

Original Paper

Effect of *Aloe vera* gel on TGF- β gene expression in incisional skin wound in BALB/c mice

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Abstract

Background and Objective: *Aloe vera* (*Aloe barbadensis* M.) as a medicinal herb is practiced in wound healing. This study was carried out to assess the effect of *Aloe vera* gel (mucilage) on TGF- β gene expression in incisional skin wound in BALB/c mice.

Method: In this experimental study, 36 BALB/c male mice with weight range 22 \pm 2 gr were allocated equally into negative control (no wound), sham-operated (wound treated with physiological serum) and treatment (wound treated with *Aloe vera* gel). Two equal full-thickness skin wounds of 10 \pm 2mm were made on either side of the vertebral column in the sacral region. The animals in the treatment group were received daily, 2 gram of *Aloe vera* gel (without any bandage) as a thin layer for a period of 16 days. On 8th and 16th post wounding day, TGF- β gene expression in incisional wounds and Malonyldialdehyde (as end-product of lipid peroxidation) in serum samples was measured using RT-PCR and spectrophotometry methods, respectively.

Results: TGF- β gene expression in incisional skin wound increased in *Aloe vera* gel treated group in compared to negative control and sham-operated groups ($P < 0.05$). Malonyldialdehyde concentration was significantly reduced in *Aloe vera* treated group in comparison with negative control and sham-operated groups.

Conclusion: *Aloe vera* gel can induce growth factor TGF- β gene expression and reducing the lipid peroxidation content can play an important role in incisional skin wound healing process.

Keywords: Skin, Incisional wound, *Aloe vera*, TGF- β gene, Malonyldialdehyde, Mouse

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Received 29 Jun 2013

Revised 15 Sep 2013

Accepted 22 Sep 2013