1.1 DIFFERENTIATED TISSUE OR ORGAN OTHER THAN BLOOD, PER SE, OR DIFFERENTIATED TISSUE OR ORGAN MAINTAINING; COMPOSITION THEREFOR

1.2 Including perfusion; composition therefore

1.3 Including freezing; composition therefore

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

3 CONDITION RESPONSIVE CONTROL PROCESS

4 MEASURING OR TESTING PROCESS INVOLVING ENZYMES OR MICRO-ORGANISMS; COMPOSITION OR TEST STRIP THEREFORE; PROCESSES OF FORMING SUCH COMPOSITION OR TEST STRIP

5 .Involving virus or bacteriophage

6.1 .Involving nucleic acid

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

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

6.13 ..Drug or compound screening involving gene expression

6.14 ..Detecting cancer

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

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

6.18 ..Involving a nucleic acid encoding an enzyme

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

6.2 ..Involving antigen-antibody binding, specific binding protein assay or specific ligand-receptor binding assay

7.1 ..Involving a micro-organism or cell membrane bound antigen or cell membrane bound receptor or cell membrane bound antibody or microbial lysate

7.21 .Animal cell

7.22 ....Parasite or protozoa

7.23 ....Tumor cell or cancer cell

7.24 ....Leukocyte (e.g., lymphocyte, granulocyte, monocyte, etc.)

7.25 ....Erythrocyte

7.3 ..Flagellar-antigen or pili-antigen

7.31 ....Fungi (e.g., yeast, mold, etc.)

7.32 ....Bacteria or actinomycetales

7.33 ....Staphylococcus

7.34 ....Streptococcus

7.35 ....Salmonella

7.36 ....Sexually transmitted disease (e.g., chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, etc.)

7.37 ....Escherichia coli

7.38 ....To identify an enzyme or isoenzyme

7.5 ..Involving avidin-biotin binding

7.6 ..Involving a modified enzyme (e.g., abzyme, recombinant, chemically altered, etc.)

7.7 ..Assay in which a label present is an apoenzyme, prosthetic group, or enzyme cofactor

7.71 ..Assay in which a label present is an enzyme inhibitor or functions to alter enzyme activity

7.72 ..Assay in which a label present is an enzyme substrate or substrate analogue
7.8 Involving nonmembrane bound receptor binding or protein binding other than antigen-antibody binding
7.9 Assay in which an enzyme present is a label
7.91 Enzyme produces product which is part of another reaction system (e.g., cyclic reaction, cascade reaction, etc.)
7.92 Heterogeneous or solid phase assay system (e.g., ELISA, etc.)
7.93 Competitive assay
7.94 Sandwich assay
7.95 Indirect assay
8 Involving luciferase
9 Geomicrobiological testing (e.g., for petroleum, etc.)
10 Involving uric acid
11 Involving cholesterol
12 Involving urea or urease
13 Involving blood clotting factor (e.g., involving thrombin, thromboplastin, fibrinogen, etc.)
14 Involving glucose or galactose
15 Involving transferase
16 Involving transaminase
17 Involving creatine phosphokinase
18 Involving hydrolase
19 Involving esterase
20 Involving cholinesterase
21 Involving phosphatase
22 Involving amylase
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
34 Determining presence or kind of micro-organism; use of selective media
35 Using radioactive material
36 Streptococcus; staphylococcus
37 Nitrate to nitrite reducing bacteria
38 Enterobacteria
39 Quantitative determination
40 Using multifield media
40.5 Involving fixed or stabilized, nonliving microorganism, cell, or tissue (e.g., processes of staining, stabilizing, dehydrating, etc.; compositions used therefore, etc.)
40.51 Involving a monolayer, smear or suspension of microorganisms or cells
40.52 Involving tissue sections
41 Micro-organism, tissue cell culture or enzyme using process to synthesize a desired chemical compound or composition
42 Process involving microorganisms of different genera in the same process, simultaneously
43 Preparing compound having a 1-thia-4-aza-bicyclo (3.2.0) heptane ring system (e.g., penicillin, etc.)
44 By desacylation of the substituent in 6-position
45 By acylation of the substituent in 6-position
46 In presence of phenyl acetic acid or phenyl acetamide or their derivatives
47 Preparing compound having a 1-thia-5-aza-bicyclo (4.2.0) octane ring system (e.g., cephalosporin, etc.)
48 Di-substituted in 7-position
49 Cephalosporin C
50 By acylation of the substituent in the 7-position
51 By desacylation of the substituent in the 7-position
Preparing compound containing a cyclopentanohydrophenanthrene nucleus; nor-, homo-, or D-ring lactone derivatives thereof.

