Supporting Information for

Edible *Inonotus dryadeus* Fungi with Quick Separation of Water Pollutant Oils and Methylene Blue Dye

Balaprasad Ankamwar

Bio-Inspired Materials Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Savitribai Phule Pune University (Formerly University of Pune), Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007, India Email: bgankamwar@chem.unipune.ac.in

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1. Experimental Section

1.1. Chemicals and Materials.

Methylene Blue dye (Merck), Congo Red (HiMedia), Eosin Yellowish (Merck), Bromo Cresol Green (HiMedia), 5% Lambda cyhalothrin pesticide solution of boxer brand (Sun and Ocean Agro India Ltd.) HCl (Merck), NaOH (HiMedia), Ammonia (Merck) used as received.

1.2. Isolation of *Inonotus dryadeus* Fungi from Natural Source.

The orange brownish and spongy fungi grow on stipule of the tree during rainy season, which becoming dark on drying; exuding amber-colored droplets when young, through its pores. Fungi sample was collected from stipule of the *Delonix regia* tree in and around University of Pune campus. It was then squeezed to get an extract and the fungi were observed to change color from yellowish orange to dark brown as soon as extract was taken out. When it was kept in a beaker for 20 minutes, this liquid forms two layers; a black brown substance settled down, while a supernatant and completely transparent lemon colored liquid stays above. The supernatant did not show adsorption/separation of MB. The brown sediment at the bottom of the beaker was harvested and dried in hot air oven for 6 hours at 70°C.

1.3. Oils and Pesticide Separation Tests.

LCP, EO and UEO were used in this study. The adsorption capacity values, W (wt/wt) times were obtained by measuring the mass of the dry *Inonotus dryadeus* (DID) before and after adsorption of oils/pesticide. The samples were left submerged in the layer of pesticide or oils formed over de-ionized and marine water overnight to ensure full saturation and it was obtained before weighing; followed by rapid weighing to avoid evaporation of adsorbed oils or pesticides. Here the test was carried out with marine water, to explore possibility of viable solution for oil spillage in sea and oceans during transport.

1.4. Dye Separation Test.

Series of experiments were carried out with different concentrations of methylene blue dye and various amounts of DID. It was found out that the optimum quantity to completely decolorize the solution of MB was 5.5 mg for 10 ml of 5 ppm solution. Another solution of 25 ppm and 50 ml volume was added to 5 mg DID to calculate Qe value after 24 hours. The DID still decolorized the MB. It should be noted here that fungi extract can be directly used for the same purpose without drying or any other modification. Drying of settled substance in this case was carried out for the purpose of quantification. Decolorization of MB was monitored by UV-visible spectrophotometer (Shimatzu).

2. Physical and Chemical Desorption of MB dye

2.1. Physical Desorption of MB Dye

It was carried out by adding drops of aqueous MB dye solution in DID powder and pressed through filter paper. Desorption of dye did not occur. Photographic images in Figure S1.



Figure S1. Photographic images of physical desorption of MB dye from DID by dropping aqueous MB dye solution on DID powder and followed by pressing through filter paper. Desorption of dye did not occur.

2.2. Chemical Desorption Study of Methylene Blue Dye

Chemical desorption of MB using DID was carried out with different solvents and solutions such as acetone (1), benzene (2), chloroform (3), ethyl alcohol (4), ethyl acetate (5), methanol (6), petroleum ether (7), ammonia (8), HCl (9), H_2SO_4 (10), NaOH (11) and checked at interval of 12 hr (a), 42 hr (b) and 66 hr (c). However desorption did not occur. Photographic images in Figure S2.



Figure S2. Chemical desorption study of methylene blue dye adsorbed on DID was carried out with different solvents and solutions such as acetone (1), benzene (2), chloroform (3), ethyl alcohol (4), ethyl acetate (5), methanol (6), petroleum ether (7), ammonia (8), HCl (9), H_2SO_4

(10), NaOH (11) and checked at interval of 12 hr (a), 42 hr (b) and 66 hr (c). However, desorption did not occur.

3. DID as a Fuel

Combustion test of engine oil, used engine oil and DID compared in (Figure S3)



Figure S3. Photographic images of burning test of engine oil, used engine oil and DID.

Different photographic images reveal coal like nature of DID as source of fuel (Figure S4).



Figure S4. Different photographic images reveal coal like nature of DID as the fuel.

4. Reusability Test for Oil Extraction

In this study engine oil was adsorbed with DID followed by extraction by pressing and repeating the cycle (**Figure S5**).

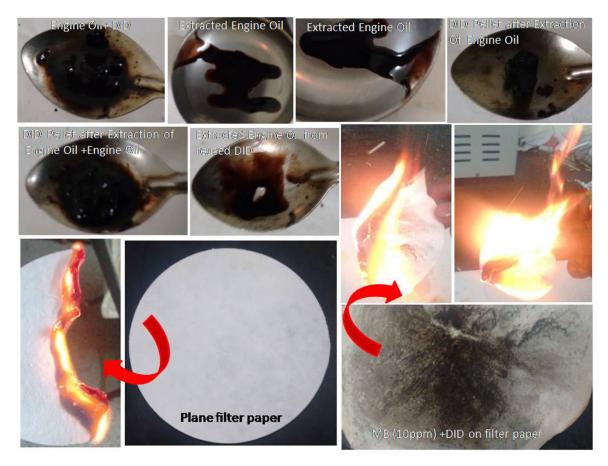


Figure S5. In this study engine oil was adsorbed with DID followed by extraction by pressing and repeating the cycle. Combustion test of plane filter paper and MB dye adsorbed precipitate on filter paper was carried out to check its reusability as the source of fuel.

5. Quantitative Adsorption of MB Dye

The study on the quantitative adsorption of MB dye in the range of 5-20 ppm using DID was fixed after series of trial experiments using simple UV-visible spectrophotometric technique. Supporting Information (**Figure S6**) displays UV-visible spectra of MB samples (1) using various concentrations of MB dye such as 5 ppm (a), 10 ppm (b), 15 ppm (c), 20 ppm (d); and (2) immediately after addition of 5.5 mg of DID. UV-Visible spectra of 5 to 20 ppm MB clearly indicates that MB from 5 ppm sample quick and completely separated by DID. This can be visibly revealed by inset images of S7, which represents 5 ppm MB solution (curve 1) and decolorized solution immediately after addition of 5.5 mg of DID (curve 2).Brown colored DID turns into bluish black colour after it has decolorized MB solution.

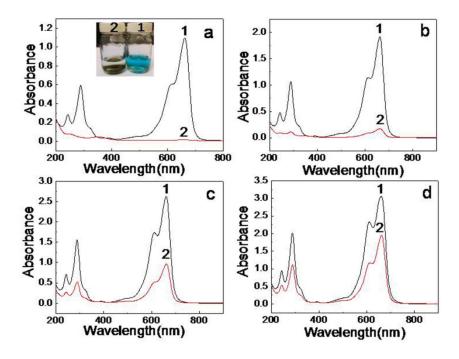
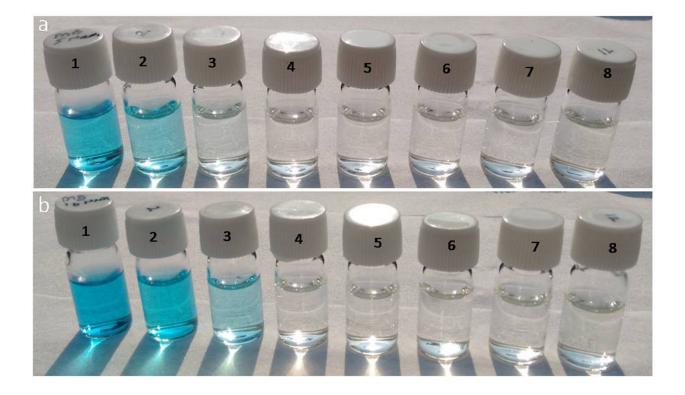


Figure S6. UV-Vis spectrum of (1) MB solution of 5 ppm (a), 10 ppm (b), 15 ppm (c), 20 ppm (d)and (2) immediately after addition of 5.5 mg of DIDpowder; Inset images of Fig. 1a represent 5 ppm MB solution (1)and decolorized solution immediately after addition of 5.5 mg of DID powder (2).

Table S1. Comparative adsorption investigation and pH effect on removal of dyes

This study was carried out considering four dyes to understand better efficiency, as summarized in the table appended below. Photographic images and UV-visible data of all the dyes at two different concentrations (5ppm and 10ppm) and at various pH values (2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12) are added in supporting information (**Figure S7 – S11**).

Sr.	Name of Dye	Concentration of Dye	pH Adjusted By	pH/pH Range of
No.				Complete Adsorption
				of Dye
1	MB	5ppm and 10ppm	HCl and NaOH	6-12
2	MB	5ppm and 10ppm	HCl and Ammonia	6-12
3	CR	5ppm and 10ppm	HCl and Ammonia	2
4	EY	5ppm and 10ppm	HCl and Ammonia	2
5	BCG	5ppm and 10ppm	HCl and Ammonia	2



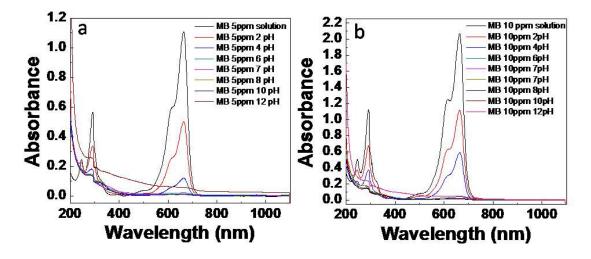
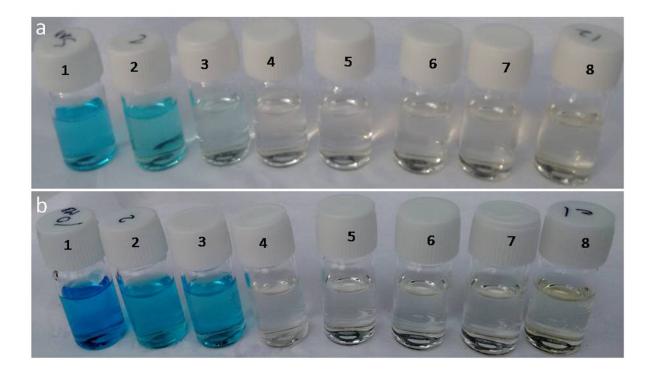


Figure S7. Photographic images of methylene blue (MB) solution at two concentrations 5ppm (a) and 10ppm (1) and after adjusting pH by HCl and NaOH followed by reaction with DID at various pH values pH 2 (2), pH 4 (3), pH 6 (4), pH 7 (5), pH 8 (6), pH 10 (7) and pH 12 (8). Corresponding UV-visible spectra a and b for 5 and 10 ppm respectively.



