

Table S1: The plasmids used in this study and their relevant characteristics

Plasmid	Main Characteristics	Reference
pMD™-18-T	E. coli vector, AmpR, ColE1, Lac promoter, LacZ alpha terminator	Commercial stock
pGL1	Glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase (gpd) promoter expressed in pMDTM-18-T vector	This study
pGL3	Hygromycin resistant gene expressed by promoter gpd in pGL1	This study
pGL3-LUP2	Amyrin synthase LUP2(Q8RWT0) from <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL3-bAS	Beta amyrin synthase bAS(O82140) from <i>Panax ginseng</i> expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL3-CYP716A12	Beta amyrin monooxygenase CYP716A15(F6H9N6) from <i>Vitis vinifera</i> expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL3-LUP2-CYP716A15	Amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin monooxygenase expressed by gpd promoter in Pgl3	This study
pGL3- bAS-CYP716A15	Beta amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin monooxygenase expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL3- LUP2-bAS-CYP716A15	Amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin monooxygenase expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL3- LaeA-LUP2-bAS-CYP716A15	Transcription factor LaeA- Amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin monooxygenase expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL3- VeA-LaeA-LUP2-bAS-CYP716A15	Velvet protein VeA-Transcription factor LaeA- Amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin monooxygenase expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL3- VeA-VelB-LaeA-LUP2-bAS-CYP716A15	Velvet protein VeA-VelB-Transcription factor LaeA- Amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin synthase-Beta amyrin monooxygenase expressed by gpd promoter in pGL3	This study
pGL1-AsCpf1	CRISPR-AsCpf1 sequence expressed by gpd promoter in pGL1	This study
pGL1-LS sgRNA	CRISPR-AsCpf1 sgRNA sequence expressed by gpd promoter in pGL1	This study
pGL1-LS sgRNA-AsCpf1	CRISPR-sgRNA-AsCpf1 sequence expressed by gpd promoter in pGL1	This study
pGL1-Hgr-LS sgRNA-AsCpf1	Hygromycin resistant gene and CRISPR-LS-sgRNA-AsCpf1 sequence expressed by gpd promoter in pGL1	This study

Table S2: Primers for plasmids construction used in this study

Table S3: RT-qPCR primers used in this study

Enzyme	Type	Sequence	Start	Length	GC	
					Tm	Percent
HMGR	HMGR-Forward Primer	GAGGTTCGTCGTATCAAGAAGG	1180	22	62.103	50
	HMGR-Reverse Primer	GAGACAAGACTCCGCGAATAG	1288	21	61.856	52.381
MVK	MVK-Forward Primer	CCGTC CCTATGTATGGCTATT C	527	22	60.56	50
	MVK-Reverse Primer	ATTGTCGGAGTATGGTGTGGA	863	21	61.78	50
SQS	SQS-Forward Primer	CAAGGAAGTGGAGGGTGATT A	201	22	61.968	45.455
	SQS-Reverse Primer	TGTGGAATTGTCGGAGTATGG	331	21	61.908	47.619
SE	SE-Forward Primer	GCTATTCCC GTCCCTATGTATG	1350	22	61.703	50
	SE-Reverse Primer	CAGTGAAGAAGTGT CGGAAGA	1461	21	61.665	47.619
LS	LS-Forward Primer	GCGCTCATGTACGCGAAATA	1960	20	62.866	50
	LS-Reverse Primer	CTTGTTAACACGCCCTCTATC	2082	22	62.903	50
18S rRNARrna	18S Rna-Forward Primer	CCTCGACGAAGTGCCATT A	426	20	62.06	50
	18S Rna- Reverse Primer	GCCAGGGTTCCC ATAGTT A	523	21	62.039	47.619

