



AMAZON LIVER SUPPORT*

120 capsules (600 mg each)

Retail price: \$29.95

A synergistic formula of 8 rainforest botanicals to nutritionally support liver function.* 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 picão preto, carqueja, erva tostão, chanca piedra, boldo, gervão, fedegoso, and artichoke.

Suggested Use: Take 3 capsules twice daily.

Contraindications: Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.

Drug Interactions: None reported; however, based on animal studies, it may potentiate antihypertensive drugs.

Other Observations:

- Several ingredients in the formula have been documented with liver detoxing effects in animal studies.* This may speed the clearance of some drugs metabolized in the liver (decrease the half-life), thereby reducing the pharmacological effect (and/or side effects) of certain drugs required to be metabolized in the liver.
- Several plants in this formula have been documented to reduce blood pressure in animal studies.* Individuals with low blood pressure should be monitored for this possible effect.
- Gervão contains salicylic acid. Those allergic to aspirin or salicylates may wish to avoid this formula.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* This proprietary Raintree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and 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:

[Picão Preto \(*Bidens pilosa*\)](#)

Chin, H. W., et al. "The hepatoprotective effects of Taiwan folk medicine 'ham-hong-chho' in rats." *Am. J. Chin. Med.* 1996; 24(3-4): 231-40.

Chiang, Y. M., et al. "Cytopylyne, a novel polyacetylenic glucoside from *Bidens pilosa*, functions as a T helper cell modulator." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Oct 19;

Yang, H. L., et al. "Protection from oxidative damage using *Bidens pilosa* extracts in normal human erythrocytes." *Food Chem. Toxicol.* 2006 Sep; 44(9): 1513-21.

Sundararajan, P., et al. "Studies of anticancer and antipyretic activity of *Bidens pilosa* whole plant." *Afr. Health Sci.* 2006 Mar; 6(1): 27-30.

Abajo, C., et al. "In vitro study of the antioxidant and immunomodulatory activity of aqueous infusion of *Bidens pilosa*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2004 Aug; 93(2-3): 319-23.

Chang, S. L., et al. "Polyacetylenic compounds and butanol fraction from *Bidens pilosa* can modulate the differentiation of helper T cells and prevent autoimmune diabetes in non-obese diabetic mice." *Planta Med.* 2004; 70(11):1045-51.

Chiang, Y. M., et al. "Metabolite profiling and chemopreventive bioactivity of plant extracts from *Bidens pilosa*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2004 Dec; 95(2-3): 409-19.

Usami, E., et al. "Assessment of antioxidant activity of natural compound by water- and lipid-soluble antioxidant factor" *Yakugaku Zasshi.* 2004; 124(11): 847-50.

[Carqueja \(*Baccharis genistelloides, trimera*\)](#)

Soicke, H., et al. "Characterisation of flavonoids from *Baccharis trimera* and their antihepatotoxic properties." *Planta Med.* 1987; 53(1): 37-9.

Abad, M. J., et al. "Anti-inflammatory activity of four Bolivian *Baccharis* species (Compositae)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Feb; 103(3): 338-44.

Simoes-Pires, C. A., et al. "Isolation and on-line identification of antioxidant compounds from three *Baccharis* species by HPLC-UV-MS/MS with post-column derivatisation." *Phytochem. Anal.* 2005 Sep-Oct; 16(5): 307-14.

Gene, R. M., et al. "Anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity of *Baccharis trimera*: Identification of its active constituents." *Planta. Med.* 1996; 62(3): 232-5.

Gene, R. M., et al. "Anti-inflammatory effect of aqueous extracts of three species of the genus *Baccharis*." *Planta Med.* 1992 Dec; 58(6): 565-6.

Abad, M. J., et al. "Antiviral activity of Bolivian plant extracts." *Gen. Pharmacol.* 1999; 32(4): 499-503.

Abad, M. J., et al. "Antiviral activity of some South American medicinal plants." *Phytother. Res.* 1999 Mar; 13(2): 142-6.

Melo, S. F., et al. "Effect of the *Cymbopogon citratus*, *Maytenus ilicifolia* and *Baccharis genistelloides* extracts against the

stannous chloride oxidative damage in *Escherichia coli*." *Mutat. Res.* 2001 Sep; 496(1-2): 33-8.

de las Heras, B., et al. "Antiinflammatory and antioxidant activity of plants used in traditional medicine in Ecuador." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Jun; 61(2): 161-6.

