



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Public Health Service

Memorandum

JUL 15 1998


Date: JUL 15 1998
From: Senior Regulatory Scientist, Regulatory Branch, Division of Programs & Enforcement Policy (DPEP), Office of Special Nutritionals, HFS-456
Subject: 75-day Premarket Notification for New Dietary Ingredient
To: Dockets Management Branch, HFA-305

3431 '98 JUL 20 P1:49

New Dietary Ingredients: Tronadora (*Tecoma mollis*, H.B.K.)
Zoapatle (*Montanoa tormentosa* Cerv.)
Pericon (*Tagetes lucida* Cav.)
Espinosa (*Loeselia mexicana* Lam.)
Chancarro (*Cecropia obtusifolia* Bert.)

Firm: Malabar Productos Naturales
Date Received by FDA: May 15, 1998
90-day Date: August 12, 1998

In accordance with the requirements of section 413(a)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the attached 75-day premarket notification for the aforementioned new dietary ingredients should be placed on public display in docket number 95S-0316 after August 12, 1998.


Robert J. Moore, Ph.D.

95S-0316

RPT 30
DPPB



JUL 15 1998

Natalia Garza
Export Manager
Malabar Productos Naturales
Barbadillo 416 Norte
Apdo. Postal 212
Cd. Guadalupe, N.L. CP 67100
MEXICO

3 4 3 2 '98 JUL 20 P 1 :49

Dear Ms. Garza:

This is in response to your letter to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) dated May 1, 1998, responding to our letter dated April 10, 1998. Our previous letter to you was in response to your submission pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 350b (section 413 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act)) notifying FDA of your intent to market five new dietary ingredients.

21 U.S.C. 350b(a)(2) requires that a manufacturer or distributor of a dietary supplement that contains a new dietary ingredient submit to FDA, at least 75 days before the dietary ingredient is introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce, information that is the basis on which the manufacturer or distributor has concluded that a dietary supplement containing such new dietary ingredient will reasonably be expected to be safe. FDA reviews this information to determine whether it provides an adequate basis for such a conclusion. Under section 350b(a)(2), there must be a history of use or other evidence of safety establishing that the dietary ingredient, when used under the conditions recommended or suggested in the labeling of the dietary supplement, will reasonably be expected to be safe. If this requirement is not met, the dietary supplement is deemed to be adulterated under 21 U.S.C. 342(f)(1)(B) because there is inadequate information to provide reasonable assurance that the new dietary ingredient does not present a significant or unreasonable risk of illness or injury.

Your May 1, 1998 submission contained information that you believe establishes that the new dietary ingredients Tronadora (*Tecoma mollis*, H.B.K.), Zoapatle (*Montanoa tormentosa* Cerv.), Pericon (*Tagetes lucida* Cav.), Espinosilla (*Loeselia mexicana*, Lam.), and Chancarro (*Cecropia obtusifolia* Bert.), when used under the conditions recommended or suggested in the labeling of the dietary supplements, will reasonably be expected to be safe. FDA has carefully considered the information in your submission, and the agency concludes that it appears to meet the standard in 21 U.S.C. 350b(a)(2) for the new dietary ingredients Tronadora, Pericon, Espinosilla, and Chancarro. The date that the agency received your notification submitted under 21 U.S.C. 350b(a)(2), May 15, 1998, is the filing date for the notification. In accordance

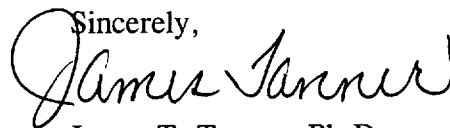
Page 2 - Ms. Natalia Garza

with section 350b(a)(2), Malabar Productos Naturales may introduce, or deliver for introduction, into interstate commerce dietary supplements that contain the new dietary ingredients Tronadora, Pericon, Espinosilla, and Chancarro on or after July 29, 1998, 75 days after the filing date.

