A61K PREPARATIONS FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, OR TOILET PURPOSES (devices or methods specially adapted for bringing pharmaceutical products into particular physical or administering forms A61J 3/00; chemical aspects of, or use of materials for deodorisation of air, for disinfection or sterilisation, or for bandages, dressings, absorbent pads or surgical articles A61L; soap compositions C11D)

NOTES
1. This subclass covers the following subject matter, whether set forth as a composition (mixture), process of preparing the composition or process of treating using the composition:
   a. Drug or other biological compositions which are capable of:
      • preventing, alleviating, treating or curing abnormal or pathological conditions of the living body by such means as destroying a parasitic organism, or limiting the effect of the disease or abnormality by chemically altering the physiology of the host or parasite (biocides A01N 25/00 - A01N 65/00);
      • maintaining, increasing, decreasing, limiting, or destroying a physiological body function, e.g. vitamin compositions, sex sterilants, fertility inhibitors, growth promotors, or the like (sex sterilants for invertebrates, e.g. insects, A01N; plant growth regulators A01N 25/00 - A01N 65/00);
      • diagnosing a physiological condition or state by an in vivo test, e.g. X-ray contrast or skin patch test compositions (measuring or testing processes involving enzymes or microorganisms C12Q; in vitro testing of biological material, e.g. blood, urine, G01N, e.g. G01N 33/48)
   b. Body treating compositions generally intended for deodorising, protecting, adorning or grooming the body, e.g. cosmetics, dentifrices, tooth filling materials.
2. Attention is drawn to the definitions of groups of chemical elements following the title of section C.
3. Attention is drawn to the notes in class C07, for example the notes following the title of the subclass C07D, setting forth the rules for classifying organic compounds in that class, which rules are also applicable, if not otherwise indicated, to the classification of organic compounds in A61K.
4. In this subclass, with the exception of group A61K 8/00, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

WARNINGS
1. The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:
   A61K 9/133 covered by A61K 9/127
   A61K 9/18 covered by A61K 9/14
   A61K 9/22 covered by A61K 9/20
   A61K 9/24 covered by A61K 9/209
   A61K 9/30 covered by A61K 9/28
   A61K 9/32 covered by A61K 9/28
   A61K 9/34 covered by A61K 9/28
   A61K 9/36 covered by A61K 9/28
   A61K 9/38 covered by A61K 9/28
   A61K 9/40 covered by A61K 9/28
   A61K 9/42 covered by A61K 9/28
   A61K 9/44 covered by A61K 9/2072
   A61K 9/46 covered by A61K 9/0007
   A61K 9/52 covered by A61K 9/50
   A61K 9/56 covered by A61K 9/50
   A61K 9/58 covered by A61K 9/50
   A61K 9/60 covered by A61K 9/50
   A61K 9/62 covered by A61K 9/50
   A61K 9/64 covered by A61K 9/50
   A61K 9/66 covered by A61K 9/48
   A61K 9/68 covered by A61K 9/0058
A61K

A61K (continued)

Preparations for dentistry

NOTE

In groups A61K 6/00 - A61K 6/58 and A61K 6/887 - A61K 6/90, combination sets [C- Sets] are used, e.g. compositions for taking dental impressions containing alginates are classified as A61K 6/90, C08L 5/04.

6/00 Preparations for dentistry

6/15 . Compositions characterised by their physical properties

6/16 . Refractive index

6/17 . Particle size

6/18 . causing dental retraction, e.g. compositions for widening the sulcus for making dental impressions or removing teeth

6/19 . Self-expanding, e.g. for filling teeth

6/20 . Protective coatings for natural or artificial teeth, e.g. sealings, dye coatings or varnish

6/25 . Compositions for detecting or measuring, e.g. of irregularities on natural or artificial teeth

6/30 . Compositions for temporarily or permanently fixing teeth or palates, e.g. primers for dental adhesives

6/35 . Preparations for stabilising dentures in the mouth

6/40 . Primers (for dental adhesives A61K 6/30)