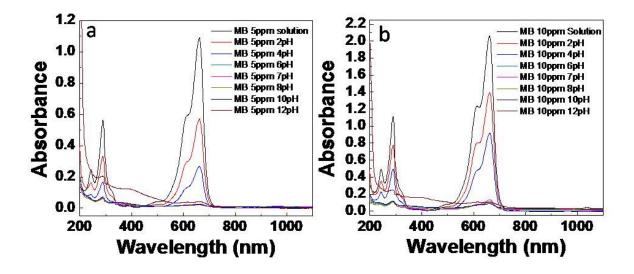
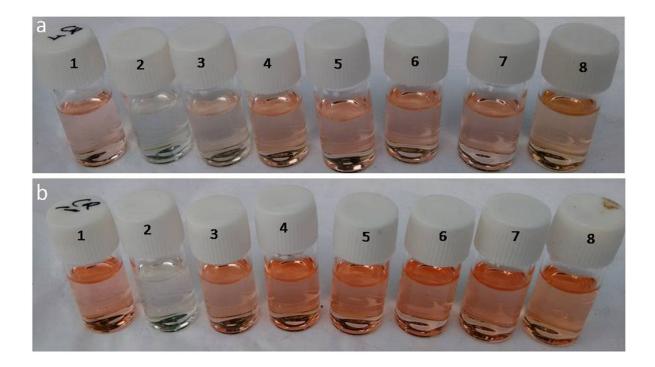


Figure S8. Photographic images of MB solution at two concentrations 5ppm (a) and 10ppm (1) and after adjusting pH by HCl and ammonia followed by reaction with DID at various pH values; pH 2 (2), pH 4 (3), pH 6 (4), pH 7 (5), pH 8 (6), pH 10 (7) and pH 12 (8). Corresponding UV-visible spectra a and b for 5 and 10 ppm respectively.



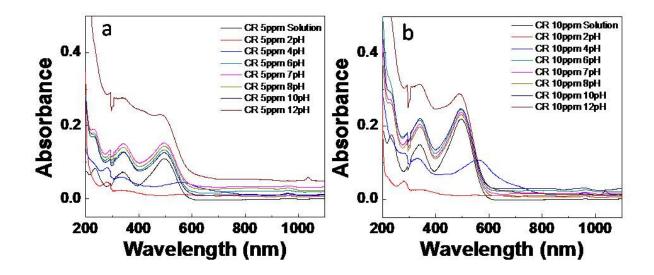
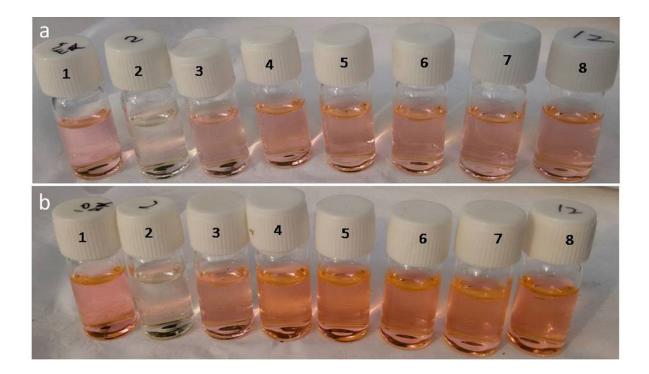


Figure S9. Photographic images of Congo Red (CR) solution at two concentrations 5ppm (a) and 10ppm (1) and after adjusting pH by HCl and ammonia followed by reaction with DID at various pH values; pH 2 (2), pH 4 (3), pH 6 (4), pH 7 (5), pH 8 (6), pH 10 (7) and pH 12 (8). Corresponding UV-visible spectra a and b for 5 and 10 ppm respectively.



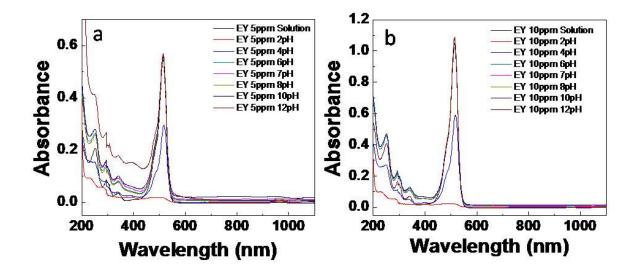


Figure S10. Photographic images of Eosin Yellowish (EY) solution at two concentrations 5ppm (a) and 10ppm (1) and after adjusting pH by HCl and ammonia followed by reaction with DID at various pH values; pH 2 (2), pH 4 (3), pH 6 (4), pH 7 (5), pH 8 (6), pH 10 (7) and pH 12 (8). Corresponding UV-visible spectra a and b for 5 and 10 ppm respectively.

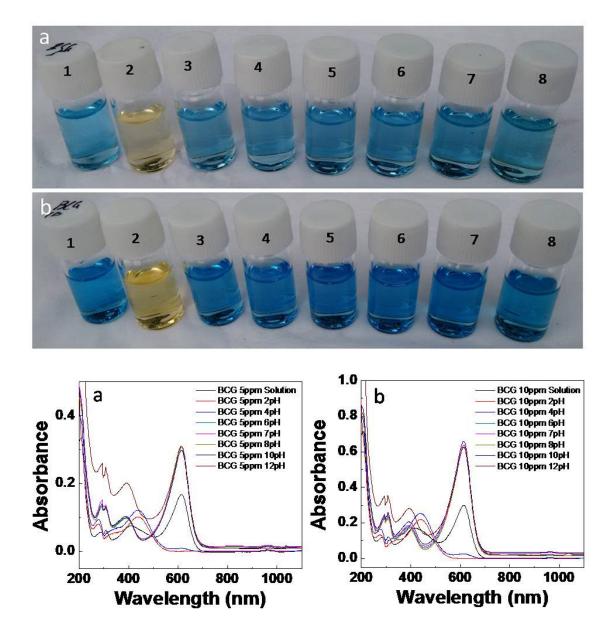


Figure S11. Photographic images of Bromo Cresol Green (BCG) solution at two concentrations 5ppm (a) and 10ppm (1) and after adjusting pH by HCl and ammonia followed by reaction with DID at various pH values; pH 2 (2), pH 4 (3), pH 6 (4), pH 7 (5), pH 8 (6), pH 10 (7) and pH 12 (8). Corresponding UV-visible spectra a and b for 5 and 10 ppm respectively.

Figures S12. GCMS analysis data of Inonotus dryadeus (Solvent-Methanol)

Instrument used for analysis: Shimatzu, GC 2010 Plus

Column Oven Temperature 80°C

Injection Temperature 260°C

Injection Mode: Split

Carrier Gas: Helium Prim. Press. 500-900

Flow Control Mode: Linear Velocity

Pressure: 80.4 kPa

Total Flow: 33.9 ml/min

Column Flow: 1.19 ml/min

Linear Velocity: 40.2 cm/sec

Purge Flow: 30 ml/min

Column Oven Temperature

	Rate	Final Temperature	Hold Time
0	-	80.0	0.00
1	15.0	240.0	4.00
2	10.0	290.0	8.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total Programme Time: 27.67 min.

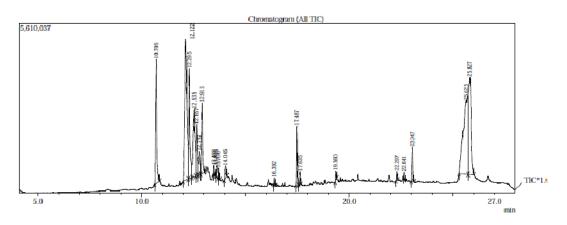
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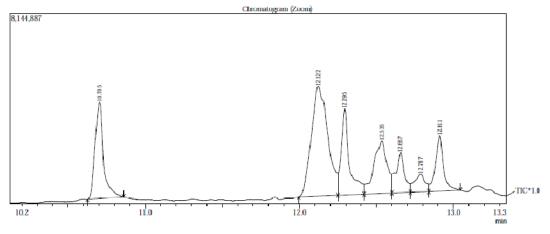
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Length: 30.0 m Dia

Diameter: 0.25µm

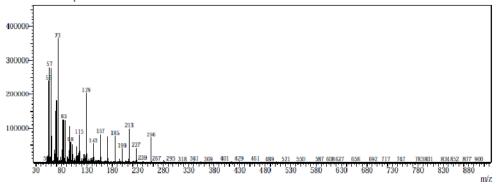
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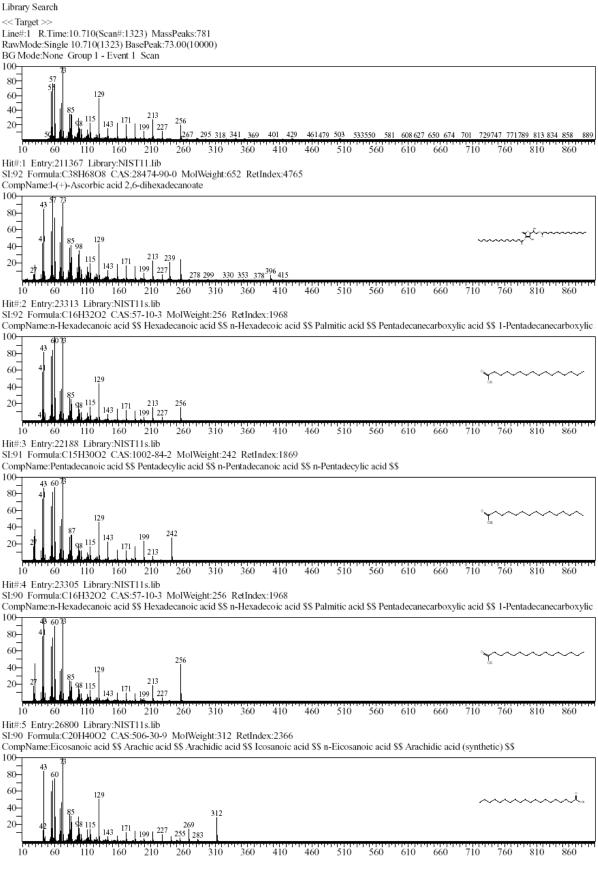




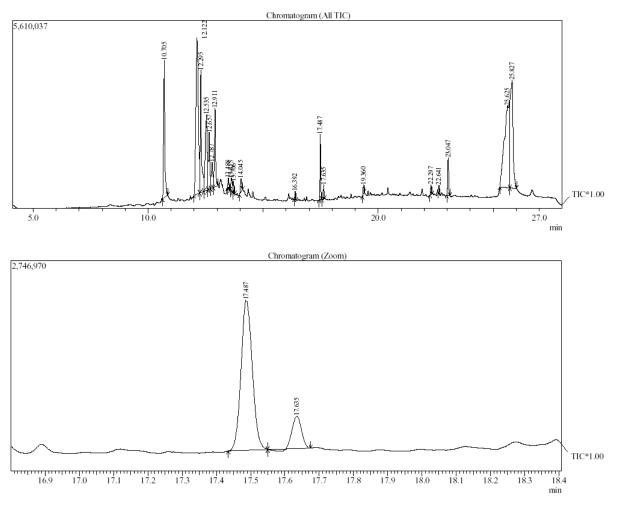
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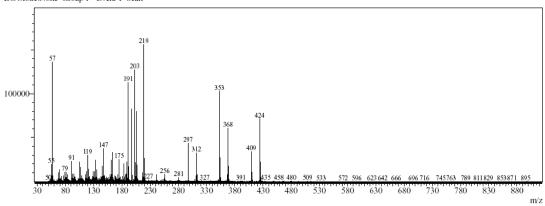


