

**MARCH9 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP17367b****Specification**

---

**MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

|                   |                                                      |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Application       | WB,E                                                 |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O86YJ5</a>                               |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">O3TZ87</a> , <a href="#">NP_612405.2</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                                                |
| Predicted         | Mouse                                                |
| Host              | Rabbit                                               |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                                           |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG                                           |
| Calculated MW     | 37772                                                |
| Antigen Region    | 304-330                                              |

**MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 92979**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase MARCH9, 632-, Membrane-associated RING finger protein 9, Membrane-associated RING-CH protein IX, MARCH-IX, RING finger protein 179, MARCH9, RNF179

**Target/Specificity**

This MARCH9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 304-330 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MARCH9.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** MARCHF9 ([HGNC:25139](#))

**Synonyms** MARCH9, RNF179

**Function** E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that may mediate ubiquitination of MHC-I, CD4 and ICAM1, and promote their subsequent endocytosis and sorting to lysosomes via multivesicular bodies. E3 ubiquitin ligases accept ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfer the ubiquitin to targeted substrates.

**Cellular Location**

Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

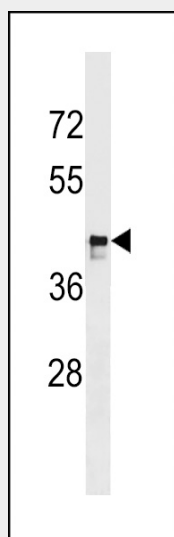
**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed.

**MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) - Images**

MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP17367b) western blot analysis in SK-BR-3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the MARCH9 antibody detected the MARCH9 protein (arrow).

**MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

MARCH9 is a member of the MARCH family of membrane-bound E3 ubiquitin ligases (EC 6.3.2.19). MARCH enzymes add ubiquitin (see MIM 191339) to target lysines in substrate proteins, thereby

signaling their vesicular transport between membrane compartments. MARCH9 induces internalization of several membrane glycoproteins and directs them to the endosomal compartment (Bartee et al., 2004 [PubMed 14722266]; Hoer et al., 2007 [PubMed 17174307]).[supplied by OMIM].

#### **MARCH9 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Nice, T.J., et al. J. Immunol. 185(9):5369-5376(2010)  
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)  
Hoer, S., et al. FEBS Lett. 581(1):45-51(2007)  
Bartee, E., et al. J. Virol. 78(3):1109-1120(2004)