COMMERCIAL BULLETIN

ALOE SOOTHING SUNBURN CARE

AMB Wellness

AMB Wellness is a Raw Material supplier only

ALOE SOOTHING SUNBURN CARE

It is now believed that chronic exposure to sunlight is detrimental to human skin. Although exposure typically results in a tan, having an aesthetically appealing appearance, it is now known that the tanning process damages the skin. In mild cases, this damage may cause increased creasing and wrinkling of the dermis, irregular thickening and thinning, yellowing and drying: in short, “premature aging.” More extreme acute exposure to sunlight often causes acute erythema and inflammation (commonly referred to as sunburn).

Protection from damage due to sunlight traditionally comprises clothing over most of the body, with occasional application of a sunscreen or sunblock formulation during periods of greater exposure. Sunscreens are chemicals which absorb UV radiation in the hazardous wavelength range, and are generally watersoluble. Sunscreens generally absorb only a fraction of the incident UV radiation, and allow some UV to pass through. The proportion of UV absorbed is reported as the “sun protection factor” or SPF, and indicates the factor by which one may increase one’s exposure to sunlight without burning. Strictly speaking, a sunblock is generally a formulation opaque to UV, typically containing titanium dioxide or zinc oxide, which stops essentially all light from reaching the skin.

Even when taking care to avoid over exposure to sunlight, many people still experience sunburn. Nearly everyone has such experience. Compositions are available for use in relieving pain and discomfort associated with sunburn.

For example, Aloe Vera gel is often applied to the sunburned skin in an attempt to relieve pain. Many existing compositions, even if they do provide some pain relief, result in other discomfort. For example, typical treatment compositions exhibit a “sticky” sensation once applied to the sunburned skin, which can be uncomfortable, particularly when clothing is worn over the affected skin. In addition, although existing compositions may temporarily relieve pain associated with sunburn, there is often little if any acceleration of the healing process. In effect, such compositions simply ease discomfort during the body’s own process for healing the skin. As such, there exists a need for compositions which can relieve pain associated

with sunburn, which minimize discomfort, and which preferably may actually accelerate healing, for example by minimizing any tendency of the skin to peel during healing.

When summer hits, people emerge from their indoor environments and spend a lot more time outdoors enjoying the fine weather. Beaches and parks become highly popular, while shorts, t-shirts and light clothing become the norm. Extra exposure to the ultraviolet (UV) rays of the sun helps the body to produce essential vitamin D, and the warmth of the sun feels good.

But too much sun can be a bad thing, and when we are over-exposed, it's easy to get a burn. A sunburn can be a mild discomfort or a very serious reaction, depending on its severity. When a person gets a sunburn, their skin's DNA is damaged by UV-B rays. Sunburns produce reddish skin that is hot to the touch and may also be accompanied by fatigue, itching and pain.

Factors that can affect sunburn include genetic heritage, location and drugs. Your ancestral heritage determines a lot about how quickly you may burn when exposed to the sun. Those who are especially fair skinned fare more poorly when exposed to the sun than those who are olive skinned or black. This has to do with the amount of the natural pigment melanin in skin.

Melanin is photoprotectant, enabling the body to absorb sun rays as simple heat without DNA damage. The more melanin in the skin, the lesser chance a person has to burn. When we tan, that is due to increased melanin production as a result of sun exposure. In very fair skinned people, there is insufficient melanin for tanning.

Your geographic location is another significant factor with sunburns. Those who live in the tropical latitudes are exposed to more direct sunlight, and must therefore be more careful than those who live in the higher latitudes where the rays of the sun are less direct.

Drugs also play a role in whether you will burn. Antibiotics, oral contraceptives and anti-anxiety drugs can increase the risk of burns. If you are taking any of these classes of drugs, carefully read the contraindications sections of the data sheets, so you will know whether you are at increased risk of burning.

If you overdo your exposure to the sun and wind up with a mild burn, the following natural remedies can provide soothing relief. However, if you wind up with a serious burn, you will be wise to contact your doctor.

