

Supplementary Materials:

Recent Advances in Search of Bioactive Secondary Metabolites from Fungi Triggered by Chemical Epigenetic Modifiers

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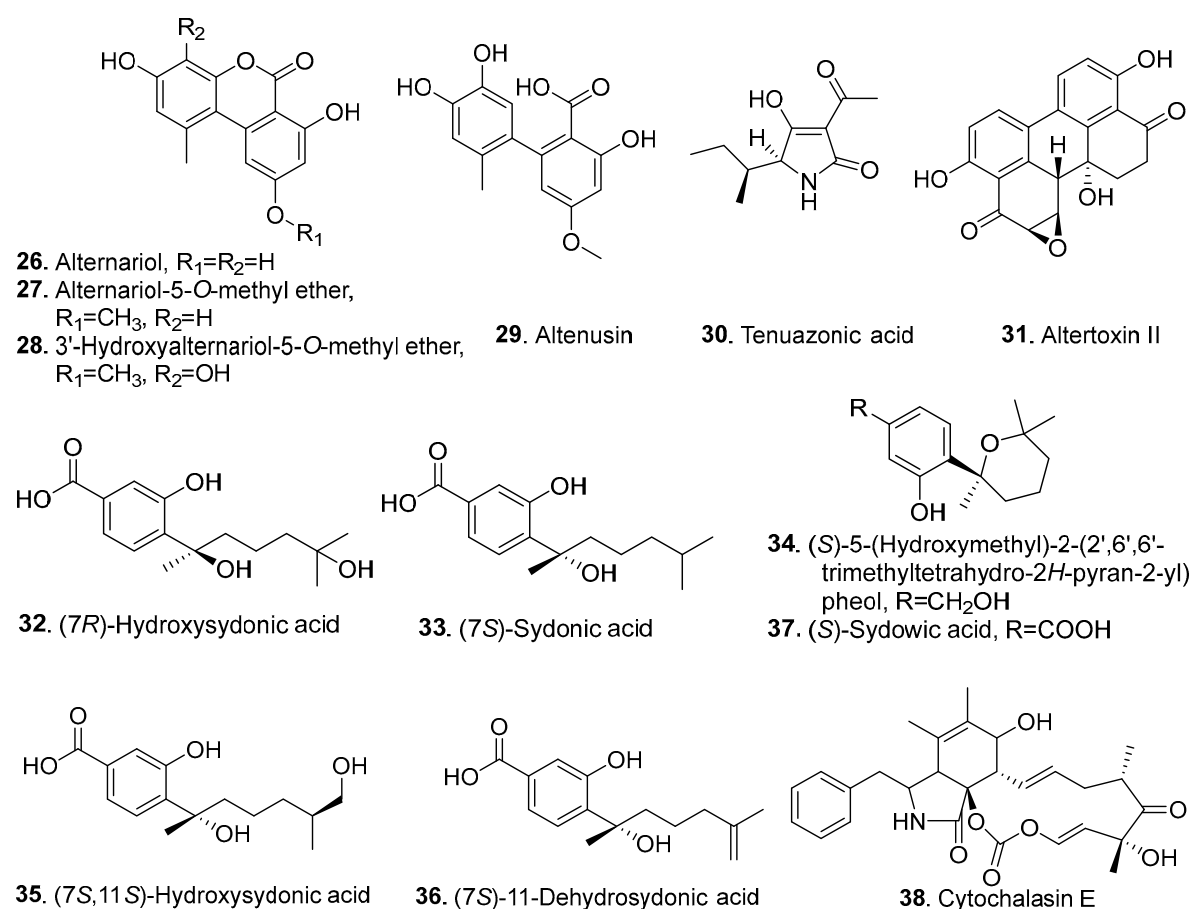
State Key Laboratory of Agrobiotechnology, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Plant Protection, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China

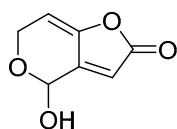
* Correspondence: lgzhou@cau.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-10-6273-1199

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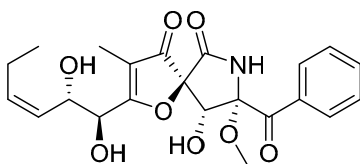
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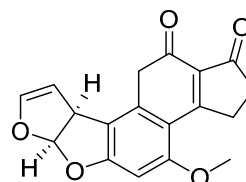




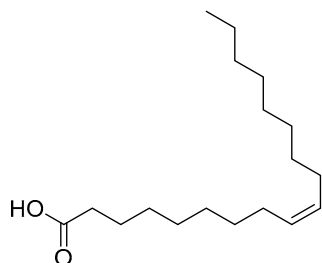
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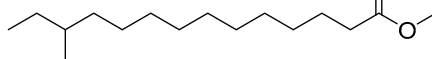
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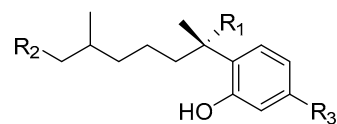
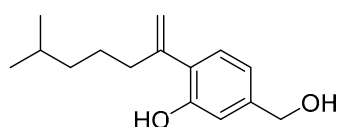
41. Aflatoxin B1



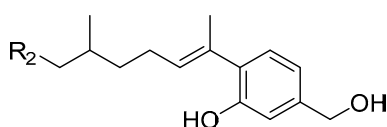
42. (Z)-9-Octadecenoic acid



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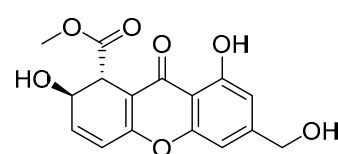
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46. 7-Deoxy-7,14-didehydrosydonol

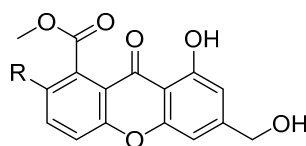


48. Anhydrowaraterpol B, R=OH

49. (E)-5-Hydroxymethyl-2-(6'-methylhept-2'-en-2'-yl)phenol, R=H

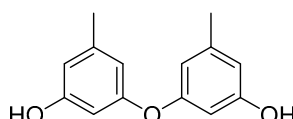


50. AGI-B4

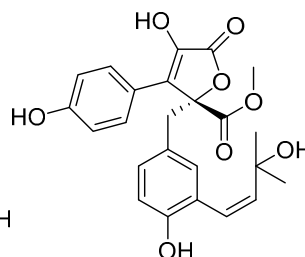


51. Sydownin A, R=H

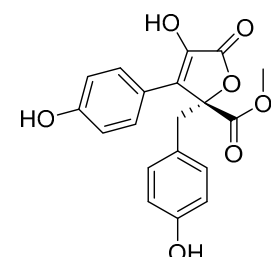
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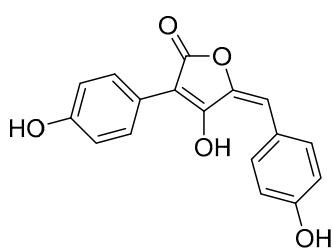
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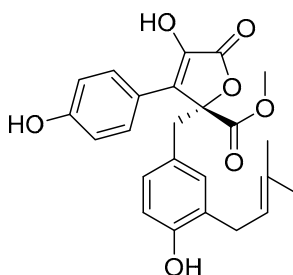
54. Asperbutyrolactone A



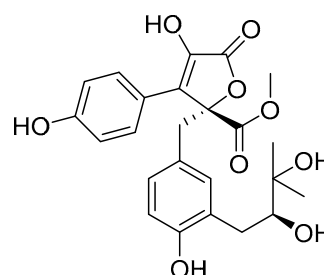
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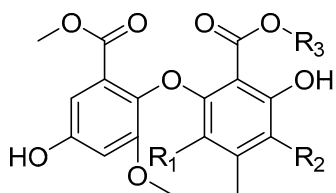
56. Aspulvinone E



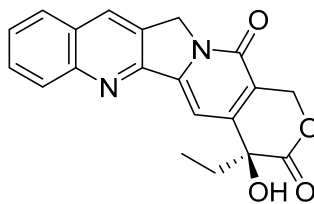
57. Butyrolactone I



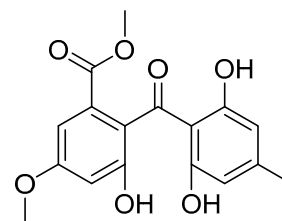
58. Butyrolactone VI



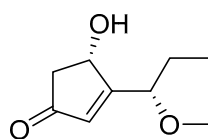
59. Asterric acid, R₁=H, R₂=H, R₃=H
 60. Penicillither, R₁=Cl, R₂=H, R₃=CH₃
 61. Methyl asterrate, R₁=H, R₂=H, R₃=CH₃
 62. 4',6',-Dichloroasterric acid, R₁=Cl, R₂=Cl, R₃=CH₃



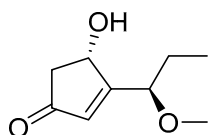
63. Camptothecin



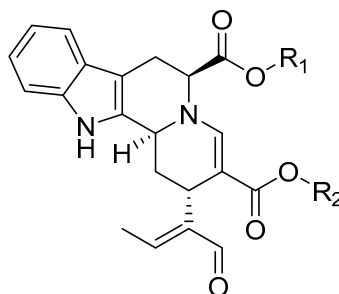
64. Isosulochrin



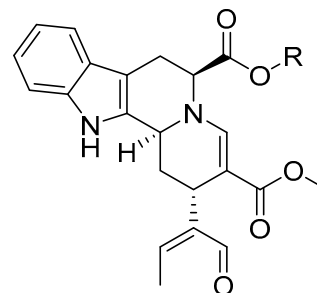
65. Globosporin A



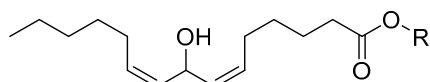
66. Globosporin B



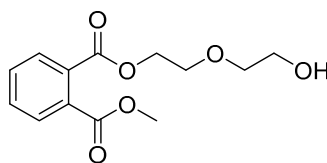
67. Globosporine C, R₁=CH₃, R₂=H
 69. Mappianine E, R₁=H, R₂=CH₃



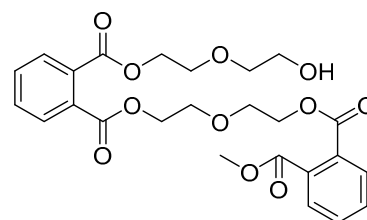
68. Globosporine D, R=H
 70. 19(20)Z-5-Carboxymethylvallesiachotamine, R=CH₃



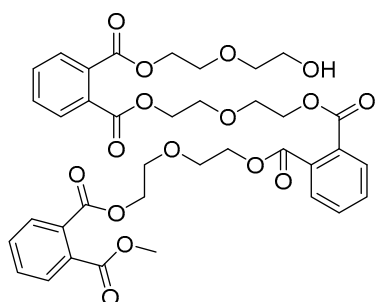
71. (9Z,12Z)-11-Hydroxyoctadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, R=H
 72. (9Z,12Z)-11-Hydroxyoctadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, methyl ester, R=CH₃
 73. (9Z,12Z)-11-Hydroxyoctadeca-9,12-dienoic acid glycerol conjugate, R=CH₂-CHOH-CH₂OH



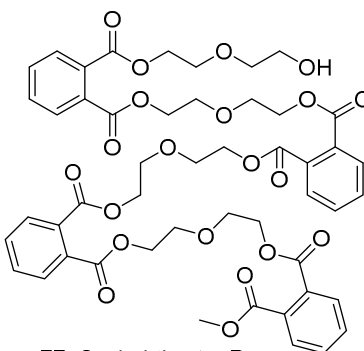
74. Cochphthester A



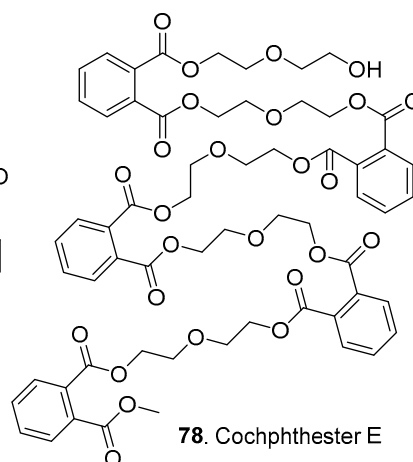
75. Cochphthester B



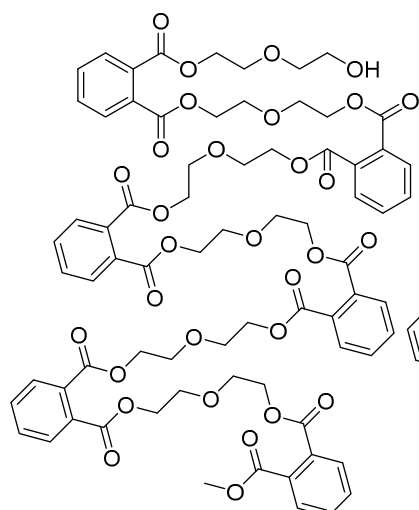
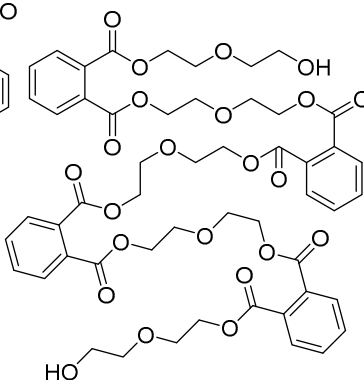
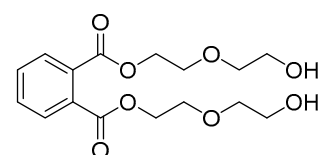
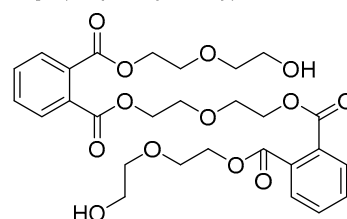
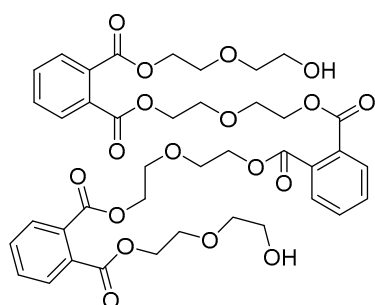
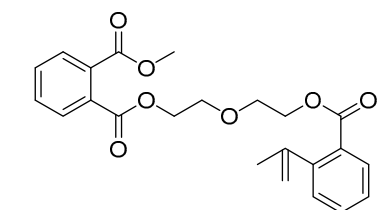
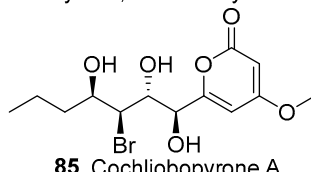
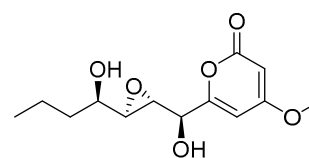
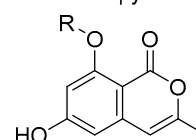
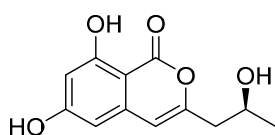
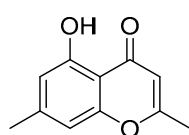
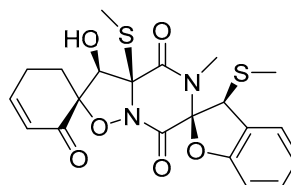
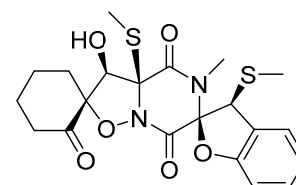
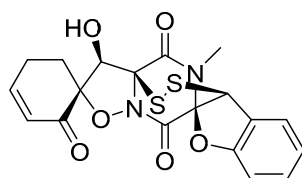
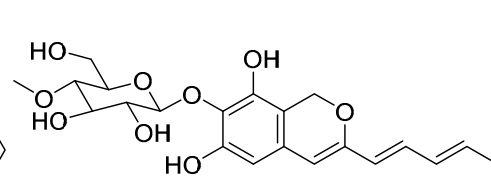
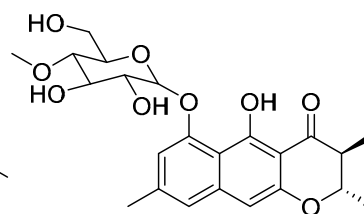
76. Cochphthester C

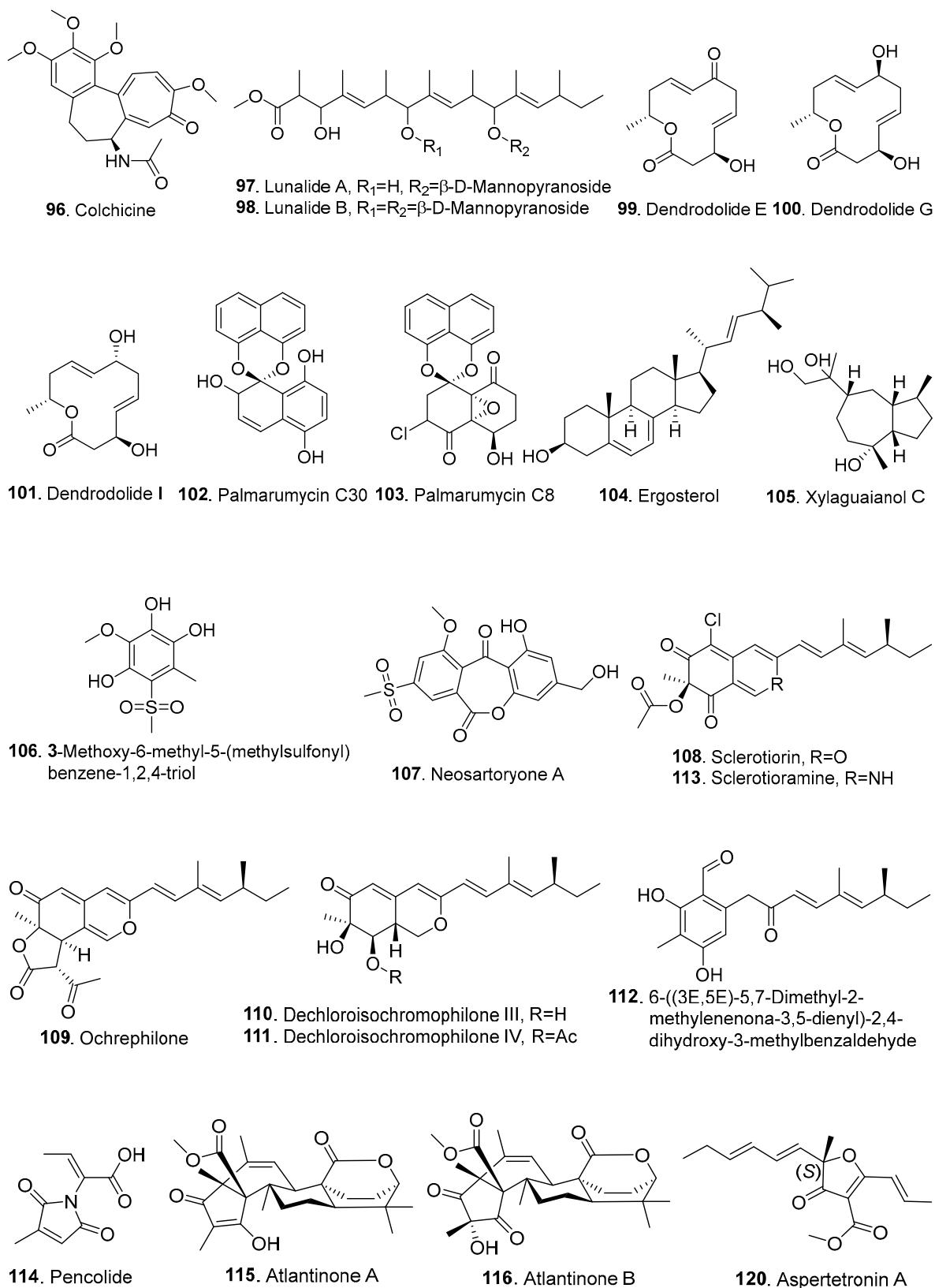


77. Cochphthester D



78. Cochphthester E

**79.** Cochphthester F**80.** Cochphthester G**81.** 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl] ester**82.** 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1-(oxydi-2,1-ethanediyl) 2,2-bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl] ester**83.** 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-bis[2-[[[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethoxy] carbonyl] oxy] ethoxy] ethyl] ester**84.** 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, oxy-di-2,1-ethanediyl dimethylester**85.** Cochliobopyrone A**86.** Cochliobopyrone B**87.** 3-Methyl-6,8-dihydroxyisocoumarin, R=CH₃**88.** 6-Hydroxy-8-methoxy-3-methyl-isocoumarin, R=H**89.** (S)-Orthosporin**90.** Altechromone A**91.** Botrysosulfuranol A**92.** Botrysosulfuranol B**93.** Botrysosulfuranol C**94.** Indigotide A**95.** Indigotide B



