

JATOBA EXTRACT



2 Fluid Ounces (60 ml)

Retail price: \$23.00

Jatoba is used throughout the Amazon rainforest for a quick boost of natural energy without any caffeine or other harmful stimulants.* Chemical analysis of jatobá shows that it is rich in biologically active compounds including diterpenes, sesquiterpenes, flavonoids, and oligosaccharides. Some of these chemicals (such as copalic acid, delta-cadinene, caryophyllene and alpha-humulene) have shown to exhibit antifungal, antiyeast, and antibacterial actions in independent laboratory studies.* For more complete information on this unique rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Raintree Nutrition's Jatoba Concentrated Extract uses new and proprietary extraction methods to concentrate and preserve the active ingredients found in this amazing Brazilian plant. Extraction methods provides approximately 500 mgs of jatoba bark per milliliter of extract.

Traditional uses:* for *Candida* and yeast infections; for fungal infections (athlete's foot, nail fungus, etc.); for prostatitis; for cystitis and urinary tract infections; as a natural stimulant and energy tonic (tones, balances, strengthens overall body functions)

Ingredients: Jatoba bark (*Hymenaea courbaril*) extracted in distilled water and 40% ethanol. This plant has been sustainably wild-harvested (without pesticides or fertilizers) in the Brazilian Amazon and is non-irradiated and non-fumigated.

Suggested Use: Take 60 drops 2 or more times daily.

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

Drug Interactions: None known.

Other Observations:

- Jatoba can provide a significant energy lift to some people. Take prior to 4 pm to avoid sleep disturbances.

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

Anticandidal & Antifungal Actions:

Cavin, A., "Bioactive diterpenes from the fruits of *Detarium microcarpum*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2006; 69(5): 768-73.

Abdel-Kader, M., et al. "Isolation and absolute configuration of ent-Halimane diterpenoids from *Hymenaea courbaril* from the Suriname rain forest." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2002; 65(1): 11-5.

Yang, D., et al. "Use of caryophyllene oxide as an antifungal agent in an *in vitro* experimental model of onychomycosis." *Mycopathologia.* 1999; 148(2): 79-82.

Hostettmann, K., et al. "Phytochemistry of plants used in traditional medicine." *Proceedings of the Phytochemical Society of Europe.* Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1995.

Rahalison, L., et al. "Screening for antifungal activity of Panamanian plants." *Inst. J. Pharmacog.* 1993; 31(1): 68-76.

Verpoorte, R., et al. "Medicinal plants of Surinam. IV. Antimicrobial activity of some medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1987; 21(3): 315-18.

Arrhenius, S.P., et al. "Inhibitory effects of *Hymenaea* and *Copaifera* leaf resins on the leaf fungus, *Pestalotia subcuticulari*." *Biochem. Syst. Ecol.* 1983; 11(4): 361-66.

Giral, F., et al. "Ethnopharmacognostic observation on Panamanian medicinal plants. Part 1." *Q. J. Crude Drug Res.* 1979; 167(3/4): 115-30.

Marsaioli, A. J., et al. "Diterpenes in the bark of *Hymenaea courbaril*." *Phytochemistry*. 1975; 14: 1882–83.
Pinheiro de Sousa, M., et al. "Molluscicidal activity of plants from Northeast Brazil." *Rev. Bras. Pesq. Med. Biol.* 1974; 7(4): 389–94.

Other Antimicrobial & Antimalarial Actions:

Tincusi, B. M., et al. "Antimicrobial terpenoids from the oleoresin of the Peruvian medicinal plant *Copaifera paupera*." *Planta Med.* 2002; 68(9): 808–12.
Kohler, I., et al. "In vitro antiplasmodial investigation of medicinal plants from El Salvador." *Z. Naturforsch.* 2002; 57(3-4): 277-81.
Hostettmann, K., et al. "Phytochemistry of plants used in traditional medicine." *Proceedings of the Phytochemical Society of Europe*. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1995.
Denyer, C. V., et al. "Isolation of antirhinoviral sesquiterpenes from ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1994; 57(5): 658–62.
Muroi, H., et al. "Combination effects of antibacterial compounds in green tea flavor against *Streptococcus mutans*." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 1993; 41: 1102–5.
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatomucosal infections. 1: Screening of 38 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 33(3): 277–83.
Verpoorte, R., et al. "Medicinal plants of Surinam. IV. Antimicrobial activity of some medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1987; 21(3): 315–18.
Rouquayrol, M. Z., et al. "Molluscicidal activity of essential oils from Northeastern Brazilian plants." *Rev. Brasil Pesq. Med. Biol.* 1980; 13: 135–43.

Antioxidant Actions:

Closa, D., et al. "Prostanoids and free radicals in CCl₄-induced hepatotoxicity in rats: effect of astilbin." *Prostaglandins Leukot. Essent. Fatty Acids*. 1997; 56(4): 331–34.
Lopez, J. A. "Isolation of astilbin and sitosterol from *Hymenaea courbaril*." *Phytochemistry* 1976; 15: 2027F.

Anti-inflammatory Actions:

Veiga Junior, V. F., et al. "The inhibition of paw oedema formation caused by the oil of *Copaifera multijuga* Hayne and its fractions." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 2006; 58(10): 1405-10.
Basile, A. C., et al. "Anti-inflammatory activity of oleoresin from Brazilian *Copaifera*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1988; 22(1): 101-9.

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.

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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.