Aloe Vera

Aloe Vera is without question the most popular of all sunburn remedies, for good reason. The cooling, soothing gel of this beautiful succulent plant provides almost immediate relief for sunburn pain. Some studies have shown that Aloe Vera enhances skin healing after burns.

It is well known that overexposure to the sun's invisible rays — ultraviolet
A (UVA) and ultraviolet B (UVB) — can cause skin damage. The damage can be immediate and long-term, with effects ranging from sunburn, rashes, and cell and tissue damage to premature wrinkling and skin cancer. In fact, many skin changes that often are identified with aging actually result from over exposure to the sun.

One common way people protect themselves from the harmful effects of the sun is the application of sunscreen or sunblock lotion to the skin. Sunscreen or sunblock is generally a lotion, spray or other topical solution that helps protect the skin from the sun's UV radiation. Sunscreen or sunblock reduces sunburn and other skin damage, ultimately leading to a lower risk of skin cancer. Most sunscreens work by containing an organic chemical compound that absorbs UV light, for example oxybenzone, or an opaque material that reflects light, for example titanium dioxide or zinc oxide, or a combination of both. Typically, absorptive materials are referred to as chemical blocks, whereas opaque materials are mineral or physical blocks.

The amount of UV light protection that a sunscreen or sunblock provides depends on a number of factors, including: the amount of sunscreen applied to a particular area, the environment the sunscreen will be exposed to (for example submerged in water or exposed to sweat), frequency of the application and the sun protection factor (SPF) of the lotion being applied. The SPF of sunscreen lotions provide a rating scale ranging from 2 to 60.

These ratings refer to the lotion's ability to screen or block out the sun's UV rays and is determined by comparing the amount of time needed to produce a sunburn on protected skin to the amount of time needed to cause a sunburn on unprotected skin. The greater the SPF rating, the greater protection that sunscreen lotion provides to the user. Sunscreens with an SPF rating of 15 or higher are generally thought to provide useful protection from the sun's harmful UV rays. Solar radiation is categorized along the electromagnetic spectrum that is divided according to wavelength into ultraviolet (less than 400 nm), visible (400-760 nm) and infrared (greater than 760 nm).

The skin is one of the largest body organs and functions as one of its major interfaces with the environment, including solar radiation. Exposure to solar radiation has the beneficial effects of stimulating the cutaneous synthesis of vitamin D and providing radiant warmth. Unfortunately, when the skin is subjected to excessive radiation in the ultraviolet range, deleterious effects, such as sunburn, occur. Id. Sunburn is an acute cutaneous inflammatory reaction that follows excessive exposure of the skin to ultraviolet radiation (UVR). The inflammatory response occurs within 2-6 hours after exposure and peaks at 20-24 hours with symptoms such as erythema, warmth, tenderness, edema, and blistering (severe cases).

AMB produces personal care ingredients that fulfill the key consumer trend for natural products focused on wellbeing. Innovaloe™ 200X is a spray dried powder with good properties that can be easily formulated into skin care creams and lotions. Formulators of skin care lotions will make their formulations and then dose in Aloe Vera powder to get the right viscosity, at that same time it has some healing and moistening properties. Our Aloe Vera ingredients Are very versatile and can be formulated into a wide range of personal care products.

Aloe Vera can help prevent damage to the skin immune system caused by harmful UV radiation. Aloe which contains beneficial pollysaccharides and provides an emollient base for the UV protective formulation. It is possibly the best known choice as a cytoprotective agent that inhibits the loss of skin immuno-competency induced by ultraviolet radiation. Aloe Vera healing of skin injuries caused by the absorption of various forms of energy: heat, ultraviolet and ionizing radiation.

Burn Degree Characteristics

• Affects only the outer layer of the skin. Symptoms: pain, redness, and swelling. (sunburn, thermal injury) • Affects both the outer and underlying layer of skin. Symptoms: pain, redness, swelling, and blistering. • Extends into deeper tissues. Symptoms: White or blackened, charred skin that may be numb.