6/50 . Preparations specially adapted for dental root treatment

6/52 . Cleaning; Disinfecting

6/54 . Filling; Sealing

6/56 . Apical treatment

6/58 . specially adapted for dental implants

6/60 . comprising organic or organo-metallic additives

6/61 . Cationic, anionic or redox initiators

6/62 . Photochemical radical initiators

6/64 . Thermal radical initiators

6/65 . Dyes

6/66 . Photochromic dyes

6/68 . Thermochromic dyes

6/69 . Medicaments

6/70 . comprising inorganic additives

6/71 . Fillers

6/72 . comprising nitrogen-containing compounds

6/73 . comprising sulfur-containing compounds

6/74 . comprising phosphorus-containing compounds

6/75 . . . . Apatite

6/76 . . . . comprising silicon-containing compounds

6/77 . . . . Glass

6/78 . . . . Pigments

6/79 . . . . Initiators

6/80 . . Preparations for artificial teeth, for filling teeth or for capping teeth

6/82 . . comprising hafnium oxide

6/83 . . comprising rare earth metal oxides

6/84 . . comprising transition metal oxides

6/86 . . . Leucite

6/89 . . . comprising cermet composites

6/91 . . . comprising non-metallic elements or compounds thereof, e.g. carbon

6/92 . . . Glass-ceramic composites

6/93 . . . Glass

6/94 . . . comprising phosphorus compounds, e.g. apatite

6/95 . . . comprising metals or alloys

6/97 . . . comprising noble metals

6/98 . . . Amalgams

6/99 . . . comprising inorganic cements

6/851 . . . Portland cements

6/853 . . . Silicates

6/856 . . . Pozzolans

6/858 . . . Calcium sulfates, e.g. gypsum

6/86 . . . Al-cements

6/862 . . . Ca-Al-sulfate-cements

6/864 . . . Phosphate cements (apatite A61K 6/838)

6/867 . . . Ammonium cements

6/869 . . . Zeolites

6/871 . . . Quartz; SiO₂

6/873 . . . Carbonates

6/876 . . . Calcium oxide

6/878 . . . Zirconium oxide

6/88 . . . . Chromium oxide

6/882 . . . . Carbides

6/884 . . . . comprising natural or synthetic resins

6/887 . . . . Compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds

6/889 . . . . . Polycondensation products; Glass ionomer cements

6/891 . . . . Compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
Cosmetics or similar toilet preparations (casings or accessories for storing or handling of solid or pasty toilet or cosmetic substances A45D 40/00)

**NOTES**

1. Use of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations is further classified in subclass A61Q.
2. Use of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations is mandatorily further classified in subclass A61Q.
3. Attention is drawn to the Notes in class C07, for example the notes following the title of subclass C07D, setting forth the rules for classifying organic compounds in that class, which rules are also applicable, if not otherwise indicated, to the classification of organic compounds in group A61K 8/00.
4. Salts or complexes of organic compounds are classified according to the base compounds. If a complex is formed between two or more compounds, classification is made for each compound.

8/02 . . . characterised by special physical form

**NOTE**

In this group, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

8/0204 . . . {Specific forms not provided for by any of groups A61K 8/0208 - A61K 8/14}

8/0208 . . . {Tissues; Wipes; Patches}

8/0212 . . . {Face masks}

8/0216 . . . {Solid or semisolid forms}

8/022 . . . . {Powders; Compacted Powders}

8/0225 . . . . {Granulated powders}

8/0229 . . . . {Sticks}

8/0233 . . . . {Distinct layers, e.g. core/shell sticks}

8/0237 . . . . {Striped compositions}

8/0241 . . . . {Containing particulates characterized by their shape and/or structure (see also A61K 8/04, A61K 8/11, and A61K 8/14, further aspects are classified in A61K 2800/40 and subcodes)}

8/0245 . . . . {Specific shapes or structures not provided for by any of the groups of A61K 8/0241}

