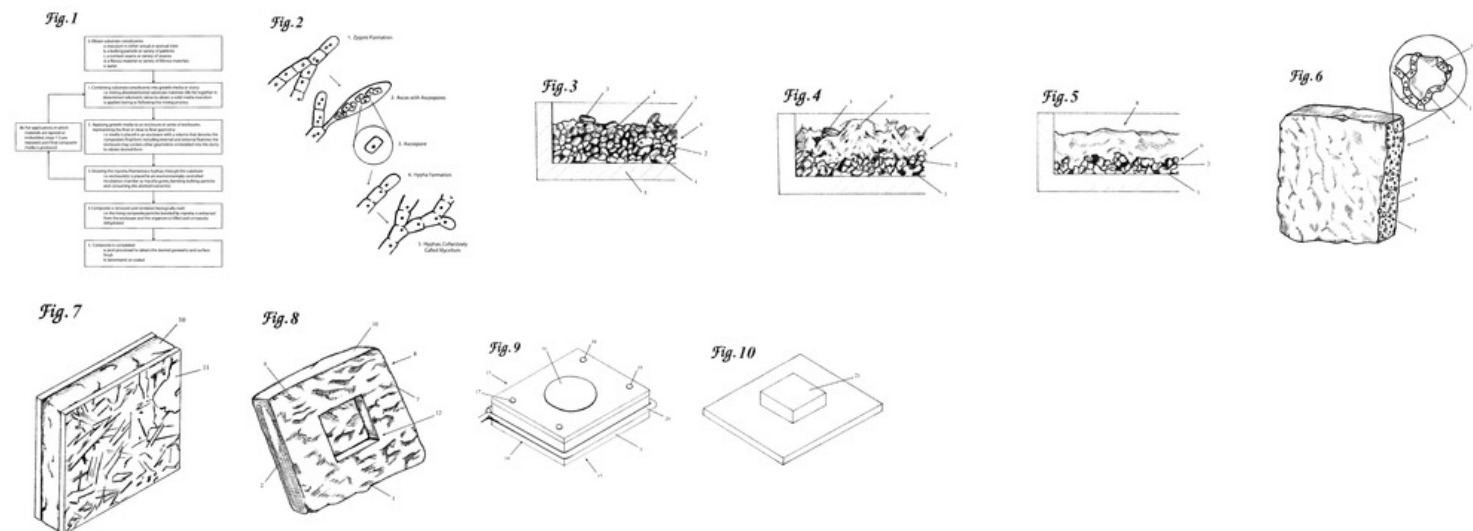
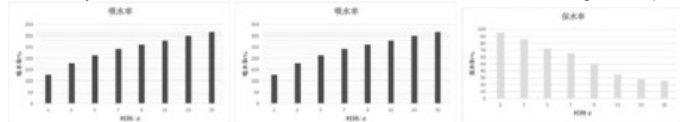


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|----|--|-------------|------------|---|------------|------------|
| 2. | Edible mushroom mycelia materials in the soil, water retention and fertilizer sustained release of the rocky desertification desertification and the application | CN108315014 | 2018-03-07 | GUANGZHOU BAI FANG BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY* | 2018-07-24 | 2018-07-24 |
|----|--|-------------|------------|---|------------|------------|

Time (min)	Water consumption rate (L/min)
0	~150
5	~200
10	~250
15	~300
20	~350
25	~400



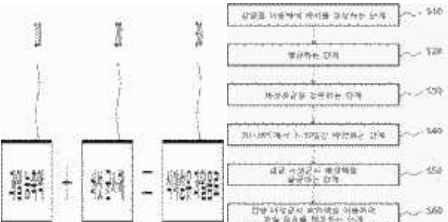
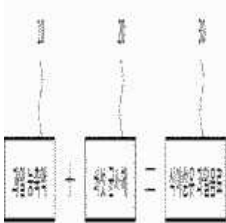
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|----|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 3. | A complex of a fibrous material and fungi and a process for its preparation | EP0382259 | 1990-02-06 | AJINOMOTO* | 1990-08-16 | 1990-08-16 |
|----|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|

