AMAZON MOOD SUPPORT*

120 capsules (650 mg each) **Retail price: $29.95**

A botanical formula which combines 7 plants traditionally used in South America to elevate the mood.* 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 mulungu, graviola, tayuya, damiana, passionflower, chamomile, and muira puama.

Suggested Use: Take 2-3 capsules twice daily or as needed.
Contraindications: Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.
Drug Interactions: May enhance the effect of MAO-inhibitor and anxiolytic medications.

Other Observations:

- In some individuals this formula may cause drowsiness. If this interferes with daily work the dosage should be reduced.
- 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.

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 the third-party published research on these ingredients is shown below:

Mulungu (Erythrina mulungu, crista-galli)

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.
Onusic, G.M., et al. "Effects of chronic treatment with a water-alcohol extract from *Erythrina mulungu* on anxiety-related responses in rats." *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 2003; 26(11): 1538-42.
Onusic, G. M., et al. "Effect of acute treatment with a water-alcohol extract of *Erythrina mulungu* on anxiety-related responses in rats." *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res*. 2002; 35(4): 473–77.
Kittler, J. T., et al. "Mechanisms of GABA receptor assembly and trafficking: implications for the modulation of inhibitory neurotransmission." *Mol. Neurobiol.* 2002; 26(2–3): 251–68.
Vasconcelos, S. M., et al. "Central activity of hydroalcoholic extracts from *Erythrina velutina* and *Erythrina mulungu* in mice." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 2004; 56(3): 389-93.
Daly. J. W. "Nicotinic agonists, antagonists, and modulators from natural sources." *Cell. Mol. Neurobiol.* 2005 Jun; 25(3-4): 513-52.
Mansbach, R. S., et al. "Effects of the competitive nicotinic antagonist erysodine on behavior occasioned or maintained by nicotine: comparison with mecamylamine." *Psychopharmacology*. 2000; 148(3): 234–42.
Decker, M. W., et al. "Erysodine, a competitive antagonist at neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors." *Eur. J. Pharmacol* . 1995; 280(1): 79–89.

Graviola (Annona muricata)

Padma, P., et al. "Effect of *Annona muricata* and *Polyalthia cerasoides* on brain neurotransmitters and enzyme monoamine oxidase following cold immobilization stress." *J. Natural Remedies* 2001; 1(2): 144–46.
Hasrat, J. A., et al. "Screening of medicinal plants from Suriname for 5-HT 1A ligands: Bioactive isoquinoline alkaloids from the fruit of Annona muricata." *Phytomedicine*. 1997; 4(20: 133-140.
Padma, P., et al. "Effect of alcohol extract of *Annona muricata on* cold immobilization stress induced tissue lipid peroxidation." *Phytother. Res.* 1997; 11(4): 326-327.
Hasrat, J. A., et al. "Isoquinoline derivatives isolated from the fruit of *Annona muricata* as 5-HTergic 5-HT1A receptor agonists in rats: unexploited antidepressive (lead) products." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1997; 49(11): 1145–49.

Tayuya (Cayaponia tayuya)
Panossian, A., et al. “On the mechanism of action of plant adaptogens with particular reference to cucurbitacin R diglucoside.” *Phytomedicine*. 1999 Jul; 6(3): 147-55.
Panosian, A. G., et al. “Action of adaptogens: cucurbitacin R diglucoside as a stimulator of arachidonic acid metabolism in the rat adrenal gland.” *Probl. Endokrinol.* 1989 Mar-Apr; 35(2): 70-4.
Panosian, A. G., et al. “Effect of stress and the adaptogen cucurbitacin R diglycoside on arachidonic acid metabolism.” *Probl. Endokrinol.* 1989 Jan-Feb; 35(1): 58-61.
Panosian, A. G., et al. “Cucurbitacin R glycoside—a regulator of steroidogenesis and of the formation of prostaglandin E2—a specific modulator of the hypothalamus-hypophysis-adrenal cortex system.” *Biull. Eksp. Biol. Med*. 1987; 104(10): 456-7.
Dadaian, M. A., et al. “Prostaglandin E2 and F2 alpha and 5-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid levels in the blood of immobilized rats: effect of dihydrocucurbitacin D diglucoside.” *Vopr. Med. Khim.* 1985 Nov-Dec; 31(6): 98-100.

Damiana (Turnera aphrodisiaca)
Kumar, S., et al. “Anti-anxiety activity studies on homoeopathic formulations of *Turnera aphrodisiaca* Ward.” *Evid. Based Complement. Alternat. Med.* 2005 Mar; 2(1): 117-119.
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.

