

## Supplementary Materials

### Anti-aging and neuroprotective properties of *Grifola frondosa* and *Hericium erinaceus* extracts

Farida Tripodi, Ermelinda Falletta, Manuela Leri, Cristina Angeloni, Daniela Beghelli, Laura Giusti, Riccardo Milanesi, Belém Sampaio-Marques, Paula Ludovico, Lorenzo Goppa, Paola Rossi, Elena Savino, Monica Bucciantini, Paola Coccetti

### Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Analytes identified by GC/MS on the basis of match with NIST2014 library and the corresponding target ions used to quantify them.

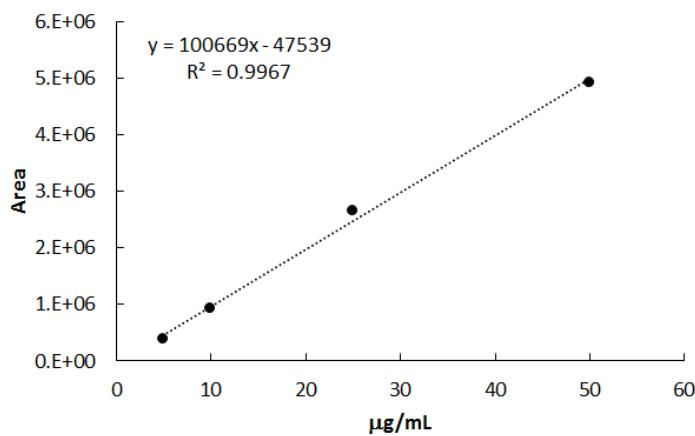
Analyte		Target ion (m/z)
Crotonic acid		213
Lactic acid		266; 261
1,3-Propandiol or glycolic acid		189
L-Alanine + Sarcosine		260; 158
Glycine		147
Hydracrylic acid		261
L-Valine		288
L-Leucine		274
Isoleucine		200
L-Proline		286
L-Lysine		272; 300
Glyceric acid		391
D-Pyroglutamic acid		272
L-Methionine		292
Adipic acid		317
L-Serine		390

L-Threonine		303
L-Phenylalanine		302; 308; 336
Palmitic acid		313
Aspartic acid		302; 316; 418
Isovanillic acid		339
L-Glutamic acid		432
Azelaic acid		359
Palmitic acid		313
Tetradecanedioic acid		429
Linoelaidic acid		337
Oleic acid		339
Stearic acid		341
Citric acid		459
L-Tyrosine		302
Ergosterol		363; 396

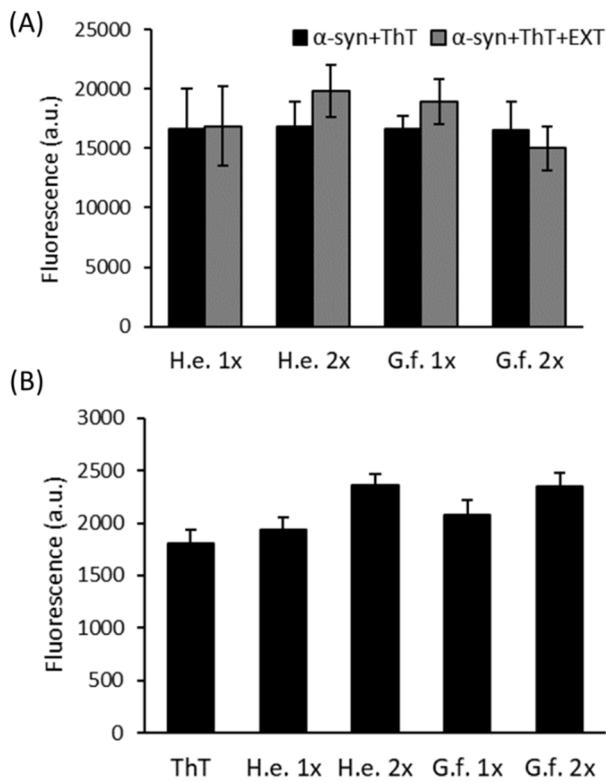
**Table S2. Yeast strains used in this study**