8/025 . . . {Explicitly spheroidal or spherical shape}

8/0254 . . . {Platelets; Flakes}

8/0258 . . . . {Layered structure}

8/026 . . . . . {Characterized by the central layer}

8/0266 . . . . . {Characterized by the sequence of layers}

8/027 . . . . {Fibers; Fibris}

8/0275 . . . . {Containing agglomerated particulates}

8/0279 . . . . {Porous; Hollow}

8/0283 . . . {Matrix particles}

8/0287 . . . . {the particulate containing a solid-in-solid dispersion}

8/0291 . . . {Micelles}

8/0295 . . . {Liquid crystals}

8/03 . . . . Liquid compositions with two or more distinct layers

8/04 . . . . Dispersions; Emulsions

8/042 . . . . {Gels}

8/044 . . . . {Suspensions}

8/046 . . . . {Aerosols; Foams}

8/06 . . . . Emulsions

8/062 . . . . {Oil-in-water emulsions}

8/064 . . . . {Water-in-oil emulsions, e.g. Water-in-silicone emulsions}

8/066 . . . . {Multiple emulsions, e.g. water-in-oil-in-water}

8/068 . . . . {Microemulsions}

8/11 . . . Encapsulated compositions

8/14 . . . Liposomes; Vesicles

8/18 . . . characterised by the composition

**NOTE**

In this group, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

8/19 . . . containing inorganic ingredients

8/20 . . . Halogens; Compounds thereof

8/21 . . . . Fluorides; Derivatives thereof

8/22 . . . . Peroxides; Oxygen; Ozone

8/23 . . . . Sulfur; Tellurium; Compounds thereof

8/24 . . . Phosphorous; Compounds thereof

8/25 . . . Silicon; Compounds thereof

8/26 . . . . Aluminum; Compounds thereof

8/27 . . . Zinc; Compounds thereof

8/28 . . . . Zirconium; Compounds thereof

8/29 . . . Titanium; Compounds thereof

8/30 . . . containing organic compounds

8/31 . . . . Hydrocarbons

8/315 . . . . {Halogenated hydrocarbons}

8/33 . . . containing oxygen

8/34 . . . . Alcohols

8/342 . . . . {Alcohols having more than seven atoms in an unbroken chain}

8/345 . . . . {containing more than one hydroxy group}

8/347 . . . . {Phenols}

8/35 . . . . Ketones, e.g. benzophenone

8/355 . . . . {Quinones}

8/36 . . . . Carbxylic acids; Salts or anhydrides thereof

8/361 . . . . {Carboxylic acids having more than seven carbon atoms in an unbroken chain; Salts or anhydrides thereof}

8/362 . . . . Poly carboxylic acids

8/365 . . . . Hydroxy carboxylic acids; Ketocarboxylic acids

8/368 . . . . with carboxyl groups directly bound to carbon atoms of aromatic rings

