

Article

Aloe arborescens—In Vitro Screening of Safety, Effective Inhibition of Enzymes Characteristic for Disease Etiology and Microbiological Activity

Kamil Pawłowicz^{1,2}, Szymon Sip², Tomasz Plech³, Barbara Kapron⁴, Joanna Kobus-Cisowska⁵, Judyta Cielecka-Piontek^{2,*}

¹ Phytopharm Klęka S.A., Klęka 1, 63-040 Nowe Miasto nad Warta, Poland; Kamil.pawlucz@europplant-group.pl (K.P.)

² Department of Pharmacognosy, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Rokietnicka 3, 60-806 Poznań, Poland; dsiakowska@ump.edu.pl (D.L.), szymonsip@ump.edu.pl (S.S.), jpiontek@ump.edu.pl (J.C.-P.)

³ Department of Pharmacology, Medical University of Lublin, Chodźki 4a, 20093 Lublin, Poland; tomasz.plech@umlub.pl (T.P.)

⁴ Department of Clinical Genetics, Medical University of Lublin, Radziwiłłowska 11, 20-080 Lublin, Poland; barbara.kapron@umlub.pl (B.K.)

⁵ Department of Gastronomy Sciences and Functional Foods, Faculty of Food Science and Nutrition, Poznan University of Life Sciences (PULS), Wojska Polskiego Str. 28, 60-637 Poznań, Poland; joanna.kobus-cisowska@up.poznan.pl (J.K.-C.)

* Correspondence: : jpiontek@ump.edu.pl



Figure S1. Cultivation of *Aloe arborescens* in the 3rd year of growth.



Figure S2. A method of obtaining leaves from mature plants of *Aloe arborescens*.