Strain	Genotype
wt	BY4742 MAT $\alpha$ his3 $\Delta$ 1 leu2 $\Delta$ 0 lys2 $\Delta$ 0 ura3 $\Delta$ 0
snf1 $\Delta$	BY4742 MAT $\alpha$ his3 $\Delta$ 1 leu2 $\Delta$ 0 lys2 $\Delta$ 0 ura3 $\Delta$ 01 snf1::HPH
atg1 $\Delta$	BY4742 MAT $\alpha$ his3 $\Delta$ 1 leu2 $\Delta$ 0 lys2 $\Delta$ 0 ura3 $\Delta$ 01 atg1::KanMX
ras2 $\Delta$	BY4742 MAT $\alpha$ his3 $\Delta$ 1 leu2 $\Delta$ 0 lys2 $\Delta$ 0 ura3 $\Delta$ 01 ras2::KanMX
tor2 $\Delta$	BY4742 MAT $\alpha$ his3 $\Delta$ 1 leu2 $\Delta$ 0 lys2 $\Delta$ 0 ura3 $\Delta$ 01 tor2::KanMX
wt[empty]	BY4742 MAT $\alpha$ his3 $\Delta$ 1 leu2 $\Delta$ 0 lys2 $\Delta$ 0 ura3 $\Delta$ 0 [pYX242]
wt[ $\alpha$ -syn]	BY4742 MAT $\alpha$ his3 $\Delta$ 1 leu2 $\Delta$ 0 lys2 $\Delta$ 0 ura3 $\Delta$ 0 [pYX242-SNCA]

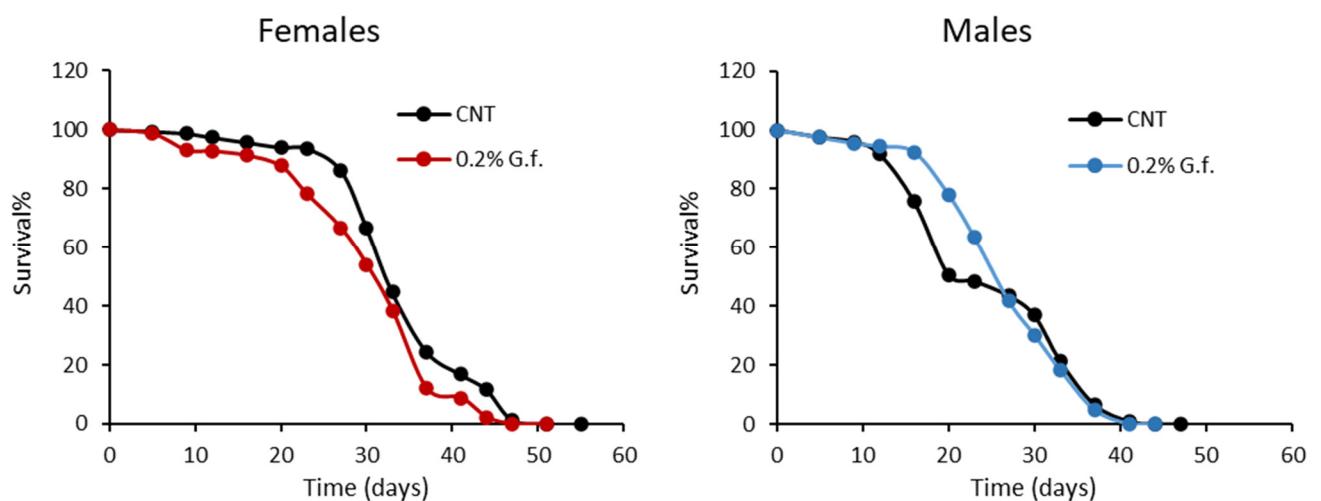
**Supplementary Figures**



**Figure S1. Calibration curve and linear regression curve for ET**



**Figure S2. Evaluation of interference of fungal extracts on ThT assay** (A) ThT fluorescence intensity recorded in the absence or in the presence of *G. frondosa* or *H. erinaceus* at two  $\alpha$ -syn:extract mass ratio (1x and 2x). (B) Addiction of *G. frondosa* or *H. erinaceus* extracts, 1x and 2x, ( $\alpha$ -syn+ThT+EXT), on  $\alpha$ -syn aggregates pre-incubated with ThT probe ( $\alpha$ -syn+ThT) in order to evaluate the possible extracts quenching effects.



**Figure S3. High fungal extract concentrations are toxic for adult flies.** Flies were supplemented with 0.2% *G. frondosa* extract lifelong. Data are presented as a percentage of survival of flies as a function of time (in days). The Kaplan-Meier test was used to detect the significant differences among the 2 groups of flies.