



AJOS SACHA CAPSULES

100 capsules / 500 mg each

Retail price: \$18.95

Description: Ajos sachá is an evergreen tropical shrubby vine that is native to the Amazon rainforest. Its Spanish name, *ajos sachá*, means "false garlic" and refers to the strong garlic smell and flavor of the leaves when crushed. Ajos sachá contains some of the same active plant chemicals found in regular garlic. For more complete information on this unique rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Traditional Uses:* for arthritis and rheumatism; for coughs, colds, flu, pneumonia and upper respiratory conditions; as a general pain-reliever (headaches, muscles, joints, body aches); for fevers (malaria, flu, etc.); for general inflammation (external and internal)

Ingredients: 100% pure ajos sachá leaves (*Mansoa alliacea*). No binders, fillers or additives are used. This product is non-irradiated and non-fumigated. It is a wild harvested product—grown naturally in the Peruvian Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

Suggested Use: 2 capsules 2 - 3 times daily or as directed by a health care professional.

Contraindications: None reported.

Drug Interactions: None reported.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* This Raintree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and clinical research on ajos sachá be found at the Raintree website or [PubMed](#). A partial listing of the research on ajos sachá is shown below:

Antimicrobial Actions:

Rana, B. K., et al. "Antifungal activity of an aqueous extract of leaves of garlic creeper (*Adenocalymma alliaceum* Miers.)." *Pharmaceutical Biol.* 1999; 37(1):. 13-16.

Singh, U. P., et al. "A rapid method for detecting fungi-toxic substances." *World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology.* 1996; 12(3): 301-302.

Khurana, S., et al. "Effect of plant extracts on the activity of three papaya viruses." *J. Gen. Appl. Microbiol.* 1970; 16: 225-230.

Ushamalini, C., et al. "Management of charcoal rot of cowpea using biocontrol agents and plant products." *Indian Phytopathol.* 1997; 50(4): 504-507.

Ushamalini, C., et al. "Suppression of charcoal rot and wilt pathogens of cowpea by botanicals." *Plant Disease Research* 1997; 12(2): 113-117.

Canapaty, S., et al. "Composition of leaf oil from *Adenocalymma alliaceum* and its antimicrobial activity." *Indian Perfumer* 2004; 48(3): 323-329.

Rao, A. M., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of the leaf extract of *Adenocalymma alliaceum*." *Indian Drugs.* 1985; 22(7): 364-365.

Anti-inflammatory Actions:

Dunstan, C. A., et al. "Evaluation of some Samoan and Peruvian medicinal plants by prostaglandin biosynthesis and rat ear oedema assays." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1997; 57: 35-56.

Antioxidant Actions:

Scogin, R. "Anthocyanins of the *Bignoniaceae*." *Biochem. Syst. Ecol.* 1980; 273-276.

Desmarchelier, C., et al. "Total reactive antioxidant potential (TRAP) and total antioxidant reactivity (TAR) of medicinal plants used in Southwest Amazona (Bolivia and Peru)." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1997; 35(4): 288-296.

Cholesterol-Lowering Actions:

Yeh, Y. Y., et al. "Cholesterol-lowering effect of garlic extracts and organosulfur compounds: human and animal studies." *J. Nutr.* 2001 Mar; 131(3s): 989S-993S.
Srinivasan, M. R., et al., "Hypocholesterolemic efficacy of garlic-smelling flower *Adenocalymma alliaceum* Miers. in experimental rats." *Indian J. Exp. Biol.* 1995; 33(1): 64-66.

Chemicals Identified:

Das Gracias, B., et al. "Volatile sulfides of the Amazonian garlic bush." *J. Agr. Food Chem.* 1984; 32(5): 1009-1010.
Rao, L. J. M., et al. "Chemical composition of the volatile oil from garlic creeper (*Adenocalymma alliaceum*)." *J. Med. Aromat. Plant Sci.* 1999; 21(4): 987-989.
Apparao, M., et al. "Diallyl, Di-, Tri- and Tetrasulphide from *Adenocalymma alliaceae*." *Phytochemistry.* 1978; 17: 1660-1661.
Zoghbi, M. G. B., et al. "Volatile constituents from *Adenocalymma alliaceum* Miers. and *Petiveria alliacea* L., Two medicinal herbs of the Amazon." *Flavour and Fragrance Journal* 2002; 17(2): 133-135.
Apparao, M., et al. "Aliin in the garlicky taxon *Adenocalymma alliaceum* (Bignoniaceae)." *Phytochemistry.* 1981; 20: 822-823.
Itokawa, H., et al. "Cytotoxic naphthoquinones from *Mansoa alliacea*." *Phytochemistry.* 1992; 31(3): 1061-1062.
Sharma, R. K.. "Phytosterols: Wide-spectrum antibacterial agents." *Bioorg. Chem.* 1993; 21(1): 49-60.
Apparao, M., et al. "Chemical components of *Adenocalymma alliaceae*." *Indian J. Pharm. Sci.* 1978; 40: 224A. 9. Rao, M. A., et al. "Flavonoids of the flowers of *Adenocalymma alliaceum*." *Curr. Sci.* 1980; 49: 468-469.

This product is sold by [Raintree Nutrition](#) and can be found 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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*The statements contained herein have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration.
This product is not intended to treat, cure, or prevent any disease.