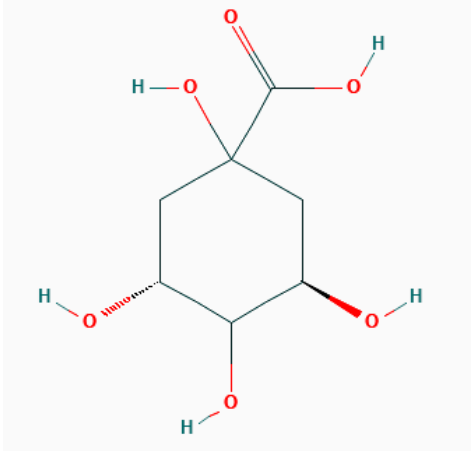
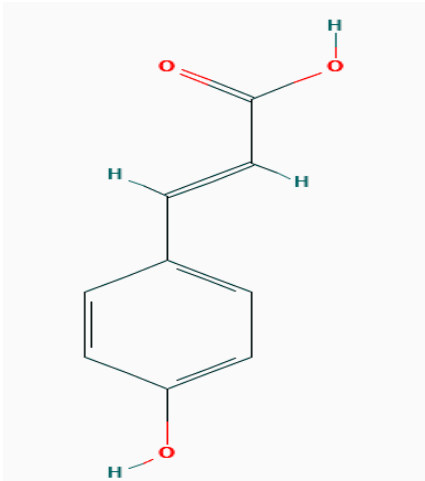
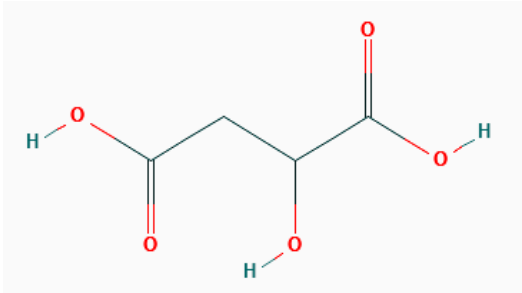
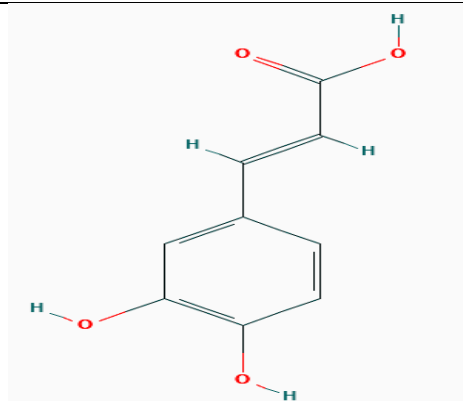


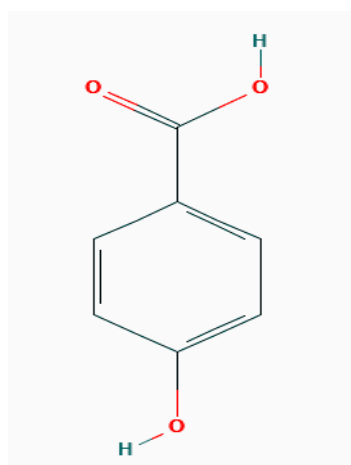
Table S1. Phenolic compounds of *Trametes versicolor* identified through LC-MS and NMR technique

Compound Isolated	Molecular structure	References
Quinic acid		[23]
p-Coumaric acid		
Malic acid		

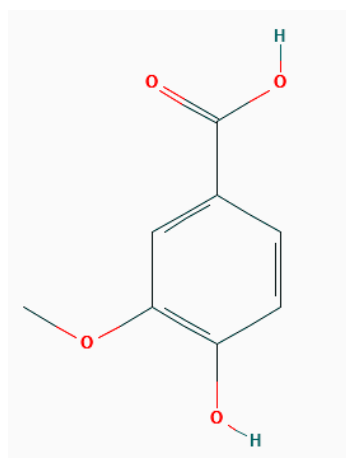
Caffeic acid



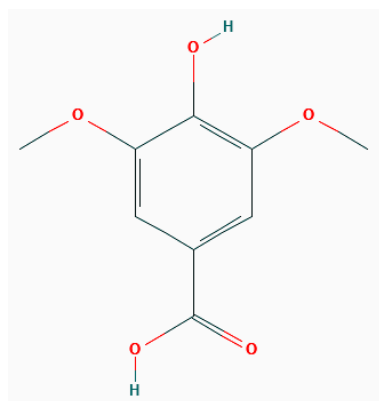
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid



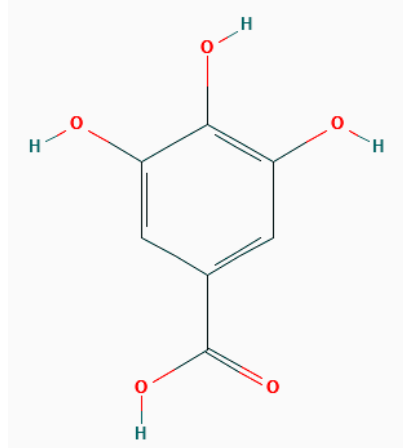
Vanillic acid



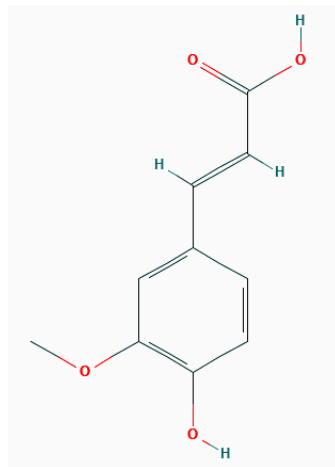
Syringic acid



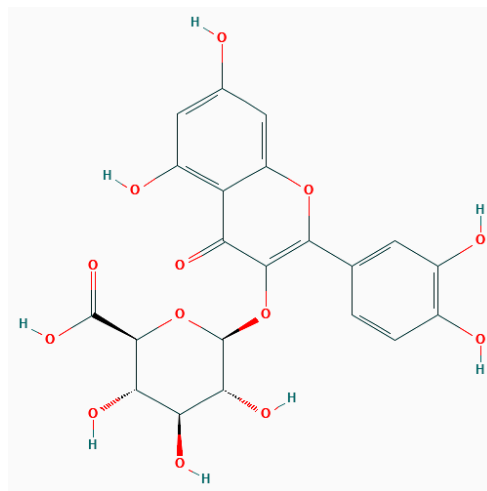
Gallic acid



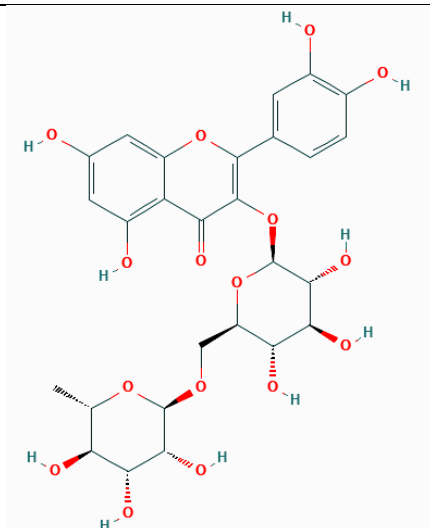
Ferulic acid



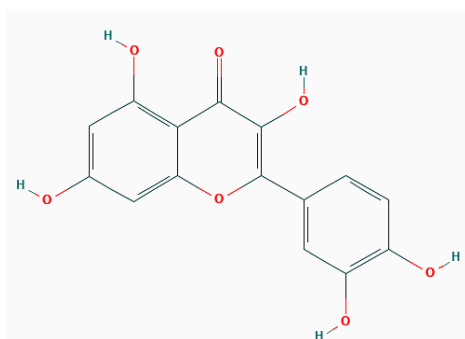
Quercetin - glucuronide



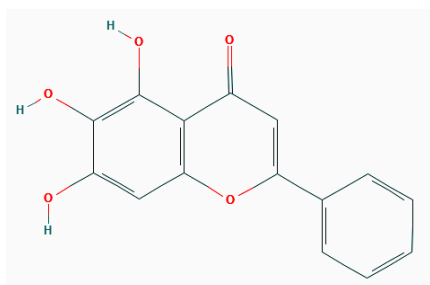
Rutin



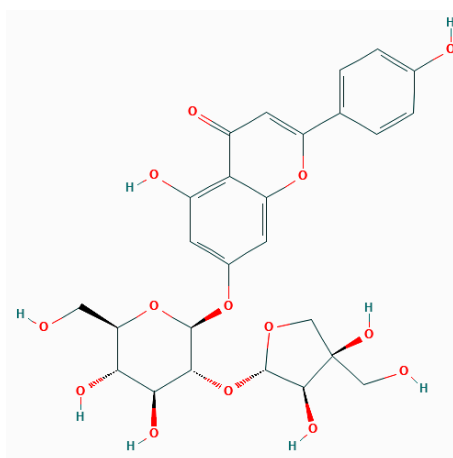
Quercetin



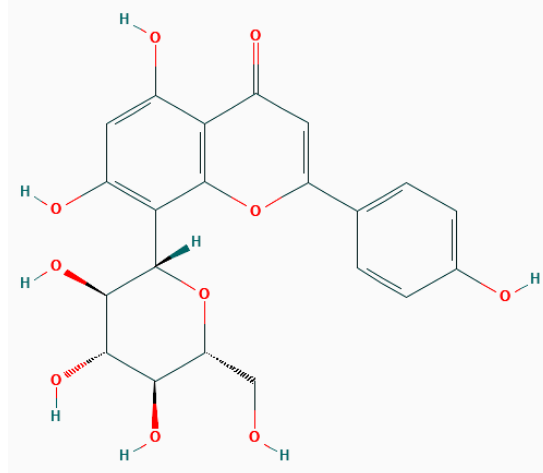
Baicalein