Table S4: Molecular characteristics and origin of major genes used in this study

Gene/Origin	Amino acids (base pairs)	Protein homologue in Ganoderma spp.	Similarity/Identity (%)	Proposed function in the engineered mushroom
LUP2/Arabidopsis thaliana	763(2683)	<i>G. lucidum</i> LSS	46/52	Converts 2,3-oxidosqualene to lupeol, beta-amyrin and alpha-amyrin
bAS/Panax ginseng	763(2298)	<i>G. lucidum</i> LSS	53/58	Converts 2,3-oxidosqualene into beta-amyrin
CYP716A15/Vitis vinifera	480(1443)	<i>G. leucocontextum</i> Cytochrome P450	27/28	Catalyzes the carboxylation of beta-amyrin, alpha-amyrin and lupeol to form oleanolic acid ursolic acid and betulinic acid respectively.
VeA/Ganoderma leucocontextum	196(588)	<i>G. leucocontextum</i> VeA	100/100	Forms a heterodimer with VeB and stimulates spore development and fruiting body formation
VelB/Ganoderma leucocontextum	531 (1593)	<i>G. leucocontextum</i> VelB	85.38/85	Forms a heterodimer with VeA and stimulate the formation of fruiting bodies
LaeA/Ganoderma lucidum	378(1137)	<i>G. lucidum</i> LaeA	96.83/97	Regulator secondary metabolism and the development of the mushroom

Table S5: Ganoderic acid profile produced by the GLE029 strain

Name	mz	HPLC-MS/MS fragments	Actual mass	Retention time (RT)	Formular	Quantification (g/L)	
						pGL3	GLE029
Ganoderic acid B*	516.691	501.11025, 483.1627	516.7	2.1002	C30H44O7	0.001	0.1212
Ganoderenic acid D	535.2648691	511.26307, 494.8652	512.6	2.2355	C30H40O7	0.004	0.1032
Ganoderic acid alpha	595.2994325	497.95117, 480.67152	574.7	2.5987	C32H46O9	0	0.07211
Ganoderenic acid B	497.2915517	513.08641, 495.18923	514.6	2.8195	C30H42O7	0	0.03
Ganoderic acid F*	612.3203967	511.0825, 495.16723	570.7	3.0615	C32H42O9	0	0.005
Ganoderic acid I*	553.2723296	515.6728, 495.16723	532.7	3.5889	C30H44O8	0.07	0.208
Lucidenic acid E2	499.2700904	480.7825	516.6	3.8167	C29H40O8	0.008	0.1036
Lucidenic acid K	493.2140903	475.2711	472.6	3.8738	C27H36O7	0	0.06
Lucidenic acid L	509.223562	501.83623	474.6	3.9595	C27H38O7	0	0.01
Lucidenic acid J*	1025.513618	513.17298, 452.8923	490.6	4.0023	C27H38O8	0.04	0.05
Lucidenic acid E*	1031.517413	516.17263, 485.16728	515.6	4.3444	C29H40O8	0.01	0.04
Ganoderic acid G*	1082.594045	531.02671, 513.02671	532.7	4.9426	C30H44O8	0	0.06
Ganoderic acid theta	553.276101	551.26712, 497.51728	530.6	5.3417	C30H42O8	0	0.007
Ganoderiol D	453.3361445	411.36728, 267.81627	488.7	5.89725	C30H48O5	0.006	0.005
Ganoderic acid A*	516.309	515.36722, 497.10836	516.7	7.25	C30H44O7	0.008	0.06
Lanosterin*	427.3890524	427.67318	426.7	8.6332	C30H50O	0.03	0.06

*Means compound verified with the authentic standard

Table S6: Quantification of the meroterpenoids produced by the GLE029 strain

Name	mz	HPLC-MS/MS mz fragments	Actual mass	Retention time (RT)	Formular	Quantification (g/L)	
						pGL3	GLE029
10'-Hydroxy-GHQ	261.1496	290.11136, 291.12360	262.34	12.093	C16H22O3	0	1.57
(+)-chizhine A	289.10809	265.14789	290.31	7.785	C16O18O5	0	2.36
(+)-chizhine C	305.10275	306.10617, 307.10818	306.31	6.486	C16H18O6	0.38	6.79

