EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1509

DATE: AUGUST 1, 2023

PROJECT RP11515

The following classification changes will be effected by this Notice of Changes:

Action	**Subclass**	**Group(s)**
SCHEME:		
Symbols New:	A61K	47/68031, 47/68033, 47/68035, 47/68037
Titles Changed:	A61K	49/0019, 49/0021, 49/22
	A61K	51/0434
Warnings New:	A61K	47/6803, 47/68031, 47/68033, 47/68035, 47/68037
Notes Deleted:	A61K	49/0021
Notes New:	A61K	49/0019
DEFINITIONS:		
Definitions Modified:	A61K	47/50
	A61K	49/00, 49/0004, 49/001, 49/06, 49/22
	A61K	51/00

No other subclasses/groups are impacted by this Notice of Changes.

This Notice of Changes includes the following *[Check the ones included]:*

1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES
   - ☒ A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)
   - ☒ B. New, Modified or Deleted Warning(s)
   - ☒ C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)
   - ☐ D. New, Modified or Deleted Guidance Heading(s)
2. DEFINITIONS
   - ☒ A. New or Modified Definitions (Full definition template)
   - ☐ B. Modified or Deleted Definitions (Definitions Quick Fix)
3. ☒ REVISION CONCORDANCE LIST (RCL)
4. ☒ CHANGES TO THE CPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE LIST (CICL)
5. ☐ CHANGES TO THE CROSS-REFERENCE LIST (CRL)

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1509

DATE: AUGUST 1, 2023

PROJECT RP11515

1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)

SUBCLASS A61K - PREPARATIONS FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, OR TOILET PURPOSES

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
C	A61K47/6803	5	{Drugs conjugated to an antibody or immunoglobulin, e.g. cisplatin-antibody conjugates}	A61K47/6803, A61K47/68031, A61K47/68033, A61K47/68035, A61K47/68037
N	A61K47/68031	6	{the drug being an auristatin}	
N	A61K47/68033	6	{the drug being a maytansine}	
N	A61K47/68035	6	{the drug being a pyrrolobenzodiazepine}	
N	A61K 47/68037	6	{the drug being a camptothecin [CPT] or derivatives}	
M	A61K49/0019	4	{characterised by the fluorescent group, e.g. oligomeric, polymeric or dendritic molecules}	
M	A61K49/0021	5	{the fluorescent group being a small organic molecule}	
M	A61K49/22	1	Echographic preparations; Ultrasound imaging preparations {; Optoacoustic imaging preparations}	
M	A61K51/0434	5	{having six-membered rings, e.g. thioxanthenes (thiothixene A61K51/0459)}	

*N = new entries where reclassification into entries is involved; C = entries with modified file scope where reclassification of documents from the entries is involved; Q = new entries which are firstly populated with documents via administrative transfers from deleted (D) entries. Afterwards, the transferred documents into the Q entry will either stay or be moved to more appropriate entries, as determined by intellectual reclassification; T = existing entries with enlarged file scope, which receive documents from C or D entries, e.g. when a limiting reference is removed from the entry title; M = entries with no change to the file scope (no reclassification); D = deleted entries; F = frozen entries will be deleted once reclassification of documents from the entries is completed; U = entries that are unchanged.

NOTES:

- **No {curly brackets} are used for titles in CPC only subclasses, e.g. C12Y, A23Y; 2000 series symbol titles of groups found at the end of schemes (orthogonal codes); or the Y section titles. The {curly brackets} are used for 2000 series symbol titles found interspersed throughout the main trunk schemes (breakdown codes).
- U groups: it is obligatory to display the required "anchor" symbol (U group), i.e. the entry immediately preceding a new group or an array of new groups to be created (in case new groups are not clearly subgroups of C-type groups). Always include the symbol, indent level and title of the U group in the table above.
- All entry types should be included in the scheme changes table above for better understanding of the overall scheme change picture. Symbol, indent level, and title are required for all types.
- "Transferred to" column must be completed for all C, D, F, and Q type entries. F groups will be deleted once reclassification is completed.

