Vitamin A (as Betacarotene)
Nerve action potentials produced by the conversion of light into nerve impulses in the eye are highly dependant on Vitamin A. These nerve signals are then transmitted to your wetware’s visual center, i.e. brain, for translation into biological image formats. Vitamin A also helps keep the eye cornea and surface membranes of the eyelid, healthy.

Vitamin E (as Acetate)
Vitamin E is an antioxidant that helps protect cell membranes in the body from “Free Radical” damage. To reduce their energy load, Free Radicals react with other chemicals in the body and interfere with normal cell functioning. Vitamin E functions in several ways to minimize your exposure and resultant cell damage caused by Free Radicals.

Vitamin B3 / Niacin (as Niacinamide)
The Vitamin B3 / Niacin plays an important role in maintaining muscle tone and promoting the health of the nervous system, skin, hair, eyes, mouth, and liver. Vitamin B3 / Niacin is important for normal vision and may help in the prevention of eye cataracts.

Vitamin C (as Ascorbic Acid)
Vitamin C is a water-soluble vitamin, electron donor and antioxidant that is necessary for normal growth and development. Vitamin C is highly concentrated in the eye and brain nerve endings.

Magnesium
Magnesium ions are essential to basic nucleic acid chemistry and thus are essential to all cells of all known living organisms. Magnesium is found predominantly inside cells of body tissues and organs. Magnesium is needed for more than 300 biochemical reactions in the body. It helps maintain normal muscle and nerve function and keeps heart rhythm steady.
**Choline (as Choline Bitartrate)**

Choline is needed for structural integrity and signaling roles for cell membranes and cholinergic neurotransmission. Neurotransmission is the electrical transmission of data signals in the nervous system to deploy muscle reactions. Choline is a basic element needed to produce the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, and research supports that memory, intelligence and mood involve acetylcholine metabolism in the brain.

**L-Glutamic Acid**

L-Glutamic Acid is involved with nerve cells sending and receiving nerve impulses. The ion of Glutamic Acid is known as Glutamate. Glutamate is the most abundant excitatory neurotransmitter in the mammalian nervous system. Nerve impulses trigger the release and binding of glutamate among nerve cells. Because of its role in synaptic plasticity, it is believed that glutamic acid is involved in cognitive functions like learning and memory.

**REFERENCES:**


25. "USDA Database for the Choline Content of Common Foods - 2004", USDA Nutrient Data Laboratory
