

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1910

MAY 3, 2011

PROJECT C-A435

The following classification changes will be effected by this order:

	<u>Class</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Art Unit</u>	<u>Ex'r Search Room</u>
Abolished:	435	6	1634	RND0000A51
Established:	435	6.1, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14 – 6.18, 6.19	1634 1637 1636 1634 1641	RND0000A51 RND0000A51 RND0000A51 RND0000A51 RND0000A51

The following classes are also impacted by this order:

436, 536

This order includes the following:

- A. CLASSIFICATION MANUAL CHANGES
- B. LISTING OF PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF ESTABLISHED AND DISPOSITION OF ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES
- C. CHANGES TO THE USPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE
- D. DEFINITION CHANGES AND NEW OR ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

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| <p>1.1 DIFFERENTIATED TISSUE OR ORGAN
OTHER THAN BLOOD, PER SE, OR
DIFFERENTIATED TISSUE OR ORGAN
MAINTAINING; COMPOSITION
THEREFOR</p> <p>1.2 ..Including perfusion; composition
therefor</p> <p>1.3 ..Including freezing; composition
therefor</p> <p>2 MAINTAINING BLOOD OR SPERM IN A
PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE STATE
OR COMPOSITIONS THEREOF OR
THEREFOR OR METHODS OF IN
VITRO BLOOD CELL SEPARATION OR
TREATMENT</p> <p>3 CONDITION RESPONSIVE CONTROL
PROCESS</p> <p>4 MEASURING OR TESTING PROCESS
INVOLVING ENZYMES OR MICRO-
ORGANISMS; COMPOSITION OR TEST
STRIP THEREFORE; PROCESSES OF
FORMING SUCH COMPOSITION OR
TEST STRIP</p> <p>5 ..Involving virus or bacteriophage</p> <p>6.1 ..Involving nucleic acid</p> <p>6.11 ..Nucleic acid based assay
involving a hybridization step
with a nucleic acid probe,
involving a single nucleotide
polymorphism (SNP), involving
pharmacogenetics, involving
genotyping, involving
haplotyping, or involving
detection of DNA methylation
gene expression</p> <p>6.12 ..With significant amplification
step (e.g., polymerase chain
reaction (PCR), etc.)</p> <p>6.13 ..Drug or compound screening
involving gene expression</p> <p>6.14 ..Detecting cancer</p> <p>6.15 ..Involving bacterium, fungus,
parasite or protozoan (e.g.,
detecting pathogen virulence
factors, adhesions, toxins,
etc.)</p> <p>6.16 ..Involving a nucleic acid
encoding a protein related to
the nervous system, (e.g.,
nerve related factors, brain-
derived cytokines, nerve cell
biomarker, etc.)</p> | <p>6.17 ..Involving a nucleic acid
encoding a receptor, cytokine,
hormone, growth factor, ion
channel protein, or membrane
transporter protein</p> <p>6.18 ..Involving a nucleic acid
encoding an enzyme</p> <p>6.19 ..Detecting nucleic acid by
specific antibody, protein or
ligand-receptor binding assay</p> <p>7.1 ..Involving antigen-antibody
binding, specific binding
protein assay or specific
ligand-receptor binding assay</p> <p>7.2 ..Involving a micro-organism or
cell membrane bound antigen or
cell membrane bound receptor
or cell membrane bound
antibody or microbial lysate</p> <p>7.21 ...Animal cell</p> <p>7.22 Parasite or protozoa</p> <p>7.23 Tumor cell or cancer cell</p> <p>7.24 Leukocyte (e.g., lymphocyte,
granulocyte, monocyte, etc.)</p> <p>7.25 Erythrocyte</p> <p>7.3 ...Flagellar-antigen or pili-
antigen</p> <p>7.31 ...Fungi (e.g., yeast, mold,
etc.)</p> <p>7.32 ...Bacteria or actinomycetales</p> <p>7.33 Staphylococcus</p> <p>7.34 Streptococcus</p> <p>7.35 Salmonella</p> <p>7.36 Sexually transmitted disease
(e.g., chlamydia, syphilis,
gonorrhea, etc.)</p> <p>7.37 Escherichia coli</p> <p>7.4 ..To identify an enzyme or
isoenzyme</p> <p>7.5 ..Involving avidin-biotin binding</p> <p>7.6 ..Involving a modified enzyme
(e.g., abzyme, recombinant,
chemically altered, etc.)</p> <p>7.7 ..Assay in which a label present
is an apoenzyme, prosthetic
group, or enzyme cofactor</p> <p>7.71 ..Assay in which a label present
is an enzyme inhibitor or
functions to alter enzyme
activity</p> <p>7.72 ..Assay in which a label present
is an enzyme substrate or
substrate analogue</p> |
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7.8	..Involving nonmembrane bound receptor binding or protein binding other than antigen-antibody binding	34	..Determining presence or kind of micro-organism; use of selective media
7.9	..Assay in which an enzyme present is a label	35	...Using radioactive material
7.91	...Enzyme produces product which is part of another reaction system (e.g., cyclic reaction, cascade reaction, etc.)	36	...Streptococcus; staphylococcus
7.92	..Heterogeneous or solid phase assay system (e.g., ELISA, etc.)	37	...Nitrate to nitrite reducing bacteria
7.93	....Competitive assay	38	...Enterobacteria
7.94	....Sandwich assay	39	...Quantitative determination
7.95	....Indirect assay	40	...Using multifield media
8	..Involving luciferase	40.5	.Involving fixed or stabilized, nonliving microorganism, cell, or tissue (e.g., processes of staining, stabilizing, dehydrating, etc.; compositions used therefore, etc.)
9	..Geomicrobiological testing (e.g., for petroleum, etc.)	40.51	..Involving a monolayer, smear or suspension of microorganisms or cells
10	..Involving uric acid	40.52	..Involving tissue sections
11	..Involving cholesterol	41	MICRO-ORGANISM, TISSUE CELL CULTURE OR ENZYME USING PROCESS TO SYNTHESIZE A DESIRED CHEMICAL COMPOUND OR COMPOSITION
12	..Involving urea or urease		
13	..Involving blood clotting factor (e.g., involving thrombin, thromboplastin, fibrinogen, etc.)	42	.Process involving micro-organisms of different genera in the same process, simultaneously
14	..Involving glucose or galactose	43	.Preparing compound having a 1-thia-4-aza-bicyclo (3.2.0) heptane ring system (e.g., penicillin, etc.)
15	..Involving transferase	44	..By desacylation of the substituent in 6-position
16	..Involving transaminase	45	..By acylation of the substituent in 6-position
17	..Involving creatine phosphokinase	46	..In presence of phenyl acetic acid or phenyl acetamide or their derivatives
18	..Involving hydrolase	47	.Preparing compound having a 1-thia-5-aza-bicyclo (4.2.0) octane ring system (e.g., cephalosporin, etc.)
19	..Involving esterase	48	..Di-substituted in 7-position
20	...Involving cholinesterase	49	..Cephalosporin C
21	...Involving phosphatase	50	..By acylation of the substituent in the 7-position
22	..Involving amylase	51	..By desacylation of the substituent in the 7-position
23	..Involving proteinase		
24	..Involving peptidase		
25	..Involving oxidoreductase		
26	..Involving dehydrogenase		
27	..Involving catalase		
28	..Involving peroxidase		
29	..Involving viable micro-organism		
30	..Methods of sampling or inoculating or spreading a sample; methods of physically isolating an intact micro-organism		
31	..Testing for sterility condition		
32	..Testing for antimicrobial activity of a material		
33	...Using multifield media		

