abcam

ab284037

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody [EPR24855-25]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR24855-25
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects recombinant and transfected levels of SARS-CoV2 nsp9 only.
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ELISA

Tested

Species	Recombinant full length protein - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	0.00002-1 µg/mL
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Transfected cell line - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Recombinant full length protein - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Transfected cell line - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Transfected cell line - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant full length protein - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Transfected cell line - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Recombinant full length protein - SARS-CoV-2
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information rep

Function

Replicase polyprotein 1ab. Multifunctional protein involved in the transcription and replication of viral RNAs. Contains the proteinases responsible for the cleavages of the polyprotein. Host translation inhibitor nsp1. Inhibits host translation by associating with the open head conformation of the 40S subunit (PubMed:32680882, PubMed:32908316, PubMed:33080218, PubMed:33479166). The C-terminus binds to and obstructs ribosomal mRNA entry tunnel (PubMed:32680882, PubMed:32908316, PubMed:33080218, PubMed:33479166). Thereby inhibits antiviral response triggered by innate immunity or interferons (PubMed:32680882, PubMed:32979938, PubMed:33080218). The nsp1-40S ribosome complex further induces an endonucleolytic cleavage near the 5'UTR of host mRNAs, targeting them for degradation (By similarity). This inhibits the integrated stress response (ISR) in the infected cell by preventing EIF2S1/eIF2-alpha phosphorylation upstream of stress granule formation and depletes host G3BP1 (PubMed:36534661). Viral mRNAs less susceptible to nsp1-mediated inhibition of translation, because of their 5'-end leader sequence (PubMed:32908316, PubMed:33080218). Non-structural protein 2. Enhances mRNA repression of the 4EHP-GYF2 complex in the host, thereby inhibiting the antiviral response and facilitating SARS-CoV-2 replication. Possibly acts in cooperation with nsp1, which induces ribosome stalling on host mRNA, triggering mRNA repression by the host 4EHP-GYF2 complex which is enhanced by nsp2. Papain-like protease nsp3. Responsible for the cleavages located at the N-terminus of the replicase polyprotein. Participates together with nsp4 in the assembly of virally-induced cytoplasmic double-membrane vesicles necessary for viral replication (PubMed:35551511). Antagonizes innate immune induction of type I interferon by blocking the phosphorylation, dimerization and subsequent nuclear translocation of host IRF3 (PubMed:32733001). Also prevents host NF-kappa-B signaling (By similarity). In addition, PL-PRO possesses a deubiquitinating/deISGylating activity and processes both 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains from cellular substrates (PubMed:32726803). Cleaves preferentially ISG15 from antiviral protein IFIH1 (MDA5), but not RIGI (PubMed:33727702). Can play a role in host ADP-ribosylation by ADP-ribose (PubMed:32578982). Plays a role in the formation and maintenance of double membrane vesicles (DMVs) replication organelles (PubMed:35551511). DMVs are formed by nsp3 and nsp4, while nsp6 zippers ER membranes and connects to lipid droplets (PubMed:35551511). Non-structural protein 4. Plays a role in the formation and maintenance of double membrane vesicles (DMVs) replication organelles (PubMed:35551511). DMVs are formed by nsp3 and nsp4, while nsp6 zippers ER membranes and connects to lipid droplets (PubMed:35551511). 3C-like proteinase nsp5. Cleaves the C-terminus of replicase polyprotein at 11 sites (PubMed:32321856). Recognizes substrates containing the core sequence [ILMVF]-Q-|-[SGACN] (PubMed:32198291, PubMed:32272481). Cleaves and inactivates human TRMT1, preventing tRNA guanine(26)-dimethylation of tRNAs (PubMed:37073102, PubMed:38814682, PubMed:39773525). May cleave human NLRP1 in lung epithelial cells, thereby activating the NLRP1 inflammasome pathway (PubMed:35594856). May cleave human GSDMD, triggering alternative GSDME-mediated epithelial cell death upon activation of the NLRP1 inflammasome, which may enhance the release interleukins 1B, 6, 16 and 18 (PubMed:35594856). Also able to bind an ADP-ribose-1''-phosphate (ADRP) (PubMed:32198291, PubMed:32272481). Non-structural protein 6. Plays a role in the formation and maintenance of double membrane vesicles (DMVs) replication