4.	Plant beverage containing extracting solution of black fungus mycelia and processing method thereof	CN108056332	2016-11-07	CAO XITONG	2018-05-22	2018-05-22
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5.	Immunoactivity modulator containing extract of <i>mycelium</i> of basidiomycetes	JP2002371004	2001-06-12	NAGAOKA HITOSHI	2002-12-26	2002-12-26
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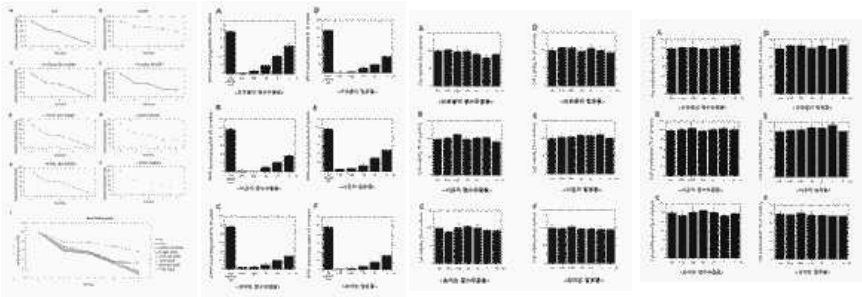
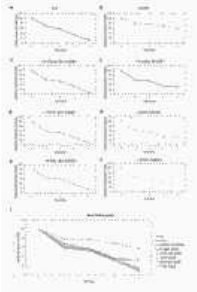
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an immunoactivity modulator, especially one against an immunocyte. SOLUTION: This immunoactivity modulator is characterized in that the modulator comprises extracts of **mycelia** of Basidiomycetes extracted from **mycelia** cultures of Cortinellus shiitake, bracket fungus of the genus Fomes and Flammulina velutipes. When the total amount of the extracts having modulation ability against immunoactivity is 100%, the modulator comprises 40-80 wt.% of the extract of **mycelium** of Cortinellus shiitake, 10-30 wt.% of the extract of **mycelium** of bracket fungus of the genus Fomes and 10-30 wt.% of the extract of **mycelium** of Flammulina velutipes.

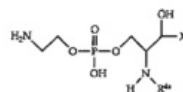
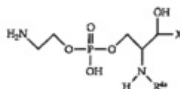
Disclosed are a fruit beverage with cultured dietary **fiber** using mushroom **mycelium**, and a method for manufacturing a fruit beverage. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method for manufacturing a fruit beverage comprises the following step: diluting an undiluted fruit solution or a concentrated fruit solution in a medium at a concentration of 3-10 Brix; preparing a fruit mushroom **mycelium** culture medium by sterilizing the medium at a high temperature and then inoculating the same with mushroom **mycelium**, and culturing at a culturing temperature of 20-28°C for 3-10 days; sterilizing the fruit mushroom **mycelium** culture medium; and preparing a fruit beverage by filtering the fruit mushroom **mycelium** culture medium. According to the present invention, the undiluted fruit solution or the concentrated fruit solution is diluted and then used as a medium, thus a large number of mushroom **mycelium** and related cultured materials containing useful ingredients can be obtained in a short period of time; and a fruit beverage containing the mushroom **mycelium** can be manufactured.