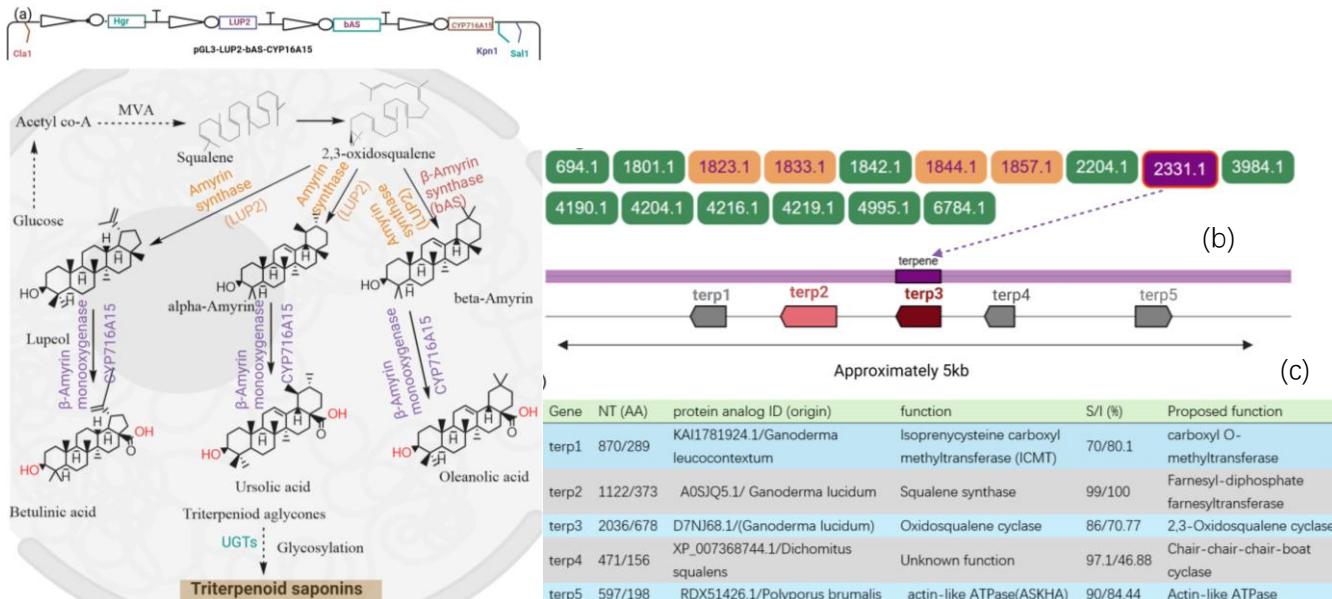


Fig. S1: (a) The illustrative metabolic map of the co-expressed -LUP2- bAS -CYP716A15 pathway. (b) The biosynthetic gene clusters in the mushroom mycelium. The clusters in green colour are the 11 nonribosomal peptide synthases (NRPS); the clusters in brown colour are the 4 polyketide synthases (PKS), and the purple cluster is the terpene gene clusters. (c) The reconstructed terpenoid gene cluster in the mushroom.