8/37 . . . . Esters of carboxylic acids

8/375 . . . . {the alcohol moiety containing more than one hydroxy group}

8/38 . . . . Percompounds, e.g. peracids

8/39 . . . . Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups
8/40 . . . containing  
containing nitrogen (quinones containing nitrogen A61K 8/355)
8/41 . . . Amines
8/411 . . . (Aromatic amines, i.e. where the amino group is directly linked to the aromatic nucleus)
8/413 . . . (Indoanilines; Indophenol; Indoamines)
8/415 . . . (Aminophenols)
8/416 . . . (Quaternary ammonium compounds (A61K 8/35 takes precedence))
8/418 . . . (containing nitro groups)
8/42 . . . Amides
8/43 . . . Guanidines
8/44 . . . Aminocarboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. aminocarboxylic acids containing sulfur; Salts; Esters or N-acylated derivatives thereof
8/442 . . . (substituted by amido group(s))
8/445 . . . (aromatic, i.e. the carboxylic acid directly linked to the aromatic ring)
8/447 . . . (containing sulfur)
8/45 . . . Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups
8/46 . . . containing sulfur (A61K 8/44 takes precedence)
8/463 . . . (containing sulfuric acid derivatives, e.g. sodium lauryl sulfate)
8/466 . . . (containing sulfonic acid derivatives; Salts)
8/49 . . . containing heterocyclic compounds
8/4906 . . . (with one nitrogen as the only hetero atom)
8/4913 . . . (having five membered rings, e.g. pyrrolidine carboxylic acid)
8/492 . . . (having condensed rings, e.g. indol)
8/4926 . . . (having six membered rings)
8/4933 . . . (having sulfur as an exocyclic substituent, e.g. pyridinethione)
8/494 . . . (with more than one nitrogen as the only hetero atom)
8/4946 . . . (Imidazoles or their condensed derivatives, e.g. benzimidazoles)
8/4953 . . . (containing pyrimidine ring derivatives, e.g. minoxidil)
8/496 . . . (Triazoles or their condensed derivatives, e.g. benzotriazoles)
8/4966 . . . (Triazines or their condensed derivatives)
8/4973 . . . (with oxygen as the only hetero atom)
8/498 . . . (having 6-membered rings or their condensed derivatives, e.g. coumarin)
8/4986 . . . (with sulfur as the only hetero atom)
8/4993 . . . (Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups)
8/55 . . . Phosphorus compounds
8/553 . . . (Phospholipids, e.g. lecithin)
8/556 . . . (Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups)
8/58 . . . containing atoms other than carbon, hydrogen, halogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur or phosphorus
8/585 . . . (Organosilicon compounds]
8/60 . . . Sugars; Derivatives thereof
8/602 . . . (Glycosides, e.g. rutin)
8/604 . . . (Alkylpolyglycosides; Derivatives thereof, e.g. esters)
8/606 . . . (Nucleosides; Nucleotides; Nucleic acids]
8/608 . . . (Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups]
8/63 . . . Steroids; Derivatives thereof

NOTE
This group covers steroids, as defined in Note (1) after the title of subclass C07J.
8/64 . . . Proteins; Peptides; Derivatives or degradation products thereof
8/645 . . . (Proteins of vegetable origin; Derivatives or degradation products thereof)
8/65 . . . Collagen; Gelatin; Keratin; Derivatives or degradation products thereof
8/66 . . . Enzymes
8/67 . . . Vitamins
8/671 . . . (Vitamin A; Derivatives thereof, e.g. ester of vitamin A acid, ester of retinol, retinol, retinal)
8/673 . . . (Vitamin B group)
8/675 . . . (Vitamin B3 or vitamin B3 active, e.g. nicotinamide, nicotinic acid, nicotinyl aldehyde (tocopheryl nicotinate A61K 8/678))
8/676 . . . (Ascorbic acid, i.e. vitamin C]
8/678 . . . (Tocopherol, i.e. vitamin E]
8/68 . . . Sphingolipids, e.g. ceramides, cerebrosides, gangliosides
8/69 . . . containing fluorine
8/70 . . . containing perfluoro groups, e.g. perfluoroethers
8/72 . . . containing organic macromolecular compounds
8/73 . . . Polysaccharides
8/731 . . . (Cellulose; Quaternized cellulose derivatives)
8/732 . . . (Starch; Amylose; Amylopectin; Derivatives thereof)
8/733 . . . (Alginic acid; Salts thereof)
8/735 . . . (Mucopolysaccharides, e.g. hyaluronic acid; Derivatives thereof)
8/736 . . . (Chitin; Chitosan; Derivatives thereof)
8/737 . . . (Galactomannans, e.g. guar; Derivatives thereof)
8/738 . . . (Cyclodextrins)
8/81 . . . obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
8/8105 . . . (Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers)
8/8111 . . . (Homopolymers or copolymers of aliphatic olefines, e.g. polyethylene, polysobutene; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers)
8/8117 . . . (Homopolymers or copolymers of aliphatic olefines, e.g. polystyrene; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers)
8/8123 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a halogen; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers, e.g. PVC, PTFE]

8/8129 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by an alcohol, ether, aldehyde, ketonic, acetal or ketal radical; Compositions of hydrolysed polymers or esters of unsaturated alcohols with saturated carboxylic acids; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers, e.g. polyvinylmethyl ether]

