



AMAZON THROAT-EZ*

2 fluid ounces / 60 ml

Retail price: \$21.95

A non-alcohol botanical extract formula which combines the plants traditionally used in South America for coughs and sore throats.* A new and proprietary extraction method is used to concentrate and preserve the active ingredients found in these rainforest plants. Concentration and extraction methods provide the equivalent of 500 milligrams of plants per milliliter of extract. 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 embauba, guaco, culen, amor seco, bellaco caspi, ayapana, matico, and canchalagua extracted in distilled water, vegetable glycerine, and honey. These plants are non-irradiated and non-fumigated. They have been sustainably wild-harvested in South America where they have grown naturally without any pesticides, fertilizers, or other chemicals.

Suggested Use: Take 60 drops (2 ml) every 3 - 4 hours as needed

Contraindications: Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.

Drug Interactions: Guaco contains natural coumarin. As such, it may enhance or increase the effect of coumadin (blood thinning) drugs.

Third Party Research & Traditional Uses:* This proprietary Raintree formula has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party published research on each ingredient in this formula can be found at the [Raintree website](#) or on Pubmed. A partial listing of the available published research and documented traditional uses of these plant ingredients is shown below:

[Embauba \(Cecropia peltata\)](#)

In Brazilian herbal medicine systems embauba is traditionally used for all types of respiratory complaints (such as asthma, bronchitis, coughs, whooping cough, and pneumonia).*

Perea Guerrero, C., et al. "A pharmacological study of *Cecropia obtusifolia* Bertol. aqueous extract." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 76(3): 279–84.

Rojas, J. J., et al. "Screening for antimicrobial activity of ten medicinal plants used in Colombian folkloric medicine: A possible alternative in the treatment of non-nosocomial infections." *BMC Complement. Altern. Med.* 2006 Feb; 6(1): 2.

Zavala, M. A., et al. "Antimicrobial screening of some medicinal plants." *Phytother. Res.* 1997; 11(5): 368–71.

[Guaco \(Mikania guaco, glomerata\)](#)

In 1870, a Brazilian herbal drug called *Opodeldo de Guaco* was made from guaco that was considered a "Saint's remedy" to treat bronchitis, coughs and rheumatism. This "drug" is still a popular home remedy today throughout Brazil for the same purposes but locals prepare it themselves by boiling guaco leaves into a tasty spicy cough syrup.*

Soares de Moura, R., et al. "Bronchodilator activity of *Mikania glomerata* Sprengel on human bronchi and guinea-pig trachea." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 2002; 54(2): 249-56.

Fierro, I. M., et al. "Studies on the anti-allergic activity of *Mikania glomerata*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999; 66(1): 19-24.

Leite, M. G. R., et al. "Bronchodilator activity of *Mikania glomerata*, *Justicia pectoralis* and *Torresea cearensis*." Simposio de Plantas Mediciniais do Brazil. December 1992. Curitiba. *Resumos.* p. 21.

Yatsuda, R., et al. "Effects of *Mikania* genus plants on growth and cell adherence of *Mutans streptococci*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005; 97(2): 183-9.

Holetz, F. B. "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.

Culen (*Psoralea glandulosa*)

In Chile culen is traditionally used as a bronchodilator and in Brazil it is traditionally used for asthma.*

Backhouse, C., et al. "Active constituents isolated from *Psoralea glandulosa* L. with antiinflammatory and antipyretic activities." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 78(1): 27-31.

Backhouse, N., et al. "Antiinflammatory and antipyretic activities of *Cuscuta chilensis*, *Cestrum parqui* and *Psoralea glandulosa*." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1996; 34(1): 53-57.

Erazo, S., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of *Psoralea glandulosa* L." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1997; 35(5): 385-387.

Kaul, R. "Kinetics of the antistaphylococcal activity of bakuchiol in vitro." *Arzneim-Forsch.* 1976; (26): 486-513.

Amor Seco (*Desmodium adscendens*)

In several South American and African countries amor seco is traditionally used for bronchial asthma.*

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effect of *Desmodium adscendens* fraction 3 on contractions of respiratory smooth muscle." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1990; 29(3): 325-35.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effect of *Desmodium adscendens* fraction F1 (DAFL) on tone and agonist-induced contractions of guinea pig airway smooth muscle." *Phytother. Res.* 1989; 3(3): 85-90.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Several chromatographically distinct fractions of *Desmodium adscendens* inhibit smooth muscle contractions." *Int. J. Crude Drug Res.* 1989; 27(2): 81-91.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effect of *Desmodium adscendens* fractions on antigen- and arachidonic acid-induced contractions of guinea pig airways." *Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol.* 1987; 66(6): 820-25.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Dose-response effect of one subfraction of *Desmodium adscendens* aqueous extract on antigen- and arachidonic acid-induced contractions of guinea pig airways." *Phytother. Res.* 1987; 1(4): 180-86.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Effects of the extracts of *Desmodium adscendens* on anaphylaxis." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1984; 11(3): 283-92.

