CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY
(NOTES omitted)

CHEMISTRY

C12 BIOCHEMISTRY; BEER; SPIRITS; WINE; VINEGAR; MICROBIOLOGY; ENZYMOLOGY; MUTATION OR GENETIC ENGINEERING
(NOTES omitted)

C12Q MEASURING OR TESTING PROCESSES INVOLVING ENZYMES, NUCLEIC ACIDS OR MICROORGANISMS (immunoassay G01N 33/53); COMPOSITIONS OR TEST PAPERS THEREFOR; PROCESSES OF PREPARING SUCH COMPOSITIONS; CONDITION-RESPONSIVE CONTROL IN MICROBIOLOGICAL OR ENZYMOLOGICAL PROCESSES

NOTES

1. This subclass does not cover the observation of the progress or of the result of processes specified in this subclass by any of the methods specified in groups G01N 3/00 - G01N 29/00, which is covered by subclass G01N.
2. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
   "involving", when used in relation to a substance, includes the testing for the substance as well as employing the substance as a determinant or reactant in a test for a different substance.
3. Attention is drawn to Notes (1) to (3) following the title of class C12.
4. In this subclass, test media are classified in the appropriate group for the relevant test process.
5. In this subclass, it is desirable to add the indexing codes of subclass C12R.
6. {Documents describing the use of an electrode for analysis of a specific analyte are classified in C12Q 1/001 or subgroups and not according to the last place rule.}
7. {Documents relating to new peptides, e.g. enzymes, or new DNA or its corresponding mRNA, encoding for the peptides, and their use in measuring or testing processes are classified in subclass C07K or in group C12N 9/00 according to the peptides, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to their use in diagnostics. However, where the new nucleic acids are principally used in diagnostic processes, e.g. PCR, hybridisation reactions, the documents are also classified in group C12Q 1/68.}
8. {In groups C12Q 1/6876 - C12Q 1/6895 and C12Q 1/701 - C12Q 1/708 it is compulsory to add the indexing codes C12Q 2600/00 - C12Q 2600/178 which reflect the use of the product in combination with the virus groups only if the document relates to products.}
9. {In this subclass, combination sets [C-Sets] are used. The detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules is present in the definitions of C12Q.}

WARNING

In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

1/00 **Measuring or testing processes involving enzymes, nucleic acids or microorganisms** (measuring or testing apparatus with condition measuring or sensing means, e.g. colony counters, C12M 1/34)**; Compositions therefor; Processes of preparing such compositions**

NOTE

{In this group, C-Sets are used for classification. The detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules are found in the Definitions of C12Q.}

1/001 . {Enzyme electrodes}
1/002 . . {Electrode membranes}
1/003 . . . {Functionalisation}
1/004 . . {mediator-assisted}
1/005 . . {involving specific analytes or enzymes (including groups of enzymes, e.g. oxydases; C12Q 1/004 takes precedence)}
1/006 . . . {for glucose}
1/007 . {involving isoenzyme profiles (for detection of an individual isoenzyme C12Q 1/25 - C12Q 1/66)}
1/008 . {for determining co-enzymes or co-factors, e.g. NAD, ATP}
1/02 . involving viable microorganisms
1/025 . . {for testing or evaluating the effect of chemical or biological compounds, e.g. drugs, cosmetics (antimicrobial activity C12Q 1/18)}
1/04 . . Determining presence or kind of microorganism; Use of selective media for testing antibiotics or bacteriocides; Compositions containing a chemical indicator therefor {(C12Q 1/6897 takes precedence)}

