

MYCO EXTRACT



4 fluid ounces (120 ml)

Retail price: \$32.00

A synergistic formula of 8 rainforest botanicals traditionally used in South America for their active properties.* 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 mullaca, Brazilian peppertree, anamu, clavillia, macela, fedegoso, picão preto, and uva ursi.

Suggested Use: Take 60 drops (2 ml) 2-3 times daily.

Contraindications: None reported.

Drug Interactions: None reported.

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.
- All of the plants in this formula have demonstrated antimicrobial (antimycoplasmal, antibacterial, & antimycobacterial) effects in laboratory studies. Supplementing the diet with probiotics and digestive enzymes is advisable if this formula is used for longer than 30 days.

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 or on PubMed. A partial listing of third-party published research on each of these plant ingredients is shown below:

[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.

Hwang, J. K., et al. "Anticariogenic activity of some tropical medicinal plants against *Streptococcus mutans*." *Fitoterapia*. 2004 Sep; 75(6): 596-8.

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.

Ogunlana, E. O., et al. "Investigations into the antibacterial activities of local plants." *Planta Med*. 1975; 27: 354.

[Brazilian peppertree \(*Schinus molle*\)](#)

de Lima, M. R., et al. "Anti-bacterial activity of some Brazilian medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2005 Dec 12;

Schmourlo, G., et al. "Screening of antifungal agents using ethanol precipitation and bioautography of medicinal and food plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2005 Jan; 96(3): 563-8.

de Melo, Jr., E. J., et al. "Medicinal plants in the healing of dry socket in rats: Microbiological and microscopic analysis." *Phytomedicine*. 2002; 9(2): 109-16.

Quiroga, E. N., et al. "Screening antifungal activities of selected medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2001; 74(1): 89-96.

Martinez, M. J., et al. "Screening of some Cuban medicinal plants for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 1996; 52(3): 171-74.

Gundidza, M., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of essential oil from *Schinus molle* Linn." *Central African J. Med*. 1993; 39(11): 231-34.

El-Keltawi, N., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of some Egyptian aromatic plants." *Herba Pol*. 1980; 26(4): 245-50.

Ross, S., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of some Egyptian aromatic plants." *Fitoterapia*. 1980; 51: 201-5.

Anamu (*Petiveria alliacea*)

Kim, S., et al. "Antibacterial and antifungal activity of sulfur-containing compounds from *Petiveria alliacea* L." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Oct 13;
Kubec, R., et al. "The lachrymatory principle of *Petiveria alliacea*." *Phytochemistry.* 2003 May; 63(1): 37-40.
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of protozoal infections. I. Screening of activity to bacteria, fungi and American trypanosomes of 13 native plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Oct; 62(3): 195-202.
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. I. Screening for antimycotic activity of 44 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 31(3): 263-76.
Misas, C.A.J., et al. "The biological assessment of Cuban plants. III." *Rev. Cub. Med. Trop.* 1979; 31(1): 21-27.
Von Szczepanski, C., et al. "Isolation, structure elucidation and synthesis of an antimicrobial substance from *Petiveria alliacea*." *Arzneim-Forsch* 1972; 22: 1975-.

Clavillia (*Mirabilis jalapa*)

Bolognesi, A. et al. "Ribosome-inactivating and adenine polynucleotide glycosylase activities in *Mirabilis jalapa* L. tissues." *J. Biol. Chem.* 2002; 277(16) 13709-16.
Dimayuga, R. E., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of medicinal plants from Baja California Sur (Mexico)." *Pharmaceutical Biol.* 1998; 36(1): 33-43.
Cammue, B. P., et al. "Isolation and characterization of a novel class of plant antimicrobial peptides from *Mirabilis jalapa* L. seeds." *J. Biol. Chem.* 1992; 267(4): 2228-33.
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. Screening for antimycotic activity of 44 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 31(3): 263-76.
Kusamba, C., et al. "Antibacterial activity of *Mirabilis jalapa* seed powder." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 35(2): 197-99.
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.