- 52 .Preparing compound containing a cyclopentanohydrophenanthrene nucleus; nor-, homo-, or D-ring lactone derivatives thereof
- 53 ..Containing heterocyclic ring
- 54 ..Acting on D-ring
- 55 ...Acting at 17-position
- 56Hydroxylating at 17-position
- 57 ...Hydroxylating at 16-position
- 58 ..Hydroxylating
- 59 ...At 11-position
- 60At 11 alpha position
- 61 ..Dehydrogenating; dehydroxylating
- 62 ...Forming an aryl ring from "A" ring
- 63 .Preparing compound containing a prostaglandin nucleus
- 64 .Preparing compound other than saccharide containing a tetracycline nucleus (e.g., naphacene, etc.)
- 65 .Preparing compound other than saccharide containing a gibberellin nucleus (i.e., gibbane)
- 66 .Preparing compound other than saccharide containing alloxazine or isoalloxazine nucleus
- 67 .Preparing compound containing a carotene nucleus (i.e., carotene)
- 68.1 .Enzymatic production of a protein or polypeptide (e.g., enzymatic hydrolysis, etc.)
- 69.1 .Recombinant DNA technique included in method of making a protein or polypeptide
- 69.2 ..Enzyme inhibitors or activators
- 69.3 ..Antigens
- 69.4 ..Hormones and fragments thereof
- 69.5 ..Lymphokines or monokines
- 69.51 ...Interferons
- 69.52 ...Interleukins
- 69.6 ..Blood proteins
- 69.7 ..Fusion proteins or polypeptides
- 69.8 ..Signal sequence (e.g., beta-galactosidase, etc.)
- 69.9 ...Yeast derived
- 70.1 .Using tissue cell culture to make a protein or polypeptide
- 70.2 ..Fused or hybrid cells
- 70.21 ...Producing monoclonal antibody
- 70.3 ..Animal tissue cell culture
- 70.4 ...Blood (lymphoid) cell culture
- 70.5Producing interferons
- 71.1 .Using a micro-organism to make a protein or polypeptide
- 71.2 ..Procaryotic micro-organism
- 71.3 ...Antibiotic or toxin
- 72 .Preparing compound containing saccharide radical
- 73 ..Preparing S-glycoside (e.g., lincomycin, etc.)
- 74 ..Preparing O-glycoside (e.g., glucosides, etc.)
- 75 ...Oxygen of the saccharide radical is directly bonded to a nonsaccharide heterocyclic ring or a fused- or bridged-ring system which contains a nonsaccharide heterocyclic ring (e.g., coumermycin, novobiocin, etc.)
- 76 ...The hetero ring has eight or more ring members and only oxygen as ring hetero atoms (e.g., erythromycin, spiramycin, nystatin, etc.)
- 77 ..Oxygen atom of the saccharide radical is directly linked through only acyclic carbon atoms to a nonsaccharide heterocyclic ring (e.g., bleomycin, phleomycin, etc.)
- 78 ...Oxygen atom of the saccharide radical is directly bonded to a condensed ring system having three or more carboxylic rings (e.g., dauomycin, adriamycin, etc.)
- 79 ...Oxygen atom of the saccharide radical is bonded to a cyclohexyl radical (e.g., kasugamycin, etc.)
- 80 ...Cyclohexyl radical is substituted by two or more nitrogen atoms (e.g., destomycin, neamin, etc.)
- 81Cyclohexyl radical is attached directly to a nitrogen atom of two or more N-C(=N)-N radicals (e.g., streptomycin, etc.)

82	.....Having two saccharide radicals bonded through only oxygen to adjacent ring carbons of the cyclohexyl radical (e.g., ambutyrosin, ribostamycin, etc.)	92	.....Having a fused ring containing a six-membered ring having two N-atoms in the same ring (e.g., purine based mononucleotides, etc.)
83	.....Containing three or more saccharide radicals (e.g., liquidomycin, neomycin, lividomycin, etc.)	93	..Mashing or wort making
84	..Preparing nitrogen-containing saccharide	94	..Produced by the action of an isomerase (e.g., fructose by the action of xylose isomerase on glucose, etc.)
85	...N-glycoside	95	..Produced by the action of a beta-amylase (e.g., maltose by the action of beta-amylase on amylose, etc.)
86	....Cobalamin (i.e., vitamin B12, LLD factor)	96	..Produced by the action of an exo-1.4 alpha glucosidase (e.g., dextrose by the action of glucoamylase on starch, etc.)
87	....Nucleoside	97	..Produced by the action of a glycosyl transferase (e.g., alpha, beta, gamma-cyclodextrins by the action of glycosyl transferase on starch, etc.)
88	.....Having a fused ring containing a six-membered ring having two N-atoms in the same ring (e.g., purine nucleosides, etc.)	98	..Produced by the action of an alpha-1, 6-glucosidase (e.g., amylose debranched amylopectin by the action of pullulanase, etc.)
89	....Nucleotide	99	..Produced by the action of a carbohydrase (e.g., maltose by the action of alpha amylase on starch, etc.)
90	.....Dinucleotide (e.g., NAD, etc.)	100	..Disaccharide
91.1	.....Polynucleotide (e.g., nucleic acid, oligonucleotide, etc.)	101	..Polysaccharide of more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic bonds
91.2	.....Acellular exponential or geometric amplification (e.g., PCR, etc.)	102	...Pullulan
91.21	.....Involving the making of multiple RNA copies	103	...Dextran
91.3	.....Polynucleotide contains only ribonucleotide monomers	104	...Xanthan; i.e., xanthomonas-type heteropolysaccharides
91.31	.....Involving catalytic ribonucleic acid	105	..Monosaccharide
91.32	.....Prepared from virus, prokaryotic acid	106	..Preparing alpha or beta amino acid or substituted amino acid or salts thereof
91.33	.....Involving virus	107	..Proline; hydroxyproline; histidine
91.4	.....Modification or preparation of a recombinant DNA vector	108	..Tryptophan; tyrosine; phenylalanine; 3,4 dihydroxyphenylalanine
91.41	.....By insertion or addition of one or more nucleotides	109	..Aspartic acid (asparaginic acid); asparagine
91.42	.....Involving deletion of a nucleotide or nucleotides from a vector	110	..Glutamic acid; glutamine
91.5	.....Acellular preparation of polynucleotide		
91.51	.....Involving RNA as a starting material or intermediate		
91.52	.....Involving a ligase (6.)		
91.53	.....Involving a hydrolase (3.)		

111	...Utilizing biotin or its derivatives	133	..Containing quinone nucleus (i.e., quinoid structure)
112	...Utilizing surfactant fatty acids or fatty acid esters (i.e., having seven or more atoms)	134	..Fat; fatty oil; ester-type wax; higher fatty acid (i.e., having at least seven carbon atoms in an unbroken chain bound to a carboxyl group); oxidized oil or fat
113	..Methionine; cysteine; cystine	135	..Carboxylic acid ester
114	..Citrulline; arginine; ornithine	136	..Containing a carboxyl group
115	..Lysine; diaminopimelic acid; threonine; valine	137	...Sugar acid having five or more carbon atoms (i.e., aldonic, keto-aldonic, or saccharic acid)
116	..Alanine; leucine; isoleucine; serine; homoserine	138	....Alpha-ketogulonic acid (i.e., 2-ketogulonic acid)
117	..Preparing heterocyclic carbon compound having only O, N, S, Se, or Te as ring hetero atoms	139	...Lactic acid
118	..Containing two or more hetero rings	140	...Acetic acid
119	...Containing at least two hetero rings bridged or fused among themselves or bridged or fused with a common carbocyclic ring system, (e.g., rifamycin, etc.)	141	...Propionic or butyric acid
120	..Nitrogen or oxygen hetero atom and at least one other diverse hetero ring atom in the same ring	142	...Polycarboxylic acid
121	..Nitrogen as only ring hetero atom	143	....Having keto group (e.g., alpha-ketoglutaric acid, etc.)
122	...Containing six-membered hetero ring	144	....Tricarboxylic acid (e.g., citric acid, etc.)
123	..Oxygen as only ring hetero atom	145	....Dicarboxylic acid having four or less carbon atoms (e.g., fumaric, maleic, etc.)
124	...Containing a hetero ring of at least seven ring members (e.g., zearalenone, macrocyclic lactones, etc.)	146	..Hydroxy carboxylic acid
125	...Containing six-membered hetero ring (e.g., fluorescein, etc.)	147	..Containing carbonyl group
126	...Containing five-membered hetero ring (e.g., griseofulvin, etc.)	148	...Ketone
127	..Preparing compound containing at least three carbocyclic rings	149	....Cyclopentanone or cyclopentadione containing compound
128	..Preparing nitrogen-containing organic compound	150	....Acetone containing product
129	..Amide (e.g., chloramphenicol, etc.)	151	.....Substrate contains grain or cereal material
130	..Preparing sulfur-containing organic compound	152	.....Substrate contains protein as nitrogen source
131	..Preparing organic compound containing a metal or atom other than H, N, C, O, or halogen	153	.....Substrate contains inorganic nitrogen source
132	..Preparing oxygen-containing organic compound	154	.....Substrate contains inorganic compound, other than water
		155	..Containing hydroxy group
		156	...Aromatic
		157	...Acyclic
		158	....Polyhydric
		159	....Glycerol
		160	....Butanol
		161	....Ethanol
		162	....Multiple stages of fermentation; multiple types of micro-organisms or reuse of micro-organisms

163	.....Produced as by-product, or from waste, or from cellulosic material substrate	458	..The polynucleotide is coated with or encapsulated within a lipid containing material (e.g., liposome, etc.)
164	.....Substrate contains sulphite waste liquor or citrus waste	459	..Involving particle-mediated transfection (i.e., biolistic transfection)
165	.....Substrate contains cellulosic material	460	..Involving laser treatment of the cell before or during transfection
166	.Preparing hydrocarbon	461	..Involving electroporation
167	..Only acyclic	462	..Involving site-specific recombination (e.g., Cre-lox, etc.)
168	.Preparing element or inorganic compound except carbon dioxide	463	..Involving general or homologous recombination (e.g., gene targeting, etc.)
169	.Using actinomycetales	464	..Involving gene duplication within the cell (e.g., amplification, co-amplification, etc.)
170	.Using bacteria	465	..Involving co-transfection
171	.Using fungi	466	..The polynucleotide is a shuttle vector or a transiently replicating hybrid vector
440	PROCESS OF MUTATION, CELL FUSION, OR GENETIC MODIFICATION	467	..Introducing an oncogene to establish a cell line
441	.Mutation employing a chemical mutagenic agent	468	.Introduction of a polynucleotide molecule into or rearrangement of a nucleic acid within a plant cell
442	..By replacement of standard nucleic acid base with base analog (e.g., 5-bromouracil, etc.)	469	..Introduction via Agrobacterium
443	..By use of intercalating agent (e.g., acridine orange, etc.)	470	..Introduction via electroporation, particle, fiber or microprojectile mediated insertion, or injection
444	..By use of alkylating agent (e.g., nitrosoguanidine, etc.)	471	.Introduction of a polynucleotide molecule into or rearrangement of nucleic acid within a microorganism (e.g., bacteria, protozoa, bacteriophage, etc.)
445	..By use of oxidative deamination agent (e.g., nitrous acid, etc.)	472	..The polynucleotide is encapsidated within a bacteriophage, bacteriophage coat, or transducing particle
446	.Mutation employing radiation or electricity	473	..The polynucleotide contains a transposon
447	..X-ray irradiation	474	..The polynucleotide is a cosmid
448	..Ultraviolet irradiation	475	..The polynucleotide is unencapsidated bacteriophage or viral nucleic acid
449	.Fusion of cells	476	..The polynucleotide is a plasmid or episome
450	..Employing electric current		
451	..One of the fusing cells is a human antibody-producing cell		
452	..One of the fusing cells is a mouse antibody-producing cell		
453	..One of the fusing cells is a plant cell		
454	..One of the fusing cells is a microorganism (e.g., prokaryote, fungus, etc.)		
455	.Introduction of a polynucleotide molecule into or rearrangement of nucleic acid within an animal cell		
456	..The polynucleotide is encapsidated within a virus or viral coat		
457	...Helper virus is present		