Erva Tostão (Boerhaavia diffusa)

Rawat, A. K., et al. "Hepatoprotective activity of *Boerhaavia diffusa* L. roots—a popular Indian ethnomedicine." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1997; 56(1): 61–66.

Chandan, B. K., et al. "*Boerhaavia diffusa*: a study of its hepatoprotective activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 31(3): 299–307.

Sohni, Y. R., et al. "Activity of a crude extract formulation in experimental hepatic amoebiasis and in immunomodulation studies." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996 Nov; 54(2-3): 119-24.

Chanca Piedra (Phyllanthus niruri, amarus)

Stickel, F., et al. "Herbal medicine in the treatment of liver diseases." *Dig. Liver Dis.* 2007 Feb 27;

Bhattacharjee, R., et al. "Protein isolate from the herb, *Phyllanthus niruri* L. (Euphorbiaceae), plays hepatoprotective role against carbon tetrachloride induced liver damage via its antioxidant properties." *Food Chem. Toxicol.* 2006 Nov 11;

Chatterjee, M., et al. "Hepatoprotective effect of aqueous extract of *Phyllanthus niruri* on nimesulide-induced oxidative stress in vivo." *Indian J. Biochem. Biophys.* 2006 Oct; 43(5): 299-305.

Bhattacharjee, R., et al. "The protein fraction of *Phyllanthus niruri* plays a protective role against acetaminophen induced hepatic disorder via its antioxidant properties." *Phytother. Res.* 2006; 20(7): 595-601.

Lee, C. Y., et al. "Hepatoprotective effect of *Phyllanthus* in Taiwan on acute liver damage induced by carbon tetrachloride." *Am. J. Chin. Med.* 2006; 34(3): 471-82.

Chatterjee, M., et al. "Herbal (*Phyllanthus niruri*) protein isolate protects liver from nimesulide induced oxidative stress." *Pathophysiology.* 2006 May; 13(2): 95-102.

Khatoon, S., et al. "Comparative pharmacognostic studies of three *Phyllanthus* species." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Mar; 104(1-2): 79-86.

Levy, C., et al. "Use of herbal supplements for chronic liver disease." *Clin. Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2004; 2(11): 947-56.

Rajeshkumar, N. V., et al. "*Phyllanthus amarus* extract administration increases the life span of rats with hepatocellular carcinoma." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000 Nov; 73(1–2): 215–19.

Padma, P., et al. "Protective effect of *Phyllanthus fraternus* against carbon tetrachloride-induced mitochondrial dysfunction." *Life Sci.* 1999; 64(25): 2411-17.

Jeena, K. J., et al. "Effect of *Embllica officinalis*, *Phyllanthus amarus* and *Picrorrhiza kurroa* on n-nitrosodiethylamine induced hepatocarcinogenesis." *Cancer Lett.* 1999; 136(1): 11–16.

Thabrew, M. R., et al. "Phytogenic agents in the therapy of liver disease." *Phytother. Res.* 1996; 10(6): 461–67.

Prakash, A., et al. "Comparative hepatoprotective activity of three *Phyllanthus* species, *P. urinaria*, *P. niruri* and *P. simplex*, on carbon tetrachloride induced liver injury in the rat." *Phytother. Res.* 1995; 9(8): 594–96.

Dhir, H., et al. "Protection afforded by aqueous extracts of *Phyllanthus* species against cytotoxicity induced by lead and aluminium salts." *Phytother. Res.* 1990; 4(5): 172–76.

Sreenivasa, R. Y. "Experimental production of liver damage and its protection with *Phyllanthus niruri* and *Capparis spinosa* (both ingredients of LIV52) in white albino rats." *Probe* 1985; 24(2): 117–19.

Syamasundar, K. V., et al. "Antihepatotoxic principles of *Phyllanthus niruri* herbs." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1985; 14(1): 41-4.

Boldo (Peumus boldus)

Kringstein, P., et al. "Boldine prevents human liver microsomal lipid peroxidation and inactivation of cytochrome P4502E1." *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 1995; 18(3): 559–63.

Cederbaum, A. I., et al. "Inhibition of rat liver microsomal lipid peroxidation by boldine." *Biochem, Pharmacol.* 1992 Nov; 44(9): 1765-72.

