

**The Science Behind the Aloe Arborescens
Health Formula from the Book**

**Thousand Plants
Against Cancer
Without Chemo-Therapy**

By Giuseppe Nacci, M.D.

**EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE:
1,700 official scientific publications
1,750 various bibliographical references**

Curriculum Vitae of the Author

Giuseppe Nacci was born in Triest, Italy on February 26, 1964. He graduated in medicine at the University of Triest in the academic year 1990-1991. He specialized in Nuclear Medicine in Milan in 1996 and, while there, participated in the first experiments on man of oncological Radio-Immuno-Therapy with Yttrium 90 and Monoclonal Antibodies at the San Raffaele Scientific Institute and the European Oncological Institute. In October 1998, he took the position of director of the Regional Sanitary Service at the Inland Revenue of Friuli Venezia-Giulia.

After filing the patent of his industrial invention, "*Synthesis and Use of biotin-DTPA-Gadolinium 157, 159 for radio-therapy*" (No. 01313103, class A61K051), he published "*Therapy of tumors with Gadolinium 159 in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance*," 760 pages, Callerio Onlus Foundation, published by "Italo Svevo" publishing house of Triest, May 2000 (only Italian version).

He published the book "Diventa Medico di Te stesso" (*Become your own doctor*), "Supermercato del libro-Angelus", Treviso. In January 2007, this book was awarded the following prize: "*Best scientific book of year 2006*", given "*motu proprio*" and unanimously (www.mednat.org/The-best-book_Nacci.gif) by the Board of Councillors (www.mednat.org/Miglior-libro_Nacci.gif) of the *Verein zur Foerderung der Forschung Mare Nostrum – Research Institut (Association for Promotion of Research Mare Nostrum)* in Wildon (Graz) Austria.

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Chapter 9.b: Aloe arborescens

Among all the medicines, phytomedicines and active principles mentioned in this chapter, it is important to underline the recent use in medicine of a particular plant, which has been known since antiquity for its therapeutic properties:

Aloe:

Of the 250 known varieties, science has recently shown particular interest in *Aloe arborescens*. It is considered better than other varieties of the plant, including *Aloe vera*.

Compared to the latter, in fact, *Aloe arborescens* has a higher concentration of active principles, at least three times higher and, furthermore, it is more resistant to our climate.

Aloe arborescens contains about a hundred active principles. Of the known substances, apart from 8 essential amino acids, many vitamins, acetyl-salicylic acid, choline and various forms of lipids, *Aloe* also contains some rare mineral salts: Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Germanium, Chromium, Magnesium, Boron, and Selenium, with important implications for the various human pathologies, among these, many of the degenerative pathologies, the metabolism and deficiency diseases. *Aloe arborescens* tends to normalize the biochemical and functional parameters of the organism in a time window that varies from 2 to 6 months:

- 1) Regularization of partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the blood.
- 2) Regularization of glucose values in the blood, particularly in diabetic patients.
- 3) Reduction of triglycerides.
- 4) Regularization of all cholesterol with an increase in the HDL/LDL ratio.
- 5) Normalization of Bilirubin.
- 6) Normalization of uric acid.
- 7) Regularization of Na/K, Ca/Mg.
- 8) An increase in hemoglobin.

- 9) Protection of the gastrointestinal hepatic, pancreatic and kidney systems.
- 10) Activation of the immune defenses against acute infections.
- 11) A lymphocyte rebalance in chronic infectious diseases such as Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS.
- 12) An anti-oxidative protection of the DNA from the effects of ionizing radiation. In particular, some substances effective in the cure of tumors gain value, such as Anthraquinone Aloctin A, Aloctin B, and Emodin; the polysaccharides, which include Aloe-mannano; lecithin *ATFI 011* and *Alexin B*.

These substances can be substantially divided into 2 groups with anti-cancerous action:

- 1) Immune stimulation (the specific topic of this paragraph chapter 9.b)
- 2) Apoptosis induction (Emodin-Aloe; SEE ALLEGATED).