477	...Plasmid or episome contains DNA targeting homologous recombination to bacteriophage, viral, or chromosomal DNA within a microorganism	173.3	.Modification of viruses (e.g., attenuation, etc.)
478	...Plasmid or episome contains at least part of a gene encoding a restriction endonuclease or modification enzyme	173.4	.Cell membrane or cell surface is target
479	...Plasmid or episome confers the ability to utilize directly a compound which a wild type microorganism is unable to utilize	173.5	..Membrane permeability increased
480	...Plasmid or episome contains at least part of a gene encoding a toxin or encoding for virulence or pathogenicity	173.6	...Electroporation
481	...Plasmid or episome contains a gene which complements a nutritional deficiency mutation	173.7	..Lytic effect produced (e.g., disruption of cell membrane for release of subcellular parts; e.g., nucleic acids, etc.)
482	...Plasmid or episome contains a gene which confers resistance to metal, silicon, selenium, or tellurium toxicity	173.8	.Metabolism of micro-organism enhanced (e.g., growth enhancement or increased production of microbial product)
483	...Yeast is a host for the plasmid or episome	173.9	.Concentration, separation, or purification of micro-organisms
484	...Mycelial fungus is a host for the plasmid or episome	174	CARRIER-BOUND OR IMMOBILIZED ENZYME OR MICROBIAL CELL; CARRIER-BOUND OR IMMOBILIZED CELL; PREPARATION THEREOF
485	...Microorganism of the genus Bacillus is a host for the plasmid or episome	175	.Multi-enzyme system
486	...Microorganism of the genus Streptomyces is a host for the plasmid or episome	176	.Enzyme or microbial cell is immobilized on or in an inorganic carrier
487	...Microorganism of the genus Brevibacterium or the genus Corynebacterium is a host for the plasmid or episome	177	.Enzyme or microbial cell is immobilized on or in an organic carrier
488	...Microorganism of the genus Escherichia is a host for the plasmid or episome	178	..Carrier is carbohydrate
489	...Plural nonidentical plasmids are introduced into a host microorganism or culture thereof (e.g., plasmid is part of a library, etc.)	179	...Carbohydrate is cellulose or derivative thereof
490	..The polynucleotide is an unbranched linear fragment	180	..Carrier is synthetic polymer
173.1	TREATMENT OF MICRO-ORGANISMS OR ENZYMES WITH ELECTRICAL OR WAVE ENERGY (E.G., MAGNETISM, SONIC WAVES, ETC.)	181	...Attached to the carrier via a bridging agent
173.2	.Enzyme treated	182	...Enzyme or microbial cell is entrapped within the carrier (e.g., gel, hollow fibre)
		183	ENZYME (E.G., LIGASES (6.), ETC.), PROENZYME; COMPOSITIONS THEREOF; PROCESS FOR PREPARING, ACTIVATING, INHIBITING, SEPARATING, OR PURIFYING ENZYMES
		184	.Enzyme inactivation by chemical treatment
		185	.Malt
		186	.Pancreatin
		187	.Preparing granular- or free-flowing enzyme composition
		188	.Stablizing an enzyme by forming a mixture, an adduct or a composition, or formation of an adduct or enzyme conjugate

188.5	.Catalytic antibody	213	...Trypsin; chymotrypsin
189	.Oxidoreductase (1.) (e.g., luciferase)	214	...Thrombin
190	..Acting on CHOH group as donor (e.g., glucose oxidase, lactate dehydrogenase (1.1))	215	...Urokinase
191	..Acting on nitrogen-containing compound as donor (1.2, 1.5, 1.7)	216	...Streptokinase
192	..Acting on hydrogen peroxide as acceptor (1.11)	217	...Plasmin (i.e., fibrinolysin)
193	.Transferase other than ribonuclease (2.)	218	...Elastase
194	..Transferring phosphorus containing group (e.g., kinases, etc.(2.7))	219	...Proteinase
195	.Hydrolase (3.)	220	....Derived from bacteria
196	..Acting on ester bond (3.1)	221	.....Bacteria is bacillus
197	...Carboxylic ester hydrolase (3.1.1)	222	.....Bacillus subtilus or bacillus licheniformis
198	....Triglyceride splitting (e.g., lipase, etc. (3.1.1.3))	223	....Derived from fungi
199	...Ribonuclease (3.1.4)	224	....From yeast
200	..Acting on glycosyl compound (3.2)	225	....From aspergillus
201	...Acting on alpha-1, 4- glucosidic bond, (e.g., hyaluronidase, invertase, amylase, etc. (some 3.2.1))	226	...Derived from animal tissue (e.g., rennin, etc.)
202	....Alpha-amylase, microbial source	227	..Acting on carbon to nitrogen bond other than peptide bond (3.5)
203	.....Fungal source	228	...Acting on a linear amide linkage in linear amide
204	....Alpha-amylase, plant source (3.2.1.1)	229	...Asparaginase
205	....Glucoamylase (3.2.1.3)	230	...Penicillin amidase
206	..Acting on beta-1, 4 link between N-acetylmuramic acid and 2-acetylamino 2 deoxy-D- glucose (e.g., lysozyme, etc.)	231	...Acting on amide linkage in cyclic amides (e.g., penicillinase, etc.) (3.5.2)
207	..Acting on beta-galactose- glycoside bond (e.g., beta- galactosidase, etc.)	232	.Lyase (4.)
208	..Acting on alpha-galactose- glycoside bond (e.g., alpha- galactosidase, etc.)	233	.Isomerase (5.)
209	...Acting on beta-1, 4-glucosidic bond (e.g., cellulase, etc. (3.2.1.4))	234	..Glucose isomerase
210	...Acting on alpha-1, 6- glucosidic bond (e.g., isoamylase, pullulanase, etc.)	235.1	VIRUS OR BACTERIOPHAGE, EXCEPT FOR VIRAL VECTOR OR BACTERIOPHAGE VECTOR; COMPOSITION THEREOF; PREPARATION OR PURIFICATION THEREOF; PRODUCTION OF VIRAL SUBUNITS; MEDIA FOR PROPAGATING
211	....Dextranase (3.2.1.11)	236	.Inactivation or attenuation; producing viral subunits
212	..Acting on peptide bond (e.g., thromboplastin, leucine amino- peptidase, etc., (3.4))	237	..By serial passage of virus
		238	..By chemical treatment
		239	.Recovery or purification
		325	ANIMAL CELL, PER SE (E.G., CELL LINES, ETC.); COMPOSITION THEREOF; PROCESS OF PROPAGATING, MAINTAINING OR PRESERVING AN ANIMAL CELL OR COMPOSITION THEREOF; PROCESS OF ISOLATING OR SEPARATING AN ANIMAL CELL OR COMPOSITION THEREOF; PROCESS OF PREPARING A COMPOSITION CONTAINING AN ANIMAL CELL; CULTURE MEDIA THEREFORE