- When multiple symbols are included in the "Transferred to" column, avoid using ranges of symbols in order to be as precise as possible.
- For administrative transfer of documents, the following text should be used: "<administrative transfer to XX>", "<administrative transfer to XX and YY simultaneously>", or "<administrative transfer to XX, YY, ...and ZZ simultaneously>" when administrative transfer of the same documents is to more than one place.
- Administrative transfer to main trunk groups is assumed to be the source allocation type, unless otherwise indicated.
- Administrative transfer to 2000/Y series groups is assumed to be "additional information".
- If needed, instructions for allocation type should be indicated within the angle brackets using the abbreviations "ADD" or "INV": <administrative transfer to XX ADD>, <administrative transfer to XX INV>, or <administrative transfer to XX ADD, YY INV, ... and ZZ ADD simultaneously>.
- In certain situations, the "D" entries of 2000-series or Y-series groups may not require a destination ("Transferred to") symbol, however it is required to specify "<no transfer>" in the "Transferred to" column for such cases.
- For finalization projects, the deleted "F" symbols should have <no transfer> in the "Transferred to" column.
- For more details about the types of scheme change, see CPC Guide.

B. New, Modified or Deleted Warning notice(s)

SUBCLASS A61K - PREPARATIONS FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, OR TOILET PURPOSES

Type*	Location	Old Warning notice	New/Modified Warning
N	A61K47/6803		Group A61K 47/6803 is impacted by reclassification into groups A61K 47/68035, A61K 47/68033 and A61K 47/68031. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
N	A61K47/68031		Group A61K 47/68031 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 47/6803. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
N	A61K47/68033		Group A61K 47/68033 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 47/6803. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
N	A61K47/68035		Group A61K 47/68035 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 47/6803. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
N	A61K47/68037		Group A61K 47/68037 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 47/6803. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

*N = new warning, M = modified warning, D = deleted warning

NOTE: The "Location" column only requires the symbol PRIOR to the location of the warning. No further directions such as "before" or "after" are required.

C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)

SUBCLASS A61K - PREPARATIONS FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, OR TOILET PURPOSES

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
N	A61K 49/0019		If this fluorescent group is complexed or covalently linked to a carrier, classification is also made according to the nature of the carrier in the appropriate A61K 49/005 subgroup.
D	A61K 49/0021	if this fluorescent group is complexed or covalently linked to a carrier, classification is also made according to the nature of the carrier in the appropriate A61K 49/005 subgroup	Delete the note

*N = new note, M = modified note, D = deleted note

NOTE: The "Location" column only requires the symbol PRIOR to the location of the note. No further directions such as "before" or "after" are required.

2. A. Definitions (modified)

A61K47/50

Definition statement

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Medicinal preparations containing conjugates. A conjugate is meant to define a pharmacologically/therapeutically-active agent or drug chemically bound (by covalent bonds or by complexation) to a modifying agent. The classification in this subgroup is based on this modifying agent. The "pharmacologically/therapeutically-active agent" covers a molecule used as the drug and linked to the modifying agent, or a molecule used as the drug and encapsulated/linked to a special physical/galenical form. The modifying agent is for example used to:

- modify the physico-chemical properties of the pharmacologically/therapeutically-active agent, for example to increase its solubility in bodily fluids,
- modify the pharmacokinetic properties, for example to increase the time of residence in the blood,
- modify the pharmacological activity (in case of e.g. codrugs or mutual drugs), or
- target specific sites in the body for delivery, i.e. receptors, cells, tissues or organs.

Special rules of classification

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

In the subgroups of A61K47/50, the classification is based on the non-active ingredient, i.e. the modifying agent.

However, for the conjugates of an antibody, the pharmacologically/therapeutically-active agent of the conjugate is also classified, in the subgroups of A61K47/68. The modifying group must be part of a well-defined class of compounds.

The last place priority rule does not apply in group A61K47/50, i.e. all aspects of the invention are classified. For example, a liposome modified on its external surface by a modifying agent, is classified both in A61K47/6911 and in the

appropriate subgroup of A61K47/50, e.g. in A61K47/62 for a peptide/protein, and in the appropriate subgroup of A61K47/6835 for an antibody.

Targeted drug delivery systems as defined in A61K47/555, A61K47/66 and A61K47/6891 comprise more than one component. For example, in antibody-directed enzyme prodrug therapy [ADEPT], one component carries the enzyme to its target, and the other the prodrug. Although less detailed, the classification of conjugates in which the modifying component is a peptide follows a classification similar to that in the field of new peptides or proteins, i.e. C07K14/00 and subgroups. Similarly, the classification of conjugates in which the modifying component is an antibody, the classification of the characterising antibody follows a classification similar to that of new antibodies, C07K16/00 and subgroups, again less detailed. For the specificity of the antibody, the same rules are followed as for the classification in C07K16/00. For the specificity of the antibody, if the antibody is new, the corresponding class in C07K16/00 and subgroups is also given.