Containing heterocyclic ring

Acting on D-ring

Acting at 17-position

Hydroxylation at 17-position

Hydroxylation at 16-position

Hydroxylation

At 11-position

At 11 alpha position

Dehydrogenating; dehydroxylation

Forming an aryl ring from "A" ring

Preparing compound containing a prostaglandin nucleus

Preparing compound other than saccharide containing a tetracycline nucleus (e.g., naphacene, etc.)

Preparing compound other than saccharide containing a gibberellin nucleus (i.e., gibbane)

Preparing compound other than saccharide containing alloxazine or isoalloxazine nucleus

Preparing compound containing a carotene nucleus (i.e., carotene)

Enzymatic production of a protein or polypeptide (e.g., enzymatic hydrolysis, etc.)

Recombinant DNA technique included in method of making a protein or polypeptide

Enzyme inhibitors or activators

Antigens

Hormones and fragments thereof

Lymphokines or monokines

Interferons

Interleukins

Blood proteins

Fusion proteins or polypeptides

Signal sequence (e.g., beta-galactosidase, etc.)

Yeast derived

Using tissue cell culture to make a protein or polypeptide

Fused or hybrid cells

Producing monoclonal antibody

Animal tissue cell culture

Blood (lymphoid) cell culture

Producing interferons

Using a micro-organism to make a protein or polypeptide

Procaryotic micro-organism

Antibiotic or toxin

Preparing compound containing saccharide radical

Preparing S-glycoside (e.g., lincomycin, etc.)

Preparing O-glycoside (e.g., glucosides, etc.)

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.)

The hetero ring has eight or more ring members and only oxygen as ring hetero atoms (e.g., erythromycin, spiramycin, nystatin, etc.)

Oxygen atom of the saccharide radical is directly linked through only acyclic carbon atoms to a nonsaccharide heterocyclic ring (e.g., bleomycin, phleomycin, etc.)

Oxygen atom of the saccharide radical is directly bonded to a condensed ring system having three or more carboxyclic rings (e.g., daouomycin, adriamycin, etc.)

Oxygen atom of the saccharide radical is bonded to a cyclohexyl radical (e.g., kasugamycin, etc.)

Cyclohexyl radical is substituted by two or more nitrogen atoms (e.g., destomycin, neamin, etc.)

Cyclohexyl radical is attached directly to a nitrogen atom of two or more N-C(=N)-N radicals (e.g., streptomycin, etc.)
Having two saccharide radicals bonded through only oxygen to adjacent ring carbons of the cyclohexyl radical (e.g., ambutyrosin, ribostamycin, etc.)

Containing three or more saccharide radicals (e.g., liquidomycin, neomycin, lividomycin, etc.)

Preparing nitrogen-containing saccharide

Cobalamin (i.e., vitamin B12, LLD factor)

Nucleoside

Having a fused ring containing a six-membered ring having two N-atoms in the same ring (e.g., purine nucleosides, etc.)

N-glycoside

Nucleotide

Nucleic acid, oligonucleotide, etc.

Polynucleotide (e.g., nucleic acid, oligonucleotide, etc.)

Acellular exponential or geometric amplification (e.g., PCR, etc.)

Involving the making of multiple RNA copies

Polynucleotide contains only ribonucleotide monomers

Involving catalytic ribonucleic acid

Prepared from virus, prokaryotic acid

Involving virus

Modification or preparation of a recombinant DNA vector

By insertion or addition of one or more nucleotides

Involving deletion of a nucleotide or nucleotides from a vector

Acellular preparation of polynucleotide

Involving RNA as a starting material or intermediate

Involving a ligase (6.)

Involving a hydrolase (3.)