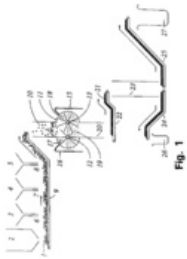
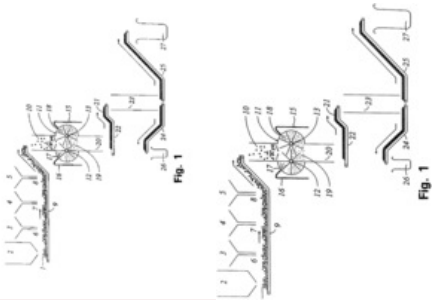
The invention relates to the technical field of cultivation of flammulina velutipes, and particularly to a method for cultivating flammulina velutipes by using an aquilaria-sinensis-chip edible mushroom culture medium. The aquilaria-sinensis-chip edible mushroom culture medium used in the method is composed of the following raw materials in percentages by weight: 10-60% of aquilaria sinensis chips, 10-35% of rice bran, 0-60% of corncobs, 0-20% of cornmeal, 0-20% of cottonseed hulls, 0.5-1.5% of calcium carbonate, and 0.5-1% of quicklime. The method for cultivating flammulina velutipes by using the aquilaria-sinensis-chip edible mushroom culture medium comprises the following steps of: a, raw material treatment: accumulating the aquilaria sinensis chips outdoors for more than three months, wherein the aquilaria sinensis chips keeps wet by being regularly watered during the accumulation process; b, blending; c, bottling; d, sterilizing; e, inoculating; f, **mycelium** culture; g, **mycelium** stimulation; and h, fruiting culture management. The flammulina velutipes cultivated by the method disclosed by the invention is good in quality, high in productivity, high in single yield, high in biotransformation rate, rich in nutritive ingredients, very fragrant, sweet, fresh and tender, and has a healthcare function and a medicinal value.

The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition for skin moisturization which comprises, as active ingredients, one or more selected from a broccoli fermentation product obtained by fermenting a hot **water** extract of broccoli with heat-killed cells of Daedaleopsis tricolor, a spinach fermentation product obtained by fermenting a hot **water** extract of spinach with heat-killed cells of Daedaleopsis tricolor, and a tomato fermentation product obtained by fermenting a hot **water** extract of tomato with heat-killed cells of Daedaleopsis tricolor. The fermentation products contained as active ingredients in the cosmetic composition of the present invention, such as the broccoli fermentation product obtained by fermenting a hot **water** extract of broccoli with heat-killed cells of Daedaleopsis tricolor, the spinach fermentation product obtained by fermenting a hot **water** extract of spinach with heat-killed cells of Daedaleopsis tricolor, and the tomato fermentation product obtained by fermenting a hot **water** extract of tomato with heat-killed cells of Daedaleopsis tricolor, exhibit excellent effects in terms of antioxidant activity, skin restoration, and skin moisturization.



9.	Method of treatment of plants with sphingolipids	CA2200267	1997-03-11	DOW AGROSCIENCES* DOW CHEMICAL ROHM & HAAS US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*	1997-09-29	1997-09-29
A process for novel sphingolipids and other secondary sphingosine-based compounds is provided which comprises the culturing of an appropriate fungus, harvesting mycelium from the fungus and isolating the sphingolipid from the mycelium . The sphingosine-based materials inhibit protein kinase C, provide an anti-inflammatory effect or provide an anti-tumor effect; furthermore, these sphingosine-based materials provide protection for plants against pathogenic microorganisms.						
						
						
10.	Grifola frondosa mycelium pellet preparation method and product	CN107629964	2017-08-29	SHANGHAI XUERONG BIOTECHNOLOGY*	2018-01-26	2018-01-26
The invention relates to the bioengineering technical field. A grifola frondosa mycelium pellet preparation method comprises the following steps: step one, preparing a grifola frondosa liquid culturemedium, wherein a formula of the grifola frondosa liquid culture medium comprises the following raw materials by the mass percentage: 1%-5% of white sugar, 0.1%-1% of a corn powder, 0.1%-0.3% of a yeast powder, 0.1%-0.3% of bean flour, 0.1%-0.3% of monopotassium phosphate, 0.1%-0.3% of magnesium sulfate, and the balance water ; step two, carrying out sterilization treatment on the grifola frondosaliquid culture medium; step three, cooling the culture medium after sterilization treatment to room temperature, carrying out inoculation, inoculating the grifola frondosa strain, and carrying out vibration culture; and step four, carrying out fermentation treatment, and forming grifola frondosa mycelium pellets. The formula of the grifola frondosa liquid medium is optimized, the corn flour, the bean flour and the yeast powder are used as nutrient components of the culture medium, and thus the formula provided by the invention has long storage time and is not limited by seasons of fruits and vegetables compared with a formula of a culture medium of a fruit and vegetable juice.						
						