The active agent is also classified in A61K47/50 in two situations:

- if the modifying agent is also active: A61K47/55, A61K47/551, A61K47/552, and in the case of sugars A61K47/549;
- if the active agent is attached to an antibody as modifying agent: A61K47/68.

A61K 49/00

Definition statement

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Contrast agents for use in diagnostic imaging methods performed in vivo, or for detecting in vivo.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The term “and/or” with “or” in the last line of the Relationships text.

Galenical aspects of pharmaceutical compositions: if this is an important aspect of the invention, it may also be classified in A61K 9/00 or A61K 47/00 - A61K 47/46.

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Insert: The following new Informative references section.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Preparations for testing in vivo using radioactive substances, or substances labeled with a radioactive isotope used for in vivo imaging or detection	A61K 51/00
Preparations for testing in vitro or ex vivo	G01N, C12Q

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Insert: The term “means” in the last row of the Glossary of terms table, so that the text reads as follows.

In vitro	means literally: in glass. Tests in vitro are performed outside the living or dead body, e.g. in a test tube or a Petri dish.

A61K 49/0004

Definition statement

Delete: The last two paragraphs of the Definition statement, so that the updated text appears as follows.

- compositions used for assessing biological conditions or parameters of a patient or mammal.
- skin tests.
- screening methods performed in vivo using non-human animal models wherein the animal model is especially adapted for this screening, in order to find new agents for treating a disorder or disease.

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Insert: The following new Informative references section.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Medicinal preparations containing organic active ingredients	A61K 31/00
New breeds of vertebrates, e.g. animal models	A01K 67/027

Special rules of classification

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Non-human animal models (e.g. transgenic model for heart failure, Alzheimer disease animal model) are only classified in subgroup A61K 49/0008 if they are used in a method for testing/screening agent in vivo and if this testing/screening for therapeutic usefulness in vivo is the invention or part of the invention.

This subgroup is not used for those documents in which the examples are using a well-known animal model to verify if an agent does indeed exert the effect it is supposed to, where the actual invention is the compound or its use.

A61K 49/001

Definition statement

Delete: All text in the Definition statement except the first paragraph, so that the updated text appears as follows.

Diagnostic compositions containing an agent detected in vivo using fluorescence, phosphorescence, (chemo)luminescence or dying/colouring/staining.

Special rules of classification

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

If a fluorescent group is complexed or covalently linked to a carrier, classification is also made according to the nature of the carrier in the appropriate A61K 49/005 subgroup.

If the physical or galenical form containing a fluorescent agent is modified by a particular agent, classification is also made according to the nature of this agent in the appropriate A61K 49/005 subgroup.

Classification is also made according to the nature of the fluorescent group in the appropriate subgroup of A61K 49/0019.

If the dye used for staining is fluorescent, classification is also given for the appropriate subgroup of A61K 49/0019.

Quantum dots modified on their surface by an antibody are also classified in A61K 49/0058.

When the formulation aspect is the invention or part of the invention (e.g. liposomal formulations), or when the physical form is the fluorescence-active part (e.g. quantum dots), classification is also made according to the appropriate A61K 49/0063 group.

In the fluorescence subgroups, the compound can be characterised by the fluorescing group, by the carrier/targeting group and/or the physical/galenical form. If the three aspects are present, the three groups must be allocated.

Microemulsion means that the dispersed phase is in the form of globules having a diameter above or equal to 1 micrometer. Nanoemulsion means that the dispersed phase is in the form of globules having a diameter below 1 micrometer.

Micelles comprise a monolayer of surfactant molecules that are aggregated head-to-head and tail-to-tail, thus forming a small spherical particle; micelles can be normal, i.e. the surfactant heads are hydrophilic, or inverse.

When the surface of the liposome encapsulating a fluorescent agent and used in vivo is functionalised by a modifying agent, classification is also made according to the nature of this modifying agent: e.g. a liposome modified on its surface by a peptide is classified in A61K 49/0084 and A61K 49/0056. Liposomes encapsulating a fluorescent agent, used in vivo and modified on their surface by a polymer because they incorporate a polymer-lipid conjugate, are only additionally classified in A61K 49/0054 if the polymer modifying the lipid is unusual. Liposomes encapsulating a fluorescent agent which are pegylated

because they incorporate a pegylated lipid are only classified in A61K 49/0084, not in A61K 49/0054.