8/8135 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by an acyloxy radical of a saturated carboxylic acid, of carboxinic acid or of a haloformic acid; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers, e.g. vinyl esters (polyvinylacetate)]

8/8141 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by only one carboxyl radical, or of salts, anhydrides, esters, amides, imides or nitriles thereof; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/8147 . . . . [Homopolymers or copolymers of acids; Metal or ammonium salts thereof, e.g. crotonic acid, (meth)acrylic acid; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/8152 . . . . [Homopolymers or copolymers of esters, e.g. (meth)acrylic acid esters; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/8158 . . . . [Homopolymers or copolymers of amides or imides, e.g. (meth) acrylamide; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/8164 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a carboxyl radical, and containing at least one other carboxyl radical in the molecule, or of salts, anhydrides, esters, amides, imides or nitriles thereof; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers, e.g. poly (methyl vinyl ether-co-maleic anhydride)]

8/817 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bond, and at least one being terminated by a single or double bond to nitrogen or by a heterocyclic ring containing nitrogen; Compositions or derivatives of such polymers, e.g. vinylimidazol, vinylcaprolactame, allylamines (Polyquaternium 6)]

8/8176 . . . . [Homopolymers of N-vinyl-pyrrolidones. Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/8182 . . . . [Copolymers of vinyl-pyrrolidones. Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/8188 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, each having only one carbon-to-carbon double bonds, and at least one being terminated by a bond to sulfur or by a hertocyclic ring containing sulfur; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/8194 . . . . [Compositions of homopolymers or copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated aliphatic radicals, at least one having two or more carbon-to-carbon double bonds; Compositions of derivatives of such polymers]

8/84 . . . . obtained by reactions otherwise than those involving only carbon-carbon unsaturated bonds

8/85 . . . . Polysters
8/86 . . . . Polyster
8/87 . . . . Polyurethanes
8/88 . . . . Polymides
8/89 . . . . Polysiloxanes
8/891 . . . . saturated, e.g. dimethicone, phenyl trimethicone, C24-C28 methicone or stearyl dimethicone
8/892 . . . . modified by a hydroxy group, e.g. dimethiconol
8/893 . . . . modified by an alkoxy or aryloxy group, e.g. behenoxy dimethicone or stearoxy dimethicone
8/894 . . . . modified by a polyoxyalkylene group, e.g. cetyl dimethicone copolyol
8/895 . . . . containing silicon bound to unsaturated aliphatic groups, e.g. vinyl dimethicone
8/896 . . . . containing atoms other than silicon, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, e.g. dimethicone copolyol phosphate
8/897 . . . . containing halogen, e.g. fluorosilicones
8/898 . . . . containing nitrogen, e.g. amodimethicone, trimethyl silyl amodimethicone or dimethicone propyl PG-betaine
8/899 . . . . containing sulfur, e.g. sodium PG-propyldimethicone thiosulfate copolyol
8/90 . . . . Block copolymers (A61K 8/89 takes precedence)
8/91 . . . . Graft copolymers (A61K 8/89 takes precedence)
A61K

8/92 . . . Oils, fats or waxes; Derivatives thereof, e.g. hydrogenation products thereof
8/922 . . . [of vegetable origin]
8/925 . . . [of animal origin]
8/927 . . . [of insects, e.g. shellac]
8/96 . . . containing materials, or derivatives thereof of undetermined constitution
8/965 . . . [of inanimate origin]
8/97 . . . from algae, fungi, lichens or plants; from derivatives thereof

WARNING
Group A61K 8/97 is impacted by reclassification into groups A61K 8/97 - A61K 8/9794.
All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/9706 . . . Algae

WARNING
Group A61K 8/9706 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 8/97. Groups A61K 8/9706 and A61K 8/97 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
Groups A61K 8/9706 is also impacted by reclassification into groups A61K 8/9706 - A61K 8/9794. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search

