

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	SARS-CoV-2
Specificity	Detects SARS-CoV2 NSP9 in ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1044222
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived SARS-CoV-2 NSP9 protein Asn1-Gln113 Accession # YP_009725305.1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

ELISA Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Non-structural protein 9 (NSP9) is one of several functional proteins released by ORF1a-encoded protease cleavage of the pp1a and pp1ab replicase polyproteins expressed from the coronavirus (CoV) genome (1). The NSPs are involved in the replication and transcription of the viral RNA and not incorporated within the virion particles. Coronaviruses include various highly pathogenic strains such as SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV2 that have had significant impact on humans as well as strains that have negatively impacted livestock. NSP9 is a small 113 amino acid protein that forms a biologically active homodimer where each monomer consists of a beta barrel and C-terminal helical domain motif that promotes obligate dimerization (2,3). NSP9 is capable of binding nucleic acids in a nonsequence-specific manner with a preference of a single stranded RNA (4,5) although disruption of the dimeric interface appears to impact RNA binding (6). The NSP9 sequence is conserved across coronaviruses (3). NSP9 was shown to interact with other viral NSP proteins including NSP7, NSP8, and NSP12 (5,7,8). In addition, NSP9 has been shown to bind host cell proteins including DEAD-box RNA helicase 5 (DDX5), the ubiquitin E3 ubiquitin ligase MIB1, and elongation factor eIF4H in SARS-CoV2 and related viruses (9,10). The interactions of NSP9 with these host cell proteins promote viral replication (9,10) supporting the conclusion that NSP9 is important for virulence (2,3).

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