

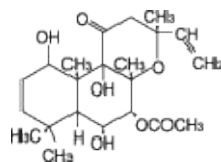
## Forskolin (Colforsin)

### 1. Description

Forskolin is a cell permeable diterpenoid isolated from *Coleus forskohlii*. Forskolin has a unique ability to stimulate adenylate cyclase activity and increase intracellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) thus activating cAMP-dependent protein kinase and other cAMP receptor proteins.

### 2. Product Information

Forskolin :	order-no. PKE-FORS
Synonyms:	Colforsin
Formula:	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>7</sub>
Molecular Weight:	410.5 g/mol
Long Term Storage:	-20°C
Purity:	>98%
Appearance:	off-white powder
Solubility:	soluble in anhydrous DMSO, acid ethyl ester or 100% ethanol
Chemical Structure:	



### 3. Product specific literature references:

- Seamon KB, Daly JW (1981) "Forskolin: a unique diterpene activator of cyclic AMP-generating systems" *J. Cyclic Nucleotide Res.* 7(4):201-24.
- Fradkin JE, Cook GH, Kilhoffer MC, Wolff J (1982) "Forskolin stimulation of thyroid adenylate cyclase and cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate accumulation" *Endocrinology* 111(3):849-56
- Barber R, Goka TJ (1985) "Adenylate cyclase activity as a function of forskolin concentration" *J. Cyclic Nucleotide Protein Phosphor. Res.* 10(1):23-9
- Laurenza A, Sutkowski EM, Seamon KB (1989) "Forskolin: a specific stimulator of adenylate cyclase or a diterpene with multiple sites of action?" *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 10(11):442-7.