

C-Fos

Cat.No. 226 308; Recombinant Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 2000 (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 5000 (see remarks) IHC-P: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 1000 Clarity: external data (see remarks)
Clone	Gp108B5
Subtype	IgG2 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of rat c-Fos (UniProt Id: P12841)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (P01101), rat (P12841), human (P01100). Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	226-0P
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal rat antibody clone 108B5. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by Guinea pig specific sequences. Therefore, the antibody can be used with standard anti-Guinea pig secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. IHC: For best results, tissue sections should be stored at -20°C in cryoprotectant solution. Prolonged storage at 4°C leads to a substantial loss of signal. Clarity: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY

NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

The Fos gene family consists of 4 members: **c-Fos**, FosB, FosL1, and FosL2, also called Fos related antigen 1 and 2 (FRA1 and 2). These leucine zipper proteins can dimerize with proteins of the Jun family leading to the formation of the transcription factor complex AP1 (1).

The expression of Fos proteins is rapidly and transiently induced by different extracellular stimuli such as growth factors, cytokines, neurotransmitters, polypeptide hormones and stress (2).

In addition Fos proteins can be phosphorylated by ERK kinases modulating transcriptional activity, protein stability and localization (3). c-Fos is the homologue to the Finkel-Biskis-Jinkins (FBJ) murine osteosarcoma virus oncogene (4).

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 226 308

Prohormone cleavage prediction uncovers a non-incretin anti-obesity peptide.
Coassolo L, B Danneskiold-Samsøe N, Nguyen Q, Wiggenhorn A, Zhao M, Wang DC, Toomer D, Lone J, Wei Y, Patel A, Liparulo I, et al.

Nature (2025) 6418061: 192-201. . **IHC, CLARITY; tested species: mouse**

Liver-expressed antimicrobial peptide 2 elevation contributes to age-associated cognitive decline.
Tian J, Guo L, Wang T, Jia K, Swerdlow RH, Zigman JM, Du H
JCI insight (2023) 810: . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Electroacupuncture alleviates inflammatory pain via the activation of GABAergic inhibitory interneurons in mouse spinal dorsal horn.

Zhang J, Bao Y, Zhu M, Wan Q, Zhang J, Cao X, Zou H, Yin Q, Chen Z, Xu G, Zhang X, et al.
Brain research bulletin (2026) 235: 111741. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

The mechanism of Calhm2 regulating the expression of CaMKIIa in spinal dorsal horn involved in the pathogenesis of bone cancer pain.

Xiong M, Li X, Su S, Xu X, Yu J, Tian W, Wang L, Ke C
Brain research (2026) 1874: 150158. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Accumulation of prosaposin and progranulin around the subfornical organ induces polydipsia in SAP-D-deficient mice.
Hisaki H, Susa T, Okudaira N, Akimoto M, Iizuka M, Matsuda J, Uchida S, Okinaga H, Okazaki T, Tamamori-Adachi M
Biochemistry and biophysics reports (2026) 45: 102388. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Microglial SIRT2 deficiency aggravates cognitive decline and amyloid pathology in Alzheimer's disease.
Sola-Sevilla N, Garmendia-Berges M, Aleixo M, Mera-Delgado M, Solas M, Tordera RM, García-Carracedo L, Expósito S, Anaya-Cubero E, Fernández-Irigoyen J, Guruceaga E, et al.
Brain, behavior, and immunity (2025) 129: 223-243. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Hypothalamic Oxytocin Neuronal Activation Induces Bipolar-Like Mood Changes in Mice in a Sex- and Dosage-Dependent Manner.

Tan H, Jin S, Lv W, Guo L, Jiang P, Li Y, Shi M, Wang D, Wang Y, Bao A
Neuroscience bulletin (2025) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

GluN2A-NMDA receptor inhibition disinhibits the prefrontal cortex, reduces forced swim immobility, and impairs sensorimotor gating.

Dong YP, Wu Y, Zhao YL, Chen YM, Liu TY, Zhang YH, Xie JY, Zhang JF, Zhang H, Chen H, Peng Y, et al.
Acta pharmacologica Sinica (2025) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Stress disrupts engram ensembles in lateral amygdala to generalize threat memory in mice.

Lesuis SL, Park S, Hoorn A, Rashid AJ, Mocle AJ, Salter EW, Vislavski S, Gray MT, Torelli AM, DeCristofaro A, Driever WPF, et al.
Cell (2025) 1881: 121-140.e20. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/226308> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled and biotin-labeled antibodies and control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.