1/045 . . . {Culture media therefor}
1/06 . . . Quantitative determination
1/08 . . . . using multifield media
1/10 . . . Enterobacteria
1/12 . . . Nitrate to nitrite reducing bacteria
1/14 . . . Streptococcus; Staphylococcus
1/16 . . . using radioactive material
1/18 . . Testing for antimicrobial activity of a material
1/20 . . . using multifield media
1/22 . . Testing for sterility conditions
1/24 . . Methods of sampling, or inoculating or spreading a sample; Methods of physically isolating an intact microorganisms
1/25 . involving enzymes not classifiable in groups C12Q 1/26 {- C12Q 1/66}
1/26 . involving oxidoreductase
1/28 . . involving peroxidase
1/30 . . involving catalase
1/32 . . involving dehydrogenase
1/34 . involving hydrolase
1/37 . . involving peptidase or proteinase
1/40 . . involving amylase
1/42 . . involving phosphatase
1/44 . . involving esterase
1/46 . . . involving cholinesterase
1/48 . involving transferase
1/485 . . {involving kinase}
1/50 . . involving creatine phosphokinase
1/52 . . involving transaminase
1/527 . involving lyase
1/533 . involving isomerase
1/54 . involving glucose or galactose
1/56 . involving blood clotting factors, e.g. involving thrombin, thromboplastin, fibrinogen
1/58 . involving urea or urease
1/60 . involving cholesterol
1/61 . involving triglycerides
1/62 . involving uric acid
1/64 . Geomicrobiological testing, e.g. for petroleum
1/66 . involving luciferase
1/68 . involving nucleic acids

NOTES

1. In this group, classification is made according to the most relevant feature irrespective of the last place priority rule.
2. {In groups C12Q 1/68 - C12Q 1/6874, and C12Q 1/6897, C-Sets are used for classification. The detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules are found in the Definitions of C12Q.}

1/6804 . . Nucleic acid analysis using immunogens (immunoassay G01N 33/53)
1/6806 . . Preparing nucleic acids for analysis, e.g. for polymerase chain reaction [PCR] assay (C12Q 1/6804 takes precedence)
1/6809 . . Methods for determination or identification of nucleic acids involving differential detection
1/6811 . . Selection methods for production or design of target specific oligonucleotides or binding molecules
1/6813 . . Hybridisation assays
1/6816 . . . characterised by the detection means (C12Q 1/6804 takes precedence)
1/6818 . . . . involving interaction of two or more labels, e.g. resonant energy transfer
1/682 . . . . Signal amplification
1/6823 . . . . Release of bound markers
1/6825 . . . . Nucleic acid detection involving sensors
1/6827 . . . for detection of mutation or polymorphism
1/683 . . . . involving restriction enzymes, e.g. restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP]
1/6832 . . . Enhancement of hybridisation reaction
1/6834 . . . Enzymatic or biochemical coupling of nucleic acids to a solid phase
1/6837 . . . . using probe arrays or probe chips (C12Q 1/6874 takes precedence)
1/6839 . . . Triple helix formation or other higher order conformations in hybridisation assays
1/6841 . . . In situ hybridisation
1/6844 . . Nucleic acid amplification reactions
1/6846 . . . {Common amplification features}
1/6848 . . . characterised by the means for preventing contamination or increasing the specificity or sensitivity of an amplification reaction
1/6851 . . . Quantitative amplification
1/6853 . . . using modified primers or templates
1/6855 . . . . Ligating adaptors
1/6858 . . . Allele-specific amplification
1/686 . . . Polymerase chain reaction [PCR]
1/6862 . . . Ligase chain reaction [LCR]
1/6865 . . . Promoter-based amplification, e.g. nucleic acid sequence amplification [NASBA], self-sustained sequence replication [3SR] or transcription-based amplification system [TAS]
1/6867 . . . Replicase-based amplification, e.g. using Q-beta replicase
1/6869 . . Methods for sequencing
1/6872 . . . involving mass spectrometry
1/6874 . . . involving nucleic acid arrays, e.g. sequencing by hybridisation
1/6876 . . Nucleic acid products used in the analysis of nucleic acids, e.g. primers or probes
1/6879 . . . for sex determination
1/6881 . . . for tissue or cell typing, e.g. human leukocyte antigen [HLA] probes
1/6883 . . . for diseases caused by alterations of genetic material
1/6886 . . . . for cancer (immunoassay for cancer G01N 33/574)
1/6888 . . . for detection or identification of organisms
1/689 . . . . for bacteria
1/6893 . . . . for protozoa
1/6895 . . . . for plants, fungi or algae
1/6897 . . involving reporter genes operably linked to promoters
1/70 . involving virus or bacteriophage {(immunoassay for viruses G01N 33/56983)}

