

Clinical abstracts

Toxicity

Proven Non-Toxic

Marshall G

Health Science Center, University of Texas

The Aloe vera mucopolysaccharide molecule is a complex carbohydrate, a food chemical, and is totally non-toxic. Gallen Marshall, M.D., Ph.D., professor of immunology and allergy at the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston injected 50 medical students in 1993 with Aloe mucopolysaccharides, with FDA approval, and confirmed that there were no toxic side effects (no toxicity in the liver, bone marrow, kidneys and cells in general).

Final Report – Acute Oral Administration (rats), Acute Oral Dose Range (dogs), Acute Dermal Application (Rabbits)

Grossman MH; Cobble H

Lakeland Laboratories

In 1966 Lakeland Laboratories did experiments applying both acute oral and acute dermal kill ratios to a large group of test rabbits, Dr. Mervin Grossman, a pathologist, and Henry Cobble found no attributable toxicity present in any of the vital organs, muscle tissue, or skin of the animals to be sacrificed. There was some weight loss evident among the rabbits given “acute” oral doses, but this was deemed attributable to a lack of calories supplied in the regular diets of rabbits. What’s more, even in doses as high as 20 grams per kilogram, the toxicity recorded was utterly negligible.

Final Dose Range (Dogs), Acute Dermal Application (Rabbits)

Busey WM; Powers M; Voelker R

Hazelton Laboratories

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In 1968, these experiments were repeated on a broader scale by Hazelton Laboratories of Falls Church, Virginia. Under the direction of William M. Busey, an M.D. and pathologist, LD-50 tests were run on more than 80 test animals: acute oral administrations on test rats, acute oral administration in (8) test dogs, and acute dermal administrations on a large test

group of white rabbits. Over a 14 day period, all test animals were exposed to excessive dose levels of Aloe vera gel. As in the test conducted at Lakeland Laboratories two years earlier, the results recorded by the Falls Church group were remarkable. Dr. Busey summarized them in his report:

“...Rats were observed for mortality and toxic effect for a post dose period of 14 days. The acute oral LD-50 determined was more than 21.5 g/kg. [an extremely high dose]. Single oral doses of Aloe vera gel were administered by stomach tube to four groups of one male and one female mongrel each... No deaths were recorded during a 14-day period; therefore maximum tolerated oral dose for mongrel dogs would be greater than 36.1 g/kg. of body weight.

“...Aloe vera gel was also evaluated for dermal irritation and toxicity by a 24 hour application to intact abraded abdominal skin of albino rats... No deaths were noted in the animals exposed... The acute dermal LD-50 is therefore assumed to be greater than 10 g/kg. Dermal irritation was minimal...”
