



# AMAZON HAIR SUPPORT\*

120 capsules (650 mg each)

Retail price: \$31.95

A synergistic formula of 8 rainforest botanicals traditionally used in South America for healthy hair.\* 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 avenca, muira puama, nettle, chuchuhuasi, catuaba, mutamba, gervão, and sarsaparilla.

**Suggested Use:** Take 2-3 capsules twice daily.

**Contraindications:** Not to be used during pregnancy, while breast-feeding or while seeking to become pregnant.

**Drug Interactions:** May enhance the effects of antihypertensive medications.

**Other Observations:**

- Several ingredients have been documented to reduce blood pressure in animal studies. Those with low blood pressure should be monitored more closely for this possible effect.
- This formulation may increase body hair, including facial hair.

**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:

**[Avenca \(Adiantum capillus-veneris\)](#)**

Murthy, R. S. R., et al. "Anti-implantation activity of isoadiantone." *Indian Drugs* 1984; 21(4): 141-44.

Murti, S. "Post coital anti-implantation activity of Indian medicinal plants." *Abstr. 32nd Indian Pharmaceutical Cong. Nagpur.* 1981; Abstract D14: 23-5.

Mahmoud, M. J., et al. "In vitro antimicrobial activity of *Salsola rosmarinus* and *Adiantum capillus-veneris*." *Int. J. Crude Drug Res.* 1989; 27(1): 14-16.

Husson, G. P., et al. "Research into antiviral properties of a few natural extracts." *Ann. Pharm. Fr.* 1986; 44(1): 41-8.

**[Muira Puama \(Ptychopetalum olacoides\)](#)**

Mendes, F. R., et al. "Brazilian plants as possible adaptogens: An ethnopharmacological survey of books edited in Brazil." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2007 Feb; 109(3): 493-500.

da Silva, A. L., et al. "Promnesic effects of *Ptychopetalum olacoides* in aversive and non-aversive learning paradigms." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2007 Feb; 109(3): 449-457.

Siqueira, I. R., et al. "Neuroprotective effects of *Ptychopetalum olacoides* Benth (Olacaceae) on oxygen and glucose deprivation induced damage in rat hippocampal slices." *Life Sci.* 2004 Aug; 75(15): 1897-906.

Siqueira, I. R., et al. "*Ptychopetalum olacoides*, a traditional Amazonian "nerve tonic," possesses anticholinesterase activity." *Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav.* 2003 Jun; 75(3): 645-50.

Forgacs, P., et al. "Phytochemical and biological activity studies on 18 plants from French Guyana." *Plant Med. Phytother.* 1983; 17(1): 22-32.

Rowland, D. L., et al. "A review of plant-derived and herbal approaches to the treatment of sexual dysfunctions." *J. Sex. Marital Ther.* 2003 May-Jun; 29(3): 185-205.

Waynberg, J., et al. "Effects of Herbal vX on libido and sexual activity in premenopausal and postmenopausal women." *Adv. Ther.* 2000 Sep-Oct; 17(5): 255-62.

**[Nettle \(Urtica dioica\)](#)**

Schottner, M., et al. "Lignans from the roots of *Urtica dioica* and their metabolites bind to human sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG)." *Planta Med.* 1997; 63(6): 529-32.

Safarinejad, M. R., "Urtica dioica for treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study." *J. Herb Pharmacother.* 2005; 5(4): 1-11.

Popa, G., et al. "Efficacy of a combined Sabal-urtica preparation in the symptomatic treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia. Results of a placebo-controlled double-blind study." *MMW Fortschr. Med.* 2005 Oct; 147 Suppl 3:103-8.

Harpur, U.S., et al. "Stimulation of lymphocyte proliferation and inhibition of nitric oxide production by aqueous *Urtica dioica* extract." *Phytother. Res.* 2005; 19(4): 346-8.

Schneider, T., et al. "Stinging nettle root extract (Bazoton-uno) in long term treatment of benign prostatic syndrome (BPS). Results of a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled multicenter study after 12 months" *Urologe A.* 2004 Mar;43(3):302-6.