11.	Composition for reducing side effect of carcinostatic agent	JP2002104989	2000-09-26	NAGAOKA HITOSHI	2002-04-10	2002-04-10
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a carcinostatic agent, especially a healthy food or medicine capable of reducing the side effects of cisplatin. SOLUTION: This composition for reducing the side effects of the carcinostatic agent contains a mycelium extract extracted from the mycelium culture product of a basidiomycete. The basidiomycete mycelium extract is preferably obtained by inoculating the basidiomycete in a solid culture medium containing bagasse as a base material, proliferating the mycelium , loosing the obtained solid culture medium containing the mycelia , adding water and one or more enzymes selected from cellulase, β -glucanase and protease to the loosed solid culture medium at 30 to 50 deg.C, crushing and mashing the solid culture medium in the presence of the enzyme to obtain the basidiomycete mycelium extract, and then heating the extract at a temperature up to 95 deg.C to inactivate and sterilize the enzyme. The basidiomycete is preferably Cortinellus shiitake, Hericium erinaceum or Flammulina velutipes. The carcinostatic agent is preferably cisplatin.						
12.	Infusion packet with useful and decorative elements, support member, delivery system and method	WO200170591	2001-03-21	SUSAN JAFFIE STEELEMAN SUZANNE JAFFE STILLMAN* Stillman Suzanne Jaffe (I) Stillman, Suzanne Jaffe	2001-09-27	2001-09-27
A system allowing the tea bag/infusion packet (14) to dispense health enhancing agents and promote the sale and use of safe and health enhancing beverages. The basic packet (14) is a permeable sac containing soluble ingredients tethered to a tag (16). In one embodiment soluble dietary fiber , nutraceuticals, enzymes, and other health promoting ingredients are dispensed. In one embodiment the tag (16) forms part of a game, acts as a prize, or toy, or otherwise promotes the sale and use of the product. In one embodiment the packet (14) is modified to change color or reveal indicia upon contact with water . An additional support member may be supplied to hold or join the infusion packets (14) and may act as a toy, or prize, or game piece. For use in bottles, such as water bottles, a version is provided with features to prevent accidental ingestion of the infusion packet (14).						

The invention relates to a method for producing fungi using a casing material comprising granules and/or agglomerates of granules of a mineral **fibre** structure, and to a casing material notably for the use in the production of fungi as well as a method for the preparation of a casing material. The invention furthermore relates to a casing spawn used for the inoculation of a casing material. The mineral **fibres** may be stone wool **fibres**, glass wool **fibres**, slag wool **fibres**, naturally occurring mineral **fibre** materials such as wollastonite and the like. The casing material may contain a binding agent, a nutrient source, a mineral source, a wetting agent, a pH-adjusting agent, a liming material, a fertilizer, a chelating agent and/or other excipients. The casing material for use according to the invention establishes favourable and lasting physical conditions for the growth of the **mycelia** of the fungi manifested by a longer cropping period as well as a higher yield and a better quality of fruiting bodies harvested, compared to the traditional method of growing fungi using casing materials based on peat.

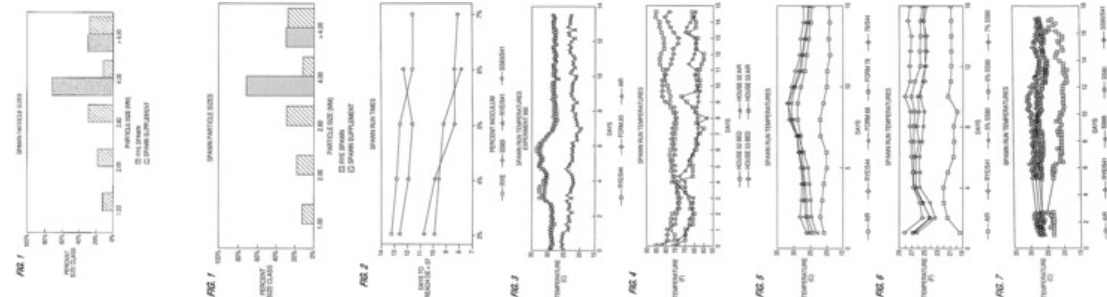
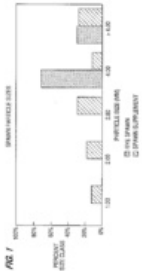