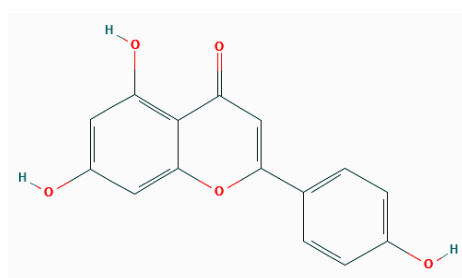
Apiin



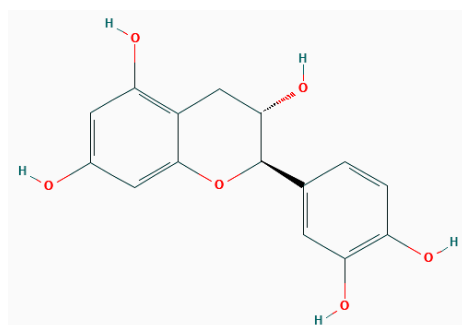
Vitexin



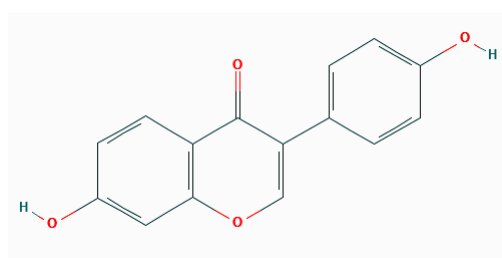
Apigenin



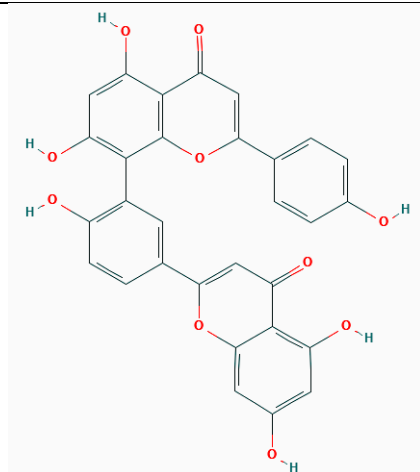
Catechin



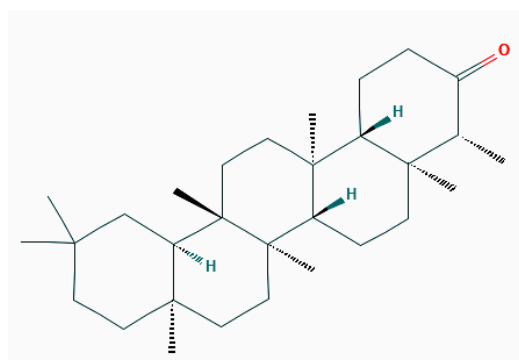
Daidzein



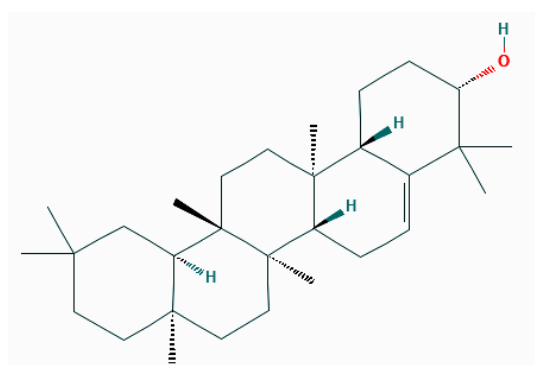
Amentoflavone



Friedelin

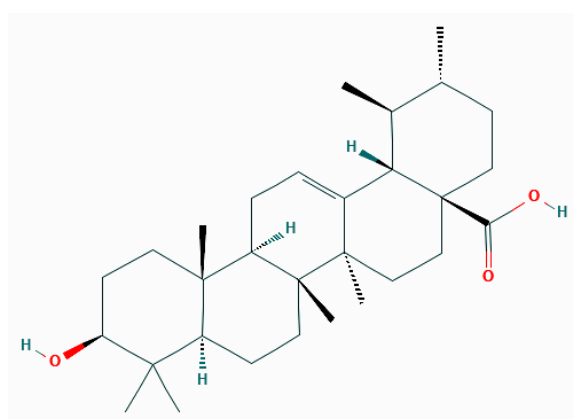


Glutinol

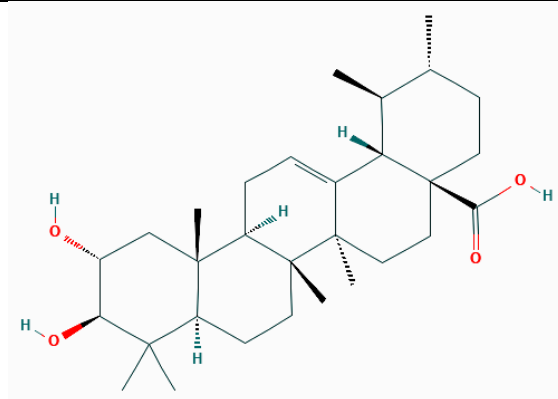


[24]

