Molecular and chemotypic variability of forskolin in Coleus forskohlii Briq., a high

value industrial crop collected from Western Himalayas (India)

Sharad Srivastava¹, Ankita Misra¹, Priyanka Mishra², Pushpendra Shukla¹, Manish Kumar¹, V Sundaresan², Kuldeep Singh Negi³, Pawan Kumar Agarwal⁴ and Ajay Kumar Singh Rawat¹

¹Pharmacognosy and Ethnopharmacology Division, CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute Lucknow (U.P.) 226001, India ²Department of Plant Biology and Systematics, CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka, India ³NBPGR-R/S, Bhowali, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India ⁴NASF, ICAR, KAB-II, New Delhi-110011, India

* Corresponding author: Dr. Sharad Srivastava; Email: sharad_ks2003@yahoo.com; Phone: 91-522-2297818; Fax: 91-522-2205836.

Germplasm	Trichome frequency*	
code	Upper surface	Lower surface
NBC-07	35.00	18.33
NBC-08	32.66	21.66
NBC-11	25.00	18.33
NBC-16	25.33	18.66
NBC-17	30.22	19.33
NBC-18	26.33	20.66
NBC-19	25.00	18.33
NBC-23	29.33	21.00
NBC-24	25.66	17.33
NBC-25	25.00	19.66
NBC-01	26.66	20.33
NBC-14	32.00	23.00

Supplementary Table 1: Frequency of trichome (number /mm² of leaf area) on lower and upper surface of twelve *Coleus* germplasms.

• Values are mean, n=3











NBC-16



NBC-17



NBC-18



NBC-19



NBC-23



NBC-24



Supplementary figure 1a. Germplasms of *Coleus forskohlii* collected from different locations of Western Himalayas in their natural conditions.







NBC-08

NBC-11



NBC-16



NBC-17



NBC-18



NBC-19



NBC-23



NBC-24



NBC-25

NBC-01

NBC-14

Supplementary figure 1b. Root sample of collected *C. forskohlii* germplasms from different populations of Western Himalayas.









NBC-07







NBC-11

NBC-08







Supplementary figure 2. Transverse sections of roots of different Coleus forskohlii germplasms. (Abbreviations: ck-cork, ct-cortex, st-starch cells, vb- vascular bundles, v-vessel, tn: tannin, ph-phloem, xy: xylem, hy: hypodermis.



Supplimentary figure 3: Surface morphology of trichomes present on leaves of C. forskohlii, shows the presence of glandular and non glandular trichomes (gt: glandulat trichome, ngt: non glandular trichome).



Supplimentary figure 4. Full-length gel (upper half) representing ISSR patterns of *Coleus forskohlii* generated by primer UBC 848 and presented as Figure 3 in the main text. First well in the upper half is double-digested λ DNA (EcoRI and HindIII) DNA ladder and wells 2–13 represent different *Coleus forskohlii* genotypes as listed in Table 1.