NTENSE-2

120 capsules (700 mg) per bottle. **Retail Price: $25.00**

A combination of 7 plants which have been independently documented around the world with active pharmacological actions.† For more complete information on these unique rainforest plant ingredients, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online **Tropical Plant Database**.

Ingredients: Mullaca whole herb, anamu whole herb, vassourinha leaf, simarouba bark, amargo bark, suma root, cat's claw vine.

Suggested Use: Take 3-4 capsules three times daily on an empty stomach.

Contraindications:

- Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.
- Several plants in this formula have demonstrated immunostimulant effects therefore this formula is contraindicated before or following any organ or bone marrow transplant or skin graft.

Drug Interactions: None reported. However, this product should not be used with medications intended to suppress the immune system, such as cyclosporin or other medications prescribed following an organ transplant.

Other Practitioner Observations:

- Drinking plenty of water (at least 8 glasses a day) is helpful to reduce Herxheimer reactions.

Clinical Documentation and Research:

This formulated product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and clinical 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:

Mullaca (Physalis angulata)

Chiang, H. et al. "Inhibitory effects of physalin B and physalin F on various human leukemia cells *in vitro*." *Anticancer Res.* 1992; 12(4): 1155–62.

Chiang, H., et al. "Antitumor agent, physalin F from *Physalis angulata* L." *Anticancer Res.* 1992; 12(3): 837–43.

Ismail, N., et al. "A novel cytotoxic flavonoid glycoside from *Physalis angulata.*" *Fitoterapia* 2001 Aug. 72(6): 676–79.

Kawai, M., et al. "Cytotoxic activity of physalins and related compounds against HeLa cells." *Pharmazie.* 2002; 57(5): 348–50.

Anamu (Petiveria alliacea)

Mata-Greenwood, E., et al. "Discovery of novel inducers of cellular differentiation using HL-60 promyelocytic cells." *Anticancer Res.* 2001; 21(3B): 1763-70.

Rossi, V., et al. "Antiproliferative effects of *Petiveria alliacea* on several tumor cell lines." *Pharmacol. Res. Suppl.* 1990; 22(2): 434.

Jovicevic, L., et al. "In vitro antiproliferative activity of *Petiveria alliacea* L. on several tumor cell lines." *Pharmacol. Res.* 1993; 27(1): 105-06.

Quadros, M. R., et al., "*Petiveria alliacea* L. extract protects mice against *Listeria monocytogenes* infection-effects on bone marrow progenitor cells." *Immunopharmacol. Immunotoxicol.* 1999 Feb; 21(1): 109-24.

Williams, L., et al. "Immunomodulatory activities of *Petiveria alliaceae* L." *Phytother. Res.* 1997; 11(3): 251-253.

Vassourinha (Scoparia dulcis)

Noda, Y., et al. "Enhanced cytotoxicity of some triterpenes toward leukemia L1210 cells cultured in low pH media; possibility of a new mode of cell killing." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 1997; 45(10): 1665–70.

Nishino, H. "Antitumor-promoting activity of scopadulcic acid B, isolated from the medicinal plant *Scoparia dulcis* L." *Oncology* 1993; 50(2): 100–3.

Hayashi, T., et al. "A cytotoxic flavone from *Scoparia dulcis* L." *Chem. Pharm. Bull. (*Tokyo). 1988; 36(12): 4849-51.

Ahsan, M., et al. "Cytotoxic diterpenes from *Scoparia dulcis*." *J. Nat. Prod*. 2003; 66(7): 958-61.

Hayashi, T. "Antiviral agents of plant origin. III. Scopadulin, a novel tetracyclic diterpene from *Scoparia dulcis* L." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 1990; 38(4): 945-47.

Simarouba (Simarouba amara)

Klocke, J. A., et al. "Growth inhibitory, insecticidal and antifeedant effects of some antileukemic and cytotoxic quassinoids on two species of agricultural pests." *Experientia*. 1985 Mar 15; 41(3): 379-82.
Liou, Y. F., et al. "Antitumor agents XLVIII: Structure-activity relationships of quassinoids as in vitro protein synthesis inhibitors of P-388 lymphocytic leukemia tumor cell metabolism." *J. Pharm. Sci.* 1982 Apr; 71(4): 430-5.
Mata-Greenwood, E., et al. "Novel esters of glaucarubolone as inducers of terminal differentiation of promyelocytic HL-60 cells and inhibitors of 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene-induced preneoplastic lesion formation in mouse mammary organ culture." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2001 Dec;64(12):1509-13.
Valeriote, F. A., "Anticancer activity of glaucarubinone analogues." *Oncol. Res.* 1998; 10(4):201-8.

Picão Preto (Bidens pilosa)

Chang, J. S., et al. "Antileukemic activity of *Bidens pilosa* L. var. minor (Blume) Sherff and Houttuynia cordata Thunb." *Am. J. Chin. Med.* 2001; 29(2):303-12.
Wang, J., et al. "Inhibition of 5 compounds from *Bidens bipinnata* on leukemia cells in vitro." *Zhong Yao Cai.* 1997 May; 20(5):247-9.
Chiang, Y. M., et al. "Metabolite profiling and chemopreventive bioactivity of plant extracts from *Bidens pilosa*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2004 Dec;95(2-3):409-19.

Suma (Pfaffia paniculata)

Watanabe, T., et al. "Effects of oral administration of *Pfaffia paniculata* (Brazilian ginseng) on incidence of spontaneous leukemia in AKR/J mice." *Cancer Detect. Prev.* 2000; 24(2): 173–8.
Takemoto, T., et al. Antitumor pfaffosides from Brazilian carrots. Japanese patent no. 84/184,198. October 19, 1984.

Cat's Claw (Uncaria tomentosa)

Stuppner, H. et al., "A differential sensitivity of oxindole alkaloids to normal and leukemic cell lines." *Planta Med.* 1993; 59 suppl: A583.
Sheng, Y. "Treatment of chemotherapy-induced leukopenia in a rat model with aqueous extract from *Uncaria tomentosa*." *Phytomedicine.* 2000 Apr;7(2):137-43.
Sheng, Y. "Induction of apoptosis and inhibition of proliferation in human tumor cells treated with extracts of *Uncaria tomentosa*." *Anticancer Res.* 1998 Sep-Oct;18(5A): 3363-8.
Sheng Y, et al., "DNA repair enhancement of aqueous extracts of *Uncaria tomentosa* in a human volunteer study." *Phytomedicine* 2001; 8(4): 275-82.

Espinheira Santa (Maytenus ilicifolia)

Nakao, H., et al. "Cytotoxic activity of maytanprine isolated from *Maytenus* in human leukemia K562 cells." *Biol Pharm Bull.* 2004 Aug;27(8):1236-40.
Shirota, O., et al. "Cytotoxic aromatic triterpenes from Maytenus ilicifolia and Maytenus chuchuhuasca." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1994; 57(12): 1675-81.

This formula is sold through health practitioners and 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.

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† 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.