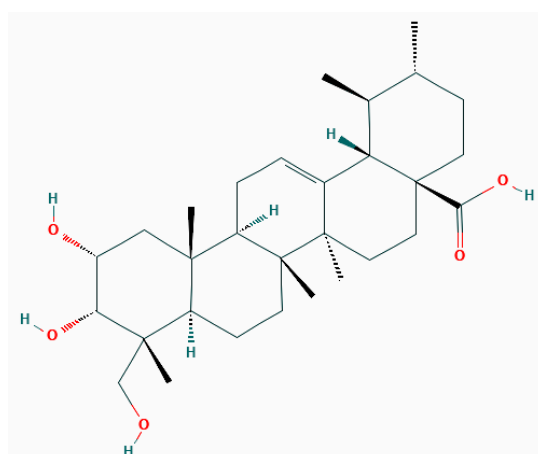
Ursolic acid



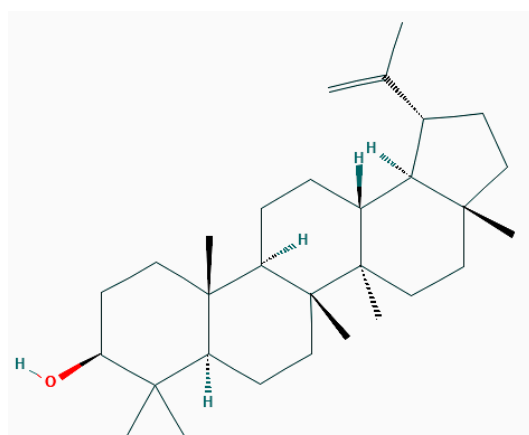
Corosolic acid



Esculentic acid




Lupeol



The chemical structure shows a steroid nucleus with a ketone group at C3 (red oxygen) and a quaternary carbon at C10 (two methyl groups, one wedge, one dash). Methyl groups are also at C13 (wedge) and C14 (dash). Hydrogens at C5, C8, and C14 are shown with wedges, while the hydrogen at C13 is shown with a dash.