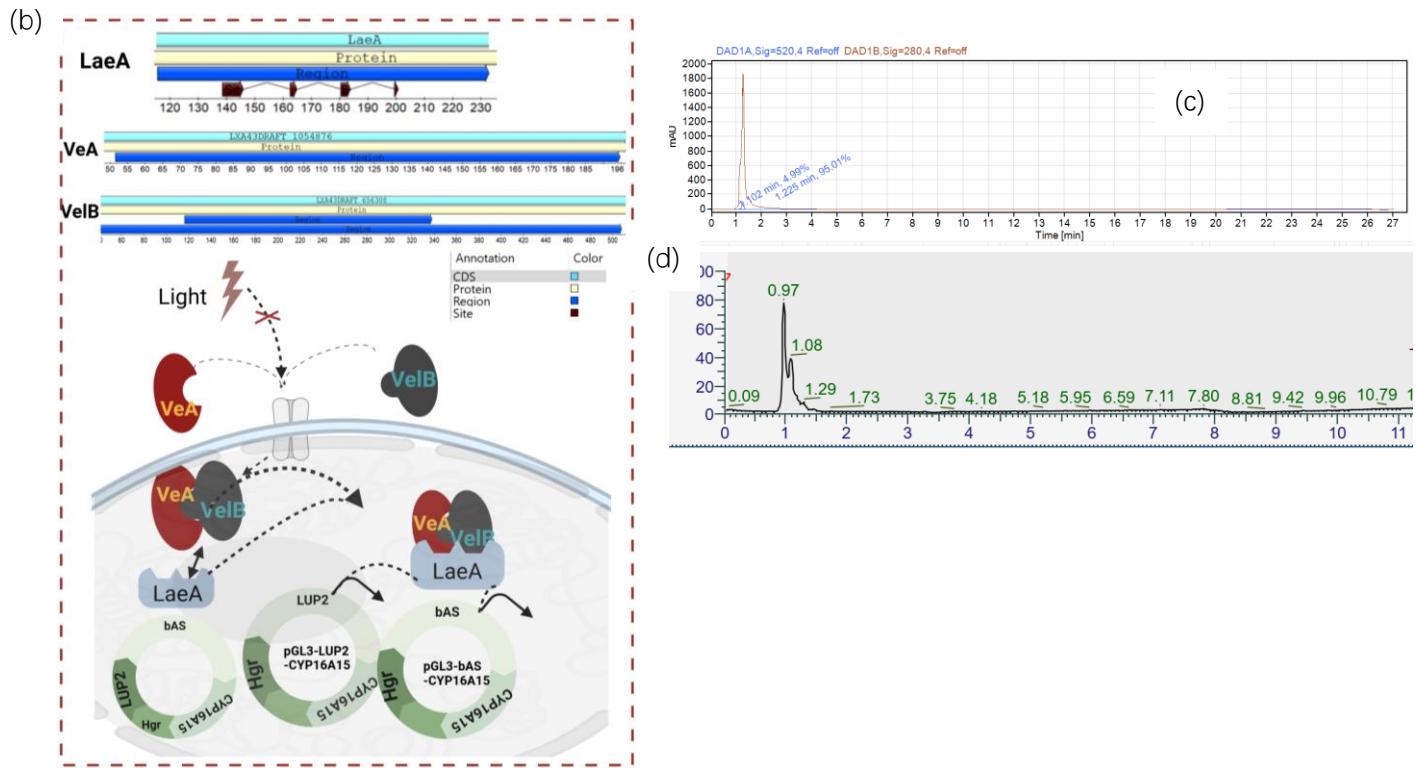
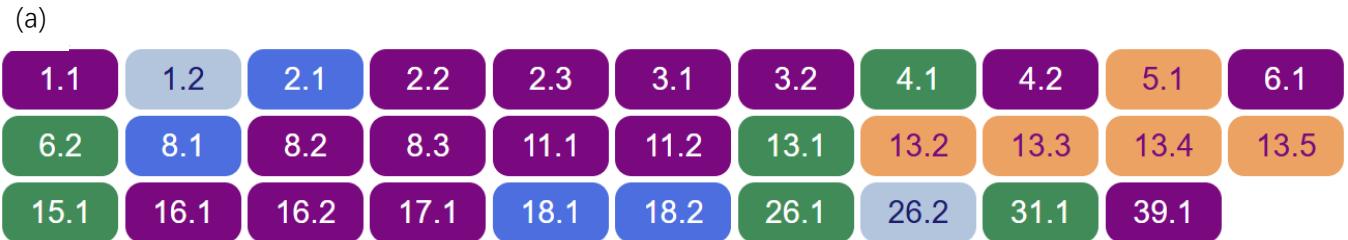


Fig. S2: The biosynthetic gene clusters from the sequenced genome of the fruity body of the mushroom. The clusters in green colour are the six (6) nonribosomal peptide synthases (NRPS); the clusters in brown colour are the five (5) polyketide synthases (PKS), and the purple cluster is the fifteen (15) terpene gene clusters; the blue colours are the four (4) RiPP, and the light blue are the two (2) hybrid gene clusters. (b) The UGENE-based structural analysis of the VeA – VelB- LaeA proteins and their proposed reaction mechanism. (c-d) The HPLC and LC-MS/MS of the meroterpenoids.

