Separation and identification of compounds in the *Virginia* tobacco using spectroscopy methods

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Tobacco is an agricultural product processed from the leaves of plants in the genus Nicotiana. It can be consumed, used as a pesticide and, in the form of nicotine tartrate, used in some medicines [1-2]. It is most commonly used as a drug, and is a valuable cash crop for countries such as Cuba, China and the United States. Tobacco is a name for any plant of the genus Nicotiana of the Solanaceae family (nightshade family) and for the product manufactured from the leaf and used in cigars and cigarettes, snuff, and pipe and chewing tobacco. Tobacco plants are also used in plant bioengineering, and some of the 60 species are grown as ornamentals. The alkaloid nicotine is the most characteristic constituent of tobacco and is responsible for its addictive nature. The harmful effects of tobacco derive from the thousands of different compounds generated in the smoke, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (such as benzpyrene), formaldehyde, cadmium, nickel, arsenic, radioactive polonium-210, tobacco-specific nitrosamines (TSNAs), phenols, and many others.

In this investigation we are described Separation and identification of compounds in the *Virginia tobacco* at north of Iran. By spectroscopic method, was identified some component of this specie of tobacco.

References
[1] Robert N. Robert N., *Tobacco Control*, **2012**, *21*, 87.
[2] Saner L. Gilman and Zhou Xun, *"Introduction" in Smoke*; **2008**, 26