First- and second-degree burns are a common first aid problem. They cause pain, redness and swelling; progressing to blistering in many cases. The discomfort during healing is the primary morbidity of thermal injury. Extensive wounds and third degree burns require expert medical intervention. Burn injury is usually independent of skin type.

Ultraviolet light causes sunburn. Not all skin is equally resistant to ultraviolet injury. A common skin phenotype classification is based on the likelihood of the skin to burn or tan.

TYPE	SKIN COLOR	CHARACTERISTICS
1.	White	Always burns, never tan
2.	White	Usually burns, tans less than average
3.	White	Sometimes mild burn, tans more than average
4.	White	Rarely burns, tans more than average
5.	Brown	Rarely burns, tans profusely
6.	Black	Never burns, deeply pigmented

White skin is at greater risk of ultraviolet light injury. Ultraviolet radiation injury causes pain, redness and swelling, i.e. inflammation. The discomfort during healing is the primary morbidity of sunburn.

Sunscreens, protective clothing and limiting exposure are the traditional methods to protect skin from ultraviolet induced injury. Dietary intake of carotenoids or other photoprotective compounds can increase protection of skin against injury by ultraviolet or ionizing radiation. Skin exposed to the high energy photons in ionizing radiation develops burns not unlike severe sunburn. Radiation-induced erythema is a comorbidity of radiation treatment in oncology.

Topical therapy is the first line therapy for minor burns, whether heat, ultraviolet or radiation induced. Anesthetics in the topical formulations mask the pain of burns while the skin heals itself. Exposure to solar radiation can have adverse health consequences, sometimes not appearing until several years following the exposure. Of course, the immediately appearing “sunburn” from an overexposure can itself be a serious acute health problem.

Rapid development and understanding of function mechanisms and chemistry of our body has developed the need for new natural ingredients. These ingredients are vital to a better quality of life. In order to preserve bioactive components of natural extracts and to ensure that the functionalities will also be found in the final product for this, the formulation and manufacturing process are crucial.

Conscious of this new trend AMB R&D department has flexible policies to support and develop products according to the specific needs of costumer’s product formulations. Among its active components the Aloe Vera extracts (juices, concentrates and powders) from AMB provides wellness polysaccharides, protein, organic acid, vitamins, aminoacids and minerals that can be incorporated in to formulations for moisturizing, anti-inflammation and skin lightening products, as well body care products.

Moisturizing and Regenerating products

Aloe Vera has been recognized as a valuable medicinal plant for the treatment of burns. Extensive studies have described its antiinflammatory, wound healing and related activities. Aloe-based creams when applied immediately to first degree burns (such as sunburns) delay progressive damage and accelerate the healing rate more effectively than fresh Aloe gel.

Global Sales Manager | Oscar Lozano
oscar@amb-wellness.com

It is now generally recognized that exposure to solar radiation can have adverse health consequences, sometimes not appearing until several years following the exposure. Of course, the immediately appearing “sunburn” from an overexposure can itself be a serious acute health problem.

The regenerating effect of Aloe has a great impact on the efficiency of cell division. Innovaloe™ works at the cellular level; the rich, nutritional composition of the pulp causes skin micro circulation. Vitamins, minerals, free amino acids, and bio-stimulators – it all goes straight into the skin, and better yet, the animated capillary circulation more efficiently distributes these nutrients into the tissues of the skin. Stimulation of fibroblasts – which are cells producing collagen and elastin. The skin consists of 72% of collagen fibers and the spaces between collagen fibrils are filled by mucopolysaccharides produced by our body, but Aloe mucopolysaccharides also fit there perfectly. Aloe also makes the fibroblasts produce collagen – which means that Aloe has lifting qualities.

Our Aloe Vera raw materials are free of aloin and act as powerful antioxidants that protect the collagen from oxidation and loss of flexibility. Natural UVA and UVB filter – we can find small amounts of anthraquinone in the Aloe Vera pulp, but it is suffice to show one of the unique characteristics of the Aloe plan t in the world – the absorption of ultraviolet radiation. Creams high in Aloe Vera are also protective creams. Aloe sun creams are second to none, very thoroughly protective of the skin from drying in the sun, as well as soothing.