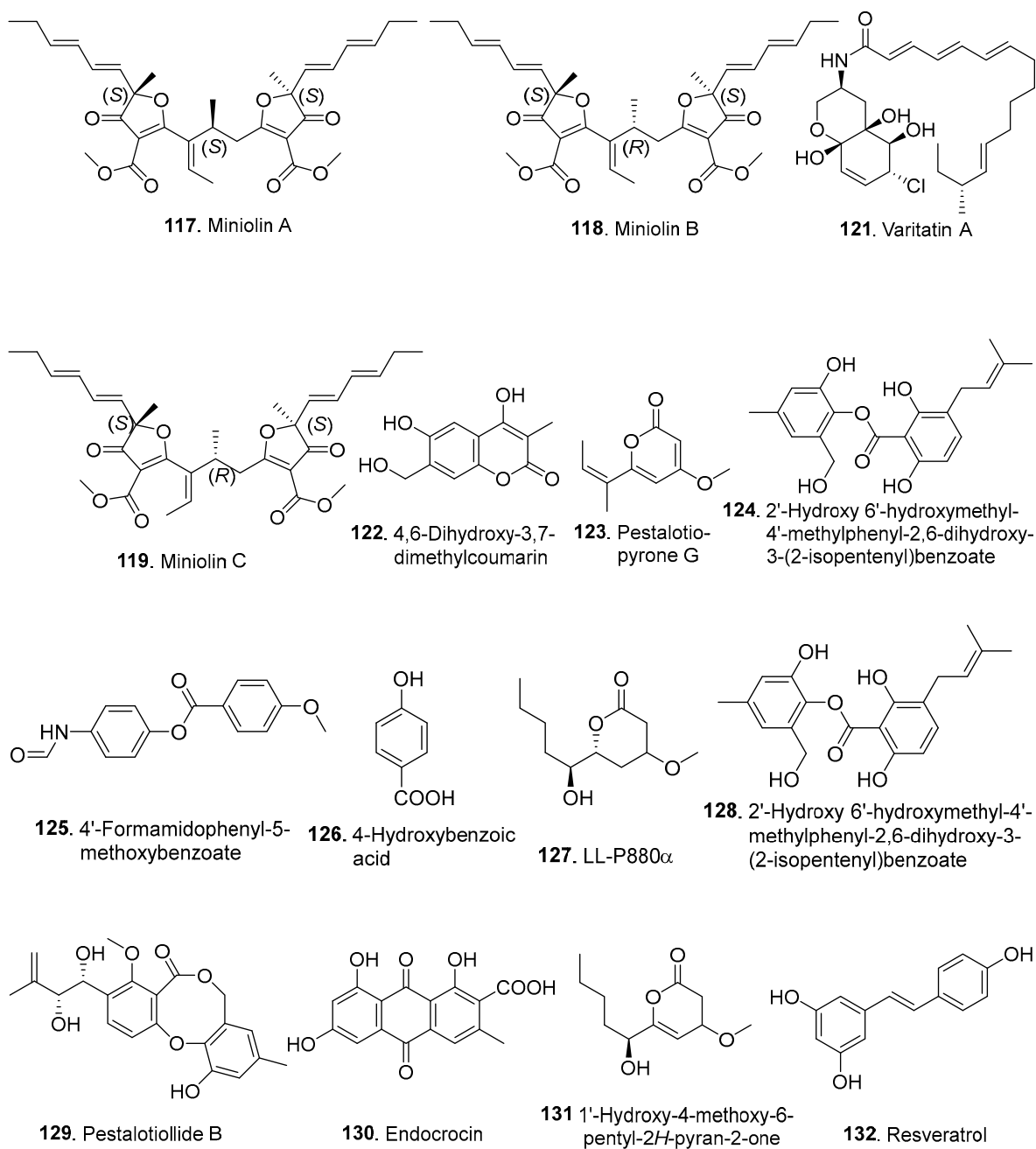


Figure S1. Structures of the compounds 26–132 isolated from fungi treated with 5-azacydidine (5-Aza).

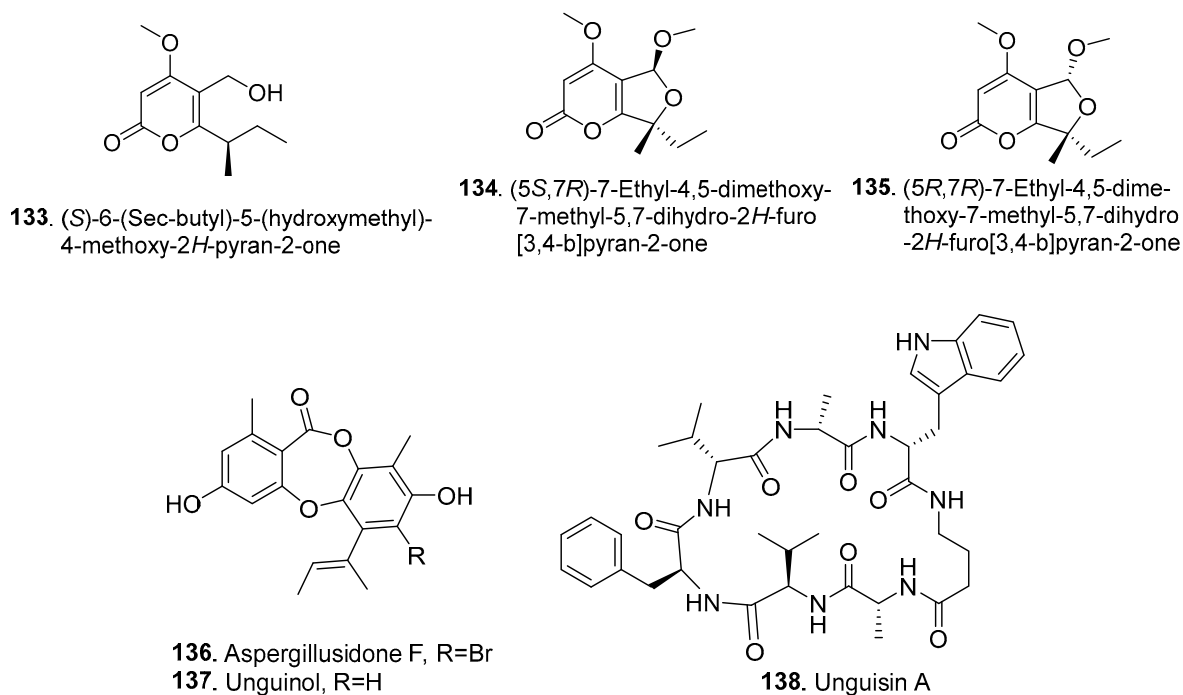


Figure S2. Structures of the compounds **133–138** isolated from fungi treated with other DNA methyltransferase modifiers.

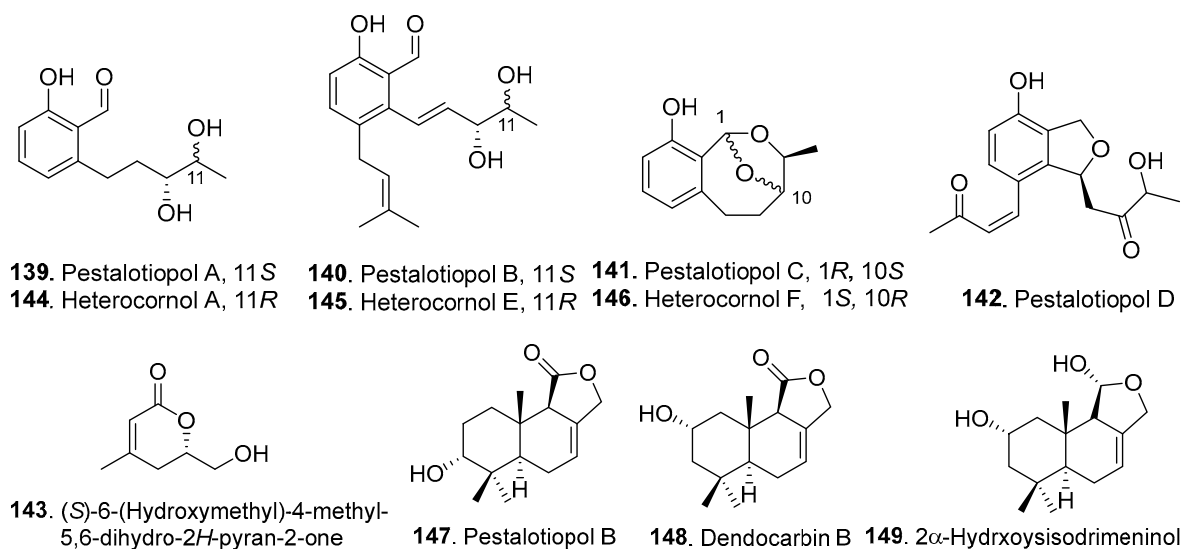
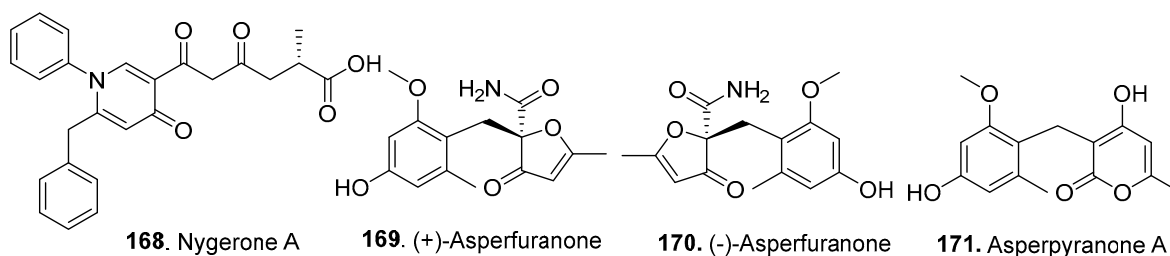
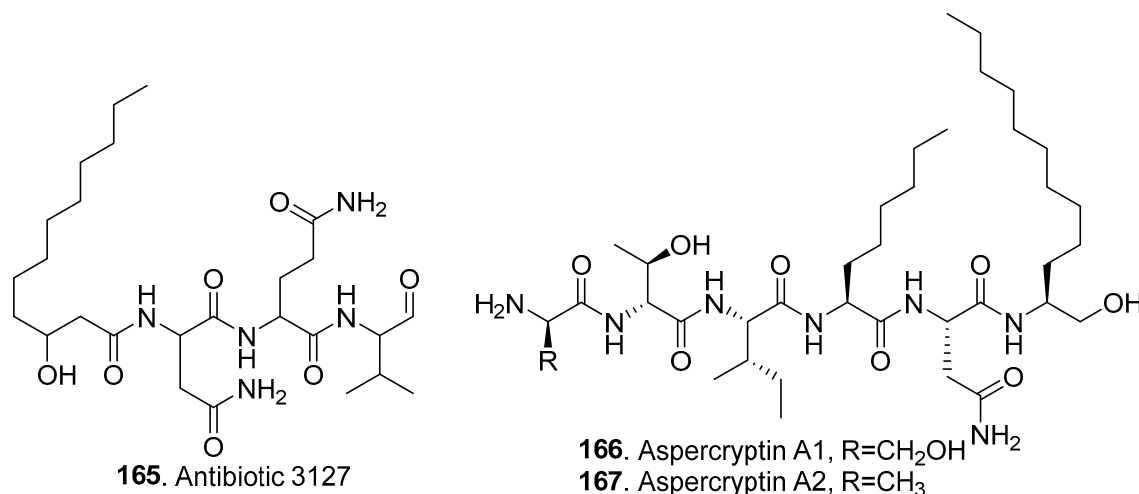
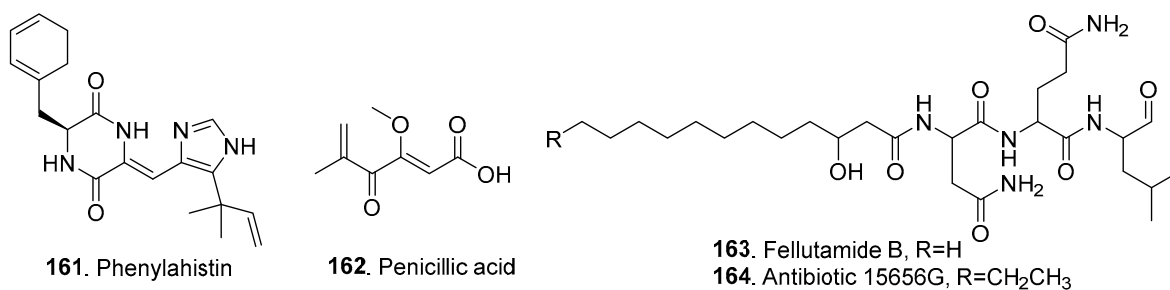
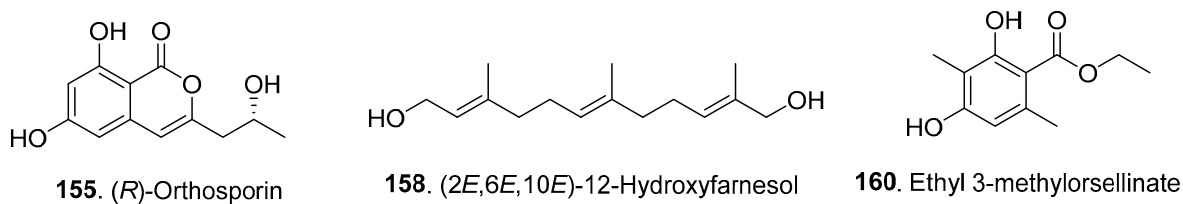
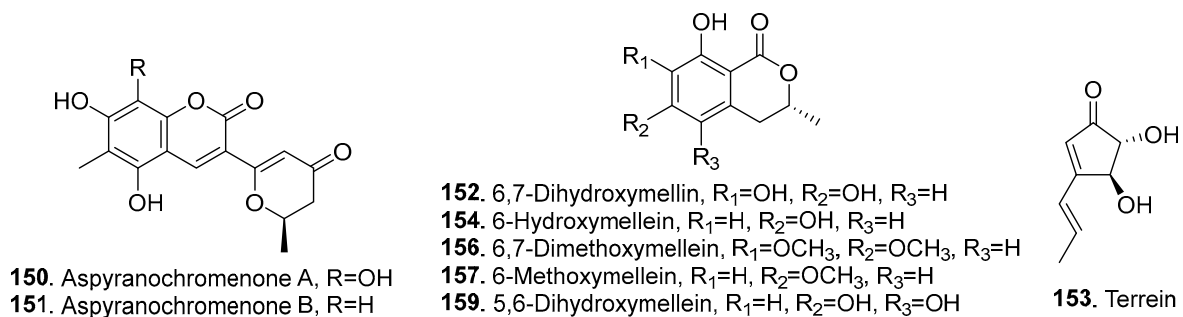
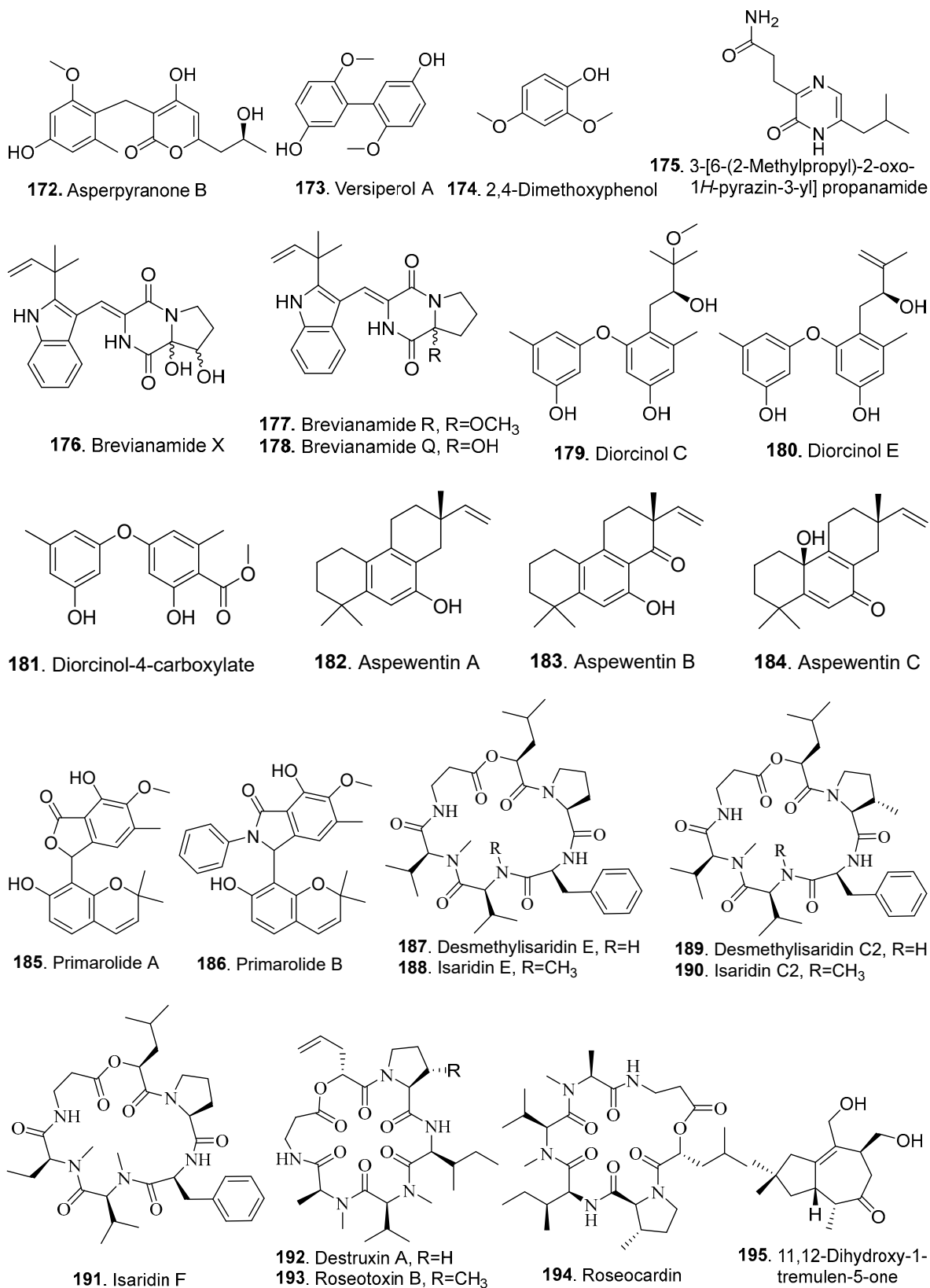
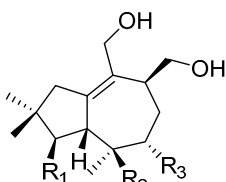


Figure S3. Structures of the compounds **139–149** isolated from fungi treated with two DNA methyltransferase modifiers.



