Mora

Applications

- Healthy Inflammatory Response Support
- Antioxidant Support
- Gastrointestinal Support
- Microbial Support
- · Neurological Support



Introduction

NutraMedix Mora™ is a proprietary blend of hydro-ethanol extracts from yarrow flower (Achillea millefolium), blackberry leaf (Rubus fruticosus), and capirona bark (Calycophyllum spruceanum).

Yarrow flower (A. millefolium) belongs to the Asteraceae family. Synonyms for A. millefolium include A. borealis, A. magna, and A. lanulosa. Constituents of yarrow include phenolic acids such as gallic acid, 2-OH-benzoic acid, chlorogenic acid, vanillic acid, caffeic acid, syringic acid, p-coumaric acid, sinapic acid, ferulic acid, and cinnamic acid. Flavonoid aglycones and glycosides include myricetin, luteolin, kaempherol, rutin, and hyperoside. Yarrow is traditionally used for gastrointestinal support.

Blackberry leaf (*R. fruticosus*) belongs to the Rosaceae family. Synonyms for *R. fruticosus* include *R. plicatus*, *R. affinis*, *R. canadensis*, *R. millspaughii*, and *R. laciniatus*. Blackberry leaves are traditionally used for microbial support. Blackberry leaf contains phenolic acids such as neo-chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, gallic acid, p-coumaric acid, and ellagic acid; flavonols such as quercetin, quercetin-3-O-galactoside, quercetin-3-O-glucuronide, and kaempferol; flavan-3-ols such as catechin, epicatechin, and epicatechin gallate methyl gallate; ellagitannins such as sanguiin H-6/

Lambertianin C, and casuarinin; anthocyanins such as cyanidin-3-O-glucoside; and triterpene acids such as rubinic acid and rubutic acid. 6,7 Blackberry leaf also contain tannins, villosin, gallic acid, and iron. 5

Capirona bark (*C. spruceanum*) belongs to the Rubiaceae family.⁸ It is also known as *Eukylista spruceana*.⁹ It is native to the Amazon rainforest and is sometimes called the "Tree of Youth."¹⁰ It has been used in traditional medicine for healthy inflammatory response support. ¹¹ Constituents of capirona include seco-iridoids 6'-O-acetyldiderroside, 7-methoxydiderroside, 8-O-tigloyldiderroside, kingiside, secoxyloganin, and diderroside; as well as iridoids loganin and loganetin. ¹² Others constituents include gardenoside, cyanidin, 5-hydroxymorin, 5-hydroxy-6-methoxycoumarin-7-glucoside, and taxifolin. ¹⁰

NutraMedix Mora is made at our U.S. manufacturing facility using a specialized proprietary extraction process that optimizes the constituents of the herbs in their original, unprocessed state to obtain broad-spectrum concentration. Because our extracts are made in our own facility, we control all aspects of quality, including stringent ID testing, microbial testing, and heavymetal testing. NutraMedix rigorously follows current good manufacturing practices (cGMP), as do our suppliers.

Healthy Inflammatory Response Support

Yarrow flower (A. millefolium) may support a healthy inflammatory response through the maintenance of cytokines such as INOS, COX-2, and IL-6 already within the normal range, as shown in preclinical studies.¹³ It may also provide inflammatory response support through the maintenance of human neutrophil elastase already within the normal range. 3 In mice, yarrow helped support normal dermal thickness and to maintain IgE levels already within the normal range.*13 Additionally, it may help support normal filaggrin expression already within the normal range.¹³ In humans, yarrow's healthy inflammatory response support is partly attributed to the constituent apigenin, which may help maintain NF-kappaB and COX-2 already within the normal range. 14 Apigenin may also also help maintain IL-6, IL-8, and prostaglandin synthesis already within the normal range. 15 Blackberry leaf (R. fruticosus) contains cyanidin-3-O-glucoside which may support a healthy inflammatory response through NO expression and the maintenance of NF-kappaB already within the normal range.⁷

Antioxidant Support

Yarrow flower (A. millefolium) may provide antioxidant support, as quantified by DPPH assay,16 which is attributed to its flavonoid compounds.*17 Blackberry leaf (R. fruticosus) may also assist with antioxidant support.*18,19 The phenolic content of blackberry leaf has been determined spectrophotometrically, and its free radical scavenging capacity was determined via DPPH assay.*18 The constituent cyanidin-3-O-glucoside may provide particularly robust antioxidant support.'7 Capirona bark (C. spruceanum) may also help with antioxidant support, as quantified by DPPH, ABTS, singlet oxygen, superoxide anion radical, and beta-carotene bleaching methods.^{10,11} In vivo antioxidant support was seen in Caenorhabditis elegans (C. elegans):10

Gastrointestinal Support

Yarrow flower (A. millefolium) may help with gastrointestinal support. 20 It may help support and maintain healthy gastrointestinal mucosa, 21

attributed to antioxidant activity as measured by glutathione (GSH) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) levels in rats. Yarrow may help support intestinal smooth muscle relaxation, attributed to the flavonoid content, and may also support hepato-biliary health, attributed to choleretic support from the dicaffeoylquinic acids. Additionally, yarrow may help support normal gastric emptying, attributed to the constituent choline. Blackberry leaf (R. fruticosus) and its ellagitannins may help support healthy gastrointestinal mucosa through maintaining NF-kappaB already within the normal range.

Other Support

Microbial Support

Yarrow flower (A. millefolium) may help with microbial support. Blackberry leaf (R. fruticosus) may also help with microbial support. Blackberry leaf hydro-alcoholic extract offered the most robust support, as quantified by a 6-11 mm zone of inhibition.

Neurological Support

Yarrow flower (A. millefolium) may help support a calm and healthy mood, the mechanism of which is not yet understood—though it is known to be independent of GABA receptor action.^{27,28} Blackberry leaf (R. fruticosus) may also support a healthy mood.²⁹

Safety and Cautions

Yarrow flower (A. millefolium) is generally well tolerated. There have been reports of urticaria or atopic dermatitis from topical exposure, which is generally attributed to the presence of sesquiterpene lactones.30 Large amounts taken internally may cause diuretic effects.31 Yarrow may have additive effects with anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications, as well as with sedative medications.1 As yarrow may support diuresis, the dosage of pharmaceutical lithium needs to be closely monitored and may need to be lowered.1 Yarrow may cause allergic reactions in those allergic to other plants in the Asteraceae family, such as ragweed.32 It may also have mild estrogenic effects.33 Yarrow is contraindicated in pregnancy.1

Blackberry leaf (*R. fruticosus*) is generally well tolerated, and there is little information available on potential side effects. Insufficient data is

available to determine the safety of blackberry leaf in pregnancy.⁴

Capirona bark (*C. spruceanum*) is generally well tolerated in clinical use. Data is limited, and more research is needed. There is no evidence of toxicity in mice.³⁴

Safety is not documented in breastfeeding or pregnant women, or in children under age 3, due to insufficient safety research.

*This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to treat, cure, or prevent any diseases.

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