Conclusion: The leaf latex of *A. sinana* and isolated compounds, particularly aloinoside showed promising *in vivo* antimalarial activity. In light of the relative safety of the latex and isolated compounds, it can be concluded that the test substances could serve as potential candidates for the treatment of malaria. These results further illustrate that the reputed application of *A. sinana* leaves in the treatment of malaria in traditional medical practices is well founded.

Biography
Genet Minale is a Lecturer in Ambo University in the Department of Pharmacy. She received a BSc in Chemistry from School of Natural Science in 2009 and MSc in Pharmacognosy from School of Pharmacy in 2013 from Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. In addition to teaching, she is one of the researchers on traditional medicine in Ethiopia. She conducts research on antimalarial and antimicrobial activities of some indigenous medicinal plant in Ethiopia and she collaborated on manuscript with her colleagues Dr. Kalesh Asres and Dr. Daniel Bisrat entitled *in vitro* antimicrobial activities of anthrones from the leaf latex of *Aloe sinana* in which she presented research compiled by Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Association. She currently founded to conduct a research on indigenous knowledge on traditional medicine and pharmacognostical evaluation of medicinal plant in Ethiopia by collaboration with Wondo Genet Agricultural Research Center.

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