NOTES

1. {In this group, classification is made according to the most relevant feature irrespective of the last place priority rule.}
2. {In this group, C-Sets are used for classification. The detailed information about the C-Sets

C12Q 1/70 (continued)

construction and the associated syntax rules are found in the Definitions of C12Q.}

1/701 . . {Specific hybridization probes}
1/702 . . . {for retroviruses}
1/703 . . . . {Viruses associated with AIDS}
1/705 . . . {for herpetoviridae, e.g. herpes simplex, varicella zoster}
1/706 . . . {for hepatitis}
1/707 . . . . {non-A, non-B Hepatitis, excluding hepatitis D}
1/708 . . . {for papilloma}

3/00 **Condition responsive control processes** (apparatus therefor C12M 1/36; controlling or regulating in general G05)

2304/00 **Chemical means of detecting microorganisms** (hydrolase substrates C12Q 2334/00, peptidase substrates C12Q 2337/00)
2304/10 . DNA staining
2304/12 . . Ethidium
2304/13 . . Propidium
2304/16 . . Acridine orange
2304/18 . . Thionin-type dyes, e.g. Azure, Toluidine Blue
2304/20 . Redox indicators
2304/22 . . Resazurin; Resorufin
2304/24 . . Tetrazolium; Formazan
2304/26 . . Quinone; Quinol
2304/40 . Detection of gases
2304/44 . . Oxygen
2304/46 . . Carbon dioxide
2304/48 . . Ammonia or volatile amines
2304/60 . Chemiluminescent detection using ATP-luciferin-luciferase system
2304/80 . Electrochemical detection via electrodes in contact with culture medium

2326/00 **Chromogens for determinations of oxidoreductase enzymes**
2326/10 . Benzidines
2326/12 . . 3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine, i.e. TMB
2326/14 . . Ortho-Tolidine, i.e. 3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine)
2326/20 . Ortho-Phenylenediamine
2326/30 . 2,2'-Azinobis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid), i.e. ABTS
2326/32 . 3-Methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone hydrochloride hydrate, i.e. MBTH
2326/40 . Triphenylmethane dye chromogens, e.g. fluorescein derivatives
2326/50 . Phenols; Naphthols; Catechols
2326/90 . Developer
2326/92 . . Nitro blue tetrazolium chloride, i.e. NBT
2326/96 . . 4-Amino-antipyrine

2334/00 **O-linked chromogens for determinations of hydrolase enzymes, e.g. glycosidases, phosphatases, esterases**
2334/10 . p-Nitrophenol derivatives
2334/20 . Coumarin derivatives
2334/22 . . 4-Methylumbelliferyl, i.e. beta-methylumbelliferone, 4MU
2334/30 . Naphthol derivatives, e.g. alpha-naphthyl-esters, i.e. alpha-NE, beta-naphthyl-esters, i.e. beta-NE
2334/40 . Triphenylmethane dye chromogens, e.g. fluorescein derivatives
2334/50 . Indoles
2334/52 . . 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl, i.e. BCI
2334/70 . the product, e.g. phenol, naphthol being diazotised in situ, e.g. with Fast Red