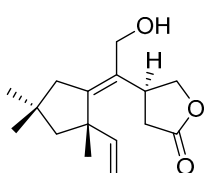




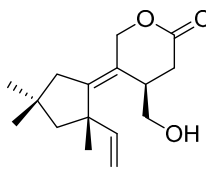
196. (3*S*,6*R*,7*R*)-Tremul-1-ene-6,11,12-triol,
R₁=H, R₂=OH, R₃=H

197. Ceriponol A, R₁=OH, R₂=H, R₃=H

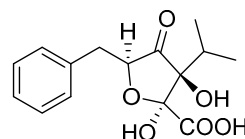
198. Conocenol B, R₁=H, R₂=H, R₃=OH



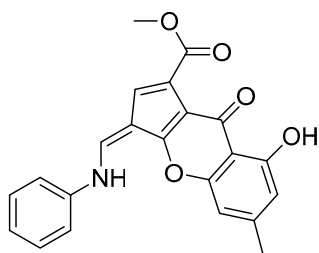
199. Conocenolide A



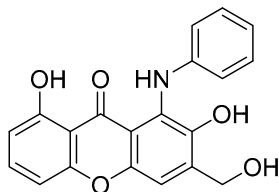
200. Conocenolide B



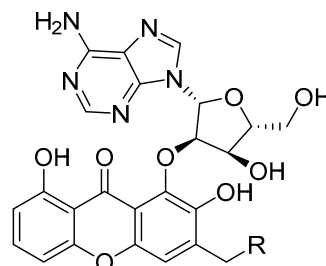
201. Botrycinereic acid



202. Chalaniline A

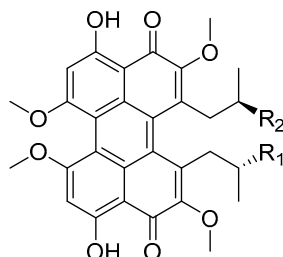


203. Chalaniline B



204. Xanthone A, R=H

205. Xanthone B, R=OH



206. Cladochrome F, R₁=OH, R₂=*p*-Hydroxybenzoate

207. Cladochrome G, R₁=OH, R₂=*p*-Hydroxycarbonate

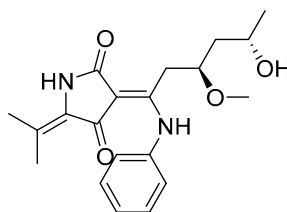
208. Cladochrome A, R₁=R₂=*β*-Hydroxycarbonate

209. Cladochrome B, R₁=*β*-Hydroxybutyrate, R₂=Benzoate

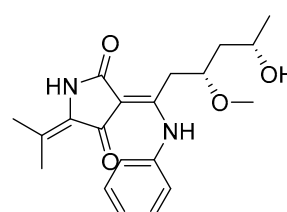
210. Cladochrome D, R₁=*p*-Hydroxybutyrate, R₂=*p*-Hydroxybenzoate

211. Cladochrome E, R₁=*p*-Hydroxycarbonate, R₂=Benzoate

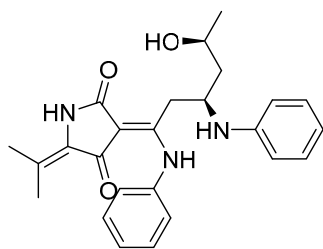
212. Calphostin B, R₁=OH, R₂=Benzoate



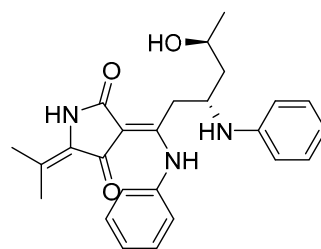
213. Cladosin H



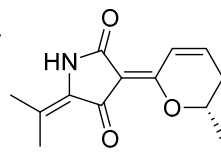
214. Cladosin I



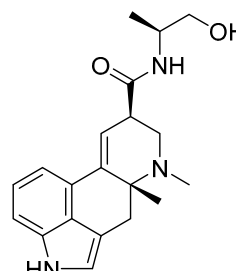
215. Cladosin J



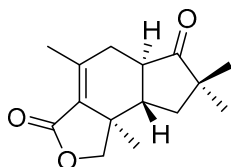
216. Cladosin K



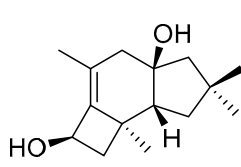
217. Cladodionen



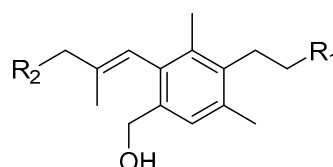
218. Ergometrine



219. Cystercorolide



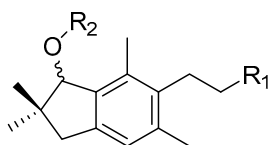
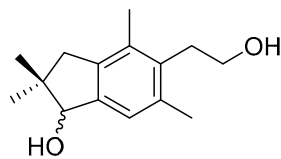
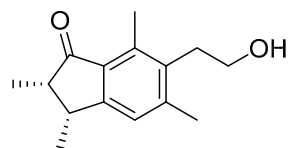
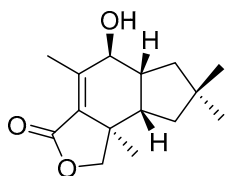
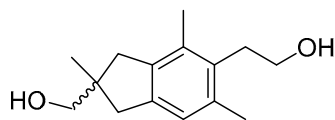
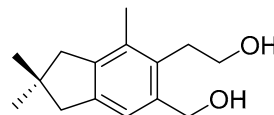
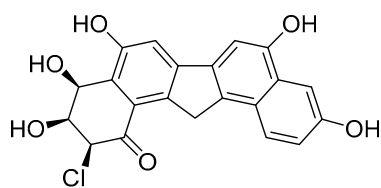
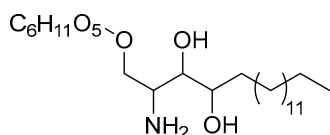
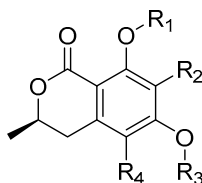
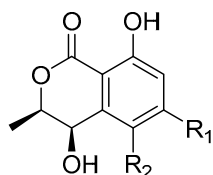
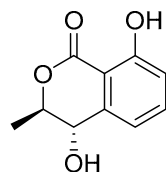
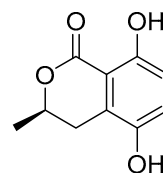
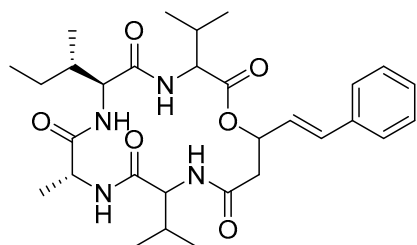
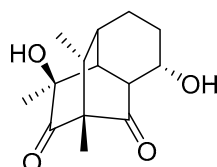
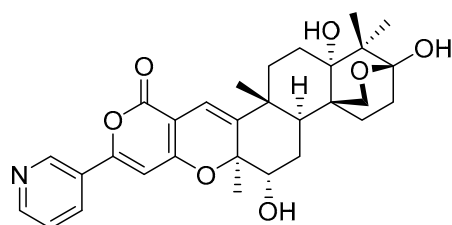
220. Cystercorodiol A

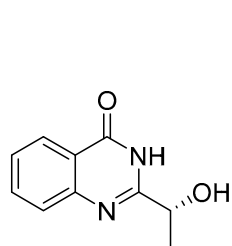
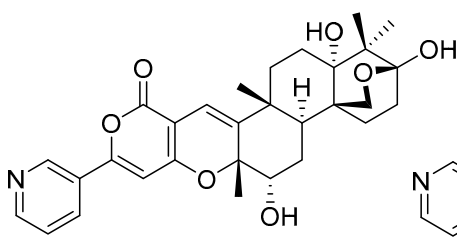
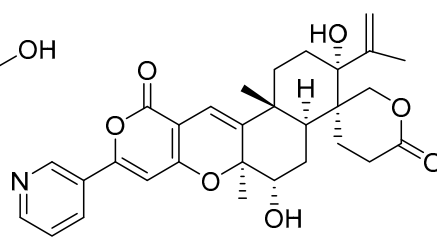
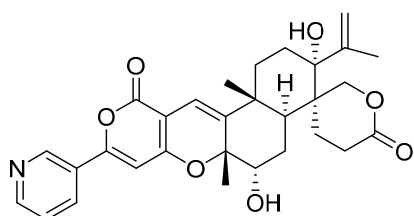
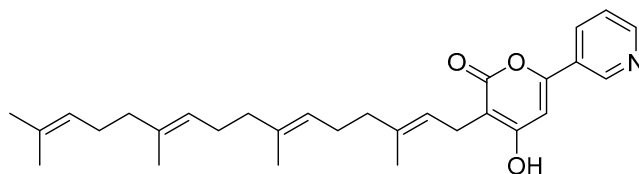
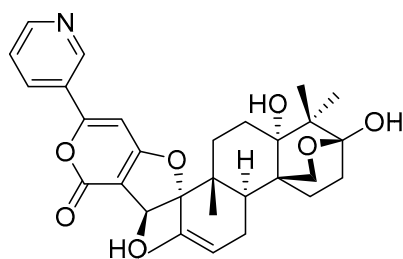
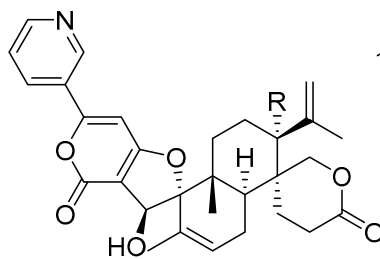
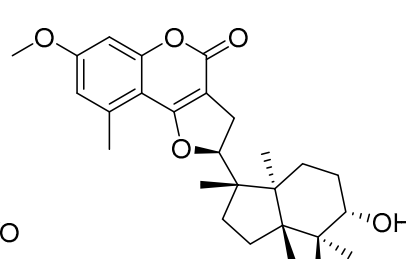
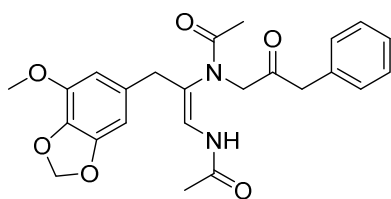
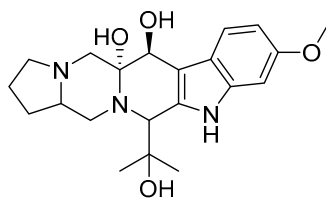
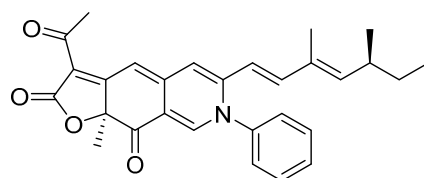
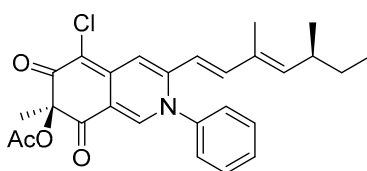
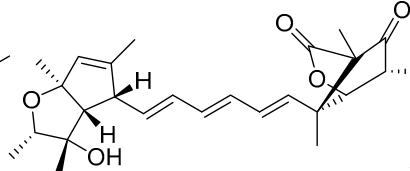
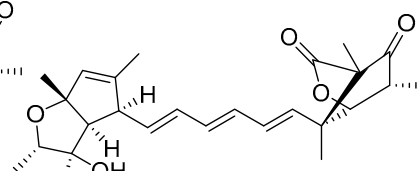
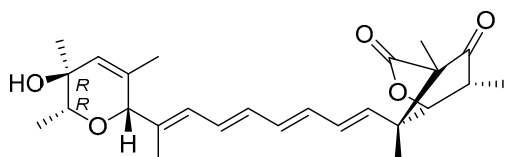
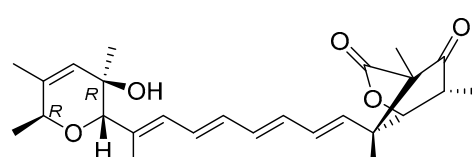


221. 4-O-Acetylcybroadol, R₁=OAc, R₂=OH

222. 14-Dehydroxybroadol, R₁=OH, R₂=H

231. Cybroadol, R₁=OH, R₂=OH

**223.** Cystercorodiol B, $R_1=OH$, $R_2=H$ **224.** 4-O-Acetylcystercorodiol B, $R=OAc$, $R_2=H$ **225.** 1-O-Methoxycystercorodiol B, $R_1=OH$, $R_2=CH_3$ **226.** Cystercorodiol C**227.** Cystercorotone**228.** Epicoterpene D**229.** Russujaponol F**230.** Riparol B**232.** Daldinone E**233.** Hexosylphytylphosphingosine**234.** Palmaerone A, $R_1=CH_3$, $R_2=H$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=H$ **235.** Palmaerone B, $R_1=CH_3$, $R_2=Br$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=H$ **236.** Palmaerone C, $R_1=CH_3$, $R_2=Br$, $R_3=CH_3$, $R_4=H$ **237.** Palmaerone D, $R_1=H$, $R_2=Br$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=H$ **238.** Palmaerone E, $R_1=CH_3$, $R_2=OH$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=Br$ **239.** Palmaerone F, $R_1=CH_3$, $R_2=H$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=Cl$ **240.** Palmaerone G, $R_1=CH_3$, $R_2=Cl$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=H$ **241.** (R)-5-Cholro-6-hydroxymellein,
 $R_1=H$, $R_2=H$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=Cl$ **243.** Palmaerin A, $R_1=CH_3$, $R_2=Cl$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=Cl$ **244.** Palmaerin B, $R_1=H$, $R_2=Br$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=Br$ **245.** Palmaerin D, $R_1=H$, $R_2=H$, $R_3=H$, $R_4=Br$ **242.** (3R,4R)-5-Cholro-4,6-dihydroxymellein, $R_1=OH$, $R_2=Cl$ **247.** cis-4-Hydroxymellein, $R_1=H$, $R_2=H$ **246.** trans-4-Hydroxymellein**248.** (R)-5-hydroxymellein**249.** EGM-556**250.** 4-Epipenicillone B**252.** Pyrandecarurin A

**251.** (*R*)-Chrysogine**253.** Pyrandecarurin B**254.** Pileotin A**255.** Pileotin B**256.** Decaturenoid**257.** 15-Hydroxydecaturin A**258.** Oxalicine A, R=H**259.** Oxalicine B, R=OH**260.** Penisarin B**261.** Brasiliamide A**262.** Verruculogen TR2**263.** Isochromophilone XIV**264.** Isochromophilone XV**265.** Varilactone A**266.** Varilactone B**267.** Wortmannilactone M**268.** Wortmannilactone N

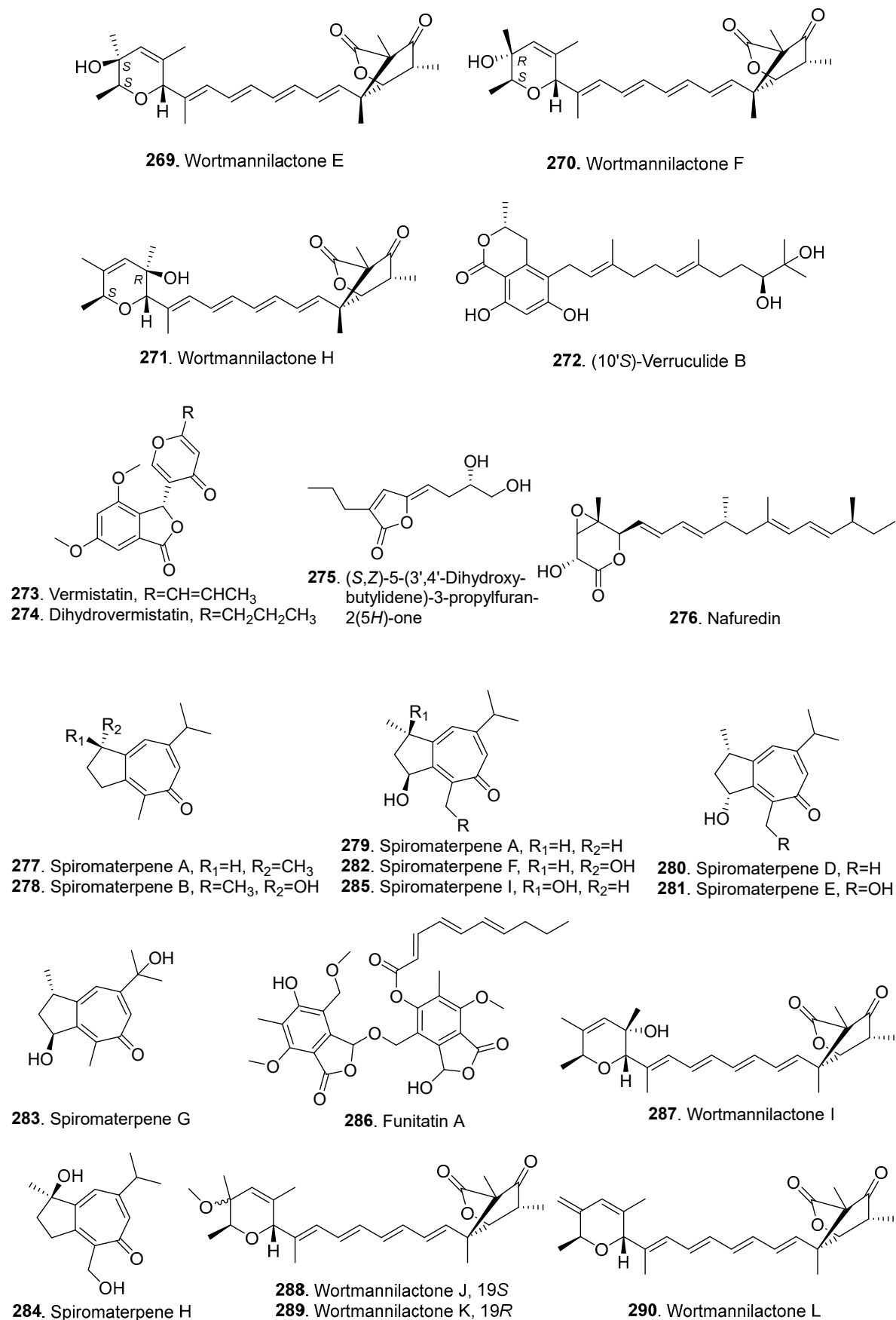
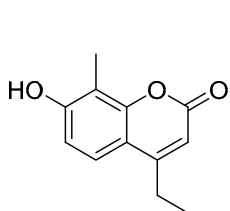
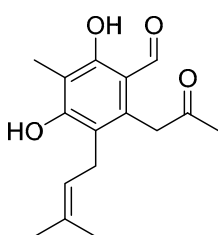


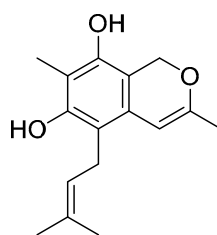
Figure S4. Structures of the compounds **150–290** isolated from fungi treated with suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid (SAHA).