8/9711 . . . Phaeophycota or Phaeophyta [brown algae], e.g. Fucus

WARNING
Group A61K 8/9711 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.
Groups A61K 8/97, A61K 8/9706 and A61K 8/9711 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/9717 . . . Rhodophycota or Rhodophyta [red algae], e.g. Porphyra

WARNING
Group A61K 8/9717 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.
Groups A61K 8/97, A61K 8/9706 and A61K 8/9717 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/9722 . . . Chlorophycota or Chlorophyta [green algae], e.g. Chlorella

WARNING
Group A61K 8/9722 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.
Groups A61K 8/97, A61K 8/9706 and A61K 8/9722 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/9728 . . . Fungi, e.g. yeasts

WARNING
Group A61K 8/9728 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.
Groups A61K 8/9728, A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/9733 . . . Lichens

WARNING
Group A61K 8/9733 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.
Groups A61K 8/9733 and A61K 8/97 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/9739 . . . Bryophyta [mosses]

WARNING
Group A61K 8/9739 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 8/97.
Groups A61K 8/9739, A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/9741 . . . Pteridophyta [ferns]

WARNING
Groups A61K 8/9741 and A61K 8/9749 are incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.
All the groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search

8/9749 . . . Filicopsida or Pteridopsida
8/9755 . . . Gymnosperms [Coniferophyta]

WARNING
Groups A61K 8/9755, A61K 8/9761 and A61K 8/9767 are incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.
All the groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search..
WARNING

Group A61K 8/9771 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.

Groups A61K 8/9771 and A61K 8/97 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

WARNING

Group A61K 8/9778 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.

Groups A61K 8/9778, A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

WARNING

Groups A61K 8/9783, A61K 8/9789 and A61K 8/9794 are incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 8/97 and A61K 8/9706.

All the groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

WARNING

Group A61K 8/99 is impacted by reclassification into groups A61K 8/9706 and A61K 8/9728.

All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

9/00 Medicinal preparations characterised by special physical form (nuclear magnetic resonance contrast preparations or magnetic resonance imaging contrast preparations A61K 49/18; preparations containing radioactive substances A61K 51/12)

NOTE

Among the one-dot groups of A61K 9/00, classification is not made in the last appropriate place.

A61K 9/00 is subdivided according to the following concepts:
• the drug release technique (A61K 9/0002 and subgroups),
• the site of application (A61K 9/0012 and subgroups), and
• the physical form (A61K 9/0087 - A61K 9/7023).

Where relevant, documents are classified in more than one of these subdivisions.

9/0002 . [Galenical forms characterised by the drug release technique; Application systems commanded by energy]

9/0004 . [Osmotic delivery systems; Sustained release driven by osmosis, thermal energy or gas]

9/0007 . [Effervescent (A61K 9/0062 takes precedence)]

9/0009 . [Involving or responsive to electricity, magnetism or acoustic waves; Galenical aspects of sonophoresis, iontophoresis, electroproporation or electrosorption (microelectromechanical systems A61K 9/0097)]

9/0012 . [Galenical forms characterised by the site of application]

9/0014 . [Skin, i.e. galenical aspects of topical compositions (non-active ingredients are additionally classified in A61K 47/00; A61K 9/0009, A61K 9/0021, A61K 9/7015, A61K 9/7023 take precedence; cosmetic preparations A61K 8/00, A61Q; preparations for wound dressings or bandages A61L 26/00)]

9/0017 . [Non-human animal skin, e.g. pour-on, spot-on]

9/0019 . [Injectable compositions; Intramuscular, intravenous, arterial, subcutaneous administration; Compositions to be administered through the skin in an invasive manner (non-active ingredients are additionally classified in A61K 47/00)]

9/0021 . [Intradermal administration, e.g. through microneedle arrays, needleless injectors (mechanical aspects A61M)]

9/0024 . [Solid, semi-solid or solidifying implants, which are implanted or injected in body tissue (compositions for intravenous administration, normal injectable solutions or dispersions for, e.g. subcutaneous administration A61K 9/0019; brain implants A61K 9/0085; (coated) prostheses, catheters or stents A61L)]