2337/00 **N-linked chromogens for determinations of peptidases and proteinases**
2337/10 . Anilides
2337/12 . . Para-Nitroanilides p-NA
2337/20 . Coumarin derivatives
2337/22 . . 7-Amino-4-methylcoumarin, i.e. AMC, MCA
2337/24 . . 7-Amino-4-trifluoromethylcoumarin, i.e. AFC
2337/30 . Naphthyl amides, e.g. beta-NA, 2-NA, 4-methoxy-beta-naphthylamine, i.e. 4MNA
2337/40 . Rhodamine derivatives
2337/50 . Indoles
2337/52 . . 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl, i.e. BCI

2500/00 **Analytical methods involving nucleic acids**

NOTE

Indexing codes C12Q 2500/00 - C12Q 2565/634 are only used as subsequent symbols in C-Sets and are not allocated as single symbols. The detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules is present in the Definitions of C12Q.

2520/00 **Reactions involving nucleic acids**

2521/00 **Reaction characterised by the enzymatic activity**
2521/10 . Nucleotidyl transfering
2521/101 . . DNA polymerase
2521/107 . . RNA dependent DNA polymerase,(i.e. reverse transcriptase)
2521/113 . . Telomerase
2521/119 . . RNA polymerase
2521/125 . . Methyl transferase, i.e. methylase
2521/131 . . Terminal transferase
2521/30 . Phosphoric diester hydrolysing, i.e. nuclease
2521/301 . . Endonuclease
2521/307 . . Single strand endonuclease
2521/313 . . Type II endonucleases, i.e. cutting outside recognition site
2521/319 . . Exonuclease
2521/325 . . Single stranded exonuclease
2521/327 . . RNAse, e.g. RNAseH
2521/331 . . Methylation site specific nuclease
2521/337 . . Ribozyme
2521/343 . . Abzyme
2521/345 . . DNAzyme
2521/50 . Other enzymatic activities
2521/501 . . Ligase
2521/507 . . Recombinase
2521/513 . . Winding/unwinding enzyme, e.g. helicase
2521/514 . . Mismatch repair protein
2521/519 . . Topoisomerase
2521/525 . . Phosphatase
2521/531 . . Glycosylase
2521/537 . . Protease
2521/539 . . Deaminase
2521/543 . . Immobilised enzyme(s)

2522/00 **Reaction characterised by the use of non-enzymatic proteins**
2522/10 . Nucleic acid binding proteins
2522/101 . . Single or double stranded nucleic acid binding proteins

2523/00 **Reactions characterised by treatment of reaction samples**
2523/10 . Characterised by chemical treatment
2523/101 . . Crosslinking agents, e.g. psoralen
2523/107 . . Chemical cleaving agents
2523/109 . . chemical ligation between nucleic acids
2523/113 . . Denaturating agents
2523/115 . . oxidising agents
2523/119 . . Renaturing agents
2523/125 . . Bisulfite(s)
2523/30 . Characterised by physical treatment
2523/301 . . Sonication
2523/303 . . Applying a physical force on a nucleic acid
2523/305 . . Denaturation or renaturation by physical action
2523/307 . . Denaturation or renaturation by electric current/ voltage
2523/308 . . Adsorption or desorption
2523/31 . . Electrostatic interactions, e.g. use of cationic polymers in hybridisation reactions
2523/313 . . Irradiation, e.g. UV irradiation
2523/319 . . Photocleavage, photolysis, photoactivation
2523/32 . . Centrifugation