When the surface of the microparticle encapsulating a fluorescent agent and used in vivo is functionalised by a modifying agent, classification is also made according to the nature of this modifying agent, e.g. a microparticle modified on its surface by a peptide is classified in A61K 49/0091 and A61K 49/0056.

A61K 49/06

Definition statement

Delete: All text in the Definition statement except the first paragraph, so that the updated text appears as follows.

Contrast agents used for enhancing the (diagnostic) imaging or detection in vivo, i.e., in the living animal or patient. Such contrast agents are active in MRI because they bear an NMR-active nucleus (e.g. 1H, 13C, 31P, 19F), or because they have a magnetisable group (e.g. iron oxide).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The existing Informative references table with the following updated table.

Microcapsules containing magnetic carrier material, e.g. ferrite for drug targeting	A61K 9/5094
Magnetic targeting of therapeutic agents	A61K 41/00
Magnetic compositions used for therapeutic heating of a living body part	A61K 41/0052
Pharmaceutical compositions in which the active agent is chemically bound to inorganic nanoparticles	A61K 47/6923

Detecting, measuring or recording for diagnosis involving electronic or nuclear magnetic resonance	A61B 5/055
Introduction of isotopes of elements into organic compounds (e.g. deuterium, 13C)	C07B 59/00

Special rules of classification

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

The classification is made according to the carrier which is covalently linked/complexed to the MRI-active nucleus that is responsible for the NMR/MRI signal (e.g. Gd^{3+}), and according to the galenical aspect or physical form (in A61K 49/18 subgroups).

The complex-forming compound (e.g. chelating group) of an NMR/MRI-active metal ion is classified only if it is an uncommon agent that is the real contribution to the claimed invention, or if it is the only carrier (i.e. no targeting part like e.g. a peptide further linked to the chelating group). In the A61K 49/101 subgroups, the MRI-active nucleus being complexed to a complex-forming compound, e.g. chelating group. Classification being made according to the nature of this complex-forming agent, if it being either an uncommon or new complexing agent (not the usual DTPA, DOTA, DOTP, etc. groups) that forms the real contribution to the claimed MRI invention, or if it being not conjugated to any further molecule, e.g. which being not conjugated to a polymer, peptide, protein or antibody. In that latter case, the MRI probe being e.g. a paramagnetic metal chelate.

Chelates (e.g. Gd-DOTA) conjugated to a further molecule are classified in A61K 49/085 and, additionally, according to the nature of this further molecule, e.g. an MRI contrast agent being Gd-DOTA conjugated to glucose is classified in A61K 49/085 and A61K 49/10, a MRI contrast agent comprising a plurality of Gd-DOTA appending to a linear polymer backbone is classified in A61K 49/085 and A61K 49/128. MRI contrast agents which are based on MRI-active nanoparticles (e.g. iron oxide nanoparticles, MRI nanoparticles) are classified in the appropriate A61K 49/1818 subgroups. If the nanoparticles have a super/para/magnetic core which is coated or functionalised with different compounds, classification is made according to the nature of all these different compounds (e.g. a nanoparticle having a super/para/magnetic core which is coated with an organic silane linked to a peptide is classified in A61K 49/1848 and A61K 49/1866). MRI contrast agents containing free radicals are classified in A61K 49/20.

When the carrier is a peptide or protein, it is classified in A61K 49/14 and subgroups, e.g. a carrier being a polyamino acid is classified in A61K49/146 and not in A61K49/16 that concern antibodies. If the MRI-active nucleus being linked to the peptide or protein or polyamino acid via a complexing or chelating group, the subgroup A61K 49/085 should also be given. If the peptide or protein or polyamino acid being a dendrimer, a dendron, or hyperbranched, then the A61K 49/124 is also given.

When the carrier is an organic macromolecular compound, it concerns an oligomeric, polymeric, dendrimeric molecule, not a peptide, protein, polyamino acid (see A61K 49/00) or an antibody (see A61K 49/00 or A61K 49/16).

Dendrimeric, dendronised or hyperbranched polyamino acids used as carriers are also classified in A61K 49/146.

If the MRI-active nucleus is linked to the peptide or protein or polyamino acid via a complexing or chelating group, the subgroup A61K 49/085 should also be allocated. If the peptide or protein or polyamino acid is a dendrimer, a dendron, or hyperbranched, then the A61K 49/124 is also allocated.

If the MRI-active nucleus is linked to the antibody via a complexing or chelating group, the subgroup A61K 49/085 should also be allocated.

