Production of fungal extracellular immune stimulating compounds

Technical area of the invention

The present invention is directed to a method for producing an immune stimulant in liquid culture. The invention is in one embodiment directed to culturing Lentinus edodes under particular conditions in a fermentation broth. This application is a non-provisional claiming priority from Norwegian patent application No. NO 2001 4256 filed 3 September 2001, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. All patent and non-patent references cited in that application, or in the present application, are also hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Background of the Invention

It is known that health- promoting effects are attributed to glucans from fungi and yeasts. "Shiitake" fungus (Lentinus edodes) has been attributed effects which can be exploited for many medicinal purposes such as immunestimulation, anti-virus, anti-tumour, etc. Studies of lentinan have shown that it stimulates the immune system of the host in a variety of ways, such as activation of T helper cells, increased production of Interleukin 1 and Interleukin 2, increased antibody production in various forms of cancer, and decreasing the cholesterol level in the blood. (Herbs for Health, jan/feb, 1997; K. Jones, "Shiitake: Medicine in a mushroom", p.40-50, 54; Anticancer Res, Vol.17(4A), 1997; H. Matsouka, "Lentinan potentiates immunity and prolongs the survival time of some patients", p.2751-2755; Adv Appl Microbiol, Vol.39, 1993; S. C. Jong, "Medicinal and therapeutic value of the shiitake mushroom", p.153-184, Int J Immunopharmacol, Vol.14, 1992; K. Irinoda, "Stimulation of microbiocidal host defence mechanism against aerosol influenza virus infection by lentinan, p.971-977., Jpn J Cancer Res, Vol.76(1), 1985; D. Herlyn, "Monoclonal antibody-dependent murine macrophage-mediated cytotoxicity against human tumors is stimulated by lentinan, p.37-42).

One active ingredient of Lentinus edodes is termed lentinan, a polysaccharide based compound described as a beta-(1,3) glucan backbone with beta-(1,6) side chains.

"Solid-state" reactors are routinely used for culturing fungi such as Lentinus edodes. This is a technology which is used for many purposes such as composting, production of biological products such as enzymes, soy sauce, acetic acid, and the like.

For the production of lentinan, Lentinus edodes can be cultivated on a suitable solid matrix provided by stems of tree or chips of wood to which is often added chemical compounds supporting the growth of mycelium and development of the fruiting bodies, where most of the lentinan is localised. The fruiting bodies are harvested, either by hand or mechanically, and are subsequently dried and ground to a powder which can be used as it is, or used in tablets, or sent for further processing such as extraction of lentinan.

The methods used for culturing fungi such as Lentinus edodes, harvesting and subsequently drying the fruiting bodies, and optionally extraction of lentinan, are well known for the skilled person. The cultivation time can be from four to ten weeks with few possibilities for controlling the process. This results in a fungal growth, and in turn, in an amount of lentinan produced which is not the same for each batch carried out. Also, extraction of lentinan from the fungal material is time consuming and process intensive.

Kim et al. (2001, Biotechnology Letters, 23, 513-517) describes extracellular polysaccharides produced by Phellinus lintus in submerged culture; Kim et al. (2002: Letters in Applied Microbiology, 34, 56-61) describes mycelial growth and exobiopolymer production by submerged culture of various edible mushrooms. There is no data available to indicate that any of these extracellular polymers are immune stimulating.

It is generally known to grow mycelium of Basidiomycetes in submerged culture and to obtain active ingredients from the growth medium, see e.g. Aouadi et al 1992 (Carbohydr Polym 17:177-184) and Lee et al 1995 (Prog Plant Polym Carbohydr Res, B. Behrs Verlag, Hamburg DE) and Hatvani 2001 (Int J Antimicrob Agents 17:71-). However, none of the references discloses the isolation of extracellular components with immune stimulating activities. Furthermore, none of the references

disclose that extracellular polysaccharides have different activities from their intracellular counterparts.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide novel methods for production of extracellular immune stimulating agents with higher level of activity than the hitherto known intracellular counterparts.

Summary of the invention

The invention in a first aspect, relates to a method for cultivating a fungal mycelium, preferably a fungus from the class of basidiomycetes, such as a fungus of the genus Lentinus, such as Lentinus edodes, in a liquid medium of sterile water to which nutrient compounds are added in predetermined concentrations. The liquid medium supports fungal growth and stimulates the production of extracellular compounds, such as immune stimulating agents, such as lentinan produced by fungal mycelium of the genus Lentinus, such as e.g. Lentinus edodes.

By fungal mycelium is intended any fungal biomass, which can be grown in submerged culture according to the invention. The fungal biomass may be in the form of single hyphae, spores, aggregates of mycelium, and partly differentiated mycelium.

Lentinan as used herein refers to the polysaccharide, which can be isolated from Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing. The primary structure is a β-1,3-D-glucan having 2 β-1,6-glucopyranoside branchings for every 5 β-1,3 linear linkages. The molecular weight may vary from 400,000 to 800,000 (Merck Index 12th Edition, 1996, Monograph No 5462).

The cultivation of the fungal mycelium, such as fungi of the genus Lentinus, such as Lentinus edodes, results in the production of one or more extracellular agents, such as e.g. immune stimulating agents, in the form of e.g. a polysaccharide, such as e.g. a beta-glucan, including lentinan isolatable from Lentinus edodes, a polypeptide, a glycosylated polypeptide or a proteinacious polysaccharide compound, a proteoglucan, such as e.g. a polypeptide associated alpha-glucan or a polypeptide associated alpha-mannan, including KS-2 isolatable from Lentinus edodes, a lipid,

or a secondary metabolite, which can be isolated and/or purified, and optionally fractionated, from the extracellular fraction of the fermentation broth of a bioreactor following cultivation of the basidiomycete fungal mycelium in question.