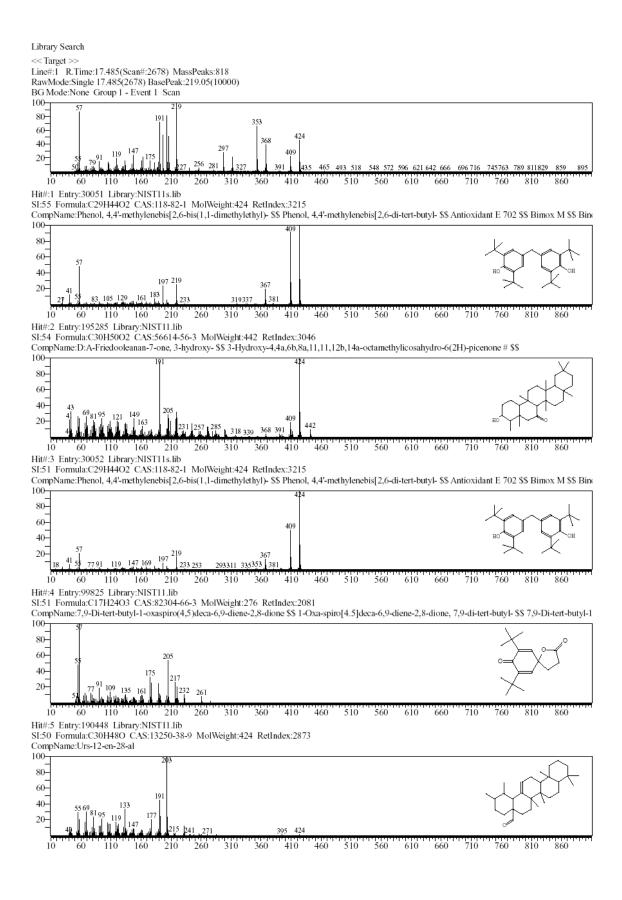
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Spectrum

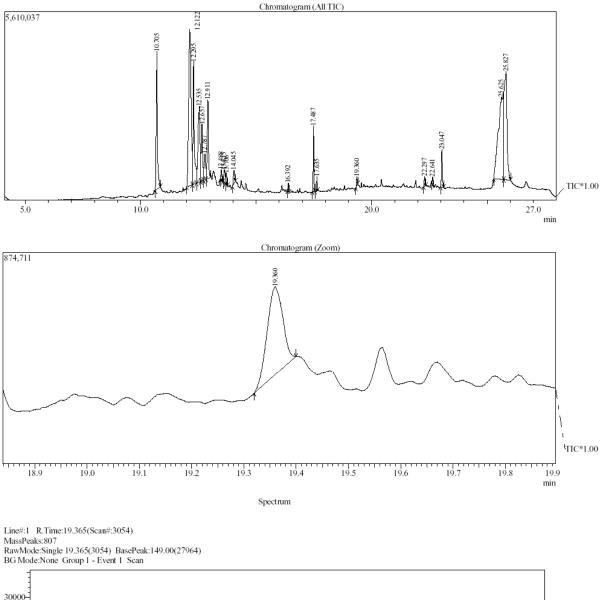
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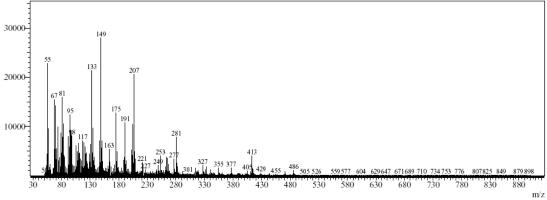


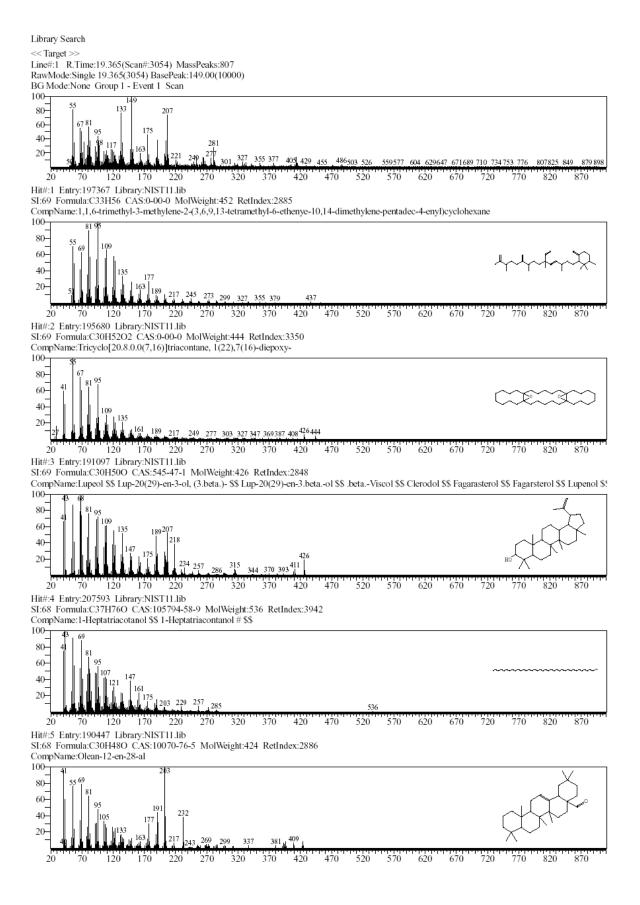


S19

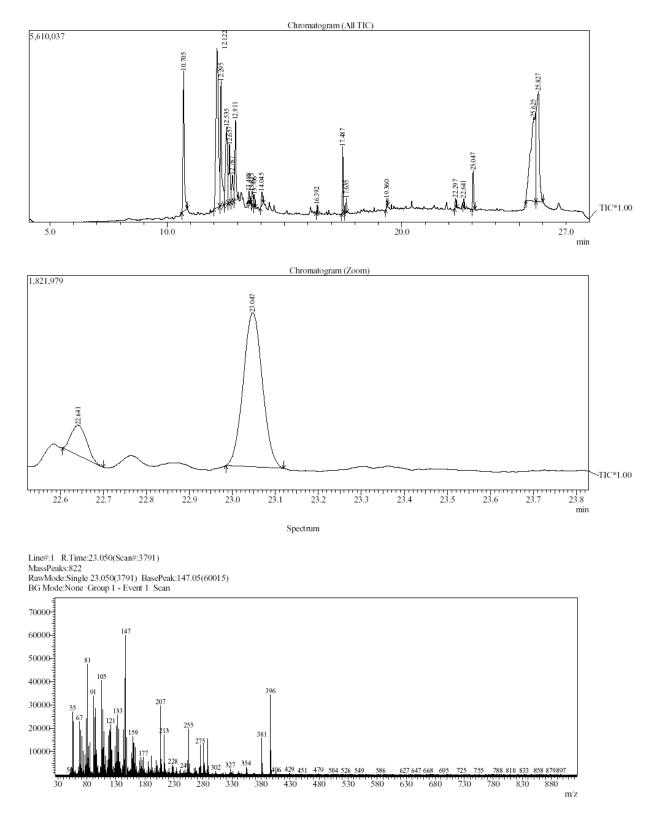
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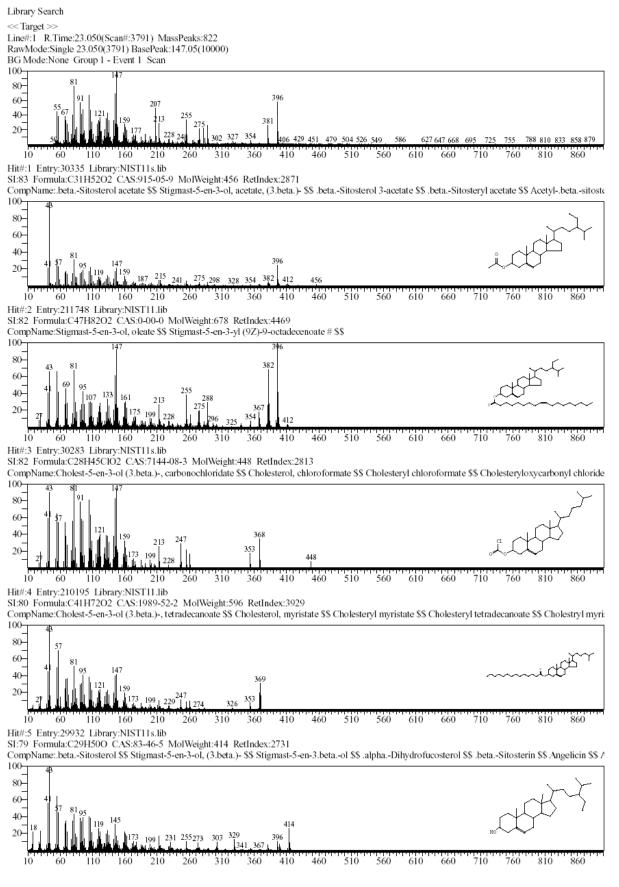






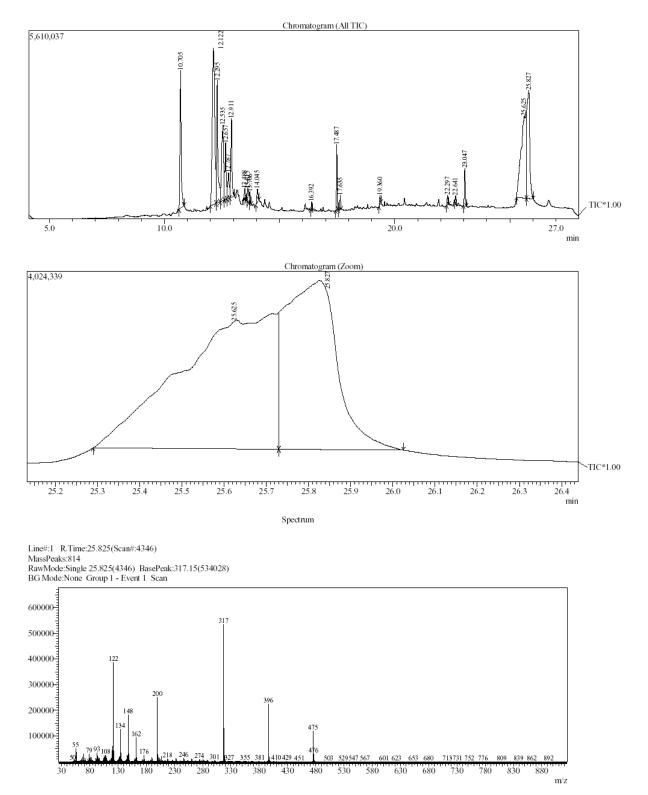
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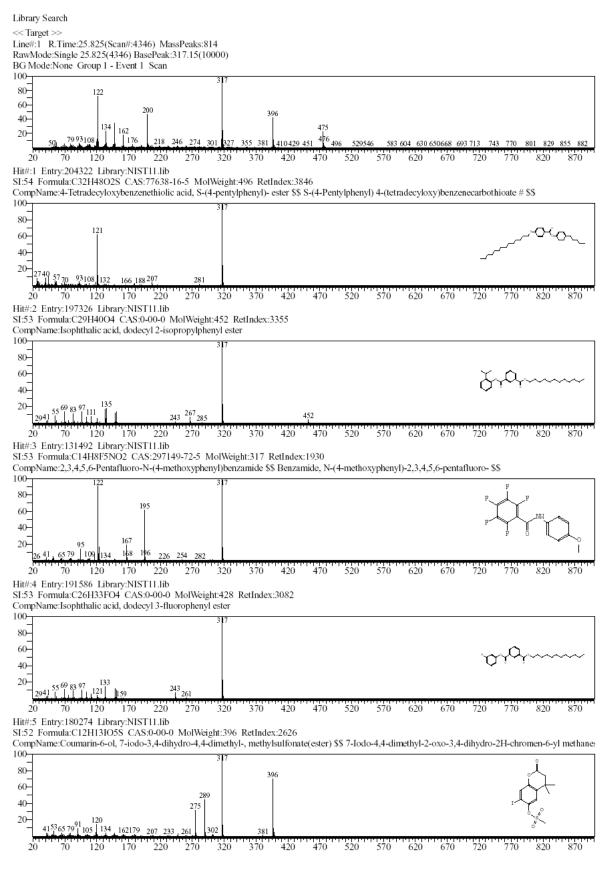




