Facts about Nicotine

1. Nicotine is a necessary dietary ingredient and is found in night shade vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes, cauliflower, green peppers and eggplant. An average tomato has a nicotine concentration of 7.1 -7.3 ng/g. An average potato has a nicotine concentration of 15 ng/g Cauliflower has a nicotine content of 16.8 ng/g. Common peppers have a solanine concentration of **7.7 – 9.2 mg per 100 grams** serving Eggplants (aubergines) have a concentration of **100 ng/g of nicotine**.

2. There are nicotinic receptors throughout the human body and especially in the brain. A lack of nicotine in the diet can lead to neurological diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's. Parkinson's Disease is caused by the dopamine receptors in the brain shutting down and nicotine is the most effective agent at regenerating the dopamine receptors.

3. Pharmacological or industrial nicotine is purchased as thick, malodorous slur. Microstrada's chief scientist Robert Knight has patented the process of isolating the nicotine molecule from the other primary ingredients, pyridine and N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, to create an odorless aqueous solution.

4. Nicotine is the smallest molecule of all food alkaloids. Knight then found a way to penetrate the blood brain barrier with the nicotine molecule. (The blood-brain barrier (BBB) is formed by brain endothelial cells lining the cerebral microvasculature, and is an important mechanism for protecting the brain from fluctuations in plasma composition, and from circulating agents such as neurotransmitters and xenobiotics capable of disturbing neural function.) The efficacy of the isolated nicotine molecule is magnified without having to be processed through the digestive tract and is proven to be effective in mitigating the symptoms of Parkinson's.

5. Knight then discovered and patented a method of groove binding molecules without affecting the structure and efficacy of the chained molecules. Because of the small size of the nicotine molecule, the nicotine molecule leads a chain of molecules through the blood brain barrier. Once inside the brain, the chain of molecules dissipates with each molecule performing its specific neurological function.

6. And finally, the amount of nicotine is sub-micron or homeopathic and special lab equipment is needed to detect it.