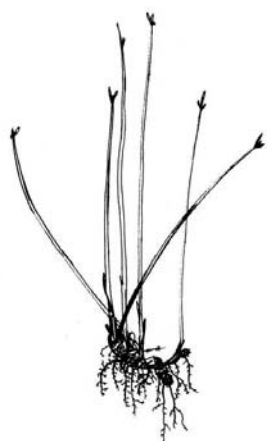


PIRI-PIRI POWDER



2 Fluid Ounces (60 ml)

Retail price: \$28.00

Description: Piri-piri is a type of reed-like tropical grass called a "sedge-grass." It can attain the height of 6 feet and grows in damp, marshy and flooded areas along the rivers and streams (where it can help control soil erosion) in the Amazon basin. It grows in clumps from dividing rhizomes which are about 2 cm long and 1.5 cm in diameter. For more complete information on this unique rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Traditional Uses:* for vomiting and nausea; for digestive and intestinal disorders; for stress, anxiety, and nervousness; for intestinal worms; for epilepsy and convulsions

Ingredients: 100% pure piri-piri rhizome (*Cyperus articulatus*). No chemical additives or preservatives are used. This product is non-irradiated and non-fumigated. It is a wild harvested product—grown naturally in the Peruvian Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

Suggested Use: Piri-piri is traditionally prepared in a cold maceration. Simply stir 1 teaspoon of the powder into a cup of water or juice and drink twice daily. Can also be stuffed into capsules or prepared as a tea (1 tsp of powder to a cup of hot water).

Contraindications: This plant has been traditionally used as a contraceptive aid. While no clinical studies exist to support this traditional use, women seeking to get pregnant should probably avoid the use of this plant.

Drug Interactions: None reported.

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

Anticonvulsant & Anti-epileptic Actions:

Bum, E. N., et al. "Ions and amino acid analysis of *Cyperus articulatus* L. (Cyperaceae) extracts and the effects of the latter on oocytes expressing some receptors." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2004 Dec; 95(2-3): 303-9.

Bum, E. N., et al. "Extracts from rhizomes of *Cyperus articulatus* (Cyperaceae) displace [3H]CGP39653 and [3H]glycine binding from cortical membranes and selectively inhibit NMDA receptor-mediated neurotransmission." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996 Nov; 54(2-3): 103-11.

Bum, E. N., et al. "Effects of *Cyperus articulatus* compared to effects of anticonvulsant compounds on the cortical wedge." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2003 Jul; 87(1): 27-34.

Bum, E. N., et al. "Anticonvulsant properties of the methanolic extract of *Cyperus articulatus* (Cyperaceae)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001 Jul; 76(2): 145-50.

Bum, E. N., et al. "Effect of the decoction of rhizomes of *Cyperus articulatus* on bicuculline-, n-methyl-d-aspartate- and strychnine-induced behavioural excitation and convulsions in mice." *J. Cameroon Acad. Sci.* 2002; 2: 91-95.

Bum, E. N., et al. "Organic and water extracts of *Cyperus articulatus* (Cyperaceae) inhibited chemically and electrically-induced convulsions in mice." *J. Cameroon Acad. Sci.* 2002; 2: 96-106.

Sedative Actions:

Rakotonirina, V. S., et al. "Sedative properties of the decoction of the rhizome of *Cyperus articulatus*." *Fitoterapia.* 2001; 72(1): 22-9.

Anti-inflammatory Actions:

Kiuchi, F., et al. "Inhibition of prostaglandin biosynthesis by the constituents of medicinal plants." *Chem.*

Pharm. Bull. 1983; 31: 3391-3396.

Antioxidant Actions:

Desmarchelier, C., et al. "Total reactive antioxidant potential (TRAP) and total antioxidant reactivity (TAR) of medicinal plants used in southwest Amazona (Bolivia and Peru). *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1997; 35(4): 288-296.

Antimicrobial Actions:

Desmarchelier, C., et al. "Studies on the cytotoxicity, antimicrobial and DNA-binding activities of plants used by the Ese'ejas." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996; 50(2): 91-96.
Mongelli, E., et al. "Antimicrobial activity and interaction with DNA of medicinal plants from the Peruvian Amazon region." *Rev. Argent. Microbiol.* 1995 Oct-Dec; 27(4): 199-203.
Duarte, M. C., et al. "Anti-candida activity of Brazilian medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005; 97(2): 305-11.

Antimalarial Actions:

Weenen, H., et al. Antimalarial compounds containing an alpha,beta-unsaturated carbonyl moiety from Tanzanian medicinal plants. *Planta Med.* 1990 Aug; 56(4): 371-3.
Chemicals Identified:
Neville, G. A., et al. "Identification of ketones in *Cyperus*. NMR and mass spectral examination of the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones." *Tetrahedron.* 1968: 24 pp. 3891.
Ikino, H., et al. "Sesquiterpenoids. XI. Identification of Ketones in *Cyperus*." *Tetrahedron.* 1967; 23 2169-2172.
Nyasse, B., et al. "Mandassindione and other sesquiterpenic ketones from *Cyperus articulatus*." *Phytochemistry.* 1988; 27: 3319-3321.

This product is sold through [Raintree Nutrition](#) and can be found 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.rain-tree.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.