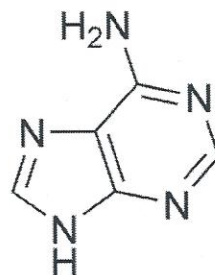


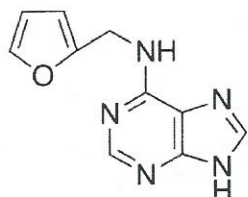
Adenine: Important nucleotide base that forms ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate), which is a key energy "currency" in plant cells; a component of NADH and FAD compounds used as cofactors in redox reactions, also a component of DNA, RNA, and some plant hormones; plays a role in protein synthesis.



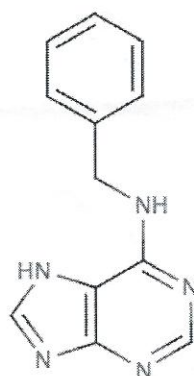
Cytokinins: Plant hormone class, most of which contain Adenine; promote cell division; synthesized in roots, shoots, and the cambium layer; transported in the xylem; initiates leaf senescence (we definitely see this with Bud XL) and bud growth. Cytokinins transfer nutrients and prevent protein degradation. They have been shown to increase yields as well as fight off pathogens.

There are 3 adenine-based cytokinins:

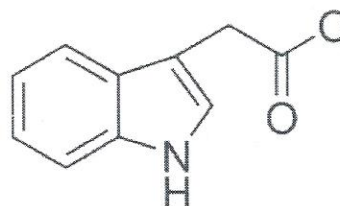
Kinetin:



6-benzylaminopurine:



Auxin IAA: Indole-3-acetic acid – promotes cell elongation and cell division; a signal molecule in the development of buds and ovaries; works closely with cytokinins



Guar Gum E412: Used as a stabilizer

Potassium Sorbate E202: Inhibits molds