However, the information in your May 1, 1998 submission does not provide an adequate basis to conclude that *Montanoa tormentosa*, when used under the conditions recommended or suggested in the labeling of your product, will reasonably be expected to be safe. In our previous letter to you, we stated that your submission contained information demonstrating that this botanical contains several terpene compounds that have adverse effects on fertility, including reduced sperm motility, inhibited implantation, stimulation or inhibition of uterine contraction, histologic endometrial changes, resorption of the early term fetus and abortion later in pregnancy. The submission also contained information that describes adverse effects associated with the consumption of this plant, including abortion, pain, exhaustion, burning thirst, respiratory fatigue, and death. The agency advised you that a product containing this botanical is adulterated under 21 U.S.C. 343(f)(1)(B) because it contains a new dietary ingredient for which there is inadequate information to provide reasonable assurance that such ingredient does not present a significant or unreasonable risk of illness or injury.

In your May 1, 1998 submission, you provided information from a human study that showed that consumption of aqueous extracts of this botanical resulted in distinct uterotonic effects and induced cervical dilatation and uterine bleeding. This information is consistent with that in your earlier submission. Consequently, the agency is not persuaded to change its position that a product containing this botanical is adulterated under 21 U.S.C. 343(f)(1)(B) because it contains a new dietary ingredient for which there is inadequate information to provide reasonable assurance that such ingredient does not present a significant or unreasonable risk of illness or injury. Introduction of such a product into interstate commerce is prohibited under 21 U.S.C. 331(a) and (v).

Please contact us if you have any questions concerning this matter.

Sincerely,


James T. Tanner, Ph.D.
Acting Director
Division of Programs and Enforcement Policy
Office of Special Nutritionals
Center for Food Safety
and Applied Nutrition



LABORATORIO
DE MEDICAMENTOS
HERBOLARIOS

Barbadillo 416 Norte, Centro,
Guadalupe, N.L. 67100 México
Tels. (8) 367-3508 • 367-6976

ISSUE: 05/01/98
Ph. 888-293-4406
www.malabarusa.com

59124
3433 '98 May 1st 1998
JUL 20 P1:49

Victor Fratelli, Ph.D.
Office of Special Nutritionals (HFS-450)
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
Food and Drug Administration
200 C Street SW.,
Washington, DC 20204



Dear Dr. Fratelli,

Notice is hereby given in respond to your letter-document dated April 10, 1998; to Malabar Productos Naturales S.A. de C.V.; rejecting the introduction into interstate commerce of five new dietary ingredients which have a long history of safe use in Mexico. The five new dietary ingredients will be contained in the following dietary supplements: **Jointaid, Pancrease, Gastritease, Menstrualaid, Digestaid**, if the following published articles support the conclusion that these ingredients are safe in expected use. Please review this new supportive information for considering safe the new dietary ingredients listed below.

Manufacturer of the dietary supplement that contains five new dietary ingredient:
Malabar Productos Naturales S.A. de C.V.

Address:
Barbadillo # 416 nte.
Guadalupe Centro
Guadalupe, N.L. 67100
México

The **new dietary ingredients**, and description of the dietary supplements that contain the new dietary ingredients are:

Tronadora (scientific name *Tecoma mollis*, H.B.K. or *T.stans* Juss., Mexican name Tronadora)
Zoapatle (scientific name *Montanoa tormentosa* Cerv., Mexican name Zoapatle)
Pericón (scientific name *Tagetes lucida* Cav. or *Tagetes florida* Sw., Mexican name Pericón)
Espinosilla (scientific name *Loeselia mexicana* (Lam.) Brand., Mexican name Espinosilla)
Chancarro (scientific name *Cecropia obtusifolia* Bert., Mexican name Guarumbo)

The two presentations of the dietary supplements are infusion tea bags (1gr) and capsules (350 mg).

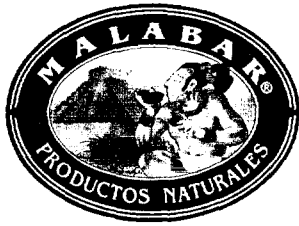
Level of the new dietary ingredient in the dietary supplement:

1) Pancrease
* **Tecoma mollis, H.B.K. (10%)**

Suggested use:

Infusion: *Take one cupful before breakfast and after each meal.*

Encapsulated: *Take two capsules after each meal.*



LABORATORIO
DE MEDICAMENTOS
HERBOLARIOS

Barbadillo 416 Norte, Centro,
Guadalupe, N.L. 67100 México
Tels. (8) 367-3508 • 367-6976

INSIDE USA, LLC
Ph. 888-293-4406
www.malabarusa.com

2) Gastritease

* **Tecoma mollis, H.B.K. (10%)**

Suggested use:

Infusion: *Take one cupful before breakfast, after each meal and before going to bed.*

Encapsulated: *Take two capsules after each meal and before going to bed.*

Level of the new dietary ingredient in the dietary supplement:

1) Menstrualaid This dietary supplement includes in the labeling the following NOTICE.

