

AMAZON LUNG SUPPORT*



120 capsules (600 mg each)

Retail price: \$29.95

A botanical formula which combines 7 plants traditionally used in South America for the lungs and respiratory system.* 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 amor seco, embauba, avenca, mullaca, jatoba, mutamba, and samambaia,

Suggested Use: Take 2 capsules 2-3 times daily.

Contraindications:

- Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.
- This formula should not be used in combination with digitalis.
- Those with cardiac disorders should be monitored more closely when taking this formula.

Drug Interactions: May potentiate digitalis, ACE-inhibitor, hypoglycemic, and hypotensive drugs.

Other Observations:

- 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.
- Several ingredients have shown a hypoglycemic effect in animal studies. Those with hypoglycemia should monitor their blood sugar levels for this possible effect.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* This formulated 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:

[Amor Seco \(*Desmodium adscendens*\)](#)

Barreto, G. S. "Effect of butanolic fraction of *Desmodium adscendens* on the anococcygeus of the rat." *Braz. J. Biol.* 2002; 62(2): 223–30.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Dose-response effects of *Desmodium adscendens* aqueous extract on histamine response, content and anaphylactic reactions in the guinea pig." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996; 18(1): 13–20.

Addy, M. E., et al. "An extract of *Desmodium adscendens* activates cyclooxygenase and increases prostaglandin synthesis by ram seminal vesicle microsomes." *Phytother. Res.* 1995; 9(4): 287–93.

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.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effect of *Desmodium adscendens* fraction F1 (DAFL) on tone and agonist-induced contractions of guinea pig airway smooth muscle." *Phytother. Res.* 1989; 3(3): 85–90.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Several chromatographically distinct fractions of *Desmodium adscendens* inhibit smooth muscle contractions." *Int. J. Crude Drug Res.* 1989; 27(2): 81–91.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effect of *Desmodium adscendens* fractions on antigen- and arachidonic acid-induced contractions of guinea pig airways." *Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol.* 1987; 66(6): 820–25.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Dose-response effect of one subfraction of *Desmodium adscendens* aqueous extract on antigen- and arachidonic acid-induced contractions of guinea pig airways." *Phytother. Res.* 1987; 1(4): 180–86.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effects of the extracts of *Desmodium adscendens* on anaphylaxis." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1984; 11(3): 283–92.

[Embauba \(*Cecropia peltata*\)](#)

- Carbajal, D., et al. "Pharmacological screening of plant decoctions commonly used in Cuban folk medicine." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 33: 21–4.
- 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.
- Velazquez, E., et al. "Antioxidant activity of Paraguayan plant extracts." *Fitoterapia.* 2003; 74(1–2): 91–7.

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

- 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.

[Mullaca \(*Physalis angulata*\)](#)

- Silva, M. T., et al. "Studies on antimicrobial activity, *in vitro*, of *Physalis angulata* L. (Solanaceae) fraction and physalin B bringing out the importance of assay determination." *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz.* 2005 Nov; 100(7): 779–82.
- Bastos, G. N., et al. "Antinociceptive effect of the aqueous extract obtained from roots of *Physalis angulata* L. on mice." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Jan; 103(2): 241–5.
- Vieira, A.T., et al. "Mechanisms of the anti-inflammatory effects of the natural secosteroids physalins in a model of intestinal ischaemia and reperfusion injury." *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 2005 Sep; 146(2): 244–51.
- Choi, E. M., et al. "Investigations of anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activities of *Piper cubeba*, *Physalis angulata* and *Rosa hybrida*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2003 Nov; 89(1): 171–5.
- Cox, P. A. "Pharmacological activity of the Samoan ethnopharmacopoeia." *Econ. Bot.* 1989; 43(4): 487–97.
- Pietro, R. C., et al. "*In vitro* antimycobacterial activities of *Physalis angulata* L." *Phytomedicine* 2000; 7(4): 335–38.
- Januario, A. H., et al. "Antimycobacterial physalins from *Physalis angulata* L. (Solanaceae)." *Phytother. Res.* 2002; 16(5): 445–48.
- Hussain, H., et al. "Plants in Kano ethnomedicine; screening for antimicrobial activity and alkaloids." *Int. J. Pharmacol.* 1991; 29(1): 51–56.