The image displays a complex steroid molecule. It features a core of four fused rings: three six-membered rings and one five-membered ring. The molecule is heavily substituted. On the left, a hydroxyl group (H-O) is attached to a six-membered ring. Moving right, there are several methyl groups (CH₃) attached to different rings, some indicated by solid wedges and others by dashed lines. A carboxylic acid group (COOH) is attached to the five-membered ring on the right, with the carbonyl oxygen (O) in red and the hydroxyl group (OH) in blue. The stereochemistry is indicated by wedges and dashes throughout the structure.

The image displays a complex polycyclic chemical structure, likely a steroid derivative. It features a multi-ring system with several functional groups. A ketone group (C=O) is visible at the top. A peroxide bridge (O-O) is present on the right side. The structure includes various stereocenters indicated by wedged and dashed bonds. The overall shape is elongated and complex, with multiple rings fused together.

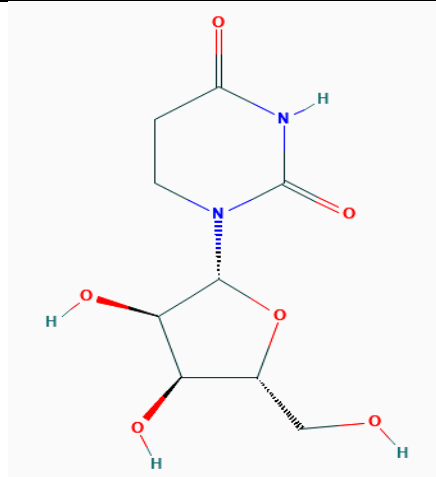


The chemical structure of Steroid 19 is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a steroid nucleus with four fused rings (A, B, C, and D). The A ring has a hydroxyl group at C3 (red oxygen, white hydrogen) and a double bond between C4 and C5. The B ring has a double bond between C8 and C9. The C ring has a double bond between C14 and C15. The D ring has a double bond between C18 and C19. There are several methyl groups: C10 (black wedge), C13 (black wedge), C14 (black wedge), and C19 (black wedge). There are also several hydroxyl groups: C3 (red oxygen, white hydrogen), C11 (red oxygen, white hydrogen), C12 (red oxygen, white hydrogen), and C17 (red oxygen, white hydrogen). The structure is shown in a perspective view with wedges and dashes indicating stereochemistry.

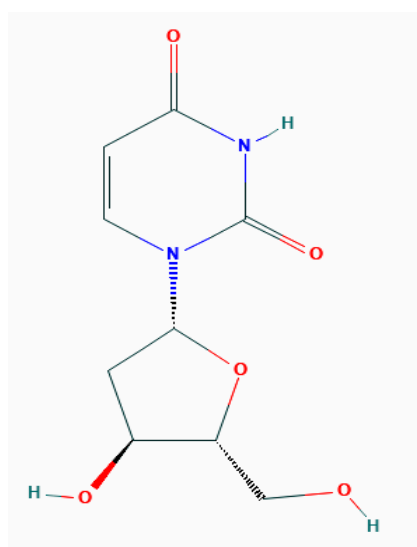
The chemical structure of Steroid 6 is shown below. It features a steroid nucleus with a double bond at C5-C6, a hydroxyl group at C3, and a complex side chain at C17. The side chain includes a quaternary carbon bonded to two methyl groups and a propenyl group.

The chemical structure shows a steroid nucleus with a hydroxyl group at C3 (red oxygen, white hydrogen) and a complex side chain at C17. The side chain includes a quaternary carbon with a methyl group (black wedge) and an isopropyl group (black wedge), and another carbon with a methyl group (black wedge) and a hydrogen atom (dashed bond). Stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes at C13, C14, C15, and C17.

