

# ANAMU POWDER

One pound (16 oz)

Retail price: \$25.00



Many biologically active compounds have been discovered in anamu, including flavonoids, triterpenes, steroids and sulfur compounds.\* 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 cancer and leukemia; for immune disorders (to stimulate immune function and immune cell production); for colds, flu, and viruses; for *Candida* and other yeast infections; for urinary tract infections

**Ingredients:** 100% pure anamu whole herb (*Petiveria alliacea*). No binders, fillers or additives are used. This plant is non-irradiated and non-fumigated and has grown naturally in the Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

**Suggested Use:** This plant is best prepared as an infusion (tea): Use one teaspoon of powder for each cup of water. Pour boiling water over herb in cup and allow to steep 10 minutes. Strain tea (or allow settled powder to remain in the bottom of cup) and drink warm. It is traditionally taken in 1 cup dosages, 2-3 times daily.

**Contraindications:**

- Methanol extracts of anamu were reported to cause uterine contractions in animal studies, therefore, it is contraindicated in pregnancy.

**Drug Interactions:** None published. Due to anamu's natural coumarin content, however, it is conceivable that it might potentiate the effects of coumadin (Warfarin®).

**Other Observations:**

- Anamu contains a low concentration of coumarin, which has a blood thinning effect. People with blood disorders, such as hemophilia, should be monitored closely for this possible effect.
- This plant has been shown to have hypoglycemic effects in mice. People with hypoglycemia should be monitored more closely for this possible effect.

**Clinical Documentation and Research:**\* Available third-party documentation and clinical research on anamu can be found at the Raintree website or on [Medline/PubMed](#). A partial listing of available published research on anamu is shown below:

**Cytotoxic and Anticancerous Actions:**

An, H., et al. "Synthesis and anti-tumor evaluation of new trisulfide derivatives." *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2006 Sep; 16(18): 4826-9.

Williams, L. A., et al. "In vitro anti-proliferation/cytotoxic activity of sixty natural products on the human SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells with specific reference to dibenzyl trisulphide." *West Indian Med. J.* 2004 Sep; 53(4): 208-19.

Ruffa, M. J., et al. "Cytotoxic effect of Argentine medicinal plant extracts on human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2002; 79(3): 335-39.

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

Rosner, H., et al. "Disassembly of microtubules and inhibition of neurite outgrowth, neuroblastoma cell proliferation, and MAP kinase tyrosine dephosphorylation by dibenzyl trisulphide." *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 2001; 1540(2): 166-77.

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

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

Yan, R., et al. "Astilbin selectively facilitates the apoptosis of interleukin-2-dependent phytohemagglutinin-activated Jurkat cells." *Pharmacol. Res.* 2001; 44(2): 135-39.

Weber, U. S., et al. "Antitumor activities of coumarin, 7-hydroxy-coumarin and its glucuronide in several human tumor cell lines." *Res. Commun. Mol. Pathol. Pharmacol.* 1998; 99(2): 193-206.

Bassi, A. M., et al. "Comparative evaluation of cytotoxicity and metabolism of four aldehydes in two hepatoma cell lines." *Drug Chem. Toxicol.* 1997 Aug; 20(3): 173-87.

**Immunostimulant Actions:**

Queiroz, M. L., et al. "Cytokine profile and natural killer cell activity in *Listeria monocytogenes* infected mice treated orally with *Petiveria alliacea* extract." *Immunopharmacol. Immunotoxicol.* 2000 Aug; 22(3): 501-18.

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 alliacea* L." *Phytother. Res.* 1997; 11(3): 251-253.  
Rossi, V., "Effects of *Petiveria alliacea* L. on cell immunity." *Pharmacol. Res.* 1993; 27(1): 111-12.  
Marini, S., "Effects of *Petiveria alliacea* L. on cytokine production and natural killer cell activity." *Pharmacol. Res.* 1993; 27(1): 107-08.

#### **Anti-inflammatory and Pain-Relieving Actions:**

Gomes, P. B., et al. "Study of antinociceptive effect of isolated fractions from *Petiveria alliacea* L. (tipi) in mice." *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 2005; 28(1): 42-6.  
Lopes-Martins, R. A., et al. "The anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects of a crude extract of *Petiveria alliacea* L. (Phytolaccaceae)." *Phytomedicine.* 2002; 9(3): 245-48.  
Dunstan, C. A., et al. "Evaluation of some Samoan and Peruvian medicinal plants by prostaglandin biosynthesis and rat ear oedema assays." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1997 Jun; 57(1): 35-56.  
Germano, D., et al. "Pharmacological assay of *Petiveria alliacea*. Oral anti-inflammatory activity and gastrototoxicity of a hydro alcoholic root extract." *Fitoterapia.* 1993; 64(5): 459-467.  
Germano, D., et al. "Topical anti-inflammatory activity and toxicity of *Petiveria alliacea*." *Fitoterapia.* 1993; 64(5): 459-67.  
de Lima, T. C., et al. "Evaluation of antinociceptive effect of *Petiveria alliacea* (Guine) in animals." *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz.* 1991; 86 Suppl 2: 153-58.  
Di Stasi, L. C., et al. "Screening in mice of some medicinal plants used for analgesic purposes in the state of São Paulo." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1988; 24(2/3): 205-11.

#### **Antimicrobial and Antiparasitic Actions:**

Kim, S., et al. "Antibacterial and antifungal activity of sulfur-containing compounds from *Petiveria alliacea* L." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Mar; 104(1-2): 188-92.  
Kubec, R., et al. "The lachrymatory principle of *Petiveria alliacea*." *Phytochemistry.* 2003 May; 63(1): 37-40.  
Ruffa, M., et al. "Antiviral activity of *Petiveria alliacea* against the bovine diarrhea virus." *Chemotherapy* 2002; 48(3):144-47.  
Benevides, P. J., et al. "Antifungal polysulphides from *Petiveria alliacea* L." *Phytochemistry.* 2001; 57(5): 743-7.  
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of protozoal infections. I. Screening of activity to bacteria, fungi and American trypanosomes of 13 native plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Oct; 62(3): 195-202.  
Berger, I., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of protozoal infections: II. Activity of extracts and fractions of five Guatemalan plants against *Trypanosoma cruzi*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Sep; 62(2): 107-15.  
Hoyos, L., et al. "Evaluation of the genotoxic effects of a folk medicine, *Petiveria alliacea* (Anamu)." *Mutat. Res.* 1992; 280(1): 29-34.  
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. I. Screening for antimycotic activity of 44 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 31(3): 263-76.  
Misas, C.A.J., et al. "The biological assessment of Cuban plants. III." *Rev. Cub. Med. Trop.* 1979; 31(1): 21-27.  
Von Szczepanski, C., et al. "Isolation, structure elucidation and synthesis of an antimicrobial substance from *Petiveria alliacea*." *Arzneim-Forsch* 1972; 22: 1975-.  
Feng, P., et al. "Further pharmacological screening of some West Indian medicinal plants." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1964; 16: 115.

#### **Hypoglycemic Actions:**

Lans, C., et al. "Ethnomedicines used in Trinidad and Tobago for urinary problems and diabetes mellitus." *J. Ethnobiol. Ethnomedicine.* 2006 Oct 13;2:45.  
Lores, R. I., et al. "*Petiveria alliacea* L. (anamu). Study of the hypoglycemic effect." *Med. Interne.* 1990; 28(4): 347-52.

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