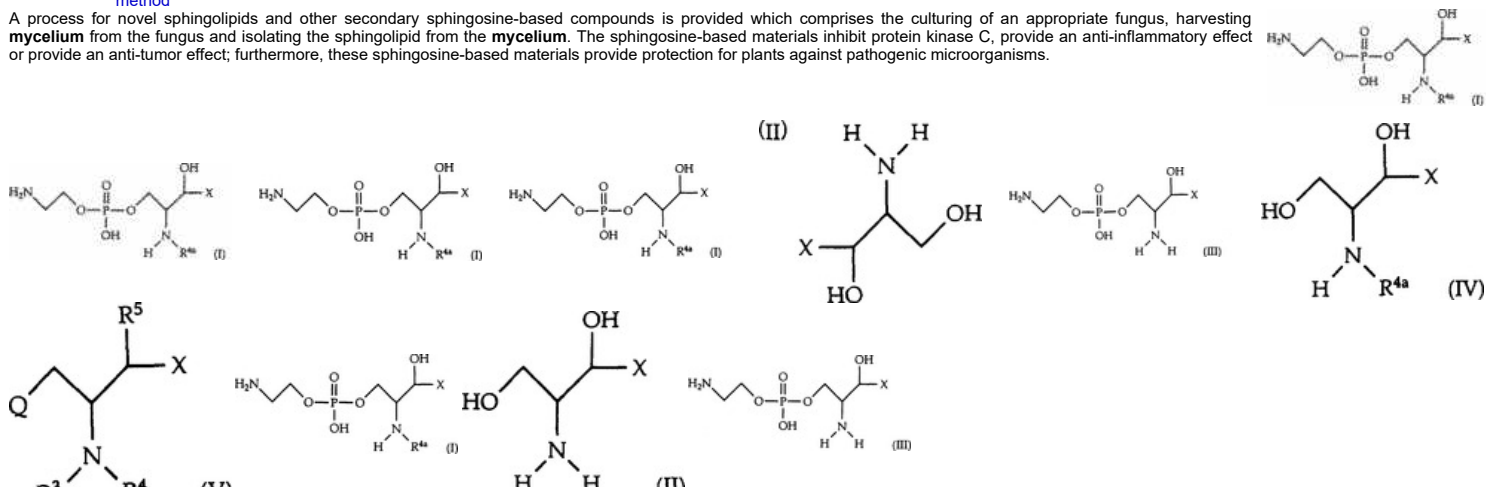
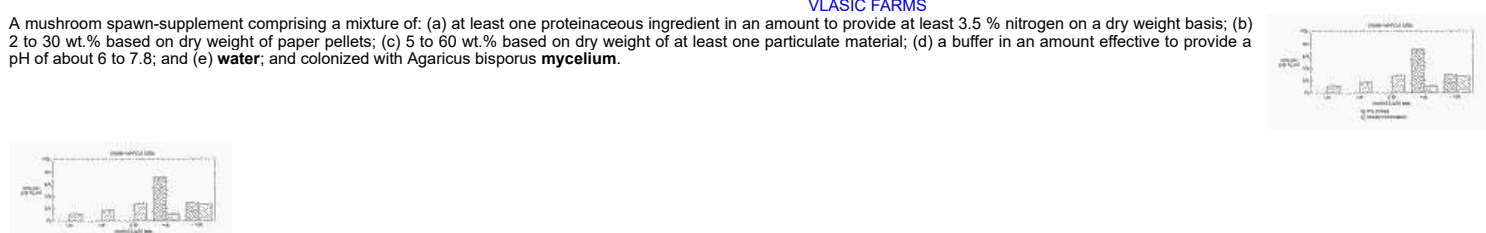
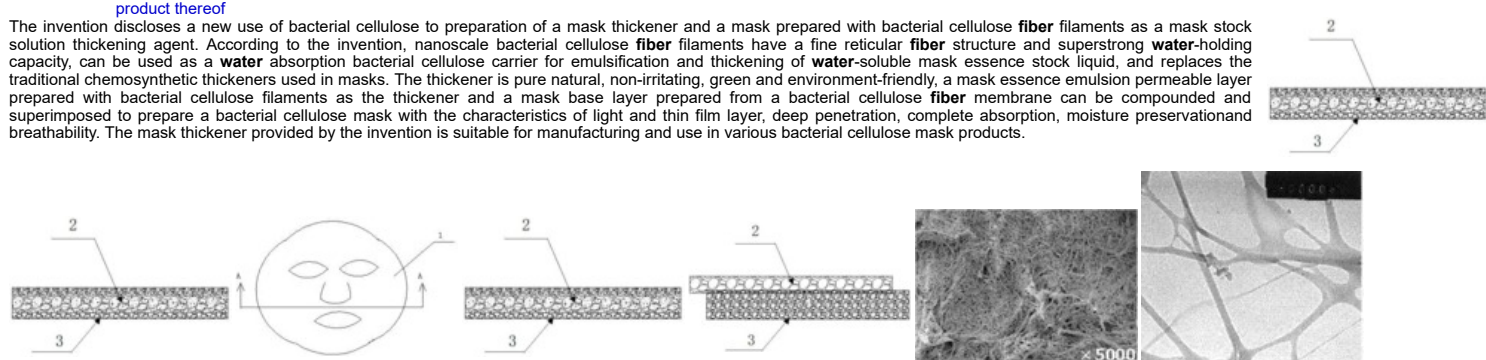
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicinal and western medicinal compound preparation for reducing weight and lowering lipid. The preparation is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight: 1-1.8 parts of calcium pantothenate, 2.5-3 parts of nicotinamide, 0.5-2.0 parts of L-arginine, 8-12 parts of lactobacillus fermented grain lyophilized powder, 10-20 parts of male agaric **mycelium** fermented high-**fibre** bran lyophilized powder, 0.3-0.5 part of dietary **fibers**, 0.05-0.1 part of froggrass extract, 0.2-0.3 part of kelp root extract, 1-5 parts of apple powder, 1-5 parts of pear powder, 0.6-2.0 parts of chili powder and 0.4-1.0 part of bamboo leaf powder. The preparation is reasonable in compatibility, can be used for providing necessary nutrition to a human body, expelling toxins accumulated in intestinal tracts, regulating lipid metabolism, lowering blood fat and blood pressure, and improving metabolic functions of a human body, accelerating metabolism and fat consumption. The traditional Chinese medicinal and western medicinal compound preparation does not have side effect, can be used for guaranteeing body health of patients, and has the advantages of easily available raw materials and low cost.

