



# AMAZON CNS SUPPORT\*

120 capsules (650 mg each)

Retail price: \$29.95

A synergistic formula of 6 rainforest botanicals traditionally used in South America to support the central nervous system and calm pain processing pathways.\* 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 pau d'arco, tayuya, manacá, mulungu, amor seco, and iporuru.

**Suggested Use:** Take 2-3 capsules every 4-6 hours as needed.

## Contraindications:

- Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.
- Manacá has been documented with anticoagulant activity. People with blood disorders such as hemophilia should be monitored closely for this possible effect.

**Drug Interactions:** May potentiate anticoagulants, MAO-inhibitors and antihypertensive medications.

## Other Observations:

- Manacá contains salicylate. Those with an allergy or sensitivity to salicylates or aspirin may be sensitive to this formula.
- This formula may cause drowsiness at higher dosages. If this occurs; reduce the amount used.
- Plants in this formula may reduce blood pressure (based on animal studies). Those with low blood pressure should be monitored for this possible effect.

**Clinical Documentation and Research:**\* This proprietary Raintree 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 third-party research on these ingredients is shown below:

### [Pau d'arco \(\*Tabebuia impetiginosa\*\)](#)

de Miranda, F. G., et al. "Antinociceptive and antiedematogenic properties and acute toxicity of *Tabebuia avellanedae* Lor. ex Griseb. inner bark aqueous extract." *BMC. Pharmacol.* 2001; 1(1): 6.

Awale, S., et al. "Nitric oxide (NO) production inhibitory constituents of *Tabebuia avellanedae* from Brazil." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 2005; 53(6): 710-3.

Oga, S., et al. "Toxicidade e atividade anti-inflamatória de *Tabebuia avellanedae* Lorentz ('Ipe Roxo')." *Rev. Fac. Farm. Bioquim.* 1969; 7: 4.

### [Tayuya \(\*Cayaponia tayuya\*\)](#)

Escandell, J. M., et al. "Cucurbitacin R reduces the inflammation and bone damage associated with adjuvant arthritis in Lewis rats by suppression of TNF- $\alpha$  in T lymphocytes and macrophages." *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 2006 Feb; 532(1-2): 145-54.

Escandell, J. M., et al. "Dihydrocucurbitacin B, isolated from *Cayaponia tayuya*, reduces damage in adjuvant-induced arthritis." *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 2006 Feb; 532(1-2): 145-54.

Recio, M. C., et al. "Anti-inflammatory activity of two cucurbitacins isolated from *Cayaponia tayuya* roots." *Planta Med.* 2004; 70(5): 414-20.

Himeno, E., et al. "Structures of cayaponosides A, B, C and D, glucosides of new nor-cucurbitacins in the roots of *Cayaponia tayuya*." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* (Tokyo) 1992; 40(10): 2885-87.

Ruppelt, B. M., et al. "Pharmacological screening of plants recommended by folk medicine as anti-snake venom—I. Analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities." *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz* 1991; 86 (Suppl. 2): 203-5.

Rios, J. L., et al. "A study of the anti-inflammatory activity of *Cayaponia tayuya* root." *Fitoterapia* 1990; 61(3): 275-78.

### [Manacá \(\*Brunfelsia uniflora\*\)](#)

Moon, P. D., et al. "Use of scopoletin to inhibit the production of inflammatory cytokines through inhibition of the I $\kappa$ B/NF- $\kappa$ B signal cascade in the human mast cell line HMC-1." *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 2007 Jan; 555(2-3): 218-25.

Rollinger, J. M., et al. "Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity of scopolin and scopoletin discovered by virtual screening of natural products." *J. Med. Chem.* 2004 Dec 2; 47(25): 6248-54.

Park, J. H., et al. "Antiinflammatory activity of *Synurus deltooides*." *Phytother. Res.* 2004; 18(11): 930-3.

Kim, H. J., et al. "Scopoletin suppresses pro-inflammatory cytokines and PGE2 from LPS-stimulated cell line, RAW 264.7 cells." *Fitoterapia.* 2004 Jun; 75(3-4): 261-6.