Macela (*Achyrocline satureioides*)

Bettega, J. M., et al. "Evaluation of the antiherpetic activity of standardized extracts of *Achyrocline satureioides*." *Phytother. Res.* 2004; 18(10): 819-23.
Zanon, S. M., et al. "Search for antiviral activity of certain medicinal plants from Cordoba, Argentina." *Rev. Latinoamer. Microbiol.* 1999; 41(2): 59-62.
Anesini, C., et al. "Screening of plants used in Argentine folk medicine for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 39(2): 119-28.
Vargas, V., et al. "Mutagenic and genotoxic effects of aqueous extracts of *Achyrocline satureioides* in prokaryotic organisms." *Mutat. Res.* 1990; 240(1): 13-18.
de Souza, C. P., et al. "Chemoprophylaxis of schistosomiasis: molluscicidal activity of natural products." *An. Acad. Brasil. Cienc.* 1984; 56(3): 333-38.

Fedegoso (*Cassia occidentalis*)

Evans C. E., et al. "Efficacy of some nupe medicinal plants against *Salmonella typhi*: an *in vitro* study." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2002 Apr; 80(1): 21-4.
Samy, R. P., et al. "Antibacterial activity of some folklore medicinal plants used by tribals in Western Ghats of India." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000; 69(1): 63-71.
Anesini, C., et al. "Screening of plants used in Argentine folk medicine for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 39(2): 119-28.
Hussain, H., et al. "Plants in Kano ethnomedicine: screening for antimicrobial activity and alkaloids." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1991; 29(1): 51-6.
Gand, K. N., et al. "Antibiotic activity of *Cassia occidentalis*." *Indian J. Pharmacy* 1966; 28(9): 248-50.

Picão Preto (*Bidens pilosa*)

Khan, M. R., et al. "Anti-microbial activity of *Bidens pilosa*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Elmerillia papuana* and *Sigesbekia orientalis*." *Fitoterapia.* 2001; 72(6): 662-65.
Chariandy, C. M., et al. "Screening of medicinal plants from Trinidad and Tobago for antimicrobial and insecticidal properties." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999; 64(3): 265-70.
Rabe, T. "Antibacterial activity of South African plants used for medicinal purposes." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1997; 56(1): 81-7.

van Puyvelde, L., et al. "In vitro inhibition of mycobacteria by Rwandese medicinal plants." *Phytother. Res.* 1994; 8(2): 65–9.

Destá, B. "Ethiopian traditional herbal drugs. Part II: Antimicrobial activity of 63 medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 39(2): 129–39.

Boily, Y., et al. "Screening of medicinal plants of Rwanda (central Africa) for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1986; 16(1): 1–13.

Bondarenko, A. S., et al. "The antimicrobial properties of the polyacetylene antibiotic phenylheptatriyne." *Mikrobiol. Zh.* 1985; 47(2): 81–3.

Uva Ursi (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)

Kruszewska, H., et al. "Examination of antimicrobial activity of selected non-antibiotic drugs." *Acta Pol. Pharm.* 2004 Dec; 61 Suppl: 18-21.

Jahodar, L., et al. "Antimicrobial effect of arbutin and an extract of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* in vitro." *Cesk Farm.* 1985; 34(5):174-8.

Robertson, J. A., et al. "Effect of carbohydrates on growth of *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma hominis*." *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 1987; 25(1): 160-1.

Newton, M., et al. "Select herbal remedies used to treat common urologic conditions." *Urol Nurs.* 2001 Jun; 21(3): 232-4.

Floresne, V., et al. "Microbiological testing of uva ursi species (Formulaes Normales V)" *Acta Pharm. Hung.* 1984 Jul; 54(4): 170-5.

This product is sold through health practitioners, retail stores, and [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.

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.