organelles (PubMed:35551511). DMVs are formed by nsp3 and nsp4, while nsp6 zippers ER membranes and connects to lipid droplets (PubMed:35551511). LDs are consumed during DMV formation (PubMed:35551511). Binds to host TBK1 without affecting TBK1 phosphorylation; the interaction with TBK1 decreases IRF3 phosphorylation, which leads to reduced IFN-beta production (PubMed:32979938). Non-structural protein 7. Plays a role in viral RNA synthesis (PubMed:32277040, PubMed:32358203, PubMed:32438371, PubMed:32526208). Forms a hexadecamer with nsp8 (8 subunits of each) that may participate in viral replication by acting as a primase. Alternatively, may synthesize substantially longer products than oligonucleotide primers (By similarity). Non-structural protein 8. Plays a role in viral RNA synthesis (PubMed:32277040, PubMed:32358203, PubMed:32438371, PubMed:32526208). Forms a hexadecamer with nsp7 (8 subunits of each) that may participate in viral replication by acting as a primase. Alternatively, may synthesize substantially longer products than oligonucleotide primers (By similarity). Interacts with ribosome signal recognition particle RNA (SRP) (PubMed:33080218). Together with NSP9, suppress protein integration into the cell membrane, thereby disrupting host immune defenses (PubMed:33080218). Viral protein genome-linked nsp9. Forms a primer, NSP9-pU, which is utilized by the polymerase for the initiation of RNA chains (PubMed:37794589). Interacts with ribosome signal recognition particle RNA (SRP) (PubMed:33080218). Together with NSP8, suppress protein integration into the cell membrane, thereby disrupting host immune defenses (PubMed:33080218). Non-structural protein 10. Plays a pivotal role in viral transcription by stimulating both nsp14 3'-5' exoribonuclease (By similarity) and nsp16 2'-O-methyltransferase activities (PubMed:35944563). Therefore plays an essential role in viral mRNAs cap methylation. RNA-directed RNA polymerase nsp12. RNA-directed RNA polymerase that catalyzes the transcription of viral genomic and subgenomic RNAs. Acts in complex with nsp7 and nsp8 to transcribe both the minus and positive strands of genomic RNA (PubMed:32277040, PubMed:32358203, PubMed:32438371, PubMed:32526208). The kinase-like NiRAN domain of NSP12 attaches one or more nucleotides to the amino terminus of NSP9, forming a covalent RNA-protein intermediate that serves as transcription/replication primer (PubMed:37794589). Subgenomic RNAs (sgRNAs) are formed by discontinuous transcription: The polymerase has the ability to pause at transcription-regulating sequences (TRS) and jump to the leader TRS, resulting in a major deletion (PubMed:35706445). This creates a series of subgenomic RNAs that are replicated, transcribed and translated (PubMed:35706445). In addition, Nsp12 is a subunit of the viral RNA capping enzyme that catalyzes the RNA guanylyltransferase reaction for genomic and sub-genomic RNAs (PubMed:35944563). Subsequently, the NiRAN domain transfers RNA to GDP, and forms the core cap structure GpppA-RNA (PubMed:35944563). Helicase nsp13. Plays a role in viral RNA synthesis (PubMed:33232691). Multi-functional protein with a zinc-binding domain in N-terminus displaying RNA and DNA duplex-unwinding activities with 5' to 3' polarity. Activity of helicase is dependent on magnesium (By similarity). Binds to host TBK1 and inhibits TBK1 phosphorylation; the interaction with TBK1 decreases IRF3 phosphorylation, which leads to reduced IFN-beta production (PubMed:32979938). Guanine-N7 methyltransferase nsp14. Plays a role in viral RNA synthesis through two distinct activities. The N7-guanine methyltransferase activity plays a role in the formation of the cap structure GpppA-RNA (PubMed:35944563). The proofreading exoribonuclease reduces the sensitivity of the virus to RNA mutagens during replication (By similarity). This activity acts on both ssRNA and dsRNA in a 3'-5' direction (By similarity). Uridylate-specific endoribonuclease nsp15. Plays a role in viral transcription/replication and prevents the simultaneous activation of host cell dsRNA sensors, such as MDA5/IFIH1, OAS, and PKR (By similarity). Acts by degrading the 5'-polyuridines

generated during replication of the poly(A) region of viral genomic and subgenomic RNAs (PubMed:33504779, PubMed:33564093). Catalyzes a two-step reaction in which a 2'3'-cyclic phosphate (2'3'-cP) is first generated by 2'-O transesterification, which is then hydrolyzed to a 3'-phosphate (3'-P) (PubMed:33504779, PubMed:33564093). If not degraded, poly(U) RNA would hybridize with poly(A) RNA tails and activate host dsRNA sensors (By similarity). May bind genomic dsRNA in association with the replication-transcription complex (RTC), and play a role in nsp12 discontinous transcription (PubMed:34562452, PubMed:35706445). 2'-O-methyltransferase nsp16. Methyltransferase that mediates mRNA cap 2'-O-ribose methylation to the 5'-cap structure of viral mRNAs (PubMed:35944563). N7-methyl guanosine cap is a prerequisite for binding of nsp16 (PubMed:35944563). Therefore, it plays an essential role in cap methylation of viral mRNAs, which is essential to evade the immune system, especially when restricted by human IFIT1 and IFIT3 (PubMed:35944563, PubMed:36722972, PubMed:36285486). May disrupt host mRNA splicing in nucleus by interacting with pre-mRNA Recognition Domains of the U1 and U2 snRNAs (PubMed:33080218).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 also known as non-structural protein 9 plays an important role in viral replication. With a molecular weight of approximately 12 kDa this protein is integral to the replication and transcription complex of SARS-CoV-2 and is expressed during viral infection within host cells. Nsp9 facilitates the synthesis of RNA by binding to single-stranded RNA. This unique RNA-binding feature distinguishes it from other viral proteins implying its specific function in sustaining the viral genome.
Biological function summary	Nsp9 contributes significantly to the process of viral RNA replication. It functions within a complex that includes other non-structural proteins forming a multi-protein assembly necessary for efficient genome replication. This process ensures the viral RNA is correctly copied and translated therefore maintaining the infectivity of SARS-CoV-2. Nsp9's contribution to RNA binding and stabilization plays an important role in controlling the replication accuracy and speed of the virus.
Pathways	Nsp9 participates in the viral replication and transcription pathways of SARS-CoV-2. It interacts closely with proteins like nsp7 and nsp8 which are also a part of the replication machinery. These interactions within the RNA synthesis pathway facilitate the continuous production of viral components sustaining the life cycle of the virus within the host. Understanding these pathways provides insights into potential therapeutic targets to disrupt viral replication.
Associated diseases and disorders	Nsp9 features prominently in COVID-19 the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection. The protein's role in replication links it to the spread and severity of the infection. Targeting nsp9 could serve as a potential strategy for antiviral therapies. Moreover its interactions with other non-structural proteins such as nsp12 RNA-dependent RNA polymerase highlight the interconnectedness of these proteins in the progression of SARS-CoV-2-related pathology.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

