ReishiMax extends the lifespan in an aging model: A preliminary report

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### **ABSTRACT**

Ganoderma lucidum (Reishi) has long been used as a medicinal herb in China for immune enhancement and cancer prevention and adjuvant therapy. ReishiMax (RM), a proprietary extract of Reishi enriched in Reishi triterpenes and polysaccharides showed immune enhancement (enhanced proliferations of macrophages, B, T and NK lymphocytes, increases in serum IgA, IgG, IgM & secretion of IL2 and Interferon, and decreases in IL5 secretion) and inhibition of cancer malignancy (FASEB J 2007, 21:A1100; 2008, 22:1136.2). We further examined the RM's effect in lifespan extension in mice. ICR mice (12 m of age; 100 males & 100 females) were randomized into 4 groups, receiving either rat chaw alone or the forage prior mixed with RM at a dose of 175, 350 or 700 mg/kg. Calorie intake was monitored twice a week and adjusted to match the calorie intake of controls. RM treatment (36 wks so far) showed: (1) no significant differences in body weight and calorie intake among the groups; (2) compared to controls, the 90% survival time extends 20, 56 and 44 days in the 3 RM dose groups, and the 75% survival time extends 21, 70 and 24 days, respectively. Kaplan-Meier Survivor analysis showed significantly extended lifespan and reduced death risks by RM: p=0.048 (Wk28), p=0.045 (Wk32), p=0.022 (Wk36), with the best survivor curve for the RM 350 mg/kg therapy (equivalent to the human dose). The data thus far indicates that RM extends the lifespan in mice.

#### INTRODUCTION

Ganoderma lucidum (Reishi) has long been used as a medicinal herb in China for immune modulation, cancer prevention and as an adjuvant therapy for cancer treatment.

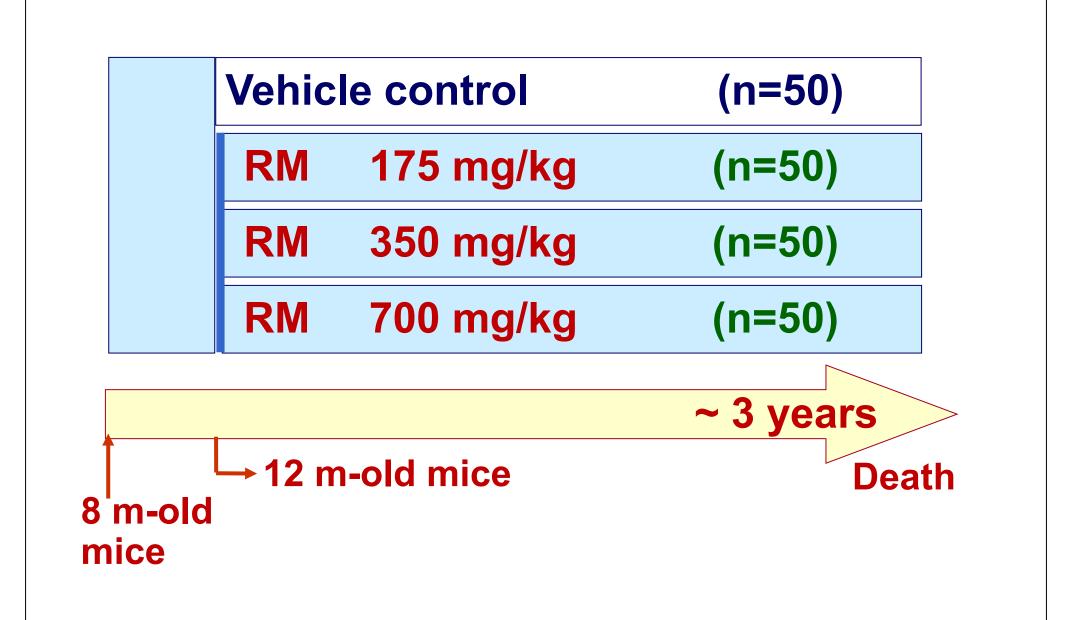
ReishiMax (RM), a proprietary extract of Reishi, enriched in Reishi triterpenes and Reishi polysaccharides has shown immune modulation activities:

- Promoting the proliferations of macrophages, B, T and NK lymphocytes
- Increasing serum IgA, IgG, IgM
- Increasing secretion of IL2 and Interferon
- Decreasing IL5 secretion
- Inhibiting cancer malignancy