Carson, C., et al. "The role of dihydrotestosterone in benign prostatic hyperplasia." *Urology.* 2003; 61(4 Suppl 1): 2-7.

Gullcin, I., et al. "Purification and characterization of polyphenol oxidase from nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) and inhibitory effects of some chemicals on enzyme activity." *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.* 2005 Jun; 20(3): 297-302.

Lichius, J. J., et al. "The inhibiting effects of *Urtica dioica* root extracts on experimentally induced prostatic hyperplasia in the mouse." *Planta Med.* 1997; 63(4): 307-10.

Hryb, D. J., et al. "The effect of extracts of the roots of the stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) on the interaction of SHBG with its receptor on human prostatic membranes." *Planta Med.* 1995; 61(1): 31-2.

Krzeski, T., et al. "Combined extracts of *Urtica dioica* and *Pygeum africanum* in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia: double-blind comparison of two doses." *Clin. Ther.* 1993; 15(6): 1011-20.

### **Chuchuhuasi (Maytenus krukovii)**

Bradshaw, D., et al. "Therapeutic potential of protein kinase C inhibitors." *Agents and Actions* 1993; 38: 135-47.

Bruni, R., et al. "Antimutagenic, antioxidant and antimicrobial properties of *Maytenus krukovii* bark." *Fitoterapia.* 2006 Dec; 77(7-8): 538-45.

Honda, T., et al. "Partial synthesis of krukovines A and B, triterpene ketones isolated from the Brazilian medicinal plant *Maytenus krukovii*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1997; 60(11): 1174-77.

Morita, H., et al. "Triterpenes from Brazilian medicinal plant "chuchuhuasi" (*Maytenus krukovii*)." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1996; 59(11): 1072-75.

Sekar K. V., et al. "Mayteine and 6-benzoyl-6-deacetyl-mayteine from *Maytenus krukovii*." *Planta Med.* 1995; 61: 390.

Itokawa, H., et al. "Isolation, structural elucidation and conformational analysis of sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloids from *Maytenus ebenifolia* Reiss. X-ray molecular structure of ebenifoline W-1." *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin. Trans. I* 1993; 11: 1247-54.

### **Catuaba (Erythroxylum catuaba)**

Barbosa, N. R., et al. "Inhibition of platelet phospholipase A2 activity by catuaba extract suggests anti-inflammatory properties." *Phytother. Res.* 2004; 18(11): 942-4.

Uchino, T., et al. "Potent protecting effects of Catuaba (*Anemopaegma mirandum*) extracts against hydroperoxide-induced cytotoxicity." *Toxicol. In Vitro.* 2004 Jun; 18(3): 255-63.

Pizzolatti, M. G., et al. "Two epimeric flavalignans from *Trichilia catigua* (Meliaceae) with antimicrobial activity." *Z. Naturforsch* 2002; 57(5-6): 483-88.

Satoh, M., et al. "Cytotoxic constituents from *Erythroxylum catuaba*. Isolation and cytotoxic activities of cinchonain." *Natural Med.* 2000; 54(2): 97-100.

Manabe, H., et al. "Effects of catuaba extracts on microbial and HIV infection." *In Vivo* 1992; 6(2): 161-65.

### **Mutamba (Guazuma ulmifolia)**

Kamimura, A., et al. "Procyanidin oligomers counteract TGF-beta1- and TGF-beta2-induced apoptosis in hair epithelial cells: an insight into their mechanisms." *Skin Pharmacol. Physiol.* 2006; 19(5): 259-65.

Kamimura, A., et al. "Procyanidin B-2, extracted from apples, promotes hair growth: A laboratory study." *Br. J. Dermatol.* 2002; 146(1): 41-51.

Takahashi, T., et al. "The first clinical trial of topical application of procyanidin B-2 to investigate its potential as a hair growing agent." *Phytother. Res.* 2001; 15(4): 331-36.

Takahashi, T., et al. "Several selective protein kinase C inhibitors including procyanidins promote hair growth." *Skin Pharmacol. Appl. Skin Physiol.* 2000 May-Aug; 13(3-4): 133-42.

