



# AMAZON A - F TOPICAL

2 ounces (60 ml)

Retail Price: \$21.95

A synergistic combination rainforest botanicals traditionally used in South America for mold, fungi, yeast, and candida.\* For more complete information on these unique rainforest plant ingredients, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

**Ingredients:** A proprietary blend of sangre de grado, copaiba, andiroba, jatoba, bellaco caspi, pau d'arco, ubos, matico, mulateiro, tamamuri, Brazilian peppertree, cumaseba, and fedegoso extracted in distilled water and alcohol.

**Suggested Use:** Shake well and apply directly to the skin or nails twice daily. Allow to dry completely before covering. As a douche: dilute 2 teaspoons in a cup of warm water and use once daily for three consecutive days.

**Contraindications:** None reported.

**Drug Interactions:** None reported.

**Other Observations:**

- This extract will stain clothing and other textiles.
- In some instances, using the [A-F capsules](#) internally with the A-F Topical externally is warranted.

**Clinical Documentation and Research:**\* This formulated product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and clinical research on each ingredient in this formula can be found at the Raintree website. A partial listing of published research on these ingredients is shown below:

## [Sangre de grado \(Croton lechleri\)](#)

Gurgel, L. A., et al. "In vitro antifungal activity of dragon's blood from *Croton urucurana* against dermatophytes." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005; 97(2): 409-12.

Chen, Z. P., et al. "Studies on the anti-tumour, anti-bacterial, and wound-healing properties of dragon's blood." *Planta Med.* 1994; 60(6): 541-45.

Rao, G. S., et al. "Antimicrobial agents from higher plants. Dragon's blood resin." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1982 Sep-Oct; 45(5): 646-8.

## [Copaiba \(Copaifera officinalis\)](#)

Cotoras, M., et al. "Characterization of the antifungal activity on *Botrytis cinerea* of the natural diterpenoids kaurenoic acid and 3beta-hydroxy-kaurenoic acid." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2004 May; 52(10): 2821-6.

Sartori, M. R., et al. "Antifungal activity of fractions and two pure compounds of flowers from *Wedelia paludosa* (*Acmela brasiliensis*) (Asteraceae)." *Pharmazie.* 2003; 58(8): 567-9.

Tincusi, B. M., et al. "Antimicrobial terpenoids from the oleoresin of the Peruvian medicinal plant *Copaifera paupera*." *Planta Med.* 2002; 68(9): 808-12.

Wilkins, M., et al. "Characterization of the bactericidal activity of the natural diterpene kaurenoic acid." *Planta Med.* 2002 68(5): 452-54.

Yang, D., et al. "Use of caryophyllene oxide as an antifungal agent in an *in vitro* experimental model of onychomycosis." *Mycopathologia.* 1999; 148(2): 79-82.

Davino, S. C., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of kaurenoic acid derivatives substituted on carbon-15." *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res.* 1989; 22(9): 1127-29.

## [Andiroba \(Carapa guianensis\)](#)

Qi, S. H., et al. "Constituents of *Carapa guianensis* Aubl. (Meliaceae)." *Pharmazie.* 2004; 59(6): 488-90.

Penido, C., et al. "Anti-allergic effects of natural tetranortriterpenoids isolated from *Carapa guianensis* Aublet on allergen-induced vascular permeability and hyperalgesia." *Inflamm. Res.* 2005; 54(7): 295-303.

## [Jatobá \(Hymenaea courbaril\)](#)

Yang, D., et al. "Use of caryophyllene oxide as an antifungal agent in an *in vitro* experimental model of onychomycosis." *Mycopathologia.* 1999; 148(2): 79-82.

Rouquayrol, M. Z., et al. "Antifungal activity of essential oils from Northeastern Brazilian plants." *Rev. Brasil Pesq. Med.*

*Biol.* 1980; 13: 135-143.

Arrhenius, S. P., et al. "Inhibitory effects of *Hymenaea* and *Copaifera* leaf resins on the leaf fungus, *Pestalotia subcuticulari*." *Biochem. Syst. Ecol.* 1983; 11(4): 361-366.

Rahalison, L., et al. "Screening for antifungal activity of Panamanian Plants." *Inst. J. Pharmacog.* 1993; 31(1): 68-76.

Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatomucosal infections. 1: Screening of 38 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 33(3): 277-283.

### **Bellaco-Caspi (*Himatanthus sucuuba*)**

Bolzani, V., et al. "Search for antifungal and anticancer compounds from native plant species of cerrado and Atlantic Forest." *An. Acad. Bras. Cienc.* 1999; 71(2): 181-7

Souza, W., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of alkaloidal fraction from barks of *Himatanthus lancifolius*." *Fitoterapia.* 2004 Dec; 75(7-8): 750-3.

Little, J., et al. "Plumericin; an antimicrobial agent from *Plumeria multiflora*." *Arch. Biochem.* 1951; 30(2): 445-52.

Persinos-Perdue, G., et al. "South American plants. III. Isolation of fulvoplumierin from *Himatanthus sucuuba* (Apocynaceae)." *J. Pharm. Sci.* 1978; 67: 1322.

Wood, C. A., et al. "A bioactive spiro lactone iridoid and triterpenoids from *Himatanthus sucuuba*." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 2001; 49(11): 1477-1478.

