

Artemisia Morinda

(Hypoallergenic)



Item # 75730

100 Vegetarian Capsules

The Possible Benefits of Artemisia Morinda, a Dietary Supplement

- Supports healthy liver function*
 - May support the immune response*
 - May enhance cellular energy production, and strength and recovery*
-

Description

This formula contains a concentrated extract of yin-chen wormwood (*Artemisia capillaris*) balanced with noni (*Morinda citrifolia*) to support the liver.

Artemisia capillaris has been used traditionally for clearing damp heat from the liver and gallbladder channels.* *Artemisia* has been shown to be supportive in the regeneration of liver cells, and helps protect and support liver function.* *Artemisia* may also help regulate bilirubin and cholesterol levels within normal levels, and promote the flow of bile.*

The use of noni (*Morinda citrifolia*), also known as Indian mulberry, as food and medicine originated in China and India, and migrated to Polynesia, Tahiti, Malaysia and Hawaii. The fruit has traditionally been used to support the

musculoskeletal system, to support blood sugar within normal levels, and as a tonic.* During World War II, native Polynesians gave American soldiers noni fruit to sustain their strength. Noni's active ingredients include vitamins, minerals, scopoletin, octoanoic acid, terpenoids, alkaloids, beta-sitosterol, flavone glycosides, linoleic acid, amino acids, acubin, caproic acid, caprylic acid, ursolic acid and rutin. Noni is thought to help regulate cell function and support cellular energy production.* It has been reported by researchers to have smooth muscle stimulatory activity and histaminergic effects.* An impressive review of both the literature and recent research in noni was published in 2002 by Wang, et al, which summarizes scientific evidence supporting the Polynesians' reports that noni has many benefits, including immune enhancement.*

Serving Size: 5 capsules

Servings Per Container: 20

Amount Per Serving:

Yin-chen wormwood (*Artemisia capillaries*) (Leaves) Extract 2400 mg

Noni (*Morinda citrifolia*) (Fruit) Extract 10:1 600 mg

Other ingredients: Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, cellulose, magnesium stearate.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 3 to 5 capsules two times daily, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

*THESE STATEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN EVALUATED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. THIS PRODUCT IS NOT INTENDED TO DIAGNOSE, TREAT, CURE, OR PREVENT ANY DISEASE.

