

MUTAMBA POWDER



1 pound (16 oz.)

Retail price: \$28.00

Description: Mutamba is a significant source of antioxidant chemicals called *proanthocyanidins*. One of the more widely studied of these natural chemicals in mutamba is named *procyanidin B-2*. Raintree's mutamba bark has been sustainably wild harvested in the Brazilian Amazon and has been milled into a fine powder which is suitable to stuff into capsules or to prepare your own teas, tinctures or extracts. For more complete information on this unique rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Traditional Uses:* as a topical hair remedy for hair loss and baldness; as a digestive aid for stomachache, ulcers, diarrhea, dysentery, and stomach inflammation; as an external skin remedy for wounds, rashes, skin parasites, dermatitis, fungal infections and leprosy; for viral and bacterial infections (including syphilis, gonorrhea, upper respiratory viruses, and kidney infections); as an astringent to stop bleeding

Ingredients: Pure 100% mutamba bark (*Guazuma ulmifolia*). This plant has been sustainably wild harvested in the Brazilian Amazon (without any fertilizers or pesticides) and is non-irradiated and non-fumigated.

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 cup dosages, 2-3 times daily.

Contraindications:

- Mutamba bark has been documented in animal studies to have uterine stimulant activity and it should not be taken during pregnancy.
- Mutamba bark has been documented in an animal study to lower blood pressure. *In vitro* studies indicate that it can inhibit angiotensin II. People with low blood pressure should use with caution while monitoring their blood pressure accordingly.

Drug Interactions: None published; however, mutamba bark may potentiate the action of certain antihypertensive drugs.

Other Observations: None reported.

Clinical Documentation and Research:

This Raintree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party research on mutamba can be found at the Raintree website or [Pubmed](#). A partial listing of published research on mutamba is shown below:

Antimicrobial Actions:

Felipe, A. M., et al. "Antiviral effect of *Guazuma ulmifolia* and *Stryphnodendron adstringens* on Poliovirus and Bovine Herpesvirus." *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 2006; 29(6): 1092-5.

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. "Anti-gonorrhoeal activity of plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1995; 48(2): 85-88.

Hattori, M., et al. "Inhibitory effects of various Ayurvedic and Panamanian medicinal plants on the infection of Herpes simplex virus-1 *in vitro* and *in vivo*." *Phytother. Res.* 1995; 9(4): 270-76.

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.

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.

Heinrich, M., et al. "Parasitological and microbiological evaluation of Mixe Indian medicinal plants." (Mexico) *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1992; 36(1): 81-85.

Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders. 1. Screening of 84 plants against enterobacteria." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1990; 30(1): 55–73.

Caceres, A., et al. "Screening of antimicrobial activity of plants popularly used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatomucosal diseases." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1987; 20(3): 223–37.

Anticancerous Actions:

Seigler, D. S. "Cyanogenic glycosides and menisdaurin from *Guazuma ulmifolia*, *Ostrya virginiana*, *Tiquilia plicata* and *Tiquilia canescens*." *Phytochemistry.* 2005 Jul; 66(13): 1567-80.

Ito, H., et al. "Antitumor activity of compounds isolated from leaves of *Eriobotrya japonica*." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2002; 50(8): 2400–3.

Kashiwada, Y., et al. "Antitumor agents, 129. Tannins and related compounds as selective cytotoxic agents." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1992; 55(8): 1033–43.

Nascimento, S. C., et al. "Antimicrobial and cytotoxic activities in plants from Pernambuco, Brazil." *Fitoterapia.* 1990; 61(4): 353–55.

Actions on Hair Growth:

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.

Anti-ulcer Actions:

Heinrich, M. "Ethnobotany and natural products: the search for new molecules, new treatments of old diseases or a better understanding of indigenous cultures?" *Curr. Top. Med. Chem.* 2003; 3(2): 141-54.

Hor, M., et al. "Proanthocyanidin polymers with antisecretory activity and proanthocyanidin oligomers from *Guazuma ulmifolia* bark." *Phytochemistry.* 1996; 42(1): 109–19.

Hor, M., et al. "Inhibition of intestinal chloride secretion by proanthocyanidins from *Guazuma ulmifolia*." *Planta Med.* 1995; 61(3): 208–12.

COX-2 Inhibitory Actions:

Zhang, W. Y., et al. "Procyanidin dimer B2 [epicatechin-(4beta-8)-epicatechin] suppresses the expression of cyclooxygenase-2 in endotoxin-treated monocytic cells." *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 2006 Jun; 345(1): 508-15.

Antioxidant Actions:

Sakano, K., et al. "Procyanidin B2 has anti- and pro-oxidant effects on metal-mediated DNA damage." *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 2005 Oct; 39(8): 1041-9.

Saito, A., et al. "Systematic synthesis of galloyl-substituted procyanidin B1 and B2, and their ability of DPPH radical scavenging activity and inhibitory activity of DNA polymerases." *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2005 Apr; 13(8): 2759-71.

Hypotensive Actions:

Caballero-George, C., et al. "*In vitro* inhibition of [3H]-angiotensin II binding on the human AT1 receptor by proanthocyanidins from *Guazuma ulmifolia* bark." *Planta Med.* 2002; 68(12): 1066-71.

Antidiabetic & Anti-cholesterol Actions:

Chen, D. M., et al. "Inhibitory effects of procyanidin B(2) dimer on lipid-laden macrophage formation." *J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol.* 2006 Aug; 48(2): 54-70.

Alarcon-Aguilara, F. J., et al. "Study of the anti-hyperglycemic effect of plants used as antidiabetics." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998; 61(2): 101-10.

Uterine Stimulant Actions:

Barros, G. S. G., et al. "Pharmacological screening of some Brazilian plants." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1970; 22: 116.

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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