组别	总药量/g	总药量/g	总药量/g	总药量/g
对照组	400	400	400	400
实验组	400	400	400	400
实验组	400	400	400	400
实验组	400	400	400	400

组别	总药量/g	总药量/g	总药量/g	总药量/g
对照组	400	400	400	400
实验组	400	400	400	400
实验组	400	400	400	400
实验组	400	400	400	400

A mushroom spawn comprising a mixture of: (a) at least one proteinaceous ingredient in an amount to provide at least 3.5 % nitrogen on a dry weight basis; (b) 2 to 30 wt.% based on dry weight of paper pellets, (c) 5 to 60 wt.% based on dry weight of at least one particulate material, (d) a buffer in an amount effective to provide a pH of about 6 to 7.8, and (e) **water**; and colonized with mushroom **mycelium** wherein the (b) paper pellets, (c) particulate material, or both in an amount effective to provide at least 10,000 particles per 100 g of finished product.



21.	Novel sphingolipids and its preparing method CN1163312	1997-03-25	ROHM & HAAS*	1997-10-29	1997-10-29
A process for novel sphingolipids and other secondary sphingosine-based compounds is provided which comprises the culturing of an appropriate fungus, harvesting mycelium from the fungus and isolating the sphingolipid from the mycelium . The sphingosine-based materials inhibit protein kinase C, provide an anti-inflammatory effect or provide an anti-tumor effect; furthermore, these sphingosine-based materials provide protection for plants against pathogenic microorganisms.					
					
22.	Mushroom spawn-supplement WO9941968	1998-02-20	MONEY S MUSHROOMS* VLASIC FARMS	1999-08-26	1999-08-26
A mushroom spawn-supplement comprising a mixture of: (a) at least one proteinaceous ingredient in an amount to provide at least 3.5 % nitrogen on a dry weight basis; (b) 2 to 30 wt.% based on dry weight of paper pellets; (c) 5 to 60 wt.% based on dry weight of at least one particulate material; (d) a buffer in an amount effective to provide a pH of about 6 to 7.8; and (e) water ; and colonized with <i>Agaricus bisporus</i> mycelium .					
					
23.	New use of bacterial cellulose to preparation of mask thickener and product thereof CN107625664	2017-09-15	GUANGDONG BEIHAO BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY*	2018-01-26	2018-01-26
The invention discloses a new use of bacterial cellulose to preparation of a mask thickener and a mask prepared with bacterial cellulose fiber filaments as a mask stock solution thickening agent. According to the invention, nanoscale bacterial cellulose fiber filaments have a fine reticular fiber structure and superstrong water -holding capacity, can be used as a water absorption bacterial cellulose carrier for emulsification and thickening of water -soluble mask essence stock liquid, and replaces the traditional chemosynthetic thickeners used in masks. The thickener is pure natural, non-irritating, green and environment-friendly, a mask essence emulsion permeable layer prepared with bacterial cellulose filaments as the thickener and a mask base layer prepared from a bacterial cellulose fiber membrane can be compounded and superimposed to prepare a bacterial cellulose mask with the characteristics of light and thin film layer, deep penetration, complete absorption, moisture preservation and breathability. The mask thickener provided by the invention is suitable for manufacturing and use in various bacterial cellulose mask products.					
					
24.	Zinc complex dietary fiber and method for producing the same JP2004166507	2002-11-15	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY*	2004-06-17	2004-06-17
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a new dietary fiber having effects on suppression of development into various kinds of abnormalities due to insufficient zinc of a human body in addition to effects on maintenance of physical conditions with the dietary fiber by complexing the dietary fiber with the zinc. SOLUTION: A zinc complex dietary fiber comprises mycelia of the genus <i>Rhizopus</i> having a cell wall containing chitosan chelate-bound to the zinc. The fungus of the genus <i>Rhizopus</i> is cultured in a nutrient culture medium containing a water-soluble zinc compound added thereto and the mycelia are then separated from the culture solution to thereby produce the zinc complex dietary fiber. The zinc content in the nutrient culture medium is preferably <5 ppm. COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO					

A process for the enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulose to produce a hydrolysis product comprising glucose from a pretreated lignocellulosic feedstock and enzymes for use in the process are provided. The process comprises hydrolyzing an aqueous slurry of a pretreated lignocellulosic feedstock with cellulase enzymes, one or more than one β -glucosidase enzyme and a binding agent for binding the β -glucosidase enzyme to **fiber** solids present in the aqueous slurry. During the hydrolysis, both the cellulase enzyme and β -glucosidase enzyme bind to the **fiber** solids. The hydrolysis is performed in a solids-retaining hydrolysis reactor so that unhydrolyzed **fiber** solids and bound enzyme are retained in the reactor longer than the aqueous phase of the slurry.