Addy, M. E., et al. "Dose-response effects of *Desmodium adscendens* aqueous extract on histamine response, content and anaphylactic reactions in the guinea pig." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996; 18(1): 13-20.

Bellaco-Caspi (*Himatanthus sucuuba*, *lancifolius*)

In Peruvian herbal medicine systems bellaco-caspi is traditionally used to relieve pain, inflammation, and fever.*

Villegas, L., et al. "Evaluation of the wound-healing activity of selected traditional medicinal plants from Peru." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1997; 55: 193-200.

De Miranda, A. L., et al. "Anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of the latex containing triterpenes from *Himatanthus sucuuba*." *Planta Med.* 2000; 66(3): 284-286.

Rattmann, Y. et al. "Effects of alkaloids of *Himatanthus lancifolius* (Muell. Arg.) Woodson, Apocynaceae, on smooth muscle responsiveness." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Sep; 100(3): 268-75.

Souza, W., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of alkaloidal fraction from barks of *Himatanthus lancifolius*." *Fitoterapia.* 2004 Dec; 75(7-8): 750-3.

Ayapana (*Ayapana triplinervis*, *Eupatorium ayapana*)

In Brazilian herbal medicine, an infusion of ayapana leaves is mixed with honey and used for coughs and sore throats.*

Jelager, L., et al. "Antibacterial and antifungal activity of medicinal plants of Mauritius." *Pharmaceutical Biol.* 1998; 36:153-161.

Gupta, M., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of *Eupatorium ayapana*." *Fitoterapia.* 2002; 73 (2):168-170.

Verpoorter, R., et al. "Medicinal plants of Surinam. IV. Antimicrobial activity of some medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1987; 21: 315-318.

Kokate, C. K., et al. "Pharmacological studies on the essential oil of *Eupatorium triplinerve*. I. Effects on the central nervous system and antimicrobial activity." *Flavour.* 1971; 2 (3): 177-180.

Matico (*Piper aduncum*)

In South America, matico is traditionally used for various upper respiratory conditions such as bronchitis, pulmonary hemorrhages, pleurisy, pneumonia, colds and flu, and tonsillitis and sore throats.*

Kloucek, P., et al. "Antibacterial screening of some Peruvian medicinal plants used in Calleria district." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Jun; 99(2): 309-12.

Orjala, J., et al. "Aduncamide, a cytotoxic and antibacterial beta-phenylethylamine-derived amide from *Piper aduncum*." *Nat. Prod. Lett.* 1993; 2(3): 231-236.

Lohezic, L. E., et al. "Antiviral and cytotoxic activities of some Indonesian plants." *Fitoterapia.* 2002 Aug; 73(5):

400-5.

Canchalagua (Schkuhria pinnata)

In Argentina and Peru canchalagua is traditionally used for coughing and upper respiratory infections.*

Weimann, C., et al. "Spasmolytic effects of *Baccharis conferta* and some of its constituents." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 2002; 54(1): 99-104.

Anesini, C., et al. "Screening of plants used in Argentine folk medicine for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 39(2): 119-128.

Perez, C., et al. "In vitro antibacterial activity of Argentine folk medicinal plants against *Salmonella typhi*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1994; 44(1): 41-46.

Tanaguchi, M., "Screening of East African plants for antimicrobial activity. I." *Chem. Pharm. Bul.* 1978: 2910-2913.

De Marino, S., et al. "New sesquiterpene lactones from *Laurus nobilis* leaves as inhibitors of nitric oxide production." *Planta Med.* 2005; 71(8): 706-10.

Korhonen, R., et al. "Nitric oxide production and signaling in inflammation." *Curr. Drug Targets Inflamm. Allergy.* 2005 Aug; 4(4): 471-9.

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Manufactured By:
Raintree Nutrition, Inc.
3579 Hwy 50 East, Suite 222
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(800) 780-5902 (775) 841-4142
www.RaintreeNutrition.com



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