The extracellular fraction of the liquid fermentation medium is also termed the supernatant and this fraction can be separated from the fungal mycelium by e.g. centrifugation or filtration, or indeed by any other means available for obtaining a liquid fraction essentially without any fungal mycelium present therein. The term "essentially without any fungal mycelium present therein" shall denote that the concentration of fungal mycelium, including fractions thereof, has been reduced at least by a factor of 10^3, such as reduced by a factor of at least 10^4, for example a factor of at least 10^5, such as reduced by a factor of at least 10^6.

Besides being easier to isolate and process, fungal extracellular agents such as immune stimulating agents according to the present invention are surprisingly more potent than fungal associated agents, i.e. agents being either fungal intracellular agents, or agents which are removed from a liquid fermentation broth along with the removal of the fungal mycelium and fractions thereof by filtration, precipitation, or otherwise.

In a further aspect the invention relates to an immune stimulating agent obtainable from the extracellular part of the liquid growth medium according to the method of producing said immune stimulating agent.

This immune stimulating agent has surprisingly turned out to have a higher immunostimulating activity than the corresponding extract obtainable from the mycelium of the fungus, although the mycelium is known as the primary source of e.g. lentinan. In a particularly preferred embodiment, this extract is obtainable by removal of mycelium, removal of water from the medium, one or more rounds of precipitation with alcohol and washing with acid and/or base.

According to the invention there is also provided a composition comprising the immune stimulating agent obtainable as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Furthermore, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising the immune stimulating agent according to the invention and a

pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical composition may in particular be used for treatment or prophylaxis in connection with an immune compromised condition.

Fungi belonging to the genus of Lentinus, such as Lentinus edodes, represent one example of fungi according to the present invention. In other preferred aspects of the invention a method is provided wherein the fungus is selected from the group of fungi consisting of Auricularia auricula-judae, Coriolus versicolor, Grifola frondosa, Flammulina velutipes, Schizophyllum commune, Sclerotinia scleroticum, Trametes versicolor, Tremella fuciformis, Agaricus blazei, Cordyceps sinensis, Ganoderma lucidum, Hericium erinaceus, Ionotus obliquus, Pleurotus ostreatus, and Polyperus umbellatus.

Detailed description of the invention

For the method of the present invention, "liquid-state" cultivation of Lentinus mycelium, or fractions thereof, is used. In short, this involves dissolving in water the nutrient compounds a microbial organism such as fungal mycelium, or fractions thereof, require for growth, transferring the solution to a bioreactor and inoculating the bioreactor with cells or spores of the microbial organism such as a fungal mycelium, or fractions thereof, to be cultivated. This is done under sterile conditions and with control of the environment in order to give the microbial organism a suitable chemical and physical environment. The technology related to "liquid-state" cultivation of microbial organisms is well known for the skilled person.

The advantage of "liquid-state" as compared to "semi-solid-state" or "solid-state" cultivation is that "liquid-state" proceeds more rapidly, is more effective with respect to conversion of the raw materials to products, and most importantly, it offers greater possibilities for controlling the growth conditions and thereby the reproducibility and the predictability of the process.

What distinguishes the various "liquid-state" processes from one another is the microbial organisms which are used and the cultivation conditions. For production of lentinan the microbial organism will be Lentinus edodes which is cultivated under the conditions described below. During "liquid-state" culture the medium with the fungal

biomass is preferably agitated to reduce the occurrence of gradients and to ensure oxygen availability to the submerged cells. When microbial organisms are grown in a bioreactor, oxygen may be supplied to the liquid medium and the level of dissolved oxygen may be controlled by known methods.

Provided in one preferred embodiment is a method for production of lentinan, characterised by cultivating mycelium from Lentinus edodes in a liquid growth medium comprising one or more typical ingredients required for growth of microbial organisms such as malt extract, yeast extract, peptone, glucose, sucrose, salts providing phosphate, magnesium and potassium, corn-steep liquor and vitamins such as thiamine. More preferably, the medium comprises malt extract, yeast extract, peptone and glucose for mycelium growth and production of lentinan.

For inoculation of the growth medium, Lentinus edodes mycelium from agar plates containing malt extract, yeast extract, peptone and glucose can be used. Lentinus edodes can initially be cultivated on agar plates comprising the above nutrient compounds supporting the growth of the fungus. The plates are inoculated with mycelium from Lentinus edodes and incubated at least until a visible growth is evident on the plates, this can take from about 7 days to about 24 days or from about 10 to 30 days, typically 14 days or up to 20 days, at a temperature in the range of from 18 to 32°C, preferably in the area of from 22 to 31°C, such as a temperature of about 23°C, for example 24°C, such as 25°C, for example 26°C, such as 27°C, for example 28°C, such as 29°C, for example 30°C. The temperature may also be from 18 to 37°C, preferably from 23 to 32°C such as about 28°C.

As an alternative to inoculation with mycelium from agar plates, inoculation of the growth medium can be carried out by using Lentinus edodes mycelium from a fermentation broth in e.g. a shake flask medium comprising nutrient compounds supporting cell growth. Shake flasks for cultivating Lentinus edodes can initially be inoculated with the mycelium which is cultivated on agar plates. The mycelium is scraped off the plates and transferred aseptically to shake flasks containing sterile water comprising dissolved nutrient compounds and nutrient salts supporting the growth of the fungal mycelium. A typical growth medium contains glucose, peptone, yeast extract and malt extract. The amount of inoculation material which gives the

highest production of extracellular lentinan can be selected following initial experiments.

The shake flasks can be incubated by shaking for 6 to 21 days, preferably from 7 to 18 days, more preferably from 8 to 14 days at a temperature in the range of from 18 to 32°C, preferably in the area of from 22 to 31°C, such as a temperature of about 23°C, for example 24°C, such as 25°C, for example 26°C, such as 27°C, for example 28°C, such as 29°C, for example 30°C. The shake flasks may also be incubated from 8-25 days, more preferably from 10-20 days, more preferably from 12-18 days. The temperature may also be from 18 to 37°C, preferably from 23 to 32°C such as about 28°C.

