

APPLICATIONS

- Microbial Support
- Inflammatory Response Support





INTRODUCTION

Banderol is a hydro-ethanol extract from the bark of wild *Otoba parvifolia*, including mineral water and 20-24% alcohol. O. parvifolia is also known as Banderilla tree and belongs to the Myristicaceae family. It is sustainably harvested from the Amazon basin ecosystem, and has been used by indigenous groups in the region for hundreds of years. Traditionally, O. parvifolia bank has been used for microbial support.² The proprietary hydro-ethanolic extraction and enhancement process maximizes the bioavailability of isoflavones and other beneficial constituents.³

Banderol is made at our U.S. manufacturing facility using a specialized proprietary extraction process that optimizes the constituents of the herb in its 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 heavy metal testing. NutraMedix rigorously follows current good manufacturing practices (cGMP), as do our suppliers.

MICROBIAL SUPPORT

O. parvifolia (bark) may help with diverse microbial support for various types and morphological forms.*4,5,6 Banderol (O. parvifolia) may be combined with Samento (*U. tomentosa*) for synergistic microbial support.*7 Independently, both *O. parvifolia* and *U. tomentosa* assist with microbial support.*7 In combination, they exhibit more robust support.*7

INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE SUPPORT

O. parvifolia (bark) may help support a healthy inflammatory response.* O. parvifolia has been studied in mice, in which Banderol's inflammatory response support was found comparable to the positive control.*

SAFETY AND CAUTIONS

A mouse study using 500 times the human dosage of Banderol showed no evidence of side effects or toxicity. O. parvifolia inhibits the uptake transporters OATP1B1 and OATP1B3,² so caution is warranted with medications that are substrates or inhibitors of OATP1B1 and OATP1B3.

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



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

REFERENCES

- ¹ Jaramillo-Vivanco, T. & Balslev, H. (2020). Phytotaxa, 441(12); 143-175.

- Weiss J. (2018). Molecules, 24(1), 137.
 Valderrama J. C. (2000). Phytochemistry, 55(6), 505-511.
 Goc, A., & Rath, M. (2016). Therapeutic Advances in Infectious Disease, 3(3-4), 75-82.
- Weniger, B., Robledo, S., et al. (2001). Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 78(2-3), 193-200.
- 6 Rocha, L. G., Almeida, J. R., et al. (2005). Phytomedicine: International journal of phytotherapy and phytopharmacology, 12(6-7), 514–535.
- Datar, A., Kaur, N., et al. (2010). Townsend Letter, 7, 1-4.
- Allende, A. (2005). NutraMedix Laboratories, LLC.
- Allende, A. (2006). NutraMedix Laboratories, LLC. 10 Shitara, Y. (2011). Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, 26(3), 220–227.