- 326 .Animal cell, per se, expressing immunoglobulin, antibody, or fragment thereof
- 327 ..Immunoglobulin or antibody is anti-idiotypic
- 328 ..Immunoglobulin or antibody is chimeric, mutated, or a recombinant hybrid (e.g., bifunctional, bispecific, rodent-human chimeric, single chain, rFv, immunoglobulin fusion protein, etc.)
- 329 ..Immunoglobulin or antibody binds an oligosaccharide structure other than nucleic acid
- 330 ..Immunoglobulin or antibody binds an expression product of a cancer related gene or fragment thereof (e.g., oncogene, proto-oncogene, etc.)
- 331 ..Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a specifically identified amino acid sequence
- 332 ..Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a microorganism or normal or mutant component or product thereof (e.g., animal cell, cell surface antigen, secretory product, etc.)
- 333 ...Binds a nucleic acid or derivative or component thereof (e.g., DNA, RNA, DNA-RNA, hybrid, nucleotide, nucleoside, carcinogen-DNA adduct, etc.)
- 334 ...Binds a receptor (e.g., transferrin receptor, Fc receptor, dihydropyridine receptor, IL-2 receptor, etc.)
- 335 ...Binds a lymphokine, cytokine, or other secreted growth regulatory factor, differentiation factor, intercellular mediator specific for a hematopoietic cell (e.g., interleukin, interferon, erythropoietin, etc.)
- 336 ...Binds a hormone or other secreted growth regulatory factor, differentiation factor, intercellular mediator, or neurotransmitter (e.g., insulin, human chorionic gonadotropin, intragonadal regulatory protein, Mullerian inhibiting substance, inhibin, epidermal growth factor, nerve growth factor, dopamine, norepinephrine, etc.)
- 337 ...Binds a plasma protein, serum protein, or fibrin (e.g., clotting factor fibrinolytic factor, complement factor, immunoglobulin, apolipoprotein, etc.)
- 338 ...Binds an enzyme
- 339 ...Binds a virus or component or product thereof (e.g., virus associated antigen, etc.)
- 339.1 ...Binds a retrovirus or component or product thereof (e.g., HIV, LAV, HTLV, etc.)
- 340 ...Binds a bacterium or similar microorganism or component or product thereof (e.g., Streptococcus, Legionella, Mycoplasma, bacterium associated antigen, exotoxin, etc.)
- 341 ...Binds a fungus or plant cell or component or product thereof (e.g., fungus associated antigen, etc.)
- 342 ...Binds a parasitic protozoan or metazoan cell or component or product thereof; (e.g., Dirofilaria, Eimeria, Coccidia, Trichinella, parasite cell surface antigen, etc.)
- 343 ...Binds a hematopoietic cell or component or product thereof (e.g., erythrocyte, granulocyte, macrophage, monocyte, platelet, myelogenous leukemia cell, bone marrow stem cell, granulocytic cell surface antigen, hemoglobin, thrombospondin, glycoporphin, etc.)

343.1	....Binds a lymphocytic or lymphocytic-like cell or component or product thereof (e.g., B cell, B-lineage bone marrow cell, null cell, natural killer cell, B-lymphoblastoid cell, B-lineage, acute lymphoblastic leukemia cell, B-lymphocytic cell surface antigen, etc.)	361	...Expressing recombinant receptor
		362	...Expressing recombinant antigen
		363	.Primate cell, per se
		364	..Monkey kidney
		365	...COS (e.g., COS-7, etc.)
		365.1	....Expressing recombinant lymphokine, interferon, hormone, growth factor or morphogen
343.2	.....Binds a T-lymphocytic cell or component or product thereof (e.g., T-cell, thymocyte, T-lineage bone marrow cell, T-lymphoblastoid cell, T-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia cell, T-lymphocytic cell surface antigen, etc.)	366	..Human
		367	...HeLa cell or derivative
		368	...Nervous system origin or derivative
		369	...Renal origin or derivative
		370	...Hepatic origin or derivative
		371	...Epithelial origin or derivative
344	..Binds a cancer cell or component or product thereof (e.g., cell surface antigen, etc.)	372	...Blood, lymphatic, or bone marrow origin or derivative
		372.1	....Myeloma origin or derivative
		372.2	....B-cell or derivative
		372.3	....T-cell or derivative
344.1	....Binds an antigen characterized by name or molecular weight (e.g., CEA, NCA, CC glycoprotein, melanoma gp 150 antigen, etc.)	373	.Method of co-culturing cells
		374	.Method of storing cells in a viable state
345	..Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a drug, hapten, hapten-carrier complex, or specifically identified chemical structure (e.g., theophylline, digoxin, etc.)	375	.Method of regulating cell metabolism or physiology
		376	..Method of synchronizing cell division
		377	..Method of altering the differentiation state of the cell
346	.Fused or hybrid cell, per se	378	.Method of detaching cells, digesting tissue or establishing a primary culture
347	.Two or more cell types, per se, in co-culture	379	..Using mechanical means (e.g., trituration, etc.)
348	.Insect cell, per se	380	..Releasing bound or adhered cell using protease
349	.Avian cell, per se	381	..Digesting tissue with protease
350	.Canine cell, per se	382	.Method of culturing encapsulated cells
351	.Feline cell, per se	383	.Method of culturing cells in suspension
352	.Rodent cell, per se	384	..Culture medium contains a growth factor or growth regulator
353	..Rat (i.e., Rattus)	385	...Medium contains a colony stimulating factor
354	..Mouse (i.e., Mus)	386	...Medium contains an interleukin
355	...Blood or lymphatic origin or derivative	387	...Medium contains a polypeptide hormone
356	...L cell or derivative (e.g., Ltk(-), etc.)	388	..Culture medium contains an albumin
357	..Fibroblast, fibroblast-like cell or derivative (e.g., NIH 3T3, etc.)		
358	..Chinese hamster ovary (i.e., CHO)		
359	...Expressing recombinant tPA		
360	...Expressing recombinant hormone or growth factor		

389	..Culture medium contains a transferrin	416	.Sunflower cell or cell line, per se
390	..Culture medium contains an incompletely defined plant or microbial extract excluding animal extract	417	.Potato cell or cell line, per se
		418	.Plant cell or cell line, per se, is pest or herbicide resistant or pest lethal
391	..Culture medium contains an animal extract	419	.Plant cell or cell line, per se, contains exogenous or foreign nucleic acid
392	..Serum		
393	..Using airlift or laminar flow aeration or foam culture	420	.Culture, maintenance, or preservation techniques, per se
394	..Wherein culture vessel is rotated or oscillated or culture is agitated	421	..Involving protoplast
		422	..Involving conifer cell or tissue (e.g., pine, spruce, fir, cedar, etc.)
395	.Solid support and method of culturing cells on said solid support	423	..Involving tomato cell or tissue
396	..Support is a resin	424	..Involving corn cell or tissue
397	..Support is a gel surface	425	..Involving tobacco cell or tissue
398	..Support is a fiber		
399	...Fabric, mat, gauze, or fibrous coating	426	..Involving soybean cell or tissue
400	..Hollow	427	..Involving cotton cell or tissue
401	..Support is a membrane	428	..Involving sunflower cell or tissue
402	..Support is a coated or treated surface	429	..Involving potato cell or tissue
403	..Support is a suspendable particle	430	..Involving regeneration or propagation into a plant or plant part
404	.Culture medium, per se		
405	..Contains a growth factor or growth regulator	430.1	...Involving callus or embryonic stage
406	...Contains a polypeptide hormone	431	.Medium, per se, for culture, maintenance, regeneration, etc.
407	..Contains an albumin		
408	..Contains an animal extract		
410	PLANT CELL OR CELL LINE, PER SE (E.G., TRANSGENIC, MUTANT, ETC.); COMPOSITION THEREOF; PROCESS OF PROPAGATING, MAINTAINING, OR PRESERVING PLANT CELL OR CELL LINE; PROCESS OF ISOLATING OR SEPARATING A PLANT CELL OR CELL LINE; PROCESS OF REGENERATING PLANT CELLS INTO TISSUE, PLANT PART, OR PLANT, PER SE, WHERE NO GENOTYPIC CHANGE OCCURS; MEDIUM THEREFORE	242	SPORE FORMING OR ISOLATING PROCESS
		243	MICRO-ORGANISM, PER SE (E.G., PROTOZOA, ETC.); COMPOSITIONS THEREOF; PROCES OF PROPAGATING, MAINTAINING OR PRESERVING MICRO-ORGANISMS OR COMPOSITIONS THEREOF; PROCESS OF PREPARING OR ISOLATING A COMPOSITION CONTAINING A MICRO-ORGANISM; CULTURE MEDIA THEREFOR
		244	.Chemical stimulation of growth or activity by addition of chemical compound which is not an essential growth factor; stimulation of growth by removal of a chemical compound
411	.Tomato cell or cell line, per se		
412	.Corn cell or cell line, per se		
413	..Herbicide resistant		
414	.Tobacco cell or cell line, per se	245	.Adaptation or attenuation of cells
415	.Soybean cell or cell line, per se	246	.Foam culture