Immune stimulation

- 1) The Aloctin A Anthraquinone (Aloctin A, Alo-A) and Aloctin B (otherwise known as Barbaloin), are contained in the external part of the leaves, and they are characterized by their laxative, bactericidal and anti-inflammation properties, in each case with completely safe maximum tolerable dosages, that is equal to about 10 mg/kg without any risk of real damage to the patient. Their importance rests in the fact that they induce a high replicate activity in the cytotoxic T lymphocytes and on the *Natural Killers* in a way that is comparable to other active factors already known. In particular, *Aloctin A* (Alo A) induces activation of IL-2, IL-3 and IFN gamma to minimum concentrations of 10 microgrammes/ ml. Furthermore, it is thought to have the capacity to activate the Complement along the Via Alternativa (389, 162).

2) The polysaccharides, of a particular biochemical structure, are characterized by an extreme facility of absorption by the intestinal villus of the patient (if they are not undergoing chemotherapy). They are not mucopolysaccharides because they do not contain nitrogen groups; among these, Aloe-mannano is of particular value; it acts in an antigen way, recalling at least in part the action of beta-Glucano (chapter 4d): structurally, it is a long acetyl and water soluble chain formed by mannose and glucose in a stoichiometrical ratio of about 6 to 1. As it is a molecule antigenically foreign to the organism, and therefore capable, because of its particular polysaccharide conformation, of a higher capacity of assimilation by the intestinal villus, it exerts, considering its relatively scarce concentration, its good capacity to induce an immune response in the T *gamma-delta* lymphocytes that are present in about 150 lymph node stations of the intestine, with subsequent induction of the Immune Cascade (T lymphocytes are sensitized to the direct cytotoxic action [Tc], Killer lymphocytes [a cytotoxic action of the dependent antibody mediated cell], or by macrophage-monocytes...): an Immune Cascade that would seem to be characterized, at a distance of 12 months from the beginning of oral administration of a mixture made up of *Aloe arborescens* (a ratio of 1 to 2 between freshly chopped *Aloe* and honey) by a situation of diffuse Peritonitis starting from a gastric, ileum-caecal or hepatic point and lasting almost a week, followed by a hematologic peak of lymphocytes in the absence of an increase in other subgroups of white corpuscles (author's personal observations).

3) **ATF1011**

This is a lecithin that connects to the surfaces of cancerous cells, thus inducing the activation of cytotoxic lymphocytes against them (499).

4) **Alexin B**

The lecithin *Alexin B* has been tested and given positive results on lymphocyte leukemia (442).

In anti-neoplastic therapy, it is of vital importance to choose plant therapies prepared with a base of *Aloe* that correspond to the following 10 requisites (as estimated by the author); otherwise, the therapy will fail, at least as is understood for the purposes of this study.

1) the preparation must be made with a very high quality organic honey, avoiding at all costs honey made from a mix of flowers ('millefiori'), a side product of other honeys. Honey is of primary importance because it carries the different immunomodulating substances of *Aloe* (Aloctin, Aloemannano, and Zinc) to the very delicate T *gammadelta* lymphocytes. The extreme vulnerability of these very delicate immune cells must be taken into consideration, and it is on them that, in substance, the whole immune Cascade response to the tumor depends (cytotoxic T lymphocytes, Killer, Natural Killer, macrophages, granulocytes, etc.). The honey itself, if it is of a poor quality, could carry to the very delicate T lymphocytes dangerous toxic chemical substances such as pesticides.

Furthermore, the honey carries Emodin, vitamins and mineral salts, not easily activated even by the few traces of toxic substances such as Chlorine, Fluoride, Iron, Copper and Alum (which are often in pharmaceutical products) but also: Cadmium, pesticides, fertilizers, preservatives and chemical additives.

2) The preparation must be made up from whole leaves of *Aloe*, and not only from the gel, because the morphology of the leaves consists of three very different materials, all pharmacologically useful: the outside cuticle, which is green and has sharp pointed sides, formed by cellulose fibers; the intermediate pericyclic layer where the sap is yellowish and bitter (from which Anthraquinone Aloctin A and B, Emodin and even Anthraquinone are derived); and finally the inside spongy

tissue where the gel itself is (from which the polysaccharides are derived including Aloemannano).

