

Table S5. *Cochliobolus* species in industrial biotransformation

Fungal species	Host	Biotechnological application	References
<i>Curvularia sp. strain DHE5</i>	Soil	Production of extracellular lipase	(El-Ghonemy, El-Gamal, Tantawy, & Ali, 2017)
<i>Curvularia kusanoi strain L7</i>	Natural substrates	<i>Produced laccase with lignocel lulolytic potential of 2800 U L-1 enzymatic activity, 544.74 U g-1 specific activity and stable at 40 °C</i> Biotransformation of the anti diabetic agent corosolic acid (2 α ,3 β -dihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid) use for treatment of to treat diabetes, polyuria andpolydipsia	(Valiño Cabrera, Alberto Vázquez, Dustet Mendoza, & Albelo Dorta, 2020)
<i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i>	Unknown		(Feng, Li, Zhang, Chu, & Luan, 2014)
<i>Curvularia spp.</i>	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	<i>Antibiotics production against Bacillus subtilis and Escherichia coli</i>	(Tayung, Sarkar, & Baruah, 2012)
<i>Curvularia pallescens</i>	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	Antibiotics production against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Micrococcus luteus</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i>	(Silva, Almeida, Arruda, & Gusmao, 2011)Silva et al. (2011)
<i>Curvularia sp.</i>	<i>Garcinia</i> spp.	Antibiotics production against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	(Phongpaichit et al., 2007)
<i>Cochliobolus australiensis</i>	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i> or <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Bioherbicides potential observed with cochliotoxin	(Masi et al., 2017)Masi et al. (2017a, b)
<i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i>	<i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i>	Biotransformation of <i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i> with <i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i> gene 17 β -hydroxysteroid: NADP 17-oxidoreductase for the production of testosterone	(Fernández - Cabezón, Galan, & García, 2017)

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