The sun is vital and necessary for almost all forms of life. But it is well documented that overexposure to the sun’s ultraviolet (“UV”) rays harms the skin. The sun’s UV rays damage the skin and cause premature aging and sunburns. It is the primary cause of skin cancer. New incidences of skin cancer are estimated to exceed 1.3 million cases each year. Two new cases of skin cancer are diagnosed every minute, and one person dies of skin cancer every hour. Despite these known dangers, however, most people do not take the necessary precautions to protect themselves from overexposure to the sun. Surveys have found that one in seven adults do nothing to protect themselves from the sun. When asked why, one in three adults answered that they simply forgot.

Solar UV radiation causes damage to cell membranes and the DNA molecules inside the cells. It also helps break down collagen fibers and elastin, which are proteins that are vitally important for maintaining the skin’s structural integrity. UV radiation causes collagen to break down faster than with the normal aging process.

Repeated overexposure to the sun causes a thickening of the skin that produces a tough, leathery skin and unsightly changes in skin pigmentation. Overexposure to the sun and its UV rays cosmetically harms the skin, causing freckles, wrinkles, premature skin aging, solar lentago, solar elastosis, and pigment coloration changes, among other skin blemishes.
As people increasingly engage in the modern outdoor lifestyle, these health and cosmetic concerns become more urgent. Furthermore, increasing depletion of the ozone layer and increasing pollution continue to exacerbate the sun's harmful effect. UVA rays, which comprise approximately 90-95% of the sun's ultraviolet light, have a relatively long wavelength in the 320-400 nanometer range. UVA rays are not absorbed by the ozone layer and are the primary cause of initial stages of a tan. UVB rays, with medium wavelength of about 290-320 nanometers, are partially absorbed by the ozone layer and are the primary cause of a sunburn.

For health and cosmetic benefits, overexposure to the sun should be avoided, and sunscreen products should be used when going out into the sun. Various sunscreen products have been developed and widely used for protection against UVA and UVB rays. The skin-care market currently sells sunscreen products generally in two different forms: as chemical absorbers or as physical blockers.

In addition to the time consuming nature of proper application, sunscreen products can be difficult to apply over the whole body. Even when applied properly, it must be applied repeatedly and in ample amounts. Additionally, a sunscreen lotion may be uncomfortable for some because of the oily/greasy feel it may leave behind. Thus, there is a need for a product that allows its users to apply sunblock on a daily basis in a convenient and easy manner.

No matter the age or skin type, proper skin care also involves proper cleaning, nourishing, moisturizing, and protecting. A good cleanser or soap rids the skin of the dirt and pollutants that accumulate over the course of a day without causing drying or adverse reaction. As an important and active organ, the skin also needs to be nourished with nutrients and moisturizers. As an active organ, the skin is also susceptible to damages and ailments. Sunburns caused by overexposure should be treated promptly. Likewise, skin conditions such as eczema, acne, irregular pigmentation and the like should also be treated. Thus, there is a need for a skin product that simultaneously provides therapy and maintenance for healthy skin.

Suntan Burns

The sun's rays are known to produce ultraviolet radiation, such as sunburn that can have detrimental effects on the skin. Excessive exposure can lead to skin wrinkling, age spots, and even skin cancer.

As people become more aware of the harmful effects of the sun, products such as sunless tanning products are gaining popularity. These products typically employ a sunless tanning agent, such as dihydroxyacetone to impart color onto the skin that provides the impression of a tan produced by exposure to the sun.

However, these products have drawbacks that make their use inconvenient and undesirable to many consumers who use such products. One problem is the time it takes for the sunless tanning agent in the composition to develop on the skin. During this time, the composition may be transferred onto clothing or other surfaces that may come in contact with the composition. Another problem is streaking. The composition must be applied evenly to prevent streaking and to allow uniform color development.

