

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

(NOTES omitted)

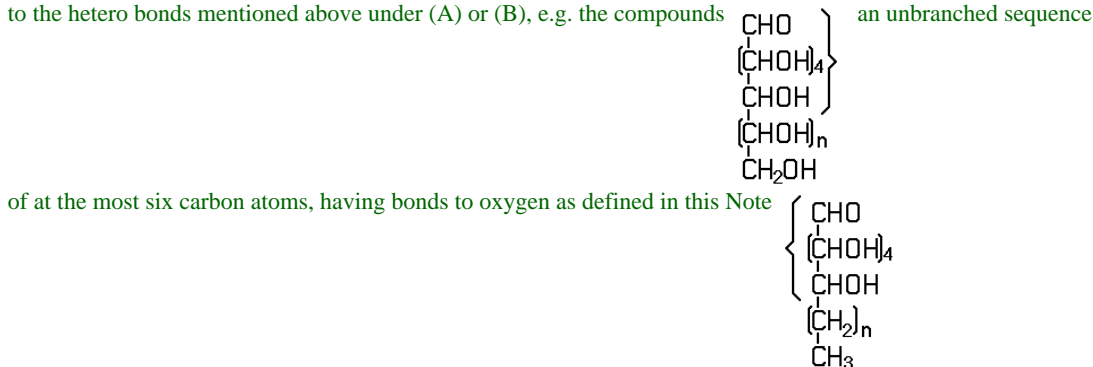
CHEMISTRY

C07 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (such compounds as the oxides, sulfides, or oxysulfides of carbon, cyanogen, phosgene, hydrocyanic acid or salts thereof [C01](#); products obtained from layered base-exchange silicates by ion-exchange with organic compounds such as ammonium, phosphonium or sulfonium compounds or by intercalation of organic compounds [C01B 33/44](#); macromolecular compounds [C08](#); dyes [C09](#); fermentation products [C12](#); fermentation or enzyme-using processes to synthesise a desired chemical compound or composition or to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture [C12P](#); production of organic compounds by electrolysis or electrophoresis [C25B 3/00](#), [C25B 7/00](#))
(NOTES omitted)

C07H SUGARS; DERIVATIVES THEREOF; NUCLEOSIDES; NUCLEOTIDES; NUCLEIC ACIDS (derivatives of aldonic or saccharic acids [C07C](#), [C07D](#); aldonic acids, saccharic acids [C07C 59/105](#), [C07C 59/285](#); cyanohydrins [C07C 255/16](#); glycals [C07D](#); compounds of unknown constitution [C07G](#); polysaccharides, derivatives thereof [C08B](#); DNA or RNA concerning genetic engineering, vectors, e.g. plasmids, or their isolation, preparation or purification [C12N 15/00](#); sugar industry [C13](#))

NOTES

1. This subclass covers compounds containing saccharide radicals (see the definitions in Note (3) below).
2. This subclass does not cover polysaccharides which for the purpose of this subclass are defined as having more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic linkages.
3. In this subclass, the following expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
 - “saccharide radical” which is derived from acyclic polyhydroxy-aldehydes or acyclic polyhydroxy-ketones, or from their cyclic tautomers, by removing hydrogen atoms or by replacing hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium, in accordance with either of the following definitions:
 - a. It
 - i. consists of an uninterrupted carbon skeleton and oxygen atoms directly attached thereto, and
 - ii. is considered to be terminated by every bond to a carbon atom of a cyclic structure and by every bond to a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms, e.g. ester or nitrile radicals, and
 - iii. contains within the carbon skeleton an unbranched sequence of at the most six carbon atoms in which at least three carbon atoms — at least two in the case of a skeleton having only four carbon atoms — have one single bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond, and
 - A. in a cyclic or acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom has two single bonds to oxygen atoms as the only hetero bonds, or
 - B. in an acyclic sequence, at least one other carbon atom has one double bond to an oxygen atom as the only hetero bond, the said sequence containing at the most one double bond, i.e. C=C or possibly ketalised C=O, in addition to the hetero bonds mentioned above under (A) or (B), e.g. the compounds



n being an integer, are classified in group [C07H 3/02](#);

- b. It is also a radical derived from a radical as defined in (a) above by replacing at the most four of the specified hetero bonds to oxygen by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium;

– “heterocyclic radical” or “hetero ring” is considered to exclude saccharide radicals as defined above

4. Attention is drawn to Note (3) after class [C07](#), which defines the last place priority rule applied in the range of subclasses [C07C-C07K](#) and within these subclasses.