De Silva, J. R., et al. "Triterpenic esters from *Himatanthus sucuuba* (Spruce) Woodson." *Quimica Nova* 1998; 21(6): 702-704.

### **Pau d'arco (*Tabebuia impetiginosa*)**

Portillo, A., et al. "Antifungal activity of Paraguayan plants used in traditional medicine." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001 Jun; 76(1): 93-8.

Gershon, H., et al. "Fungitoxicity of 1,4-naphthoquinones to *Candida albicans* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*." *Can. J. Microbiol.* 1975; 21: 1317-1321.

Guiraud, P., et al. "Comparison of antibacterial and antifungal activities of lapachol and beta-lapachone." *Planta Med.* 1994 Aug; 60(4): 373-4.

Park, B. S., et al. "Selective growth-inhibiting effects of compounds identified in *Tabebuia impetiginosa* inner bark on human intestinal bacteria." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2005 Feb; 53(4): 1152-7.

Park, B. S., et al. "Antibacterial activity of *Tabebuia impetiginosa* Martius ex DC (Taheebo) against *Helicobacter pylori*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Dec;

### **Ubos (*Spondias mombin*)**

Abo, K., et al. "Antimicrobial potential of *Spondias mombin*, *Croton zambesicus* and *Zygotritonia crocea*." *Phytother. Res.* 1999; 13(6): 494-497.

Herforth, A., "Anti-fungal plants of the Peruvian Amazon: A survey of ethnomedical uses and biological activity." *Emanations from the Rainforest and the Caribbean*. Vol. 4 Sept. 2002, Cornell University.

### **Matico (*Piper aduncum*)**

Lago, J. H., et al. "Benzoic acid derivatives from *Piper* species and their fungitoxic activity against *Cladosporium cladosporioides* and *C. sphaerospermum*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2004; 67(11):1783-8.

Navickiene, H., et al. "Composition and antifungal activity of essential oils from *Piper aduncum*, *Piper arboreum* and *Piper tuberculatum*." *Quim. Nova.* 2006; 20( 3): 467-470

Lemos, T. L. G., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of essential oils of Brazilian plants." *Phytother. Res.* 1990; 4(2): 82-84.

Lentz, D. L., et al. "Antimicrobial properties of Honduran medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998; 63(3): 253-263.

Trillini, B., et al. "Chemical composition and antimicrobial activity of essential oil of *Piper angustifolium*." *Planta Med.* 1996; 62(4): 372-373.

### **Mulateiro (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*)**

Portillo, A., et al. "Antifungal activity of Paraguayan plants used in traditional medicine." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001 Jun; 76(1): 93-8.

Cardona Zuleta LM, et al. "Seco-iridoids from *Calycophyllum spruceanum* (Rubiaceae)." *Phytochemistry.* 2003 Sep;64(2):549-53.

### **Tamamuri (*Brosimum acutifolium*)**

Herforth, A., et al. "Amazonian Women's Medicine: Treatments for Mycoses." Poster: Society for Economic Botany 2002 vol 56(4).

Herforth, A., et al. "Antifungal plants of the Peruvian Amazon: a survey of ethnomedical uses and biological activity." Cornell University Publication 2002

### **Brazilian Peppertree (Schinus molle)**

Schmourlo, G., et al. "Screening of antifungal agents using ethanol precipitation and bioautography of medicinal and food plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Jan; 96(3): 563-8.

Dikshit, A. "*Schinus molle*: a new source of natural fungitoxicant." *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 1986; 51(5): 1085-1088.

Gundidza, M. "Antimicrobial activity of essential oil from *Schinus molle* Linn." *Central Africian J. Med.* 1993; 39 11: 231-234.

Martinez, M. J., et al. "Screening of some Cuban medicinal plants for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996; 52(3): 171-74.

El-Keltawi, N., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of some Egyptian aromatic plants." *Herba Pol.* 1980; 26(4): 245-50.

### **Cumaseba (Swartzia polyphylla)**

Rojas, R., et al. "Larvicidal, antimycobacterial and antifungal compounds from the bark of the Peruvian plant *Swartzia polyphylla* DC." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 2006; 54(2): 278-279.

Herforth, A., et al. "Antifungal plants of the Peruvian Amazon: A survey of ethnomedical uses and biological activity." Cornell University Publication 2002.

Du Bois, J. L., et al. "Dihydrolicoisoflavone, a new isoflavanone from *Swartzia polyphylla*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1995; 58(4): 629-632.

### **Fedegoso (Cassia occidentalis)**

Qureshi, S., "*In vitro* evaluation of inhibitory nature of extracts of 18-plant species of Chindwara against 3-keratinophilic fungi." *Hindustan Antibiot. Bull.* 1997 Feb-Nov; 39(1-4): 56-60.

Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. 2. Evaluation of antifungal activity of seven American plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993 Dec; 40(3): 207-13.

Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. 1. Screening for antimycotic activity of 44 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991 Mar; 31(3): 263-76.

Samy, R. P., et al. "Antibacterial activity of some folklore medicinal plants used by tribals in Western Ghats of India." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000; 69(1): 63-71.

This Amazon Support Formula is a professional product sold through health practitioners and [Raintree Nutrition](#). It is not available in retail stores. Please contact a health professional concerning other observations and/or effects of this product and/or if you have any disease, condition, or illness for which you are seeking treatment or products for.

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