If the paramagnetic metal complexes are covalently linked to the bilayered membrane, then the A61K 49/085 subgroup is also allocated. Liposomes modified on their external surface by a targeting agent, e.g. an antibody are classified in A61K 49/1812 without further indication for the targeting agent.

For nanoparticles, i.e. having a size or diameter smaller than 1 micrometer, the subgroups B82Y 5/00 and B82Y 15/00 are also allocated.

A61K 49/22

Definition statement

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Compositions used for the in vivo diagnosis using ultrasound activation, or wherein the detected signal is an acoustic signal (e.g. optoacoustic imaging).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Insert: The following new Informative references section.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Preparations liberating a therapeutically active compound by applying ultrasound	A61K 41/0028, A61K 9/00, A61K 47/00
Preparations containing sonosensitizers for use in therapy, sonoferese or ultrasonically enhanced transdermal delivery	A61K 41/0047, A61K 9/00, A61K 47/00

A61K 51/00

Definition statement

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Preparations containing radioactive substances or substances that bear a radioactive label, used for therapy in humans or animals, or used for testing in vivo, diagnosis in vivo or diagnostic imaging in vivo.

Liposomes encapsulating the radioactive probe and/or having no radiolabelled phospholipids are classified in A61K 51/1234.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The term “and/or” with “or” in the first paragraph, so that the updated paragraph appears as follows.

Galenical aspects of pharmaceutical compositions: if this is an important aspect in A61K 9/00 or A61K 47/00 - A61K 47/46.

References

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The existing Informative references table with the following updated table.

The use in vivo of substances containing a non-radioactive isotope, such as deuterium or 13C.	A61K 31/00
Preparations for testing in vivo using non-radioactive substances	A61K 49/00
Introduction of isotopes of elements into organic compounds	C07B 59/00
Labelling of peptides	C07K 1/13
The use of preparations containing a radioactive substance or a substance that bears a radioactive label, used for diagnosis ex vivo or used for diagnosis or testing in vitro. Therefore, the use in testing in bacteria on, e.g. a Petri dish is excluded.	G01N 33/60

Special rules of classification

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Compositions that are well defined and disclosed in the examples or in the claims are classified in this group. Thus, radioactive isotopes mentioned only in the description as being possibly linked to an active agent are not classified here.

The classification is made according to the carrier which is covalently linked, or complexed to the radionuclide, and according to the galenical aspect(s) or physical form(s).

The classification of conjugates in which the carrier is an antibody, the classification of the characterising antibody follows a classification similar to that of new antibodies, C07K 16/00 and subgroups, although less detailed. For the specificity of the antibody, the same rules are followed as for the classification in C07K 16/00.

If the radionuclide is complexed using a chelating group, the classification according to this chelating group is only made in two situations:

- if the chelating group is an uncommon agent, that is the real contribution of the claimed invention, or
- if it is the carrier per se.

If a common chelating group is linked/conjugated to another carrier (e.g. a targeting group, a peptide, or an active agent), classification takes place according to this other carrier, and not according to the common chelating group.

Under A61K51/041 the last place priority rule is followed.

Porphyrins or texaphyrins used as complex-forming compounds, i.e. wherein the nitrogen atoms forming the central ring system complex the radioactive metal, are classified in A61K 51/0485.

Liposomes encapsulating the radioactive probe or having no radiolabelled phospholipids are classified in A61K 51/1234.

Liposomes modified on their external surface by a targeting agent, e.g. an antibody, are not additionally classified with the symbol of the targeting agent.

Pretargeting is the administration of an agent X bearing the radioisotope or radioactive nucleus and of an agent Y capable of binding X and a cell Y in several steps, e.g. the radiolabelled agent is a radiolabelled biotin and the agent Y is a (strept)avidin molecule targeting specific cells. Classification is also made according to the nature of the carrier bearing/linked to the radioactive nucleus, e.g. an antibody.

In case of a conjugate comprising a complex-forming compound (chelating group) complexing a radioactive metal linked to the carrier (organic compound in A61K 51/0497), the nature of this complex-forming compound is not classified except if the complexing/chelating group is the subject of the invention and is uncommon, e.g. 111In-DTPA-glucose is classified in A61K 51/0497 (not in A61K 51/048) and in A61K 51/0491.