[Jatoba \(*Hymenaea courbaril*\)](#)

- Abdel-Kader, M., et al. "Isolation and absolute configuration of ent-Halimane diterpenoids from *Hymenaea courbaril* from the Suriname rain forest." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2002; 65(1): 11–5.
- Rahalison, L., et al. "Screening for antifungal activity of Panamanian plants." *Inst. J. Pharmacog.* 1993; 31(1): 68–76.
- Verpoorte, R., et al. "Medicinal plants of Surinam. IV. Antimicrobial activity of some medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1987; 21(3): 315–18.
- Arrhenius, S.P., et al. "Inhibitory effects of *Hymenaea* and *Copaifera* leaf resins on the leaf fungus, *Pestalotia subcuticulari*." *Biochem. Syst. Ecol.* 1983; 11(4): 361–66.
- Giral, F., et al. "Ethnopharmacognostic observation on Panamanian medicinal plants. Part 1." *Q. J. Crude Drug Res.* 1979; 167(3/4): 115–30.

[Mutamba \(*Guazuma ulmifolia*\)](#)

- Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of respiratory diseases. 2: Evaluation of activity of 16 plants against gram-positive bacteria." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 39(1): 77–82.
- Camporese, A., et al. "Screening of anti-bacterial activity of medicinal plants from Belize (Central America)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2003 Jul; 87(1): 103–7.
- Navarro, M. C., et al. "Antibacterial, antiprotozoal and antioxidant activity of five plants used in Izabal for infectious diseases." *Phytother. Res.* 2003; 17(4): 325–9.
- Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders. 3. Confirmation of activity against enterobacteria of 16 plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 38(1): 31–38.

[Samambaia \(Polypodium decumanum\)](#)

Punzon, C., et al. "In vitro anti-inflammatory activity of *Phlebodium decumanum*. Modulation of tumor necrosis factor and soluble TNF receptors." *Int. Immunopharmacol.* 2003; 3(9): 1293-9.

Manna, S. K., et al. "Calagualine inhibits nuclear transcription factors-kappaB activated by various inflammatory and tumor promoting agents." *Cancer Lett.* 2003; 190(2): 171-82.

Navarro-Blasco, F. J., et al. "Modification of the inflammatory activity of psoriatic arthritis in patients treated with extract of *Polypodium leucotomos* (Anapsos)." *Br. J. Rheumatol.* 1998; 37(8): 912.

Reyes, E., et al. "Systemic immunomodulatory effects of *Polypodium leucotomos* as an adjuvant to PUVA therapy in generalized vitiligo: A pilot study." *J. Dermatol. Sci.* 2006 Jan 16;

Nogal-Ruiz, J. J., "Modulation by *Polypodium leucotomos* extract of cytokine patterns in experimental trichomoniasis model." *Parasite.* 2003 Mar; 10(1): 73-8.

Sempere-Ortells, J. M., et al. "Anapsos (*Polypodium leucotomos*) modulates lymphoid cells and the expression of adhesion molecules." *Pharmacol. Res.* 2002; 46(2): 185-90.

Gonzalez, S., et al. "An extract of the fern *Polypodium leucotomos* (Difur) modulates Th1/Th2 cytokines balance *in vitro* and appears to exhibit anti-angiogenic activities *in vivo*: Pathogenic relationships and therapeutic implications." *Anticancer Res.* 2000; 20(3a): 1567-75.

Sempere-Ortells, J. M., et al. "Effect of Anapsos (*Polypodium leucotomos* extract) on *in vitro* production of cytokines." *Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 1997; 43(1): 85-9.

Bernd, A., et al. "In vitro studies on the immunomodulating effects of *Polypodium leucotomos* extract on human leukocyte fractions." *Arzneimittelforschung.* 1995; 45(8): 901-4.

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



*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.