



AMAZON SKIN-P SUPPORT*

120 capsules (650 mg each)

Retail price: \$29.95

A synergistic formula of rainforest botanicals that have traditionally been in South America for the skin during times of special needs.* 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 samambaia, pau d'arco, cat's claw, boldo, fedegoso, sarsaparilla, suma, and bitter melon.

Suggested Use: Take 2-3 capsules twice daily.

Contraindications:

- Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.
- Do not use in combination with digitalis drugs.
- Cat's claw has an immunostimulant activity and is contraindicated before or following any organ or bone marrow transplant or skin graft.

Drug Interactions: May potentiate digitalis. Several plants in this formula have been reported to have an liver detoxing effect and therefore may speed the clearance of some drugs from the liver.

Other Observations:

- Several plants in this formula have been documented to slightly reduce blood pressure in animal studies. Individuals with low blood pressure should be monitored for this possible effect.
- Bitter melon has been documented to reduce blood sugar levels. Those individuals with hypoglycemia, or those on medications to reduce blood sugar level 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 published research on these ingredients is shown below:

[Samambaia \(Polypodium sp\)](#)

Reyes, E., et al. "Systemic immunomodulatory effects of *Polypodium leucotomos* as an adjuvant to PUVA therapy in generalized vitiligo: A pilot study." *J. Dermatol. Sci.* 2006 Jan 16;

Navarro-Blasco, F. J., et al. "Modification of the inflammatory activity of psoriatic arthritis in patients treated with extract of *Polypodium leucotomos* (Anapsos)." *Br. J. Rheumatol.* 1998; 37(8): 912.

Vasange, M., et al. "A sulphonoglycolipid from the fern *Polypodium decumanum* and its effect on the platelet activating factor receptor in human neutrophils." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1997; 49(5): 562-617.

Vasange, M., et al. "Flavonoid constituents of two *Polypodium* species (Calaguala) and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils." *Planta Med.* 1997; 63(6): 511-17.

Capote, R., et al. "*Polypodium leucotomos* extract inhibits trans-urocanic acid photoisomerization and photodecomposition." *J. Photochem. Photobiol. B.* 2005 Dec 30;

Middelkamp-Hup, M. A., et al. "Oral *Polypodium leucotomos* extract decreases ultraviolet-induced damage of human skin." *J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.* 2004 Dec; 51(6): 910-8.

Middelkamp-Hup, M. A., et al. "Orally administered *Polypodium leucotomos* extract decreases psoralen-UVA-induced phototoxicity, pigmentation, and damage of human skin." *J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.* 2004; 50(1): 41-9.

Philips, N., et al. "Predominant effects of *Polypodium leucotomos* on membrane integrity, lipid peroxidation, and expression of elastin and matrixmetalloproteinase-1 in ultraviolet radiation exposed fibroblasts, and keratinocytes." *J. Dermatol. Sci.* 2003 Jun; 32(1): 1-9.

Gonzalez, S., et al. "Topical or oral administration with an extract of *Polypodium leucotomos* prevents acute sunburn and psoralen-induced phototoxic reactions as well as depletion of Langerhans cells in human skin." *Photodermatol. Photoimmunol. Photomed.* 1997; 13(1-2): 50-60.

Vasange, M., et al. "The fern *Polypodium decumanum*, used in the treatment of psoriasis, and its fatty acid constituents as inhibitors of leukotriene B4 formation." *Prostaglandins Leukotrienes Essent. Fatty Acids* 1994; 50: 279-284.

Tuominen, M., et al. "Effects of calaguala and an active principle, adenosine, on platelet activating factor." *Planta Med.* 1992; 58(4): 306–10.

Jimenez, D., et al. "Anapsos, an antipsoriatic drug, in atopic dermatitis." *Allergol. Immunopathol.* 1987; 15(4):185–9.

Jimenez, D., et al. "Anapsos modifies immunological parameters and improves the clinical course in atopic dermatitis." *Dermatologica* 1986; 173(3):154–5.

Pineiro Alvarez, B. "2 years personal experience in anapsos treatment of psoriasis in various clinical forms." *Med. Cutan. Ibero. Lat. Am.* 1983; 11(1): 65–72.

Vargas, J., et al. "Anapsos, an antipsoriatic drug which increases the proportion of suppressor cells in human peripheral blood." *Ann. Immunol.* 1983; 134C(3):393–400.

Del Pino Gamboa, J., et al. "Comparative study between 120 mg. of anapsos and a placebo in 37 psoriasis patients." *Med. Cutan. Ibero. Lat. Am.* 1982; 10(3): 203–8.

Capella Perez, M. C., et al. "Double-blind study using 'anapsos' 120 mg. in the treatment of psoriasis." *Actas Dermosifiliogr.* 1981; 72(9-10): 487-94.

Mercadal Peyri, O., et al. "Preliminary communication on the treatment of psoriasis with anapsos." *Actas Dermosifiliogr.* 1981; 72(1–2): 65–8.