* **Montanoa tormentosa Cerv. (10%)** (Percentage lowered after your suggestion, new dosis is safer for the human consumption and has a lowered effect but complementary to the menstruation purpose of the product.)

Suggested use:

Infusion: *Take one cupful after each meal.*

Encapsulated: *Take two capsules after each meal.*

NOTICE: Not to be ingested in case of pregnancy and during breast-feeding

Level of the new dietary ingredient in the dietary supplement:

1) Jointaid

* **Tagetes lucida Cav. (5%)**

Suggested use:

Infusion: *Take one cupful before after each meal.*

Encapsulated: *Take two capsules after each meal.*

Level of the new dietary ingredient in the dietary supplement:

1) Digestaid This dietary supplement includes in the labeling the following NOTICE

* **Loeselia mexicana (Lam.) Brand. (5%)**

Suggested use:

Infusion: *Take one cupful before after each meal, with a full glass of water.*

Encapsulated: *Take two capsules after each meal, with a full glass of water.*

NOTICE: This product contains (Aloe vera; Senna, Cassia angustifolia; Cascara, Rhamnus purshiana). Read and follow directions carefully. Do not use if you have developed diarrhea, loose stools or abdominal pain. Consult your physician if you have frequent diarrhea. If you are pregnant, nursing, taking medication or have a medical condition. , consult your physician before using this product.



LABORATORIO
DE MEDICAMENTOS
HERBOLARIOS

Barbadillo 416 Norte, Centro,
Guadalupe, N.L. 67100 México
Tels. (8) 367-3508 • 367-6976

INSBIEUSCALI
Ph. 888-293-4406
www.malabarusa.com

Level of the new dietary ingredient in the dietary supplement:

1) Pancrease

* **Cecropia obtusifolia Bert. (10%)**

Suggested use:

Infusion: *Take one cupful before breakfast and after each meal.*

Encapsulated: *Take two capsules after each meal.*

The **new dietary ingredients**, and citations to published articles (consider, please as complementary to the information submitted before in our notice to the FDA dated January 23, 1998.) supporting their historical and safety use, are the following:

Tronadora (scientific name *Tecoma mollis*, H.B.K. or *T.stans* Juss., Mexican name Tronadora)

-Y. Hammouda and M.Samir Amer, “**Antidiabetic Effect of Tecomine and Tecostanine**”, Journal of Pharmaceutical Science; Vol.55, No.12, December 1966. pp.1452-1454

-M.Meckes-Lozoya and R.Ibañez-Camacho, “**Hepatic glycogenolysis produced by intraperitoneal administration of total extract of Tecoma stans in rats**”, Archivos de Investigación Médica (México)), Vol.16, No.4, 1985. pp387-393

-Y.Hammouda and N.Khalafallah, “**Stability of Tecomine, the major antidiabetic factor of Tecoma stans (Juss.) f. Bignoniaceae**”, Journal of Pharmaceutical Science; Vol.60, No.8, August 1971. pp.1142-1145

-M.Loza-Meckes and V.Mellado-Campos, “**Is the Tecoma stans infusion an antidiabetic remedy?**” Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 14 (1985) 1-9. pp.1-9

-R.Roman-Ramos, J.L.Flores-Saenz, G.Partida-Hernandez, A.Lara-Lemus and F.Alarcon-Aguilar, “**Experimental study of the hypoglycemic effect of some antidiabetic plants.**” Archivos de Investigación Médica (México)), Vol.22, No.1, 1991. pp.87-93

-R.M.Pérez G., A.Ocegueda Z., J.L.Muñoz L., J.G.Avila A. And W.W.Morrow, “**A study of the hypoglycemic effect of some Mexican plants.**” Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 12 (1984). pp.253-262

-C.B. Arzeni and T.M.Simon, “**Plants of Mexico**” (1974) pp.315

Chancarro (scientific name *Cecropia obtusifolia* (Bertol.) Mexican name, Guarumbo)