In case of a conjugate comprising a complex-forming compound (chelating group) complexing a radioactive metal linked to the carrier (organic macromolecular compound in A61K 51/065), the nature of this complex-forming compound is not classified except if it is the real contribution of the claimed invention and it is an uncommon complexing/chelating group, e.g. 111In-DTPA-PEG is classified in A61K 51/065 and new DTPA-like derivatives conjugated to PEG and complexing 111In for use in vivo is classified in A61K 51/0478 and A61K 51/065.

In case of a conjugate comprising a complex-forming compound (chelating group) complexing a radioactive metal linked to the carrier (peptide, protein or polyamino acid in A61K 51/088), the nature of this complex-forming compound is not classified except if it is the real contribution of the claimed invention and it is

an uncommon complexing or chelating group, e.g. 111In-DTPA-interleukin 2 is classified in A61K 51/088; new DTPA-like derivatives conjugated to interleukin 2 and complexing 111In for use in vivo is classified in A61K 51/0478 and A61K 51/088.

In case of a conjugate comprising a complex-forming compound (chelating group) complexing a radioactive metal linked to the carrier (antibody in A61K 51/1093), the nature of this complex-forming compound being not classified except if it being the real contribution of the claimed invention and it being an uncommon complexing/chelating group, e.g. 111In-DTPA-herceptin being classified in A61K 51/1093 and A61K 51/1051, new DTPA-like derivatives conjugated to herceptin and complexing 111In for use in vivo being classified in A61K 51/0478, A61K 51/1093 and A61K 51/1051.

If the disclosed compound/composition is used for therapy classification is also given in A61K2121/00.

If the disclosed compound/composition is used for testing *in vivo* classification is also given in A61K2123/00.

3. REVISION CONCORDANCE LIST (RCL)

Type*	**From CPC Symbol (existing)**	**To CPC Symbol(s)**
C	A61K 47/6803	A61K 47/6803, A61K 47/68031, A61K 47/68033, A61K 47/68035, A61K 47/68037

* C = entries with modified file scope where reclassification of documents from the entries is involved; Q = new entries which are firstly populated with documents via administrative transfers from deleted (D) entries. Afterwards, the transferred documents into the Q entry will either stay or be moved to more appropriate entries, as determined by intellectual reclassification; D = deleted entries; F = frozen entries will be deleted once reclassification of documents from the entries is completed.

NOTES:

- Only C, D, F, and Q type entries are included in the table above.
- When multiple symbols are included in the "To" column, do not use ranges of symbols.
- For administrative transfer of documents, the following text should be used: "< administrative transfer to XX>", "<administrative transfer to XX and YY simultaneously>", or "<administrative transfer to XX, YY, ...and ZZ simultaneously>" when administrative transfer of the same documents is to more than one place.
- Administrative transfer to main trunk groups is assumed to be the source allocation type, unless otherwise indicated.
- Administrative transfer to 2000/Y series groups is assumed to be "additional information".
- If needed, instructions for allocation type should be indicated within the angle brackets using the abbreviations "ADD" or "INV": <administrative transfer to XX ADD>, <administrative transfer to XX INV>, or < administrative transfer to XX ADD, YY INV, ... and ZZ ADD simultaneously>.
- In certain situations, the "D" entries of 2000-series or Y-series groups may not require a destination ("To") symbol, however it is required to specify "<no transfer>" in the "To" column for such cases.
- RCL is not needed for finalisation projects.

4. CHANGES TO THE CPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE LIST (CICL)

CPC	**IPC**	**Action***
A61K 47/68031	A61K 47/68	NEW
A61K 47/68033	A61K 47/68	NEW
A61K 47/68035	A61K 47/68	NEW
A61K 47/68037	A61K 47/68	NEW

*Action column:

- For an (N) or (Q) entry, provide an IPC symbol and complete the Action column with "NEW."
- For an existing CPC main trunk entry or indexing entry where the existing IPC symbol needs to be changed, provide an updated IPC symbol and complete the Action column with "UPDATED."
- For a (D) CPC entry or indexing entry complete the Action column with "DELETE." IPC symbol does not need to be included in the IPC column.
- For an (N) 2000 series CPC entry which is positioned within the main trunk scheme (breakdown code) provide an IPC symbol and complete the action column with "NEW".
- For an (N) 2000 series CPC entry positioned at the end of the CPC scheme (orthogonal code), with no IPC equivalent, complete the IPC column with "CPCONLY" and complete the action column with "NEW".

NOTES:

- F symbols are <u>not</u> included in the CICL table above.
- T and M symbols are not included in the CICL table above unless a change to the existing IPC is desired.