The content of the shake flasks can be used for inoculating a bioreactor. In that case, the reactor comprises a sterile solution of nutrient compounds and nutrient salts in water for mono-culture cultivation of basidiomycete fungal mycelium, or fractions thereof, such as Lentinus fungal mycelium, such as Lentinus edodes.

The bioreactor fermentation period is typically in the range of from 50 hours to 300 hours, preferably in the range of from 80 hours to 270 hours, and the temperature is kept constant in the range of 18 to 32°C, preferably in the area of from 22 to 31°C, such as a temperature of about 23°C, for example 24°C, such as 25°C, for example 26°C, such as 27°C, for example 28°C, such as 29°C, for example 30°C. The temperature may also be from 18 to 37°C, preferably from 23 to 32°C such as about 28°C.

The reactor is fitted with an inlet for supplying air to the fermentation broth, and the fermentation broth is preferably kept under continuous agitation either as a result of the addition of air, or by means of a mixer device suitable for providing a good mixing of the content of the reactor.

It is preferred to adjust the pH of the growth medium to from about 3 to about 7, such as a pH of from about 4.5 to about 6.5, for example a pH of about 6, before the growth medium is inoculated with fungal mycelium, or fractions thereof, such as L. edodes mycelium. After the initial adjustment, pH may be dropped naturally during the course of the fermentation, or controlled at a particular value in the range pH 3

to 7, using addition of suitable pH-control agents, such as acid and base. The temperature of the growth medium is preferably in the range of from 18 to 32°C, preferably in the area of from 22 to 31°C, such as a temperature of about 23°C, for example 24°C, such as 25°C, for example 26°C, such as 27°C, for example 28°C, such as 29°C, for example 30°C. The temperature may also be from 18 to 37°C, preferably from 23 to 32°C such as about 28°C.

Samples can be obtained from the bioreactor and analysed for biomass, metabolic products and nutrient compounds, the determinations of which can assist the operator of the bioreactor in the running of the fermentation process. Typical analyses routinely carried out are determination of biomass, residual sugar concentration and extracellular agent concentration, such as lentinan concentration in the case of Lentinus including Lentinus edodes. A person skilled in the art knows the methods for analysis which can be employed in this respect.

In the case of cultivation of Lentinus edodes, extracellular lentinan may be removed from the liquid growth medium by precipitation with e.g. alcohol, or by other means which result in the isolation and/or purification of microbial polysaccharides. It is an important aspect of the present invention that such isolation from the growth medium is performed with gentle methods and is generally carried out at temperatures around room temperature. Therefore the extracted compounds are not degraded or converted as may often be the case when using harsh extraction conditions for extracting compounds from the mycelium or from the fruiting bodies of Lentinus edodes.

Lentinus edodes deposited under IHEM 18992 with the Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganism (BCCM), 14 Rue J. Wytsman, B-1050 Bruxelles, Belgium, represents one preferred strain of Lentinus edodes. Further strains of Lentinus edodes are available from culture collections such as ATCC (American Type Culture Collection, P.O.Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA), CBC (Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, PO Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, THE NETHERLANDS) and DSMZ (Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, Mascheroder Weg 1b, 38124 Braunschweig GERMANY).

Additionally relevant Lentinus species, besides Lentinus edodes, includes Lentinus species such as: Lentinus albovelutinus G. Stev. (1964) = Rhodocybe albovelutina (G. Stev.) E. Horak (1971); Lentinus anthocephalus (Lév.) Pegler; Lentinus badius Bres.; Lentinus castoreus Fr. (1838) = Lentinellus ursinus (Fr.) Kühner (1926); Lentinus chrysopeplus Berk. & M.A. Curtis (1869) = Cyptotrama asprata (Berk.) Redhead & Ginns (1980); Lentinus cochleatus Fr.; Lentinus concinnus Pat.; Lentinus delicatus G. Stev. (1964) = Marasmius delicatus (G. Stev.) E. Horak (1971); Lentinus fasciatus Berk.; Lentinus hepatotrichus Berk. (1859) = Lentinellus ursinus (Fr.) Kühner (1926); Lentinus hyracinus Kalchbr. (1880) = Lentinellus ursinus (Fr.) Kühner (1926); Lentinus lepideus sensu Colenso (1891); Lentinus lepideus (Fr.) Fr. (1825) = Lentinus suffrutescens (Brot.) Fr. (1825); Lentinus novaezelandiae Berk. (1855) = Lentinellus ursinus (Fr.) Kühner (1926); Lentinus pulvinulus Berk. (1859) = Lentinellus pulvinulus (Berk.) Pegler (1965); Lentinus punctaticeps Berk. & Broome (1883); Lentinus punctaticeps cf. sensu Petersen, Nicholl & Hughes (1997); Lentinus pygmaeus Colenso (1887) = Lentinus zelandicus Sacc. & Cub. (1887); Lentinus sajor-caju (Fr.) Fr.; Lentinus squarrulosus Mont.; Lentinus strigosus (Schwein.) Fr. (1825); Lentinus suffrutescens (Brot.) Fr. (1825); and Lentinus tuber-regium Fr.; Lentinus zelandicus Sacc. & Cub. (1887) (Ref: http://nzfungi.landcareresearch.co.nz).

Fungal mycelium extracellular immunostimulants

Provided in one embodiment of the invention is an immune stimulating agent, preferably a polysaccharide or a glycosylated polypeptide, obtained from the cultivation of basidiomycete fungal mycelium such as Lentinus mycelium according to the method of the invention.

Provided in another embodiment of the invention is the use of an extracellular agent such as lentinan in a method for stimulating the immune system of an individual in need of such stimulation. The lentinan is administered e.g. orally or subcutaneously to the individual in a pharmaceutically effective amount capable of stimulating the immune system of the individual. The stimulation of the immune system can be demonstrated by e.g. increased antibody production, by activation of helper T-cells, or by increased production of interleukins such as Interleukin 1 and Interleukin 2.