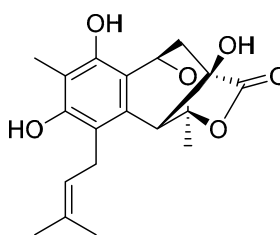
291. 4-Ethyl-7-hydroxy-8-methyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one



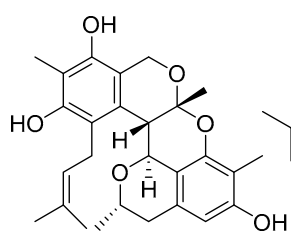
292. Chaetophenol A



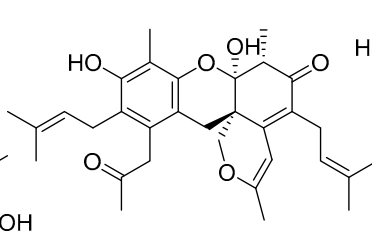
293. Chaetophenol B



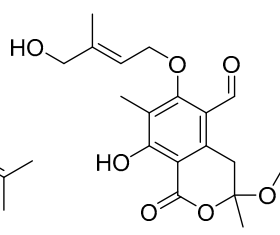
294. Chaetophenol C



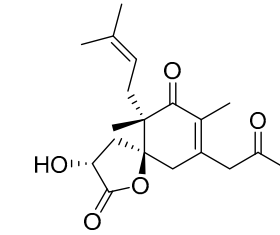
295. Chaetophenol D



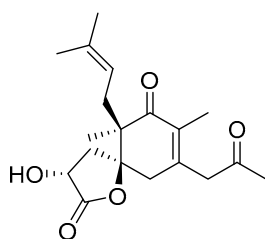
296. Chaetophenol E



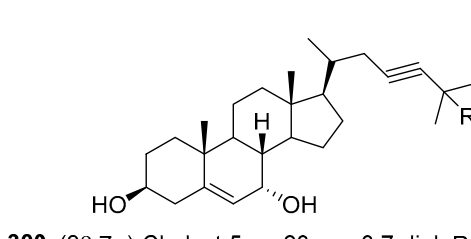
297. Chaetophenol F



298. Spiroindicumide A

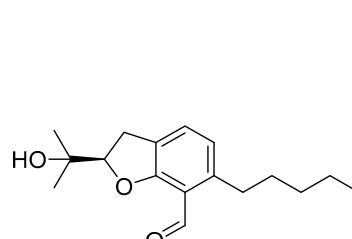


299. Spiroindicumide B

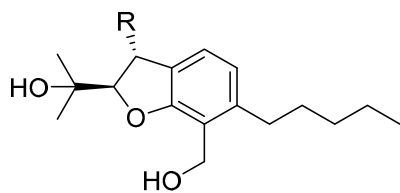


300. (3β,7α)-Cholest-5-en-23-yne-3,7-diol, R=H

301. (3β,7α)-Cholest-5-en-23-yne-3,7,25-triol, R=OH

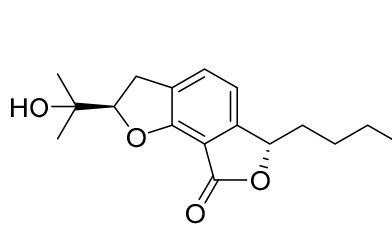


302. Annullatin A

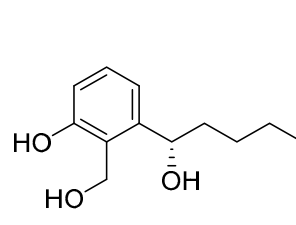


303. Annullatin B, R=H

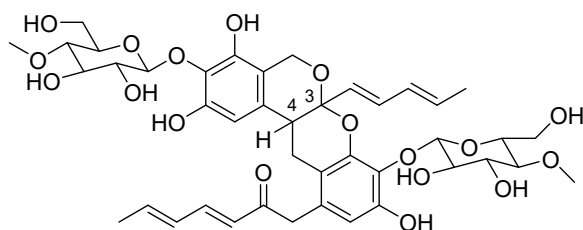
304. Annullatin C, R=OH



305. Annullatin D

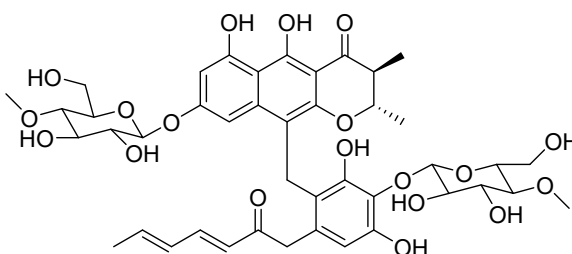


306. Annullatin E

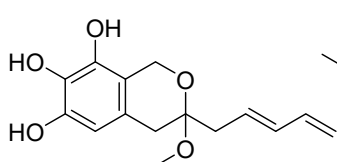


307. Indigotide C, 3R, 4R

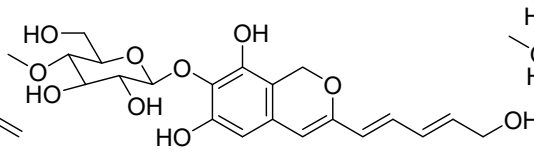
308. Indigotide D, 3S, 4S



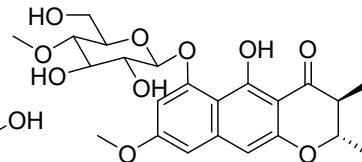
309. Indigotide E



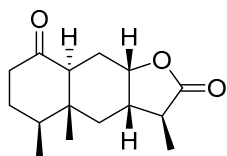
310. Indigotide F



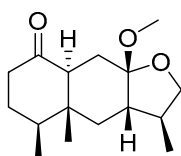
311. 13-Hydroxyindigotide A



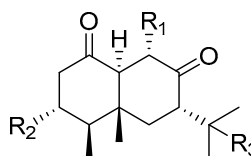
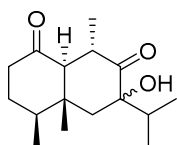
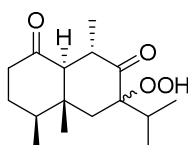
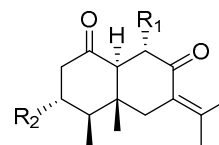
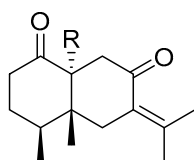
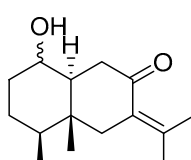
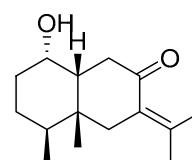
312. 8-O-Methylindigotide B



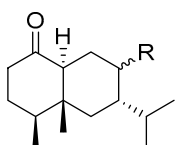
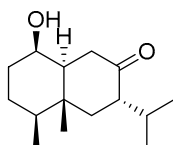
313. Eutyperemophilane A



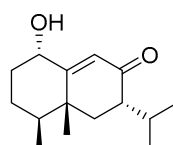
314. Eutyperemophilane B

315. Eutyperemophilane C, $R_1=R_2=R_3=H$ 316. Eutyperemophilane D, $R_1=R_2=H$, $R_3=OH$ 317. Eutyperemophilane E, $R_1=R_3=H$, $R_2=OH$ 318. Eutyperemophilane F, $R_1=OH$, $R_2=R_3=H$ 319. Eutyperemophilane G, $\cdots OH$ 320. Eutyperemophilane H, $\blacktriangle OH$ 321. Eutyperemophilane I, $\cdots OOH$ 322. Eutyperemophilane J, $\blacktriangle OOH$ 323. Eutyperemophilane K, $R_1=R_2=H$ 324. Eutyperemophilane L, $R_1=OH$, $R_2=H$ 325. Eutyperemophilane M, $R_1=H$, $R_2=OH$ 326. Eutyperemophilane N, $R=H$ 327. Eutyperemophilane O, $R=OH$ 328. Eutyperemophilane P, $\blacktriangle OH$ 329. Eutyperemophilane Q, $\cdots OH$ 

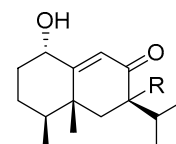
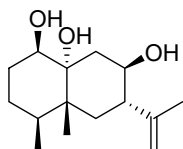
330. Eutyperemophilane R

331. Eutyperemophilane S, $\blacktriangle OH$ 332. Eutyperemophilane T, $\cdots OH$ 

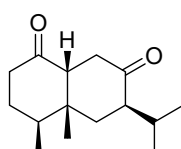
333. Eutyperemophilane U



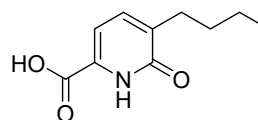
334. Eutyperemophilane V

335. Eutyperemophilane W, $R=H$ 336. Eutyperemophilane X, $R=OH$ 

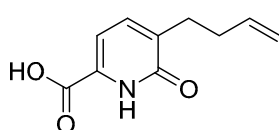
337. Eutyperemophilane Y



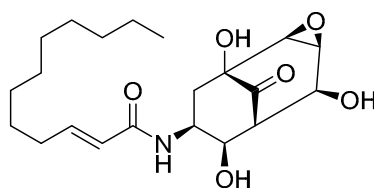
338. Eutyperemophilane Z



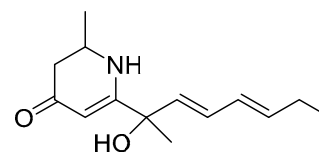
339. 5-Butyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carboxylic acid



340. 5-(But-9-enyl)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carboxylic acid.



341. Isariotin A



342. JBIR-54

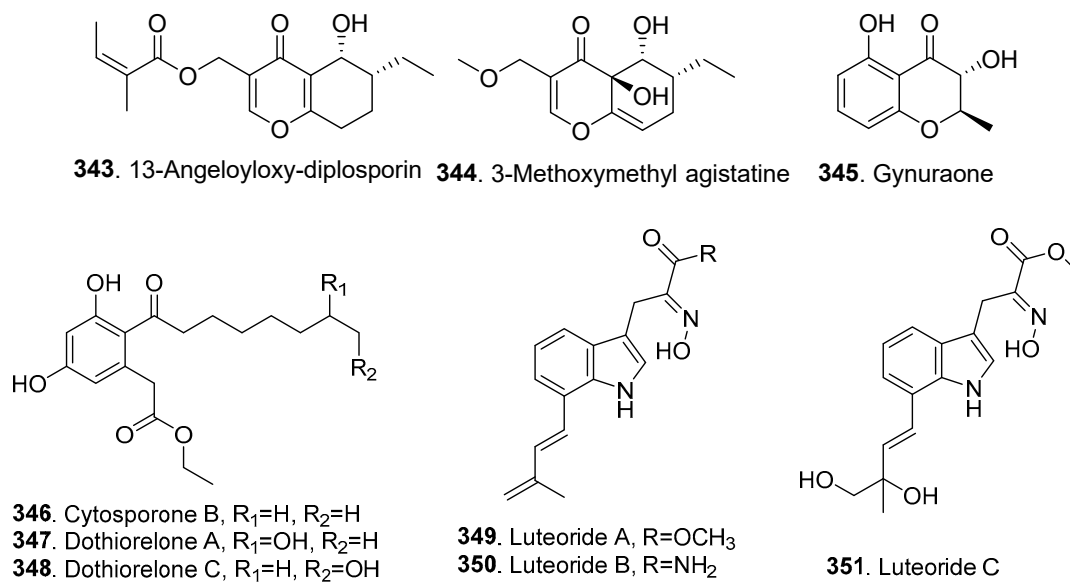


Figure S5. Structures of the compounds **291–351** isolated from fungi treated with suberoylbishydroxamic acid (SBHA).

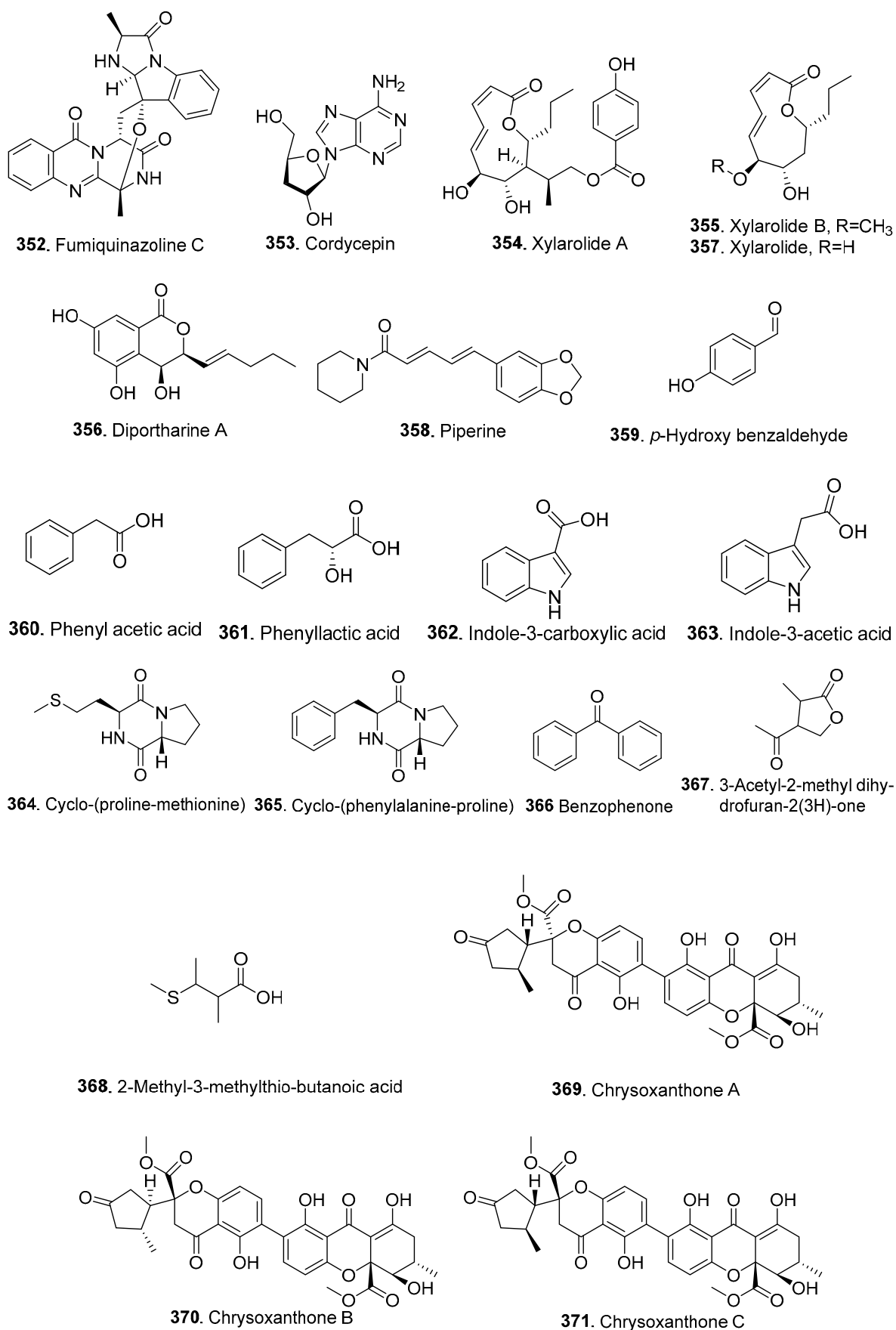
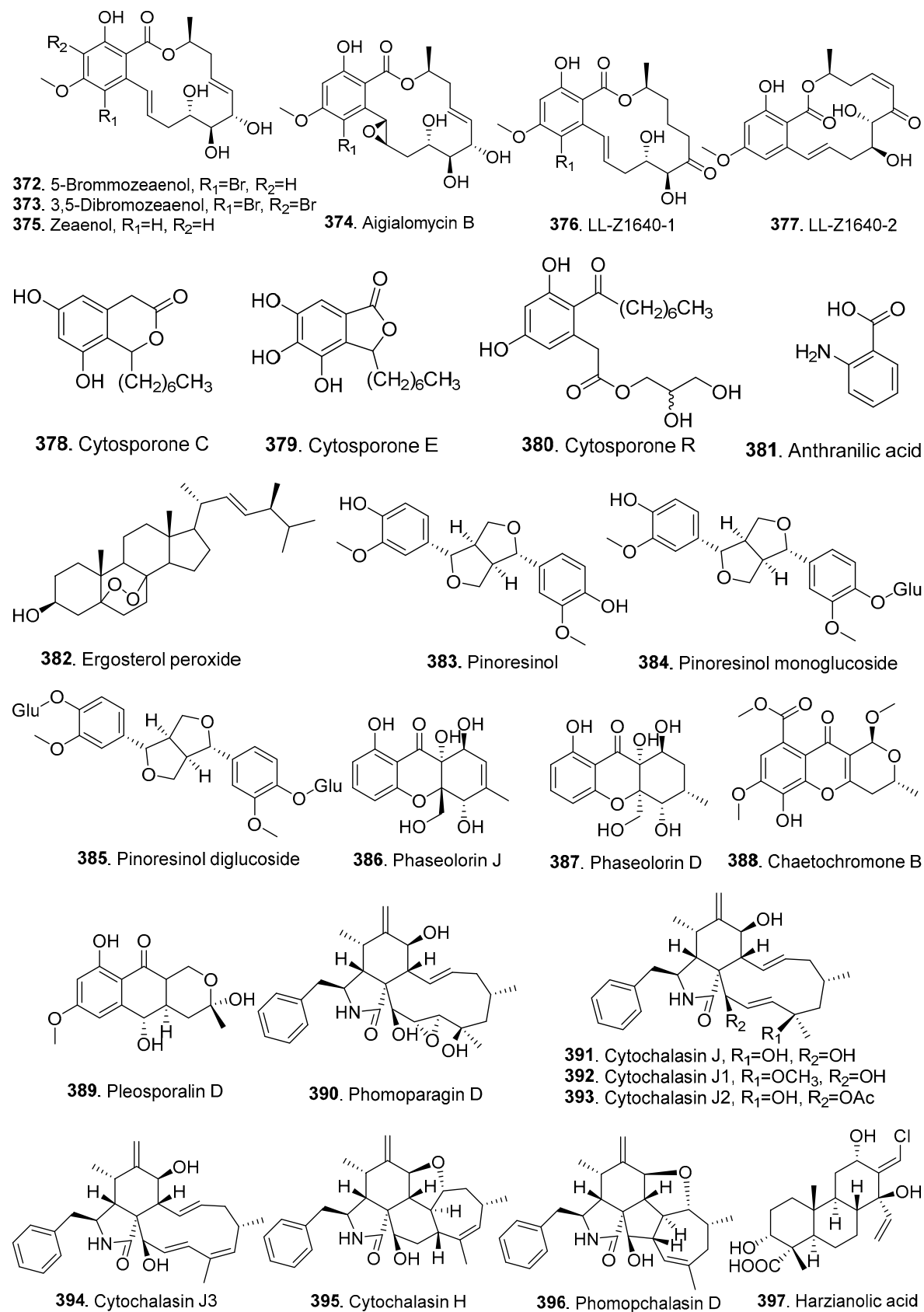


Figure S6. Structures of the compounds **352–371** isolated from fungi treated with valproic acid (VAP) or sodium valproate (SVP).