Ruppelt, B. M., et al. "Pharmacological screening of plants recommended by folk medicine as anti-snake venom—l. Analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities." *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz* 1991; 86: 203–5.

Iyer, R. P., et al. "*Brunfelsia hopeana* I: Hippocratic screening and antiinflammatory evaluation." *Lloydia*. 1977; 40(4): 356–60.

de Costa, A. O. "A pharmacologic study of manacá (*Brunfelsia hopeana*)." *Bol. Assoc. Bras. Pharm.* 1933; 14: 295–99.

#### **Mulungu (*Erythrina mulungu*)**

Ribeiro, M. D., "Effect of *Erythrina velutina* and *Erythrina mulungu* in rats submitted to animal models of anxiety and depression." *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res.* 2006; 39(2): 263-70.

Marchioro, M., et al. "Anti-nociceptive activity of the aqueous extract of *Erythrina velutina* leaves." *Fitoterapia*. 2005 Dec; 76(7-8): 637-42.

Chaddock, J. A., et al. "Retargeted clostridial endopeptidases: inhibition of nociceptive neurotransmitter release *in vitro*, and antinociceptive activity in *in vivo* models of pain." *Mov. Disord.* 2004 Mar; 19 Suppl 8: S42-7.

Weber, D., et al. "Phomol, a new antiinflammatory metabolite from an endophyte of the medicinal plant *Erythrina crista-galli*." *J. Antibiot.* 2004; 57(9): 559-63.

Vasconcelos, S. M., et al. "Antinociceptive activities of the hydroalcoholic extracts from *Erythrina velutina* and *Erythrina mulungu* in mice." *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 2003; 26(7): 946-9.

Njamen, D., et al. "Anti-inflammatory activity of erycristagallin, a pterocarpene from *Erythrina mildbraedii*." *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 2003 May; 468(1): 67-74.

Duggan, M. J., et al. "Inhibition of release of neurotransmitters from rat dorsal root ganglia by a novel conjugate of a Clostridium botulinum toxin A endopeptidase fragment and *Erythrina crista-galli* lectin." *J. Biol. Chem.* 2002 Sep; 277(38): 34846-52.

#### **Amor Seco (*Desmodium adscendens*)**

N'Gouemo, P., et al. "Effects of an ethanolic extract of *Desmodium adscendens* on central nervous system in rodents." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996; 52(2): 77–83.

McManus, O. B., et al. "An activator of calcium-dependent potassium channels isolated from a medicinal herb." *Biochemistry* 1993; 32(24): 6128–33.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Some secondary plant metabolites in *Desmodium adscendens* and their effects on arachidonic acid metabolism." *Prostaglandins Leukotrienes Essent. Fatty Acids* 1992; 47(1): 85–91.

Boye, G. and O. Ampopo. "Plants and traditional medicine in Ghana." *Economic and Medicinal Plant Research* 4 1990. Devon, England: Academic Press Ltd.: 33–4.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effect of *Desmodium adscendens* fraction 3 on contractions of respiratory smooth muscle." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1990; 29(3): 325–35.

#### **Iporuru (*Alchornea castaneifolia*)**

Manga, H.M., et al. "*In vivo* anti-inflammatory activity of *Alchornea cordifolia* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Mull. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2004 Jun; 92(2-3): 209-14.

Osadebe, P. O., et al. "Anti-inflammatory effects of crude methanolic extract and fractions of *Alchornea cordifolia* leaves." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2003 Nov; 89(1):19-24.

Tona, L., et al. "Antiamoebic and spasmolytic activities of extracts from some anti diarrhoeal traditional preparations used in Kinshasa, Congo." *Phytomedicine*. 2000 Mar; 7(1): 31-8.

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.

Ogungbamila, F. O., et al. "Smooth muscle-relaxing flavonoids from *Alchornea cordifolia*." *Acta Pharm. Nord.* 1990; 2(6): 421–22.

Persinos-Perdue, G., et al. "Evaluation of Peruvian folk medicine by the natural products research laboratories." Abstra. Joint Meeting American Society of Pharmacognosy and Society for Economic Botany, Boston, 1981; (5) 13

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