247	.Utilizing media containing lower alkanol (i.e., having one to six carbon atoms)	254.8	...Mucor
248	.Utilizing media containing hydrocarbon	254.9	...Rhizopus
249	..Aliphatic	255.1	..Yeast
250	...Having five or less carbon atoms	255.2	...Saccharomyces
251	.Utilizing media containing waste sulphite liquor	255.21	....Culture media, per se, or technique
252	.Utilizing media containing cellulose or hydrolysates thereof	255.3	...Cryptococcus
252.1	..Bacteria or actinomycetales; media therefor	255.4	...Candida or torulopsis
252.2	..Rhizobium or agrobacterium	255.5	...Pichia
252.3	..Transformants (e.g., recombinant DNA or vector or foreign or exogenous gene containing, fused bacteria, etc.)	255.6	...Hansenula
252.31	...Bacillus (e.g., B. subtilis, B. thuringiensis, etc.)	255.7	...Culture media, per se, or technique
252.32	...Brevibacterium or corynebacterium	256.1	..Aspergillus
252.33	...Escherichia (e.g., E. coli, etc.)	256.2	..Mucor
252.34	...Pseudomonas	256.3	..Penicillium
252.35	...Streptomyces	256.4	..Cephalosporium or acremonium
252.4	..Mixed culture	256.5	..Fusarium
252.5	..Bacillus (e.g., B. subtilis, B. thuringiensis, etc.)	256.6	..Rhizopus
252.6	..Actinoplanes	256.7	..Trichoderma
252.7	..Clostridium	256.8	..Culture media, per se, or technique
252.8	..Escherichia (e.g., E. coli, etc.) or salmonella	257.1	.Algae, media therefor
252.9	..Lactobacillus, pediococcus, or leuconostoc	257.2	..Transformants
253.1	..Mycobacterium	257.3	..Chlorella
253.2	..Nocardia	257.4	..Euglena
253.3	..Pseudomonas	257.5	..Scenedesmus
253.4	..Streptococcus	257.6	..Chlamydomonas
253.5	..Streptomyces	258.1	.Protozoa, media therefor
253.6	..Culture media, per se	258.2	..Plasmodium
254.1	.Fungi	258.3	..Leishmania
254.11	..Transformants	258.4	..Eimeria
254.2	...Yeast; media therefor	259	.Lysis of micro-organism
254.21	....Saccharomyces	260	.Preserving or maintaining micro-organism
254.22	....Candida	261	.Separation of micro-organism from culture media
254.23	....Pichia	320.1	VECTOR, PER SE (E.G., PLASMID, HYBRID PLASMID, COSMID, VIRAL VECTOR, BACTERIOPHAGE VECTOR, ETC.) BACTERIOPHAGE VECTOR, ETC.)
254.3	...Aspergillus	262	PROCESS OF UTILIZING AN ENZYME OR MICRO-ORGANISM TO DESTROY HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTE, LIBERATE, SEPARATE, OR PURIFY A PREEXISTING COMPOUND OR COMPOSITION THEREFORE; CLEANING OBJECTS OR TEXTILES
254.4	...Neurospora	262.5	.Destruction of hazardous or toxic waste
254.5	...Penicillium	263	.Textile treating
254.6	...Trichoderma	264	.Cleaning using a micro-organism or enzyme
254.7	...Fusarium		

265	.Depilating hides, bating, or hide treating using enzyme or micro-organism	286.7	..Including mixing or agitation control
266	.Treating gas, emulsion, or foam	287.1	..Including measuring or testing
267	.Treating animal or plant material or micro-organism	287.2	..Measuring or testing for antibody or nucleic acid, or measuring or testing using antibody or nucleic acid
268	..Treating organ or animal secretion	287.3	..With sample or reagent mechanical transport means
269	..Treating blood fraction	287.4	..Sterility testing means
270	..Removing nucleic acid from intact or disrupted cell	287.5	..Means for measuring gas pressure or gas volume of gas evolved from or consumed in an enzymatic or microbial reaction
271	..Glyceridic oil, fat, ester-type wax, or higher fatty acid recovered or purified	287.6	..Including frangible means for introducing a sample or reagent
272	..Proteinaceous material recovered or purified	287.7	..Including bibulous or absorbent layer
273	...Collagen or gelatin	287.8	...Including multiple, stacked layers
274	..Carbohydrate material recovered or purified	287.9	..Including a coated reagent or sample layer
275	...Pectin or starch	288.1	..Including a bottle, tube, flask, or jar
276	...Sugar (e.g., molasses treatment, etc.)	288.2	...Including multiple internal compartments or baffles
277	...Cellulose (e.g., plant fibers, etc.)	288.3	..Including a dish, plate, slide, or tray
278	....Producing paper pulp	288.4	...Including multiple compartments (e.g., wells, etc.)
279	....Hemp or flax treating	288.5	...Including means for fluid passage between compartments (e.g., between wells, etc.)
280	.Resolution of optical isomers or purification of organic compounds or composition containing same	288.6	..Including column separation means
281	.Petroleum oil or shale oil treating	288.7	..Including optical measuring or testing means
282	..Desulfurizing	289.1	.Bioreactor
283.1	APPARATUS	290.1	..Composting apparatus
284.1	.Differentiated tissue (e.g., organ) perfusion or preservation apparatus	290.2	...Including agitation means
285.1	.Mutation or genetic engineering apparatus	290.3	...Compostor is rotatably mounted
285.2	..With means for applying an electric current or charge (e.g., electrofusion, electroporation, etc.)	290.4	...Including solid or liquid transport means into or out of a compostor
285.3	..Including projectile means	291.1	..Malting or mashing apparatus
286.1	..Including condition or time responsive control means	291.2	...Movable floor to facilitate maintenance (e.g., cleaning)
286.2	..Including position control	291.3	...Vertically spaced stages, levels, or floors
286.3	...Plater, streaker, or spreader	291.4	....Cascading
286.4	...Including liquid dispenser means	291.5	...With agitator or mash turner
286.5	..Including liquid flow, level, or volume control		
286.6	..Including gas flow or pressure control		

821	MICRO-ORGANISMS USED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTE	872	..Nocardia
822	..Using bacteria or actinomycetales	873	..Proteus
823	..Acetobacter	874	..Pseudomonas
824	..Achromobacter	875	...Pseudomonas aeruginosa
825	..Actinomadura	876	...Pseudomonas fluorescens
826	..Actinomyces	877	...Pseudomonas putida
827	..Actinoplanes	878	..Rhizobium
828	..Aerobacter	879	..Salmonella
829	..Alcaligenes	880	..Serratia
830	..Arthrobacter	881	...Serratia marcescens
831	..Azotobacter	882	..Staphylococcus
832	..Bacillus	883	...Staphylococcus aureus
833	...Bacillus brevis	884	...Staphylococcus epidermidis
834	...Bacillus cereus	885	..Streptococcus
835	...Bacillus circulans	886	..Streptomyces
836	...Bacillus licheniformis	887	...Streptomyces albus
837	...Bacillus megaterium	888	...Streptomyces antibioticus
838	...Bacillus polymyxa	889	...Streptomyces aureofaciens
839	...Bacillus subtilis	890	...Streptomyces aureus
840	..Brevibacterium	891	...Streptomyces bikiniensis
841	..Chainia	892	...Streptomyces candidus
842	..Clostridium	893	...Streptomyces chartreusis
843	..Corynebacterium	894	...Streptomyces diastatochromogenes
844	...Corynebacterium diphtheriae	895	...Streptomyces filipinensis
845	...Corynebacterium poinsettiae	896	...Streptomyces fradiae
846	...Corynebacterium pyogenes	897	...Streptomyces griseus
847	..Erwinia	898	...Streptomyces hygroscopicus
848	..Escherichia	899	...Streptomyces lavendulae
849	...Escherichia coli	900	...Streptomyces lincolnensis
850	..Flavobacterium	901	...Streptomyces noursei
851	..Haemophilus	902	...Streptomyces olivaceus
852	..Klebsiella	903	...Streptomyces platensis
853	..Lactobacillus	904	...Streptomyces rimosus
854	...Lactobacillus acidophilus	905	...Streptomyces sparogenes
855	...Lactobacillus brevis	906	...Streptomyces venezuelae
856	...Lactobacillus casei	907	..Streptosporangium
857	...Lactobacillus plantarum	908	..Streptovirticillium
858	..Methylomonas	909	..Vibrio
859	..Micrococcus	910	..Xanthomonas
860	...Micrococcus flavus	911	..Using fungi
861	...Micrococcus glutamicus	912	..Absidia
862	...Micrococcus lysodeikticus	913	..Aspergillus
863	..Mycobacterium	914	...Aspergillus awamori
864	...Mycobacterium avium	915	...Aspergillus flavus
865	...Mycobacterium fortuitum	916	...Aspergillus fumigatus
866	...Mycobacterium smegmatis	917	...Aspergillus niger
867	..Micromonospora	918	...Aspergillus oryzae
868	...Micromonospora chalcea	919	...Aspergillus ustus
869	...Micromonospora purpurea	920	...Aspergillus wenti
870	..Mycoplasma	921	..Candida
871	..Neisseria	922	...Candida albicans
		923	...Candida lipolytica
		924	...Candida tropicalis

925 ..Cephalosporium
 926 ...Cephalosporium acremonium
 927 ...Cephalosporium caerulens
 928 ...Cephalosporium crotocinigenium
 929 ..Fusarium
 930 ..Hansenula
 931 ..Mucor
 932 ..Paecilomyces
 933 ..Penicillium
 934 ...Penicillium brevi
 935 ...Penicillium chrysogenum
 936 ...Penicillium notatum
 937 ...Penicillium patulum
 938 ..Pichia
 939 ..Rhizopus
 940 ..Saccharomyces
 941 ...Saccharomyces carlsbergensis
 942 ...Saccharomyces cerevisiae
 943 ...Saccharomyces lactis
 944 ..Torulopsis
 945 ..Trichoderma
 946 .Using algae
 947 .Using protozoa
 948 .Using viruses or cell lines

966 INVOLVING AN ENZYME SYSTEM WITH
 HIGH TURNOVER RATE OR
 COMPLEMENT MAGNIFIED ASSAY
 (E.G., MULTI-ENZYME SYSTEMS,
 ETC.)
 967 STANDARDS, CONTROLS, MATERIALS
 (E.G., VALIDATION STUDIES,
 BUFFER SYSTEMS, ETC.)
 968 HIGH ENERGY SUBSTRATES (E.G.,
 FLUORESCENT, CHEMILUMINESCENT,
 RADIOACTIVE, ETC.)
 969 MULTIPLE LAYERING OF REACTANTS
 970 TEST STRIP OR TEST SLIDE
 971 CAPTURE OF COMPLEX AFTER ANTIGEN-
 ANTIBODY REACTION
 972 MODIFIED ANTIBODY (E.G., HYBRID,
 BIFUNCTIONAL, ETC.)
 973 SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF
 MORE THAN ONE ANALYTE
 974 AIDS RELATED TEST
 975 KIT

FOREIGN ART COLLECTIONS

FOR 000 CLASS-RELATED FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

Any foreign patents or non-patent literature from subclasses that have been reclassified have been transferred directly to FOR Collections listed below. These Collections contain ONLY foreign patents or non-patent literature. The parenthetical references in the Collection titles refer to the abolished subclasses from which these Collections were derived.

CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS

RELATED TO SUBCLASSES

7.1 THROUGH 7.95

960 IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ASSAY
 961 INCLUDING A STEP OF FORMING,
 RELEASING, OR EXPOSING THE
 ANTIGEN OR FORMING THE HAPTEN-
 IMMUNOGENIC CARRIER COMPLEX OR
 THE ANTIGEN, PER SE
 962 PREVENTION OR REMOVAL OF
 INTERFERING MATERIALS OR
 REACTANTS OR OTHER TREATMENT
 TO ENHANCE RESULTS (E.G.,
 DETERMINING OR PREVENTING
 NONSPECIFIC BINDING, ETC.)
 963 METHODS OF STOPPING AN ENZYME
 REACTION OR STABILIZING THE
 TEST MATERIALS
 964 INCLUDING ENZYME-LIGAND CONJUGATE
 PRODUCTION (E.G., REDUCING
 RATE OF NONPRODUCTIVE LINKAGE,
 ETC.)
 965 INVOLVING IDIOTYPE OR ANTI-
 IDIOTYPE ANTIBODY

FOR 100 ANIMAL OR PLANT CELL (E.G., CELL
 LINES, ETC.); COMPOSITIONS
 THEREOF; PROCESS OF
 PROPAGATING, MAINTAINING OR
 PRESERVING ANIMAL OR PLANT
 CELL OR COMPOSITION THEREOF;
 PROCESS OF ISOLATING OR
 SEPARATING AN ANIMAL OR PLANT
 CELL OR COMPOSITION THEREOF;
 PROCESS OF PREPARING A
 COMPOSITION CONTAINING ANIMAL
 OR PLANT CELL; CULTURE MEDIA
 THEREFORE (435/240.1)

FOR 101 .Animal cells, per se, culture
 techniques and media (435/
 240.2)

- FOR 102 ..Techniques of establishing a primary culture (435/240.21)
- FOR 103 ..Culture of encapsulated cells (435/240.22)
- FOR 104 ..Culture of cells on solid support (e.g., anchorage dependent cells) (435/240.23)
- FOR 105 ...Support is suspendable particle (435.240.24)
- FOR 106 ...Culture of cells on membrane (435/240.241)
- FOR 107Hollow fiber membrane (435/240.242)
- FOR 108 ...Solid support treated or coated to enhance attachment or growth (435/240.243)
- FOR 109 ..Culture in suspension (435/240.25)
- FOR 110 ..Fused or hybrid cells (435/240.26)
- FOR 111...Ab or Ig fragments producing cells (435/240.27)
- FOR 112 ..Culture medium, per se (435/240.3)
- FOR 113 ...Defined medium (435/240.31)
- FOR 114 .Plant cells, per se, culture techniques and media (435/240.4)
- FOR 115 ..Culture techniques (e.g., meristem culture, etc.) (435/240.45)
- FOR 116 ...Culture in suspension (435/240.46)
- FOR 117Protoplasts (435/240.47)
- FOR 118 ...Callus culture (435/240.48)
- FOR 119Regeneration (includes nonflowering ornamentals (435/240.49)
- FOR 120Agronomic crops (e.g., tobacco, grains, etc.) (435/240.5)
- FOR 121Fruit and vegetable crops (e.g., tomato, etc.) (435/240.51)
- FOR 122 ..Culture medium, per se, or regeneration medium, per se (435/240.54)
- FOR 123 **MUTATION OR GENETIC ENGINEERING (435/172.1)**
- FOR 124 .Fused or hybrid cell formation (435/172.2)
- FOR 125 .Recombination (435/172.3)
- FOR 126 **OBTAINING THE DESIRED GENE; DNA, RNA PER SE AND THE MODIFICATION THEREOF OTHER THAN VECTOR MODIFICATION (935/1)**
- FOR 127 .DNA-RNA hybrid (935/2)
- FOR 128 .RNA (935/3)
- FOR 129 ..mRNA (935/4)
- FOR 130 ..2-100 nucleotides in length, e.g., t-RNA, etc. (935/5)
- FOR 131 .DNA, e.g., regulatory sequences, etc. (935/6)
- FOR 132 ..Homopolymeric, e.g., poly d(A) sequence, etc. (935/7)
- FOR 133 ..12-75 nucleotides in length, e.g., primers, etc. (935/8)
- FOR 134 ..Structural gene sequence (935/9)
- FOR 135 ...Modified structural gene, e.g., nonnaturally occurring sequence, etc. (935/10)
- FOR 136 ...Polypeptide (935/11)
- FOR 137Antigenic material (935/12)
- FOR 138Hormone, e.g., human growth factor, insulin, etc. (935/13)
- FOR 139Enzyme (935/14)
- FOR 140Antibody (935/15)
- FOR 141 .Methods of producing DNA or RNA other than by expression vectors, e.g., culture of cells high in DNA, etc. (935/16)
- FOR 142 ..Cell free production (935/17)
- FOR 143 ...cDNA synthesis (935/18)
- FOR 144 .Isolation or purification of DNA or RNA (935/19)
- FOR 145 ..RNA (935/20)
- FOR 146 ...mRNA (935/21)
- FOR 147 **VECTORS AND METHODS OF MODIFYING VECTORS (935/22)**
- FOR 148 .Inserting gene into vector to form recombinant vector, i.e., cleavage and ligation (935/23)
- FOR 149 ..Vector utilized, e.g., episomes, etc. (935/24)
- FOR 150 ...Plant virus (935/25)
- FOR 151 ...Cosmid (935/26)
- FOR 152 ...Plasmid (935/27)
- FOR 153Yeast (935/28)
- FOR 154Prokaryotic (935/29)
- FOR 155Plant (935/30)
- FOR 156 ...Bacteriophage (935/31)
- FOR 157 ...Animal virus, e.g., SV40, etc. (935/32)

- FOR 158 **METHODS OF ENHANCING OR DIMINISHING EXPRESSION (935/33)**
- FOR 159 .Eukaryotic cell (935/34)
- FOR 160 ..Plant cell (935/35)
- FOR 161 ..Transcription (935/36)
- FOR 162 ..Yeast cell (935/37)
- FOR 163 .Prokaryotic cell (935/38)
- FOR 164 ..Transcription (935/39)
- FOR 165 ...Operon selection (935/40)
- FOR 166 ...Promoter, e.g., portable promoters, etc. (935/41)
- FOR 167 ..Gene dosage modification, e.g., copy number amplification, etc. (935/42)
- FOR 168 ...Inducible, e.g., temperature inducible, etc. (935/43)
- FOR 169 ..Translation (935/44)
- FOR 170 ..Ribosome binding site (935/45)
- FOR 171 ...Initiation (935/46)
- FOR 172 .Fused protein or peptide (435/47)
- FOR 173 ..Signal peptide, e.g., secretion, etc. (935/48)
- FOR 174 .Post translational modification (935/49)
- FOR 175 ..Glycosylation (935/50)
- FOR 176 ..Peptide bond cleavage (935/51)
- FOR 177 **METHODS OF INTRODUCING GENE INTO HOST CELL, E.G., TRANSFORMATION OR TRANSFECTION, ETC. (935/52)**
- FOR 178 .Microinjection (935/53)
- FOR 179 .Microencapsulation, e.g., liposome vesicle, etc. (935/54)
- FOR 180 .Using vector, e.g., plasmid, etc. (935/55)
- FOR 181 ..Plasmid (935/56)
- FOR 182 ..Virus (935/57)
- FOR 183 ...Phage, e.g., phage lambda, etc. (935/58)
- FOR 184 **METHOD OF USE OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED CELLS, E.G., OIL SPILL CLEANUP, ETC. (935/59)**
- FOR 185 .To produce an identified chemical product, e.g., amino acid, etc. (935/60)
- FOR 186 ..Yield optimization (935/61)
- FOR 187 .Control of genetic diseases or defects by use of added gene, e.g., gene therapy (935/62)
- FOR 188 .Use in animal husbandry (935/63)
- FOR 189 .Use in agriculture (935/64)
- FOR 190 .Vaccine production (935/65)
- FOR 191 **CELLS CONTAINING A VECTOR AND/OR EXOGENOUS GENE, PER SE; PROPAGATION THEREOF; OTHER MEMBRANE ENCAPSULATED DNA, E.G., PROTOPLASTS, ETC. (935/66)**
- FOR 192 .Plant cells (935/67)
- FOR 193 .Fungal cells (935/68)
- FOR 194 ..Yeast cells (935/69)
- FOR 195 .Animal cell (935/70)
- FOR 196 ..Human cell (935/71)
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- FOR 198 ..Escherichia (935/73)
- FOR 199 ..Bacillus (935/74)
- FOR 2 ..Streptomyces (935/75)
- FOR 201 **ASSAY RELATED TO GENETIC ENGINEERING (935/76)**
- FOR 202 .Methods of analysis of nucleic acids (935/77)
- FOR 203 ..Including hybridization (935/78)
- FOR 204 .Methods of selection of recombinant gene containing vector; materials therefore, e.g., replica plating, etc. (935/79)
- FOR 205 ..Gene library manipulation (935/80)
- FOR 206 ..Antigen-antibody (935/81)
- FOR 207 ..Enzyme activity (935/82)
- FOR 208 ..Host suicide (935/83)
- FOR 209 ..Selection medium (935/84)
- FOR 210 **GENETIC ENGINEERING APPARATUS (935/85)**
- FOR 211 .Analytical, e.g., for autoradiography, etc. (935/86)
- FOR 212 ..Automated (935/87)
- FOR 213 .Synthesis, e.g., peptide or gene synthesizers, etc. (935/88)
- FOR 214 **HYBRID OR FUSED CELL TECHNOLOGY, METHODS OF IMMORTALIZING CELLS, E.G., HYBRIDOMA, ETC. (935/89)**
- FOR 215 .Method of selection of the desired cell (935/90)
- FOR 216 ..Of plant cells, e.g., protoplasts, etc. (935/91)
- FOR 217 ..Using positive selection technique (935/92)
- FOR 218 .Method of production of hybrid or fused cells, e.g., chromosome or genome transfer techniques, etc. (935/93)
- FOR 219 ..Of plant cells (935/94)