Thus, there is a need for a product that overcomes these problems by reducing and/or preventing color streaking, which subsequently results in uniform color development.

Aloe Vera protects skin hydration

Aloe Vera or Aloe barbadensis has been scientifically proven for all forms of burn, be it radiation, thermal, or solar. It has also been demonstrated that it has a prophylactic effect if used before, during, and after these skin damaging events. Clearly, the plant is mainly used for its soothing and cooling effect; however, the plant is useless if used at less than 50% and it is recommended that it is used at 100% to be sure of any beneficial effect.

The polysaccharides, mannose-6-phosphate. The natural chemical constituents of Aloe Vera can be categorized in the following main areas: Amino acids, enzymes, lignin, minerals, mono- and polysaccharides, salicylic acid, saponins, sterols, and vitamins. Aloe Vera not only improved fibroblast cell structure, but also accelerated the collagen production process. Aloe Vera is a uniquely effective moisturizer and healing agent for the skin.

Aloe Vera is a traditional anti-inflammatory topical ointment used to combat the inflammation and pain caused by jelly fish stings, insect bites, sunburn and the like. Aloe Vera soothes and cools the inflamed skin, numbs the pain associated with the inflammation and prevents itching. as an abundant source of essential nutrients, Aloe Vera is a nutritional supplement and a detoxifying tonic that revitalizes the body. Moreover, as a beauty aid, Aloe Vera enhances the ability of the skin to absorb moisture, thus revitalizing the skin.

Healing properties: Aloe Vera contains glucomannan, a mannose-rich polysaccharide, and gibberellin, a growth hormone, interacts with growth factor receptors on the fibroblast, thereby stimulating its activity and proliferation, which in turn significantly increases collagen synthesis after topical and oral Aloe Vera.

Aloe gel not only increases collagen content of the wound but also changes collagen composition (more type III) and increases the degree of collagen cross linking. Due to this, it accelerates wound contraction and increases the breaking strength of resulting scar tissue. It is also possible to observe increased synthesis of hyaluronic acid and dermatan sulfate in the granulation tissue of a healing wound following oral or topical treatment with Aloe Vera.

Effects on skin exposure to UV and gamma radiation: Aloe Vera gel has been reported to have a protective effect against radiation damage to the skin. Exact role is not known, but following the administration of Aloe Vera gel, an antioxidant protein, metallothionein, is generated in the skin, which scavenges hydroxyl radicals and prevents suppression of superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase in the skin. It reduces the production and release of skin keratinocyte-derived immunosuppressive cytokines such as interleukin-10 (IL-10) and hence prevents UV-induced suppression of delayed type hypersensitivity.

Anti-inflammatory action: Aloe Vera inhibits the cyclooxygenase pathway and reduces prostaglandin E2 production from arachidonic acid. Recently, the novel anti-inflammatory compound called C-glucosyl chromone was isolated from gel extracts.

Packed with beneficial nutrients, Aloe is key for a variety of skin care applications. In fact, the soothing properties of Aloe are particularly helpful during the summer months when the sun is out in full force. Even if you wear sunscreen, it is possible to be sunburned. Fortunately, Aloe can soothe and cool sunburned skin, thus decreasing the amount and length of time of discomfort.
It should be applied generously to the affected areas, and then reapplied as often as necessary. Compatibility with anionic, amphoteric, and nonionic surfactants and typical emollients or skin actives is excellent, our Innovaloe™ compatible with the most skin protection additives. Additionally, the CG lines are well suited for both zinc oxide and titanium dioxide sunscreen products

Surprise your customers adding Innovaloe™ ingredients in your cosmetic and beauty care production lines. The cosmetics industry often uses it as an emollient and moisturizer in a myriad of products such as moisturizers, body and hand creams, cleansers, soaps, suntan lotions, shaving preparations and baby lotions

Aloe Vera improves the skin's ability to hydrate itself; it is therefore an active skin conditioning agent. Externally applied, it is a natural skin with the ability to penetrate into the skin and transport healthy substances through it. Aloe Vera makes it a treatment for premature aging of skin, healing of wounds, burns, sunburns, cellulitis, and more.

