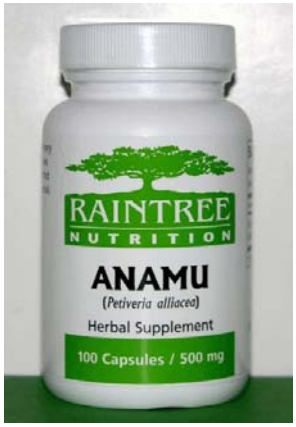

ANAMU CAPSULES

100 capsules/500 mg **Retail price: $18.95**

Many biologically active compounds have been discovered in anamu, including flavonoids, triterpenes, steroids and sulfur compounds.* For more complete information on anamu, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online **Tropical Plant Database**.

Traditional Uses:* for cancer and leukemia; for immune disorders (to stimulate immune function and immune cell production); for colds, flu, and viruses; for *Candida* and other yeast infections; for urinary tract infections

Ingredients: 100% pure anamu whole herb (*Petiveria alliacea*). No binders, fillers or additives are used.
Suggested Use: Take 2-3 capsules twice daily or as directed by a health care professional.
Contraindications:

- Methanol extracts of anamu were reported to cause uterine contractions in animal studies, therefore, it is contraindicated in pregnancy.

Drug Interactions: None published. Due to anamu's natural coumarin content, however, it is conceivable that it might potentiate the effects of coumadin (Warfarin®).
Other Observations:

- Anamu contains a low concentration of coumarin, which has a blood thinning effect. People with blood disorders, such as hemophilia, should be monitored closely for this possible effect.
- This plant has been shown to have hypoglycemic effects in mice. People with hypoglycemia should be monitored more closely for this possible effect.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* Available third-party documentation and clinical research on anamu can be found at the Raintree website or **Pubmed/Medline**. A partial listing of the available published research on anamu is shown below:

Cytotoxic and Anticancerous Actions:

An, H., et al. "Synthesis and anti-tumor evaluation of new trisulfide derivatives." *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2006 Sep; 16(18): 4826-9.
Williams, L. A., et al. "In vitro anti-proliferation/cytotoxic activity of sixty natural products on the human SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells with specific reference to dibenzyl trisulphide." *West Indian Med. J.* 2004 Sep; 53(4): 208-19.
Ruffa, M. J., et al. "Cytotoxic effect of Argentine medicinal plant extracts on human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2002; 79(3): 335-39.
Mata-Greenwood, E., et al. "Discovery of novel inducers of cellular differentiation using HL-60 promyelocytic cells." *Anticancer Res.* 2001; 21(3B): 1763-70.
Rosner, H., et al. "Disassembly of microtubules and inhibition of neurite outgrowth, neuroblastoma cell proliferation, and MAP kinase tyrosine dephosphorylation by dibenzyl trisulphide." *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 2001; 1540(2): 166-77.
Jovicevic, L., et al. "*In vitro* antiproliferative activity of *Petiveria alliacea* L. on several tumor cell lines." *Pharmacol. Res.* 1993; 27(1): 105-06.
Rossi, V., et al. "Antiproliferative effects of *Petiveria alliacea* on several tumor cell lines." *Pharmacol. Res. Suppl.* 1990; 22(2): 434.
Yan, R., et al. "Astilbin selectively facilitates the apoptosis of interleukin-2-dependent phytohemaglutinin-activated Jurkat cells." *Pharmacol. Res.* 2001; 44(2): 135-39.
Weber, U. S., et al. "Antitumor activities of coumarin, 7-hydroxy-coumarin and its glucuronide in several human tumor cell lines". *Res. Commun. Mol. Pathol. Pharmacol.* 1998; 99(2): 193-206.
Bassi, A. M., et al. "Comparative evaluation of cytotoxicity and metabolism of four aldehydes in two hepatoma cell lines." *Drug Chem. Toxicol.* 1997 Aug; 20(3): 173-87.