- FOR 220 .Fused or hybrid cell, per se
(935/95)
- FOR 221 ..Interspecies fusion (935/96)
- FOR 222 ..Fungi, e.g., yeasts, etc. (935/
97)
- FOR 223 ..Plant cells (935/98)
- FOR 224 ..Human cell 935/99)
- FOR 225 ...B lymphocyte (935/100)
- FOR 226 ...T lymphocyte (935/101)
- FOR 227 ..Animal cell (935/102)
- FOR 228 ...Murine cell, e.g., mouse cell,
etc. (935/103)
- FOR 229B lymphocyte (935/104)
- FOR 230T lymphocyte (935/105)
- FOR 231 .Method of use of the fused or
hybrid cell or the product
thereof (935/106)
- FOR 232 ..In vivo use of product
- FOR 233 ..In vitro, e.g., cell
cultivation techniques,
affinity chromatography, etc.
(935/108)
- FOR 234 ...Production of non-antibody
product (935/109)
- FOR 235 ...For use as testing material
(935/110)
- FOR 236 **MISCELLANEOUS (935/111)**
MEASURING OR TESTING PROCESS
INVOLVING ENZYMES OR MICRO-
ORGANISMS; COMPOSITION OR TEST
STRIP THEREFORE; PROCESSES OF
FORMING SUCH COMPOSITION OR
TEST STRIP (435/4)
- FOR 237 .Involving nucleic acid (435/6)

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1910

B-1

MAY 3, 2011

PROJECT C-A435

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by Data Control Division

<u>New Classification</u>	<u>Number of ORs</u>	<u>Source Classification</u>	<u>Number of ORs</u>
424/155.1	1	435/6	10330
424/78.17	1	435/6	10330
427/2.11	3	435/6	10330
435/134	17	435/6	10330
435/161	4	435/6	10330
435/173.9	2	435/6	10330
435/20	2	435/6	10330
435/270	2	435/6	10330
435/287.2	12	435/6	10330
435/29	3	435/6	10330
435/325	13	435/6	10330
435/455	9	435/6	10330
435/456	4	435/6	10330
435/5	417	435/6	10330
435/6.1	116	435/6	10330
	405	435/6	10330
435/6.11	97	435/6	10330
	1820	435/6	10330
435/6.12	197	435/6	10330
	1941	435/6	10330
435/6.13	68	435/6	10330
	629	435/6	10330
435/6.14	89	435/6	10330
	1415	435/6	10330
435/6.15	33	435/6	10330
	399	435/6	10330
435/6.16	67	435/6	10330
	1533	435/6	10330
435/6.17	14	435/6	10330
	101	435/6	10330
435/6.18	20	435/6	10330
	635	435/6	10330
435/6.19	18	435/6	10330
	162	435/6	10330
435/69.1	1	435/6	10330
435/7.2	1	435/6	10330
435/7.22	2	435/6	10330
435/7.23	6	435/6	10330
435/7.24	3	435/6	10330

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1910

B-2

MAY 3, 2010

PROJECT C-A435

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by Data Control Division

<u>New Classification</u>	<u>Number of ORs</u>	<u>Source Classification</u>	<u>Number of ORs</u>
435/7.92	2	435/6	10330
435/91.1	1	435/6	10330
435/91.2	1	435/6	10330
506/1	1	435/6	10330
506/10	1	435/6	10330
506/14	19	435/6	10330
506/17	8	435/6	10330
506/32	1	435/6	10330
506/39	8	435/6	10330
506/4	8	435/6	10330
506/5	1	435/6	10330
506/9	12	435/6	10330
514/4.4	1	435/6	10330
514/4.5	1	435/6	10330
530/350	1	435/6	10330
536/23.1	1	435/6	10330
536/25.4	1	435/6	10330

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1910

B-3

MAY 3, 2010

PROJECT C-A435

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by Data Control Division

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Classification</u>	<u>of ORs</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>of ORs</u>
435/6	10330	435/7.24	3
		424/78.17	1
		530/350	1
		435/161	4
		506/1	1
		506/39	8
		435/6.12	197
		506/5	1
		435/5	417
		506/4	8
		506/32	1
		435/7.2	1
		514/4.4	1
		435/325	13
		435/7.92	2
		427/2.11	3
		435/6.15	399
		435/6.13	68
		435/455	9
		424/155.1	1
		435/456	4
		435/134	17
		435/7.22	2
		506/17	8
		435/6.16	1533
		435/6.18	635
		435/6.11	97
		435/6.14	89
		506/9	12
		435/29	3
		506/10	1
		435/6.11	1820
		435/6.15	33
		435/173.9	2
		435/287.2	12
		435/7.23	6
		435/270	2
		536/23.1	1
		435/6.14	1415
		435/6.1	405

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1910

B-4

MAY 3, 2010

PROJECT C-A435

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by Data Control Division

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Classification</u>	<u>of ORs</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>of ORs</u>
435/6	10330	435/6.19	18
		435/6.1	116
		435/91.1	1
		506/14	19
		435/6.13	629
		435/6.16	67
		435/6.18	20
		435/6.17	14
		435/20	2
		514/4.5	1
		435/91.2	1
		435/69.1	1
		435/6.12	1941
		435/6.19	162
		536/25.4	1
		435/6.17	101

MAY 3, 2011

PROJECT C-A435

C. CHANGES TO THE US-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE

<u>U. S.</u> <u>Class</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>I. P. C.</u> <u>Subclass</u>	<u>Notation</u>
435	6.1	C12Q	1/68
435	6.11	C12Q	1/68
435	6.12	C12Q	1/68
435	6.13	C12Q	1/68
435	6.14	C12Q	1/68
435	6.15	C12Q	1/68
435	6.16	C12Q	1/68
435	6.17	C12Q	1/68
435	6.18	C12Q	1/68
435	6.19	C12Q	1/68

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D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

CLASS 435 – CHEMISTRY: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

Definitions Abolished:

Subclasses:

6

Definitions Modified:

Subclass 40.5: Under SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS

Delete:

6

Insert:

6.11

Subclass 375: Under SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS

Delete:

6

Insert:

6.1 through 6.19

Subclass 455: Under SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS

Delete:

6

Insert:

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PROJECT C-A435

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

6.1 through 6.19

Subclass 471: Under SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS

Delete:

6

Insert:

6.1 through 6.19

Definitions Established:

6.1 Involving nucleic acid:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Subject matter where the material to be tested or the composition in which the test is conducted contains nucleic acid or the agent used for the measurement or test contains nucleic acid.

- (1) Note. Nucleic acids for the purpose of this subclass are defined as polynucleotides of three or more nucleotides.
- (2) Note. Proper for this subclass is subject matter involving the staining of samples comprising microorganisms, cells, or tissues specifically for and only for nucleic acid (e.g., DNA, RNA, etc.) with stains, that interact with nucleic acids to produce a signal, such as Feulgen stain or acridine orange.
- (3) Note. For this subclass array, where the claims of a document are strongly weighted toward a specific test protocol or test procedure and possibly with detailed recitation of test components, rather than weighted toward the disease or condition or specific substance being detected, the document is normally classified in the subclass providing for the test procedure, e.g., hybridization, pharmacogenetics, genotyping, amplification, etc. Where the test is in name only, no details or minimal details as to how the test is carried out are recited, the claims recite a list of multiple nucleic acid based tests which can be used alternatively and recite no other details of the tests or the claims recite only very basic steps of the test, the document is normally classified in this array based on what is being tested for, e.g., drug or compound screening involving gene expression, detecting cancer, pathogens, conditions related to the nervous system, enzymes, etc. using a nucleic acid based assay. If both the test protocol and the disease, condition, or substance being tested for are equally weighted, classify the document according to standard rules of classification.