Provided in yet another embodiment of the invention is the use of an extracellular agent such as lentinan in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an immune compromised condition in an individual in need of such treatment. An immune compromised condition in an individual is demonstrated e.g. by an insufficient amount of antibodies, or a decreased antibody production, by an insufficient amount of helper T-cells, or a decreased production of helper T-cells in the individual, or by an insufficient amount of interleukins such as Interleukin 1 and Interleukin 2, or a decreased production of interleukins such as Interleukin 1 and Interleukin 2 in the individual.

"Insufficient amount" and "decreased production" as used herein above shall denote such amounts and productions which a medical expert considers as being below a predetermined level or value normally associated with a healthy individual. The amount and/or production will generally depend on factors such as age, general physical condition, and the like. For this reason a predetermined level or value shall be determined on an individual basis by a medical expert. One indication of an immune compromised condition in an individual is a gradually decreasing number of antibodies, a gradually decreasing number of CD4 (positive) cells, or a gradually decreasing number of T-helper cells per unit (blood) sample volume measured over time, such as days, weeks, months or years.

Additional examples of extracellular immunostimulants includes, but is not limited to, β-(1,3), β-(1,6) D-glucans, schizophyllan, grifolan, coriolan and Coriolus versicolor glycosylated polypeptides such as PSK and PSP, polypeptides associated with alpha-mannan such as KS-2 isolatable from Lentinus edodes, and reishi isolatable from Ganoderma lucidum. Reference is made to Table 1 herein below for a further detailed description of the structure and composition of the above extracellular immunostimulants.

Preferred immunostimulating agents produced by fungal mycelium of the invention are polysaccharides such as polysaccharides comprising a β-D-glucan backbone (i.e. linear polymers of D-glucose with other monosaccharides), or β-D-glucans linked to proteins (so-called polysaccharide-peptides, or "proteoglucans"). The preferred polysaccharides are homopolymers. The basic β-D-glucan is a repeating structure with its D-glucose molecule joined by linear chains by β-bonds from the

carbon 1 of one saccharide ring to the carbon 3 of the next (β-1,3), from carbon 1 to carbon 4 (β-1,4), or from carbon 1 to carbon 6 (β-1,6). The best know immune stimulating compound produced by Lentinus edodes is lentinan. This is β-(1,3) D-glucan with β-(1,6) side chains. The chain length varies with the typical product having a molecular weight in the range 400,000 -1,000,000 g/mol. Further preferred polysaccharides are listed in Table 1.

For a determination of the immunostimulating characteristics of an extracellular agent such as e.g. lentinan, the following method can be used: 12 weeks old Sprague Dawley rats receive 1 mg of test compound which have been extracted from the fermentation broth in 0.5 ml 0.09 saline (i.p.) 2 days before the immunisation. Control animals receive 1 mg casein. The animals are immunised with BSA (0.5 mg) in 0.25 "Freunds Complete Adjuvant" and blood samples are obtained after 11 days for measurement of the antibody response. The specific anti-BSA antibody concentration is determined against an absolute standard of antibody BSA by means of "sandwich" ELISA. A typical result of the immuno-stimulating activity of intracellular and extracellular lentinan is shown in Table 7a and 7b.

Additional fungal mycelium extracellular agents and uses thereof

Further additional preferred embodiments of the present invention relate to extracellular agents, other than immunostimulating agents, produced by a number of fungi, as well as to methods for producing said agents and methods for using said agents.

The fungi of particular interest to the present invention include Lentinus edodes, Ganoderma lucidum, Auricularia auricula-judae, Coriolus versicolor, Grifola frondosa, Flammulina velutipes, Schizophyllum commune, Sclerotinia scleroticum, Trametes versicolor, Tremella fuciformis, Agaricus blazei, Cordyceps sinensis, Ganoderma lucidum, Hericium erinaceus, Ionotus obliquus, Pleurotus ostreatus, and Polyperus umbellatus.

The above fungal mycelium can be cultivated in mono-culture in a bio-reactor under suitable growth conditions allowing growth and propagation of the fungal mycelium

in question. The growth conditions cited herein for Lentinus edodes can also be used for the above fungal mycelium.

Besides extracellular fungal immune stimulating agents, such as extracellular proteinacious compounds, including glycosylated polypolypeptides, such as the alpha-mannan polypeptide KS-2, and extracellular polysaccharides, such as extracellular lentinan produced by Lentinus edodes, the fungal microbial organisms of the invention, such as e.g. Ganoderma lucidum, Auricularia auricula-judae, Coriolus versicolor, Grifola frondosa, Flammulina velutipes, Schizophyllum commune, Sclerotinia scleroticum, Trametes versicolor, Tremella fuciformis, Agaricus blazei, Cordyceps sinensis, Ganoderma lucidum, Hericium erinaceus, Ionotus obliquus, Pleurotus ostreatus, and Polyperus umbellatus are also capable of extracellularly producing agents having additional desirable effects.

Fungus	Extracellular agent	Structure and composition
Schizophyllum commune	schizophyllan	β-(1,3), β-(1,6) D glucan
Grifola frondosa	grifolan	β-(1,3), β-(1,6) D glucan
Coriolus versicolor	PSK, PSP	Polypeptides attached to polysaccaride β-D glucan chains. The polysaccharide chains are true glucans, mainly 1,4; 1,2 and 1,3 glucose linkages
Lentinus edodes	KS-2	Polypeptide associated α-mannan
Lentinus edodes	lentinan	β-(1,3), β-(1,6) D glucan
Ganoderma lucidum	reishi	The basic structure of the major bioactive Ganoderma glucans β-(1,3), β-(1,6) D glucan is β-(1,3)D-glucopyronan with 1-5 units of β-

		(1,6) monoglucosyl side chains

Table 1. Extracellular agents, including structure and composition, produced by the selected fungi.