Immunostimulant Actions:

Queiroz, M. L., et al. "Cytokine profile and natural killer cell activity in *Listeria* monocytogenes infected mice treated orally with *Petiveria alliacea* extract. *Immunopharmacol. Immunotoxicol.* 2000 Aug; 22(3): 501-18.
Quadros, M. R., et al. "*Petiveria alliacea* L. extract protects mice against *Listeria* monocytogenes infection—effects on bone marrow progenitor cells." *Immunopharmacol. Immunotoxicol.* 1999 Feb; 21(1): 109-24.
Williams, L., et al. "Immunomodulatory activities of *Petiveria alliaceae* L." *Phytother. Res.* 1997; 11(3): 251253.

Rossi, V., "Effects of *Petiveria alliacea* L. on cell immunity." *Pharmacol. Res.* 1993; 27(1): 111-12.
Marini, S., "Effects of *Petiveria alliacea* L. on cytokine production and natural killer cell activity." *Pharmacol. Res.* 1993; 27(1): 107-08.

Anti-inflammatory and Pain-Relieving Actions:

Gomes, P. B., et al. "Study of antinociceptive effect of isolated fractions from Petiveria alliacea L. (tipi) in mice." *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 2005; 28(1): 42-6.
Lopes-Martins, R. A., et al. "The anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects of a crude extract of *Petiveria alliacea L.* (Phytolaccaceae)." *Phytomedicine.* 2002; 9(3): 245-48.
Dunstan, C. A., et al. "Evaluation of some Samoan and Peruvian medicinal plants by prostaglandin biosynthesis and rat ear oedema assays." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1997 Jun; 57(1): 35-56.
Germano, D., et al. "Pharmacological assay of *Petiveria alliaceae*. Oral anti-inflammatory activity and gastrotoxicity of a hydro alcoholic root extract." *Fitoterapia.* 1993; 64(5): 459-467.
Germano, D., et al. "Topical anti-inflammatory activity and toxicity of *Petiveria alliaceae*." *Fitoterapia.* 1993; 64(5): 459-67.
de Lima, T. C., et al. "Evaluation of antinociceptive effect of *Petiveria alliacea* (Guine) in animals." *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz.* 1991; 86 Suppl 2: 153-58.
Di Stasi, L. C., et al. "Screening in mice of some medicinal plants used for analgesic purposes in the state of Saõ Paulo." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1988; 24(2/3): 205–11.

Antimicrobial and Antiparasitic Actions:

Kim, S., et al. "Antibacterial and antifungal activity of sulfur-containing compounds from *Petiveria alliacea* L." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Mar; 104(1-2): 188-92.
Kubec, R., et al. "The lachrymatory principle of *Petiveria alliacea*." *Phytochemistry.* 2003 May; 63(1): 37-40.
Ruffa, M., et al. "Antiviral activity of *Petiveria alliacea* against the bovine diarrhea virus. *Chemotherapy* 2002; 48(3):144-47.
Benevides, P. J., et al. "Antifungal polysulphides from *Petiveria alliacea* L." *Phytochemistry*. 2001; 57(5): 743-7.
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of protozoal infections. I. Screening of activity to bacteria, fungi and American trypanosomes of 13 native plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Oct; 62(3): 195-202.
Berger, I., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of protozoal infections: II. Activity of extracts and fractions of five Guatemalan plants against *Trypanosoma cruzi*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Sep; 62(2): 107-15.
Hoyos, L., et al. "Evaluation of the genotoxic effects of a folk medicine, *Petiveria alliaceae* (Anamu)." *Mutat. Res.* 1992; 280(1): 29-34.
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. I. Screening for antimycotic activity of 44 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 31(3): 263-76.
Misas, C.A.J., et al. "The biological assessment of Cuban plants. III." *Rev. Cub. Med. Trop.* 1979; 31(1): 21–27.
Von Szczepanski, C., et al. "Isolation, structure elucidation and synthesis of an antimicrobial substance from *Petiveria alliacea*." *Arzneim-Forsch* 1972; 22: 1975–.
Feng, P., et al. "Further pharmacological screening of some West Indian medicinal plants." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1964; 16: 115.

Hypoglycemic Actions:

Lans, C., et al. "Ethnomedicines used in Trinidad and Tobago for urinary problems and diabetes mellitus. *J. Ethnobiol. Ethnomedicine.* 2006 Oct 13;2:45.
Lores, R. I., et al. "*Petiveria alliaceae L.* (anamu). Study of the hypoglycemic effect." *Med. Interne.* 1990; 28(4): 347–52.

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