

An Overview of *Ganoderma lingzhi* Constituents on α -Glucosidase and Aldose Reductase Inhibitory Activity

Sri Fatmawati¹

Ganoderma lingzhi is the medicinal woody mushroom which have been known to have hundreds bioactive compounds. The lanostane-type triterpenoids with carboxyl group in the side chain or known as ganoderma acids were isolated from the fruiting body of *G. lingzhi*. Some of these compounds were established as active inhibitors of α -glucosidase and human recombinant aldose reductase *in vitro*. The research objective is to enlighten the role of structural requirement of ganoderma acids both for α -glucosidase and aldose reductase inhibition.

Comparing the inhibitory activity of these two enzymes, the structure–activity studies of ganoderma acids showed that the hydroxyl substituent at C-11 and the carboxylic group in the side chain are an important feature both for the recognition of α -glucosidase and human recombinant aldose reductase inhibitory activity. Furthermore, the double-bond moiety at C-20 and C-22 in the side chain and the hydroxyl substituent at C-3 of ganoderma acids enlarge the inhibitory activity of both enzymes. These outcomes offer an approach which to regard as the structural requirements of lanostane type triterpenoids acids from *G. lingzhi*.

A consideration of these requirements is essential in order to develop a new type for substances that can be improved to prevent the diabetic complications.

¹Sri Fatmawati is with Laboratory of Natural Product and Chemical Synthesis, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Kampus ITS-Sukolilo, Surabaya - Indonesia, 60111. Email: fatma@chem.its.ac.id.

