

8 SUPERHERBS FOR YOUR VITALITY

Treasure Cell Life Sp-B® (TCL Sp-B®)

Treasure Cell Life Sp-B® is a polyherbal concoction formulated from 8 known traditional medicine herbs used for centuries globally. Individually each of these herbs known to have numerous soothing and healing chattels, the active compounds have been identified and established. However, little was known or reported on their efficacy when they are blended together as polyherbal concoction. Comprehensive phytochemistry study was done to determine the polyherbal concoction active compounds constituencies.

The concoction was analysed by using LCHRMS (Dionex Ultimate 3000 RS UPLC with Thermo Scientific Q Exactive Orbitrap Hybrid Tandem Mass Spectrometer) conducted by SIRIM Malaysia. MZCloud (ddMS2 and/or DIA), ChemSpider (exact mass or formula) and local database searches against Mass lists (exact mass with or without RT) and mzVault spectral libraries.

Twenty-seven (27) active compounds were isolated, 14 corresponded with compounds listed in the library and 13 are newly profiled compounds, herewith labelled as “**Sp-B Factor**” the potent component of **Treasure Cell Life Sp-B®** vitality spray.

Herbs/Ingredients:

1. *Eucommia ulmoides* Oliv. - Eucommiaceae

Other Name(S): Gutta-Percha or Du Zhong

Medicinal Uses:

Analgesic, Anticholesterolemic, Aphrodisiac, Astringent, Depurative, Diuretic, Hepatic, Hypotensive, sedative, Tonic and Vasodilator

Gutta-percha, known as Du Zhong in China, is commonly used in Chinese herbalism, where it is considered to be one of the 50 fundamental herbs. It is considered to be an excellent tonic for the kidneys and liver, and is thought to act specifically on the lower part of the body. Much interest has been aroused by Du Zhong's ability to reduce high blood pressure. In a clinical trial involving 119 people, 46% of those treated with the herb showed a significant reduction

in blood pressure. The stem bark is analgesic, anticholesterolemic, aphrodisiac, depurative, diuretic, hepatic, hypotensive, sedative, tonic and vasodilator. Its use lowers blood pressure (the stir-fried bark is stronger than raw and a decoction is stronger than a tincture) and reduces the absorption of cholesterol. It is used in the treatment of impotence, frequent urination, lumbago, weakness of the lower part of the body, aching back and knees, hypertension and threatened abortion. The flowers and the fruit are astringent.

2. *Polygonum multiflorum* Gueldenst. – Polygonaceae

Other Name(S): He Shou Wu, Tuber fleece flower

Medicinal Uses:

Antibacterial, Anticholesterolemic, Astringent, Antipyretic, Antispasmodic, Cardiotonic, Demulcent, Antitumor, Sedative, Tonic, Deobstruent, Hypoglycaemic, Laxative.

He Shou Wu is considered one of the most important and widely used Chinese herbal tonics. It is said to restore vitality and virility working especially on the liver and the reproductive, urinary and circulatory systems. Some care should be exercised, however, since excessive doses can cause skin rash and numbness of the extremities. The roots and stems are antibacterial, anticholesterolemic, antispasmodic, astringent, cardiotonic, demulcent, depurative, hypoglycaemic, laxative, sedative, tonic, treatment of menstrual and menopausal complaints, constipation in the elderly, and swollen lymph glands. Externally, they are used to treat ringworm, bleeding wounds and sores. The leaves and roots tonify the liver and kidneys, fortify the blood, strengthen the muscles and prevent premature greying of the hair. The stem is deobstruent, sedative and for treatment of insomnia and neurasthenia. Extracts of the plant have shown antipyretic, antitumor, hypoglycaemic and sedative activity.

3. *Rehmannia glutinosa* (Gaertn.) DC. - Orobanchaceae

Other Name(S): Chinese Foxglove, Di Huang, Radix Rehmanniae, Sho-Jio, Shu Di Huang, To-Byun, Xian Dihuang.

Medicinal Uses:

Antiseptic, Cardiac, Diuretic, Febrifuge, Haemostatic, Hypoglycaemic, Tonic, Skin

Rehmannia is a plant called Di Huang in China. The roots are used to make medicine and is commonly found in herbal combinations used in Traditional Chinese Medicine and one of the 50 fundamental herbs, . The root is the main part used and it can be prepared in four different ways - charcoaled, prepared

(but no details of the preparation are given) when it is called Shu Di Huang and fresh or dried when it is called Sheng Di Huang. The roots are antibacterial, antiseptic, cardiac, diuretic, febrifuge, haemostatic, hypoglycaemic and tonic. They are used in the treatment of a wide range of ailments, including anaemia, cancer, bleeding, constipation, coughs, fever and premature ejaculation.

