



Pau d'Arco Extract

2 fluid ounces (60 ml) per bottle.

Retail price: \$18.95

Scientists around the world have documented the active properties of Pau d'Arco and its chemicals.[†] This rainforest canopy tree goes by several names including Taheebo, Lapacho, Tahuari and of course, Pau d'Arco. For more complete information on this unique rainforest tree, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Direct from the Brazilian Amazon, Raintree Nutrition's Pau d'Arco Concentrated Extract uses new and proprietary extraction methods to concentrate and preserve the active ingredients found in this amazing rainforest tree. The main active chemicals in Pau d'Arco require heat and alcohol to extract them as they are not very water soluble. Raintree's extract is rich in active and beneficial phytochemicals which occur naturally in this plant because we employ the best methods required based upon this plant's individual phytochemistry with heat and alcohol. The extraction methods utilized provides the equivalent of approximately 500 mgs of Pau d'Arco bark per milliliter of extract - resulting in a highly potent concentrated extract

Ingredients: Pau d'Arco bark (*Tabebuia impetiginosa*) extracted in distilled water and 40% ethanol.

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

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

Drug Interactions: None reported.

Other Observations:

- Large single dosages of pau d'Arco decoctions may cause gastrointestinal upset and/or nausea. Do not use in high doses unless under the advice of a qualified health practitioner; reduce dosage if nausea occurs.

Clinical Documentation and Research:

This Rainree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and research on Pau d'Arco can be found at the Raintree website. A partial listing of published research on this plant is shown below:

Renou, S. G., et al. "Monoarylhydrazones of alpha-lapachone: synthesis, chemical properties and antineoplastic activity." *Pharmazie*. 2003 Oct; 58(10): 690-5.

Choi, B. T., et al. "beta-Lapachone-induced apoptosis is associated with activation of caspase-3 and inactivation of NF-kappaB in human colon cancer HCT-116 cells." *Anticancer Drugs*. 2003 Nov; 14(10):845-50.

Schmeda-Hirschmann, G., et al. "Naphthoquinone derivatives and lignans from the Paraguayan crude drug "tayi pyta" (*Tabebuia heptaphylla*, Bignoniaceae)." *Z. Naturforsch [C]*. 2003; 58(7-8): 495-501.

Choi, Y. H., et al. "Suppression of Human Prostate Cancer Cell Growth by beta-Lapachone via Down-regulation of pRB Phosphorylation and Induction of Cdk Inhibitor p21(WAF1/CIP1)." *J. Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 2003 Mar 31; 36(2):223-9.

Machado, T. B., et al. "In vitro activity of Brazilian medicinal plants, naturally occurring naphthoquinones and their analogues, against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*." *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents*. 2003; 21(3): 279-84.

Park, B. S., et al. "Antioxidant activity and characterization of volatile constituents of Taheebo (*Tabebuia impetiginosa* Martius ex DC)." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2003; 51(1): 295-300.

Miranda, F. G., et al. "Antinociceptive and antiedematogenic properties and acute toxicity of *Tabebuia avellaneda* Lor. ex Griseb. inner bark aqueous extract." *BMC. Pharmacol.* 2001; 1(1): 6.

Portillo, A., et al. "Antifungal activity of Paraguayan plants used in traditional medicine." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 76(1): 93-8.

Pinto, C. N., et al. "Chemical reactivity studies with naphthoquinones from *Tabebuia* with anti-trypanosomal efficacy." *Arzneimittelforschung*. 2000; 50(12): 1120-8.

Otero, R., et al. "Snakebites and ethnobotany in the northwest region of Colombia. Part III: neutralization of the

haemorrhagic effect of *Bothrops atrox* venom." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000 Nov; 73(1-2): 233-41.

Koyama, J., et al. "Cyclopentene dialdehydes from *Tabebuia impetiginosa*." *Phytochemistry.* 2000 Apr; 53(8): 869-72.

Nagata, K., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of novel furanonaphthoquinone analogs." *Antimicrobial Agents Chemother.* 1998; 42(3): 700-2.

Muller, K., et al. "Potential antipsoriatic agents: lapacho compounds as potent inhibitors of HaCaT cell growth." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1999; 62(8): 1134-36.

Ueda, S., et al. "Production of anti-tumour-promoting furanonaphthoquinones in *Tabebuia avellanedae* cell cultures." *Phytochemistry.* 1994 May; 36(2): 323-5.

Giuraud, P., et al. "Comparison of antibacterial and antifungal activities of lapachol and b-lapachone." *Planta Med.* 1994; 60: 373-74.

Binutu, O. A., et al. "Antimicrobial potentials of some plant species of the Bignoniaceae family." *Afr. J. Med. Sci.* 1994; 23(3): 269-73.

Lagrota, M., et al. "Antiviral activity of lapachol." *Rev. Microbiol.* 1983; 14: 21-6.

Anesini, C., et al. "Screening of plants used in Argentine folk medicine for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 39(2): 119-28.

Austin, F. R. "*Schistosoma mansoni* chemoprophylaxis with dietary lapachol." *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 1979; 23: 412-19.

Linardi, M. D. C., et al. "A lapachol derivative active against mouse lymphocyte leukemia P-388." *J. Med. Chem.* 1975; 18(11): 1159-62.

Gershon, H., et al. "Fungitoxicity of 1,4-naphthoquinones to *Candida albicans* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*." *Can. J. Microbiol.* 1975; 21: 1317-21.

Gilbert, B., et al. "Schistosomiasis. Protection against infection by terpenoids." *An. Acad. Brasil. Cienc.* 1970; 42 (Suppl): 397-400.

Santana, C. F., et al. "Preliminary observation with the use of lapachol in human patients bearing malignant neoplasms." *Revista do Instituto de Antibioticos* 1971; 20: 61-8.

Oga, S., et al. "Toxicidade e atividade anti-inflamatoria de *Tabebuia avellanedae* Lorentz ('Ipe Roxo')." *Rev. Fac. Farm. Bioquim.* 1969; 7: 4.

Rao, K. V., et al. "Recognition and evaluation of lapachol as an antitumor agent." *Canc. Res.* 1968; 28: 1952-54.

Burnett, A. R., et al. "Naturally occurring quinones. The quinonoid constituents of *Tabebuia avellanedae*." *J. Chem. Soc.* 1967: 2100-4.

de Lima, O. G., et al. "Primeiras observacoes sobre a acao antimicrobiana do lapachol." *Anais da Sociedade de Biologica de Pernambuco* 1956; 14: 129-35.

de Lima, O. G., et al. "Una nova substancia antibiotica isolada do 'Pau d'Arco,' *Tabebuia* sp." *Anais da Sociedade de Biologica de Pernambuco* 1956; 14: 136-40.

de Lima, O. G., et al. "A new antibiotic substance isolated from pau d'arco (*Tabebuia*)." *Anais. Soc. Biol. Pernambuco.* 1956; 14: 136-40.

This product 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.