

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Ethnopharmacology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jep



Review

Unraveling the medicinal potential of South African Aloe species



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 13 December 2013
Received in revised form
28 January 2014
Accepted 29 January 2014
Available online 5 February 2014

Keywords:
Biological activity
Conservation
Micropropagation
Secondary metabolites
Traditional medicine
Xanthorrhoeaceae

ABSTRACT

Ethnopharmacological relevance: Aloe species (family: Xanthorrhoeaceae) are widely used in ethnomedicine for treating various ailments. Approximately 125 Aloe taxa are documented as indigenous to South Africa. This review was aimed at critically evaluating the available data on the ethnomedicinal uses, pharmacological activities, safety and conservation status of the documented South African Aloe species. Materials and methods: A detailed search using major electronic search engines (such as Google Scholar, Scopus and Scirus) and ethnobotanical literature was undertaken. Search terms used included 'medicinal properties of Aloe species', 'biological activity of South African Aloe species' and 'safety and toxicological evaluation of aloes'.

Results: Although Aloe species are widely used as laxatives and for treating wound and skin-related ailments, only about 20% of South African Aloe species have been clearly documented for their medicinal uses. The pharmacological potential including the antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, antiplasmodial and anthelmintic activities of some of the species has been established, providing a rationale for their use in traditional medicine. Successful micropropagation protocols have been developed as a conservation strategy, but only for a few species.

Conclusions: The highlighted medicinal activities of some Aloe species indicate their therapeutic potential. Nonetheless, further research especially on the understudied species is required to properly document their ethnomedicinal uses and fully explore their pharmacological value.

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1. Introduction

In addition to the new taxa continuously being described, the genus *Aloe* (family: Xanthorrhoeaceae) presently includes over

Table 1Ethnomedicinal uses and conservation status of indigenous South Africa *Aloe* species.

Aloe dominella Reynolds

NT

	status ^a	Traditional uses	References
Aloe aculeata Pole-Evans	LC		
Aloe affinis A. Berger	LC		
Aloe africana Mill.	LC	As a purgative agent	Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk (1962)
Aloe albida (Stapf) Reynolds	NT		
Aloe alooides (Bolus) Druten	LC		
Aloe angelica Pole-Evans	LC		W
Aloe arborescens Mill.	LC	Leaf decoctions are used in childbirth. Cold leaf infusions are used to drench sick calves. Leaf sap is applied externally to treat skin irritations, eczema, bruises and burns. Tonic from leaves is used for treating or preventing cancer. The juice has been used for some relief in the treatment of X-ray burns.	
Aloe arenicola Reynolds	NT		
Aloe aristata Haw.	LC	Whole plants are used as a sprinkling protective medicine. For inducing pregnancy in Lesotho. The juice is mixed with water and used as a tonic wash for the body.	
Aloe barberae Dyer	LC	Gel from leaf sap is applied to relieve sores.	Ndhlala et al. (2009)
Aloe bowiea Schult. & J.H. Schult	CR		
Aloe branddraaiensis Groenew	LC		
Aloe brevifolia Mill. var. brevifolia	VU		
Aloe brevifolia Mill. var. depressa (Haw.) Baker	DDT		
Aloe broomii Schönland var. broomii	LC		
Aloe broomii Schönland var. tarkaensis Reynolds	Rare	Leaf juice of unspecified variety is used as a purgative.	Van Wyk (2008)
Aloe buhrii Lavranos	VU		
Aloe castanea Schönland	LC	Ashes from burnt old dry leaves are used as insect repellent in stored grain.	Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk (1962)
Aloe chabaudii Schönland var. chabaudii	LC		
Aloe challisii Van Jaarsv & A.E. van Wyk			
Aloe chlorantha Lavranos	VU		
Aloe chortolirioides A. Berger var. chortolirioides	VU		
Aloe chortolirioides A. Berger var. woolliana (Pole-Evans) Glen &	LC		
D.S. Hardy			
Aloe ciliaris Haw. var. ciliaris	LC		
Aloe ciliaris Haw. var. redacta S.	VU		
Carter	D		
Aloe ciliaris Haw. var. tidmarshii	Rare		
Schönland	LC		
Aloe claviflora Burch	LC VU		
Aloe commixta A. Berger Aloe comosa Marloth & A. Berger	VU Rare		
Aloe comosa Mariotn & A. Berger Aloe cooperi Baker subsp. cooperi	Declining	Roots are an ingredient in infusion to ensure easy delivery. The flowers are cooked and eaten as a	Caretner (1941) Watt and Brown-Brandwijk (1962) and Hutchings et al.
Bak.	Deciming	vegetable. Smoke from burning leaves is used to protect cattle from ill effects of eating improper food.	
Aloe cooperi Baker subsp. pulchra Glen & D.S. Hardy	DDT		
Aloe craibii Gideon F. Sm	CR		
Aloe cryptopoda Baker	LC		
Aloe dabenorisana Van Jaarsv	Rare		
Aloe dewetii Reynolds	LC		
Aloe dichotoma Masson	VU		

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