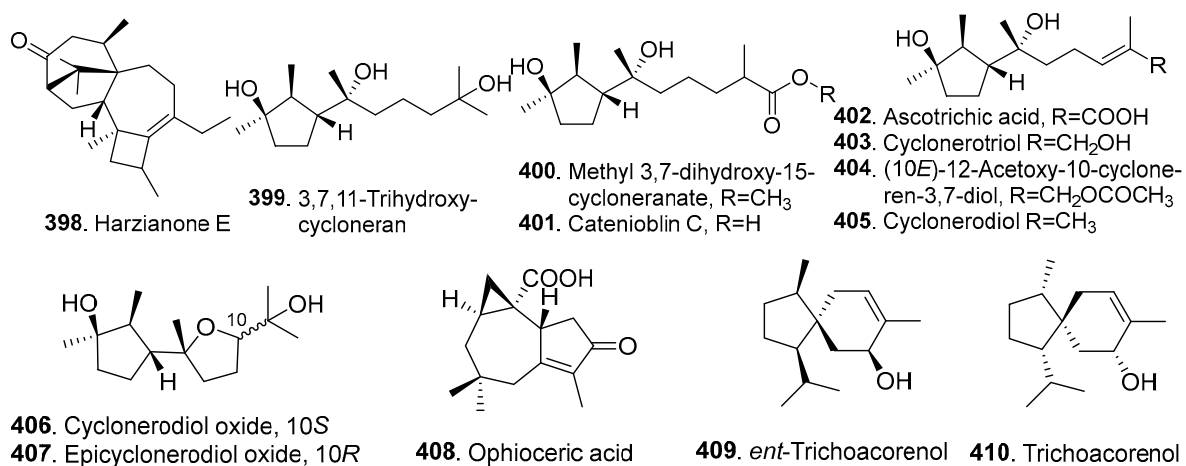
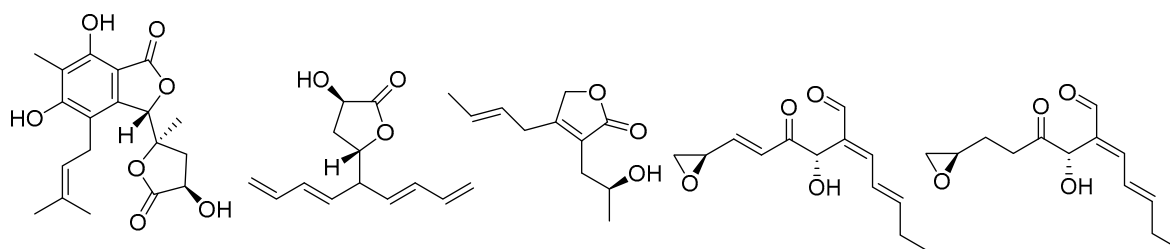
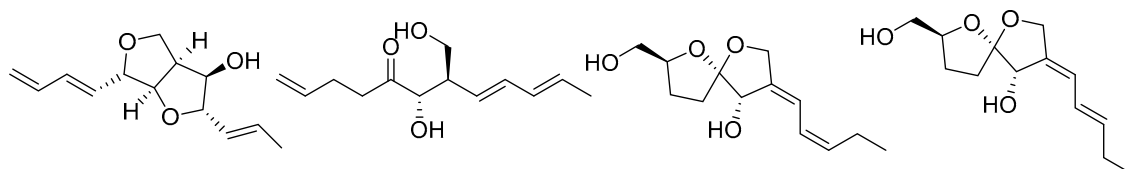


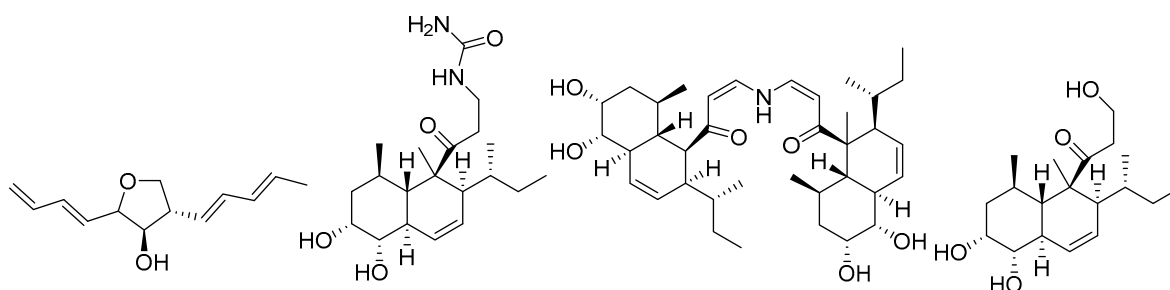
Figure S7. Structures of the compounds **372–410** isolated from fungi treated with sodium butyrate (NaBut).



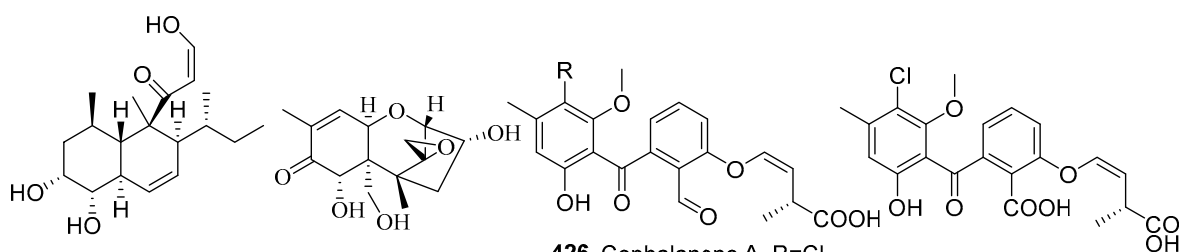
411. Chaetophenol G 412. Cancrolide A 413. Cancrolide B 414. Mollipilin A 415. Mollipilin B



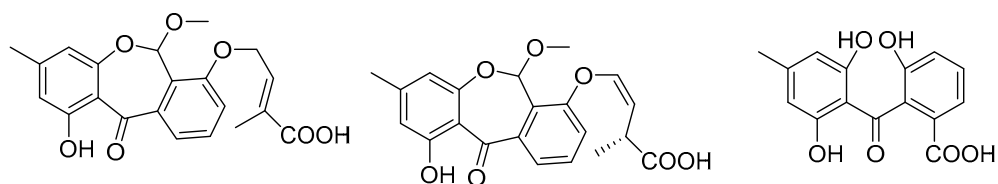
416. Mollipilin C 417. Mollipilin D 418. Mollipilin E 419. Mollipilin F



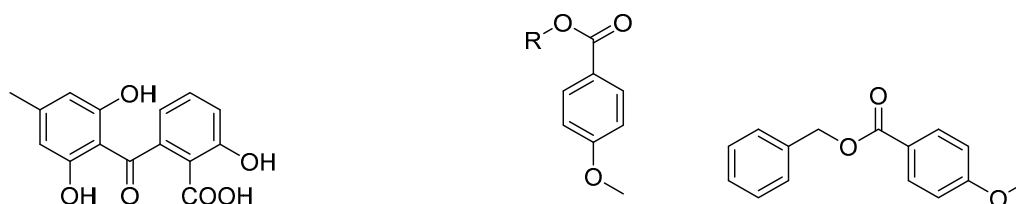
420. Aureonitol 421. Eupenicinicol C 422. Eupenicinicol D 423. Eujavanicol A



424. Eupenicinicol A 425. Deoxynivalenol 426. Cephalanone A, R=Cl 428. Cephalanone C, R=H 427. Cephalanone B



429. Cephalanone D 430. Cephalanone E 431. Cephalanone F



432. 2-(2,6-Dihydroxy-4-methylbenzoyl)-6-hydroxybenzoic acid 433. *p*-Anisic acid, R=H 434. *p*-Anisic acid methyl ester, R=CH₃

435. Benzyl anisate

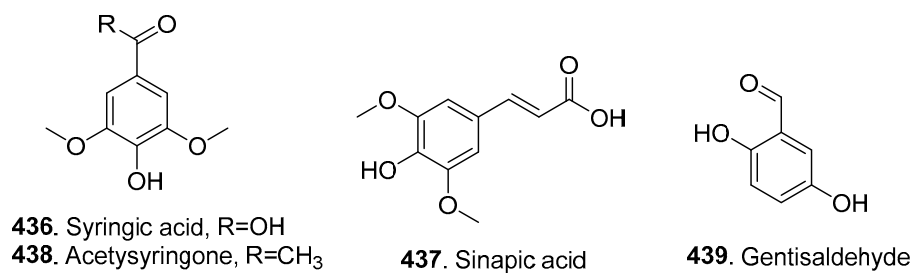


Figure S8. Structures of the compounds **411–439** isolated from fungi treated with nicotinamide.

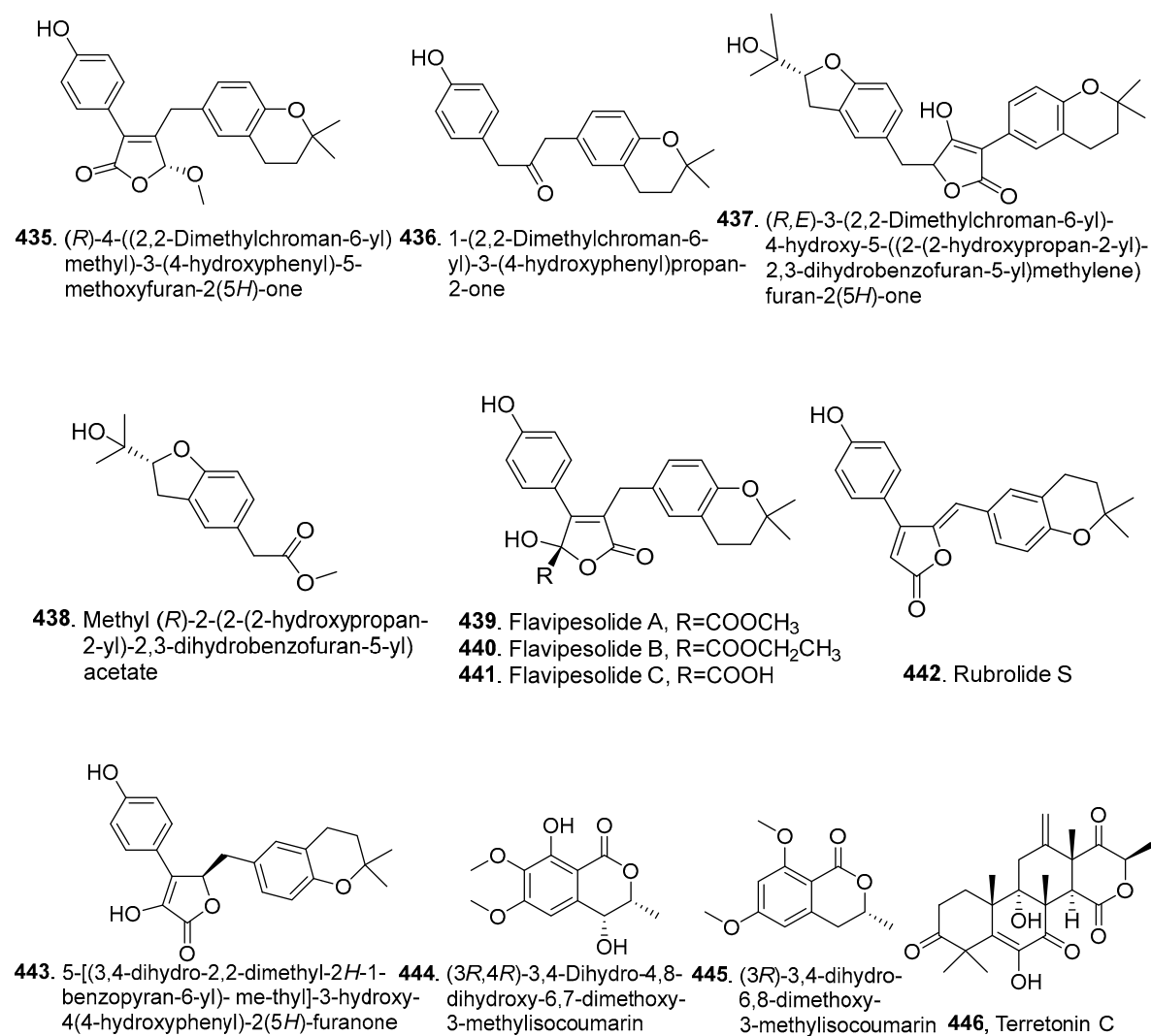


Figure S9. Structures of the compounds **440–451** isolated from fungi treated with trichostatin A (TSA).

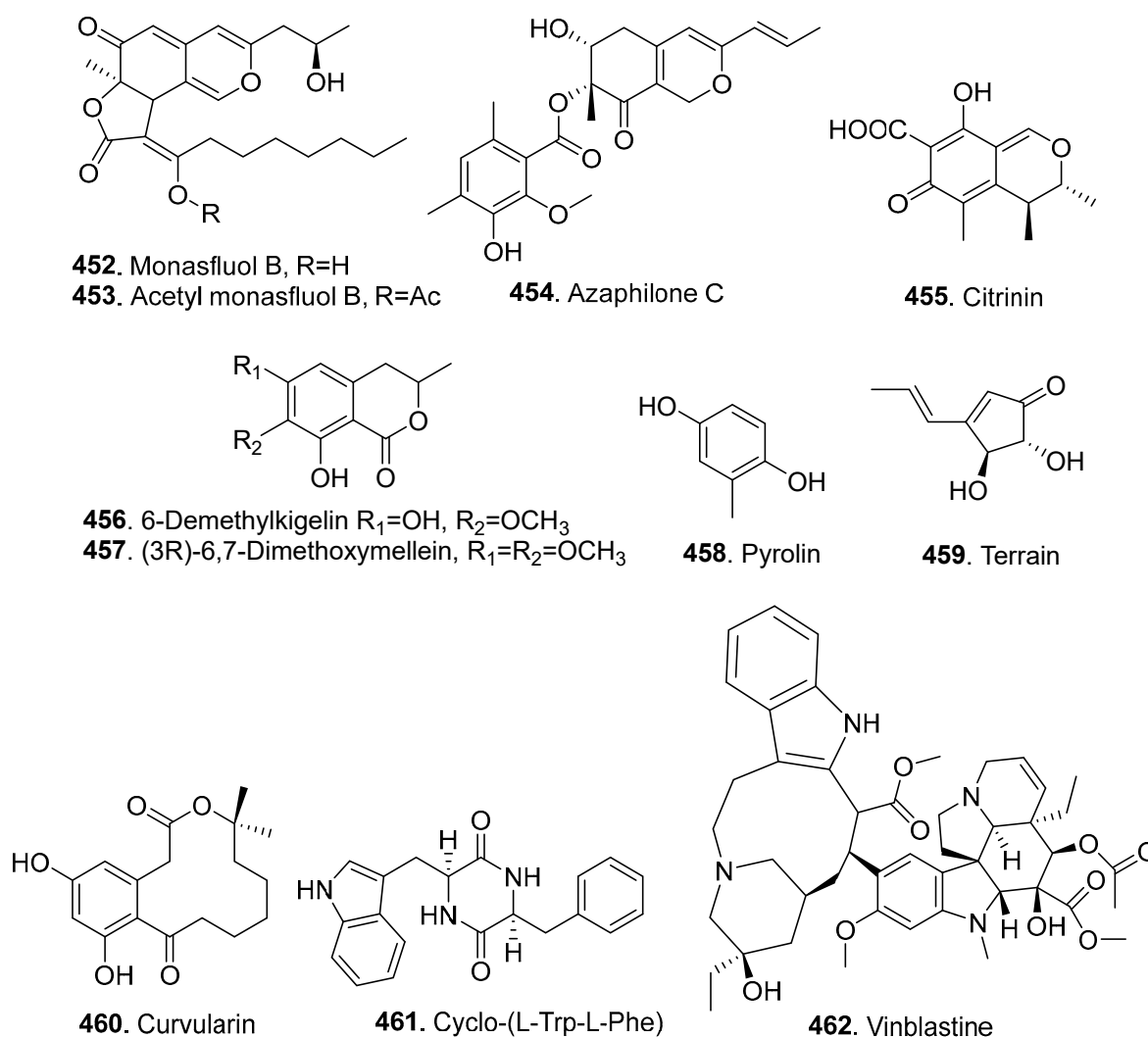


Figure S10. Structures of the compounds **452–462** isolated from fungi treated with other histone deacetylase modifiers.