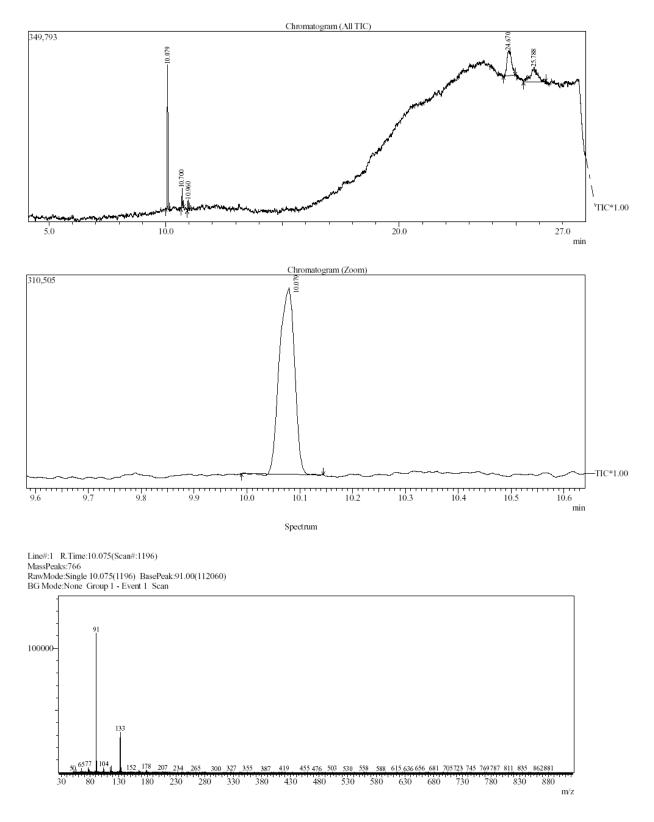
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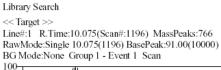
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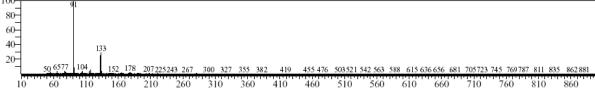




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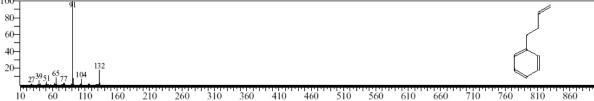




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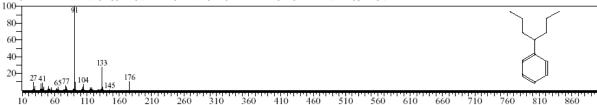
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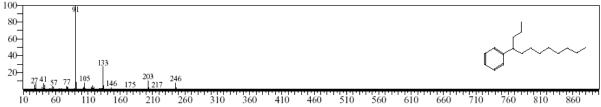
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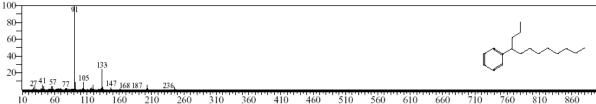
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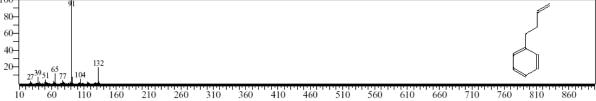
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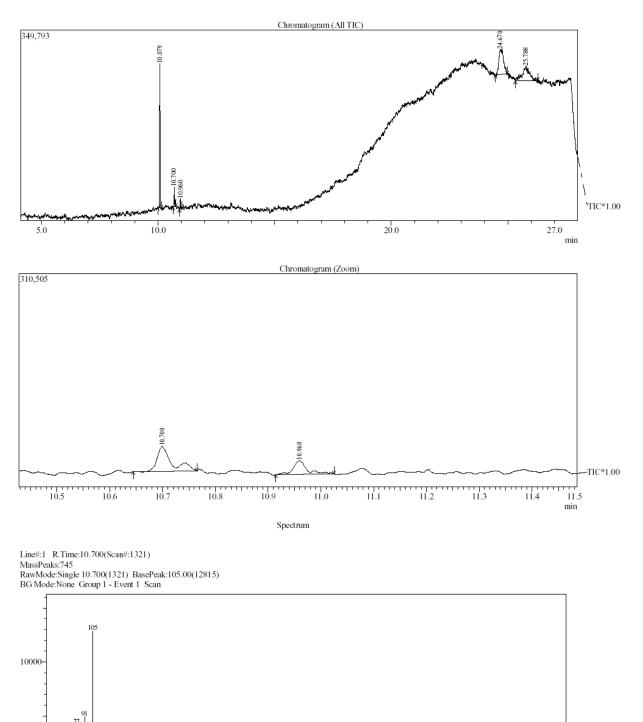


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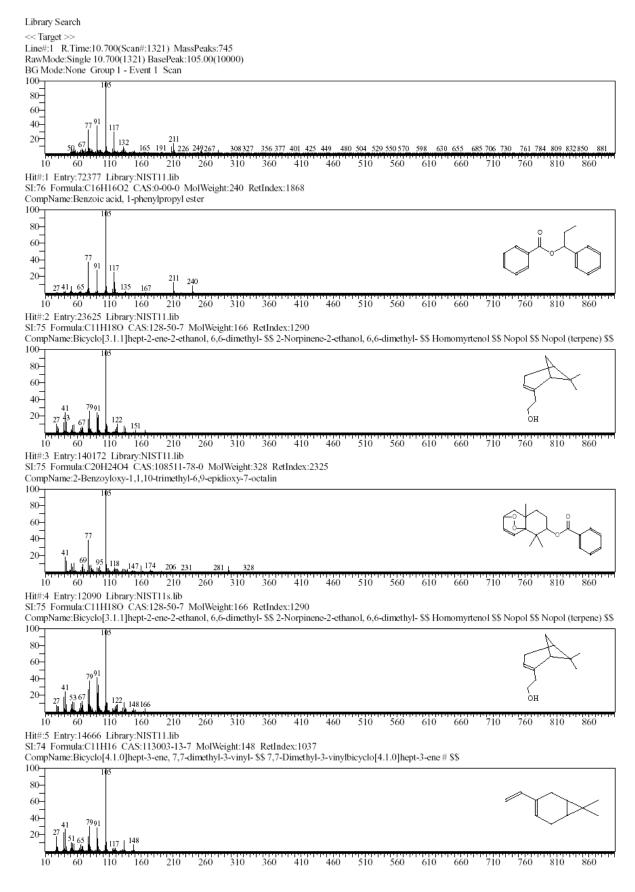
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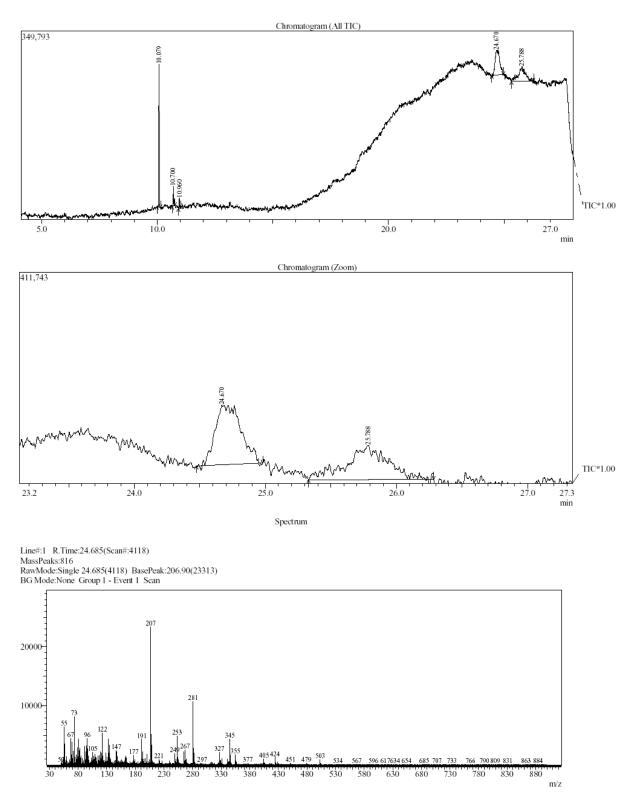


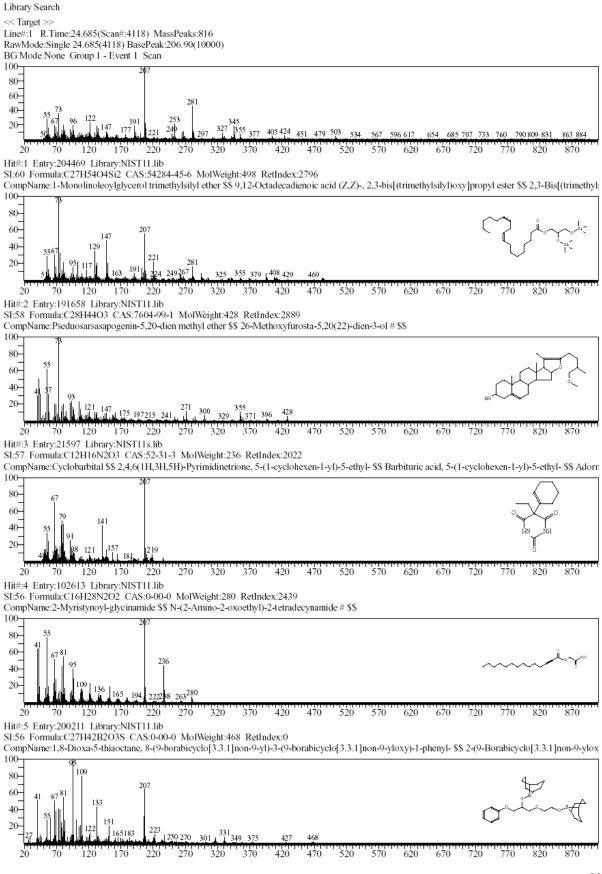
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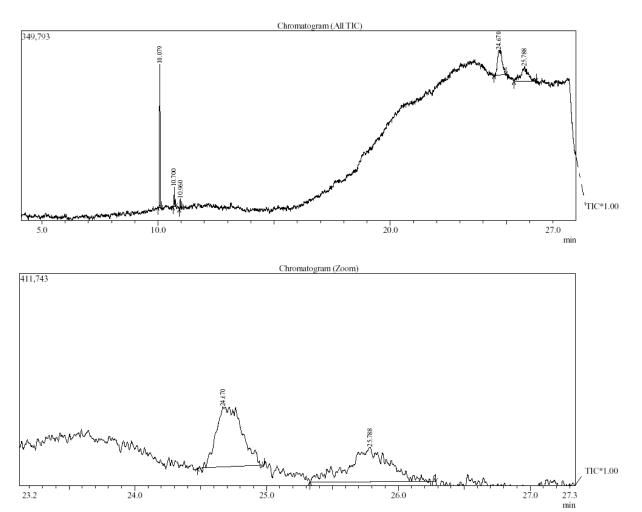