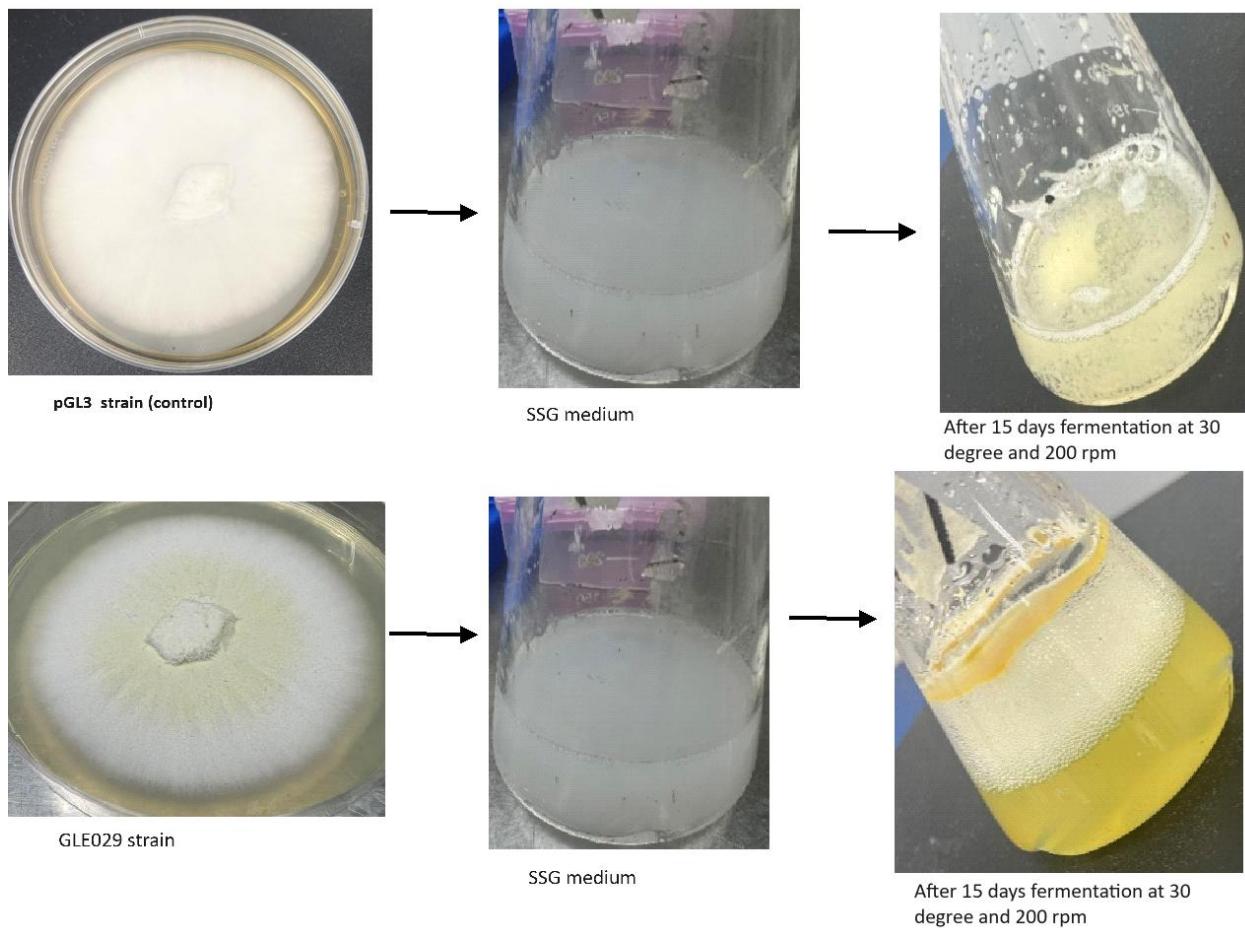
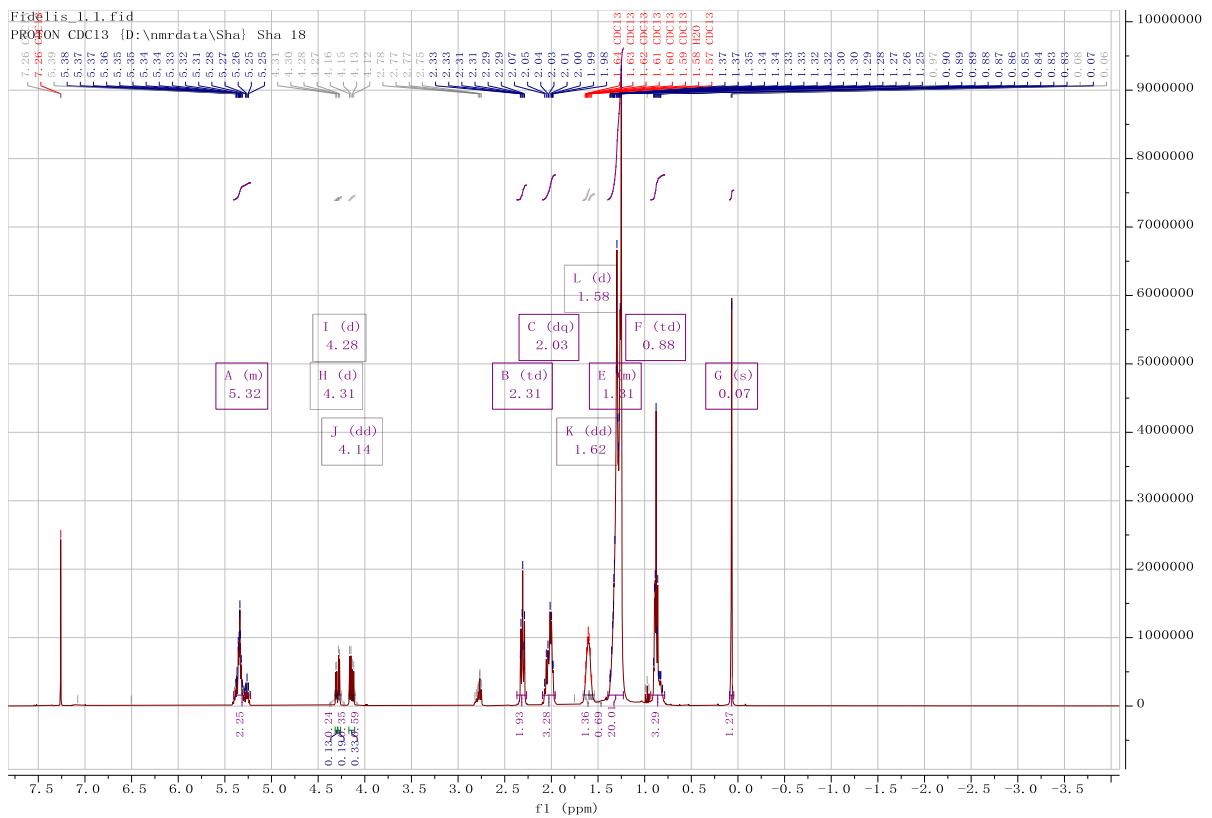