The effects associated with the above extracellular agents produced by the fungi of the invention are e.g. analgesic effects, anti-allergic activity, bronchitis-preventative effects, anti-inflammatory activity, anti-bacterial properties (against *Staphylococci*, *Streptococci* and *Bacillum pneumoniae*), antioxidant effects, antitumor activity, blood pressure lowering effects, bone marrow formation enhancing effects, cardiotonic activity (i.e. lowering serum cholesterol and/or increasing myocardial metabolism and/or improving coronary artery hemodynamics), natural killer cell enhancing effects, expectorant and antitussive properties, immunopotentiation activities, anti-HIV activities, adrenocortical improving effects, Interleukin-1, Interleukin-2, and Interleukin-3 stimulating effects, liver-protective effects and detoxifying effects, ionizing radiation protecting effects, anti-ulcer activity, and agents having the effect of increasing white blood cells and hematoglobin in peripheral blood.

The above effects can be demonstrated clinically in animals including human beings having been treated with a pharmaceutically effective amount of an extracellular agent isolated from a fungal mycelium according to the invention.

Method of treatment

In one aspect the invention relates to a method of treatment of an individual diagnosed with an immune compromised condition, said method comprising the steps of administering to said individual the composition according to the invention or the pharmaceutical composition according to the invention in an amount effective in treating said immune compromised condition.

The administered amount may in be an amount effective in prophylactically treating said immune compromised condition.

Also provided is a method of treatment of an individual recovering from surgery or illness and at risk of contracting an immune compromised condition, said method

comprising the steps of administering to said individual the composition according to the invention or the pharmaceutical composition according to the invention in an amount effective in boosting the immune system of said individual.

Furthermore a method of treatment of an individual diagnosed with or at risk of contracting acquired immunodeficiency syndrome is provided, said method comprising the steps of administering to said individual the composition according to the invention or the pharmaceutical composition according to the invention in an amount effective in treating or prophylactically treating said syndrome.

The immune compromised condition may be selected from the group consisting of an infectious disease, a parasitic disease, haemophilus meningitis, pneumococcal meningitis, streptococcal meningitis, staphylococcal meningitis, meningitis due to other organisms, encephalitis, viral pneumonia, pneumococcal pneumonia, other bacterial pneumonia, pneumonia due to other specified organisms except bacteria, bronchopneumonia, organism unspecific pneumonia, influenza, unspecified diarrhea, hepatitis unspecified, acute and subacute necrosis of the liver, chronic hepatitis, and abscess of liver.

Furthermore, the immune compromised condition may be an infectious or parasitic disease caused by, or selected from, cholera, salmonella, shigellosis, Escherichia coli, intestinal infection due to other specified bacteria, Clostridium difficile, viral gastroenteritis, infectious colitis, enteritis and gastroenteritis, infectious diarrhea, tuberculosis, listeriosis, pasteurellosis, mycobacterium, diphtheria, pertussis, meningococcus, streptococcus septicaemia, staphylococcus septicaemia, pneumococcal septicaemia, septicaemia due to anaerobes, septicaemia due to other gram-negative organisms, actinomycotic infection, gas gangrene, toxic shock syndrome, necrotizing faciitis, Friedlander's bacillus, haemophilus influenzae, pseudomonas, AIDS/HIV infections, acute poliomyelitis, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy, unspecified slow virus infection of the central nervous system, coxsackie virus, unspecified viral meningitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, unspecified viral encephalitis, chickenpox, herpes zoster, herpes simplex, viral hepatitis 'A', viral hepatitis 'B', other specified viral hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, abscess/acute necrosis of liver, infectious mononucleosis, cytomegalic inclusion disease, chlamydiae,

adenovirus, viral infection, syphilis, candida, unspecified histoplasmosis, aspergillosis, cryptococcosis, mycoses, strongyloidiasis, intestinal parasitism, toxoplasmosis, sarcoidosis, pneumocystis carinii, post polio syndrome, haemophilus meningitis, pneumococcal meningitis, streptococcal meningitis, staphylococcal meningitis, encephalitis, pneumonia due to adenovirus, pneumonia due to respiratory syncytial virus, pneumonia due to parainfluenza virus, pneumonia due to other virus, viral pneumonia, pneumococcal pneumonia, pneumonia due to klebsiella pneumoniae, pneumonia due to pseudomonas, pneumonia due to haemophilus influenzae, pneumonia due to streptococcus, pneumonia due to staphylococcus, and bacterial pneumonia.

The individual may be a mammal including a human being.

The pharmaceutical composition according to the invention may also be used in the manufacture of a medicament for treatment of an immune compromised condition of an individual in need of such treatment. The immune compromised condition may be any of those disclosed above. The treatment may be prophylactic, ameliorating or curative.

The composition and the pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may also form part of a kit comprising said compositions and a dosage regime instruction with guidelines for dose and time administration.

Purification and isolation of extracellular agents

The extracellular agents such as e.g. lentinan can be isolated from the extracellular growth medium following a fermentation of e.g. Lentinus fungal mycelium, or part thereof, in a liquid growth medium.

Isolation can occur by alcohol precipitation using 70% alcohol or 96% alcohol. Suitable alcohols are C1 to C5 aliphatic alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, iso-propanol, n-butanol, iso-butanol, n-pentanol. The ratio between the volume of extracellular growth medium and alcohol can vary from 5:1 to 1:5, such as 4:1, 3.1, 2:1, 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, and 1:5 depending on the concentration of alcohol and the length of the carbon chain.

