

Unknown in The West

Lingzhi's largely unknown status—even among natural health practitioners and lay people who've used herbal supplements for decades—stems mainly from its historical rarity and high cost. Up until even the 1990s, mycologists had not understood how to grow Lingzhi commercially, so wild foraging made for steep pricing and irregular distribution.

But that is changing. Recent technological advancements in cultivation have lowered the cost (60-75¢ per 500mg capsule for the highest efficacy formulas is still the norm) and increased the potency.



However, part of the reason for Lingzhi's recent popularity is the enormous volume of scientific interest: since 1995, over 1,100 published studies have been done on Lingzhi, making it the single most researched fungi for the past two decades (*update: these studies haven't gone unnoticed—Proctor & Gamble recently purchased the largest US-based Lingzhi company*).

That said, popularity is caused less from the sheer number of studies and more what the studies, and subsequent actual users' personal testimonials, are pointing to—that Lingzhi is capable of removing a large number of common health concerns that shorten lifespan.

There are some compilation website links at the end of this article, showing the details of many of the Lingzhi research papers. But here's a summary of the effect Lingzhi is proving to have:

- ◆ Anti-inflammatory (dramatically)
- ◆ Anti-allergy (dramatically) and antihistamine
- ◆ Antiviral (including HIV & herpes I & II)
- ◆ Antifungal
- ◆ Antibacterial
- ◆ Chronic fatigue (significant improvements)
- ♦ Heart disease and atherosclerosis
- ◆ Increase blood flow, lowers blood pressure
- ◆ Asthma; enhances oxygen absorption
- ◆ Increased sexual function
- ◆ Improved cholesterol ratios
- ◆ Immuno-modulator

- ◆ Adrenal adaptogen
- ◆ Thyroid stimulating
- ◆ Improved mood
- → Improved mental focus
- ◆ Increased acetylcholine transmission
- ◆ Activate Natural Killer Cells
- ◆ Loss of insomnia (dramatically)
- ◆ Relief for cough and asthma
- ◆ Anti-oxidative
- ◆ Insulin resistance
- ◆ Anti-aging effects
- ◆ Liver protection effects

For westerners trained in scientific method and principles of reason, this kind of wide swath of results —purportedly from eating a single plant—tends to not be a cause of celebration, but skepticism. And this suspicion is liable to increase after reading a few hundred of the research papers and seeing that there's no consensus to what's causing all of this to happen.

Yes: chemists have now isolated some 190 unique bioactive molecules in Lingzhi mushrooms, including 120 terpenes (60 of them triterpenes), 70 ganoderic and ganodermic acids, polysaccharides (β-1,3-glucans and peptidoglycan, both known to interact with human immunity),

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sterols (plant steroids) including lanosterol, which is a metabolite of squalene (used in cancer therapies), at least five nucleotide bases (thymine, uridine, inosine, guanosine, and adenosine) which are critical to DNA and RNA health, a highly specific alpha-glucosidase inhibitor known as SKG-3 (used for diabetes), and high amounts of two important elements: selenium (thyroid function) and germanium (immunomodulation).

But so what? Separately, these compounds' biological mechanisms can't explain the vast and wide results, such as improvements in kidney function, liver function, skin issues, long-time insomnia, better heart function, and all that listed above. It doesn't add up, at least from the current known pharmacological role of those ingredients.

The answer may be better explained through a less mechanistic perspective.



Essence of Lingzhi's Effect

For individuals who've used efficacious daily doses of Lingzhi for years, have kept up with the research pile in the last 10 years, and have read much that has been written on Lingzhi going as far back as the Han Dynasty's "Materia Medica" or *Ben Cao Gang Mu* (the earliest herbal pharmacopoeia text known, written around 1590 AD, and still regularly updated), as well as long-time practitioners of TCM (traditional Chinese medicine), these scientific findings confirm what traditional medical texts and personal experience has described for hundreds of years:

Regarding *Ganoderma lucidum*, no other plant is better at finding, decomposing and flushing out subpar cellular matter throughout the body, which then allows the surrounding organ and blood system to function at a higher level.

What follows are three less conventional assessments to help explain this.