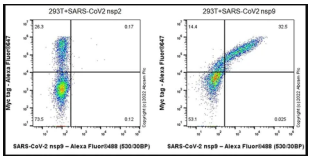
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

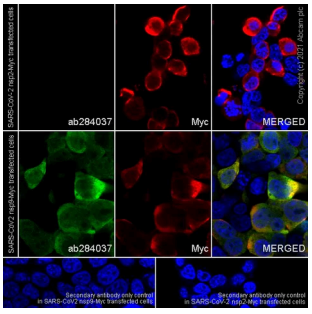
4 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody [EPR24855-25] (ab284037)

SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody

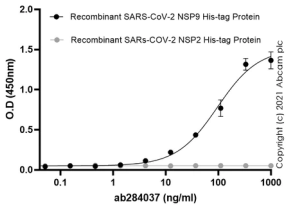
Flow cytometric analysis 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed 90% methanol permeabilised HEK-293T (Human embryonic kidney epithelial) cells transfected with a SARS-CoV-2 nsp2 (Left) or SARS-CoV2 nsp9 (Right) expression vector containing a myc tag labelling SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 with ab284037 at 1/500 dilution. Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150081) at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody [EPR24855-25] (ab284037)

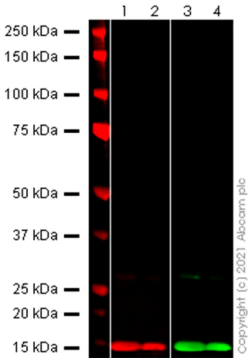
SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilised HEK-293T (Human embryonic kidney 293) cells labelling Anti-SARS-CoV2 nsp9 with ab284037 at 1/100 dilution, followed by AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary (ab150081) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution. Confocal image showing positive staining in HEK-293T cells transfected with a SARS-CoV2 nsp9 expression vector containing a myc tag, and no staining in HEK-293T cells transfected with a SARS-CoV-2 nsp2 expression vector containing a myc tag is observed. Myc-Tag Mouse mab (Alexa Fluor®647) (ab) was used to counterstain Myc-Tag at 1/100 dilution (Red).The Nuclear counterstain is DAPI . Secondary antibody only control: AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary (ab150081) at 1/1000 dilution.



ELISA - Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody [EPR24855-25] (ab284037)

Indirect ELISA showing primary antibody ab284037 binding to Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 NSP9 His-tag Protein. Plates were coated with recombinant SARS-CoV-2 NSP9 (His-tag) protein and recombinant SARS-COV-2 NSP2 protein (His-tag) at 1000 ng/ml. Binding of ab284037 was assessed in a serial dilution range 0.016- 1000 ng/mL (a 3-fold serial dilution).
Binding was detected using pre-adsorbed secondary antibody, goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP, ab97080) at 1/2000 dilution.



Western blot - Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody [EPR24855-25] (ab284037)

All lanes: Anti-SARS-CoV2 NSP9 antibody (ab284037) at 1/1000 dilution
Lanes 1-3: Recombinant SARS-CoV2 NSP9 protein (His tagged) at 0.5 µg

Lanes 2-4: Recombinant SARS-CoV2 NSP9 protein (His tagged) at 0.2 µg

Lanes 1: Red – loading control ab18184 (Mouse monoclonal [HIS.H8] to 6X His tag®) observed at 13 kDa.

Lanes 2: Green – ab284037 observed at 13 kDa

ab284037 was shown to bind specifically to SARS-CoV-2 NSP9 protein in Western blot. Samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3 % milk in TBS-0.1 % Tween® 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) at 1/20000 dilution.

Blocking buffer: 3% milk in TBS-0.1% Tween® 20 (TBS-T)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-SARS-CoV-2 nsp9 antibody [EPR24855-25] (ab284037)

Observed band size: 13 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.