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D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

40.5+, for subject matter involving microorganisms, cells, or tissues stained with a composition providing contrasting stains for the cell nucleus and cytoplasm (e.g., hematoxylin, eosin, etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

436, Chemistry: Analytical and Immunological Testing, subclass 94 for chemical determination of nucleic acid where no microorganisms are involved and if an enzyme is present, it reacts chemically, i.e., non-catalytically. If the activity of the enzyme is unclear, classification is made in Class 435.

506, Combinatorial Chemistry Technology: Method, Library, Apparatus, for a process of testing involving a chemical or biological library or an apparatus specially adapted for testing involving said library.

536, Organic Compounds, appropriate subclasses for saccharides, polysaccharides, nucleosides, nucleotides, and polynucleotides like RNA or DNA compounds as well as chemical methods of synthesizing such compounds. Search specifically 23.1+ for fragments of RNA or DNA which could have utility as genes in recombinant processes and subclass 24.3 for probes.

6.11 Nucleic acid based assay involving a hybridization step with a nucleic acid probe, involving a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), involving pharmacogenetics, involving genotyping, involving haplotyping, or involving detection of DNA methylation gene expression:

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter where the test involves a method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid in a sample comprising a nucleic acid hybridization step, a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), pharmacogenetics, genotyping, haplotyping or the detection of DNA methylation.

- (1) Note. Hybridization is the process of bringing together two complementary strands of DNA or one each of DNA and RNA to form a double-stranded molecule. Nucleic acid hybridization assays involve using a nucleic acid probe of known sequence structure to identify a target molecule that has a significantly high degree of sequence similarity to the nucleic acid probe, within a complex mixture of unlabeled nucleic acid molecules. Hybridization can be used in determining the sequence or order of nucleotides in a nucleic acid in a sequencing assay including assay steps reciting particular hybridization conditions.
- (2) Note. A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) is a DNA sequence variation or alteration occurring between members of paired chromosomes in an individual or between members of a species; SNPs are usually considered to be point mutations that have been evolutionarily successful enough to recur in a significant proportion of the population of a species. SNPs may be used in diagnostics for cancer, neurological, cardiovascular and other diseases.

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D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

- (3) Note. Pharmacogenetics is the study of the association between genetic variation and response to drug therapy. An individual's genetic make-up may predict how the individual will react to certain drug therapies.
- (4) Note. Genotyping is determining the genetic make-up of a subject.
- (5) Note. Haplotyping is determining a set of SNPs or alleles (for different genes) that are located closely together on the same chromosome and that tend to be inherited together.
- (6) Note. DNA methylation is an epigenetic event (process involving changes in gene expression but not gene sequence) that affects cell function by altering gene expression and refers to the covalent addition of a methyl group to a DNA base. In mammals DNA methylation occurs most often to the 5-carbon of cytosine in a CpG dinucleotide. The resulting methylated genes may be silenced. Assaying for the presence of methylation in a target DNA can be used for detecting the presence of the target DNA in a sample comprising nucleic acids.

6.12 With significant amplification step (e.g., polymerase chain reaction (PCR), etc.):

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the test involves a significant nucleic acid amplification step, such as PCR.

- (1) Note. Nucleic acid amplification involves increasing or amplifying the number of copies of a target nucleic acid in a sample, using appropriate polymerase enzymes, to levels where they can be detected. Examples are PCR (polymerase chain reaction), TMA (transcription mediated amplification), NASBA (nucleic acid sequence based amplification), rolling circle amplification, LCR (ligase chain reaction), LMP or LMPCR (ligase mediated PCR), SDA (strand displacement amplification), RTPCT (real time PCR), SPA (signal probe amplification), etc.
- (2) Note. In order to be considered "significant" the amplification reaction should be mentioned in a substantial way such as requiring specific primer pairs, specific enzymes, stating that primers flank or target a specific region or mutation, methods which mention increasing specificity, efficiency, or fidelity of an amplification reaction, etc. Merely reciting "polymerase chain reaction", "ligase chain reaction", "ligase mediated polymerase chain reaction", etc. (assay names where a specific enzyme is part of the name) will meet the standard of "significant" for the purposes of this subclass. Where the amplification reaction is mentioned as one of many alternative methods of detection and no details are given, this is not considered significant.
- (3) Note. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a technique in molecular genetics which permits the analysis of minute quantities DNA. A target DNA is separated into two strands, incubated with oligonucleotide primers and DNA polymerase resulting in duplication of the target DNA. This cycle can be repeated again and again to result in a multitude of copies of the target DNA. The polymerase enzyme used may be recombinantly produced with modifications in the sequence to enhance the enzyme activity.

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D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

91.2, through 91.21, for a cellular exponential or geometric amplification of a nucleotide sequence not involving a test or analysis.

6.13 Drug or compound screening involving gene expression:

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the effect of a drug or compound is determined by its influence on the expression of a gene.

6.14 Detecting cancer:

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the test involves the detection of the presence of cancer using nucleic acid based assay.

(1) Note. Cancer or malignant neoplastic disease includes any malignant growth or tumor caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell division.

(2) Note. Tests involving oncogenes are included in this subclass.

6.15 Involving bacterium, fungus, parasite or protozoan (e.g., detecting pathogen virulence factors, adhesions, toxins, etc.):

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the test involves the detection of the presence of bacteria, fungi, parasites or protozoans using nucleic acid based assay.

(1) Note. Testing includes detection, involving a nucleic acid in some manner, of virulence factors, toxins (e.g., bacterial neurotoxins, ADP ribosylating toxins, etc.), coding sequences associated with diseases (e.g., RecA gene, etc.), transacting sequences associated with activation of virulence factors, secretion systems I, II, III, IV, etc. associated with expression of toxins, coding sequences for enzymes in the autoinducer communication pathway, adhesion-related substances (e.g., flagella, intimin, invasins, Tir, etc.), etc.

6.16 Involving a nucleic acid encoding a protein related to the nervous system (e.g., nerve related factors, brain-derived cytokines, nerve cell biomarker, etc.):

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the nucleic acid involved in the test encodes proteins related to the brain, spinal cord, or peripheral nervous system.

(1) Note. Proteins related to the nervous system include brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), nerve growth factor (NGF), brain derived cytokines, nerve cell biomarkers (e.g., tau, beta amyloid 42, etc.), ion channel or transporter proteins expressed in the nervous system, etc.

(2) Note. Ion channel protein or transporter protein is involved in the facilitated diffusion and active transport of substances out of or into the cell.

6.17 Involving a nucleic acid encoding a receptor, cytokine, hormone, growth factor, ion channel protein, or membrane transporter protein:

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the nucleic acid involved in the test encodes receptors, cytokines, hormones, growth factors, ion channel proteins, or membrane transporter proteins.

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D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

- (1) Note. Receptors are proteins on the surface of a cell, in a cell, or isolated from a cell, which acts as a binding site for specific chemicals; cytokines (e.g., lymphokines, interleukins, etc.) are proteins secreted by cells of the immune system which act as intercellular mediators in generating an immune response; ion channel or membrane transporter proteins are integral proteins within a cell membrane, through which selective ion transport occurs.

6.18 Involving a nucleic acid encoding an enzyme:

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the nucleic acid involved in the test encodes an enzyme.

6.19 Detecting nucleic acid by specific antibody, protein, or ligand-receptor binding assay:

This subclass is indented under subclass 6.1. Subject matter wherein the test involves the detection of nucleic acid with a specific antibody, protein, or ligand-receptor binding assay.

FOR 237 Involving nucleic acid (435/6):

This foreign art collection is indented under unnumbered placeholder 435/4. Foreign art collection where the material to be tested or the composition in which the test is conducted contains nucleic acid or the agent used for the measurement or test contains nucleic acid.

- (1) Note. The tests provided for in this subclass may involve the determination of the mutagenic effect of drugs on nucleic acid containing genetic materials such as genes and chromosomes.
- (2) Note. Nucleic acids for the purpose of this subclass are defined as polynucleotides of three or more nucleotides.
- (3) Note. Proper for this subclass is subject matter involving the staining of microorganisms, cells, or tissues specifically for and only for nucleic acid (e.g., DNA, RNA, etc.) with stains such as Feulgen stain or acridine orange.

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PROJECT C-A435

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

CLASS 436 – CHEMISTRY: ANALYTICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL TESTING

Definitions Modified:

Subclass 86: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS in the reference to Class 435

Delete:

6

Insert:

6.1 through 6.19

Subclass 94: Directly below the (1) Note

Insert:

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

435, Chemistry: Molecular Biology and Microbiology, 6.1-6.19 for a measuring or testing process involving enzymes or micro-organisms and wherein the material tested or the composition in which the test is conducted contains nucleic acid or the agent used for the measurement or test contains nucleic acid.

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PROJECT C-A435

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

CLASS 536 – ORGANIC COMPOUNDS – PART OF THE CLASS 532 – 570 SERIES

Definitions Modified:

Subclass 24.3: Under SEE OR SEARCH CLASS in the reference to Class 435

Delete:

6

Insert:

6.11