



AMARGO POWDER

1 pound (16 oz)

Retail price: \$24.00

Description: Raintree's amargo bark has been sustainably wild-harvested in the Brazilian Amazon and ground into a fine powder which is suitable to stuff into capsules or to prepare your own teas, tinctures or extracts.. 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 lice and skin parasites; for intestinal parasites and amebic infections; for malaria; for digestive problems (ulcers, dyspepsia, intestinal gas and bloating, sluggish digestion, anorexia); as a liver/gallbladder aid to increase bile and eliminate toxins and stones

Ingredients: 100% pure amargo bark (*Quassia amara*). No binders, fillers or additives are used. This product is non-irradiated and non-fumigated. It is a wild harvested product—grown naturally in the Brazilian Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

Traditional Preparation:* The traditional remedy as a digestive aid is 1/2 teaspoon of wood powder infused in one cup of boiling water. This is taken 10-15 minutes before or with meals. Alternatively, 1g in tablets or capsules can be taken two or three times daily on an empty stomach for an internal parasite cleanse. Another remedy calls for 2 teaspoons of wood powder or chips to be soaked in 1 cup of cold water overnight (a cold maceration). This is drunk for internal parasites, gallstones, and digestive disorders, and used externally for lice.

Contraindications:

- Amargo should not be used during pregnancy.
- Amargo has been documented to have an antifertility effect in studies with male rats. Men undergoing fertility treatment or those wishing to have children probably should avoid using amargo.
- Large amounts of amargo can irritate the mucous membrane of the stomach and can lead to nausea and vomiting. Do not exceed recommended dosages.

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 amargo be found at the Raintree website and [PubMed](#). A partial listing of the research on amargo is shown below:

Antimalarial Actions:

- Bertani, S., et al. "*Quassia amara* L. (Simaroubaceae) leaf tea: Effect of the growing stage and desiccation status on the antimalarial activity of a traditional preparation." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Nov 6;
- Bertani, S., et al. "Simalikalactone D is responsible for the antimalarial properties of an amazonian traditional remedy made with *Quassia amara* L. (Simaroubaceae)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Nov 3;108(1):155-7.
- Vigneron, M., et al. "Antimalarial remedies in French Guiana: a knowledge attitudes and practices study." *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Apr; 98(3): 351-60.
- Bertani, S., et al. "Evaluation of French Guiana traditional antimalarial remedies." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Apr; 98(1-2): 45-54.
- Ajaiyeoba, E. O., et al. "*In vivo* antimalarial activities of *Quassia amara* and *Quassia undulata* plant extracts in mice." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999; 67(3): 321–25.
- O'Neill, M. J., et al. "Plants as sources of antimalarial drugs: *in vitro* antimalarial activities of some quassinoids." *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 1986; 30(1): 101–4.
- Trager, W., et al. "Antimalarial activity of quassinoids against chloroquine-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum in vitro*." *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 1981; 30(3): 531–37.

Anti-amebic & Anti-parasitic Actions:

- Ninci, M. E. "Prophylaxis and treatment of pediculosis [lice] with *Quassia amarga*." *Rev. Fac. Cien. Med. Univ. Nac. Cordoba* 1991; 49(2): 27–31.
- Wright, C. W., et al. "Use of microdilution to assess *in vitro* antiamebic activities of *Brucea javanica* fruits, *Simarouba amara* stem, and a number of quassinoids." *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 1988; 32(11): 1725-9

Jensen, O. "Pediculosis capitis treated with *Quassia* tincture." *Acta. Derm. Venereol.* 1978; 58(6): 557–59.
Jensen, O. "Treatment of head lice with *Quassia* tincture." *Ugeskr. Laeger.* 1979; 141(4): 225–26.

Insecticidal & Larvicidal Actions:

Evans, D. A., et al. "Larvicidal efficacy of Quassin against *Culex quinquefasciatus*." *Indian J. Med. Res.* 1991 Sep; 93: 324-7.
Evans, D. A., et al. "Extracts of Indian plants as mosquito larvicides." *Indian J. Med. Res.* 1988; 88(1): 38–41.
Park, M. H., et al. "Acute insecticidal activity of quassin and its congeners against the American cockroach." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 1987; 35(7): 3082-5.
Roark, R. C. "Some promising insecticidal plants." *Econ. Bot.* 1947; 1: 437–45.

Anti-fertility Actions:

Parveen, S., et al. "A comprehensive evaluation of the reproductive toxicity of *Quassia amara* in male rats." *Reprod. Toxicol.* 2003; 17(1): 45–50.
Raji, Y., et al. "Antifertility activity of *Quassia amara* in male rats - an *in vivo* study." *Life Sci.* 1997; 61(11): 1067-74.
Njar, V. C., et al. "Antifertility activity of *Quassia amara*: quassin inhibits the steroidogenesis in rat Leydig cells *in vitro*." *Planta Med.* 1995 Apr; 61(2): 180-2.

Antimicrobial Actions:

Xu, Z., et al. "Anti-HIV agents 45(1) and antitumor agents 205. (2) Two new sesquiterpenes, leitneridanins A and B, and the cytotoxic and anti-HIV principles from *Leitneria floridana*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2000; 63(12): 1712–15.
Morre, D. J., et al. "Effect of the quassinoids glaucarubolone and simalikalactone D on growth of cells permanently infected with feline and human immunodeficiency viruses and on viral infections." *Life Sci.* 1998; 62(3): 213-9.
Abdel-Malek, S., et al. "Drug leads from the Kallawaya herbalists of Bolivia. 1. Background, rationale, protocol and anti-HIV activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996; 50: 157–66.
Ajaiyeoba, E.O., et al. "Antibacterial and antifungal activities of *Quassia undulata* and *Quassia amara* extracts *in vitro*." *Afr. J. Med. Med. Sci.* 2003 Dec; 32(4): 353-6.
Apers, S., et al. "Antiviral activity of simalikalactone D, a quassinoid from *Quassia africana*." *Planta Med.* 2002; 25(9): 1151–55.

Cytotoxic Actions:

Kupchan, S. M. "Quassimarin, a new antileukemic quassinoid from *Quassia amara*." *J. Org. Chem.* 1976; 41(21): 3481–82.

Gastric & Anti-ulcer Actions:

Sugimoto, N., et al. "Analysis of constituents in Jamaica quassia extract, a natural bittering agent." *Shokuhin Eiseigaku Zasshi.* 2003 Dec; 44(6): 328-31.
Toma, W., et al. "Antilcerogenic activity of four extracts obtained from the bark wood of *Quassia amara* L. (Simaroubaceae)." *Planta Med.* 2002; 68(1): 20–24.
Garcia Gonzalez, M., et al. "Pharmacologic activity of the aqueous wood extract from *Quassia amara* (Simarubaceae) on albino rats and mice." *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 1997; 44–45: 47–50.
Tada, H., et al. "Novel anti-ulcer agents and quassinoids." U.S. patent no. 4,731,459. 1988.

Anti-inflammatory & Pain-relieving Actions:

Toma, W., et al. "Evaluation of the analgesic and antiedematogenic activities of *Quassia amara* bark extract." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2003; 85(1): 19–23.

This product is sold through 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.

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