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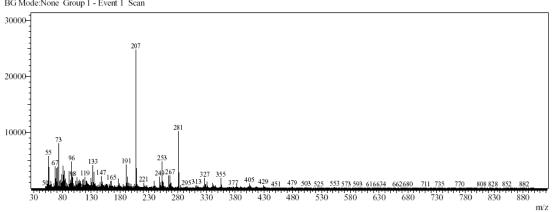




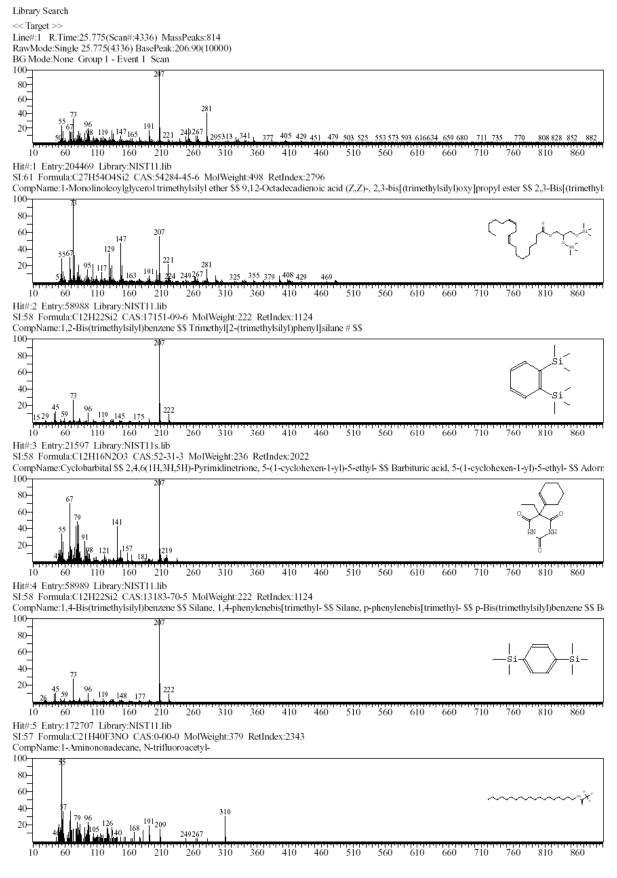
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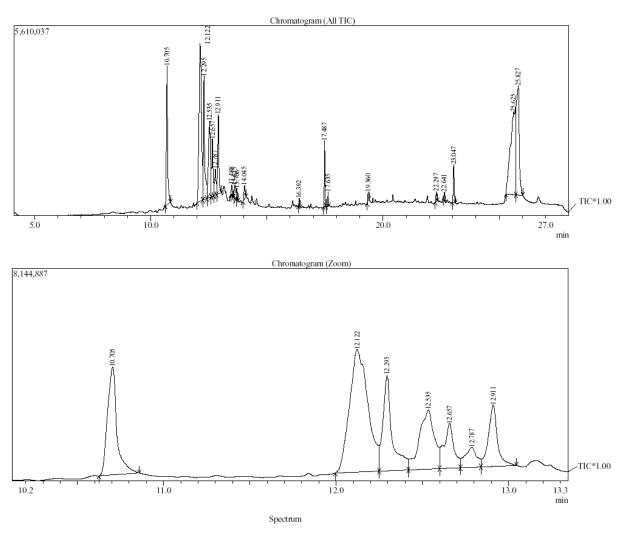
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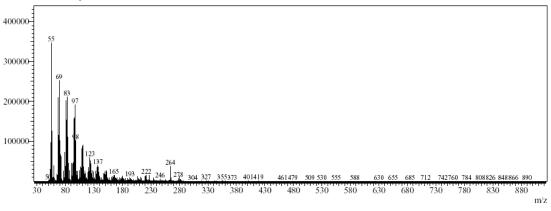
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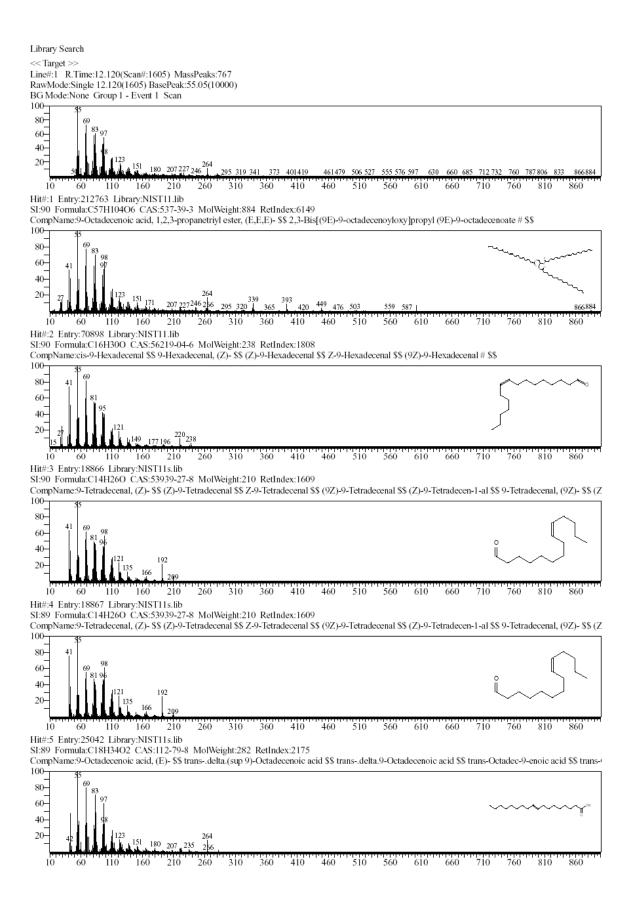


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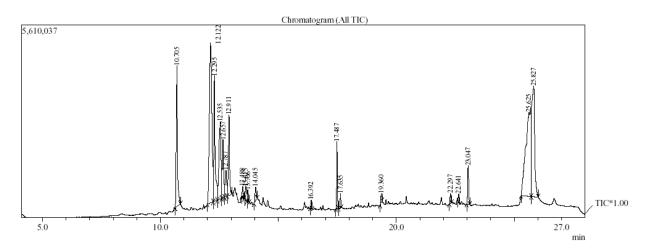


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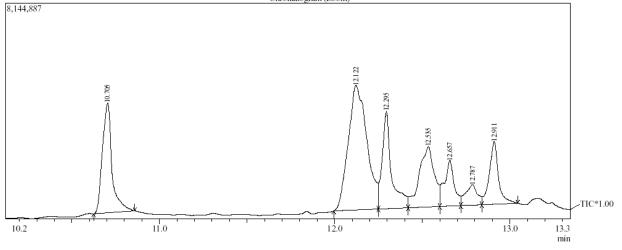




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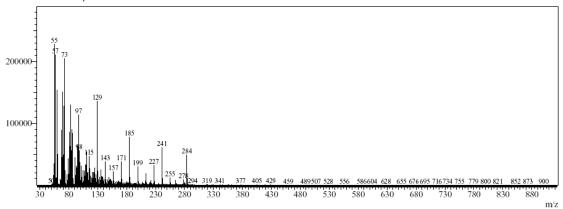


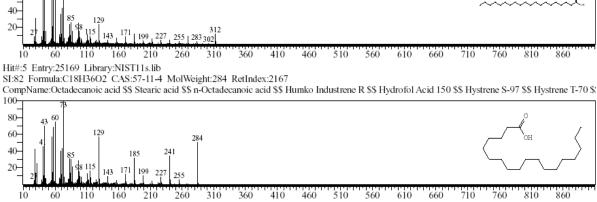
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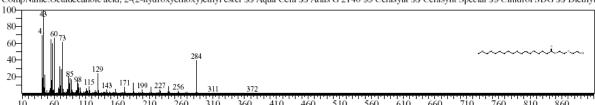
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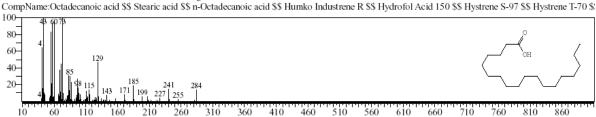




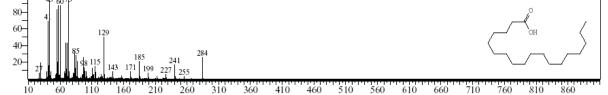
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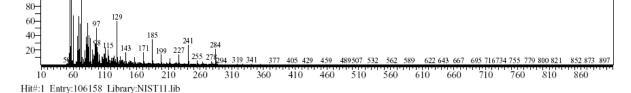
Hit#:3 Entry:169171 Library:NIST11.lib SI:83 Formula:C22H44O4 CAS:106-11-6 MolWeight:372 RetIndex:2694 CompName:Octadecanoic acid, 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl ester \$\$ Aqua Cera \$\$ Atlas G 2146 \$\$ Cerasynt \$\$ Cerasynt Special \$\$ Clindrol SDG \$\$ Diethyl



Hit#:2 Entry:25165 Library:NIST11s.lib SI:83 Formula:C18H36O2 CAS:57-11-4 MolWeight:284 RetIndex:2167



CompName:Octadecanoic acid \$\$ Stearic acid \$\$ n-Octadecanoic acid \$\$ Humko Industrene R \$\$ Hydrofol Acid 150 \$\$ Hystrene S-97 \$\$ Hystrene T-70 \$:



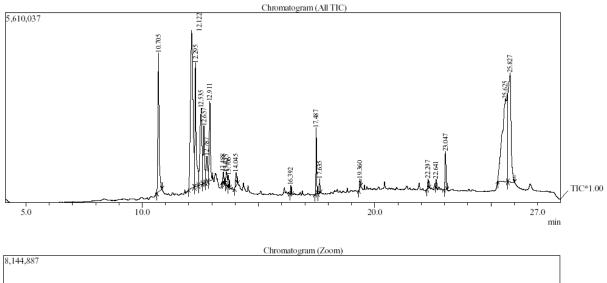
<< Target >> Line#:1 R.Time:12.295(Scan#:1640) MassPeaks:786 RawMode:Single 12.295(1640) BasePeak:55.05(10000) BG Mode:None Group 1 - Event 1 Scan 100 -

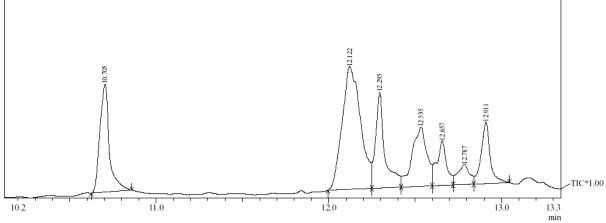
SI:84 Formula:C18H36O2 CAS:57-11-4 MolWeight:284 RetIndex:2167

Library Search

100-

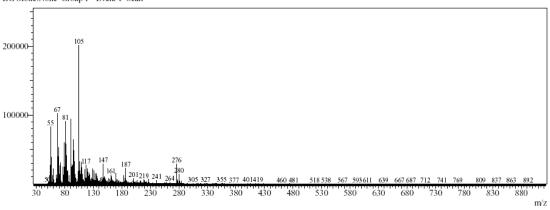
80-60F:\gcms2015\NOV\DATA\IDF 1.qgd

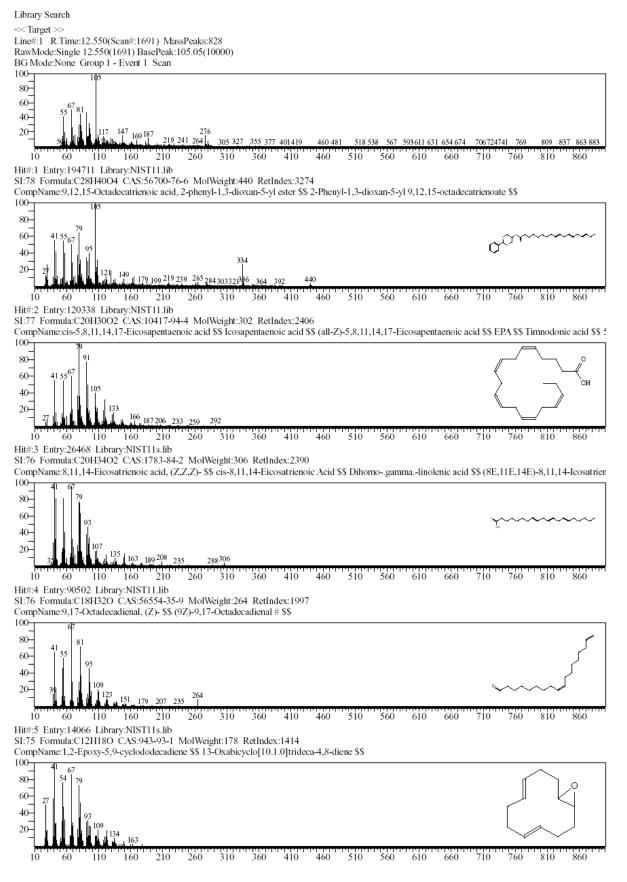




Spectrum

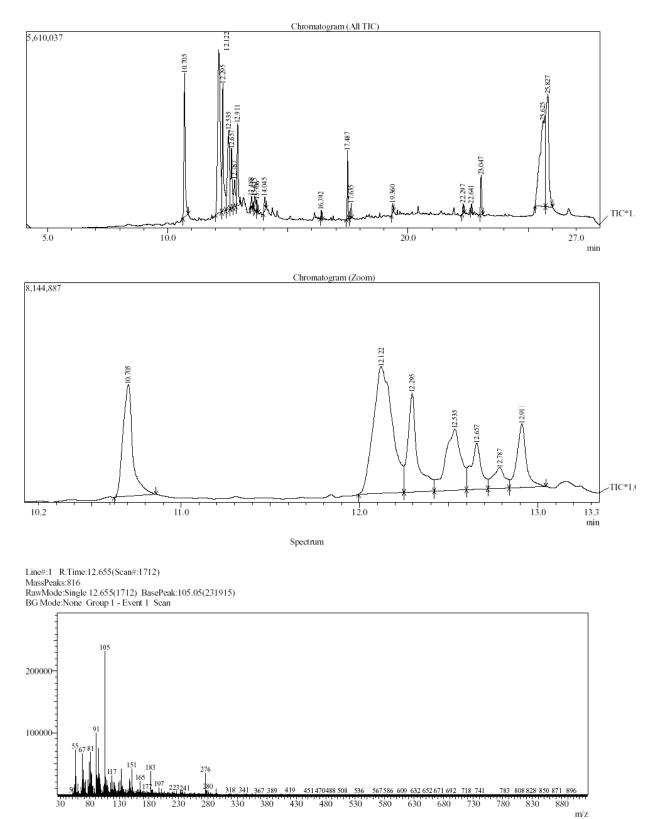
Line#:1 R.Time:12.550(Scan#:1691) MassPeaks:828 RawMode:Single 12.550(1691) BasePeak:105.05(201169) BG Mode:None Group 1 - Event 1 Scan

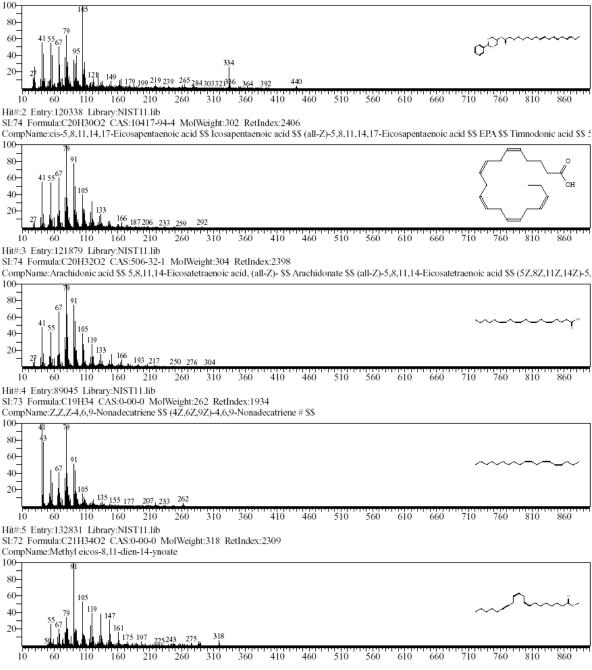


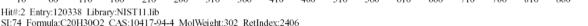


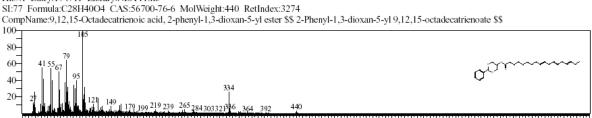
S39

F:\gcms2015\NOV\DATA\IDF 1.qgd









451470 493 518536

594 617

652.671

737 758

845 871

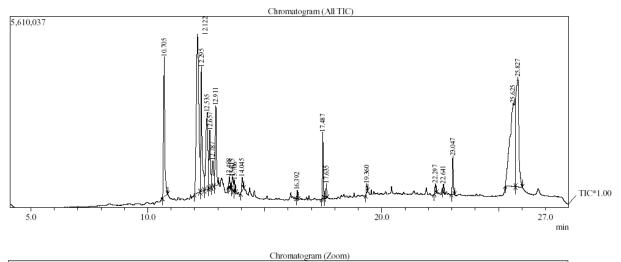


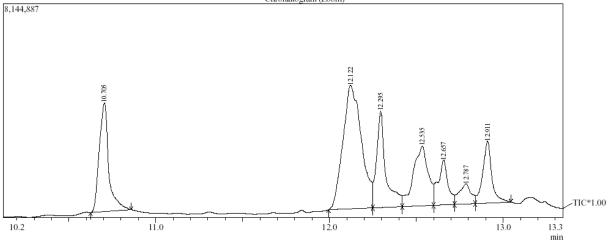
Library Search

80-60-40-20-

Hit#:1 Entry:194711 Library:NIST11.lib

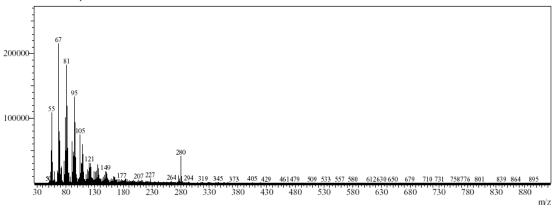
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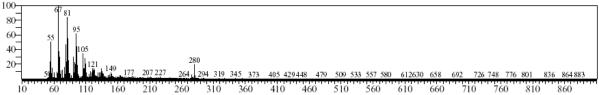
Spectrum

Line#:1 R.Time:12.905(Scan#:1762) MassPeaks:805 RawMode:Single 12.905(1762) BasePeak:67.05(215125) BG Mode:None Group 1 - Event 1 Scan





<<Target >> Line#:1 R.Time:12.905(Scan#:1762) MassPeaks:805 RawMode:Single 12.905(1762) BasePeak:67.05(10000) BG Mode:None Group 1 - Event 1 Scan



Hit#:1 Entry:24904 Library:NIST11s.lib

SI:90 Formula:C18H32O2 CAS:60-33-3 MolWeight:280 RetIndex:2183

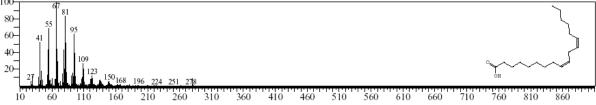
CompName:9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)- \$\$ cis-9,cis-12-Octadecadienoic acid \$\$ cis,cis-Linoleic acid \$\$ Grape seed oil \$\$ Linoleic \$\$ Linoleic acid \$\$



460 510 710 210 260 310 360 410 560 610 660 810 860 60 110 160 760 Hit#:2 Entry:24903 Library:NIST11s.lib

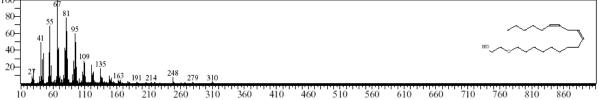
SI:89 Formula:C18H32O2 CAS:60-33-3 MolWeight:280 RetIndex:2183

CompName:9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)- \$\$ cis-9,cis-12-Octadecadienoic acid \$\$ cis,cis-Linoleic acid \$\$ Grape seed oil \$\$ Linoleic \$\$ Linoleic acid \$\$



Hit#:3 Entry:126507 Library:NIST11.lib SI:87 Formula:C20H38O2 CAS:17367-08-7 MolWeight:310 RetIndex:2344