It is also possible to obtain from the precipitated fraction of extracellular agents a fraction of such agents, including polysaccharides, by subjecting the alcohol precipitated extracellular agents such as polysaccharides to one or more steps selected from desalting, washing with an acidic solution, washing with a basic solution, ion exchange chromatography, and gel filtration, including any combination thereof. Desalting can be carried out using a suitable column or by dialysis; suitable acidic solutions are diluted strong acids having a pH of from about 1 to about 7, such as a pH of from about 2 to about 6; suitable basic solutions are diluted strong bases having a pH of from about 7 to about 11, such as a pH of from about 8 to about 10. Weak acids and weak bases can also be used for the washing step, as can 70% ethanol when e.g. 96% ethanol has been used for the precipitation.

Ion exchange chromatography and/or gel filtration are preferably used after desalting and/or washing of the precipitate. By using such steps, one can obtain fractions comprising extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 10,000 g/mol to about 20,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 20,000 g/mol to about 40,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 40,000 g/mol to about 60,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 60,000 g/mol to about 80,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 80,000 g/mol to about 100,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 100,000 g/mol to about 150,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 150,000 g/mol to about 200,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 200,000 g/mol to about 300,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 300,000 g/mol to about 400,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 400,000 g/mol to about 500,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 500,000 g/mol to about 600,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 600,000 g/mol to about 700,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 700,000 g/mol to about 800,000 g/mol, extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 800,000 g/mol to about 900,000 g/mol, and extracellular agents having a molecular weight of from about 900,000 g/mol to about 1,000,000 g/mol.

The purification can also involve steps actively seeking to remove e.g. proteinacious substances from e.g. a polysaccharide fraction. This can be achieved by proteolytic degradation by e.g. proteinase K. Lipids can be removed from a fraction by treatment with lipase or esterase. Undesirable polysaccharides can be removed by treatment with enzymes such as glucanases, amylases, and the like.

The purity of an isolated fraction of extracellular agents can be determined by e.g. chromatography or spectroscopy.

One way to isolate an extracellular agent is to modify the method described by Chihara et at (1970): Fractionation and purification of the polysaccharide with marked antitumor activity, especially lentinan from Lentinus edodes (Berk) Sing. (An edible mushroom). Cancer research, 30, 2776-2781. According to the present invention, fungal biomass is removed from the broth with filtration and the volume of the filtrate reduced to 10-20% of the original volume by evaporation. A solvent is then added to the concentrated liquid until precipitation of the product is achieved. Solvents include alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, butanols and propanols, as well as various ketones. The precipitate is re-suspended and washed with alkali and acids as well as the solvent before final drying.

Examples

The following examples illustrate preferred embodiments of the invention and should not be construed so as to limit the invention to the embodiments and technical results disclosed in the examples.

Example 1 Shake flask experiments

A medium composed of glucose, malt extract, yeast extract and peptone in various concentrations was used for cultivating Lentinus edodes for achieving fungus growth and lentinan production in 500 ml shake flasks containing 200 ml of medium. The content of the various media is shown in Table 2. The flasks were shaken for 16 days at 28 degrees Centigrade.

Table 2. Composition of media for shake flask experiments

Medium	Malt extract (%)	Yeast extract (%)	Peptone (%)	Glucose (%)
1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0
2	0.3	0	0.5	1.0
3	0	0.3	0.5	1.0
4	1.0	0.3	0.5	0
5	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.0
6	0.3	0.3	0.5	4.0
7	0	0	0.5	1.0

All media are adjusted to pH 6

The resulting production of fungus mass and lentinan is shown in Table 3:

Medium	Biomass (g/l)	Lentinan (mg/l)
1	2.4	42
2	0.9	15
3	1.1	14
4	0.2	0
5	2.3	43
6	1.8	33
7	0.3	0

The maximum amount of biomass and lentinan was produced when all medium components were present. Omission of one of the components resulted in reduced growth and lentinan production. The same thing happened if the concentration of glucose became too high.

Example 2: Bioreactor Experiments

For these experiments, a 10-litre bioreactor with stirring equipment was used. The reactor was sterilized and filled with 6 litres of sterile medium. After pH adjustment to a value of about 6, the reactor was inoculated with the content of 16 days old shake flasks. Air was added to the reactors at a rate of 1 vvm (volume of air per volume of reactor per minute), the stirrer rotated at a rate of 200 rpm and the temperature was kept at approx. 28 degrees Centigrade.

A. Media compositions

The various media used are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Composition of media used in bioreactor experiments

Medium	Malt extract (%)	Yeast extract (%)	Peptone (%)	Glucose %
A	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0
B	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.0
C	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0

The resulting concentration of biomass and lentinan achieved is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Biomass and lentinan in a bioreactor with different media

Medium	Fermentation time[1] (hours)	Biomass (g/l)	Lentinan (g/l)[2]
A	88	3.97	0.17
B	240	3.62	0.23
C	211	3.48	0.10

[1] For maximum lentinan concentration

[2] Containing extracellular as well as extracted intracellular lentinan.

Apparently, there is little variation in the produced amount of biomass and lentinan achieved by means of the different media. It was observed, however, that the lag time of the fermentation process was considerable. This is unproductive time and it is usual practice to reduce the lag time by varying the amount of inoculation material used.

B. Variation of amount of inoculation material used in bioreactor experiments.

The result of using different amounts of inoculation material is shown in Table 6:

Table 6. Production of biomass and lentinan in a bioreactor with different amounts of inoculation material

Amount of inoculum (%)	Fermentation time[1] (hours)	Biomass (g/l)	Lentinan (g/l) [2]
15	144	3.07	0.07
30	88	3.97	0.17

[1] For maximum lentinan concentration

[2] Contains extracellular as well as extracted intracellular lentinan

The present results show that by changing the amount of inoculation material used and the composition of the fermentation medium, it is possible to affect the growth of Lentinus edodes and lentinan production. We have demonstrated that it is possible to upgrade the cultivation of L edodes from shake flasks to a bioreactor. The present experiments were carried out in a 10-litre reactor but there is no reason for restricting the process to the mentioned size.

