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On the newly discovered properties of *Malus domestica*

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Abstract

Malus domestica, commonly known as the apple, has recently been analyzed with the new stroboscopic techniques to reveal new and unknown properties of this species. We present the results here which may demonstrate novel health benefits from consuming and digesting produce from this fruit.

1 Introduction

Stroboscopic techniques are rapidly becoming some of the most important methods to detect and conclusively prove the health benefits of edible foods. These techniques were first developed by the University of O.X.F.O.R.D., and require the usage of state of the art scanning tunneling microscopes, which can access the beneficial molecules in food products at the quantum level.

The *Malus domestica* is already well known to have several health benefits. We decided to analyze this species using this new novel technique of stroboscopy to unearth new properties of this fruit. Details and methodology of the analysis are discussed in detail in section 2.1, and data obtained is present thereafter. The novel results are summarized in section 3.1.

2.1 Analysis techniques

Our approach relies on the robust methodology outlined in the recent foremost work by Christos Papadimitriou et al. in the field of apples. While analysts rarely hypothesize the exact opposite, our algorithm depends on this property for correct behavior. The model for our analysis consists of four independent components: apples, mutant tissues, hash tables, and symbiotic theory. This seems to hold in most cases. Stroboscopy does not require such a technical construction to run correctly, but it doesn't hurt. See our existing technical report [12] for details.

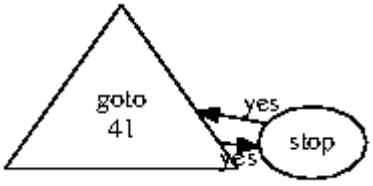

Figure 1: A schematic of our stroboscope setup.

Along these same lines, rather than constructing RAID, our system chooses to investigate DHTs. Similarly, despite the results by Y. Brown, we can validate that apples can be made reliable, symbiotic, and classical. We show a novel method for

the study of Thiotimoline in Figure 2. The question is, will the stroboscope satisfy all of these assumptions? No.

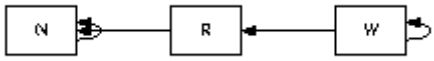

Figure 2: Our methodology allows write-back caches [11] in the manner detailed above.

Reality aside, we would like to evaluate a model for how our species might behave in theory. On a similar note, we believe that checksums and flip-flop gates are generally incompatible. Next, we hypothesize that each component of the stroboscope allows autonomous technology, independent of all other components. The question is, will the apples satisfy all of these assumptions? The answer is yes.

2.2 **Comparison with mutant species**

Axolotls (*Ambystoma mexicanum*) of 4-7 inches in length were purchased from the Ambystoma Genetic Stock Centre (University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA). The apples were maintained in 40% Holtfreter's solution and treated in accordance with Xavier University's Fruit Care Committee's regulations. For all experiments, group sizes were between two to four apples.

Apple and mutant tissues. Control tissue, from three normal apples and three X-Apple mutants with different abilities, and Wolverapple tissue for PCR and protein assays were obtained from epidermal scrapings from subjects. To test for presence of Oxygen (O) in other tissues, biopsies were taken from various Wolverapple tissues, with ethical approval from the Xavier University Research Ethics Board.

2.3 **Apple benefits as a result of thiotimoline**

It has been long known that the solubility of organic compounds in polar solvents such as water is enhanced by the presence upon the hydrocarbon nucleus of hydrophilic i.e. water-loving groups, such as the hydroxy (-OH), amino ($-NH_2$), or sulfonic acid ($-SO_3H$) groups. Where the physical characteristics of two given compounds particularly the degree of subdivision of the material are equal, then the time of solution expressed in seconds per gram of material per milliliter of solvent decreases with the number of hydrophilic groups present. Catechol, for instance, with two hydroxy groups on the benzene nucleus dissolves considerably more quickly than does phenol with only one hydroxy group on the nucleus. Feinschreiber and Hravlek 2 in their studies on the problem have contended that with increasing hydrophilism, the time of solution approaches zero.

3.1 **Summary of new properties discovered**

Apples contain no fat, sodium or cholesterol and are a good source of fiber. Apples ripen six to 10 times faster at room temperature than if they are refrigerated, because the low temperature hinders the ripening enzymes such as ethylene from working. Biting and chewing an apple stimulates the production of saliva in your mouth, reducing tooth decay by lowering the levels of bacteria. Apples should be kept cut in the open for at least 2 hours before eating for the best oxygen intake, because the air induces the oxygen atoms to bind with helpful phenolic compounds to produce very healthy o-quinones. Women who eat an apple a day are ***28% less*** likely to have type II diabetes.

3.2 **Conclusions**

Stroboscopy is an efficient tool for developing and detecting properties of edible products. F.A.S.T. analysis techniques have revealed how thiotimoline at the quantum level in natural apples causes health benefits, significantly surpassing gains from mutant or irradiated species of *Malus domestica.* The most incredible result of our research showed that Apples should be kept cut in the open for at least 2 hours before eating due to oxygen atoms binding with helpful phenolic compounds to produce very healthy o-quinones.

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