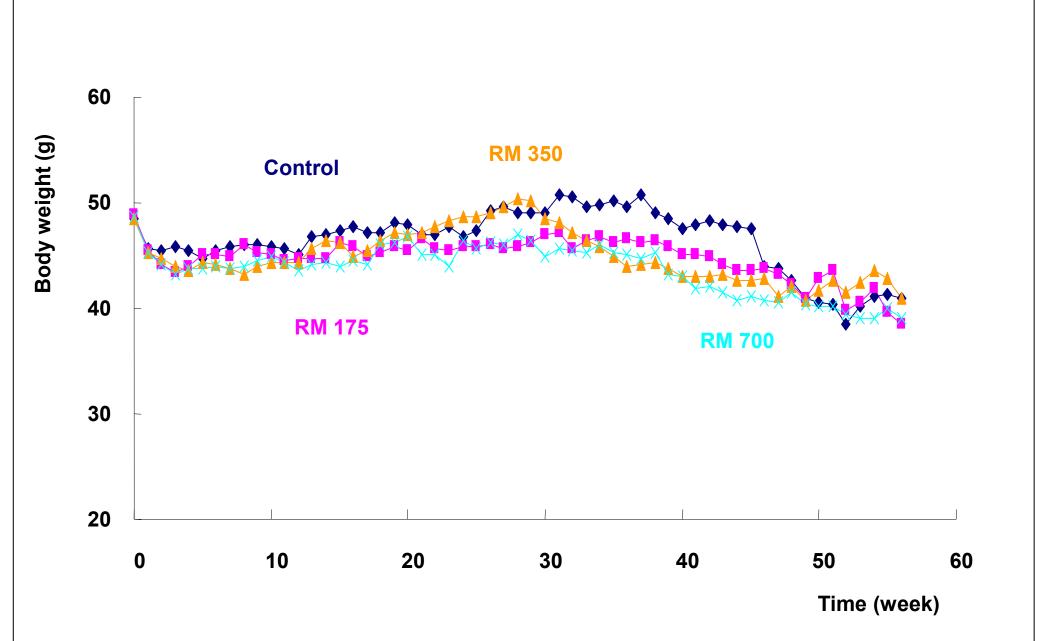
(J Nat Prod 2002, 65:72; Bioorg Med Chem 2002, 10:1057; FASEB J 2007, 21:A1100; 2008, 22:1136.2; Internat J Oncol. 30:963, 2007; Proceedings of 2008 Symp Chin Asso Med Mycol. pp 165-171)

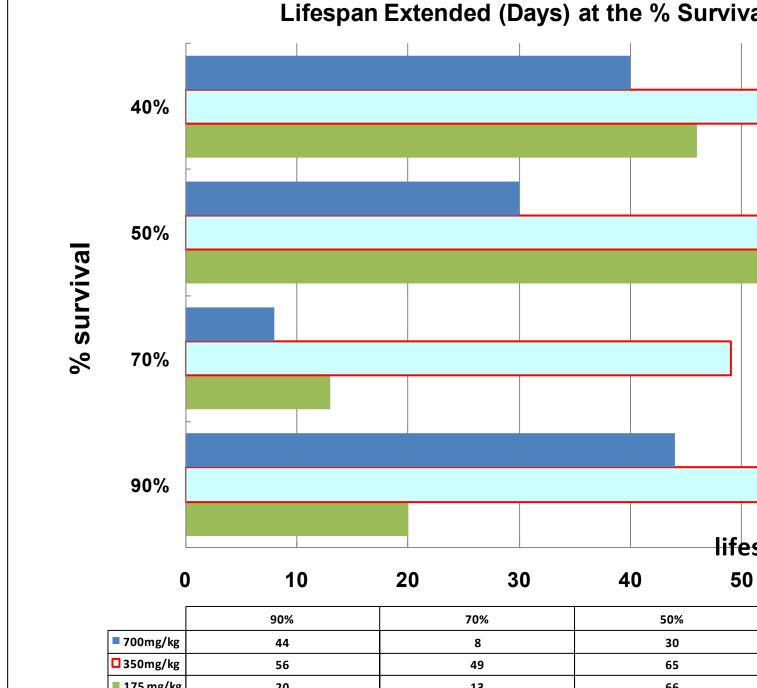
The aim of this study is to examine the lifespan-extension effect of ReishiMax in normal ICR mice.

