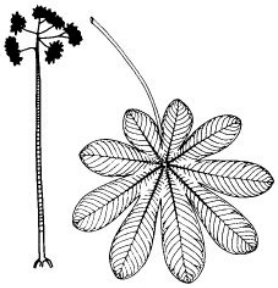
EMBAUBA POWDER



1 Pound (16 oz) **Retail Price: $24.00**

Description: Raintree Nutrition's embauba leaf powder (*Cecropia sp)* has been sustainably harvested in the Brazilian Amazon and is rich in the naturally occurring plant chemicals that this plant is regarded for. Embauba contains glycosides, lipids, alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, cardenolids, triterpenes, polyphenols, steroids, and proanthocyanidins.* For more complete information on this rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and online **Tropical Plant Database**.

Traditional Uses:* for asthma; for upper respiratory problems (coughs, bronchitis, COPD, emphysema, pulmonary sarcoidosis); for upper respiratory bacterial and viral infections; for high blood pressure; for Parkinson's disease

Ingredients: 100% pure embauba leaf (*Cecropia sp*). 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 Brazilian Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

Suggested Use: This plant is best prepared as an infusion (tea): Use one teaspoon of powder for each cup of water. Pour boiling water over herb in cup and allow to steep 10 minutes. Strain tea (or allow settled powder to remain in the bottom of cup) and drink warm. It is traditionally taken in 1 cup amounts, 2-3 times daily.

Contraindications:

- Not to be taken during pregnancy.
- Embauba has demonstrated hypotensive activity in animal studies. It is probably contraindicated in persons with low blood pressure.
- Embauba has demonstrated a hypoglycemic effect in animals and humans. It is contraindicated for persons with hypoglycemia. Diabetics should use this plant with caution as blood sugar levels should be monitored closely.

Drug Interactions: None reported in the literature; however, embauba may enhance the effect of blood pressure drugs and anti-diabetic drugs.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* This Raintree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and research on embauba can be found at the **Raintree website** or at **PubMed**. A partial listing of the published third party research on embauba is shown below:

Bronchodilator Actions:

Carbajal, D., et al. "Pharmacological screening of plant decoctions commonly used in Cuban folk medicine." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 33: 21–4.

Anti-inflammatory, Antispasmodic, Muscle-Relaxant & Pain-relieving Actions:

Perea Guerrero, C., et al. "A pharmacological study of *Cecropia obtusifolia* Bertol. aqueous extract." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 76(3): 279–84.

Feng, P. C., et al. "Pharmacological screening of some West Indian medicinal plants." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1962; 14: 556–61.

Antimicrobial Actions:

Rojas, J. J., et al. "Screening for antimicrobial activity of ten medicinal plants used in Colombian folkloric medicine: A possible alternative in the treatment of non-nosocomial infections." *BMC Complement. Altern. Med.* 2006 Feb; 6(1): 2.

Zavala, M. A., et al. "Antimicrobial screening of some medicinal plants." *Phytother. Res.* 1997; 11(5): 368–71.

Lopez Abraham, A. N., et al. "Potential antineoplastic activity of Cuban plants." *Rev. Cubana Farm.* 1981; 15(1): 71–7.

Misas, C. A. J., et al. "Contribution to the biological evaluation of Cuban plants. I." *Rev. Cub. Med. Trop.* 1979; 31: 5.

Hypoglycemic & Anti-diabetic Actions:

Lans, C. A. "Ethnomedicines used in Trinidad and Tobago for urinary problems and diabetes mellitus." *J. Ethnobiol. Ethnomedicine*. 2006 Oct 13; 2: 45.

Andrade-Cetto, A., et al. "Disease-Consensus Index as a tool of selecting potential hypoglycemic plants in Chikindzonot, Yucatan, Mexico." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Sep; 107(2): 199-204.

Nicasio, P., et al. “Hypoglycemic effect and chlorogenic acid content in two *Cecropia* species.” *Phytother. Res.* 2005; 19(8): 661-4.
Andrade-Cetto, A., et al. “Mexican plants with hypoglycaemic effect used in the treatment of diabetes.” *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Jul; 99(3): 325-48.
Herrera-Arellano, A., et al. “Clinical trial of *Cecropia obtusifolia* and *Marrubium vulgare* leaf extracts on blood glucose and serum lipids in type 2 diabetics.” *Phytomedicine*. 2004 Nov; 11(7-8): 561-6.
Andrade-Cetto, A., et al. “Hypoglycemic effect of *Cecropia obtusifolia on* streptozotocin diabetic rats.” *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 78(2–3): 145–9.
Raman-Ramos, R., et al. “Experimental study of hypoglycemic activity of some antidiabetic plants.” *Arch. Invest. Med.* 1991; 22(1): 87–93.
Mellado, V., et al. “Effect of the aqueous extract of *Cecropia obtusifolia* on the blood sugar of normal and pancreatectomized dogs.” *Int. J. Crude Drug Res.* 1984; 22(1): 11–16.
Perez, R. M., et al. “A study of the hypoglycemic effect of some Mexican plants.” *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1984; 12(3): 253–62.

Hypotensive & Heart Tonic Actions:

Ramos Almeida, R., et al. “Activity of *Cecropia* extract on contractility of cardiac and smooth muscles in wistar rats.” *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.* 2006 Jan; 33(1-2): 109-13.
Consolini, A. E., et al. “Cardiotonic and sedative effects of *Cecropia pachystachya* Mart. (ambay) on isolated rat hearts and conscious mice.” *J. Ethnopharmacol.*2006 Jun 15; 106(1): 90-6.
Consolini, A. E., et al. “Cardiovascular effects of the South American medicinal plant *Cecropia pachystachya* (ambay) on rats.” *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Jan; 96(3): 417-22.
Lacaille-Dubois., R. et al. “Search for potential angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibitors from plants.” *Phytomedicine.* 2001; 8(1): 47–52.
Salas, I., et al. “Antihypertensive effect of *Cecropia obtusifolia* (Moraceae) leaf extract on rats.” *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 1987; 35(1): 127–30.
Vidrio, H., et al. “Hypotensive activity of *Cecropia obtusifolia*.” *J. Pharm. Sci.* 1982; 71(4): 475–6.

Diuretic Actions:

Vargas Howell, R., et al. “Diuretic effect of *Cecropia obtusifolia* (Moraceae) on albino rats.” *Rev. Biol. Trop*. 1996; 44(1): 93–6.

Antioxidant & Wound-Healing Actions:

Nayak, B. S. et al. “*Cecropia peltata* L (Cecropiaceae) has wound-healing potential: a preclinical study in a Sprague Dawley rat model.” *Int. J. Low Extrem. Wounds.* 2006 Mar; 5(1): 20-6.
Desmarchelier, C. J., et al. “Pharmacological activity of South American plants: effects on spontaneous in vivo lipid peroxidation.” *Phytother. Res.* 2003; 17(1): 80-2.
Velazquez, E., et al. “Antioxidant activity of Paraguayan plant extracts.” *Fitoterapia*. 2003; 74(1–2): 91–7.

Anti-anxiety Actions:

Rocha, F. F., et al. “Evaluation of the anxiolytic-like effects of *Cecropia glazioui* Sneth in mice.” *Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav*. 2002; 71(1-2): 183-90.

This high quality product is distributed through health food stores, health practitioners and by **Raintree Nutrition**. 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.