2525/00 **Reactions involving modified oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, or nucleotides**
2525/10 . Modifications characterised by
2525/101 . . incorporating non-naturally occurring nucleotides, e.g. inosine
2525/107 . . incorporating a peptide nucleic acid
2525/113 . . incorporating modified backbone
2525/117 . . incorporating modified base
2525/119 . . incorporating abasic sites
2525/121 . . incorporating both deoxyribonucleotides and ribonucleotides
2525/125 . . incorporating agents resulting in resistance to degradation
2525/131 . . incorporating a restriction site
2525/137 . . incorporating/modifying moieties to eliminate restriction sites
2525/143 . . incorporating a promoter sequence
2525/149 . . incorporating a coding sequence
2525/15 . . incorporating a consensus or conserved sequence
2525/151 . . repeat or repeated sequences, e.g. VNTR, microsatellite, concatemer
2525/155 . . incorporating/generating a new priming site
2525/161 . . incorporating target specific and non-target specific sites
2525/173 . . incorporating a polynucleotide run, e.g. polyAs, polyTs
2525/179 . . incorporating arbitrary or random nucleotide sequences
2525/185 . . incorporating bases where the precise position of the bases in the nucleic acid string is important
2525/186 . . incorporating a non-extendable or blocking moiety
2525/191 . . incorporating an adaptor
2525/197 . . incorporating a spacer/coupling moiety
2525/203 . . incorporating a composite nucleic acid containing a polypeptide sequence other than PNA
2525/204 . . specific length of the oligonucleotides
2525/205 . . Aptamer
2525/207 . . siRNA, miRNA
2525/30 . Oligonucleotides characterised by their secondary structure
2525/301 . . Hairpin oligonucleotides
2525/307 . . Circular oligonucleotides
2525/313 . . Branched oligonucleotides

2527/00 **Reactions demanding special reaction conditions**
2527/101 . Temperature
2527/107 . Temperature of melting, i.e. Tm
2527/109 . Pressure
2527/113 . Time
2527/119 . pH
2527/125 . Specific component of sample, medium or buffer
2527/127 . the enzyme inhibitor or activator used
2527/137 . Concentration of a component of medium
2527/143 . Concentration of primer or probe
2527/146 . Concentration of target or template
2527/149 . Concentration of an enzyme
2527/15 . Gradients
2527/153 . Viscosity
2527/156 . Permeability

2531/00 **Reactions of nucleic acids characterised by**
2531/10 . the purpose being amplify/increase the copy number of target nucleic acid
2531/101 . . Linear amplification, i.e. non exponential
2531/107 . . Probe or oligonucleotide ligation
2531/113 . . PCR
2531/119 . . Strand displacement amplification [SDA]
2531/125 . . Rolling circle
2531/131 . . Inverse PCR
2531/137 . . Ligase Chain Reaction [LCR]
2531/143 . . Promoter based amplification, e.g. NASBA, 3SR, TAS
2531/149 . . Replicase based amplification, e.g. Q beta replicase

2533/00 **Reactions characterised by the enzymatic reaction principle used**
2533/10 . the purpose being to increase the length of an oligonucleotide strand
2533/101 . . Primer extension
2533/107 . . Probe or oligonucleotide ligation

2535/00 **Reactions characterised by the assay type for determining the identity of a nucleotide base or a sequence of oligonucleotides**
2535/101 . Sanger sequencing method, i.e. oligonucleotide sequencing using primer elongation and dideoxynucleotides as chain terminators
2535/107 . Maxam and Gilbert method, i.e. sequential release and detection of nucleotides
2535/113 . Cycle sequencing
2535/119 . Double strand sequencing
2535/122 . Massive parallel sequencing
2535/125 . Allele specific primer extension
2535/131 . Allele specific probes
2535/137 . Amplification Refractory Mutation System [ARMS]
2535/138 . Amplified fragment length polymorphism [AFLP]

2535/139 . Random amplification polymorphism detection [RAPD]

2537/00 Reactions characterised by the reaction format or use of a specific feature

2537/10 . the purpose or use of
2537/101 . . Homogeneous assay format, e.g. one pot reaction
2537/107 . . Homoduplex formation
2537/113 . . Heteroduplex formation
2537/119 . . Triple helix formation
2537/125 . . Sandwich assay format
2537/137 . . a displacement step
2537/1373 . . . Displacement by a nucleic acid
2537/1376 . . . Displacement by an enzyme
2537/143 . . Multiplexing, i.e. use of multiple primers or probes in a single reaction, usually for simultaneously analyse of multiple analysis
2537/149 . . Sequential reactions
2537/155 . . Cyclic reactions
2537/157 . . A reaction step characterised by the number of molecules incorporated or released
2537/159 . . Reduction of complexity, e.g. amplification of subsets, removing duplicated genomic regions
2537/16 . . Assays for determining copy number or wherein the copy number is of special importance
2537/161 . . A competitive reaction step
2537/162 . . Helper probe
2537/163 . . blocking probe
2537/164 . . Methylation detection other then bisulfite or methylation sensitive restriction endonucleases
2537/165 . . Mathematical modelling, e.g. logarithm, ratio