Takahashi, T., et al. "Toxicological studies on procyanidin B-2 for external application as a hair growing agent."

*Food Chem. Toxicol.* 1999; 37(5): 545–52.

Takahashi, T., et al. "Procyanidin oligomers selectively and intensively promote proliferation of mouse hair epithelial cells in vitro and activate hair follicle growth in vivo." *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 1999; 112(3): 310-6.

### **Gervão (Stachytarpetta sp)**

Lee, J. H., et al. "The effect of acteoside on histamine release and arachidonic acid release in RBL-2H3 mast cells." *Arch. Pharm. Res.* 2006 Jun; 29(6): 508-13.

Dabaghi-Barbosa, P., et al. "Hispidulin: antioxidant properties and effect on mitochondrial energy metabolism." *Free Radic. Res.* 2005; 39(12): 1305-15.

Qiusheng, Z., et al. "Effects of verbascoside and luteolin on oxidative damage in brain of heroin treated mice." *Pharmazie.* 2005; 60(7): 539-43.

Zhao, C., et al. "In vitro" protection of DNA from Fenton reaction by plant polyphenol verbascoside." *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 2005 May 25; 1723(1-3): 114-23.

Alvarez, E., et al. "Inhibitory effects of leaf extracts of *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (Verbenaceae) on the respiratory burst of rat macrophages." *Phytother. Res.* 2004; 18(6): 457-62.

Liu, M.J., et al. "The effects of verbascoside on plasma lipid peroxidation level and erythrocyte membrane fluidity during immobilization in rabbits: a time course study." *Life Sci.* 2003 Jul; 73(7): 883-92.

Sheng, G. Q., et al. "Protective effect of verbascoside on 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion-induced neurotoxicity in PC12 cells." *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 2002; 451(2): 119–24.

Daels-Rakotoarison, D. A., et al. "Neurosedative and antioxidant activities of phenylpropanoids from *Ballota nigra*." *Arzneimittelforschung.* 2000; 50(1): 16-23.

Sanz, M. J., et al. "Influence of a series of natural flavonoids on free radical generating systems and oxidative stress." *Xenobiotica.* 1994; 24(7): 689-99.

### **Sarsaparilla (Smilax officinalis)**

Shao, B., et al. "Steroidal saponins from *Smilax china* and their anti-inflammatory activities." *Phytochemistry.* 2007 Mar; 68(5): 623-30.

Jeon, S. Y., et al. "Beta-secretase (BACE1)-inhibiting stilbenoids from *Smilax Rhizoma*." *Phytomedicine.* 2006 Nov 2;

Ban, J. Y., et al. "Catechin and epicatechin from *Smilax chinae* rhizome protect cultured rat cortical neurons against amyloid beta protein (25-35)-induced neurotoxicity through inhibition of cytosolic calcium elevation." *Life Sci.* 2006 Nov; 79(24): 2251-9.

Ma, D., et al. "Effect of sarsasapogenin and its derivatives on the stimulus coupled responses of human neutrophils." *Clin. Chim. Acta.* 2001 Dec; 314(1-2): 107-12.

Chu, K. T., et al. "Smilaxin, a novel protein with immunostimulatory, antiproliferative, and HIV-1-reverse transcriptase inhibitory activities from fresh *Smilax glabra* rhizomes." *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 2005 Dec; 340(1): 118.

Jiang, J., et al. "Immunomodulatory activity of the aqueous extract from rhizome of *Smilax glabra* in the later phase of adjuvant-induced arthritis in rats." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2003; 85(1): 53–9.

Chen, T., et al. "A new flavanone isolated from *Rhizoma smilacis glabrae* and the structural requirements for its derivatives for preventing immunological hepatocyte damage." *Planta Med.* 1999; 65(1): 56–9.

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.

**Manufactured By:**  
**Raintree Nutrition, Inc.**  
**3579 Hwy 50 East, Suite 222**  
**Carson City, Nevada 89701**  
**(800) 780-5902 (775) 841-4142**  
[www.RaintreeNutrition.com](http://www.RaintreeNutrition.com)



\* 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.