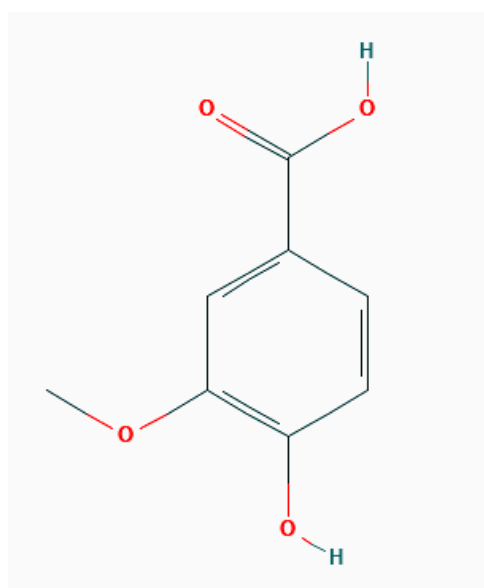
dihydrouridine



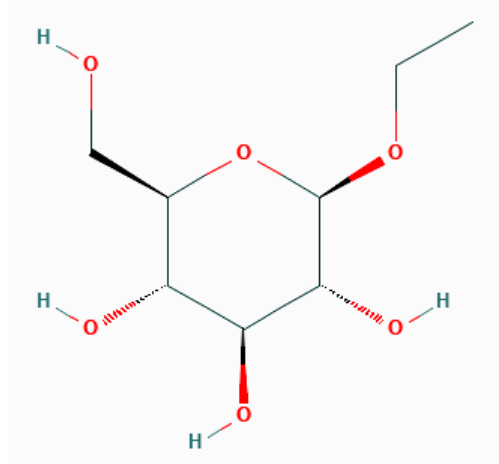
Deoxyuridine



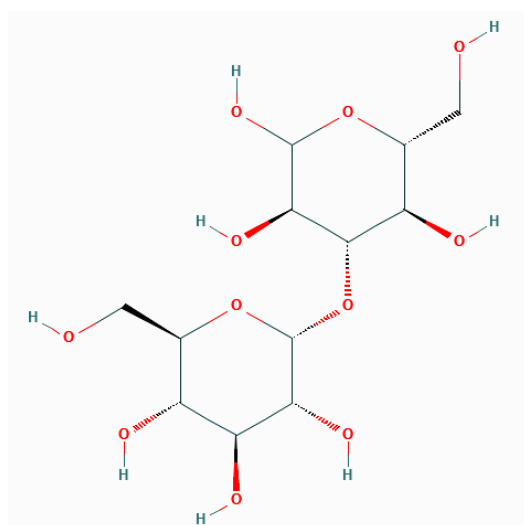
Vanillic acid



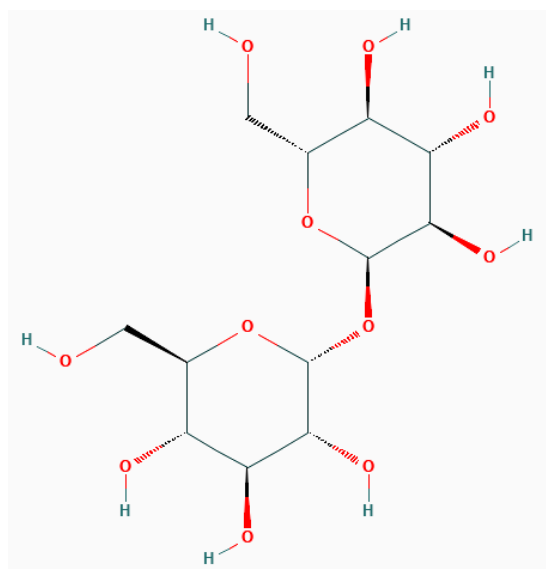
ethyl- β -d glucopyranoside



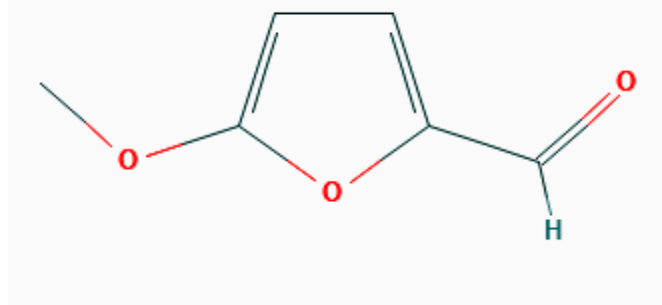
α -nigerose

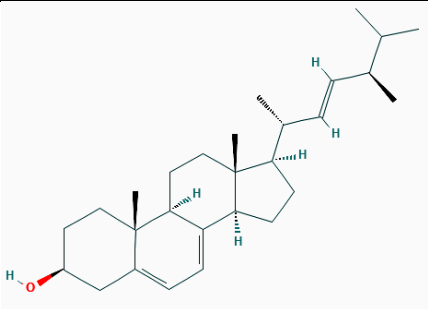
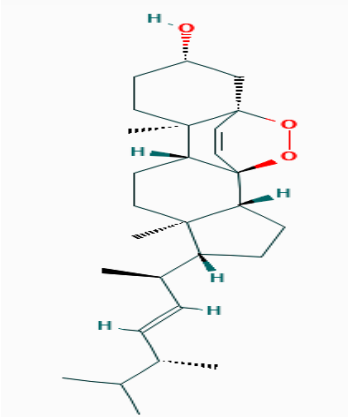
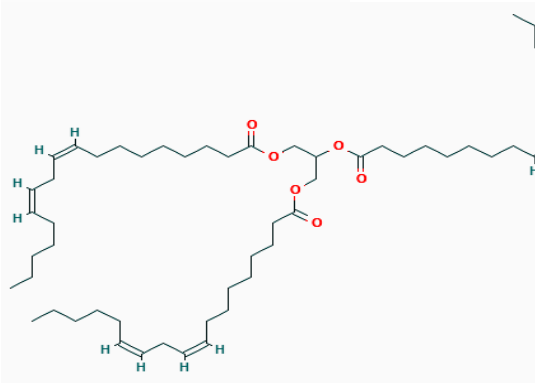


Trehalose



5-methoxyfurfural

**Table S2.** Phenolic compounds of *Trametes Versicolor* identified through TLC technique [25]

Compound	Molecular formula	Molecular Structure	Nature of compound