The skin has three main layers, which in turn are subdivided into as many layers: The way that Aloe Vera acts on the pores of the skin, is remove the obstruction of all substances that keep skin can expel all the waste substances with external agents that are mixed with them. Aloe Vera produces a deep hydration of the skin.

Aloe Vera has calming effects, amino acids and polysaccharides regenerators, it is the best to stimulate cell regeneration and helps to moisturize the skin. Aloe Vera is also very suitable for preventing the appearance of stretch marks (adolescence, pregnancy, diets, etc ...). After that Aloe Vera has penetrated well into the skin can be served with a moisturizer for the benefit is greater. It has been demonstrated that dry Aloe Vera extracts increase skin moisturization through a humectant mechanism. Indeed, this substance increases the quantity of water contained in the superficial part of the epidermis without increasing the TEWL (Transepidermal Water Loss).

Antiseptic effect: Aloe Vera contains 6 antiseptic agents: Lupeol, salicylic acid, urea nitrogen, cinnamonic acid, phenols and sulfur. They all have inhibitory action on fungi, bacteria and viruses. It treats sunburn. Aloe Vera helps with sunburn through its powerful healing activity at the epithelial level of the skin, a layer of cells that cover the body. It acts as a protective layer on the skin and helps replenish its moisture. Because of its nutritional qualities and antioxidant properties, the skin heals quicker. It acts as a moisturizer. Aloe moisturizes the skin without giving it a greasy feel, so it`s perfect for anyone with an oily skin complexion . For women who use mineral-based make-up, Aloe Vera acts as a moisturizer and is great for the body prior to the application to prevents skin drying. For men: Aloe Vera gel can be used as an aftershave treatment as its healing properties can treat small cuts caused by shaving.

Aloe Vera gel contains two hormones: Auxin and Gibberellins

These two hormones provide wound healing and anti-inflammatory properties that reduce skin inflammation. Giberellin in Aloe Vera acts as a growth hormone stimulating the growth of new cells. It allows the skin to heal quickly and naturally with minimal scarring.

Aloe is soothing and can reduce skin inflammations, blistering and itchiness, while helping the skin to heal more rapidly. Additionally, Aloe is used to effectively heal chronic skin problems, such as psoriasis, acne and eczema. It fights aging. As we age, everyone begins to worry about the appearance of fine lines and the loss of elasticity in their skin. Aloe leaves contain a plethora of antioxidants including, beta carotene, vitamin C and E that can help improve the skin's natural firmness and keep the skin hydrated. It lessens the visibility of stretch marks. The skin is like one big piece of elastic that'll expand and contract as needed to accommodate growth.

Rejuvenates aging skin in arms and hands

Maintaining a healthy skin of your hands. Aloe provides soothing relief to extra dry skin. Aloe Vera lotion helps heal and protect even the driest skin, leaving it soft, smooth and healthy. Soothes, cools & replenishes. Aloe elevates concentration of natural moisturizing factors. Maintains protective hydration Prevents wrinkles in hands. Aloe reduces spots in hands reducing aging effect. Aloe is ideal to soften, soothe and comfort chapped, dry, moisture-starved skin or wind-burned skin or f or ice season formulate a daily moisturize body cream. Softens and moisturizes sensitive skin. Aloe soothes minor skin irritation. Aloe Vera gel instantly relieves dryness and protects against sun damage. Rich and nourishing, leaves skin satiny smooth. Mild enough for use on sensitive skin. Aloe Vera gel is excellent for normal to oily skins, yet mild enough for sensitive skins. Use as necessary, on body, arms, legs, etc. retains moisture, smoothies away surbody dryness and protects against the Elements. Aloe is the best moisturizer for difficult skin conditions and to soothe, soften and improve the health and beauty of skin. Aloe is ideal to the most sensitive and dries skins. Aloe Vera soothes irritation and removes pore clogging debris from skin's surbody.