2539/00 Reactions characterised by analysis of gene expression or genome comparison

2539/10 . The purpose being sequence identification by analysis of gene expression or genome comparison characterised by
2539/101 . . Subtraction analysis
2539/103 . . Serial analysis of gene expression [SAGE]
2539/105 . . Involving introns, exons, or splice junctions
2539/107 . . Representational Difference Analysis [RDA]
2539/113 . . Differential Display Analysis [DDA]
2539/115 . . Comparative genomic hybridisation [CGH]

2541/00 Reactions characterised by directed evolution

2541/10 . the purpose being the selection or design of target specific nucleic acid binding sequences
2541/101 . . Selex

2543/00 Reactions characterised by the reaction site, e.g. cell or chromosome

2543/10 . the purpose being "in situ" analysis
2543/101 . . in situ amplification

2545/00 Reactions characterised by their quantitative nature

2545/10 . the purpose being quantitative analysis
2545/101 . . with an internal standard/control
2545/107 . . with a competitive internal standard/control
2545/113 . . with an external standard/control, i.e. control reaction is separated from the test/target reaction
2545/114 . . involving a quantitation step

2547/00 Reactions characterised by the features used to prevent contamination

2547/10 . the purpose being preventing contamination
2547/101 . . by confinement to a single tube/container
2547/107 . . Use of permeable barriers, e.g. waxes

2549/00 Reactions characterised by the features used to influence the efficiency or specificity

2549/10 . the purpose being that of reducing false positive or false negative signals
2549/101 . . Hot start
2549/107 . . Cold start
2549/113 . . using nested probes
2549/119 . . using nested primers
2549/125 . . using sterilising/blocking agents, e.g. albumin
2549/126 . . using oligonucleotides as clamps

2560/00 Nucleic acid detection

2561/00 Nucleic acid detection characterised by assay method

2561/101 . Taqman
2561/107 . Enzyme complementation
2561/108 . Hybridisation protection assay [HPA]
2561/109 . Invader technology
2561/113 . Real time assay
2561/119 . Fluorescence polarisation
2561/12 . Fluorescence lifetime measurement
2561/125 . Ligase Detection Reaction [LDR]
2561/127 . Protein truncation assay

2563/00 Nucleic acid detection characterized by the use of physical, structural and functional properties

2563/101 . radioactivity, e.g. radioactive labels
2563/103 . luminescence
2563/107 . fluorescence
2563/113 . the label being electroactive, e.g. redox labels
2563/116 . electrical properties of nucleic acids, e.g. impedance, conductivity or resistance
2563/119 . the label being proteinic
2563/125 . the label being enzymatic, i.e. proteins, and non proteins, such as nucleic acid with enzymatic activity
2563/131 . the label being a member of a cognate binding pair, i.e. extends to antibodies, haptens, avidin
2563/137 . Metal/ion, e.g. metal label
2563/143 . Magnetism, e.g. magnetic label
2563/149 . Particles, e.g. beads
2563/155 . Particles of a defined size, e.g. nanoparticles
2563/157 . Nanotubes or nanorods
2563/159 . Microreactors, e.g. emulsion PCR or sequencing, droplet PCR, microcapsules, i.e. non-liquid containers with a range of different permeability's for different reaction components
2563/161 . Vesicles, e.g. liposome
2563/167 . Mass label
2563/173 . staining/intercalating agent, e.g. ethidium bromide
2563/179 . the label being a nucleic acid
2563/185 . Nucleic acid dedicated to use as a hidden marker/ bar code, e.g. inclusion of nucleic acids to mark art objects or animals