- 3) The leaves must be taken from plants that are at least 3-4 years old, and must not include any of the central leaves, that is, those that have a clear maculation, or any older leaves if they are too yellow, dry or broken. Young plants that have leaves with clear maculation must not be used.
- 4) The leaves must be cut at the base, eliminating the tip, the base itself and the side thorns including the 4-5 millimeter edge of the leaf. Each leaf must be cut crosswise in 2 centimeter strips.
- 5) The pieces of leaf must be liquidized with organic honey and a spirit (dry, distilled, not fermented, of good quality, with no additives, such as: Grappa, *eau de vie*, Cog-nac or Whisky) in a container made of a suitable material, that is with no aluminum or iron (which deactivate Vitamin E and other substances in the plant). The liquid-izer could perhaps be made of stainless steel (a study currently *in progress*); it must be sterilized by heat and not by using chemical disinfectants or other substances, such as chlorine (which deactivates different substances present in *Aloe*, even if there is just a trace used).
- 6) The *weight* ratio between the leaf and the honey must be 1:2 in the case of *Aloe arborescens*; and 3:2 in the case of *Aloe vera*, because the latter is 3 times less rich in active principles compared to *Aloe arborescens*. Thus, for example, to 50-60 grams of *Aloe arborescens* leaves, 100-120 grams or up to a maximum of about 150-200 grams of pure honey must be added. Vice versa, with *Aloe vera* (the use of which is not advisable), at least 150-180 grams of leaves need to be used before adding from 100-120 grams up to about 150-200 grams of pure honey. In both cases, the spirit must be added, equal to 512 cc, until a homo-genous cream is obtained.
- 7) To the cream mixture, add Biscarboxyle Germanium sesquioxide (organic Germanium), or inorganic Germanium can be

added directly to the sandy soil where the plant is grown, since it is well known that enriching the soil with Germanium increases the therapeutic capacity of the plant, given the advantages we know about this element (SEE chapter 3).

- 8) **Note:** Inorganic Germanium is toxic. If it is absorbed by the plant it, becomes organic (no longer toxic).
- 9) Pour the contents into a glass container, seal it well, write the date of the preparation and put it in a place with a temperature of 4°C (the standard temperature of a fridge), and away from the light as the active factors will become deactivated quickly both in the light and in a normal temperature).
- 10) Even kept in the dark and the cold, the active ingredients will deteriorate in a few weeks, so it is advisable to consume the mixture within 12 months maximum after preparation.
- 11) *Aloe arborescens* contains a higher percentage of active principles than *Aloe vera*. Therefore, it is advisable to cultivate *Aloe arborescens* (orange flower) rather than *Aloe vera*. If possible, it is best to use a soil mixed with sand.

According to the author, the several spoonfuls of *Aloe arborescens* with organic honey must be taken at the usual hours advised (half an hour before breakfast, lunch and dinner).

Aloe arborescens has also been experimented using a dosage of two tablespoonfuls every 2-3 hours, up to a total of 18-20 doses daily, in more serious cases.

In the anti-cancer protocol (chap. 16), *Aloe arborescens* must, however, be integrated with 10-15 portions of fresh fruit and raw vegetables, *Allium sativum* and *Allium cepa* for *Germanium 132* (SEE chapter 3), 1-2 grams of *Ananas sativus* stalk (Bromelain) with (bitter) seeds of *Prunus armeniaca* (or *spinosa*, or *avium*, or *domestica*), 20-40 types of medicals plants (SEE chap.6 and chap.9), organic whole wheat pasta (without Lysine and Triptophan).

Note: For all cultivated forms of *Aloe*, leaves and derivatives, particular attention must be

paid to the different types of plant, bearing in mind that *Aloe vera* contains 1/3 less active principles than *Aloe arborescens*. In particular, attention must be paid to leaves derived from

plants that are not suitable, such as "*Aloe from Natal*", a serious sophistication of the product, because it contains Omonataloin: C-glucosides of 1,7 dihydroxy-8-methoxy-3 methyl (580).