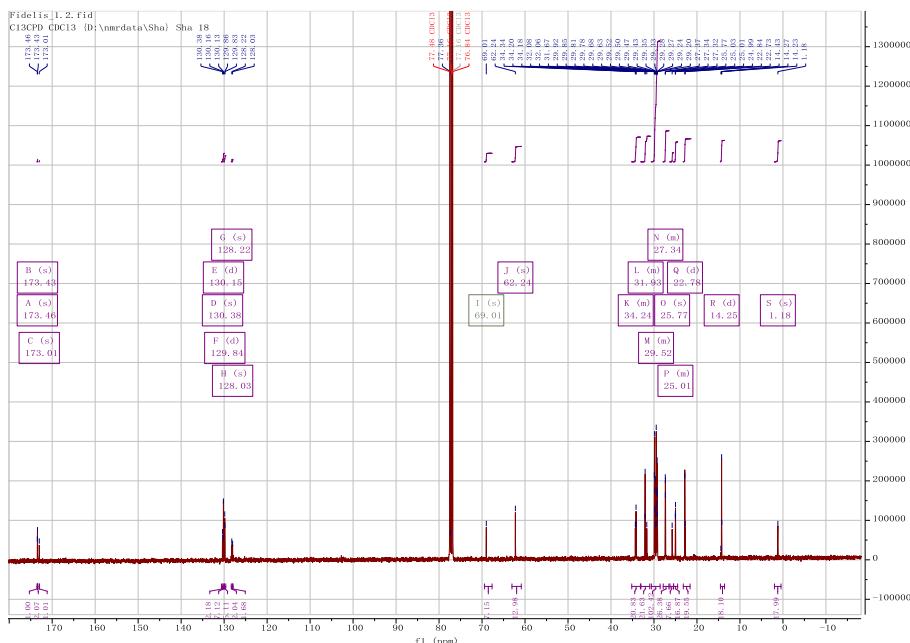


