

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1042

DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 2021

PROJECT MP0492

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

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
SCHEME:		
Titles Changed:	C40B	SUBCLASS
Notes Modified:	C40B	SUBCLASS
DEFINITIONS:		
Definitions Modified:	C40B	SUBCLASS

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)

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1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)**SUBCLASS C40B-COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY; LIBRARIES, e.g. CHEMICAL LIBRARIES, IN SILICO LIBRARIES**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> “CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	C40B	Subclass	COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY; LIBRARIES, e.g. CHEMICAL LIBRARIES (<u>in silico</u> combinatorial libraries of nucleic acids, proteins or peptides G16B 35/00; <u>in silico</u> combinatorial chemistry G16C 20/60)	

*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”.

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- 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 finalisation 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.

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B. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)**SUBCLASS C40B- COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY; LIBRARIES, e.g. CHEMICAL LIBRARIES, IN SILICO LIBRARIES**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C40B	<p>1. In this subclass, the first place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, classification is made in the first appropriate place.</p> <p>2. When classifying in this subclass, subject matter of interest is also classified in other appropriate places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> library members are also classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in the IPC, (e.g. in section C) according to established procedure relating to "Markush"-type formulae (see paragraph 101 of the Guide); methods or apparatus covered by this subclass are also classified for their biological, chemical, physical or other features in the appropriate places in the IPC, if such features are of interest, e.g. <p>A01N Biocides A61K Preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes A61P Specific therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations B01D Separation B01J Chemical or physical processes, e.g. catalysis; Apparatus therefor B01L Chemical or physical laboratory apparatus B29 Shaped plastics C01, C07, C08 Inorganic, organic or organic macromolecular compounds; Methods of preparation or separation thereof C12 Biochemistry, microbiology, enzymology including microorganisms or enzymes, preparing them, using them to synthesis compounds or compositions; Measuring or testing processes involving microorganisms or enzymes; Mutation or genetic engineering C22 Metal alloys G01N Chemical or physical analysis G01R, G01T Physical measurements methods; Apparatus thereof G03F Photomechanical methods G06F Electrical digital data processing G06K Data processing</p>	<p>1. In this subclass, the first place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, classification is made in the first appropriate place.</p> <p>2. When classifying in this subclass {, subject matter of interest is also classified in other appropriate places :}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> library members are also classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in the IPC, (e.g. in section C) according to established procedure relating to "Markush"-type formulae (see paragraph 100 and 101 of the Guide); { methods or apparatus covered by this subclass are also classified for their biological, chemical, physical or other features in the appropriate places in the IPC, if such features are of interest, e.g. <p>A01N Biocides A61K Preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes A61P Specific therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations B01D Separation B01J Chemical or physical processes, e.g. catalysis; Apparatus therefor B01L Chemical or physical laboratory apparatus B29 Shaped plastics C01, C07, C08 Inorganic, organic or organic macromolecular compounds; Methods of preparation or separation thereof C12 Biochemistry, microbiology, enzymology including microorganisms or enzymes, preparing them, using them to synthesis compounds or compositions; Measuring or testing processes involving microorganisms or enzymes C22 Metal alloys G01N Chemical or physical analysis G01R, G01T Physical measurements methods; Apparatus thereof G03F Photomechanical methods G06F Electrical digital data processing G06K Data processing</p>

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		G06T Image data processing G09F Displaying; Advertising 3. {C12N 15/1034-C12N 15/1093 always take precedence over C40B}	microorganisms or enzymes; Mutation or genetic engineering C22 Metal alloys G01N Chemical or physical analysis G01R, G01T Physical measurements methods; Apparatus therefor G03F Photomechanical methods G06F Electrical digital data processing G06K Data processing G06T Image data processing G09F Displaying; Advertising.} 3. {C12N 15/1034-C12N 15/1093 always take precedence over C40B.}

*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)

C40B

Definition statement

This place covers:

Delete: The following sentence:

In silico or virtual conception of libraries; in silico or virtual libraries;

Replace: In the 5th paragraph, replace the word “synthesize” with the word “sythesise.”

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The first TWO paragraphs in the Relationships with other classification places with the ones below:

Individual library members must be classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in CPC, e.g. in Section C, according to established procedure (see paragraphs 100 and 101 of the Guide to IPC). Subject matter that has a wider utility and may also be used outside combinatorial chemistry, e.g. solid supports and linkers of general utility in solid phase synthesis, general reagents, is classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in CPC, e.g. Section C.

Methods or apparatus covered by this subclass are also classified for their biological, chemical, physical or other features in the appropriate places in CPC, if such features are of interest, e.g.:

Replace: The paragraph that begins “Biochemistry, microbiology, enzymology including...” with the modified one below:

Biochemistry, microbiology, enzymology including microorganisms or enzymes, preparing them, using them to synthesise compounds or compositions; Measuring or testing processes involving microorganisms or enzymes; Mutation or genetic engineering C12.

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Delete: At “Physical measurements methods; Apparatus therefore G01R, G01T”, change the spelling of “therefore” to “therefor” so it reads as below:

Physical measurements methods; Apparatus therefor G01R, G01T

References

Limiting references

Insert: New Limiting references section and table.

This place does not cover:

In silico combinatorial libraries of nucleic acids, proteins or peptides	G16B 35/00
In silico combinatorial chemistry	G16C 20/60

Special rules of classification

Insert: A period at the end of the third paragraph so it looks like this:

Please note that it is of vital importance to the completeness of other places of classification that documents are not only classified in C40B, but wherever possible also elsewhere (see "Relationship between large subject matter areas" of this subclass and "References relevant to classification in this subclass" of the main groups).

Glossary of terms

Replace: The explanations for the following entries with the updated explanations below:

Solid support	Insoluble, functionalised or not, material, e.g. polymers, glass to which library members or other reagents may be attached (often via a linker) allowing library members to be readily separated
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	(by filtration, centrifugation, etc.) from excess reagents, soluble reaction by-products or solvents.
Combinatorial library	A set of organic or inorganic compounds, plasmids, microorganisms, vectors or biopolymers, e.g. polynucleotides, proteins (a library) prepared by combinatorial synthesis. May consist of a collection of pools or sub-libraries. The sets can be in the form of arrays or mixtures.
Directed Molecular Evolution	Directed Molecular Evolution is a process for enriching a library in members having a property or activity of interest. It involves cycles of taking a library, subjecting it to a screen to select for the desired property or activity, amplifying the "hits" to provide the starting library for the subsequent cycle. "Mutations" may be introduced at the amplification stage in order to increase the diversity of the library. This subject matter involves aspects of creating and screening libraries.
Library	A library is a created collection of a plurality of compounds, microorganisms or other substances, all being of the same type. The collection is useful as a test vehicle for determining which of its members or its subsets of members possess activities or properties of interest. A library might for example exist as: a solution; a physical admixture; an ordered or unordered array; or a plurality of members present on a support and affixed thereto, e.g. by chemical bonding, by physical attractive forces or by coating.
Microorganisms	Bacteria, Actinomycetales, fungi (e.g. yeast), virus, human, animal, or plant cells, tissues, protozoa or unicellular algae.