**Title:**

**Nutrient composition and antidiabetic activity of *Craterellus cornucopioides.***

**Abstract:**

**Keywords:**

*Craterellus cornucopioides*

Nutritional composition

Polysaccharides

Biological activity

1. **Introduction**

Polysaccharides from the fruit bodies of mushroom have drawn a great deal of attention in the area of biochemistry and pharmaceutical science due to their broad spectrum of therapeutic properties, especially anti-oxidant, immunostimulatory, anti-oxidative and anti-tumor effects. Currently, the main sources of bioactive polysaccharides include tea, mushrooms, Ganoderma lucidum, ginseng, and astragalus. Polysaccharides play an important role in the development of new products, including foods, pharmaceuticals, and biodegradable packaging materials.

*Craterellus cornucopioides*, commonly known as Black Trumpet, is a highly nutritious edible mushroom and is also considered as a soured even of valuable medicinal compounds. *Craterellus cornucopioides* is an edible fungus with a wide distribution in most parts of China, especially in the Southwestern. In previous work, the fungus has been reported to produce a series of keto esters. It was investigated using free radical scavenging activities, metal chelating effects, inhibition of lipid peroxidation (inhibition of peroxyl radicals), xanthine oxidase, and lipoxygenase, and identification of antioxidant compounds.

1. **Materials and methods**
   1. *Materials and chemicals*

The fruiting body of *Craterellus cornucopioides* was purchased from Sichuan Provinces of Southwest China. The obtained materials were centrifuged, lyophilized, and a part of the material was passed through a 60 mesh sieve to obtain a dry powder of the gray *Craterellus cornucopioides*. Sreptozocin (STZ) and glibenclamide were purchased form Sigma-Aldrich Co.LLC. (USA). All other chemicals used in this study were analytical reagent grade and purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, China).

* 1. *Preparation of water-soluble polysaccharides*

The water soluble polysaccharide was prepared by slightly modifying the previous method. The powder (8 g) was immersed in 95% (v/v) ethanol for 12 hours to remove residual low molecular weight components. The materials were then extracted with hot water (1:20, w/v) at 85 ° C for 3 hours. The supernatant was evaporated under reduced pressure at 45 ° C using a rotary evaporator, and the protein was removed using a Sevag reagent (chloroform: n-butanol, 4:1 (v/v)), and the resulting liquid was dialyzed against tap water for 24 hours, and dialyzed (Mw cutoff 3000 Da) against distilled water for 12 hours. Finally, the liquid was concentrated by precipitation with 4 volumes of 95% (v/v) ethanol at 4 ℃ for 24 hours. The precipitate obtained by centrifugation (2654 × g, 10 min, 4 ℃) was finally lyophilized to obtain a crude polysaccharide.

* 1. *Determination of chemical composition*

The moisture content was obtained by heating fresh samples at 105 ° C until the weight was constant. The ash content was obtained by weighing the residue after 24 hours of incineration at 550 ° C. The crude protein content obtained by using Kjeldahl method. The crude fat content was obtained by Soxhlet extraction using petroleum ether as a solvent. The total carbohydrate content is obtained by calculating the total mass of the sample minus the mass of crude protein, crude fat and ash. Finally, the total energy of the sample is calculated by the following formula:

Total energy (kJ) = 17 × (g crude protein + g total carbohydrate) + 37 × (g crude fat).

* 1. *Molecular weight determination*

The Molecular weight determination was measured by high-performance gel permeation chromatography (HPGPC) with an Agilent 1100 HPLC system equipped with Waters 2410 refractive index detector and a TSK-GEL G5000 PW x 1 column (7.8 × 300 mm, Tosoh Corp, Japan)1. Ultrapure water as the mobile phase, it flowed at a rate of 0.8 mL/min and a temperature of 30 °C. A 20 μL material of polysaccharide solution (2.0 mg/mL) was injected in each run. A standard curve was created using a dextran standard in 3.0 to 670 kDa (Sigma).

* 1. *Monosaccharide composition*

***To be determined...***

* 1. *FT-IR and ultraviolet analysis*

The FT-IR spectrum of the polysaccharide was obtained using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (Nexus 5DXC FT-IR, Nicolet). The polysaccharide (about 1 mg) was ground with 100 mg of KBr powder, compressed into pellets, and then scanned for FT-IR measurements of the frequency range of 400-4000 cm-1. A UV-visible (UV) absorption spectrum was obtained using a UV-visible spectrophotometer (UV-2450, Shimadzu, Japan).

* 1. *Determination of hypoglycemic activity in vivo*
  2. *Statistical analysis*

All data were expressed as mean ± SD, one-way ANOVA was performed by R version 3.5.0 software, and multiple comparisons of Tukey were carried out. Differences were considered to be statistically significant for P < 0.05.

1. **Results and discussion**
   1. *Determination of chemical composition*

The proximate chemical content of *Craterellus cornucopioides* is presented in Table 1. **Table 1** Moisture (g/100 g fw), macronutrients (g/100 g dw) and total energy (kJ/100g dw).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Moisture | Ash | Crude protein | Crude fat | Total carbohydrate | Total energy |
| 86.56 ± 0.58 | 8.44 ± 0.32 | 21.57 ± 0.62 | 2.06 ± 0.07 | 67.93 ± 0.63 | 1579.71 ± 6.35 |

Each value is expressed as mean ± SD (n = 3). And fw and dw represent fresh weight and dry weight respectively.

* 1. *Monosaccharide composition*
  2. *Molecular weight determination*
  3. *FT-IR spectral analysis*

1. **Conclusion**

**Conflict of Interest**

**Acknowledgments**

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**References Primary Sources**

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