Lanhers, M. C., et al. "Hepatoprotective and anti-inflammatory effects of a traditional medicinal plant of Chile, *Peumus boldus*." *Planta Med.* 1991; 57(2): 110–15.

O'brien, P., et al. "Boldine and its antioxidant or health-promoting properties." *Chem. Biol. Interact.* 2006 Jan; 159(1): 1-17.

Kubinova, R., et al. "Chemoprotective activity of boldine: modulation of drug-metabolizing enzymes." *Pharmazie.* 2001; 56(3): 242–43.

Jimenez, I., et al. "Biological disposition of boldine: *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies." *Phytother. Res.* 2000 Jun; 14(4): 254-60.

Jang, Y. Y., et al. "Protective effect of boldine on oxidative mitochondrial damage in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats." *Pharmacol. Res.* 2000; 42(4): 361–71.

Bannach, R., et al. "Cytoprotective and antioxidant effects of boldine on tert-butyl hydroperoxide-induced damage to isolated hepatocytes." *Cell Biol. Toxicol.* 1996 Apr; 12(2): 89-100.

Gervão (Stachytarpheta jamaicensis)

Park, J. C., et al. "Effects of methanol extract of *Cirsium japonicum* var. *Ussuriense* and its principle, hispidulin-7-O-neohesperidoside on hepatic alcohol-metabolizing enzymes and lipid peroxidation in ethanol-treated rats." *Phytother. Res.* 2004; 18(1): 19-24.

Xiong, Q., et al. "Acteoside inhibits apoptosis in D-galactosamine and lipopolysaccharide-induced liver injury." *Life Sci.*

1999; 65(4): 421–30.

Xiong, Q., et al. "Hepatoprotective activity of phenylethanoids from *Cistanche deserticola*." *Planta Med.* 1998; 64(2): 120–25.

Ferrandiz, M. L., et al. "Hispidulin protection against hepatotoxicity induced by bromobenzene in mice." *Life Sci.* 1994; 55(8): PL145–50.

Fedegoso (*Cassia occidentalis*)

Jafri, M. A., et al. "Hepatoprotective activity of leaves of *Cassia occidentalis* against paracetamol and ethyl alcohol intoxication in rats." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999; 66(3): 355–61.

Sharma, N., et al. "Protective effect of *Cassia occidentalis* extract on chemical-induced chromosomal aberrations in mice." *Drug Chem. Toxicol.* 1999; 22(4): 643–53.

Saraf, S., et al. "Antihepatotoxic activity of *Cassia occidentalis*." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1994; 32(2): 178–83.

Subbarao, V. V., et al. "Changes in serum transaminases due to hepatotoxicity and the role of an indigenous hepatotonic, LIV-52." *Probe* 1978; 17(2): 175–78.

Sethi, J. P., et al. "Clinical management of severe acute hepatic failure with special reference to LIV-52 in therapy." *Probe* 1978; 17(2): 155–58.

Sama, S., et al. "Efficacy of an indigenous compound preparation (LIV-52) in acute viral hepatitis—A double blind study." *Indian J. Med. Res.* 1976; 64: 738.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*)

Glasl, S., et al. "Choleretic effects of the Mongolian medicinal plant *Saussurea amara* in the isolated perfused rat liver." *Planta Med.* 2007; 73(1): 59-66.

Speroni, E., et al. "Efficacy of different *Cynara scolymus* preparations on liver complaints." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2003 Jun; 86(2-3): 203-11.

Betancor-Fernandez, A., et al. "Screening pharmaceutical preparations containing extracts of turmeric rhizome, artichoke leaf, devil's claw root and garlic or salmon oil for antioxidant capacity." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 2003; 55(7): 981-6.

Gebhardt, R. "Prevention of taurolithate-induced hepatic bile canalicular distortions by HPLC-characterized extracts of artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*) leaves." *Planta Med.* 2002; 68(9): 776–79.

Aktay, G., et al. "Hepatoprotective effects of Turkish folk remedies on experimental liver injury." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000 Nov; 73(1-2): 121-9.

Adzet, T., et al. "Hepatoprotective activity of polyphenolic compounds from *Cynara scolymus* against CCl₄ toxicity in isolated rat hepatocytes." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1987; 50(4): 612–17.

Maros, T., et al. "Effects of *Cynara scolymus* extracts on the regeneration of rat liver. 1." *Arzneimittelforschung* 1966; 16(2): 127–29.

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



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