The experiments show that by varying the amount of inoculation material, it is possible to affect both the lag time of the process and the amount of lentinan produced. Further experiments must be carried out for establishing the optimal amount of inoculation material.

The experiments with respect to the composition of nutrients in the growth medium show that for the growth of L edodes and the production of lentinan, the medium may contain malt extract, yeast extract, peptone and glucose. The results show that there may be a relation between medium composition and production of lentinan. By increasing the concentration of glucose to 2%, the lag time is increased but not the rate of growth. This increase of the lag time also occurred in the production of lentinan, the production starting later at a high concentration of glucose, but the amount of extracellular lentinan produced was increased.

Example 3: Immunological experiments

The result of immunological experiments with even amounts of intracellular and extracellular material from the fermentation broth, used as described above, is presented in Table 7.

After fermentation the biomass was separated from the rest of the fermentation broth by filtration. It was then added to 1 litre of distilled water and this mixture was heated in an autoclave at 121°C for two hours. The mixture was subsequently filtered and the volume of the filtrate was reduced by boiling to around 10% of the original volume. When this had cooled to room temperature, around 2 volumes of absolute ethanol was added to precipitate the product. The precipitate was removed and washed with absolute ethanol, re-suspended in distilled water and homogenised. Thereafter, 200 ml of 0.2 M cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide and 0.2 M sodium hydroxide was added and the mixture was stirred well and kept at 4°C for 18 hours. The precipitate was thereafter removed and washed with absolute ethanol. Then, 50 ml of a 20% glacial acetic acid was added to the filtrate and the mixture was stirred. The precipitate was subsequently removed, washed well and dried under vacuum.

The first filtrate after the fermentation (fermentation broth less the biomass) went though the same steps from reducing the volume by boiling onwards. Thus the only step the extracellular product did not go through was being kept at 121°C for two hours.

For a determination of the immunostimulating characteristics, the following method was used: 12 weeks old Sprague Dawley rats received 1 mg of test compound which had been extracted from the fermentation broth in 0.5 ml 0.09 saline (i.p.) 2 days before the immunisation. Control animals received 1 mg casein. The animals were immunised with BSA (0.5 mg) in 0.25 "Freunds Complete Adjuvant" and blood samples were obtained after 11 days for measurement of the antibody response. The specific anti-BSA antibody concentration was determined against an absolute standard of antibody BSA by means of "sandwich" ELISA.

Table 7a. Immune response (measured in anti-BSA Ig production) in rats treated with lentinan

Sample	Anti-BSA Ig (µg/ml serum)
Control	9
Intracellular lentinan	19

Extracellular lentinan	24

Table 7b. Immune response (measured in anti-BSA Ig production) in rats treated with lentinan (corrected numbers)

Treatment	anti-BSA Ig (µg/ml serum)
Control	9
Cellular lentinan	16
Ekstracellular lentinan	26

The data in Table 6b have been corrected.

The results of the immunological experiments shows that lentinan is a very active stimulator of the immune system. The extracellular product provides a higher response than intracellular lentinan. It is, therefore, desirable to optimise the fermentation process for the production of extracellular lentinan. Extraction of intracellular lentinan is costly with respect to time, personnel and chemicals. It is, however, very simple to remove the extracellular product from the fermentation broth as methods for the precipitation of a polysaccharide can be used, for example by means of various types of alcohol.

Example 4: Shake Flask Experiments

A medium composed of 15 g/l glucose, 3 g/l malt extract, 3 g/l yeast extract and 5 g/l peptone was used for cultivating Lentinus edodes to obtain fungus growth and lentinane production in 500-ml shake flasks containing 200 ml of medium. The flasks were shaken at 28 degrees Centigrade for a given number of days and the concentration of biomass and lentinan, respectively was measured. Typical results are given in Table 7 given below.

Table 7. Shake Flask Experiments

Biomass (g/l)	Extracellular Product (g/l)	Fermentation time (days)
1.33	65	14
5.0	53	22

Extending the fermentation time led to more biomass but the concentration of extracellular product did not show a concomitant increase. It may be that degradation of the product became more dominant during the extended fermentation time allowed.

Example 5: Bioreactor experiments

The experiments were carried out in a 3-litre and a 10-litre bioreactor with stirring equipment. The reactor was sterilized and filled with 2 and 6 litres of sterile medium, respectively. Following pH adjustment to a value of about 6, the reactor was inoculated with the content of 7-8 days old shake flasks. Air was supplied to the reactors and the stirring equipment performed a good mixing of the reactor content. The temperature was kept at 28 degrees Centigrade. In the experiments reported here, the fermentation time was 7 days unless otherwise stated.

Under these conditions, the concentration of biomass (dry weight) can be up to 3 g/l and the concentration of isolated dried polysaccharide can be 200 mg/l. Typical results are given in Table 2.

Table 8. Typical Results from Bioreactor Experiment

Biomass (g/l)	Extracellular Product (mg/l)	Comments
2.5	100	Glucose-based medium
1.6	140	Sucrose-based medium

Patent claims

1. A method for producing an immune stimulating agent, said method comprising the steps of

   i) cultivating a fungus of the genus Lentinus in a liquid growth medium, wherein said cultivation results in extracellular accumulation of the immune stimulating agent, and

   ii) isolating the extracellularly located immune stimulating agent from the liquid growth medium.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the fungus belongs to the species Lentinus edodes.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the immune stimulating agent comprises a polysaccharide.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the immune stimulating agent consists of a polysaccharide.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the polysaccharide is a homopolymer.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein the polysaccharide comprises D-glucose residues linked in beta-(1,3) configuration.

7. The method of claim 3, wherein the polysaccharide comprises a backbone of beta-(1,3)-glucosyl units.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the polysaccharide comprises 2 glucose branches for every 5 beta-(1,3) glucosyl units in the backbone

9. The method of claim 3, wherein the polysaccharide has a molecular weight in the range of from 400,000 g/mol to about 1,000,000 g/mol.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the immune stimulating agent comprises or consists of lentinan.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the immune stimulating agent is capable of stimulating in an individual in need of such stimulation, the production of one or more of antibodies, such as IgG, IgA, and IgE, T helper cells, interleukins, such as IL-1 and IL-2, interferon, such as IFN-gamma, natural killer cells, and macrophages.