Disaccharide

Polysaccharide of more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic bonds

Pullulan

Dextran

Xanthan; i.e., xanthomonas-type heteropolysaccharides

Monosaccharide

Preparing alpha or beta amino acid or substituted amino acid or salts thereof

Proline; hydroxyproline; histidine

Tryptophan; tyrosine; phenylalanine; 3,4 dihydroxyphenylalanine

Aspartic acid (asparaginic acid); asparagine

Glutamic acid; glutamine
...Utilizing biotin or its derivatives

...Utilizing surfactant fatty acids or fatty acid esters (i.e., having seven or more atoms)

.Methionine; cysteine; cystine

.Citrulline; arginine; ornithine

.Lysine; diaminopimelic acid; threonine; valine

.Alanine; leucine; isoleucine; serine; homoserine

.Preparing heterocyclic carbon compound having only O, N, S, Se, or Te as ring hetero atoms

..Containing two or more hetero rings

...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.)

..Nitrogen or oxygen hetero atom and at least one other diverse hetero ring atom in the same ring

..Nitrogen as only ring hetero atom

...Containing six-membered hetero ring

..Oxygen as only ring hetero atom

...Containing a hetero ring of at least seven ring members (e.g., zearalenone, macrocyclic lactones, etc.)

...Containing six-membered hetero ring (e.g., fluorescein, etc.)

...Containing five-membered hetero ring (e.g., griseofulvin, etc.)

.Preparing compound containing at least three carbocyclic rings

.Preparing nitrogen-containing organic compound

..Amide (e.g., chloramphenicol, etc.)

.Preparing sulfur-containing organic compound

.Preparing organic compound containing a metal or atom other than H, N, C, O, or halogen

.Preparing oxygen-containing organic compound

..Containing quinone nucleus (i.e., quinoid structure)

..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

..Carboxylic acid ester

..Containing a carboxylic acid group

...Sugar acid having five or more carbon atoms (i.e., aldonic, keto-aldonic, or saccharic acid)

....Alpha-ketogulonic acid (i.e., 2-ketogulonic acid)

...Lactic acid

...Acetic acid

...Propionic or butyric acid

...Polycarboxylic acid

....Having keto group (e.g., alpha-ketoglutaric acid, etc.)

....Tricarboxylic acid (e.g., citric acid, etc.)

....Dicarboxylic acid having four or less carbon atoms (e.g., fumaric, maleic, etc.)

...Hydroxy carboxylic acid

..Containing carbonyl group

...Ketone

....Cyclopentanone or cyclopentadione containing compound

.....Acetone containing product

.....Substrate contains grain or cereal material

.....Substrate contains protein as nitrogen source

.....Substrate contains inorganic nitrogen source

.....Substrate contains inorganic compound, other than water

..Containing hydroxy group

...Aromatic

...Acyclic

....Polyhydric

.....Glycerol

....Butanol

.....Ethanol

.....Multiple stages of fermentation; multiple types of micro-organisms or reuse of micro-organisms
Prepared as by-product, or from waste, or from cellululosic material substrate
Substrate contains sulphite waste liquor or citrus waste
Substrate contains cellululosic material
Preparing hydrocarbon
..Only acyclic
Preparing element or inorganic compound except carbon dioxide
Using actinomycetales
Using bacteria
Using fungi
PROCESS OF MUTATION, CELL FUSION, OR GENETIC MODIFICATION
Mutation employing a chemical mutagenic agent
..By replacement of standard nucleic acid base with base analog (e.g., 5-bromouracil, etc.)
..By use of intercalating agent (e.g., acridine orange, etc.)
..By use of alkylating agent (e.g., nitrosoguanidine, etc.)
..By use of oxidative deamination agent (e.g., nitrous acid, etc.)
Mutation employing radiation or electricity
..X-ray irradiation
..Ultraviolet irradiation
Fusion of cells
..Employing electric current
..One of the fusing cells is a human antibody-producing cell
..One of the fusing cells is a mouse antibody-producing cell
..One of the fusing cells is a plant cell
..One of the fusing cells is a microorganism (e.g., prokaryote, fungus, etc.)
Introduction of a polynucleotide molecule into or rearrangement of nucleic acid within an animal cell
..The polynucleotide is encapsidated within a virus or viral coat
..Helper virus is present
The polynucleotide is coated with or encapsulated within a lipid containing material (e.g., liposome, etc.)
Involving particle-mediated transfection (i.e., biolistic transfection)
Involving laser treatment of the cell before or during transfection
Involving electroporation
Involving site-specific recombination (e.g., Cre-lox, etc.)
Involving general or homologous recombination (e.g., gene targeting, etc.)
Involving gene duplication within the cell (e.g., amplification, co-amplification, etc.)
Involving co-transfection
The polynucleotide is a shuttle vector or a transiently replicating hybrid vector
Introducing an oncogene to establish a cell line
Introduction of a polynucleotide molecule into or rearrangement of a nucleic acid within a plant cell
Introduction via Agrobacterium
Introduction via electroporation, particle, fiber or microprojectile mediated insertion, or injection
Introduction of a polynucleotide molecule into or rearrangement of nucleic acid within a microorganism (e.g., bacteria, protozoa, bacteriophage, etc.)
The polynucleotide is encapsidated within a bacteriophage, bacteriophage coat, or transducing particle coat
The polynucleotide contains a transposon
The polynucleotide is a cosmid
The polynucleotide is unencapsidated bacteriophage or viral nucleic acid
The polynucleotide is a plasmid or episome
...Plasmid or episome contains DNA targeting homologous recombination to bacteriophage, viral, or chromosomal DNA within a microorganism

