



# Aloe Vera of Australia Products

## Aloe Vera Leaf Handling And Constituent Variability

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*Excerpt From The book: Remarkable Aloe, Aloe Through The Ages*

### What Is The Best Aloe Vera?

The question, “What is the best Aloe Vera” is often asked. I answer the query with another question, “What do you want the Aloe Vera product to do.” The *BEST* Aloe Vera is one which contains the constituents that have the actions and benefits the final product should contain and does not contain materials with negative effects.

An Aloe Vera leaf contains more than 200 different constituents - each of them in relatively small quantities. The juice contains, on average, more than 99% water, thus all the constituents together amount to less than 1%. This implies that actions and benefits may be brought about by very small amounts of active ingredients. It also points to the fact that the leaf should be harvested and processed to assure that the active constituents are present in satisfactory amounts and are not adversely altered by the method of preparation.

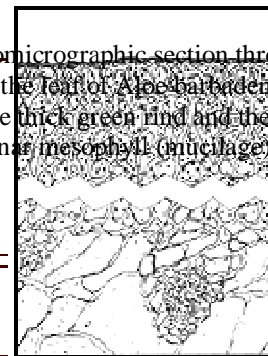
To answer our initial question, the *BEST* Aloe Vera is a preparation which: maximizes the desired constituents, minimizes any ingredient with negative effects, maintains the constituents in an unaltered and active form, preserves the actions and benefits, and is present in the final product in amounts which, indeed, can bring about the desired result when the product is used as recommended.

### Where are the Aloe Vera Constituents Made?

In figure 1, is a photomicrographic section through the outer portion of an

A composite photomicrographic section through the outer layers of the leaf of *Aloe barbadensis* Miller, showing the thick green rind and the outer portion of the lacunar mesophyll (mucilage).

**Rind**  
**Lacunar Mesophyll**



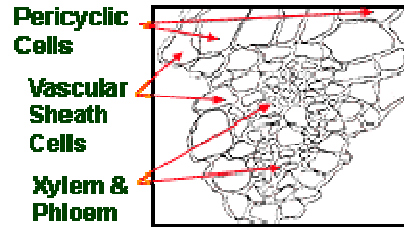


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Aloe leaf. The rind consists of 15-18 layers of cells interspersed with chloroplasts (small round bodies), where the constituents are synthesized, and with inclusions containing calcium oxalate and magnesium lactate crystals.

Just beneath the thick green rind are located the vascular bundles. As shown in Figure 2, the outer support of the vascular bundle is provided by the sheath cells. Inside the vascular bundles are three types of tubular structures: the xylem (transports water and minerals from roots to leaf) the phloem (transports starches and other synthesized materials to the roots), and the large pericyclic tubules (containing the yellow latex or sap which is very high in the laxative anthraquinones, especially aloin).

The anthraquinones absorb ultra violet rays of the sun and prevent overheating of the central portion of the Aloe leaf, the water storage organ. Note that the pericyclic portion of the vascular bundle is adherent to the rind, while the remainder of the vascular bundle protrudes into the lacunar (large spaces) parenchyma or mesophyll, which is very thick and slimy. This provides a movable layer between the more solid inner gel fillet and the stiff outer rind. This liquid layer is termed the mucilage.



The various portions of the tubules of a vascular bundle are labeled. The pericyclic tubules contain the laxative agents of the yellow sap or latex. Xylem and phloem vessels serve in water and nutrient transport, respectively.

The innermost and major portion of the leaf is the spongy parenchyma or mesophyll constituting the gel fillet. This layer has more structural integrity than the slimy mucilage layer.

All of the carbohydrate (polysaccharides) and glycoprotein (enzymes) constituents of the Aloe leaf are made in the thick green rind. Carbohydrates synthesized in excess of that needed for energy metabolism are transported to the gel fillet for storage of water and minerals and carbohydrates.

The carbohydrates are transported by the phloem vessels to small cellulose-containing vessels in the gel fillet, which constitutes most of the pulp of the fillet. Water is then osmotically attracted to the carbohydrates serving as the water storage organ of the plant.



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The carbohydrates (and small amounts of lipids or fats) consist of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. These are derived from carbon dioxide from the air taken into the leaf through the stomata (pores) at night, and water from the ground. There is no sunlight to energize the photosynthesis mechanism to change the CO<sub>2</sub> into carbohydrate. The entrapped CO<sub>2</sub> is stored as malic acid, which gives the internal part of the leaf an acidic pH of about 4.0. When sunlight hits the leaf, some of the malic acid can be changed to the carbohydrate used as fuel by the plant's synthetic machinery. Only a portion of the carbohydrate is used for energy, the remainder being stored in the mucilage and gel fillet.