References

- Cai H, Song YH, Xia WJ, Jin MW. Aqueous extract of Yin-Chen-Hao decoction, a traditional Chinese prescription, exerts protective effects on concanavalin A-induced hepatitis in mice through inhibition of NF-kappaB. *J Pharm Pharmacol*. 2006 May;58(5):677-84.
- Bork PM, Schmitz ML, Kuhnt M, Escher C, Heinrich M. Sesquiterpene lactone containing Mexican Indian medicinal plants and pure sesquiterpene lactones as potent inhibitors of transcription factor NF-kappaB. *FEBS Lett*. 1997 Jan 27;402(1):85-90.
- Fang Y, Li Z, Watanabe Y. Pharmacokinetics of a novel anti-asthmatic, scoparone, in the rabbit serum assessed by a simple HPLC method. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2003 May;86(1):127-30.
- Liu JQ, Chen ZD, Liao ZX, Lu AM. [A comparison of the its sequences of the Tibetan medicine "zang yin chen"--*Swertia mussotti* and its adulterant species] *Yao Xue Xue Bao*. 2001 Jan;36(1):67-70. Chinese.
- Ho NK. Traditional Chinese medicine and treatment of neonatal jaundice. *Singapore Med J*. 1996 Dec;37(6):645-51. Review.
- Huang JX, Zhang BH. [Clinical study of the effect of yin chen dan dao tang on the solid contents of the bile] *Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi*. 1986 Mar;6(3):154-6, 131. Chinese.
- Yu ZF, Guo ZG. [Experimentally induced biliary tract infection and observations on the effect of Yin Chen Dan Dao Tang on pyogenic cholangitis (author's transl)] *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi*. 1981 Jan;61(1):21-3. Chinese.
- West BJ, Jensen CJ, Westendorf J. Noni juice is not hepatotoxic. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2006 Jun 14;12(22):3616-9.
- Ajaiyeoba EO, Abiodun OO, Falade MO, Ogbale NO, Ashidi JS, Happi CT, Akinboye DO. In vitro cytotoxicity studies of 20 plants used in Nigerian antimalarial ethnomedicine. *Phytomedicine*. 2006 Mar;13(4):295-8. Epub 2005 Sep 15.
- Ancolio C, Azas N, Mahiou V, Ollivier E, Di Giorgio C, Keita A, Timon-David P, Balansard G. Antimalarial activity of extracts and alkaloids isolated from six plants used in traditional medicine in Mali and Sao Tome. *Phytother Res*. 2002 Nov;16(7):646-9.
- Arpornsuwan T, Punjanon T. Tumor cell-selective antiproliferative effect of the extract from *Morinda citrifolia* fruits. *Phytother Res*. 2006 Jun;20(6):515-7.
- Banerjee S, Johnson AD, Csiszar K, et al. An Extract of *Morinda citrifolia* Interferes with the Serum-Induced Formation of Filamentous Structures in *Candida albicans* and Inhibits Germination of *Aspergillus nidulans*. *Am J Chin Med*. 2006;34(3):503-9.
- Cimanga K, Hermans N, Apers S, Van Miert S, Van den Heuvel H, Claeys M, Pieters L, Vlietinck A. Complement-inhibiting iridoids from *Morinda morindoides*. *J Nat Prod*. 2003 Jan;66(1):97-102.
- Dang-Van-Ho. [Treatment and prevention of hypertension and its cerebral complications by total root extracts of *Morinda citrifolia*] *Presse Med*. 1955 Nov 2;63(72):1478. French.
- Furusawa E, Hirazumi A, Story S, Jensen J. Antitumor potential of a polysaccharide-rich substance from the fruit juice of *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni) on sarcoma 180 ascites tumour in mice. *Phytother Res*. 2003 Dec;17(10):1158-64.
- Hirazumi A, Furusawa E, Chou SC, Hokama Y. Anticancer activity of *Morinda citrifolia* (noni) on intraperitoneally implanted Lewis lung carcinoma in syngeneic mice. *Proc West Pharmacol Soc*. 1994;37:145-6.
- Hirazumi A, Furusawa E, Chou SC, Hokama Y. Immunomodulation contributes to the anticancer activity of *morinda citrifolia* (noni) fruit juice. *Proc West Pharmacol Soc*. 1996;39:7-9.
- Hirazumi A, Furusawa E. An immunomodulatory polysaccharide-rich substance from the fruit juice of *Morinda citrifolia* (noni) with antitumor activity. *Phytother Res*. 1999 Aug;13(5):380-7.
- Hornick CA, Myers A, Sadowska-Krowicka H, Anthony CT, Woltering EA. Inhibition of angiogenic initiation and disruption of newly established human vascular networks by juice from *Morinda citrifolia* (noni). *Angiogenesis*. 2003;6(2):143-9.
- Kim SW, Jo BK, Jeong JH, Choi SU, Hwang YI. Induction of extracellular matrix synthesis in normal human fibroblasts by anthraquinone isolated from *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni) fruit. *J Med Food*. 2005 Winter;8(4):552-5.
- McClatchey W. From Polynesian healers to health food stores: changing perspectives of *Morinda citrifolia* (Rubiaceae). *Integr Cancer Ther*. 2002 Jun;1(2):110-20; discussion 120. Review.
- McKoy ML, Thomas EA, Simon OR. Preliminary investigation of the anti-inflammatory properties of an aqueous extract from *Morinda citrifolia* (noni). *Proc West Pharmacol Soc*. 2002;45:76-8.
- Saludes JP, Garson MJ, Franzblau SG, Aguinaldo AM. Antitubercular constituents from the hexane fraction of *Morinda citrifolia* Linn. (Rubiaceae). *Phytother Res*. 2002 Nov;16(7):683-5.
- Soepadmo E (ed.). *The Encyclopedia of Malaysia: Plants*. Editions Didier Millet, 1998.
- Su BN, Pawlus AD, Jung HA, Keller WJ, McLaughlin JL, Kinghorn AD. Chemical constituents of the fruits of *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni) and their antioxidant activity. *J Nat Prod*. 2005 Apr;68(4):592-5.
- Wang MY, Su C. Cancer preventive effect of *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni). *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 2001 Dec;952:161-8.
- Wang MY, West BJ, Jensen CJ, Nowicki D, Su C, Palu AK, Anderson G. *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni): a literature review and recent advances in Noni research. *Acta Pharmacol Sin*. 2002 Dec;23(12):1127-41.
- Younos C, Rolland A, Fleurentin J, Lanhers MC, Misslin R, Mortier F. Analgesic and behavioural effects of *Morinda citrifolia*. *Planta Med*. 1990 Oct;56(5):430-4.



Allergy Research Group®
2300 North Loop Road, Alameda, CA 94502
Phone: 800-545-9960 or 510-263-2000
Fax: 800-688-7426 or 510-263-2100
www.AllergyResearchGroup.com

*THESE STATEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN EVALUATED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. THIS PRODUCT IS NOT INTENDED TO DIAGNOSE, TREAT, CURE, OR PREVENT ANY DISEASE.