodiversity prospecting. A total of 130 strains of edible mushrooms have been isolated and maintained, including the genera *Agaricus* (65), *Pleurotus* (35), *Lentinula* (9), *Lentinus* (5), *Calvatia* (5), *Ganoderma* (3), *Auricularia* (2), *Stropharia* (2), *Volvariella* (1), *Laetiporus* (1), *Armillariella* (1), and *Gymnopilus* (1). Wild *Agaricus* species isolated from diverse regions were recently characterized (mycelial growth on different culture media and pH, fruiting tests on compost, macroscopic morphology, and mushroom yield). Ten species were tenta-

tively identified on the basis of fruiting body morphology: *A. abruptibulbus* Peck, *A. albolutescens* Zeller, *A. augustus* Fr., *A. bisporus* var. *bisporus* (J. Lge) Imbach, *A. bitorquis* (Quél.) Sacc., *A. campestris* L.: Fr., *A. hortensis* (Cooke) Pil., *A. osecanus* Pil., *A. robustissimus* Panizzi, and *A. subrufescens* Peck; there was also a group of five strains classified as *Agaricus* sp. These studies have also been conducted for species of *Pleurotus* and *Ganoderma*, and are also being carried out for *Calvatia*, *Auricularia*, *Stropharia*, *Volvariella*, *Laetiporus*, *Armillariella*, and *Gymnopilus*. We describe our present research project for studying the nutraceutical and nutriceutical properties of these mushrooms using a system of solid-state fermentation.