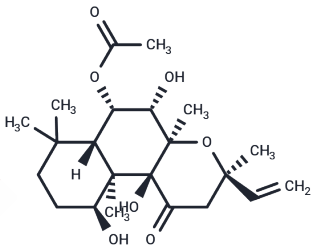
Data Sheet (Cat.No.TN1520)

TargetMol

Isoforskolin

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 64657-21-2

Formula: C22H34O7

Molecular Weight: 410.50

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Isoforskolin is derived from Coleus forskohlii and reduces the secretion of TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6 and IL-8 in human mononuclear leukocytes. Isoforskolin can be used in studies about the treatment of Lyme arthritis.
Targets(IC50)	IL Receptor,Interleukin,TNF
In vivo	Isoforskolin downregulats the transcription and expression of TNF-α and IL-6 induced by rBmpA in mice. Isoforskolin inhibits the symptoms of experimental Lyme arthritis[1].

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 2.10 mg/mL (5.12 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 1.00 mg/mL (2.44 mM),Sonication is recommended. *Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.*

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.4361 mL	12.1803 mL	24.3605 mL
5 mM	0.4872 mL	2.4361 mL	4.8721 mL
10 mM	0.2436 mL	1.218 mL	2.4361 mL
50 mM	0.0487 mL	0.2436 mL	0.4872 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Zhao H, et al. Isoforskolin downregulates proinflammatory responses induced by Borrelia burgdorferi basic membrane protein A.Exp Ther Med. 2017 Dec;14(6):5974-5980.