12. The method of any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the liquid growth medium comprises one or more typical ingredients required for growth of microbial organisms such as malt extract, yeast extract, peptone, glucose, sucrose, salts providing phosphate, magnesium and potassium, corn-steep liquor and vitamins such as thiamine, more preferably malt extract, yeast extract, peptone, and glucose.

13. The method of any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the liquid growth medium is agitated and supplied with an oxygen source.

14. The method of any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the growth temperature is in the range of from 23°C to 32°C.

15. The method of any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the fungal mycelium, and fractions thereof, are removed from the liquid growth medium prior to the isolation of the immune stimulating agent.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the fungal mycelium, and fractions thereof, are removed by filtration or centrifugation.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the immune stimulating agent is precipitated by alcohol precipitation.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the precipitated immune stimulating agent is further purified by washing and/or desalting.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the precipitated immune stimulating agent is further purified by washing and ion-exchange chromatography.

20. The method of any of claims 18 and 19, wherein the precipitated immune stimulating agent is further purified by size exclusion chromatography or gel filtration.

21. The method of any of claims 1 to 20, wherein the extracellularly located immune stimulating agent isolatable from the liquid growth medium is also produced intracellularly in said fungal myclium.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein extracellularly located immune stimulating agent is immunologically distinct from intracellularly produced immune stimulating agent.

23. An immune stimulating agent obtainable from the extracellular part of the liquid growth medium according to the method of any of claims 1 to 22.

24. A composition comprising the immune stimulating agent according to claim 23 and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

25. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the immune stimulating agent according to claim 23 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

26. A method of treatment of an individual diagnosed with an immune compromised condition, said method comprising the steps of administering to said individual the composition according to claim 23 or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 24 in an amount effective in treating said immune compromised condition.

27. A method of treatment of an individual at risk of contracting an immune compromised condition, said method comprising the steps of administering to said individual the composition according to claim 23 or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 24 in an amount effective in prophylactically treating said immune compromised condition.

28. A method of treatment of an individual recovering from surgery or illness and at risk of contracting an immune compromised condition, said method comprising the steps of administering to said individual the composition according to claim 23 or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 24 in an amount effective in boosting the immune system of said individual.

29. A method of treatment of an individual diagnosed with or at risk of contracting acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, said method comprising the steps of administering to said individual the composition according to claim 23 or the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 24 in an amount effective in treating or prophylactically treating said syndrome.

30. The method of any of claims 26 to 29, wherein the immune compromised condition is selected from the group consisting of an infectious disease, a parasitic disease, haemophilus meningitis, pneumococcal meningitis, streptococcal meningitis, staphylococcal meningitis, meningitis due to other organisms, encephalitis, viral pneumonia, pneumococcal pneumonia, other bacterial pneumonia, pneumonia due to other specified organisms except bacteria, bronchopneumonia, organism unspecific pneumonia, influenza, unspecified diarrhea, hepatitis unspecified, acute and subacute necrosis of the liver, chronic hepatitis, and abscess of liver.

31. The method of any of claims 26 to 29, wherein the immune compromised condition is an infectious or parasitic disease caused by or selected from cholera, salmonella, shigellosis, Escherichia coli, intestinal infection due to other specified bacteria, Clostridium difficile, viral gastroenteritis, infectious colitis, enteritis and gastroenteritis, infectious diarrhea, tuberculosis, listeriosis, pasteurellosis, mycobacterium, diphtheria, pertussis, meningococcus, Streptococcus septicaemia, Staphylococcus septicaemia, pneumococcal septicaemia, septicaemia due to anaerobes, septicaemia due to other gram-negative organisms, actinomycotic infection, gas gangrene, toxic shock syndrome, necrotizing faciitis, Friedlander's bacillus, Haemophilus influenzae, pseudomonas, AIDS/HIV infections, acute poliomyelitis, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, progressive multifocal

leucoencephalopathy, unspecified slow virus infection of central nervous system, coxsackie virus, unspecified viral meningitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, unspecified viral encephalitis, chickenpox, Herpes zoster, Herpes simplex, viral hepatitis 'A', viral hepatitis 'B', other specified viral hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, abscess/acute necrosis of liver, infectious mononucleosis, cytomegalic inclusion disease, chlamydiae, adenovirus, viral infection, syphilis, Candida, unspecified histoplasmosis, aspergillosis, cryptococcosis, mycoses, strongyloidiasis, intestinal parasitism, toxoplasmosis, sarcoidosis, Pneumocystis carinii, post polio syndrome, Haemophilus meningitis, Pneumococcal meningitis, Streptococcal meningitis, Staphylococcal meningitis, encephalitis, pneumonia due to adenovirus, pneumonia due to respiratory syncytial virus, pneumonia due to parainfluenza virus, pneumonia due to other virus, viral pneumonia, pneumococcal pneumonia, pneumonia due to Klebsiella pneumoniae, pneumonia due to Pseudomonas, pneumonia due to Haemophilus influenzae, pneumonia due to Streptococcus, pneumonia due to Staphylococcus, and bacterial pneumonia.

32. Method of any of claims 26 to 32, wherein the individual is a mammal including a human being.

33. Use of the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 24 in the manufacture of a medicament for treatment of an immune compromised condition of an individual in need of such treatment.

34. Use of claim 33, wherein the individual is a mammal including a human being.

35. Use of claim 33, wherein the treatment is prophylactic, ameliorating or curative.

36. Pharmaceutical kit comprising the composition of claim 23 or the pharmaceutical composition of claim 24 in solid form and a dosage regime instruction with guidelines for dose and times for administration.