

## Aloe Pure

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Aloe Vera is also known by many grateful laymen as the "Medicine Plant", "Burn Plant", "First-aid Plant" or "Miracle Plant". Its botanical name is "Aloe Barbanensis." The Aloe plant can survive long periods of drought stress and have a special chemical makeup, which closes any wound then heals with almost miraculous rapidity and the plant begins to grow in another direction. Ancient man may have observed this and reasoned that if it worked for the plant it would work for him.

The history of the aloe vera dates back to 1500 b.c. The virtues of aloe have been recorded for thousands of years by many ancient civilizations, including Egypt, Persia, Greece, India, and Africa. Historical evidence indicates that aloe vera originated in warm, dry India and Africa, although today the plant is found worldwide. Today aloe vera is used worldwide, particularly in the U.S. and Canada, both internally as a drink and in cosmetics and ointments. Japan currently imports over fifty million dollars of aloe per year to treat people with ulcers and digestive problems.

Aloe vera contains over 250 natural vitamins, nutrients, and enzymes essential to our health. The ingredients of aloe gel have been well studied and documented. They include:

1. Polysaccharides or (glucamannans) containing glucose, mannose, galactose, xylose, and arabinose,
2. Enzymes (oxidase, catalase, and amylase),
3. Glycoproteins containing 18 amino acids,
4. Minerals such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, zinc, manganese, iron, copper, sodium, chloride, and sulfate,
5. Vitamins B1, B2, B6, C, niacinamide, and choline, and
6. A variety of other substances including tannins, organic acids, glucuronic acid, monosulfonic acid, trace sugars, calcium oxalate, biogenic stimulators, growth factors, saponins, and lignin.

It is also believed that perhaps there are some vital ingredients in aloe that have not been identified in addition to these. The most important results of these major studies is that the totality of all the ingredients found in aloe act in concert to achieve the optimum results. Perhaps it is the unique biomagnetic energy of the living plant itself which acts as a catalyst to activate its various components.

In the past, internal consumption of the aloe plant was limited to the gel found inside the leaf. The outer leaf, or rind, contains a thraquinones (chief among those being emodin), which have a laxative effect. It is now possible to make stabilized, cold processed, whole leaf aloe concentrates (including the rind), while preserving their vital active ingredients. Sophisticated filtering techniques now remove the undesirable emodin and other laxatives. This is very important because the outer leaf has the highest level of polysaccharides ...the active ingredients receiving the most attention.

The effectiveness of aloe can be attributed to, but not limited to the ingredient polysaccharides. Polysaccharides are long chain sugars found in large amounts naturally in the aloe plant. Polysaccharides play a major role in human and animal health. Polysaccharides are vital to a healthy body as bricks are to a brick house. The human body stops manufacturing polysaccharides around puberty. After this, one must begin to receive the polysaccharides from outside sources. One of the very best sources comes from whole leaf aloe vera. Experts agree that polysaccharides contribute to good health and their deficiency can produce drastic degenerative diseases. Polysaccharides are believed to help keep our bodies youthful.

This unique active ingredient found in the aloe vera plant, coupled with its direct antiviral activity, explains why whole leaf aloe shows promise in a wide range of human and animal diseases including aids, cancer, and ulcerative colitis. Other aspects of polysaccharides are that they are found in every single cell in the body. They play a crucial role in performing bodily functions by:

1. Forming a lining throughout the colon to keep toxic waste from entering the body.
2. Providing a life saving barrier against microbial invasion for each cell (especially viruses).
3. Providing critical lubrication of joints.
4. Allowing the transfer of gases in the lungs.
5. Facilitating absorption of water, electrolytes, and nutrition in the GI tract.

Over the past three or four years, overwhelming evidence has emerged suggesting the stabilized, cold processed, whole leaf, high quality aloe may support critical immune functions. Perhaps the most common indicator of immune deficiency is the malfunctioning of the digestive system. Consumed food is not broken down properly so the digestive system is unable to deliver to the cells the building blocks they need for healthy repair, or to deliver needed energy for metabolism.. The result is cellular starvation, with many accompanying domino-like effects, all of them debilitating to normal body chemistry. The vast majority of sensitivities to food are due to the body releasing chemicals and enzymes to cope with absorbed, but undigested residues. (They are not broken down into simple carbohydrates, amino acids and fatty acids, which are not allergenic). When proteins are not fully digested, they may eventually pass into the circulatory system where those food particles will be treated as foreign objects and attacked by the immune system. Aloe vera's key polysaccharide component has shown to have remarkable ability to normalize all of these damaging processes and, therefore, contribute significantly to the enhancement of immune system function. Included among the verified functions are:

1. Reducing leakage of foreign proteins by neutralizing many enzymes that can attack the intestinal wall.
2. Encouraging restoration of normal gastro-intestinal bacterial flora.
3. Promoting intestinal motility, helping to move allergenic proteins from the small intestine into the colon.

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Additionally, the polysaccharides have been shown to have a direct effect on the cells of the immune system, activating and stimulating antibodies and T-cells. These various effects are, in fact, due to one simple process at the cell membrane level. Polysaccharides interjects themselves into cell membranes, which result in an increase in the fluidity and permeability of the membrane, allowing toxins to flow out of the cell more easily and nutrients to enter the cell. This then results in an overall boost in energy production. The vicious cycle of maldigestion and cellular starvation is finally broken and the absorption of nutrients is normalized and tolerance of allergenic food is increased. The immune system is now stronger, under control, and better prepared for any new threat.

Aloe vera is antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, antibiotic, antiseptic, and cell proliferant. Aloe has properties for promoting the removal of dead skin and stimulating the normal growth of living cells. Aloe is excellent for absorbing toxins and promoting growth of friendly colon bacteria essential for a healthy digestive system. Aloe vera has been used widely in the treatment of HIV virus. It buffers the HIV virus from entering one cell to the next, inhibiting the virus from moving throughout the body.

Aloe vera has many other uses including:

Acne, Athlete's foot, Allergies, Stomach Discomforts, Anemia, Arthritis, Asthma, Bowels, Bedsores, Bleeding, Cleansing bruises, Burns, Canker sores, Colitis, Colds, Constipation, Cramps, Eczema, Fever blisters, Fatigue, Flu, Fever (reduces), Digestive, Flu, Fungal, Hemorrhoids, Hair growth, Heart, Headache, Heartburn, Herpes, Infections, Inflammation, Jaundice, Pain, Kidney cleanser, Leg ulcers, Liver conditions, Pink eye, Pinworms, Poison ivy, Sores, Sunburn, Tapeworm, Scar tissue, Tuberculosis, Peptic ulcers, Varicose veins, Tinnitus, Wrinkling, Intestinal parasites.

**Aloe is recognized for being virtually harmless and non-toxic. For most people Aloe is an anti-allergenic. Aloe Pure™ is non-concentrated pure Aloe with NO water added. Aloe Pure™ contains whole leaf, cold processed, stabilized 100% pure Aloe Vera Juice, (Food Grade Preservatives.. Potassium Sorbate & Sodium Benzoate).**

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| These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. The product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease. |
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