Research on Elderberry

Studies found that Elderberry:

- Can enhance the immune function, thereby help shorten the duration of cold and flu symptoms.
- Reduces upper respiratory symptoms.
- Reduces the days of people suffering from influenza.
- Inhibits the production of inflammatory molecules associated with increased intestinal permeability.
- Contributes to improved gut health.
- Adds to antidepressant activity.
- Has a positive impact on skin health.
- Can boost the immune system.
- Can contribute to pain relief.
- Has a positive influence on eye health.

References

Bidian, C. (2021). Vitis vinifera l. and sambucus nigra l. extracts attenuate oxidative stress and inflammation in femoral ischemia. Farmacia, 69(1), 59-7. <u>https://doi.org/10.31925/farmacia. 2021.1.8</u>

Chuang, D., Cui, J., Simonyi, Á., Engel, V., Chen, S., Fritsche, K., & Z, G. (2014). Dietary sutherlandia and Elderberry mitigate cerebral ischemia-induced neuronal damage and attenuate p.47.

Harnett, J., Oakes, K., Carè, J., Leach, M., Brown, D., Cramer, H., & Anheyer, D. (2020). The effects of sambucus nigra berry on acute respiratory viral infections: a rapid review of clinical studies. Advances in Integrative Medicine, 7(4), 240-246. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aimed.2020.08.001</u>

Ho, G., Wangensteen, H., & Barsett, H. (2017). Elderberry and elderflower extracts, phenolic compounds, and metabolites and their effect on complement, raw 264.7 macrophages and dendritic cells. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 18(3), 584. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms18030584</u>

Liu, D., He, X., Wu, D., Li, H., Feng, Y., Zou, L., & Gan, R. (2022). Elderberry (sambucus nigra l.): bioactive compounds, health functions, and applications. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. 70(14), 4202-4220. <u>https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jafc.2c00010</u>

Osman, A., Avula, B., Katragunta, K., Ali, Z., Chittiboyina, A., & Khan, I. (2023). Elderberry extracts: characterization of the polyphenolic chemical composition, quality consistency, safety, adulteration, and attenuation of oxidative stress- and inflammation-induced health disorders. Molecules, 28(7), 3148. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules28073148</u>

Polito, L., Bortolotti, M., Maiello, S., Battelli, M., & Bolognesi, A. (2016). Plants producing ribosome-inactivating proteins in traditional medicine. Molecules, 21(11), 1560. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules21111560</u>

Simonyi, A., Chen, Z., Jiang, J., Zong, Y., Chuang, D., Z, G., & Sun, G. (2015). Inhibition of microglial activation by Elderberry extracts and its phenolic components. Life Sciences, 128, 30-38. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lfs.2015.01.037</u>

Thomas, A., Perkins-Veazie, P., Byers, P., Finn, C., & Lee, J. (2013). A comparison of fruit characteristics among diverse Elderberry genotypes grown in Missouri and Oregon. Journal of Berry Research, 3(3), 159-168. <u>https://doi.org/10.3233/jbr-130054</u>

Tiralongo, E., Wee, S., & Lea, R. (2016). Elderberry supplementation reduces cold duration and symptoms in air-travellers: a randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial. 8(4), 182. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/nu8040182</u>