

LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter I:

Figure 1: α -amylose, the linear polymer of α -D-glucose.

Figure 2: Cellulose, β -(1 \rightarrow 4) linked glucose polymer.

Figure 3: Chitosan

Figure 4: Pectin: α -(1 \rightarrow 4)-linked galacturonic acid or its ester in the backbone.

Figure 5: Heparin, sulfated (1 \rightarrow 4)-linked hexosamine and uronic acid.

Figure 6: Hyaluronic acid.

Figure 7: Photograph of the fruit bodies of an edible mushroom, *Termitomyces clypeatus*.

Figure 8: Photograph of the fruit bodies of an ectomycorrhizal edible mushroom, *Tuber rufum* (Pico) var.

Figure 9: Photograph of the fruit bodies of wild edible mushroom *Lentinus sajor-caju*

Chapter III:

Figure 1(a): Gel permeation chromatogram of crude polysaccharide isolated from an edible mushroom *T. clypeatus* using Sepharose 6B column.

Figure 1(b): Determination of molecular weight of PS by gel permeation chromatography in Sepharose 6B column.

Figure 2: ^1H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, D_2O , 30 $^\circ\text{C}$) of the PS isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*.

Figure 3: (a) ^{13}C NMR spectrum (125 MHz, D_2O , 30 $^\circ\text{C}$) (b) with insert of the part of DEPT-135 spectrum (D_2O , 30 $^\circ\text{C}$) of the PS isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*.

List of Figures

Figure 4(a): HSQC spectrum (D_2O , $30\ ^\circ C$) of anomeric part of the PS isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*.

Figure 4(b): HSQC spectrum (D_2O , $30\ ^\circ C$) of other than anomeric part of the PS isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*.

Figure 5: Part of NOESY spectrum of the PS of the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*.
The NOESY mixing time was 300 ms.

Figure 6: ^{13}C NMR spectrum (125 MHz, D_2O , $30\ ^\circ C$) of the Smith-degraded glycerol containing tetrasaccharide isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*.

Figure 7(a): Ferrous ion chelating ability of the PS isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*. All the results are the mean \pm SD of three separate experiments, each in triplicate.

Figure 7(b): reducing power of the PS isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*. All the results are the mean \pm SD of three separate experiments, each in triplicate.

Figure 7(c): superoxide radical scavenging activity of the PS isolated from the edible mushroom *T. clypeatus*. All the results are the mean \pm SD of three separate experiments, each in triplicate.

Chapter IV:

Figure 1(a): Gel permeation chromatogram of crude polysaccharide isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum* using Sepharose 6B column.

Figure 1(b): Determination of molecular weight of PS-II by gel permeation chromatography in Sepharose 6B column.

Figure 2: 1H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, D_2O , $30\ ^\circ C$) of PS-II, isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*.

Figure 3: ^{13}C NMR spectrum (125 MHz, D_2O , $30\ ^\circ C$); (inset: Part of DEPT-135 spectrum (D_2O , $30\ ^\circ C$) of the PS-II, isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*).

List of Figures

Figure 4(a): HSQC spectrum (D₂O, 30 °C) of anomeric part of PS-II isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*.

Figure 4(b): HSQC spectrum (D₂O, 30 °C) of other than anomeric part (inset: C-6/H-6 correlation of α -L-Fucp moiety) of PS-II isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*.

Figure 5: Part of ROESY spectrum of PS-II from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*. The ROESY mixing time was 300 ms.

Figure 6(a): The part of HMBC spectrum for anomeric protons of PS-II isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*.

Figure 6(b): the part of HMBC spectrum for anomeric carbons of PS-II isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*. The delay time in the HMBC experiment was 80 ms.

Figure 7: ¹³C NMR spectrum (125 MHz, D₂O, 30 °C) of the Smith-degraded glycerol containing monosaccharide of PS-II isolated from an edible mushroom *T. rufum*.

Figure 8(a): Cytotoxicity of PS-II against human lymphocytes, **8(a₁):** IC₅₀ value of PS-II against human lymphocytes **8(b):** Changes of Glutathione (Reduced and Oxidised) of PS-II against human lymphocytes, **8(c):** Formation of membrane lipid peroxidation in terms of Malonaldehyde (MDA) of PS-II against human lymphocytes, **8(d):** Generation of nitric oxide (NO) of PS-II against human lymphocytes, **8(e):** Reactive Oxygen species (ROS) generation of PS-II against human lymphocytes.

Chapter V:

Figure 1: Gel permeation chromatogram of crude polysaccharide isolated from an edible mushroom *L. sajor-caju* using Sepharose 6B column.

Figure 2: Determination of molecular weight of PS-I by gel permeation chromatography in Sepharose 6B column.

Figure 3: ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, D₂O, 30 °C) of PS-I, isolated from an edible mushroom *L. sajor-caju*.

List of Figures

Figure 4(a): ^{13}C NMR spectrum (125 MHz, D_2O , 30 °C) of the PS-I, isolated from an edible mushroom *L. sajour-caju*.

Figure 4(b): Part of ^{13}C NMR and DEPT-135 spectrum (D_2O , 30 °C) of the PS-I.

Figure 5(a): HSQC spectrum (D_2O , 30 °C) of anomeric part of PS-I isolated from an edible mushroom *L. sajour-caju*.

Figure 5(b): HSQC spectrum (D_2O , 30 °C) of other than anomeric part (Inset: C-6/H-6 correlation of α -L-Fucp moiety) of PS-I isolated from an edible mushroom *L. sajour-caju*.

Figure 6: Part of ROESY spectrum of PS-I from an edible mushroom *L. sajour-caju*. The ROESY mixing time was 300 ms.

Figure 7: ^{13}C NMR spectrum (125 MHz, D_2O , 30 °C) of the Smith-degraded glycerol containing trisaccharide of PS-I isolated from an edible mushroom *L. sajour-caju*.

Figure 8: Antioxidant activities of polysaccharides isolated from *T. clypeatus*, *T. striatus*, and PS-I (*L. sajour-caju*) **(a)** DPPH radical scavenging activity, **(b)** Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity, **(c)** Reducing power, **(d)** Chelating ability. Results are the mean \pm SD of five separate experiments, each in triplicate.