1. Terpenes - Nature's Internal Solvent

Out of the functional compounds found thus far in Lingzhi, the largest group is terpenes, of which triterpenes are a derivative. You know that aroma from pine trees? From clove? Or anise, oregano, menthol, cinnamon, and citrus? That largely comes from terpenes (more commonly referred to as *essential oils*). Terpenes are considered the strongest anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor compounds found in nature. Numerous triterpenoids have been shown to possess rapid acetylcholine action, our brain's main neurotransmitter. Oral administration of Lingzhi show triterpenes appearing in blood plasma in high quantities in under 20 minutes from ingestion.

Aside from this speed and breadth of effect, the more fascinating property of all terpenes is their ability to dissolve, dissipate, and decompose cellular matter. One of the first terpenes ever extracted (12th century, by Arnaud de Villanosa) from nature was turpentine—yes, the paint thinner, but also the oil used even today by MDs for inflammation and joint pain.

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Lingzhi is loaded with these terpenes. It makes sense that one of its innate abilities is to do a similar breaking-down and dissipating action in the body.

2. Doctrine of Signatures

One of the tenets taught in all western and eastern herbalogy, the *Doctrine of Signatures*, says that how a plant grows (above/below/on the ground), where a plant grows (south/north/tropical/mountains/wet/dry), when it grows (night/day/spring/fall), on what it grows (sandy/wet/shadows/bark/loamy soil), how it is shaped (scallions vs bulb onion), and its genus and color and taste can sometimes give clues as to where and how it will tend to affect a human organism.

Lingzhi mushroom grows only on decaying matter—mainly tree stumps or

those lying on the forest floor; in fact, it thrives on cellular matter that is dead or no longer functioning at its peak. Again: perhaps it makes sense, from a wholistic viewpoint, that one of Lingzhi's abilities is to do a similar decomposition action in a human body.



Adaptogens are substances that work by adjusting altered body conditions back to

normal, resulting in stabilization of cellular and psychological homeostasis.

The traditional herbal texts, as well as these recent scientific studies, report that Lingzhi works both for insomnia and increasing mental clarity—two seemingly opposing problems. It's also been found to work for both for high and low blood pressure symptoms; both over-active and under-active thyroids; both overactive immunity (Lupus, Fibromyalgia and other autoimmune diseases), and weak immunity (colds, flu, and viruses).

To a western approach, these health issues are seen as polar opposites, and medically treated as such. To any natural healing model, such as acupuncture, these are seen more as conditions of deficiency or excess. This is where the adaptogenic concept applied to certain herbs and plants works well, because their main end effect is homeostasis and balance.

Lingzhi fits the classic definition of an adaptogen. It has double-direction activity, meaning that it, as an example, improves functioning of the immune and organ systems, whether they is deficient or excessive. It doesn't stimulate the liver, the kidney, the overall system. Rather, it regulates them. It doesn't stimulate or suppress the immune system—it's called an immuno-modulator.

Lingzhi's wide ability to repair the function of one person's liver, while increasing the function of another's lungs, or kidneys, or skin, or mental function, seems less odd once we view it from the adaptogen angle. Lingzhi doesn't care where subpar cellular tissue is located, and terpenes are known to cross even the blood-brain barrier.

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Tonic for The 21st Century

The modern world is about to enter a fascinating cellular and medical study that has never been tried on a global scale. Over the next decade, we will see for the first time in history a test base of tens of thousands of people who are eating highly potentized Lingzhi formulas on a daily basis.

If the Lingzhi research results are true, and there were sound reasons for why traditional medicine put Lingzhi as the top plant for longevity and reversing illness, then we'll see, "no other plant on earth is better at finding, decomposing and flushing out subpar cellular matter throughout the body, allowing the surrounding organ and blood system to function at a higher level."



Join The Longevity Movement

On your next exploration online, take a look at the vast research. Find a good source of Lingzhi and join the longevity movement.

Last things to note:

- Lingzhi benefits increase the longer you use them.
- There are no contraindications, no negative side effects, and no age restrictions.
- Should be taken daily as a tonic.
- To access all compounds, find formulas whose manufacturers utilized multiple extraction methods: hot water, alcohol, and enzyme breakdown extrication.

Compilation Sites of Lingzhi Studies

These three websites will link to over 900 research papers on Ganoderma lucidum.

- 1. www.lingzhiscientificstudies.com
- 2. www.medicinalmushroominfo.com
- 2. www.examine.com/supplements/Ganoderma+lucidum/