1/00	Processes for the preparation of sugar derivatives	13/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having the esterifying carboxyl radicals directly attached to carbocyclic rings
1/02	• Phosphorylation		
1/04	• • Introducing polyphosphoric acid radicals	13/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having the esterifying carboxyl radicals directly attached to heterocyclic rings
1/06	• Separation; Purification		
1/08	• • from natural products	13/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by acids having the group -X-C(=X)-X-, or halides thereof, in which each X means nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, selenium or tellurium, e.g. carbonic acid, carbamic acid
3/00	Compounds containing only hydrogen atoms and saccharide radicals having only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms (preparation by hydrolysis of di- or polysaccharides C13; separation or purification of sucrose, glucose, fructose, lactose or maltose C13)	15/00	Compounds containing hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon radicals directly attached to hetero atoms of saccharide radicals
3/02	• Monosaccharides		
3/04	• Disaccharides		
3/06	• Oligosaccharides, i.e. having three to five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic linkages		
3/08	• Deoxysugars; Unsaturated sugars (1,2-dideoxy-1-enoses C07D); Osones	15/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acyclic radicals, not substituted by cyclic structures
3/10	• Anhydrosugars, e.g. epoxides	15/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached to an oxygen atom of the saccharide radical
5/00	Compounds containing saccharide radicals in which the hetero bonds to oxygen have been replaced by the same number of hetero bonds to halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, or tellurium	15/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • being a hydroxyalkyl group esterified by a fatty acid
5/02	• to halogen	15/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Polyoxyalkylene derivatives
5/04	• to nitrogen	15/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • containing unsaturated carbon-to-carbon bonds
5/06	• • Aminosugars	15/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached to a nitrogen atom of the saccharide radical
5/08	• to sulfur, selenium or tellurium	15/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached to a sulfur, selenium or tellurium atom of a saccharide radical
5/10	• • to sulfur	15/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Lincomycin; Derivatives thereof
7/00	Compounds containing non-saccharide radicals linked to saccharide radicals by a carbon-to-carbon bond	15/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acyclic radicals, substituted by carbocyclic rings
7/02	• Acyclic radicals	15/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbocyclic rings
7/027	• • Keto-aldonic acids	15/203	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monocyclic carbocyclic rings other than cyclohexane rings; Bicyclic carbocyclic ring systems
7/033	• • Uronic acids	15/207	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclohexane rings not substituted by nitrogen atoms, e.g. kasugamycins
7/04	• Carbocyclic radicals	15/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclohexane rings, substituted by nitrogen atoms
7/06	• Heterocyclic radicals	15/222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Cyclohexane rings substituted by at least two nitrogen atoms
9/00	Compounds containing a hetero ring sharing at least two hetero atoms with a saccharide radical	15/224	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • with only one saccharide radical directly attached to the cyclohexyl radical, e.g. destomycin, fortimicin, neamine
9/02	• the hetero ring containing only oxygen as ring hetero atoms	15/226	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • with at least two saccharide radicals directly attached to the cyclohexane rings
9/04	• • Cyclic acetals	15/228	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • attached to adjacent ring-carbon atoms of the cyclohexane rings
9/06	• the hetero ring containing nitrogen as ring hetero atoms	15/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • with only two saccharide radicals in the molecule, e.g. ambutyrosin, butyrosin, xylostatin, ribostamycin
11/00	Compounds containing saccharide radicals esterified by inorganic acids; Metal salts thereof (halo-sugars C07H 5/02; thio-, seleno-, or telluro-sugars C07H 5/08)	15/232	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • with at least three saccharide radicals in the molecule, e.g. lividomycin, neomycin, paromomycin
11/02	• Nitrates; Nitrites		
11/04	• Phosphates; Phosphites; Polyphosphates		
13/00	Compounds containing saccharide radicals esterified by carbonic acid or derivatives thereof, or by organic acids, e.g. phosphonic acids	15/234	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • attached to non-adjacent ring carbon atoms of the cyclohexane rings, e.g. kanamycins, tobramycin, nebramycin, gentamicin A₂
13/02	• by carboxylic acids		
13/04	• • having the esterifying carboxyl radicals attached to acyclic carbon atoms		
13/06	• • • Fatty acids		

NOTE

In this group, acyl radicals directly attached to hetero atoms of the saccharide radicals are not considered as substituted hydrocarbon radicals.