4. *Astragalus mongholicus* Bunge (syn. *Astragalus membranaceus*) - Fabaceae

Other Name(S): Astragali, Bei Qi, Buck Qi, Chinese Astragalus, Huang Qi, Milk Vetch, Radix Astragali

Medicinal Uses:

Adaptogen, Antibacterial, Cancer, Diuretic, Hepatic, Hypotensive, Cardiotonic, Diuretic, Febrifuge, Hypoglycaemic, Tonic, Pectoral, vasodilator

Huang Qi is commonly used in Chinese herbalism, where it is considered to be one of the 50 fundamental herbs . The root is a sweet tonic herb that stimulates the immune system and many organs of the body, whilst lowering blood pressure and blood sugar levels. It is particularly suited to young, physically active people, increasing stamina and endurance and improving resistance to the cold - indeed for younger people it is perhaps superior to ginseng in this respect . Huang Qi is used especially for treatment of the kidneys and also to avoid senility . The plant is often used together with other herbs such as *Atractylodes macrocephala* and *Ledebouriella seseloides* . The root contains bio-active constituents for adaptogen, antipyretic, diuretic, tonic, uterine stimulant, bactericidal, hypoglycaemic and hypotensive and vasodilator. Also for treatment of cancer, prolapse of the uterus or anus, abscesses and chronic ulcers, chronic nephritis with oedema and proteinuria. HIV Infections .

5. *Gynochthodes officinalis* (F.C.How) Razafim. & B.Bremer - Rubiaceae

Other Name(S): Ba Ji, Ba Ji Tian, Indian Mulberry, Morinda, Morinda Root, Morinda officinalis, Morindae Radix, Noni, Racine du Morinda, Radix Morindae Officinalis.

Medicinal Uses:

Cancer, Gallbladder Disorders, Bedwetting, Erectile Dysfunction (Ed) and Premature Ejaculation, Back Pain, Depression, Kidney Disorders, Diabetes, Arthritis And Irregular Periods.

Ba ji tian is a plant. The root of the plant is used to make medicine also stir-fried and eaten as food. Ba ji tian might help treat depression by increasing the effects of serotonin, a chemical found in the brain. It contains chemicals that might reduce inflammation and regulate levels of hormones or other chemicals in the body. It is also

use to treat cancer, gallbladder disorders, bedwetting, erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation, back pain, depression, kidney disorders, diabetes, arthritis and irregular periods.

6. *Epimedium grandiflorum* C.Morren (Horny goat weed) – Berberidaceae

Other Name(S): Barrenwort, , Herba Epimedii, Japanese Epimedium, Xian Ling Pi, Yin Yang Huo.

Medicinal Uses:

Aphrodisiac and erectile dysfunction (ED), Anti-asthmatic/chronic bronchitis, Antirheumatic/arthritis, Hypoglycaemic/diabetic, Hypertension/vasodilator and Fatigue

Horny goat weed or herb used to make medicine, about 15 weed species are known as "yin yang huo" in Chinese medicine. It contains phytochemicals which might help increase blood flow and improve sexual function. It also contains phytoestrogens that might reduce bone loss in postmenopausal women. The aerial parts of the plant are prepared as tea, concoction, tonic, powder or eaten fresh as vegetable.

7. *Angelica sinensis* - (Oliv.)Diels. - Apiaceae

Other Name(S): Dang Gui - Dong Quai - Chinese Angelica

Medicinal Uses:

Alterative, Analgesic, Anticholesterolemic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-spasmodic, Deobstruent, Emollient, Hepatic, Laxative, Sedative, Vasodilator, Woman's Complaints

Dang Gui is a well-known Chinese herb that has been used in the treatment of female ailments for thousands of years. Its reputation is perhaps second only to ginseng (*Panax ginseng*) and it is particularly noted for its 'blood tonic' effects on women . The root has a sweet pungent aroma that is very distinctive and it is often used in cooking, which is the best way to take it as a blood tonic . One report says that the root contains vitamin B12 and can be used in the treatment of pernicious anaemia . The root is alterative, analgesic, anticholesterolemic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic, deobstruent, emmenagogue, emollient, hepatic, laxative, sedative and peripheral vasodilator. It is an ideal tonic for women with heavy menstruation who risk becoming anaemic and increase the contraction of the uterus. Also use to protects the liver, reduce hot flushes, antibacterial, to treat pulmonary hypertension, constipation (a laxative), trauma injuries, ulcers, rheumatism and malaria .

8. *Sorghum bicolor* (L.)Moench. - Poaceae

Other Name(S): *Andropogon sorghum*, Guinea Corn, Millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, Sorgo. Sudangrass, Common wild Sorghum, Grain sorghum.

Medicinal Uses:

Astringent, Demulcent, Diuretic, Haemostatic, HIV/AIDS, anaemia, obesity

Sorghum is a grain. It is commonly eaten as a cereal grain in Africa. The seed and leaves are also sometimes used to make medicine. Traditionally, people use sorghum for digestion problems, HIV/AIDS, obesity, diabetes, anaemia, diabetic and other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses. The decoction of the seed is demulcent and diuretic. It is used in the treatment of kidney and urinary complaints. The inflorescence is astringent and haemostatic.

Further Readings:

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CAUTION:

***Treasure Cell Life (TCL)** cannot take any responsibility for any adverse effects from the use of plants. Always seek advice from a professional before using a

plant

medicinally.

Publication Related:

*Go , R., Abdallah, M.S., Looi, T.C., Mustafa, M., Choi, S., Paik, J., and Muhammad Yahaya (2021). Emerging natural products from Polyherb of *Eucommia ulmoides*, *Polygonum multiflorum*, *Astragalus mongholicus* and *Angelica sinensis* formulation extracts. *Molecules* 26(xxx):xxx

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