...Plasmid or episome contains at least part of a gene encoding a restriction endonuclease or modification enzyme

...Plasmid or episome confers the ability to utilize directly a compound which a wild type microorganism is unable to utilize

...Plasmid or episome contains at least part of a gene encoding a toxin or encoding for virulence or pathogenicity

...Plasmid or episome contains a gene which complements a nutritional deficiency mutation

...Plasmid or episome contains a gene which confers resistance to metal, silicon, selenium, or tellurium toxicity

...Yeast is a host for the plasmid or episome

...Mycelial fungus is a host for the plasmid or episome

...Microorganism of the genus Bacillus is a host for the plasmid or episome

...Microorganism of the genus Streptomyces is a host for the plasmid or episome

...Microorganism of the genus Brevibacterium or the genus Corynebacterium is a host for the plasmid or episome

...Microorganism of the genus Escherichia is a host for the plasmid or episome

...Plural nonidentical plasmids are introduced into a host microorganism or culture thereof (e.g., plasmid is part of a library, etc.)

...The polynucleotide is an unbranched linear fragment

TREATMENT OF MICRO-ORGANISMS OR ENZYMES WITH ELECTRICAL OR WAVE ENERGY (E.G., MAGNETISM, SONIC WAVES, ETC.)
Catalytic antibody
Oxidoreductase (1.) (e.g.,
luciferase)

Acting on CHOH group as donor
(e.g., glucose oxidase,
lactate dehydrogenase (1.1))

Acting on nitrogen-containing
compound as donor (1.2, 1.5,
1.7)

Acting on hydrogen peroxide as
acceptor (1.11)

Transferase other than
ribonuclease (2.)

Transferring phosphorus
containing group (e.g.,
kineases, etc.(2.7))

Hydrolase (3.)

Acting on ester bond (3.1)

Carboxylic ester hydrolase
(3.1.1)

Triglyceride splitting (e.g.,
lipase, etc. (3.1.1.3))

Ribonuclease (3.1.4)

Acting on glycosyl compound
(3.2)

Acting on alpha-1, 4-
glucosidic bond, (e.g.,
hyaluronidase, inverase,
amylase, etc. (some 3.2.1))

Alpha-amylase, microbial
source

Fungal source

Alpha-amylase, plant source
(3.2.1.1)

Glucoamylase (3.2.1.3)

Acting on beta-1, 4 link
between N-acetylmuramic acid
and 2-acetylamino 2 deoxy-D-
glucose (e.g., lysozyme, etc.)

Acting on beta-galactose-
glycoside bond (e.g., beta-
galactosidase, etc.)

Acting on alpha-galactose-
glycoside bond (e.g., alpha-
galactosidase, etc.)

Acting on beta-1, 4-glucosidic
bond (e.g., cellulase, etc. (3.2.1.4))

Acting on beta-1, 6-
glucosidic bond (e.g.,
isomylase, pullulanase, etc.)