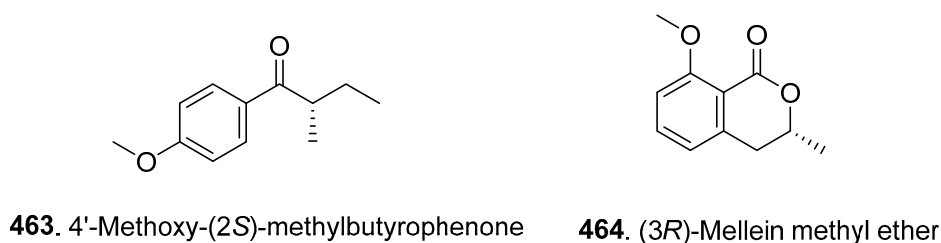


Figure S11. Structures of the compounds **463** and **464** isolated from fungi treated with two histone deacetylase modifiers.

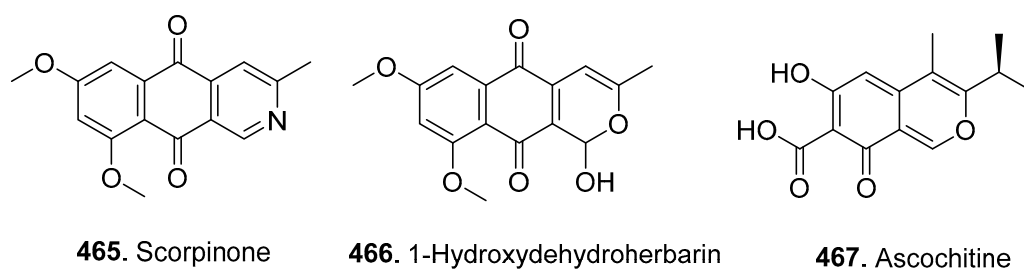


Figure S12. Structures of the compounds **465–467** isolated from fungi treated with histone acetyltransferase modifier anacardic acid.

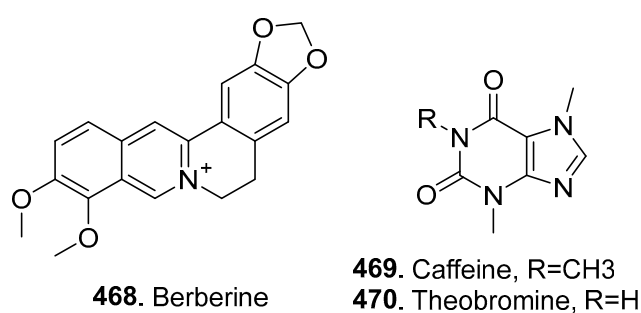


Figure S13. Structures of the compounds **468–470** isolated from fungi treated with histone methyltransferase modifier BRD4770.

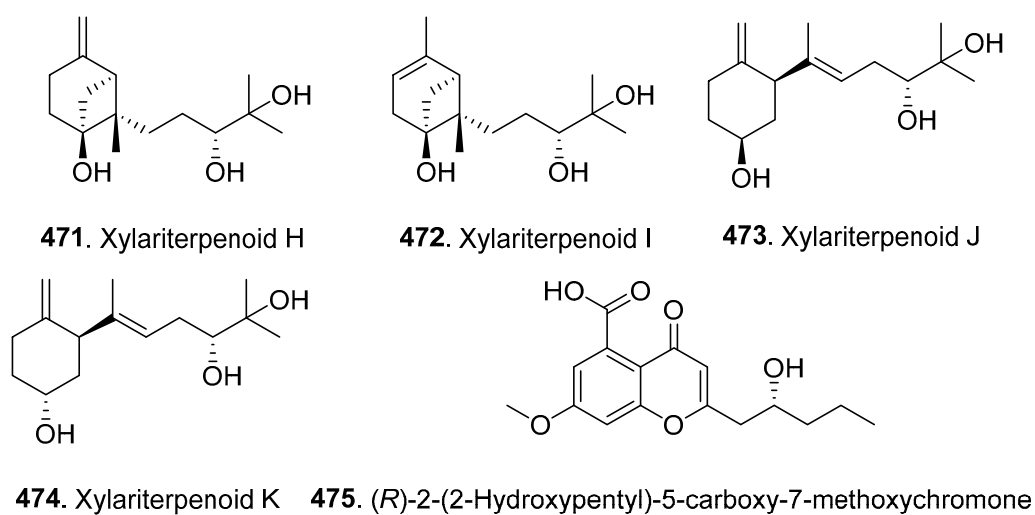


Figure S14. Structures of the compounds **471–475** isolated from fungi treated with proteasome modifier bortezomib.

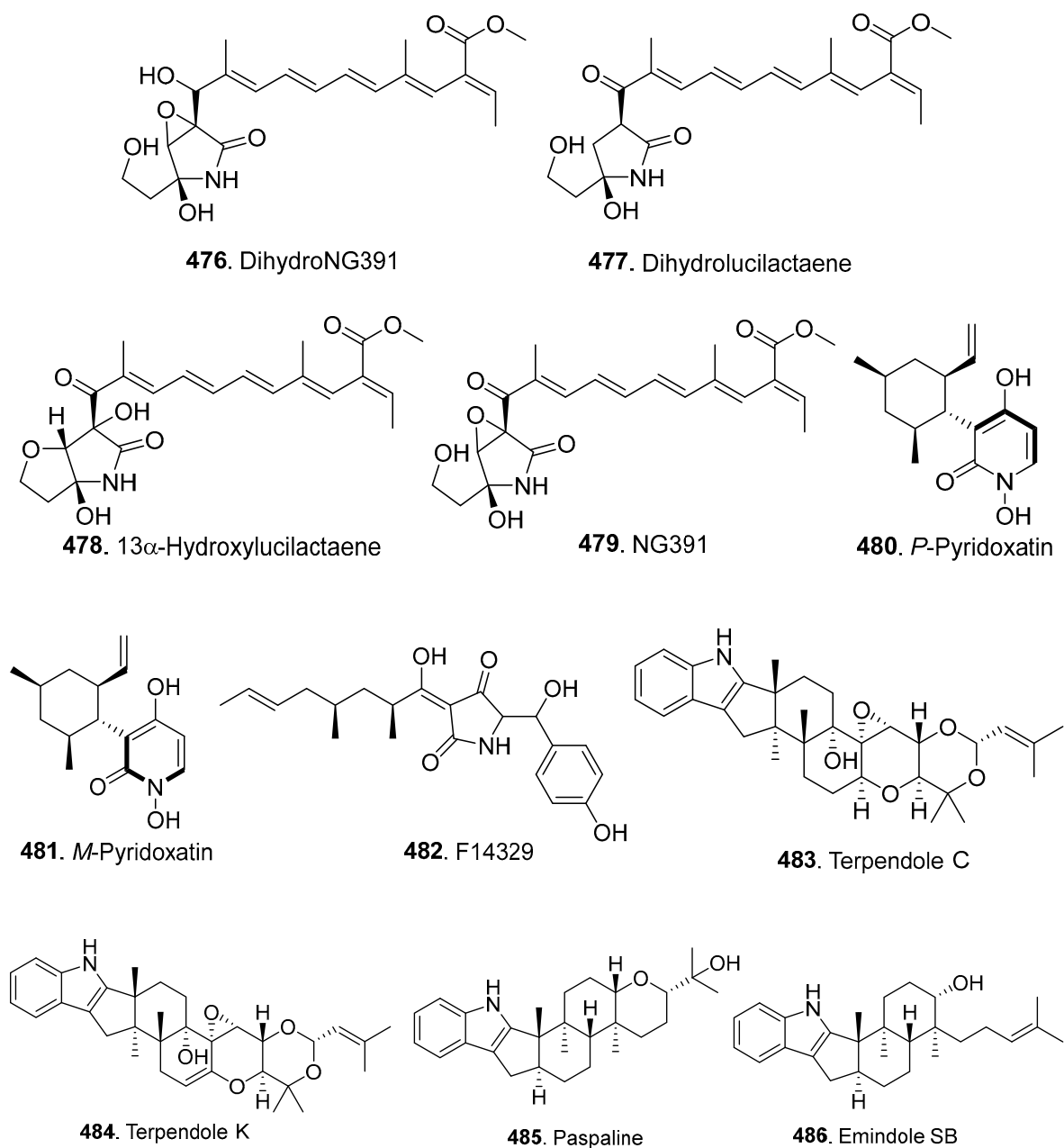
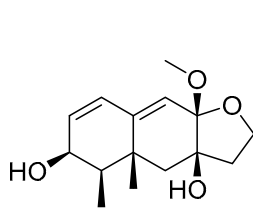
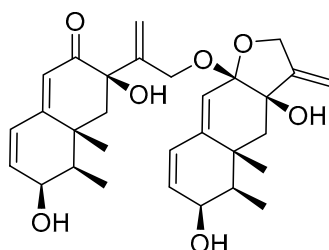
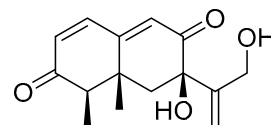
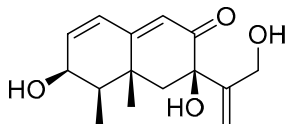
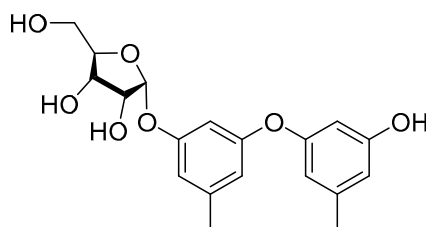
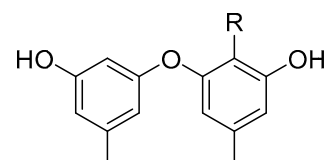
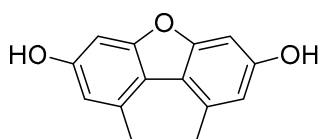
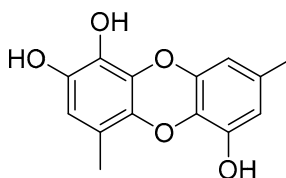
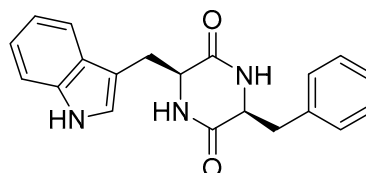
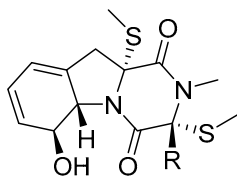
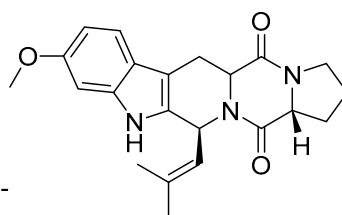
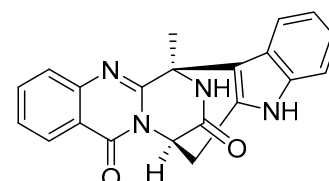
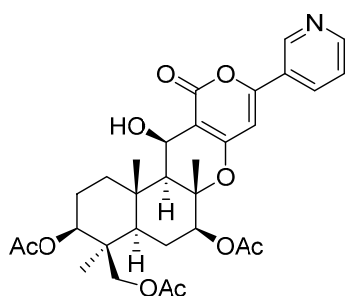
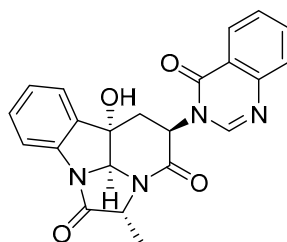
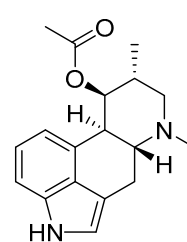
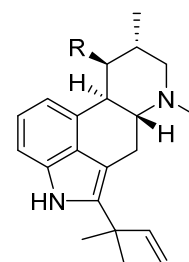
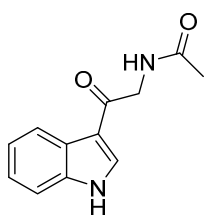
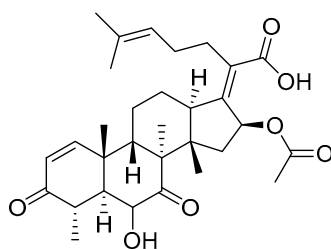
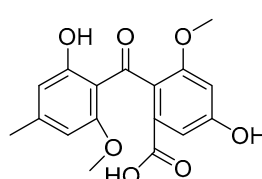
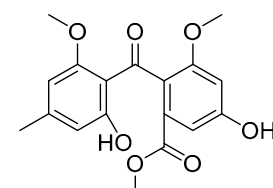
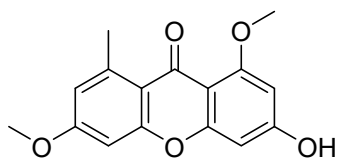
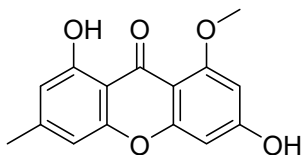


Figure S15. Structures of the compounds 476–486 isolated from fungi treated with NPD938.

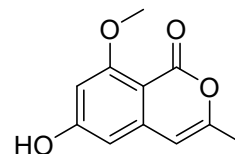
**487.** Dihydrobipolaroxin B**488.** Dihydrobipolaroxin C**489.** Dihydrobipolaroxin D**490.** Dihydrobipolaroxin**491.** Diorcinol-3-O-α-D-ribofuranoside**492.** Diorcinol, R=H**494.** Cordyol, R=OH**493.** 3,3'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dimethyldibenzofuran**495.** Gibellulin B**496.** Cyclo-(L-Trp-L-Phe)**497.** 3-Dehydroxymethylbisdethio-3,10a-bis(methylthio) gliotoxin, R=H**498.** Bisdethiobis(methylthio) gliotoxin, R=CH₂OH**499.** Fumitremorgin C**500.** Fumiquinazoline J**501.** Pyripyropene A**502.** Chaetominine**503.** Fumigaclavine A**504.** 9-Deacetoxyfumigaclavine C, R=H**505.** Fumigaclavine C, R=OCOCH₃**506.** 3-Hydroxyacetyl indole**507.** Helvolinic acid**508.** Rhizoctonic acid,**509.** Monomethylsulochrin



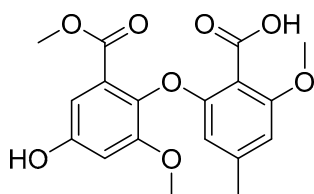
510. 3-Hydroxy-1,6-dimethoxy-8-methyl 9H-xanthen-9-one



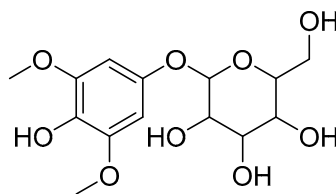
511. Questin



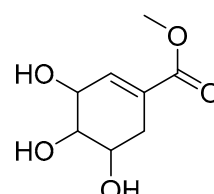
512. 6-Hydroxy-8-methoxy-3-methylisocoumarin



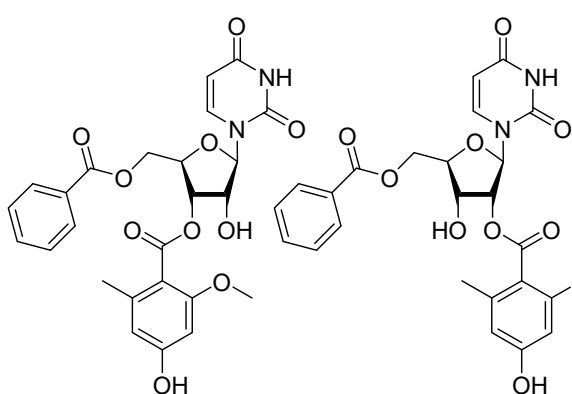
513. Circinoporic acid



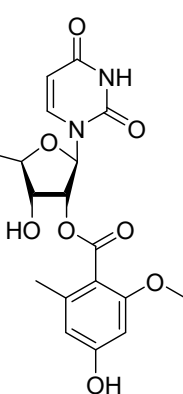
514. Koaburaside



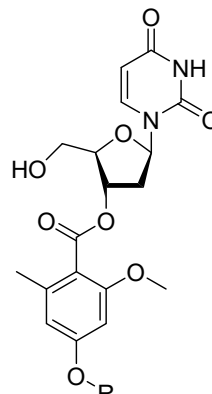
515. Methyl shikimate



516. Kipukasin K

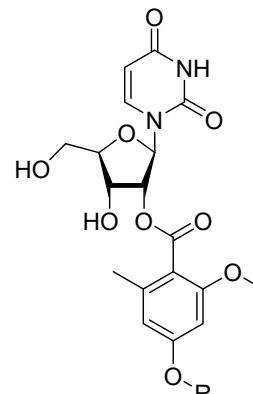


517. Kipukasin L



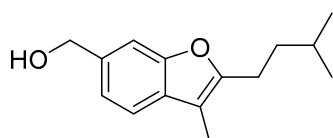
519. Kipukasin I, R=H

521. Kipukasin D, R=CH₃

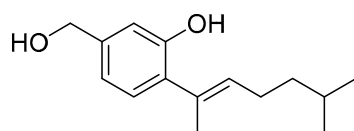


520. Kipukasin H, R=H

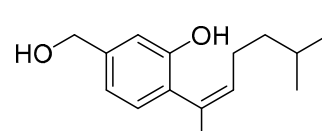
522. Kipukasin E, R=CH₃



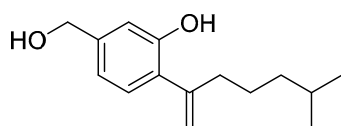
518. Aspergillusene E



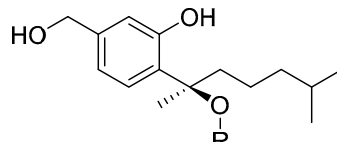
523. (E)-5-(Hydroxymethyl)-2-(6'-methylhept-2'-en-2'-yl) phenol



