

# Magnolia Extract

## Honokiol + Magnolol 90%

**Magnolia extract** has been used in both the Japanese and Chinese traditions for several thousand years. In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), magnolia is called Hou Po; in Japan it is used in the Kampo preparation Hange koboku-to, as well as others. While traditional herbal preparations utilize whole magnolia bark extract, modern research has identified two biphenolic compounds, honokiol and its structural isomer magnolol, as the primary active compounds in magnolia bark. Both naturally occur together in the magnolia plant, and the only difference between the two isomers is the position of one hydroxyl group. Magnolia also contains other active ingredients, including eudesmol, a triterpene compound with antioxidant properties.\*



#76390  
120 capsules

### Key Features

- High concentration of active ingredients Honokiol and Magnolol
- May support calm moods, nerve function, and immune function\*



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In research, honokiol has shown potential to selectively modulate GABA receptors, and protect and support nerve function (Fukuyama 2002; Maruyama 2001; Maruyama 1998; Kuribara 1998;), and support healthy circulation parameters (Hu 2005; Teng 1988).\* Honokiol may also exhibit some immune-supportive properties (Shigemura 2007; Ishitsuka 2005; Battle 2005; Bai 2003; Amblard 2006; Taira 1993; Clark 1981; Chang 1994; Hirano 1994; Wang 2004; Hibasami 1998; Konoshima 1991; Yang 2002).\*

The following discussion looks at the traditional use of the herb in this formula. It is provided as background material, and it should not be assumed that any of this information necessarily applies to the product Magnolia Extract.

TCM considers Hou Po magnolia bark to be aromatic, pungent, and warming, and has used it for thousands of years as support for healthy digestion.\* It has been used for "chi stagnation", to help combat the effects of stress, and to support calm, healthy moods.\* This may be explained through magnolia's potential support of cortisol within normal levels.\* Plants for a Future (www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Magnolia%20officinalis) cites a number of texts that indicate the bark of *Magnolia officinalis* was traditionally considered to be antiseptic, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, appetizer, diuretic, expectorant, stomachic, tonic, and possibly bactericidal.

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Capsule
Servings Per Container 120

Table with 2 columns: Amount Per Serving, % Daily Value. Row: Magnolia (Bark) Extract (90% Honokiol + Magnolol) 200 mg †

† Daily Value not established.

Other ingredients: Hdroxypropyl methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, silicon dioxide, L-leucine.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 capsule daily, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

Warning: May cause drowsiness. Do not operate a motor vehicle or other machinery after ingesting. Not recommended during pregnancy.

References:

List of scientific references including Fukuyama Y, Nakade K, Minoshima Y, Yokoyama R, Zhai H, Mitsumoto Y. Bioorg Med Chem Lett. 2002 Apr 22;12(8):1163-6. Maruyama Y, Kuribara H, Kishi E, Weintraub ST, Ito Y. J Pharm Pharmacol. 2001 May;53(5):721-5. Maruyama Y, Kuribara H, Morita M, Yuzurihara M, Weintraub ST. J Nat Prod. 1998 Jan;61(1):135-8. Kuribara H, Stavinoha WB, Maruyama Y. J Pharm Pharmacol. 1998;50: 819-826. Hu H, Zhang XX, Wang YY, Chen SZ. Acta Pharmacol Sin. 2005 Sep;26(9):1063-8. Teng CM, Chen CC, Ko FN, et al. Thromb Res. 1988;50: 757-765. Shigemura K, Arbiser JL, Sun SY, et al. Cancer. 2007 Apr 1;109(7):1279-89. Ishitsuka K, Hideshima T, Hamasaki M, et al. Blood. 2005 Sep 1;106(5):1794-800. Epub 2005 May 3. Battle TE, Arbiser J, Frank DA. Blood. 2005 Jul 15;106(2):690-7. Epub 2005 Mar 31. Bai X, Cerimele F, Ushio-Fukai M, et al. J Biol Chem. 2003 Sep 12;278(37):35501-7. Epub 2003 Jun 19. Amblard F, Delinsky D, Arbiser JL, Schinazi RF. J Med Chem. 2006 Jun 1;49(11):3426-7. Taira J, Ikemoto T, Mimura K, Hagi A, Murakami A, Makino K. Free Radic Res Commun. 1993;19(suppl 1): S71-77. Clark AM, El-Feraly FS, Li WS. J Pharm Sci. 1981;70: 951-952. Chang WS, Chang YH, Lu FJ, Chiang HC. Anticancer Res. 1994;14: 501-506. Hirano T, Gotoh M, Oka K. Life Sci. 1994;55: 1061-1069. Wang T, Chen F, Chen Z, et al. World J Gastroenterol. 2004;10: 2205-2208. Hibasami H, Achiwa Y, Katsuzaki H, et al. Int J Mol Med. 1998;2: 671-673. Konoshima T, Kozuka M, Tokuda H, et al. J Nat Prod. 1991;54: 816-822. Yang SE, Hsieh MT, Tsai TH, Hsu SL. Biochem Pharmacol. 2002;63: 1641-1651.