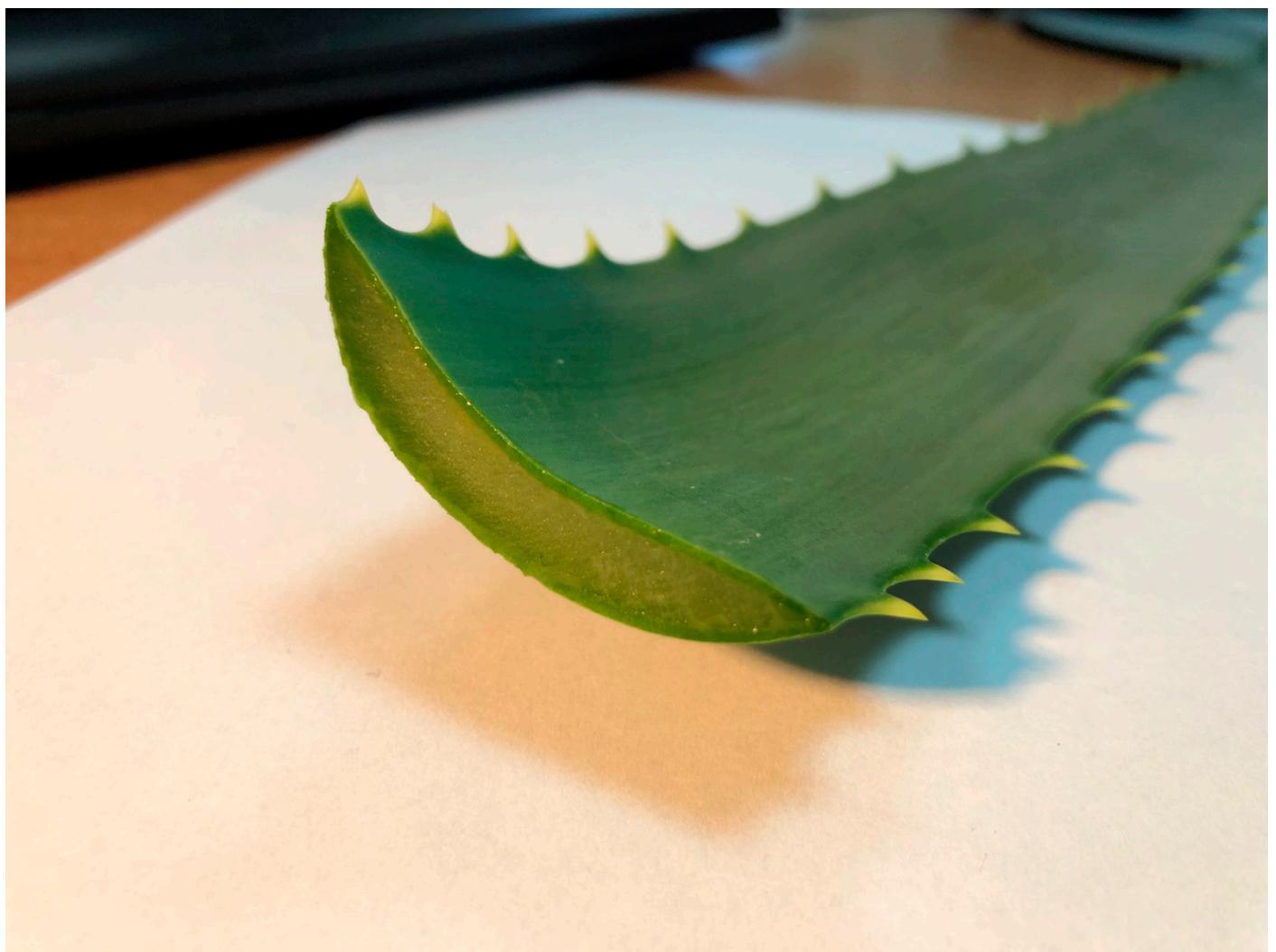


Figure S3. Freshly cut leaf of *Aloe arborescens* prepared to obtain the pulp.

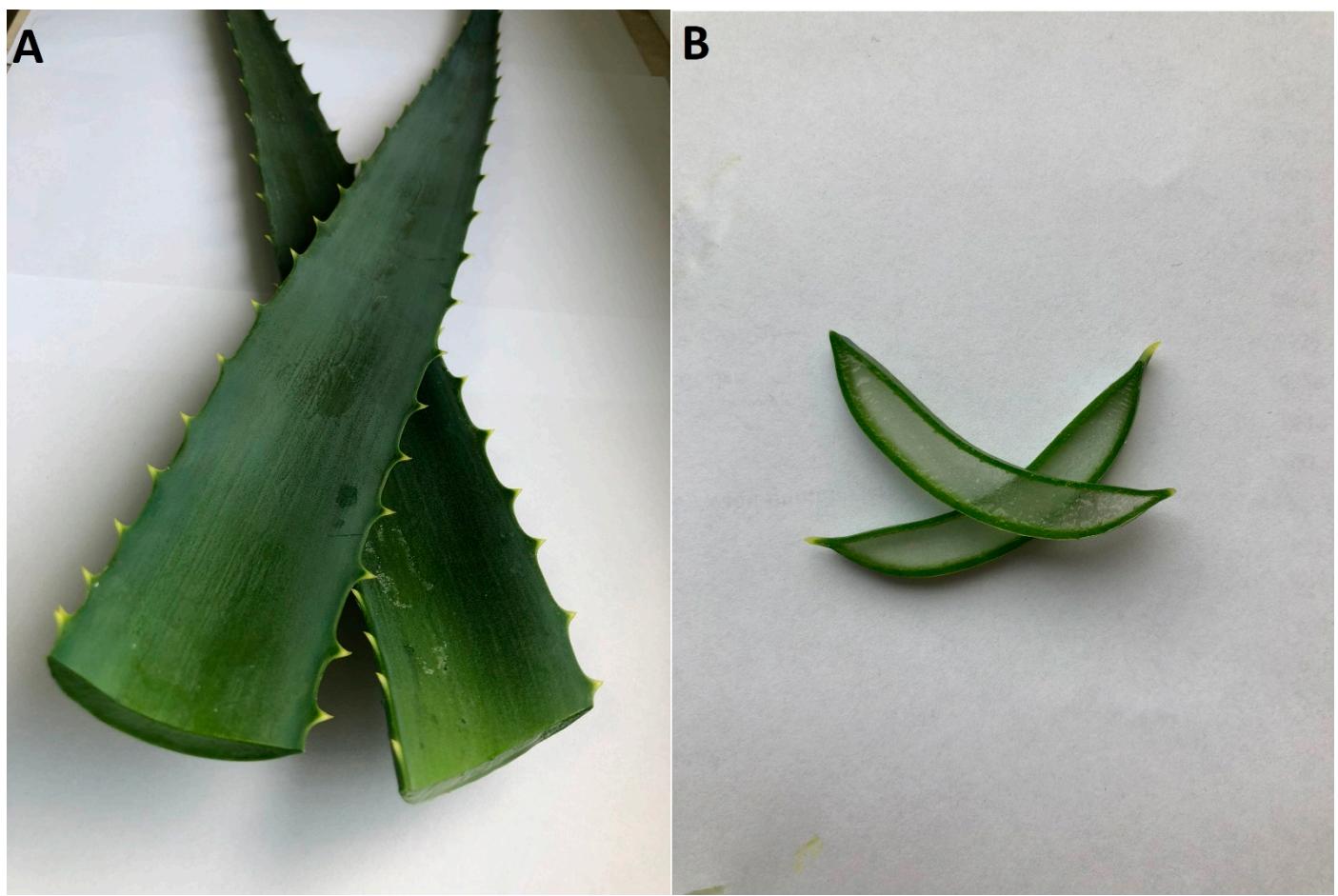


Figure S4. *Aloe arborescens* leaf : freshly cut (A) and cross-section with visible pulp (B).