Dextranase (3.2.1.11)

Acting on peptide bond (e.g.,
thromboplastin, leucine amino-
peptidase, etc., (3.4))

Trypsin; chymotrypsin
Thrombin
Urokinase
Streptokinase
Plasmin (i.e., fibrinolysin)
Elastase
Proteinase
Derived from bacteria
Bacteria is bacillus
Bacillus subtilus or bacillus licheniformis
Derived from fungi
From yeast
From aspergillus
Derived from animal tissue
(e.g., rennin, etc.)

Acting on carbon to nitrogen
bond other than peptide bond

Acting on a linear amide
linkage in linear amide
Asparaginase
Penicillin amidase
Acting on amide linkage in
cyclic amides (e.g.,
penicillinase, etc.) (3.5.2)
Lyase (4.)
Isomerase (5.)
Glucose isomerase

Inactivation or attenuation;
producing viral subunits
By serial passage of virus
By chemical treatment
Recovery or purification

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
Animal cell, per se, expressing immunoglobulin, antibody, or fragment thereof

Immunoglobulin or antibody is anti-idiotypic

Immunoglobulin or antibody is chimeric, mutated, or a recombined hybrid (e.g., bifunctional, bispecific, rodent-human chimeric, single chain, rFv, immunoglobulin fusion protein, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds an oligosaccharide structure other than nucleic acid

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds an expression product of a cancer related gene or fragment thereof (e.g., oncogene, proto-oncogene, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a specifically identified amino acid sequence

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a microorganism or normal or mutant component or product thereof (e.g., animal cell, cell surface antigen, secretory product, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a nucleic acid or derivative or component thereof (e.g., DNA, RNA, DNA-RNA, hybrid, nucleotide, nucleoside, carcinogen-DNA adduct, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a receptor (e.g., transferrin receptor, Fc receptor, dihydroxypridine receptor, IL-2 receptor, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody 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.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody 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.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a plasma protein, serum protein, or fibrin (e.g., clotting factor fibrinolytic factor, complement factor, immunoglobulin, apolipoprotein, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds an enzyme

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a virus or component or product thereof (e.g., virus associated antigen, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a retrovirus or component or product thereof (e.g., HIV, LAV, HTLV, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a bacterium or similar microorganism or component or product thereof (e.g., Streptococcus, Legionella, Mycoplasma, bacterium associated antigen, exotoxin, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a fungus or plant cell or component or product thereof (e.g., fungus associated antigen, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a parasitic protozoan or metazoan cell or component or product thereof; (e.g., Dirofilaria, Eimeria, Coccidia, Trichinella, parasite cell surface antigen, etc.)

Immunoglobulin or antibody 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, glycophorin, etc.)
...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.)

...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.)

...Binds a cancer cell or component or product thereof (e.g., cell surface antigen, etc.)

...Binds an antigen characterized by name or molecular weight (e.g., CEA, NCA, CC glycoprotein, melanoma gp 150 antigen, etc.)

...Immunoglobulin or antibody binds a drug, hapten, hapten-carrier complex, or specifically identified chemical structure (e.g., theophylline, digoxin, etc.)

.Fused or hybrid cell, per se

.Two or more cell types, per se, in co-culture

.Insect cell, per se

.Avian cell, per se

.Canine cell, per se

.Feline cell, per se

.Rodent cell, per se

..Mouse (i.e., Mus)

..Chinese hamster ovary (i.e., CHO)

..Expressing recombinant tPA

..Expressing recombinant hormone or growth factor

Expressing recombinant receptor

Expressing recombinant antigen

.Primates, per se

..Monkey kidney

...COS (e.g., COS-7, etc.)

...Expressing recombinant lymphokine, interferon, hormone, growth factor or morphogen

..Human

...HeLa cell or derivative

...Nervous system origin or derivative

...Renal origin or derivative

...Hepatic origin or derivative

...Epithelial origin or derivative

...Blood, lymphatic, or bone marrow origin or derivative

...Myeloma origin or derivative

...B-cell or derivative

...T-cell or derivative

.Method of co-culturing cells

.Method of storing cells in a viable state

.Method of regulating cell metabolism or physiology

.Method of synchronizing cell division

.Method of altering the differentiation state of the cell

.Method of detaching cells, digesting tissue or establishing a primary culture

..Using mechanical means (e.g., trituration, etc.)