9/0026 . [Blood substitute; Oxygen transporting formulations; Plasma extender]

9/0029 . [Parenteral nutrition; Parenteral nutrition compositions as drug carriers]

9/0031 . [Rectum, anus]
Sachets comprising powder for reconstitution of a drink A61K 9/0095
Sachets, pouches characterised by the material or function of the envelope (with gastric retention A61K 9/0065; sachets which are not administered but function merely as a container are classified according to the content, e.g. sachets comprising powder for reconstitution of a drink A61K 9/0095)

Hollow drug-filled fibres, tubes of the core-shell type, coated fibres, coated rods, microtubules, nanotubules (fibres of the matrix type containing drug A61K 9/70)
Pure drug nanoparticles (microspheres A61K 9/16; microcapsules A61K 9/50); nanoparticles of the matrix type A61K 9/51)

[9/14] . . . Particulate form, e.g. powders. (Processes for size reducing of pure drugs or the resulting products, Pure drug nanoparticles (microspheres A61K 9/16; microcapsules A61K 9/50; nanoparticles of the matrix type A61K 9/51))

[9/141] . . . Intimate drug-carrier mixtures characterised by the carrier, e.g. ordered mixtures, adsorbates, solid solutions, eutectica, co-dried, co-solubilised, co-kneaded, co-milled, co-ground products, co-precipitates, co- evaporates, co-extrudates, co- melts; Drug nanoparticles with adsorbed surface modifiers ((co) spray-dried products A61K 9/16, (co) lyophilised products A61K 9/19; the carrier being chemically bound to the active ingredient A61K 47/50)

[9/143] . . . with inorganic compounds)

[9/145] . . . with organic compounds)

[9/146] . . . with organic macromolecular compounds)

[9/148] . . . with compounds of unknown constitution, e.g. material from plants or animals (with oils, fats, waxes, shellac A61K 9/1617)

[9/16] . . . Agglomerates; Granulates; Microbeadlets [: Microparticles; Pellets; Solid products obtained by spray drying, spray freeze drying, spray congealing, (multiple) emulsion solvent evaporation or extraction (A61K 9/20) takes precedence if the final form is a tablet; microspheres with drug-free outer coating, microcapsules A61K 9/50; mixture of different granules, microcapsules, (coated) microparticles A61K 9/5084; nanoparticles A61K 9/51]

[9/1605] . . . {Excipients; Inactive ingredients}

[9/1611] . . . {Inorganic compounds}

[9/1617] . . . {Organic compounds, e.g. phospholipids, fats}

[9/1623] . . . {Sugars or sugar alcohols, e.g. lactose; Derivatives thereof; Homeopathic globules}

[9/1629] . . . {Organic macromolecular compounds}

[9/1635] . . . {obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone, poly(meth)acrylates}

[9/1641] . . . {obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyethylene glycol, poloxamers)

[9/1647] . . . {Polymers, e.g. poly(lactide-co-glycolide)}

[9/1652] . . . {Polysaccharides, e.g. alginate, cellulose derivatives; Cyclodextrin (homeopathic globules A61K 9/1623)}

[9/1658] . . . {Proteins, e.g. albumin, gelatin}

[9/1664] . . . {Compounds of unknown constitution, e.g. material from plants or animals (oils, fats, waxes, shellac A61K 9/1617)}

[9/167] . . . with an outer layer or coating comprising drug; with chemically bound drugs or non-active substances on their surface (with further drug-free outer coating A61K 9/5073)

[9/1676] . . . {having a drug-free core with discrete complete coating layer containing drug (adsorbates of liquid drug formulations on inert powders without simultaneous granulation step A61K 9/141; with further drug-free outer coating A61K 9/5078; drug conjugated to non-active particles A61K 47/6921)}

[9/1682] . . . {Processes}

[9/1688] . . . {resulting in pure drug agglomerate optionally containing up to 5% of excipient}

[9/1694] . . . {resulting in granules or microspheres of the matrix type containing more than 5% of excipient}