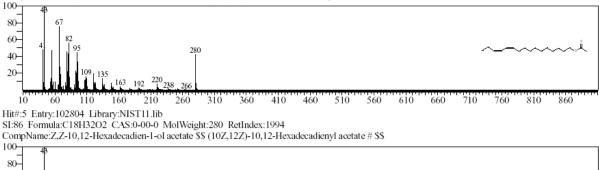
CompName:Ethanol, 2-(9,12-octadecadienyloxy)-, (Z,Z)- \$\$ 2-cis,cis-9,12-Octadecadienyloxyethanol \$\$ 2-[(9Z,12Z)-9,12-Octadecadienyloxy]ethanol # \$\$

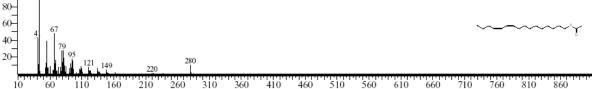


Hit#:4 Entry:102805 Library:NIST11.lib

SI:86 Formula:C18H32O2 CAS:0-00-0 MolWeight:280 RetIndex:1994

CompName:Z,Z-11,13-Hexadecadien-1-ol acetate \$\$ (11Z,13Z)-11,13-Hexadecadienyl acetate # \$\$





Figures S13. HRMS Details of instruments used for analysis followed by analyzed data from next page

Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometer



FACILITY:

HR-MS

HR-MS/MS

U-HPLC-MS

U-HPLC-MS/MS

(Mode for MSMS: Auto MSMS, MRM)

MODEL AND SPECIFICATIONS:

U-HPLC:

Thermo scientific

Dionex Ultimate 3000

Detector: DAD (Diode Array Detector)

Mass Spectrometer:

Bruker Daltonik GmbH, Germany

Impact II UHR-ToF Mass Spectrometer System

(Impact II Ultra-High-Resolution Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer)

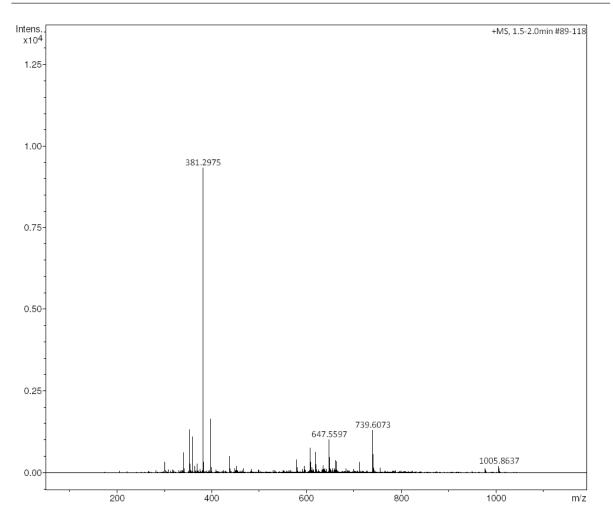
Analysis Info

Analysis Name	D:\Data\Dr. ANKAMWAR\ID_RE8_01_1717.d
Method	dlc mz1000 10min.m
Sample Name Comment	ID

Acquisition Date 11/26/2015 12:41:48 PM

Operator CIF Instrument impact HD 1819696.00184

Acquisition Para	meter				
Source Type Focus Scan Begin Scan End	ESI Active 50 m/z 1200 m/z	lon Polarity Set Capillary Set End Plate Offset Set Charging Voltage	Positive 3000 V -500 V 2000 V	Set Nebulizer Set Dry Heater Set Dry Gas Set Divert Valve	0.3 Bar 200 ℃ 4.0 l/min Waste
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0°C



ID_RE8_01_1717.d			
Bruker Compass DataAnalysis 4.2	printed: 11/26/2015 1:36:25 PM	by: CIF	Page 1 of 1

Analysis Info

 Analysis Name
 D:\Data\Dr. ANKAMWAR\ID_RE8_01_1718.d

 Method
 dlc-ms2000mz_10min.m

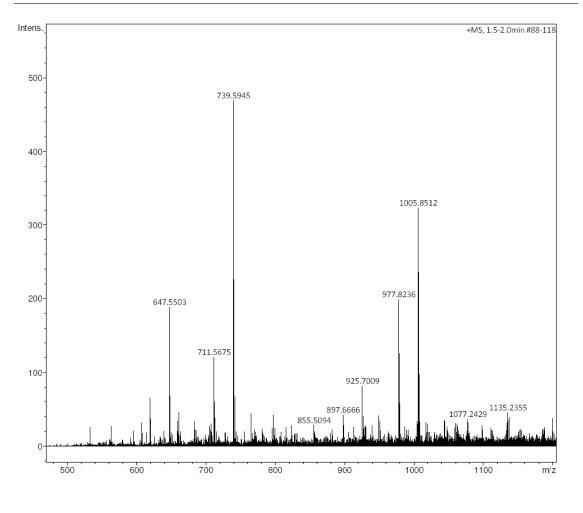
 Sample Name
 ID

 Comment
 ID

Acquisition Date 11/26/2015 12:52:28 PM

Operator CIF Instrument impact HD 1819696.00184

Acquisition Pa	rameter				
Source Type Focus	ESI Active	lon Polarity Set Capillary	Positive 4000 V	Set Nebulizer Set Dry Heater	0.3 Bar 200 ℃
Scan Begin Scan End	50 m/z 2000 m/z	Set End Plate Offset Set Charging Voltage Set Corona	-500 V 2000 V 0 nA	Set Dry Gas Set Divert Valve Set APCI Heater	4.0 l/min Waste 0 ℃



ID_RE8_01_1718.d			
Bruker Compass DataAnalysis 4.2	printed: 11/26/2015 1:40:29 PM	by: CIF	Page 1 of 1

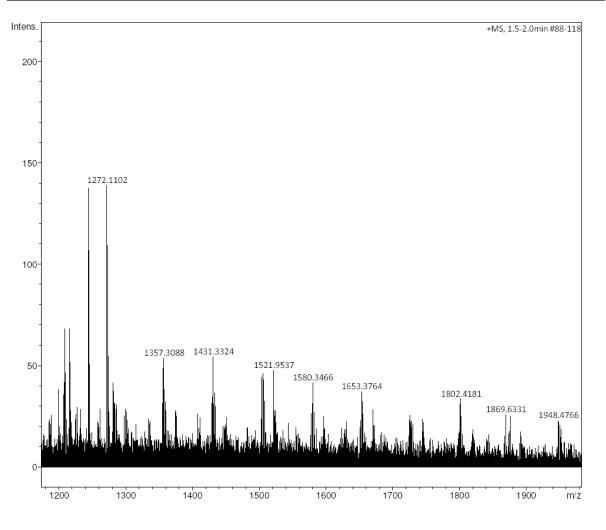
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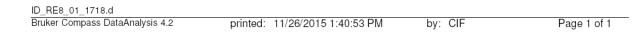
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Method	dlc-ms2000mz_10min.m
Sample Name Comment	ID

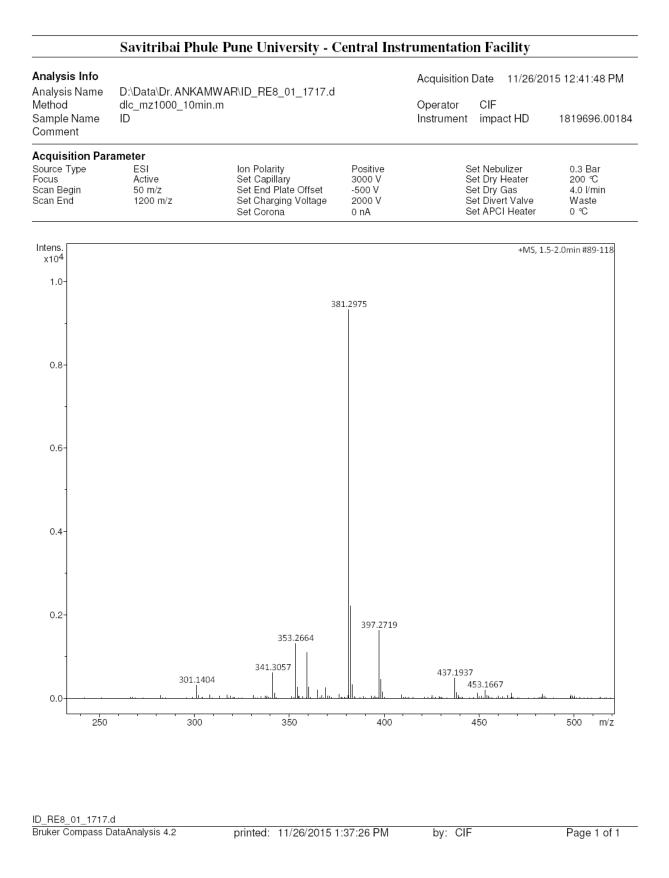
Acquisition Date 11/26/2015 12:52:28 PM

Operator CIF Instrument impact HD 1819696.00184

Acquisition Para	ameter				
Source Type Focus	ESI Active	lon Polarity Set Capillary	Positive 4000 V	Set Nebulizer Set Dry Heater	0.3 Bar 200 ℃
Scan Begin	50 m/z	Set End Plate Offset	-500 V	Set Dry Gas	4.0 l/min
Scan End	2000 m/z	Set Charging Voltage Set Corona	2000 V 0 nA	Set Divert Valve Set APCI Heater	Waste 0 ℃







S48

Analysis Info	alysis Name D:\Data\Dr. ANKAMWAR\ID_RE8_01_1717.d ethod dlc_mz1000_10min.m mple Name ID		Acquisition Date 11/26/2	015 12:41:48 PM	
Matysis Name Method Sample Name Comment			Operator CIF Instrument impact HD	1819696.00184	
Acquisition Par	ameter				
Source Type Focus Scan Begin Scan End	ESI Active 50 m/z 1200 m/z	lon Polarity Set Capillary Set End Plate Offset Set Charging Voltage Set Corona	Positive 3000 V -500 V 2000 V 0 nA	Set Nebulizer Set Dry Heater Set Dry Gas Set Divert Valve Set APCI Heater	0.3 Bar 200 ℃ 4.0 l/min Waste 0 ℃

1500-739.6073 1250-647.5597 1000-607.5660 750-500-579.5344 711.5782 250-1005.8637 977.8309 823.5814 875.5192 0-550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 m/z

S. vitrihai Dh nlo Di Uni it C ntr d Ir et Fa cility

Analysis Info

Analysis Name	D:\Data\Dr.ANKAMWAR\ID_RE8_01_1718.d
Method	dlc-ms2000mz_10min.m
Sample Name	ID
Comment	

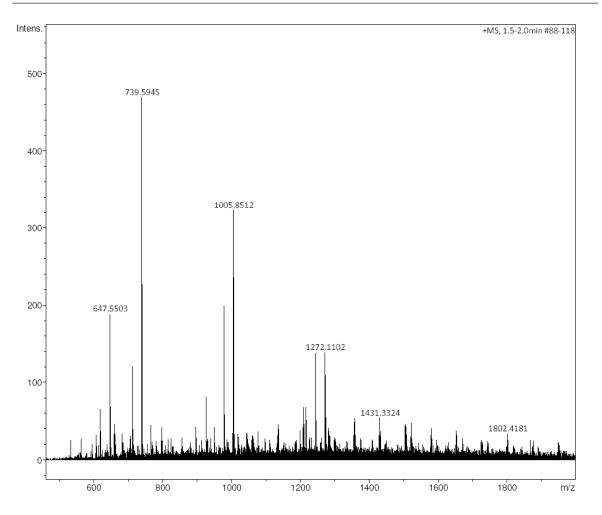
Acquisition Date 11/26/2015 12:52:28 PM

Operator CIF

Instrument impact HD 1819696.00184

Acquisition Parameter

Acquisition	anameter					
Source Type	ESI	Ion Polarity	Positive	Set Nebulizer	0.3 Bar	
Focus	Active	Set Capillary	4000 V	Set Dry Heater	200 °C	
Scan Begin	50 m/z	Set End Plate Offset	-500 V	Set Dry Gas	4.0 l/min	
Scan End	2000 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Waste	
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C	



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Page 1 of 1

by: CIF

Figure S14. ¹H NMR of *Inonotus dryadeus* (Solvent: DMSO) Instrument: Bruker Ascend 400 MHz

Characteristics chemical shifts were observed in ¹H NMR for alcohols (~1-3ppm) and phenols, amides (~3-7 ppm), however acid peaks didn't, hence ¹³C NMR was carried out.