..Releasing bound or adhered cell using protease

..Digesting tissue with protease

.Method of culturing encapsulated cells

.Method of culturing cells in suspension

..Culture medium contains a growth factor or growth regulator

..Medium contains a colony stimulating factor

..Medium contains an interleukin

..Medium contains a polypeptide hormone

..Culture medium contains an albumin
Culture medium contains a transferrin.
Culture medium contains an incompletely defined plant or microbial extract excluding animal extract.
Culture medium contains an animal extract.
...Serum.
Using airlift or laminar flow aeration or foam culture.
Wherein culture vessel is rotated or oscillated or culture is agitated.
Solid support and method of culturing cells on said solid support.
Support is a resin.
Support is a gel surface.
Support is a fiber.
...Fabric, mat, gauze, or fibrous coating.
...Hollow.
Support is a membrane.
Support is a coated or treated surface.
Support is a suspendable particle.
Culture medium, per se.
Contains a growth factor or growth regulator.
...Contains a polypeptide hormone.
Contains an albumin.
Contains an animal extract.
Plants 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.
Tomato cell or cell line, per se.
Corn cell or cell line, per se.
Herbicide resistant.
Tobacco cell or cell line, per se.
Soybean cell or cell line, per se.
Sunflower cell or cell line, per se.
Potato cell or cell line, per se.
Plant cell or cell line, per se, is pest or herbicide resistant or pest lethal.
Plant cell or cell line, per se, contains exogenous or foreign nucleic acid.
Culture, maintenance, or preservation techniques, per se.
...Involving protoplast.
...Involving conifer cell or tissue (e.g., pine, spruce, fir, cedar, etc.).
...Involving tomato cell or tissue.
...Involving corn cell or tissue.
...Involving tobacco cell or tissue.
...Involving soybean cell or tissue.
...Involving cotton cell or tissue.
...Involving sunflower cell or tissue.
...Involving potato cell or tissue.
...Involving regeneration or propagation into a plant or plant part.
...Involving callus or embryonic stage.
Medium, per se, for culture, maintenance, regeneration, etc.
Spore forming or isolating process.
Micro-organism, per se (e.g., protozoa, etc.); compositions thereof; process of propagating, maintaining or preserving micro-organisms or compositions thereof; process of preparing or isolating a composition containing a micro-organism; culture media therefore.
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.
Adaptation or attenuation of cells.
Foam culture.
247. Utilizing media containing lower alkanol (i.e., having one to six carbon atoms)

