



MULUNGU POWDER

1 Pound (16 oz)

Retail Price: \$24.00

Description: Raintree Nutrition's mulungu bark (*Erythrina mulungu*) has been sustainably harvested in the Brazilian Amazon and is rich in the naturally occurring plant chemicals that this plant is regarded for. The chemicals in mulungu have been studied extensively; they have been found to comprise large amounts of novel flavonoids, triterpenes, and alkaloids. Much research has been performed on *Erythrina* alkaloids in the last decade, as they represent a group of very active chemicals which are shared among many different *Erythrina* species.*

These alkaloids have been documented with various biological actions.* Thus far, mulungu has been documented to contain 20 of these alkaloids. For more complete information on this rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Traditional Uses:* for mental disorders (depression, anxiety, stress, hysteria, panic disorders, compulsive disorders, etc.); as a sedative for insomnia, restlessness, and sleep disorders; for liver disorders (hepatitis, obstructions, high liver enzyme levels, sclerosis, etc.); for high blood pressure and heart palpitations; for drug and nicotine withdrawal

Ingredients: 100% pure mulungu bark (*Erythrina mulungu*). 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 a decoction. Use one teaspoon of powder for each cup of water. Bring to a boil and gently boil in a covered pot for 20 minutes. Allow to cool and settle for 10 minutes and strain warm liquid into a cup (leaving the settled powder in the bottom of the pan). It is traditionally taken in 1/2 cup amounts twice daily.

Contraindications:

- This plant is traditionally used as a sedative and may cause drowsiness.
- Mulungu has demonstrated hypotensive actions in animal studies. It is probably contraindication in persons with low blood pressure.

Drug Interactions:

- None documented; however, mulungu may enhance the effect of some antianxiety drugs and blood pressure drugs.

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

Pain-Relieving, Antispasmodic, Anticonvulsant, & Anti-inflammatory Actions:

Vasconcelos, S. M., et al. "Anticonvulsant activity of hydroalcoholic extracts from *Erythrina velutina* and *Erythrina mulungu*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Sep 26;

Marchioro, M., et al. "Anti-nociceptive activity of the aqueous extract of *Erythrina velutina* leaves." *Fitoterapia.* 2005 Dec; 76(7-8): 637-42.

Chaddock, J. A., et al. "Retargeted clostridial endopeptidases: inhibition of nociceptive neurotransmitter release in vitro, and antinociceptive activity in *in vivo* models of pain." *Mov. Disord.* 2004 Mar; 19 Suppl 8: S42-7.

Weber, D., et al. "Phomol, a new antiinflammatory metabolite from an endophyte of the medicinal plant *Erythrina crista-galli*." *J. Antibiot.* 2004; 57(9): 559-63.

Vasconcelos, S. M., et al. "Antinociceptive activities of the hydroalcoholic extracts from *Erythrina velutina* and *Erythrina mulungu* in mice." *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 2003; 26(7): 946-9.

Njamen, D., et al. "Anti-inflammatory activity of erycristagallin, a pterocarpene from *Erythrina mildbraedii*." *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 2003 May; 468(1): 67-74.

Duggan, M. J., et al. "Inhibition of release of neurotransmitters from rat dorsal root ganglia by a novel conjugate of a *Clostridium botulinum* toxin A endopeptidase fragment and *Erythrina crista-galli* lectin." *J. Biol. Chem.* 2002 Sep; 277(38): 34846-52.

Anti-Anxiety Actions:

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.

Memory Enhancement Actions:

Hidalgo, A., et al. "Differential expression of glycans in the hippocampus of rats trained on an inhibitory learning paradigm." *Neuropathology.* 2006 Dec; 26(6): 501-7.

Sedative & Central Nervous System Depressant Actions:

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.

Anti-Osteoporotic Actions:

Zhang, Y., et al. "Anti-osteoporotic effect of *Erythrina variegata* L. in ovariectomized rats." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2007 Jan; 109(1): 165-9.

Nicotine Withdrawal Actions:

Freyer, A. J., et al. "Isolation, structure elucidation, and biological evaluation of 15-amido-3-demethoxy-2alpha,3alpha-methylenedioxyerythroculine, a new alkaloid from *Hyperbaena valida*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2006; 69(10): 1514-6.

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.

Liver Protective Actions:

Sanzen, T., et al. "Expression of glycoconjugates during intrahepatic bile duct development in the rat: an immunohistochemical and lectin-histochemical study." *Hepatology.* 1995; 3: 944-51.

Antimicrobial Actions:

de Lima, M. R., et al. "Anti-bacterial activity of some Brazilian medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Apr; 105(1-2): 137-47.

Sato, M., et al. "Antibacterial property of isoflavonoids isolated from *Erythrina variegata* against cariogenic oral bacteria." *Phytomedicine.* 2003; 10(5): 427-33.

Holetz, F. B., et al. "Screening of some plants used in the Brazilian folk medicine for the treatment of infectious diseases." *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz.* 2002 Oct; 97(7): 1027-31.

Tanaka, H., et al. "Antibacterial activity of isoflavonoids isolated from *Erythrina variegata* against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*." *Lett. Appl. Microbiol.* 2002; 35(6): 494-8.

Mitscher, L. A., et al. "Antimicrobial agents from higher plants. Erycristagallin, a new petrocarpene from the roots of the Bolivian coral tree, *Erythrina crista-galli*." *Heterocycles.* 1984; 22(8): 1673-75.

Mitscher, L. A., et al. "Erycristin, a new antimicrobial pterocarpan from *Erythrina crista-galli*." *Phytochemistry.* 1988; 27(2): 381-85.

This 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.