Ergosterol	C ₂₈ H ₄₄ O		white amorphous powder
Ergosterol peroxide	C ₂₈ H ₄₄ O ₃		White crystalline
Trilinolein	C ₅₇ H ₉₈ O ₆		Yellow and oily

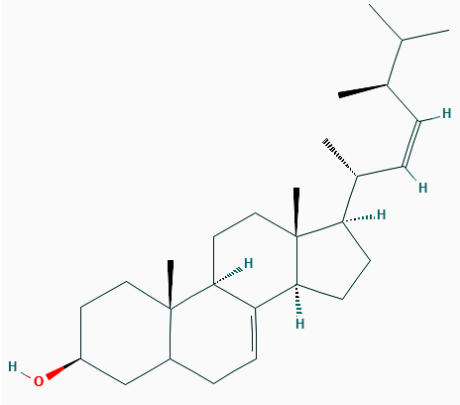
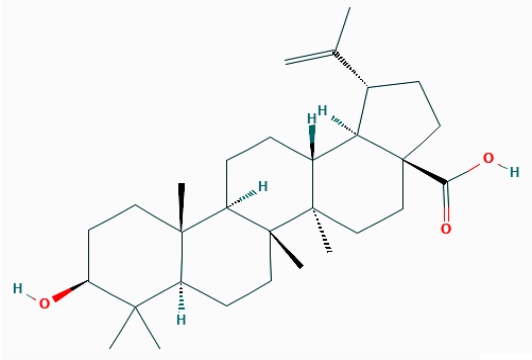
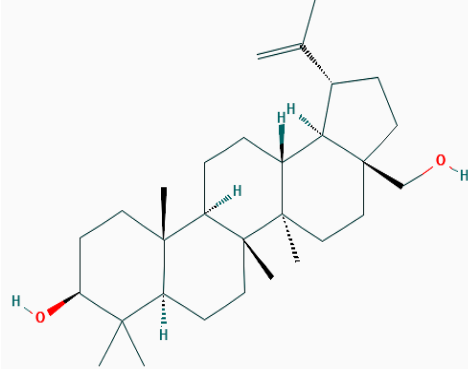
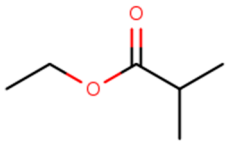
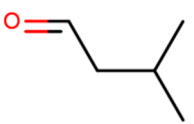
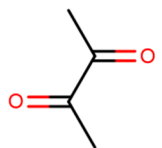
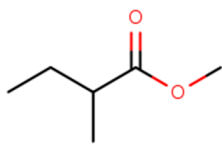
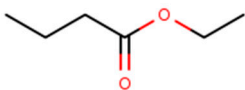
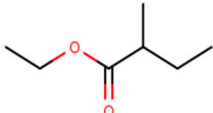