524. (Z)-5-(Hydroxymethyl)-2-(6'-methylhept-2'-en-2'-yl) phenol

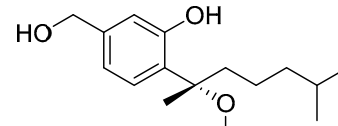


525. 7-Deoxy-7,14-didehydroxydonol

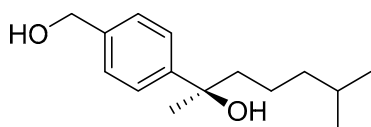


526. (7R)-Sydonol, R=H

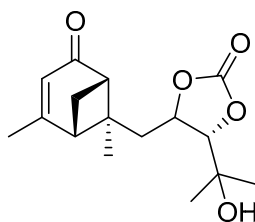
527. (7R)-Methoxysydonol, R=CH₃



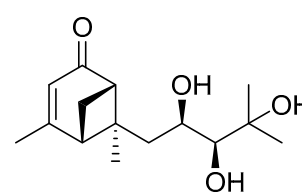
528. (7S)-Methoxysydonol



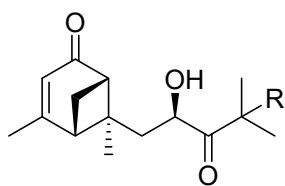
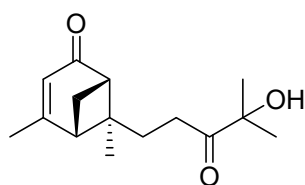
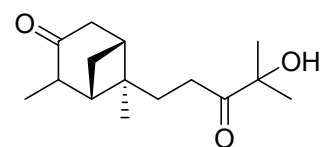
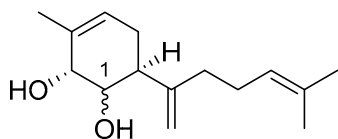
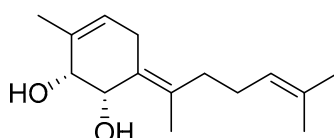
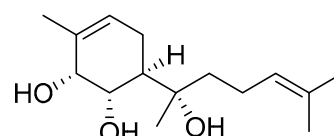
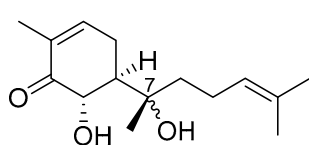
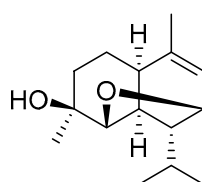
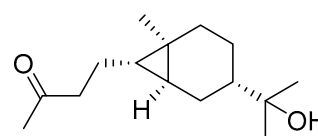
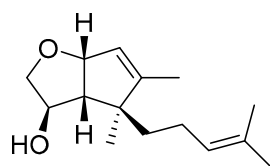
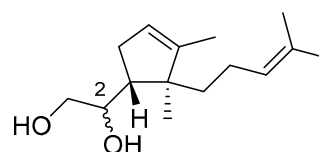
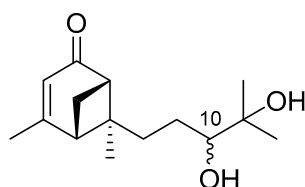
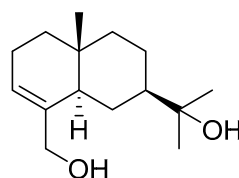
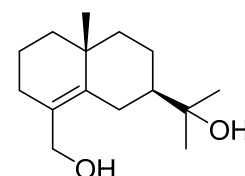
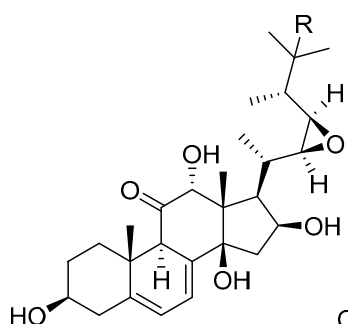
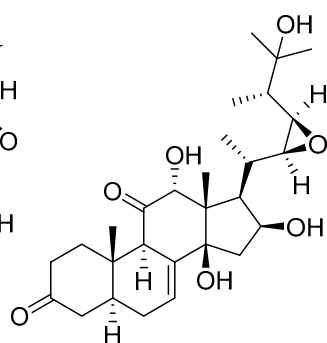
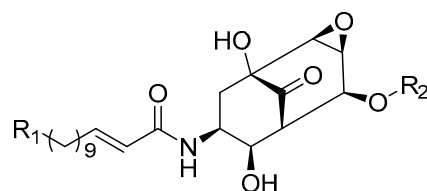
529. Aspergiterpenoid A



530. Eutypeterpene A



531. Eutypeterpene B

**532.** Eutypeterpene C, R=OH**533.** Eutypeterpene D, R=H**534.** Eutypeterpene E**535.** Eutypeterpene E**536.** Eutypeterpene G, 1S**537.** Eutypeterpene H, 1R**538.** Eutypeterpene I**539.** Eutypeterpene J**540.** Eutypeterpene K, 7S**541.** Eutypeterpene L, 7R**542.** Eutypeterpene M**543.** Eutypeterpene N**544.** Eutypeterpene O**545.** Eutypeterpene P, 2S**546.** Eutypeterpene Q, 2R**547.** Xylariterpene A, 10S**548.** Xylariterpene B, 10R**549.** Eudesma-3-en-11,15-diol**550.** Eudesma-4-en-11,15-diol**551.** Formosterol A, R=OH**558.** Formosterol C, R=H**552.** Formosterol B**553.** 12'-O-Acetylisariotin A, R₁=OAc, R₂=H**561.** TK-57-164A, R₁=H, R₂=CH₃

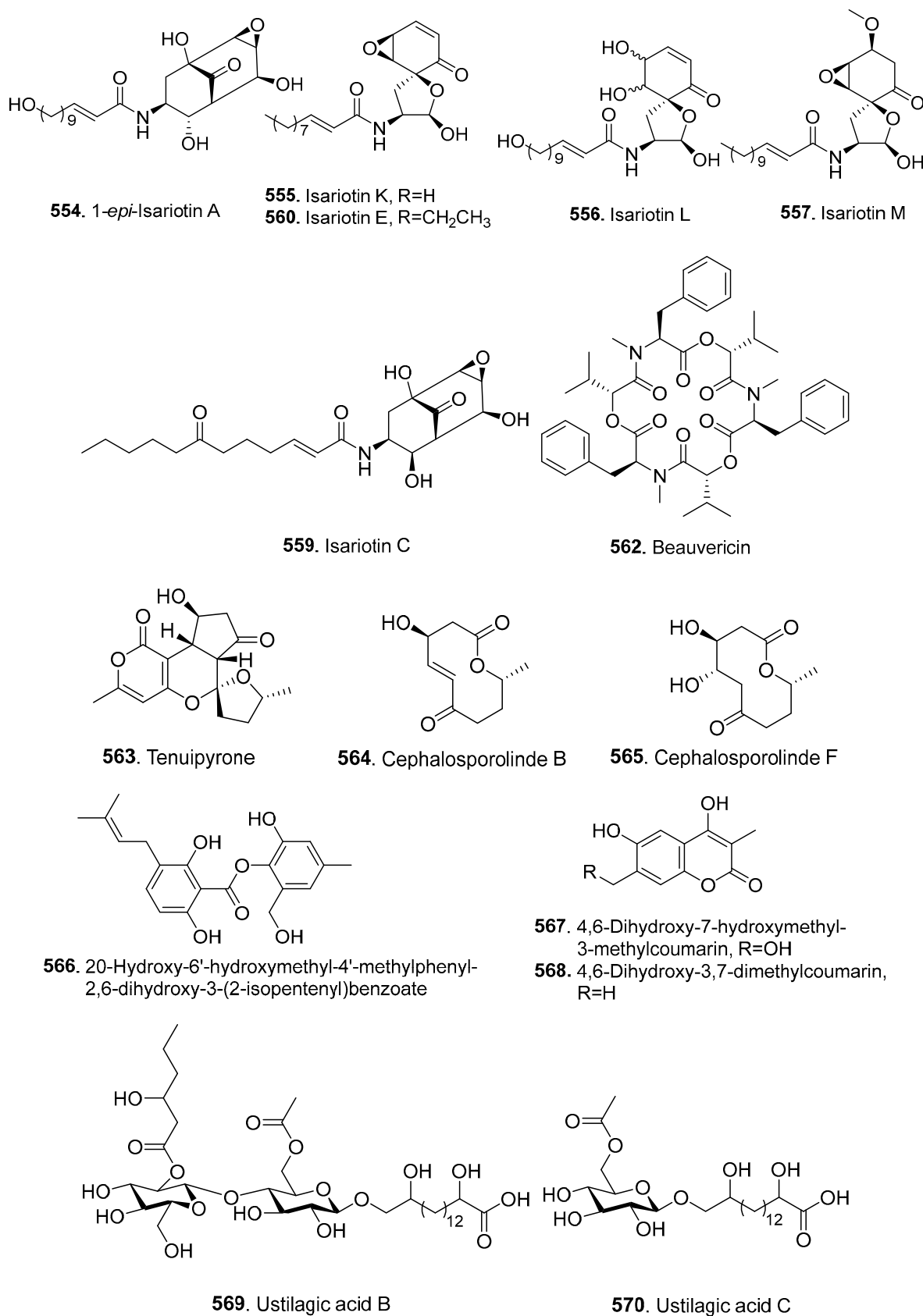


Figure S16. Structures of the compounds 487–570 isolated from fungi treated with two types of chemical epigenetic modifiers.

Table S1. The examples of 5-Aza affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Fungal Species	Concentration of 5-Aza	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
<i>Alternaria</i> sp.	250 µM	Induced production of alternariol (26), alternariol-5- <i>O</i> -methyl ether (27), 3'-hydroxyalternariol-5- <i>O</i> -methyl ether (28), altenusin (29), tenuazonic acid (30), and altertoxin II (31).	[51]
<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. XS-20090066	2 µM	Induced production of (7 <i>R</i>)-hydroxysydonic acid (32), (7 <i>S</i>)-sydonic acid (33), (5 <i>S</i>)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(2',6',6'-trimethyltetrahydro-2 <i>H</i> -pyran-2-yl)phenol (34), (7 <i>S</i> ,11 <i>S</i>)-12-hydroxysydonic acid (35), (7 <i>S</i>)-11-dehydroxydonic acid (36), and (5 <i>S</i>)-sydowic acid (37).	[52]
<i>Aspergillus clavatus</i>	2 µM	Enhanced production of cytochalasin E (38), patulin (39) and pseurotin A (40).	[25]
<i>A. flavus</i>	1 mM	Inhibited production of aflatoxin B1 (41).	[53–55]
<i>A. parasiticus</i>	1 mM	Inhibited production of aflatoxin B1 (41).	[56]
<i>A. niger</i>	1 µM	Enhanced production of (Z)-9-octadecenoic acid (42) and 12-methyl-tetradecanoic acid methyl ester (43).	[15]
<i>A. sydowii</i>	100 µM	Induced production of three new bisabolane-type sesquiterpenoids namely (7 <i>S</i>)-sydonic acid (33), (7 <i>S</i>)-7- <i>O</i> -methylsydonol (44), (7 <i>S</i> ,11 <i>S</i>)-12-hydroxysydonic acid (45) and 7-deoxy-7,14-didehydroxydonol (46), along with eight known compounds including (5 <i>S</i>)-sydonol (47), anhydrowaraterpol B (48), (E)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(6'-methylhept-2'-en-2'-yl)phenol (49), AGI-B4 (50), sydowinin A (51), sydowinin B (52), and diorcinol (53).	[57]
<i>A. terreus</i> GZU-31-1	50 µM	Induced production of five butanolide derivatives namely asperbutyrolactones A (54) and B (55), aspulvinone E (56), butyrolactone I (57), and butyrolactone VI (58), and four diphenyl ether derivatives namely, asterolic acid (59), penicillithier (60), methyl asterolic acid (61) and 4',6'-dichloroasterric acid (62).	[58]
<i>Botryosphaeria rhodina</i>	10 mg/L	Enhanced production of camptothecin (63).	[59]
<i>Chaetomium</i> sp.	6 mM	Enhanced production of isosulochrin (64).	[60]
<i>Chaetomium globosporum</i>	120 mg/L	Induced production of two cyclopentenones globosporins A (65) and B (66) and two monoterpenoid indole alkaloids globosporines C (67) and D (68), as well as three known compounds pseurotin A (40), mappianine E (69), and 19(20) <i>Z</i> -5-carboxymethylvallesiachotamine (70).	[61]
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	0.1 µM–10 mM	Induced production of oxylipins: (9 <i>Z</i> ,12 <i>Z</i>)-11-hydroxyoctadeca-9,12-dienoic acid (71), its methyl ester (72), and glycerol conjugate (73)	[26]
<i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i> TA26–46	10 µM	Induced production of new diethylene glycol phthalate esters, cochphthesters A–G (74–80), along with four known analogues: 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid,1,2-bis [2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl] ester (81), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1-(oxydi-2,1-ethanediyl) 2,2-bis [2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl] ester (82), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-bis[2-[[2-[[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethoxy] carbonyl] oxy] ethoxy] ethyl] ester (83), and 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, oxydi-2,1-ethanediyl dimethyl ester (84).	[62]

<i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i> TA26-46	10 µM	Induced production of two α-pyrone namely cochliobopyrones A (85) and B (86), three isocoumarins namely 3-methyl-6,8-dihydroxyisocoumarin (87), 6-hydroxy-8-methoxy-3-methylisocoumarin (88), (S)-orthosporin (89), and one chromone altechromone A (90).	[63]
<i>Cophinforma mamane</i>	1 µM	Induced production of three thiodiketopiperazines: botryosulfuranols A (91), B (92) and C (93).	[64]
<i>Cordyceps indigotica</i>	100 µM	Induced production of aromatic polyketide glycosides: indigotides A (94) and B (95).	[65]
<i>Diaporthe perseae</i>	1 µM	Increased production of colchicine (96).	[66]
<i>Diatrype</i> sp.	0.1–10 µM	Induced production of new glycosylated polyketides namely lunalides A (97) and B (98).	[26]
<i>Dimorphosporicola</i> <i>tragani</i> CF-090383	100 µM	Induced production of dendrodolides E (99), G (100), and I (101).	[67]
<i>Lophiotrema</i> sp. F6932	50 µM	Induced production of spirobisanaphthalenes: palmarumycins CP30 (102) and C8 (103).	[68]
<i>Muscodora yucatanensis</i> Ni30	50 µM	Enhanced production of ergosterol (104) and xylaguanol C (105).	[69]
<i>Neosartorya udagawae</i> HDN13-313	73 mg/L	Induced production of 3-methoxy-6-methyl-5-(methylsulfonyl)benzene-1,2,4-triol (106) and neosartoryone A (107).	[70]
<i>Penicillium citreonigrum</i>	50 µM	Enhanced production of sclerotiorin (108), ochrephilone (109), dechloroisochromophilone III (110), dechloroisochromophilone IV (111), 6-((3E,5E)-5,7-dimethyl-2-methylenenona-3,5-dienyl)- 2,4-dihydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde (112), sclerotioramine (113), pencolide (114), atlantinones A (115) and B (116).	[35]
<i>Penicillium minioluteum</i>	500 µM	Induced production of new aspertetronin dimers: miniolins A–C (117–119), along with their precursor aspertetronin A (120).	[71]
<i>Penicillium variabile</i> HXQ-H-1A	0.2 mM	Induced production of a highly modified fatty acid amide, varitatin A (121).	[72]
<i>Pestalotiopsis</i> <i>crassiuscula</i>	500 mM	Induced production of 4,6-dihydroxy-3,7-dimethylcoumarin (122), pestalotiopyrone G (123) and 2'-hydroxy-6'-hydroxy-methyl-4'-methylphenyl 2,6-dihydroxy-3-(2-isopentenyl)benzoate (124).	[73]
<i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i>	500 µM	Induced production of 4'-formamidophenyl-5-methoxybenzoate (125), pestalotiopyrone G (123), 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (126), LL-P880α (127), 2'-hydroxy 6'-hydroxymethyl-4'-methylphenyl-2,6-dihydroxy-3-(2-isopente nyl)benzoate (128), pestalotiollide B (129), endocrocin (130) and 1'-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-pentyl-2H-pyran-2-one (131).	[74]
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp. MD 86	10 mg/L	Enhanced production of camptothecin (63).	[59]
<i>Xylaria psidii</i>	10 µM	Enhanced production of resveratrol (132).	[75]

Table S2. The examples of SAHA affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Fungal Species	Concentration of SAHA	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. AST0006	250 μ M	Induced production of two new 3-(4-oxopyrano)-chromen-2-ones namely aspyranochromenones A (150) and B (151), along with nine known metabolites namely 6,7-dihydroxymellein (152), terrein (153), (3 <i>R</i>)-6-hydroxymellein (154), (<i>R</i>)-orthosporin (155), 6,7-dimethoxymellein (156), 6-methoxymellein (157), (2 <i>E</i> ,6 <i>E</i> ,10 <i>E</i>)-12-hydroxyfarnesol (158), 5,6-dihydroxymellein (159), and ethyl 3-methylorsellinate (160).	[81]
<i>A. calidoustus</i>	100 μ M	Increased production of phenylahistin (161).	[82]
<i>A. nidulans</i>	100 μ M	Induced production of fellutamides fellutamide B (163), antibiotic 1656G (164) and antibiotic 3127 (165).	[83]
<i>A. nidulans</i>	100 μ M	Induced production of aspercryptins A1 (166) and A2 (167).	[84]
<i>A. niger</i> ATCC1015	10 μ M	Induced production of nygerone A (168).	[41]
<i>A. terreus</i> PF26	500 μ M	Enhanced production of terrein (153) and (3 <i>R</i>)-6-hydroxymellein (154).	[85]
<i>A. terreus</i> RA2905	100 μ M	Induced production of (+)- and (-)-asperfuranones (169 and 170) together with two benzyl pyrones, asperpyranones A (171) and B (172).	[86]
<i>A. versicolor</i> MCCC 3A00080	20 mg/L	Induced production of versiperol A (173), diorcinol (53) and 2,4-dimethoxyphenol (174).	[87]
<i>A. versicolor</i> OUCMDZ-2738	10 μ M	Induced production of diorcinol (53), 3-[6-(2-methylpropyl)-2-oxo-1 <i>H</i> pyrazin-3-yl] propanamide (175), brevianamide X (176), brevianamide R (177), brevianamide Q (178), diorcinol C (179), diorcinol E (180), and methyl diorcinol-4-carboxylate (181).	[88]
<i>A. wentii</i> na-3	20 μ M	Induced production of aspewentins A (182) and B (183), along with an oxygenated derivative, aspewentin C (184).	[89]
<i>A. westerdijkiae</i>	100 μ M	Increased production of penicillic acid (162).	[82]
<i>Asteromyces cruciatus</i>	100 μ M	Induced production of primarolides A (185) and B (186).	[91]
<i>Beauveria felina</i>	500 μ M	Induced production of eight cyclodepsipeptides: desmethylisaridin E (187), isaridin E (188), desmethylisaridin C2 (189), isaridin C2 (190), isaridin F (191), destruxin A (192), reseotoxin B (193), and roseocardin (194).	[92]
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	300 μ M	Induced production of six tremulane sesquiterpenoids: 11,12-dihydroxy-1-tremulen-5-one (195), (3 <i>S</i> ,6 <i>R</i> ,7 <i>R</i>)-tremul-1-ene-6,11,12-triol (196), ceriponol A (197), conocanol B (198), and conocanolides A (199) and B (200)	[93]
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> B05.10	50–200 μ M	Induced production of botrycinereic acid (201).	[10]
<i>Chaetomium</i> sp.	6 mM	Enhanced production of isosulochrin (64).	[60]
<i>Chalara</i> sp. 6661	1 mM	Induced production of chalanilines A (202) and B (203), and adenosine-coupled xanthenes A (204) and B (205).	[94]
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	10 mM	Induced production of cladochromes F (206) and G (207), cladochromes A (208), B (209), D (210), and E (211) and calphostin B (212).	[26]
<i>Cladosporium sphaerospermum</i> L3P3	300 μ M	Induced production of cladossins H–K (213–216) and cladodionen (217).	[95]