# The Lifespan Study Design

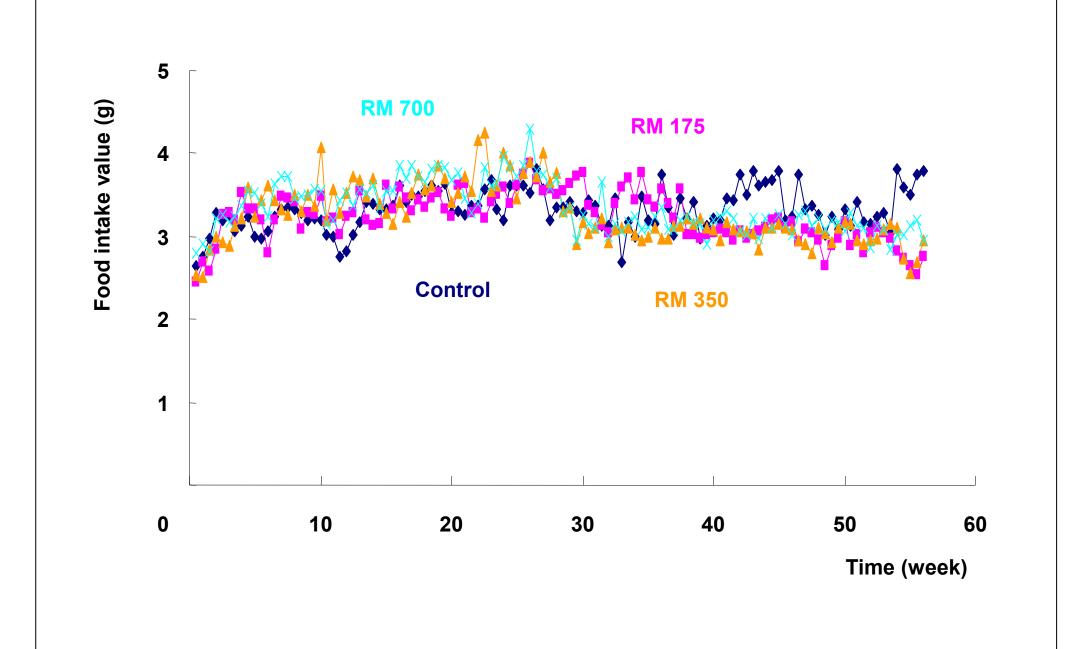


# Changes in body weight of females

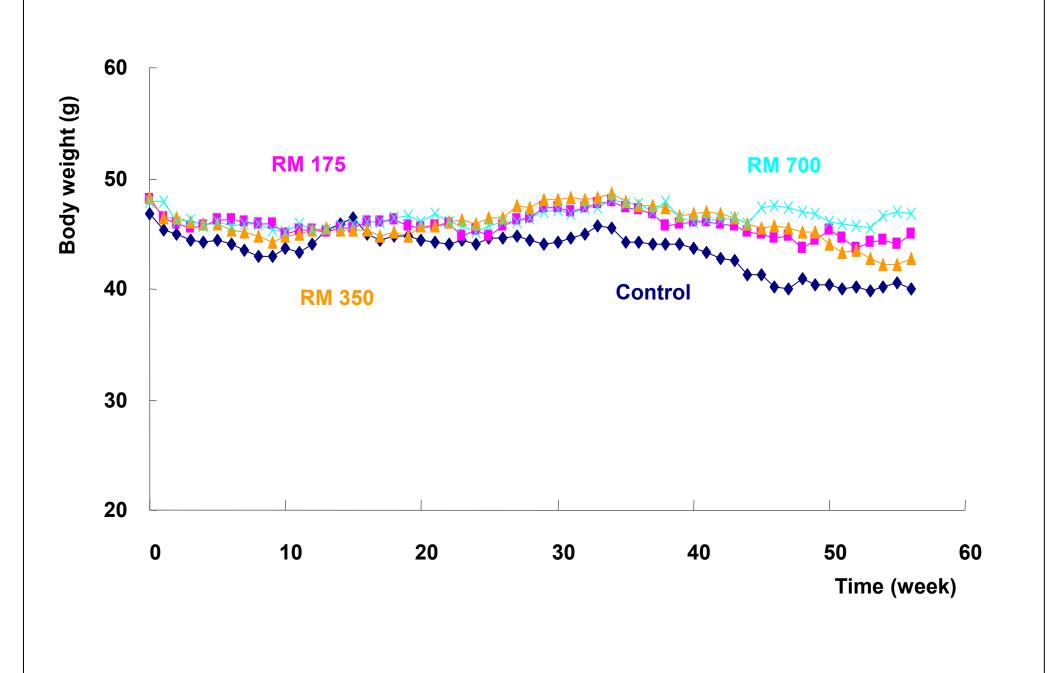




#### Changes in food intake of females

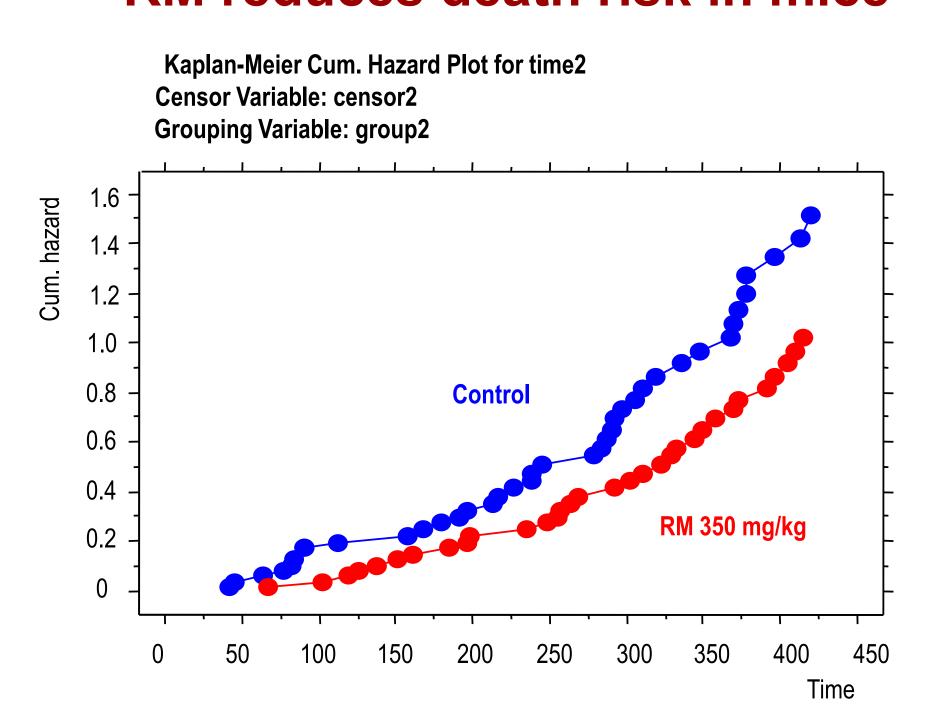


#### Changes in body weight of males

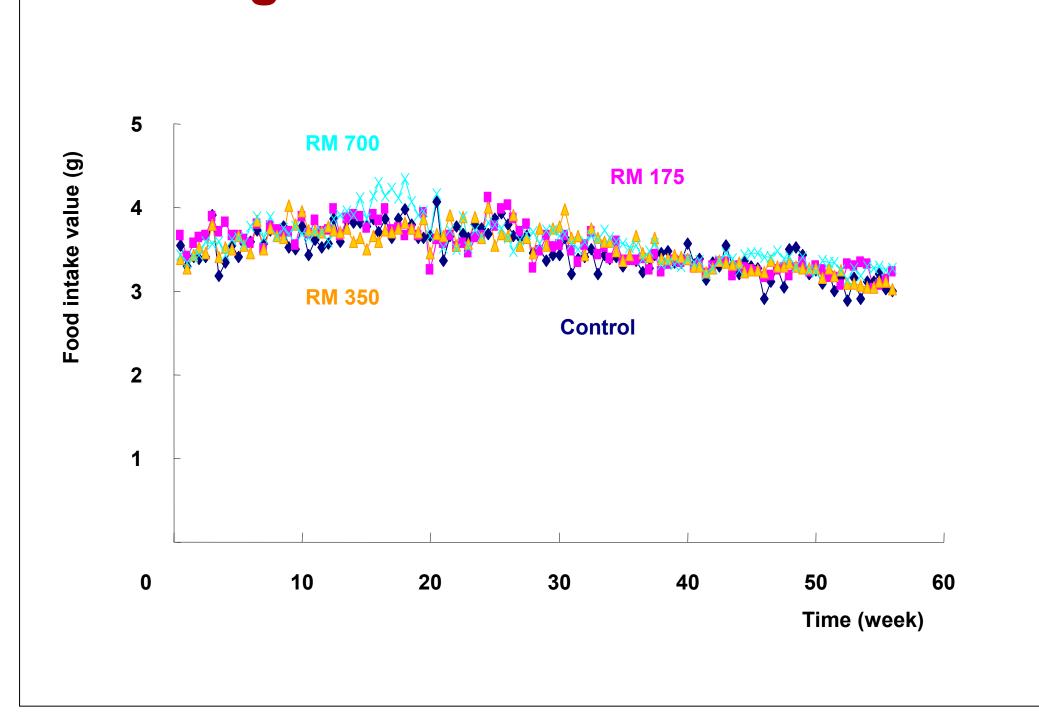


#### RM reduces death risk in mice

RM prolongs lifespan of mice



# Changes in Food intake of males



#### **Deaths and Survivors**

Vehicle control	39 dead	11 Live
RM 175 mg/kg	34 dead	16 Live
RM 350 mg/kg	32 dead	18 Live
RM 700 mg/kg	34 dead	16 Live
After 60 wee	eks of RM Treat	ment

### **SUMMARY & CONCLUSION**

- 1. Kaplan-Meier Cumuli Survivor Plot analysis shows extension of mouse lifespan and reduced death risks by supplementation of ReishiMax.
- 2. ReishiMax treatment at the medium dose (equivalent to the human dose) appears to show the best survivor curve thus far.
- 3. The preliminary results from this study indicate that ReishiMax extends the lifespan of mice, while the experiment is still ongoing.