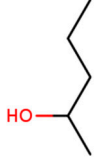
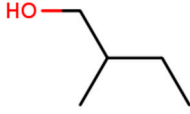
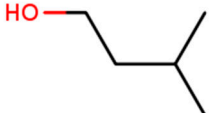
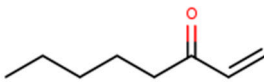
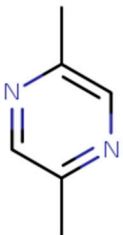
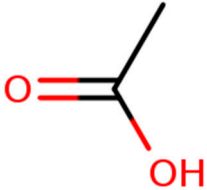
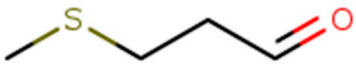
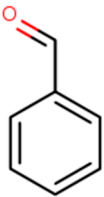
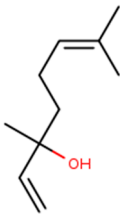
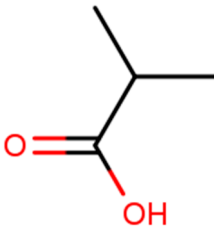
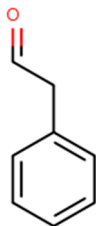
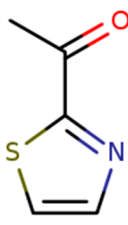
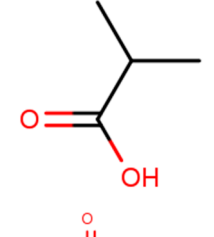
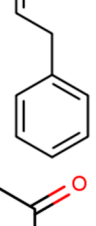
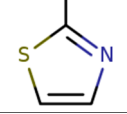
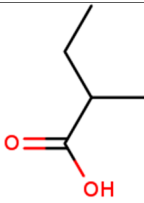
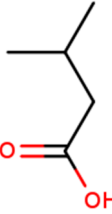
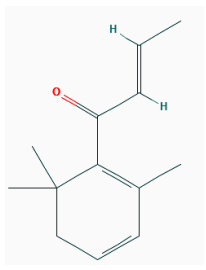
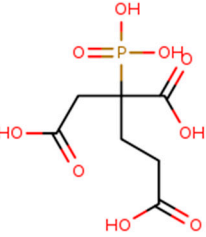
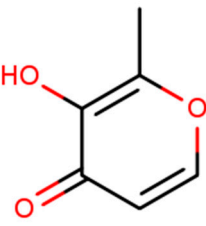
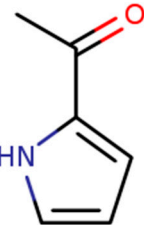
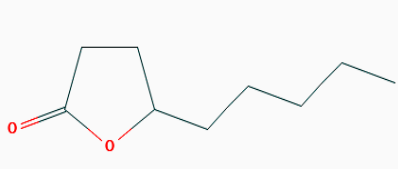
Ergosta-7,22-dien-3 β -ol	C ₂₈ H ₄₆ O		Colorless crystals
Betulinic Acid	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₃		white crystalline solid
Betulin	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O ₂		white crystalline solid

Table S3. Flavoring compounds isolated from *Trametes versicolor* by GC-MS/MS-O method [76]

Compound isolated	Molecular structure	Odor
ethyl 2-methylpropanoate		Fruity
3-methylbutanal		Fruity
2,3-butanedione		Buttery

methyl 2- methylbutanoate		Fruity
ethyl butanoate		Fruity
ethyl 2- methylbutanoate		Fruity
hexanal		Fruity
2-pentanol		Fruity
2-methylbutanol		Fresh
3-methylbutanol		Sourish
1-octen-3-one		Mushroom
2,5-dimethylpyrazine		Baked nutty
Acetic acid		Sour vinegar
methional		Boiled potato

benzaldehyde		Almond, cereal
linalool		Floral
2-methylpropanoic acid		Stinky sour
2-phenylacetaldehyde		Floral
2-acetylthiazole		Sweet, toasted
2-methylpropanoic acid		Stinky sour
2-phenylacetaldehyde		Floral
2-acetylthiazole		Sweet, toasted

2-methylbutanoic acid		Cheesy
3-methylbutanoic acid		Sour, stinky
β -damascenone		Fruity like pear
2-phenylethanol		Rose
maltol		Caramel
2-acetylpyrrole		Sweet, burnt
γ -nonalactone		caramel