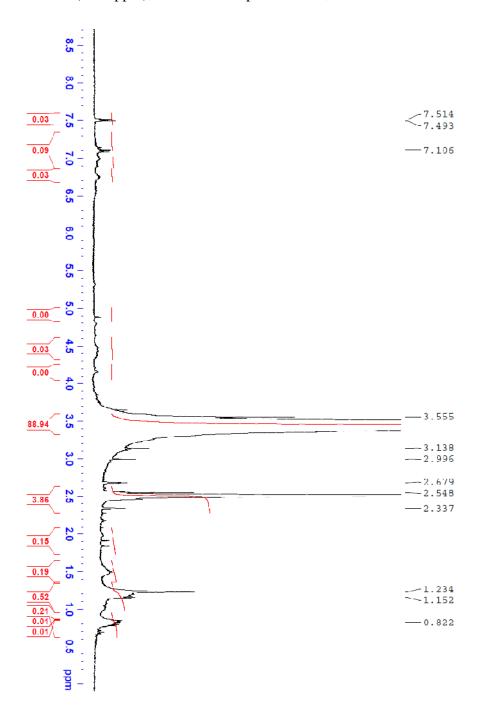
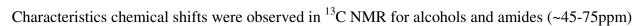


Figure S15. ¹³C NMR of *Inonotus dryadeus* (Solvent: DMSO) Instrument: Bruker Ascend 400 MHz



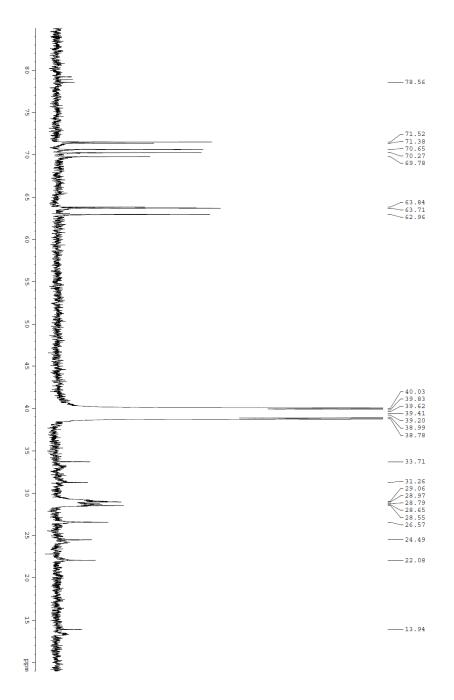
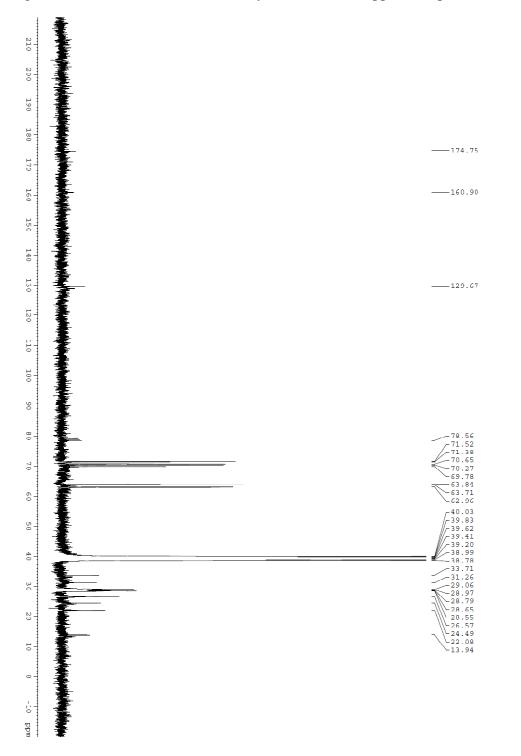


Figure S16. ¹³C NMR of *Inonotus dryadeus* (Solvent: DMSO) Expanded

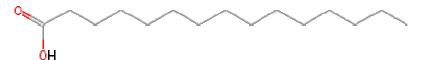
Characteristics chemical shifts were observed in ¹³C NMR for Acids, carboxylic acid derivatives e.g. ester, amide, acid halide, acid anhydride (~160-190 ppm) and phenols (~148-160 ppm).



Figures S17. Most probable molecules of acids, phenol, alcohol, amide and esters from *Inonotus dryadeus* within the bounds of reasonable and acceptable experimental evindeses provided here.

1. Pentadecanoic acid Molecular weight: 242.3975 g/mol

Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) low intensity

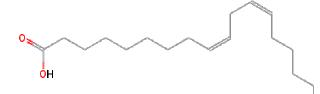


2. Hexadecanoic acid Molecular weight: 256.4241 g/mol Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) low intensity



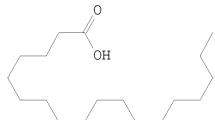
3. 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-Molecular weight: 280.4455 g/mol

Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) ~ 281 (low intensity)



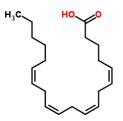
4. Octadecanoic acid Molecular weight: 284 g/mol

Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) ~281 (low intensity)



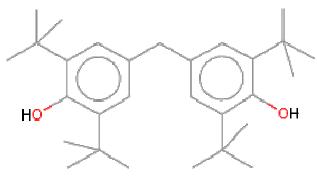
5. Arachidonic acid Molecular weight: 304.4669 g/mol

Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) 301.1404



Phenol

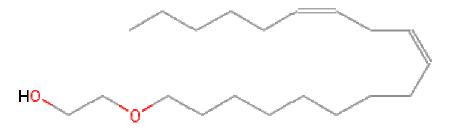
1. Phenol, 4,4'-methylenebis[2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)- Mol. Wt.: 424.6585 g/molMass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS)437.6585



Ethanol

1. Ethanol, 2-(9,12-octadecadienyloxy)-, (Z,Z) Mol. Wt.: 310.5145 g/mol

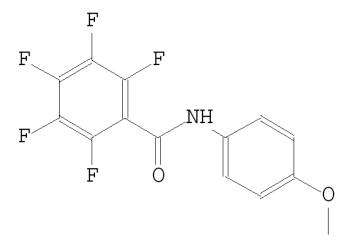
Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) 301.1404



Amide

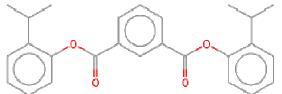
1. 2,3,4,5,6-Pentafluoro-N-(4-methoxyphenyl) benzamide Mol. Wt.: 285.1938 g/mol

Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) ~281 (low intensity)

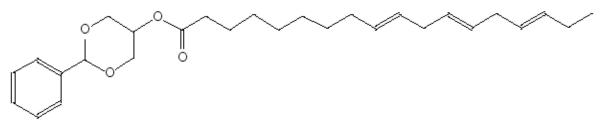


Esters

1.Isophthalic acid, di(2-isopropylphenyl) esterMol. Wt.: 402.4822 g/molMass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS)397.2718

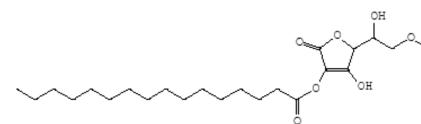


2. 9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid, 2-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl esterMol.Wt.: 440 g/mol Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) 437.1937

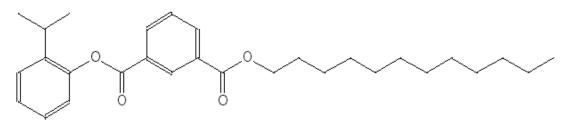


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3. I-(+)-Ascorbic acid 2,6-dihexadecanoateMolecular weight: 652.94172 g/mol Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) 647.5597



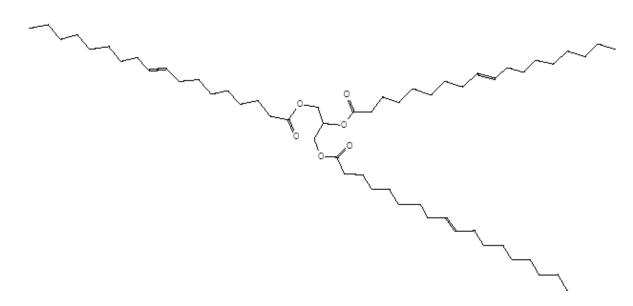
4. Isophthalic acid, dodecyl 2-isopropylphenyl esterMol.Wt.: 452 g/mol Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) 453.1667



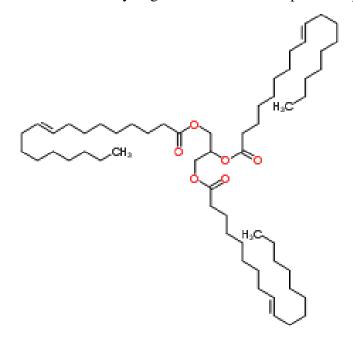
5. 9-Octadecenoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester, (E,E,E)-

Mol. Wt.: 884 g/mol

Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) 884 matching with low intensity



6. 9-Octadecenoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester, (E,E,E)-Mol. Wt.: 884 g/molMass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS)875.5192

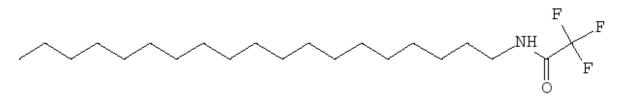


Other molecules

1. 1-Aminononadecane, N-trifluoroacetyl-Mol. Wt.: 379 g/mol

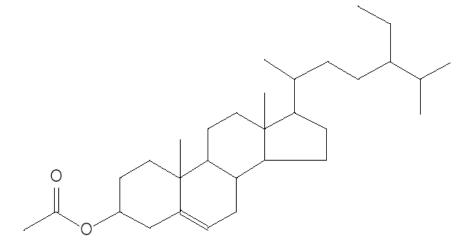
Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS)

381.2975 high intensity



2. Sitosterol acetate Molecular weight: 456 g/mol

Mass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) 453.1667



3. Stigmast-5-en-3-ol, oleate \$\$ Stigmast-5-en-3-yl (9Z)-9-octadecenoateMol. Wt.: 678 g/molMass observed by High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS)~678 matching