www.amb-wellness.com

Direct contact:

Global Sales Manager | Oscar Lozano
oscar@amb-wellness.com

• An excellent penetration properties into the skin
• Anti-inflammatory activity
• Strengthening the connective tissue
• Improvement of metabolism at the tissue level
•Soothes dry sunburned skin
•Soothes while It softens
•Feels great on burned skin
•Soothes red, sore or irritated skin
•Provides protection as a moisture barrier
•Hydrate and smooth skin
•Retains moisture, smoothes away surface dryness and protects against the elements
•Aloe Vera for instant dry skin relief
•For Sunburns, Windburns, , Minor Burns and Other Skin Irritations
•Repair dry, cracked feet and heels
•Helps soften dry cracked skin Repair dry, cracked feet & heels.
•Stop itchy feet. Instantly relieves dry, cracked, itchy feet & heels the very first time you use
•Aloe Vera gel moisturizers to effectively penetrate through layers of skin, speed up cell renewal and repair dry, cracked, itchy feet and heals.
•For thousands of years, the Aloe Vera plant has been treasured for its ability to re-moisturize and revitalize dry, damaged skin.
•Helps improve - smooth - soften and hydrate dry-scaley-and tired feet
•Preserve skin's vibrancy
•Natural moisture balance
•Aloe replenishes, restores, and softens sun-drenched skin to its natural moisture balance.
•natural skin conditioners, this helps moisturize even the driest skin, leaving it soft, smooth, and healthy looking
•Helps soothe and keep your lips soft and supple

Create formulas based on Aloe Vera, which includes an anesthetic component comprising lidocaine, an anti-inflammatory component comprising hydrocortisone, an emollient comprising Aloe Vera, and a pharmaceutically acceptable base. The resulting composition has a cream like consistency. Upon application to the skin, there is no slimy or sticky residue, but the composition becomes nearly dry to the touch. It exhibits a smooth, silk like feel once applied.

When applied to an area of burned or irritated skin, the pain immediately subsides, and in the case of sunburn, there is a noticeable tendency for the composition to reduce or eliminate peeling of the skin as the sunburn heals.

Also combine Aloe Vera gel with other topical remedies include anesthetics such as lidocaine hydrochloride, benzocaine, and pramoxine hydrochloride. Skin soothing ingredients such as tocopheryl acetate (Vitamin E), menthol, camphor, eucalyptus oil, and calamine.

References

1) The efficacy of aloe vera used for burn wound healing: a systematic review. Maenthaisong R1, Chaiyakunapruk N, Niruntraporn S, Kongkaew C.

2) Heggers J, Kucukcelebi A, Listengarten D, Stabenau J, Ko F, Broemeling LD, et al. Beneficial effect of aloe on wound healing
in an excisional wound model. J Altern Complement Med. 1996;2:271–7.

3) Chithra P, Sajithlal G, Chandrakasan G. Influence of aloe vera on the glycosaminoglycans in the matrix of healing dermal wounds in rats. J Ethnopharmacol. 1998;59:179–86.

4) Roberts DB, Travis EL. Acemannan-containing wound dressing gel reduces radiation-induced skin reactions in C3H mice. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 1995;32:1047–52

5) Sato Y, Ohta S, Shinoda M. Studies on chemical protectors against radiation XXXI: Protective effects of Aloe arborescens on skin injury induced by x-irradiation. Yakugaku Zasshi. 1990;110:876–84.

6) Byeon S, Pelley R, Ullrich SE, Waller TA, Bucana CD, Strickland FM. Aloe barbadensis extracts reduce the production of interleukin-10 after exposure to ultraviolet radiation. J Invest Dermtol. 1988;110:811–7.

7) Bosley C, Smith J, Baratti P. A phase III trial comparing an anionic phospholipid-based (APP) cream and aloe vera-based gel
in the prevention and treatment of radiation dermatitis. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2003;57:S4–38.

Global Sales Manager | Oscar Lozano
oscar@amb-wellness.com