Padilla, H. C. "A new agent (hydrophilic fraction of *Polypodium leucotomos*) for management of psoriasis." *Int. J. Dermatol.* 1974; 13(5): 276–82.

Pau d'arco (*Tabebuia impetiginosa*)

Muller, K., et al. "Potential antipsoriatic agents: lapacho compounds as potent inhibitors of HaCaT cell growth." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1999; 62(8): 1134-36.

Miranda F. G., et al. "Antinociceptive and antiedematogenic properties and acute toxicity of *Tabebuia avellanedae* Lor. ex Griseb. inner bark aqueous extract." *BMC Pharmacol.* 2001; 1(1): 6.

Park, B. S., et al. "Antioxidant activity and characterization of volatile constituents of Taheebo (*Tabebuia impetiginosa* Martius ex DC)." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2003; 51(1): 295-300.

Cat's Claw (*Uncaria tomentosa*)

Sheng, Y., et al. "An active ingredient of Cat's Claw water extracts: identification and efficacy of quinic acid." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Jan 15; 96(3): 577-84.

Goncalves, C., et al. "Antioxidant properties of proanthocyanidins of *Uncaria tomentosa* bark decoction: a mechanism for anti-inflammatory activity." *Phytochemistry.* 2005; 66(1): 89-98.

Sandoval, M., et al., "Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities of cat's claw (*Uncaria tomentosa* and *Uncaria guianensis*) are independent of their alkaloid content." *Phytomedicine.* 2002; 9(4): 325–37.

Boldo (*Peumus boldus*)

Estelles, R., et al. "Effect of boldine, secoboldine, and boldine methine on angiotensin II-induced neutrophil recruitment *in vivo*." *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 2005 Sep; 78(3): 696-704.

Backhouse, N., et al. "Anti-inflammatory and antipyretic effects of boldine." *Agents Actions* 1994; 42(3–4): 114–17.

Ivorra, M. D., et al. "Different mechanism of relaxation induced by aporphine alkaloids in rat uterus." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1993; 45(5): 439–43.

Lanhers, M. C., et al. "Hepatoprotective and anti-inflammatory effects of a traditional medicinal plant of Chile, *Peumus boldus*." *Planta Med.* 1991; 57(2): 110–15.

Fedegoso (*Cassia occidentalis*)

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.

Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. 1. Screening for antimycotic activity of 44 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 31(3): 263–76.

Hussain, H., et al. "Plants in Kano ethnomedicine: screening for antimicrobial activity and alkaloids." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1991; 29(1): 51–6.

Gaind, K. N., et al. "Antibiotic activity of *Cassia occidentalis*." *Indian J. Pharmacy* 1966; 28(9): 248–50.

Sarsaparilla (*Smilax officinalis*)

Juhlin, L., et al. "The influence of treatment and fibrin microclot generation in psoriasis." *Br. J. Dermatol.* 1983; 108: 33–7.

Rollier, R. "Treatment of lepromatous leprosy by a combination of DDS and sarsaparilla (*Smilax ornata*)." *Int. J. Leprosy* 1959; 27: 328–40.

Thurman, F. M. "The treatment of psoriasis with sarsaparilla compound." *New England Journal of Medicine* 1942; 337: 128–33.

Ma, D., et al. "Effect of sarsasapogenin and its derivatives on the stimulus coupled responses of human neutrophils." *Clin. Chim. Acta.* 2001 Dec; 314(1-2): 107-12.

Chu, K. T., et al. "Smilaxin, a novel protein with immunostimulatory, antiproliferative, and HIV-1-reverse transcriptase inhibitory activities from fresh *Smilax glabra* rhizomes." *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 2005 Dec; 340(1): 118.

Suma (*Pfaffia paniculata*)

Mazzanti, G., et al. "Analgesic and anti-inflammatory action of *Pfaffia paniculata* (Martius) Kuntze." *Phytother. Res.* 1994; 8(7): 413-16.

Mazzanti, G., et al. "Anti-inflammatory activity of *Pfaffia paniculata* (Martius) Kuntze and *Pfaffia stenophylla* (Sprengel) Stuehl." *Pharmacol. Res.* 1993; 27(1): 91–92.

Meybeck, A. et al. Use of an ecdysteroid for the preparation of cosmetic or dermatological compositions intended, in particular, for strengthening the water barrier function of the skin or for the preparation of a skin cell culture medium, as well as to the compositions. U.S. patent # 5,609,873. March 11, 1997.

Bitter Melon (*Momordica charantia*)

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.

Khan, M. R., et al. "*Momordica charantia* and *Allium sativum*: Broad spectrum antibacterial activity." *Korean J. Pharmacog.* 1998; 29(3): 155–58.

Omogbe, R. E., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of some medicinal plants' extracts on *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella paratyphi* and *Shigella dysenteriae*." *Afr. J. Med. Med. Sci.* 1996; 25(4): 373–75.

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