15/236	. . . . . a saccharide radical being substituted by an alkylamino radical in position 3 and by two substituents different from hydrogen in position 4, e.g. gentamicin complex, sisomicin, verdamycin	19/22	. . . Pteridine radicals
15/238	. . . Cyclohexane rings substituted by two guanidine radicals, e.g. streptomycins	19/23	. . . Heterocyclic radicals containing two or more heterocyclic rings condensed among themselves or condensed with a common carbocyclic ring system, not provided for in groups C07H 19/14 - C07H 19/22
15/24	. . Condensed ring systems having three or more rings	19/24	. . Heterocyclic radicals containing oxygen or sulfur as ring hetero atom
15/244	. . . Anthraquinone radicals, e.g. sennosides	21/00	Compounds containing two or more mononucleotide units having separate phosphate or polyphosphate groups linked by saccharide radicals of nucleoside groups, e.g. nucleic acids
15/248	. . . Colchicine radicals, e.g. colchicosides	21/02	. with ribosyl as saccharide radical
15/252	. . . Naphthacene radicals, e.g. daunomycins, adriamycins	21/04	. with deoxyribosyl as saccharide radical
15/256	. . . Polyterpene radicals	23/00	Compounds containing boron, silicon, or a metal, e.g. chelates, vitamin B₁₂ (esters with inorganic acids C07H 11/00; metal salts, see parent compounds)
15/26	. Acyclic or carbocyclic radicals, substituted by hetero rings	99/00	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass
17/00	Compounds containing heterocyclic radicals directly attached to hetero atoms of saccharide radicals		
17/02	. Heterocyclic radicals containing only nitrogen as ring hetero atoms		
17/04	. Heterocyclic radicals containing only oxygen as ring hetero atoms		
17/06	. . Benzopyran radicals		
17/065	. . . Benzo[b]pyrans		
17/07	. . . . Benzo[b]pyran-4-ones		
17/075	. . . . Benzo[b]pyran-2-ones		
17/08	. . Hetero rings containing eight or more ring members, e.g. erythromycins		
19/00	Compounds containing a hetero ring sharing one ring hetero atom with a saccharide radical; Nucleosides; Mononucleotides ; Anhydro-derivatives thereof		
19/01	. sharing oxygen		
19/02	. sharing nitrogen		
19/04	. . Heterocyclic radicals containing only nitrogen atoms as ring hetero atom		
19/044	. . . Pyrrole radicals		
19/048	. . . Pyridine radicals		
19/052	. . . Imidazole radicals		
19/056	. . . Triazole or tetrazole radicals		
19/06	. . . Pyrimidine radicals		
19/067	. . . . with ribosyl as the saccharide radical		
19/073	. . . . with 2-deoxyribosyl as the saccharide radical		
19/09	. . . . with arabinosyl as the saccharide radical		
19/10	. . . . with the saccharide radical esterified by phosphoric or polyphosphoric acids		
19/11	. . . . . containing cyclic phosphate		
19/12	. . . Triazine radicals		
19/14	. . . Pyrrolo-pyrimidine radicals		
19/16	. . . Purine radicals		
19/167	. . . . with ribosyl as the saccharide radical		
19/173	. . . . with 2-deoxyribosyl as the saccharide radical		
19/19	. . . . with arabinosyl as the saccharide radical		
19/20	. . . . with the saccharide radical esterified by phosphoric or polyphosphoric acids		
19/207	. . . . . the phosphoric or polyphosphoric acids being esterified by a further hydroxylic compound, e.g. flavine adenine dinucleotide or nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide		
19/213	. . . . . containing cyclic phosphate		