

Consulting in Human Health, Toxicology & Regulatory Affairs

Phytor Ltd. Consultant: Dr. Yehoshua Maor (Ph.D, M.Sc.,B.Pharm.) JBP Building – Ein Kerem Campus 9112001 Jerusalem – ISRAEL Phone: +972-2-6711-911 Fax: +972-153-2-6711-911 e-mail: phytor1@gmail.com



PHYTOR Ltd. JBP Building – Ein Kerem Campus Jerusalem 9112001 Israel TEL: + 972 2 6711911 FAX: +972 1532 6711911 phytor1@gmail.com

Jerusalem July 19, 2020

# Summary for the Product CLEARMEL

*CLEARMEL* is a product from Zuf, recommended for those who wish to support their respiratory system, by both diminishing the deleterious effects of smoking on the respiratory function and as an aid to modify the craving for tobacco. *CLEARMEL* should be taken continuously as a dietary supplement in order to modify depression and insomnia from chronic use of tobacco, easing withdrawal symptoms such as vertigo and nausea and as a modifier to the addiction to tobacco. The blend of herbs which comprise the bees' feed used in the production of *CLEARMEL* possess bioactive substances, such as triterpenoids, phenolic acids and flavonoids which promote relaxation and create a sense of aversion to tobacco odor while also dissipating mucous in the bronchi whenever expectoration is difficult. In addition, the herbal components are well known for their ability to ease nervous affections and irritability related to smoking.

These biological activities are recorded on the WHO monographs. The biological activities of the herbs composing the bees' feed are all corroborated by peer-reviewed scientific publications.



The main biological activities of *CLEARMEL related* to its herbal components is listed below:

#### 1) Sambucus nigra

Flavonoids represent the major characteristic constituents of this herb, mainly kaempferol, astragalin, quercetin and rutin. These components have strong anti-inflammatory activity. A recent study reports an anti- influenza activity (the common flu virus).

### 2) Polygonum aviculare

The major constituents of the aerial parts are flavonoids, derivatives of kaempferol, quercetin and avicularin. This component of the formula has shown to have diverse biological functions including hepato-protective effects, anti-inflammatory and platelets anti-aggregatory effect. In addition, recent reports indicate that *Polygonum aviculare* phytochemicals may act as bronchodilator thus being a potential aid to treat obstructive lung diseases.

#### 3) Pinus sylvestris

Constituents in this botanical entity include monoterpene hydrocarbons such as  $\alpha$ pinene,  $\beta$ -pinen, D-limonene, myrcene etc. These compounds exhibit secretolytic and decongesting activities, thus aiding to relieve upper respiratory tract symptoms. In addition, antiviral and antibacterial activities were also reported.

## 4) Plantago major

Plantago major main chemical constituents are the flavonoids hispidulin, luteolin and apigenin. Fatty acids and polysaccharides were also identified. These compounds were reported not only to reduce cravings for cigarettes and smoking but also to reduce lung inflammation and cleaning out the lungs. In addition, these phytochemicals may inhibit pulmonary mast-cell degranulation, thus aiding in asthma and other allergic diseases.



PHYTOR Ltd. JBP Building – Ein Kerem Campus Jerusalem 9112001 Israel TEL: + 972 2 6711911 FAX: +972 1532 6711911 phytor1@gmail.com

#### 5) Portulaca oleracea

Many constituents of *Portulaca oleracea* have been isolated, including flavonoids (mainly kaempferol and apigenin) and alkaloids (including dopamine and noradrenalin). These compounds possess a wide range of pharmacological properties such as antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and antioxidants. In addition, this herb is also an excellent source of omega-3 fatty acids, which play an important role in the enhancement of immune function.



# **Bibliographic References in addition to the WHO monographs regarding the herbal substances in the formula.**

Luo X. et al. Polygonum aviculare L. extract and quercetin attenuate contraction in airway smooth muscle. Sci Rep. 2018.

Najafian Y. et al. Plantago major in Traditional Persian Medicine and modern phytotherapy: a narrative review. Electron Physician. 2018

Nazarizadeh A. et al. Therapeutic uses and pharmacological properties of Plantago major L. and its active constituents. J Basic Appl Sci Res. 2013.

Possebon L. et al. Anti-inflammatory actions of herbal medicines in a model of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease induced by cigarette smoke. Biomed Pharmacother. 2018.

Rahimi VB. et al. Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-Oxidant Activity of Portulaca oleracea Extract on LPS-Induced Rat Lung Injury. Molecules 2019

Shukla I. A Prospective Observational Study on the Therapeutic Effect of Plantago Major in Reducing Craving for Tobacco. Homeopathic Links 2019

Torabian G. el al. Anti-influenza activity of elderberry (Sambucus nigra). Journal of Functional Foods. 2019.

Vainio-Kaila T. et al. Effect of volatile organic compounds from Pinus sylvestris and Picea abies on Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Streptococcus pneumoniae and Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium. Holzforschung. 2017.

Zhou YX. et al. Portulaca oleracea L.: a review of phytochemistry and pharmacological effects. Biomed Res Int. 2015.