<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> Cp-1	500 µM	Enhanced production of ergometrine (218).	[96]
<i>Cyathus stercoreus</i>	200 µM	Induced production of nine novel sesquiterpenoids: cysteracorolide (219), cysteracorodiol A (220), 4-O-acetylcybrodol (221), 14-dehydroxycybrodol (222), cysteracorodiol B (223), 4-O-acetylcysteracorodiol B (224), 1-O-methoxycysteracorodiol B (225), cysteracorodiol C (226), and cysteracorotone (227) along with four known sesquiterpenes, epicoterpene D (228), russujaponol F (229), riparol B (230), and cybrodol (231).	[97]
<i>Daldinia</i> sp.	800 µM	Induced production of daldinone E (232).	[98]
<i>Drechslera</i> sp.	500 µM	Induced production of hexosylphytosphyngosine (233).	[40]
<i>Lachnum palmae</i>	500 µM	Induced production of eighteen dihydroisocoumarins: palmaerones A–G (234–240), mellein (18), (3R)-6-hydroxymellein (154), (R)-6-methoxymellein (157) (R)-5-cholro-6-hydroxymellein (241), (3R,4R)-5-cholro-4,6-dihydroxymellein (242), palmaerin A (243), palmaerin B (244), palmaerin D (245), <i>trans</i> -4-hydroxymellein (246), <i>cis</i> -4-hydroxymellein (247), and (R)-5-hydroxymellein (248).	[99]
<i>Microascus</i> sp.	100 µM	Induced production of a cyclic pentadepsipeptide namely EGM-556 (249).	[42]
<i>Muscodor yucatanensis</i> Ni30	50 µM	Induced production of ergosterol (104) and xylaguaianol C (105).	[69]
<i>Penicillium</i> sp. HS-11	80 mg/L	Induced production of 4-epipenicillone B (250) and (R)-chrysogine (251).	[100]
<i>Penicillium</i> sp. KMU18029	100 µM	Induced production of meroditerpenoids: pyrandecarurins A (252) and B (253), pileotins A (254) and B (255), along with their potential precursor decaturenoid (256), as well as the known meroterpenoids 15-hydroxydecaurur A (257), oxalicipines A (258) and B (259), and penisarin B (260).	[101]
<i>Penicillium brasilianum</i>	200 µM	Induced production of brasiliamide A (261), verruculogen TR2 (262), and penicillic acid (162).	[27]
<i>Pencillium mallochii</i> CCH01	1 mM	Induced production of sclerotiorin (108), sclerotioramine (113), and isochromophilones XIV (263) and XV (264).	[102]
<i>Penicillium variabile</i> HXQ-H-1	300 µM	Induced production of seven polyketides, including four new ones namely varilactones A (265) and B (266) and wortmannilactones M (267) and N (268), as well as three biogenetically related known wortmannilactones E (269), F (270) and H (271).	[103]
<i>Phoma</i> sp. LG0217	500 µM	Induced production of (10'S)-verruculide B (272), vermistatin (273) and dihydrovermistatin (274).	[104]
<i>Spiromastix</i> sp.	500 µM	Induced production of nine new guaine-type sesquiterpenes named spiromaterpenes A (277), B (278), C (279), D (280), E (281), F (282), G (283), H (284), and I (285).	[105]
<i>Talaromyces funiculosus</i> HPU-Y01	300 µM	Induced production of funitatin A (286).	[106]
<i>Talaromyces wortmannii</i>	100 µM	Induced production of wortmannilactones I–L (287–290).	[107]
<i>Xylaria psidii</i>	5 µM	Increased production of resveratrol (132).	[75]

Table S3. The examples of SBHA affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Fungal Species	Concentration of SBHA	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
<i>Alternaria</i> sp.	250 µM	Induced production of alternariol (26), alternariol-5- <i>O</i> -methyl ether (27), 3'-hydroxyalternariol-5- <i>O</i> -methyl ether (28), altenusin (29), tenuazonic acid (30), and altertoxin II (31).	[51]
<i>Arthrotrrys foliicola</i>	500 µM	Induced production of 4-ethyl-7-hydroxy-8-methyl-2 <i>H</i> -chromen-2-one (291).	[109]
<i>Chaetomium indicum</i>	500 µM	Induced production of chaetophenols A–F (292–297).	[110]
<i>C. indicum</i>	500 µM	Induced production of spiroindicumides A (298) and B (299).	[111]
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	0.1–10 mM	Induced production of cladochromes A (208), B (209), D (210), E (211), F (206), and G (207), and calphostin B (212).	[26]
<i>Cladosporium colocasiae</i>	500 µM	Induced production of (3β,7α)-cholest-5-en-23-yne-3,7-diol (300) and (3β,7α)-cholest-5-en-23-yne-3,7,25-triol (301).	[112]
<i>Cordyceps annullata</i>	500 µM	Induced production of four 2,3-dihydrobenzofurans, annullatins A–D (302–305), and one aromatic polyketide, annullatin E (306).	[113]
<i>Cordyceps indigotica</i>	1 mM	Induced production of six novel aromatic polyketides namely indigotides C–F (307–310), 13-hydroxyindigotide A (311), and 8- <i>O</i> -methylindigotide B (312) along with indigotides A (94) and B (95)	[114]
<i>Eutypella</i> sp. MCCC 3A00281	1 mM	Induced production of 26 eremophilane-type sesquiterpenoids namely eutyperemophilanes A–Z (313–338).	[115]
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> sp. conglutinans	500 µM	Induced production of two fusaric acid derivatives namely 5-butyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carboxylic acid (339) and 5-(but-9-enyl)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carboxylic acid (340).	[116]
<i>Gibellula formosana</i>	1 mM	Enhanced production of isariotin A (341).	[38]
<i>Paraconiothyrium brasiliense</i>	500 µM	Induced production of JBIR-54 (342).	[117]
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp. 0391	500 µM	Induced production of new metabolite 13-angeloyloxy-diplosporin (343) and six known 3-methoxymethyl-agistatine D (344), gynuraone (345), mellein (18), cytosporone B (346), dothiorelone A (347), and dothiorelone C (348).	[118]
<i>Torrubiella luteorostrata</i>	1 µM	Induced production of three new prenylated tryptophan analogs, luteorides A–C (349–351).	[119]

Table S4. The examples of VPA or SVP affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Fungal Species	VPA/SVP and its Concentration	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
<i>Aspergillus clavatus</i>	VPA, 60 µM	Enhanced production of cytochalasin E (38).	[25]
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> GA-L7	VPA, 500 µM	Induced production of fumiquinazoline C (352).	[120]
<i>Cordyceps militaris</i>	VPA, 50 µM	Induced production of cordycepin (353).	[121]
<i>Diaporthe</i> sp.	VPA, 100 µM	Induced production of three novel cytotoxic secondary metabolites namely xylarolide A (354), diportharine A (355) and xylarolide B (356), along with one known compound xylarolide (357).	[122]
<i>Diaporthe</i> sp. PF20	VPA, 100 µM	Enhanced production of piperine (358).	[123]
<i>Dimorphosporicola</i> <i>tragani</i> CF-090383	VPA, 100 µM	Induced production of dendrodolides E (99), G (100) and I (101).	[67]
<i>Doratomyces microspora</i>	VPA, 50 µM	Enhanced production of <i>p</i> -hydroxy benzaldehyde (359), phenyl acetic acid (360), phenyllactic acid (361), indole-3-carboxylic acid (362), indole-3-acetic acid (363), cyclo-(proline-methionine) (364), and cyclo-(phenylalanine-proline) (365).	[27]
<i>Drechslera</i> sp.	VPA, 500 µM	Increased production of benzophenone (366).	[40]
<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i>	SVP, 1 mM	Induced production of 3-acetyl-2-methyl dihydro-furan-2(3 <i>H</i>)-one (367) and 2-methyl-3-methylthio-butanoic acid (368).	[124]
<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> HLS111	SVP, 10 µM	Induced production of three new heterodimeric tetrahydroxanthone–chromanone lactones chrysoxanthones A–C (369–371).	[125]

Table S5. The examples of NaBut affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Fungal Species	Concentration of NaBut	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
<i>Aspergillus clavatus</i>	9 μ M	Enhanced production of cytochalasin E (38), patulin (39), and pseurotin A (40).	[25]
<i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i> TA26-46	10 mM	Induced production of novel brominated resorcylic acid lactones: 5-bromozeaenol (372) and 3,5-dibromozeaenol (373), together with four known analogues aigialomycin B (374), zeaenol (375), LL-Z1640-1 (376), and LL-Z1640-2 (377).	[127]
<i>Diaporthe</i> sp. PF20	100 μ M	Enhanced production of piperine (358).	[123]
<i>Leucostoma persoonii</i>	100 μ M	Induced production of cytosporone R (380). Enhanced production of cytosporones B (346), C (378) and E (379).	[128]
<i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i>	10 mM	Enhanced production of anthranilic acid (381) and ergosterol peroxide (382).	[129]
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp. XP-8	1 mM	Decreased production of pinoresinol (383), pinoresinol monoglucoside (384), pinoresinol diglucoside (385).	[130]
<i>Phomopsis asparagi</i> DHS-48	50 μ M	Induced production of new compounds phaseolorin J (386) and phomoparagin D (387), along with known chromones phaseolorin D (388), chaetochromone B (389), and pleosporalin D (390), and cytochalasins J (391), J1 (392), J2 (393), J3 (394), H (395) and phomopchalsin D (396).	[131]
<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> XS-20090075	10 μ M	Induced production of three new terpenoids harzianolic acid (397), harzianone E (398) and 3,7,11-trihydroxy-cycloneran (399), together with 11 known sesquiterpenoids methyl 3,7-dihydroxy-15-cycloneranate (400), cateniolbin C (401), ascotrichic acid (402), cyclonerotriol (403), (10E)-12-acetoxy-10-cycloneran-3,7-diol (404), cyclonerodiol (405), cyclonerodiol oxide (406) and epicyclonerodiol oxide (407), ophioceric acid (408), <i>ent</i> -trichoacorenol (409) and trichoacorenol (410).	[132]

Table S6. The examples of nicotinamide affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Fungal Species	Concentration of nicotinamide	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
<i>Chaetomium cancroideum</i>	50 µM	Enhanced production of five polyketides included chaetophenols B (293) and C (294), chaetophenol G (411), and cancolides A (412) and B (413).	[134]
<i>C. mollipilium</i>	100 µM	Induced production of new polyketides mollipilin A–E (414–418), along with two known compounds mollipilin F (419) and aureonitol (420).	[135]
<i>Eupenicillium</i> sp. LG41	1.5 mg/L	Induced production of two decalin-containing compounds eupenicinols C (421) and D (422) along with their biosynthetic precursors, eujavanicol A (423) and eupenicinicol A (424).	[136]
<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>	500 µg/mL	Decreased production of ergosterol peroxide (382) and deoxynivalenol (425).	[137]
<i>Graphiopsis chlorocephala</i>	10 µM	Induced production of benzophenones cephalanones A–F (426–431) and 2-(2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylbenzoyl)-6-hydroxybenzoic acid (432).	[138]
<i>Penicillium brasilianum</i>	100 µM	Decreased production of brasiliamide A (261), verruculogen TR2 (262), and penicillic acid (162).	[27]
<i>P. brevicompactum</i>	100 µM	Induced production of phenolic metabolites: <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzaldehyde (359), phenyl acetic acid (360), <i>p</i> -anisic acid (433), <i>p</i> -anisic acid methyl ester (434), benzyl anisate (435), syringic acid (436), sinapic acid (437), acetosyringone (438), and gentisaldehyde (439).	[129]

Table S7. The examples of other histone deacetylase modifiers affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Modifier and Its Concentration	Fungal Species	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
Dihydrocoumarin, 5 mM	<i>Monascus ruber</i> M7	Increased production of monasfluol B (452), acetyl-monasfluol B (453) and azaphilone C (454). Decreased production of citrinin (455).	[45]
Entinostat, 500 µM	<i>Hypomyces</i> sp. CLG4	Induced production of (3 <i>R</i>)-6-hydroxymellein (154), (3 <i>R</i>)-6-methoxymellein (157), 6-demethylkigelin (456), (3 <i>R</i>)-6,7-dimethoxymellein (457), pyrolin (458), and terrain (459).	[141]
2-Hexyl-4-pentynoic acid, 37.5 mg/L	<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>	Increased production of diorcinol (53), curvularin (460), and cyclo-(L-Trp-L-Phe) (461).	[48]
Octanoylhydroxamic acid, 500 µM	<i>Drechslera</i> sp.	Increased production of benzophenone (366).	[40]
Quercetin, 100 µM	<i>Aspergillus amstelodami</i> VR177L	Induced production of vinblastine (462).	[142]
Quercetin, 100 µM	<i>Penicillium concavoradulozum</i> VE89L	Induced production of vinblastine (462).	[142]

Table S8. The examples of two types of chemical epigenetic modifiers affecting production of fungal secondary metabolites.

Fungal Species	Modifier ant Its Concentration	Compounds Induced/Enhanced/Decreased	Ref.
<i>Alternaria</i> sp.	5-Aza (250 µM) + SAHA (500 µM)	Induced production of alternariol (26), alternariol-5- <i>O</i> -methyl ether (27), 3'-hydroxyalternariol-5- <i>O</i> -methyl ether (28), altenusin (29), tenuazonic acid (30), and altertoxin II (31).	[51]
<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. SCSIOW2	5-Aza (1 mM) + SBHA (1 mM)	Induced production of three new eremophilane-type sesquiterpenes, dihydrobipolaroxin B (487), dihydrobipolaroxin C (488), and dihydrobipolaroxin D (489), along with one known analogue, dihydrobipolaroxin (490).	[146]
<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. SCSIOW3	5-Aza (1 mM) + SBHA (1 mM)	Induced production of one new diphenylether- <i>O</i> -glycoside namely diorcinol 3- <i>O</i> - α -D-ribofuranoside (491), along with seven known compounds (7 <i>S</i>)-sydonic acid (33), (<i>S</i>)-sydowic acid (37), diorcinal (492), 3,3'-dihydroxy-5,5'-dimethyldibenzofuran (493), cordyol (494), gibellulin B (495), and cyclo-(L-Trp-L-Phe) (496).	[147]
<i>Aspergillus clavatus</i>	GlcNAc (0.5 µM) + NaBut (9 µM)	Increased production of pseurotin A (40).	[25]
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	5-Aza (500 µM) + SBHA (500 µM)	Induced production of ten alkaloids: 3-dehydroxymethylbisdehydro-3,10a-bis(methylthio) gliotoxin (497), bisdehydrobis (methylthio) gliotoxin (498), fumitremorgin C (499), fumiquinazoline J (500), pyripyropene A (501), chaetominine (502), fumigaclavine A (503), 9-deacetyfumigaclavine C (504), fumigaclavine C (505), and 3-hydroxyacetyl indole (506); six polyketides: helvolinic acid (507), rhizoctonic acid (508), monomethylsulochrin (509), 3-hydroxy-1,6-dimethoxy-8-methyl 9 <i>H</i> -xanthen-9-one (510), questin (511) and 6-hydroxy-8-methoxy-3-methylisocoumarin (512); and three benzene derivatives: circinoporin acid (513), koaburaside (514), and methyl shikimate (515).	[148]
<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>	5-Aza (100 µM) + SAHA (100 µM)	Induced production of two new nucleoside derivatives, kipukasins K (516) and L (517), and one new bisabolane sesquiterpene, aspergillusene E (518), along with four known nucleoside derivatives, kipukasin I (519), kipukasin H (520), kipukasin D (521), and kipukasin E (522), and ten known bisabolane sesquiterpenes, (7 <i>R</i>)-hydroxysydonic acid (32), (7 <i>S</i>)-sydonic acid (33), (<i>E</i>)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(6'-methylhept-2'-en-2'-yl)phenol (523), (<i>Z</i>)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(6'-methylhept-2'-en-2'-yl)phenol (524), 7-deoxy-7,14-didehydroxydonol (525), (7 <i>R</i>)-sydonol (526), (7 <i>R</i>)-methoxysydonol (527), (7 <i>S</i>)-sydonol (47), (7 <i>S</i>)-methoxysydonol (528), and aspergiterpenoid A (529).	[149]
<i>Eutypella</i> sp.	5-Aza (1 mM) + SBHA (1 mM)	Induced production of 21 sesquiterpenes including 17 undescribed eutypeterpenes A-Q (530–546), four known sesquiterpenes: xylariterpenoids A (547) and B (548),	[150]

		eudesma-3-en-11,15-diol (549), and eudesma-4-en-11,15-diol (550).	
<i>Gibellula formosana</i>	SBHA (1 mM) + RG-108 (1 mM)	Induced production of two new highly oxidized ergosterols, formosterols A (551) and B (552), and five new isariotin analogs, 12'-O-acetylisariotin A (553), 1- <i>epi</i> -isariotin A (554), and isariotins K–M (555–557), together with six known compounds isariotin A (341), formosterol C (558), isariotin C (559), isariotin E (560), TK-57-164A (561), and beauvericin (562).	[38]
<i>Isaria tenuipes</i>	SBHA (500 µM) + RG-108 (500 µM)	Induced production of a novel polyketide tenuipyrone (563) along with two plausible precursors cephalosporolides B (564) and F (565) of tenuipyrone (563).	[151]
<i>Leucostoma persoonii</i>	5-Aza (50 µM) + NaBut (100 µM)	Induced production of cytosporones B (346), C (378), E (379) and R (380).	[128]
<i>Muscodora yucatanensis</i> Ni30	5-Aza (50 µM) + SAHA (50 µM)	Enhanced production of ergosterol (104) and xylaguanol C (105).	[69]
<i>Pestalotiopsis acaciae</i>	5-Aza (500 µM) + SAHA (500 µM)	Induced production of three novel aromatic compounds: 20-hydroxy-6'-hydroxymethyl-4'-methylphenyl-2,6-dihydroxy-3-(2-isopentenyl)benzoate (566), 4,6-dihydroxy-7-hydroxymethyl-3-methylcoumarin (567) and 4,6-dihydroxy-3,7-dimethylcoumarin (568).	[152]
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	5-Aza (500 µM) + SBHA (500 µM)	Induced production of ustilagic acids B (569) and C (570).	[153]
<i>Xylaria psidii</i>	5-Aza (5 µM) + SAHA (10 µM)	Increased production of resveratrol (132).	[75]