2565/00 Nucleic acid analysis characterised by mode or means of detection

2565/10 . Detection mode being characterised by the assay principle
2565/101 . . Interaction between at least two labels
2565/1015 . . . labels being on the same oligonucleotide

2565/102 . . Multiple non-interacting labels
2565/1025 . . . labels being on the same oligonucleotide
2565/107 . . Alteration in the property of hybridised versus free label oligonucleotides
2565/113 . . based on agglutination/precipitation
2565/119 . . based on extraction of label to an organic phase, i.e. partitioning of label between different organic phases
2565/125 . . Electrophoretic separation
2565/131 . . Single/double strand conformational analysis, i.e. SSCP/DSCP
2565/133 . . conformational analysis
2565/137 . . Chromatographic separation
2565/20 . Detection means characterised by being a gene reporter based analysis
2565/201 . . Two hybrid system
2565/207 . . Three hybrid system
2565/30 . Detection characterised by liberation or release of label
2565/301 . . Pyrophosphate (PPi)
2565/40 . Detection characterised by signal amplification of label
2565/401 . . Signal amplification by chemical polymerisation
2565/50 . Detection characterised by immobilisation to a surface
2565/501 . . being an array of oligonucleotides
2565/507 . . characterised by the density of the capture oligonucleotide
2565/513 . . characterised by the pattern of the arrayed oligonucleotides
2565/514 . . characterised by the use of the arrayed oligonucleotides as identifier tags, e.g. universal addressable array, anti-tag or tag complement array
2565/515 . . characterised by the interaction between or sequential use of two or more arrays
2565/518 . . characterised by the immobilisation of the nucleic acid sample or target
2565/519 . . characterised by the capture moiety being a single stranded oligonucleotide
2565/525 . . characterised by the capture oligonucleotide being double stranded
2565/531 . . characterised by the capture moiety being a protein for target oligonucleotides
2565/537 . . characterised by the capture oligonucleotide acting as a primer
2565/543 . . characterised by the use of two or more capture oligonucleotide primers in concert, e.g. bridge amplification
2565/549 . . characterised by the capture oligonucleotide being a reporter labelled capture oligonucleotide
2565/60 . Detection means characterised by use of a special device
2565/601 . . being a microscope, e.g. atomic force microscopy [AFM]
2565/607 . . being a sensor, e.g. electrode
2565/619 . . being a video camera
2565/625 . . being a nucleic acid test strip device, e.g. dipsticks, strips, tapes, CD plates
2565/626 . . being a flow cytometer
2565/627 . . being a mass spectrometer
2565/628 . . being a surface plasmon resonance spectrometer
2565/629 . . being a microfluidic device
2565/631 . . being a biochannel or pore
2565/632 . . being a surface enhanced, e.g. resonance, Raman spectrometer
2565/633 . . NMR
2565/634 . . being an acoustic wave sensor

2600/00 Oligonucleotides characterized by their use

2600/106 . Pharmacogenomics, i.e. genetic variability in individual responses to drugs and drug metabolism
2600/112 . Disease subtyping, staging or classification
2600/118 . Prognosis of disease development
2600/124 . Animal traits, i.e. production traits, including athletic performance or the like
2600/13 . Plant traits
2600/136 . Screening for pharmacological compounds
2600/142 . Toxicological screening, e.g. expression profiles which identify toxicity
2600/148 . Screening for cosmetic compounds
2600/154 . Methylation markers
2600/156 . Polymorphic or mutational markers
2600/158 . Expression markers
2600/16 . Primer sets for multiplex assays
2600/166 . Oligonucleotides used as internal standards, controls or normalisation probes
2600/172 . Haplotypes
2600/178 . miRNA, siRNA or ncRNA