Fig. S3:The morphological appearance of the GLE029 and pGL3 strain (control) and its fermentation products





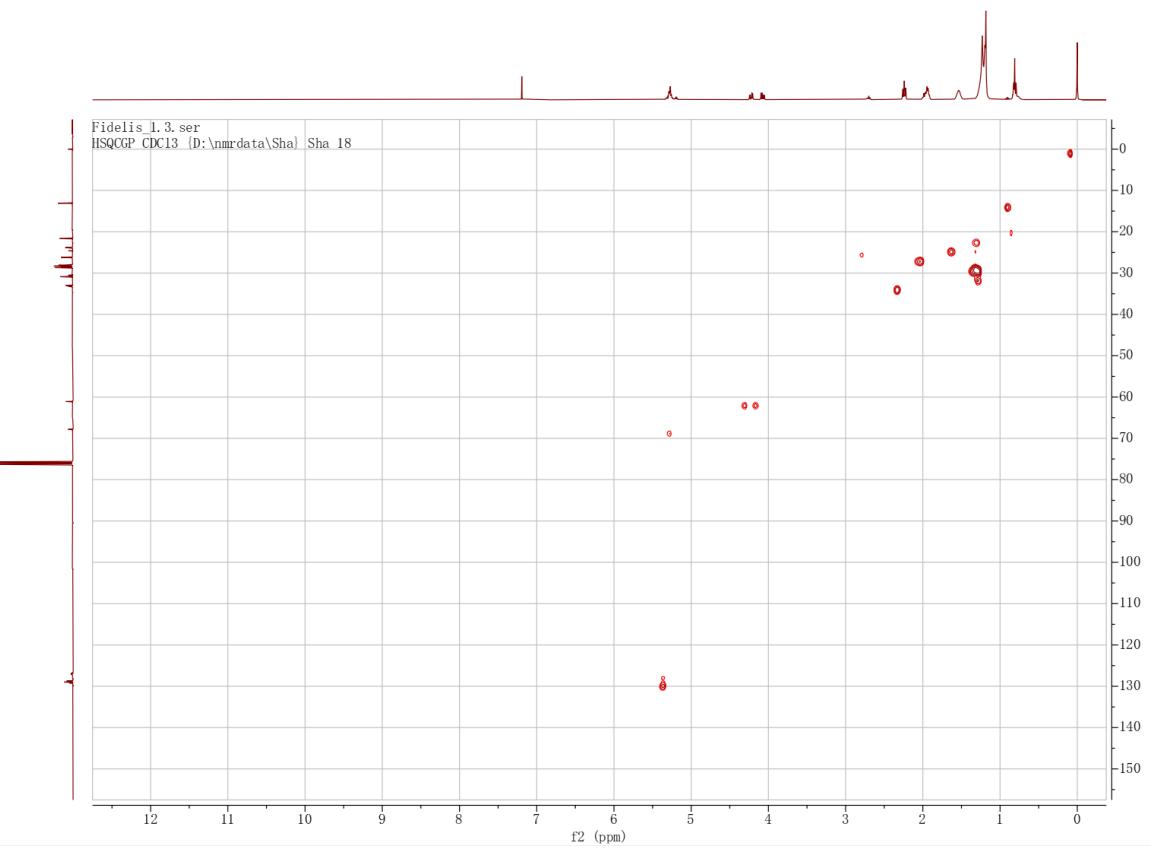


Fig. S6: The DEPT spectrum of (**1**)

Supplementary Methodology

LC-MS/MS CONDITIONS

The LC-MS/MS was run in both ESI positive and ESI negative ion modes. An AccucoreTM C18 HPLC column (2.6um, 2.1x150mm) was used for both positive and negative ESI modes. The mobile phase consisted of 0.1% formic acid in water (phase A) and methanol (phase B), and separation was achieved using the following gradient: 0min 5% B; 0.5 min, 5% B; 13min, 95% B; 16.9min 95% B; 17min, 5% B; 20min, 5% B. The flow rate was 0.3mL/min, and the column temperature was 45 °C. The injection volume was 1 µL. The mass range was from m/z 100 to 1,000. The resolution was 70,000 for the full MS scans and 17,500 for HCD MS/MS scans. The Collision energy was set at 20, 50, 80eV. The mass spectrometer operated as follows: spray voltage, 3,800 V (+) and 3,200 V (-); sheath gas flow rate, 40 arbitrary units; auxiliary gas flow rate, 8 arbitrary units; capillary temperature, 320°C; Probe Heater Temperature, 350°C; S-lens RF level, 50.