248. Utilizing media containing hydrocarbon

249. Aliphatic

250. Having five or less carbon atoms

251. Utilizing media containing waste sulphite liquor

252. Utilizing media containing cellulose or hydrolysates thereof

252.1. Bacteria or actinomycetales; media therefor

252.2. Rhizobium or agrobacterium

252.3. Transformants (e.g., recombinant DNA or vector or foreign or exogenous gene containing, fused bacteria, etc.)

252.31. Bacillus (e.g., B. subtilis, B. thuringiensis, etc.)

252.32. Brevibacterium or corynebacterium

252.33. Escherichia (e.g., E. coli, etc.)

252.34. Pseudomonas

252.35. Streptomyces

252.4. Mixed culture

252.5. Bacillus (e.g., B. subtilis, B. thuringiensis, etc.)

252.6. Actinoplanes

252.7. Clostridium

252.8. Escherichia (e.g., E. coli, etc.) or salmonella

252.9. Lactobacillus, pediococcus, or leuconostoc

253.1. Mycobacterium

253.2. Nocardia

253.3. Pseudomonas

253.4. Streptococcus

253.5. Streptomyces

253.6. Culture media, per se

254.1. Fungi

254.11. Transformants

254.2. Yeast; media therefor

254.21. Saccharomyces

254.22. Candida

254.23. Pichia

254.3. Aspergillus

254.4. Neurospora

254.5. Penicillium

254.6. Trichoderma

254.7. Fusarium

254.8. Mucor

254.9. Rhizopus

255.1. Yeast

255.2. Saccharomyces

255.21. Culture media, per se, or technique

255.3. Cryptococcus

255.4. Candida or torulopsis

255.5. Pichia

255.6. Hansenula

255.7. Culture media, per se, or technique

256.1. Aspergillus

256.2. Mucor

256.3. Penicillium

256.4. Cephalosporium or acremonium

256.5. Fusarium

256.6. Rhizopus

256.7. Trichoderma

256.8. Culture media, per se, or technique

257.1. Algae, media therefor

257.2. Transformants

257.3. Chlorella

257.4. Euglena

257.5. Scenedesmus

257.6. Chlamydomonas

258.1. Protozoa, media therefor

258.2. Plasmodium

258.3. Leishmania

258.4. Eimeria

259. Lysis of micro-organism

260. Preserving or maintaining micro-organism

261. Separation of micro-organism from culture media

320.1. VECTOR, PER SE (E.G., PLASMID, HYBRID PLASMID, COSMID, VIRAL VECTOR, BACTERIOPHAGE VECTOR, ETC.) BACTERIOPHAGE VECTOR, ETC.)

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

262.5. Destruction of hazardous or toxic waste

264. Cleaning using a micro-organism or enzyme
265 Depilating hides, bathing, or hide treating using enzyme or micro-organism
266 Treating gas, emulsion, or foam
267 Treating animal or plant material or micro-organism
268 Treating organ or animal secretion
269 Treating blood fraction
270 Removing nucleic acid from intact or disrupted cell
271 Glyceridic oil, fat, ester-type wax, or higher fatty acid recovered or purified
272 Proteinaceous material recovered or purified
273 Collagen or gelatin
274 Carbohydrate material recovered or purified
275 Pectin or starch
276 Sugar (e.g., molasses treatment, etc.)
277 Cellulose (e.g., plant fibers, etc.)
278 Producing paper pulp
279 Hemp or flax treating
280 Resolution of optical isomers or purification of organic compounds or composition containing same
281 Petroleum oil or shale oil treating
282 Desulfurizing

APPARATUS
284.1 Differentiated tissue (e.g., organ) perfusion or preservation apparatus
285.1 Mutation or genetic engineering apparatus
285.2 With means for applying an electric current or charge (e.g., electrofusion, electroporation, etc.)
285.3 Including projectile means
286.1 Including condition or time responsive control means
286.2 Including position control
286.3 Plater, streaker, or spreader
286.4 Including liquid dispenser means
286.5 Including liquid flow, level, or volume control
286.6 Including gas flow or pressure control

286.7 Including mixing or agitation control
287.1 Including measuring or testing
287.2 Measuring or testing for antibody or nucleic acid, or measuring or testing using antibody or nucleic acid
287.3 With sample or reagent mechanical transport means
287.4 Sterility testing means
287.5 Means for measuring gas pressure or gas volume of gas evolved from or consumed in an enzymatic or microbial reaction
287.6 Including frangible means for introducing a sample or reagent
287.7 Including bibulous or absorbent layer
287.8 Including multiple, stacked layers
287.9 Including a coated reagent or sample layer
288.1 Including a bottle, tube, flask, or jar
288.2 Including multiple internal compartments or baffles
288.3 Including a dish, plate, slide, or tray
288.4 Including multiple compartments (e.g., wells, etc.)
288.5 Including means for fluid passage between compartments (e.g., between wells, etc.)
288.6 Including column separation means
288.7 Including optical measuring or testing means
289.1 Bioreactor
290.1 Composting apparatus
290.2 Including agitation means
290.3 Composter is rotatably mounted
290.4 Including solid or liquid transport means into or out of a composter
291.1 Malting or mashing apparatus
291.2 Movable floor to facilitate maintenance (e.g., cleaning)
291.3 Vertically spaced stages, levels, or floors
291.4 Cascading
291.5 With agitator or mash turner
291.6 ....With vertical axis of rotation
291.7 ....With horizontal axis of rotation
291.8 ....Rotating vessel
292.1 ..Including means to transmit light into a bioreactor to facilitate photo- bioreaction (e.g., photosynthesis)
293.1 ..Tubular or plug flow bioreactor
293.2 ...Radial or spiral flow bioreactor
294.1 ..Vessels or trays in series
295.1 ..Including a draft tube for agitation
295.2 ...Airlift bioreactor
295.3 ...Including a semi-permeable membrane or filter
296.1 ...Bubble bioreactor
297.1 ...Including semipermeable membrane or filter
297.2 ...Including perfusion means
297.3 ....Including a spinning semipermeable membrane or filter
297.4 ....Including hollow fiber or capillary
297.5 ...In combination with a dish, plate, or tray
298.1 ...Cylindrical reaction tank or vessel horizontally disposed with respect to its central axis
298.2 ...With a rotatably mounted tank or vessel
299.1 ..Including solid extended fluid contact reaction surface
299.2 ...Including a bottle, tube, jar, or flask
300.1 ...Including off-gas trapping means
301.1 ...Including foam breaking means
302.1 ...Including magnetically coupled agitation means
303.1 ...Incubator
303.2 ...Specifically adapted for an anaerobic microorganism or enzyme (e.g., anaerobe jars)
303.3 ...Including an agitator
304.1 ...Bottle, tube, jar, or flask
304.2 ...Including multiple internal compartments for baffles
304.3 ...Flat culture flask
305.1 ...Dish, plate, or tray
305.2 ...Multicomparted

