

Cat's Claw

Inner Bark Extract

Cat's Claw or Uña de Gato (Uncaria tomentosa) is a tropical vine that grows wild in the highlands of the Peruvian Amazon. Uña de Gato is considered a sacred plant among the Asháninka and other indigenous Peruvian Amazonian tribes.*

Asháninka healers have used the inner bark of cat's claw for possibly thousands of years.* For these people, the herb serves as a means of "regulating the physical and spiritual worlds." Our cat's claw is derived only from the inner bark, with an extract ratio of 4:1.

Cat's claw is renowned for its antioxidant, immunomodulatory, and activities while supporting a normal inflammatory response.* It has been shown to modulate the interplay between the forces of immune system and inflammation within the body.* Recent research in Europe, China, and Central America has identified numerous bioactive constituents in cat's claw, including alkaloids and polyphenols, which may account for its healthsupporting properties.*

Key Features

- Supports cellular health and promotes a balanced immune response*
- Helps protect cells from oxidative stress*
- May support lung health*
- May support joint comfort, especially during exercise*



SKU #72010 60 vegetarian capsules





Cat's Claw

Cat's claw provides antioxidant activity and supports a normal inflammatory response, supporting cellular health.* Research suggests that cat's claw may potentially benefit the gastrointestinal tract, brain, bones, joints, lungs, and other tissues.*

The constituents in cat's claw help support immune cell responses.* Cat's claw is one of the few Amazonian herbs known to increase phagocytic activity.* Cat's claw also was found to increase the numbers of T-helper and B lymphocytes in animals.* T and B lymphocytes play an essential role in antigen-specific immunity.*

Cat's claw also has immunomodulatory properties.* Specifically, it helps maintain the activity of the NFkB pathway within normal healthy levels.* NF-kB is a transcription factor that regulates genes involved in immune and normal inflammation response.* Cat's claw has been shown to beneficially modulate this pathway.*

Cat's claw has long been used by Asháninka healers to support joint health.* Research suggests that cat's claw

supports healthy cartilage, the tissue that functions like a shock absorber at joint surfaces where bones meet." Clinically, cat's claw has been shown to support knee comfort, especially during exercise.*

The supportive properties of cat's claw are often attributed to the presence of alkaloids such as mitraphylline.* However, cat's claw polyphenols that help counteract oxidative stress and promote cellular survival.* Laboratory analysis indicates that the antioxidant power of cat's claw exceeds that of many extracts of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and medicinal plants.*

Cat's claw was recently found to contain proanthocyanidins, which are potent antioxidants.* These substances have been shown to support the health and integrity of brain cells.*

Supplement Facts		
Serving Size	2 Cap	sules
Servings Per Container	·	30
Amount Per Serving	% Daily	Value
Cat's Claw (Inner Bark)		
Cat's Claw (Inner Bark) Extract 4:1	1.13 g	†

Other ingredients: Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, L-leucine.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 or 2 capsules two or three times daily with meals, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

Warning: Not recommended for pregnant or nursing women, women intending to become pregnant, or organ transplant recipients.

References:

Allen-Hall L, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2010 Feb 17;127(3):685-93. Azevedo BC, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2018 May 23;218:76-89. Batiha GE, et al. Appl Sci. 2020 Jan;10(8):2668. Bletter N. J Ethnobiol Ethnomed. 2007 Dec 5;3:36. Castilhos LG, et al. Exp Gerontol. 2020 Sep;138:111016. Cisneros FJ, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2005 Jan 15;96(3):355-64. Domingues A, et al. Phytother. Res. 2011;25:1229-35. Hardin SR. Complement Ther Clin Pract. 2007 Feb;13(1):25-8. Keplinger K, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 1999;64:23-34. Lima V, et al. Phytomedicine. 2020 Dec;79:153327. Miller MJS, et al. BMC Complement Altern Med. 2006 Apr 7;6:13. Miller MJ, et al. BMC Complement Altern Med. 2001;1:11. Montserrat-de la Paz S, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2015 Jul

21;170:128-35.

Mur E, et al. J Rheumatol. 2002 Apr;29(4):678-81. Navarro Hoyos M, et al. Molecules. 2015 Dec 18;20(12):22703-17. Navarro Hoyos M, et al. Antioxidants (Basel). 2017 Feb 4;6(1):12. Pilarski R, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2006 Mar 8;104(1-2):18-23. Piscoya J, et al. Inflamm Res. 2001 Sep;50(9):442-8. Rojas-Duran R, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2012 Oct 11;143(3):801-4. Sandoval-Chacon M, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 1998;12(12):1279-90.

Sandoval M, et al. Phytomedicine. 2002 May;9(4):325-37. Serrano A, et al. Medicines (Basel). 2018 Jul 16;5(3):76. Snow AD, et al. Sci Rep. 2019 Feb 6;9(1):1-28. Zhang Q, et al. J. Ethnopharmol. 2015;173:48-80.