Contribution to the Quality Control of *Kalanchoe brasiliensis* (Crassulaceae)

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**Keywords:** quality control; fortune leaf.

**Introduction:** *Kalanchoe brasiliensis* Cambess (Crassulaceae), popularly known as “fortune leaf”, stands out for its succulent leaves and several medicinal uses as an analgesic, antimicrobial, antipyretic, hepatoprotective and pesticide. Its use is registered for the wound healing in the skin.

**Experimental part:** Fresh material of the Young stem and mature leaves of this specie were used to made transversal sections, freehand, following usual methods in plant anatomy. The staining was made with safranin and astra blue. Structural analysis were made using digital images obtained using an optical microscope and digital camera.

**Results/Discussion:** The stem shows circular contour, covered by a simple and uniseriate epidermis, with elongate anticlinal shape, covered by a delegate cuticle. Immediately under the epidermis are found collenchymas cells with discrete and angular thickening. The petiole, at transversal view, shows a plane-convex contour, covered by a simple and uniseriate epidermis. The lamina of the leaf shows covering of simple, uniseriate epidermis and the mesophyll is undifferentiated and shows eleven layers of rounded cells and few intercellular lacunas. The main vein shows plane convex contour on abaxial surface. It has collateral vascular bundles and is covered with flatted epidermal cells on adaxial surface; these cells are slightly papillate on abaxial surface. Idioblasts are identified into the petiole and chlorophyll parenchyma cells in the mesophyll.

**Conclusion:** The presence of idioblasts with an unidentified, possibly antocyanins, with vascular elements traits, can assist to the quality control of the species of this genera which occurs in the Northeastern of Brazil.

**Funding:** CNPq, FACEPE, DB-UFRPE.