305.3 ....Including cover seal
305.4 ...Involving lysis of a microorganism by means other than comminution
306.1 .Microorganism preservation, storage, or transport apparatus
307.1 ...Microorganism preservation
308.1 ...Means for separation or recovery of a microorganism from culture media
309.1 ...Inoculator, streaker, or sampler
309.2 ...Means for inoculation or sampling of a closed vessel
309.3 ...Loop or wire streaker
309.4 ...Replica plate
317.1 MISCELLANEOUS (E.G., SUBCELLULAR PARTS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS, ETC.)

CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS

800 ELIMINATION OR REDUCTION OF CONTAMINATION BY UNDERSIED FERMENTS (E.G., ASEPTIC CULTIVATION)
801 ANEROBIC CULTIVATION
802 LOGARITHMIC GROWTH PHASE
803 PHYSICAL RECOVERY METHODS (E.G., CHROMATOGRAPHY, GRINDING)
804 SINGLE CELL PROTEIN
805 TEST PAPERS
806 FERTILITY TESTS
807 GAS DETECTION APPARATUS
808 OPTICAL SENSING APPARATUS
809 INCUBATORS OR RACKS OR HOLDERS FOR CULTURE PLATES OR CONTAINERS
810 PACKAGED DEVICE OR KIT
811 INTERFERON
812 FOAM CONTROL
813 CONTINUOUS FERMENTATION
814 ENZYME SEPARATION OR PURIFICATION .By sorption
815 .By solubility
816 ENZYME OR MICROBE ELECTRODE
817 AERATION OR OXYGEN TRANSFER TECHNIQUE
818 FERMENTATION VESSELS IN SERIES
819 SUBCELLULAR PARTS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS
820
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<td><strong>Clostridium</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Corynebacterium</strong></td>
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CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS

RELATED TO SUBCLASSES
7.1 THROUGH 7.95

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ASSAY

INCLUDING A STEP OF FORMING, RELEASING, OR EXPOSING THE ANTIGEN OR FORMING THE HAPten-IMMUNOGENIC CARRIER COMPLEX OR THE ANTIGEN, PER SE

PREVENTION OR REMOVAL OF INTERFERING MATERIALS OR REACTANTS OR OTHER TREATMENT TO ENHANCE RESULTS (E.G., DETERMINING OR PREVENTING NONSPECIFIC BINDING, ETC.)

METHODS OF STOPPING AN ENZYME REACTION OR STABILIZING THE TEST MATERIALS

INCLUDING ENZYME-LIGAND CONJUGATE PRODUCTION (E.G., REDUCING RATE OF NONPRODUCTIVE LINKAGE, ETC.)

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)

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.
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 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)
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FOR 118 ....Callus culture (435/240.48)
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FOR 120 ....Agronomic crops (e.g., tobacco, grains, etc.) (435/240.5)
FOR 121 ....Fruit and vegetable crops (e.g., tomato, etc.) (435/240.51)
FOR 122 ..Culture medium, per se, or regeneration medium, per se (435/240.54)
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FOR 128 .RNA (935/3)
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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)
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