-R.Roman-Ramos, J.L.Flores-Saenz, G.Partida-Hernandez, A.Lara-Lemus and F.Alarcon-Aguilar, “**Experimental study of the hypoglycemic effect of some antidiabetic plants.**” Archivos de Investigación Médica (México)), Vol.22, No.1, 1991. pp.87-93

-R.M.Pérez G., A.Ocegueda Z., J.L.Muñoz L., J.G.Avila A. And W.W.Morrow, “**A study of the hypoglycemic effect of some Mexican plants.**” Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 12 (1984). pp.253-262

-A.Caceres, A.V.Alvarez, A.E.Ovando and B.E.Samayoa, “**Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of respiratory diseases. 1. Screening of 68 plants against Gram-positive bacteria.**” Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 31 (1991). pp.193-208



LABORATORIO
DE MEDICAMENTOS
HERBOLARIOS

Barbadillo 416 Norte, Centro,
Guadalupe, N.L. 67100 México
Tels. (8) 367-3508 • 367-6976

INSIDE/SCALI
Ph. 888-293-4406
www.malabarusa.com

Pericón (scientific name *Tagetes lucida* Cav. or *Tagetes florida* Sw., Mexican name Pericón)

-A.Caceres, A.V.Alvarez, A.E.Ovando and B.E.Samayoa, "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of respiratory diseases. 1. Screening of 68 plants against Gram-positive bacteria." *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 31 (1991). pp.193-208

-A.Caceres, O.Cano, B.Samayoa and L.Aguilar, "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of Gastrointestinal disorders, 1. Screening of 84 plants against enterobacteria." *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 80,(1990). p.55-73

-J.E.Laferriere, C.W.Weber and E.A.Kohlhepp, "Mineral composition of some traditional Mexican teas." *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition* 41 (1991). pp. 277-282.

Zoapatle (scientific name *Montanoa tomentosa* Cerv., Mexican name Zoapatle)

-B.M.Landgren, A.R.Aedo, K.Hagenfeldt, E. Diczfalusy. "Clinical effects of orally administered extracts of *Montanoa tomentosa* in early human pregnancy." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, Vol.135, No.4.(1979) pp.480-484

-G.Topcu, G.A. Cordell, N.R. Farnsworth and H.H.S.Fong, "Studies on Zoapatle VIII: Novel Cytotoxic Sesquiterpene Lactose from *Montanoa tomentosa* ssp.

Microcephala." *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Vol.77, No.6,(1988) pp.553-556

-A.Guzman, A.J. Gallegos, G. Garcia de la Mora, and J.M. Flores-Moreno. "Separation of the "triplet" zoapatanol and montanol obtained from *Montanoa tomentosa* s.p.p. *tomentosa* by reverse-performance liquid chromatography." *Archivos de Investigación Médica (México)*, Vol.16, No.2, (1985) pp.209-216

-M. Perrusquía, E.Sánchez, H.Ponce-Monter, A.V.Estrada, N.Pedrón, A.Valencia,

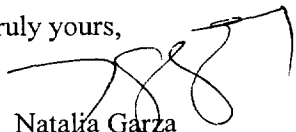
A.Guzmán, A.J.Gallegos. "Effects elicited by *Montanoa tomentosa* and *Montanoa frutescens* on rat uterine strips." *Contraception*, Vol.31, No.5 (1985) pp.543-550

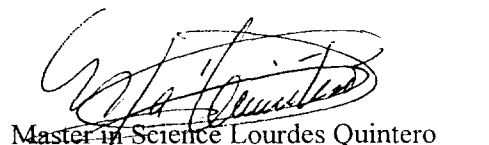
Espinosilla (scientific name *Loeselia mexicana* (Lam.) Brand., Mexican name Espinosilla)

-R.M.Pérez G., A.Ocegueda Z., J.L.Muñoz L., J.G.Avila A. And W.W.Morrow, "A study of the hypoglycemic effect of some Mexican plants." *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 12 (1984). pp.253-262

Copies of the 14 articles in English are enclosed. These new dietary ingredients will not be marketed in the US for interstate commerce until your notice is made. Thank you for your attention to our request and for a quick respond.

Very truly yours,


Natalia Garza
Export Manager


Master in Science Lourdes Quintero
Project Development Chemistry Manager