Passionflower (Passiflora sp.)
Wheatley, D. “Medicinal plants for insomnia: a review of their pharmacology, efficacy and tolerability.” *J. Psychopharmacol.* 2005 Jul; 19(4): 414-21.
Shinomiya, K., et al. “Hypnotic activities of chamomile and passiflora extracts in sleep-disturbed rats.” *Biol. Pharm. Bull*. 2005; 28(5): 808-10.
Dhawan, K., et al. “Attenuation of benzodiazepine dependence in mice by a tri-substituted benzoflavone moiety of *Passiflora incarnata* Linneaus: a non-habit forming anxiolytic.” *J. Pharm. Pharm. Sci.* 2003 May-Aug; 6(2): 215-22.
Dhawan, K., et al. “Comparative anxiolytic activity profile of various preparations of *Passiflora incarnata* Linneaus: a comment on medicinal plant’s standardization.” *J. Altern. Complement. Med*. 2002; 8(3): 283-91.
Dhawan, K., et al. “Suppression of alcohol-cessation-oriented hyper-anxiety by the benzoflavone moiety of *Passiflora incarnata* Linneaus in mice.” *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2002; 81(2): 239-44.
Dhawan, K., et al. “Anxiolytic activity of aerial and underground parts of *Passiflora incarnata*.” *Fitoterapia.* 2001; 72(8): 922-6.
Akhondzadeh, S., et al. “Passionflower in the treatment of generalized anxiety: a pilot double-blind randomized controlled trial with oxazepam.” *J. Clin. Pharm. Ther.* 2001; 26(5): 363-7.
Dhawan, K., et al. “Correct Identification of *Passiflora incarnata* Linn., a Promising Herbal Anxiolytic and Sedative.” *J. Med. Food. 2001* Autumn; 4(3): 137-144.
Wolfman, C., et al. “Possible anxiolytic effects of chrysin, a central benzodiazepine receptor ligand isolated from *Passiflora coerulea*.” *Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav*. 1994; 47(1): 1-4.
Maluf, E., et al. “Assessment of the hypnotic/sedative effects and toxicity of *Passiflora edulis* aqueous extract in rodents and humans.” *Phytother. Res*. 1991; 5(6): 262-266.

Chamomile (Matricaria chamomilla)
Cauffield, J. S., et al. “Dietary supplements used in the treatment of depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders.” *Lippincotts Prim. Care Pract*. 1999; 3(3): 290-304.
Gomaa, A., et al. “*Matricaria chamomilla* extract inhibits both development of morphine dependence and expression of abstinence syndrome in rats.” *J. Pharmacol. Sci*. 2003 May; 92(1): 50-5.
Della Loggia, R., et al. “Evaluation of the activity on the mouse CNS of several plant extracts and a combination of them.” *Riv. Neurol*. 1981 Sep-Oct; 51(5): 297-310.
Cauffield, J. S., et al. “Dietary supplements used in the treatment of depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders.” *Lippincotts Prim. Care Pract*. 1999 May-Jun; 3(3): 290-304.
Paladini, A. C., et al. “Flavonoids and the central nervous system: from forgotten factors to potent anxiolytic compounds.” *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1999; 51(5): 519-26.
Viola, H., et al. “Apigenin, a component of *Matricaria recutita* flowers, is a central benzodiazepine

receptors-ligand with anxiolytic effects." *Planta Med*. 1995 Jun; 61(3): 213-6.

Muira puama (Ptychopetalum olacoides)

da Silva, A. L., et al. "Anxiogenic properties of *Ptychopetalum olacoides* Benth. (Marapuama)." *Phytother. Res*. 2002; 16(3): 223-6.
Paiva, L., et al. "Effects of *Ptychocepalum olacoides* extract on mouse behaviour in forced swimming and open field tests." *Phytother. Res*. 1998; 12(4): 294–96.
Waynberg, J. "Male sexual asthenia—interest in a traditional plant-derived medication." *Ethnopharmacology*; 1995.
da Silva, A. L., et al. "Memory retrieval improvement by *Ptychopetalum olacoides* in young and aging mice." *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2004 Dec; 95(2-3): 199-203.
Siqueira, I. R., et al. "Neuroprotective effects of *Ptychopetalum olacoides* Bentham (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.
Siqueira, I. R., et al. "Psychopharamcological properties of *Ptychopetalum olachoides* Bentham (Olacaceae)." *Pharmaceutical Biol*. 1998; 36(5): 327–34.
Bucci, L. R., et al. "Selected herbals and human exercise performance." *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 2000 Aug; 72(2 Suppl): 624S-36S.

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.