[9/19] . . . lyophilised {, i.e. freeze-dried, solutions or dispersions (lyophilised products with subsequent particle size reduction A61K 9/14; granules or pellets made by lyophilisation A61K 9/1682; solid oral dosage forms made by lyophilisation A61K 9/2095; lyophilisation additives A61K 47/00)}


[9/2004] . . . {Excipients; Inactive ingredients}

[9/2009] . . . {Inorganic compounds}

[9/2013] . . . {Organic compounds, e.g. phospholipids, fats)

[9/2018] . . . {Sugars, or sugar alcohols, e.g. lactose, mannnitol; Derivatives thereof, e.g. polysorbates}

[9/2022] . . . {Organic macromolecular compounds}

[9/2027] . . . {obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone, poly(meth)acrylates}

[9/2031] . . . {obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide, poloxamers)

[9/2036] . . . {Silicones; Polysiloxanes}

[9/204] . . . {Polymers, e.g. poly(lactide-co-glycolide)}

[9/2045] . . . {Polymides; Polyminoacids, e.g. polysyline}

[9/205] . . . {Polysaccharides, e.g. alginate, gums; Cyclodextrin}

[9/2054] . . . {Cellulose; Cellulose derivatives, e.g. hydroxypropyl methylcellulose}

[9/2059] . . . {Starch, including chemically or physically modified derivatives; Amylose; Amylopectin; Dextrin}

[9/2063] . . . {Proteins, e.g. gelatin}

[9/2068] . . . {Compounds of unknown constitution, e.g. material from plants or animals (oils, fats, waxes, shellac A61K 9/2013)}

[9/2072] . . . {characterised by shape, structure or size; Tablets with holes, special break lines or identification marks; Partially coated tablets; Disintegrating flat shaped forms A61K 9/0004, A61K 9/0056, A61K 9/0065 take precedence)}

[9/2077] . . . {Tablets comprising drug-containing microparticles in a substantial amount of supporting matrix; Multiparticulate tablets)

[9/2081] . . . {with microcapsules or coated microparticles according to A61K 9/50}
9/2086 . . . [Layered tablets, e.g. bilayer tablets; Tablets of the type inert core-active coat (active cores with a complete drug-free outer coat A61K 9/281)]

9/2089 . . . . [containing drug in at least two layers or in the core and in at least one outer layer]

9/2095 . . . . [Tableting processes; Dosage units made by direct compression of powders or specially processed granules, by eliminating solvents, by melt-extrusion, by injection molding, by 3D printing (mechanical aspects A61J 3/00)]

9/28 . . . Dragees; Coated pills or tablets [. . . with film or compression coating (A61K 9/2072 takes precedence, e.g. partially coated tablets A61K 9/2072, coated multilayer tablets A61K 9/2086, tablets with drug-coated core A61K 9/209)]

9/2806 . . . . [Coating materials]

9/2813 . . . . [Inorganic compounds]

9/282 . . . . . [Organic compounds, e.g. fats]

9/2826 . . . . . [Sugars or sugar alcohols, e.g. sucrose; Derivatives thereof]

9/2833 . . . . [Organic macromolecular compounds]

9/284 . . . . . [obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone]

9/2846 . . . . . [Poly(meth)acrylates]

9/2853 . . . . . [obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide, poloxamers, poly(lactide-co-glycolide)]

9/286 . . . . . [Polysaccharides, e.g. gums; Cyclodextrin]

9/2866 . . . . . [Cellulose; Cellulose derivatives, e.g. hydroxypropyl methylcellulose]

9/2873 . . . . . [Proteins, e.g. gelatin]

9/288 . . . . . [Compounds of unknown constitution, e.g. material from plants or animals (oils, fats, waxes, shellac A61K 9/282)]

9/2886 . . . . . [having two or more different drug-free coatings; Tablets of the type inert core-drug layer-inactive layer (of the type active core-drug layer-inactive layer A61K 9/209)]

9/2893 . . . . . [Tablet coating processes (mechanical aspects A61J 3/00)]

9/48 . . . Preparations in capsules, e.g. of gelatin, of chocolate [(A61K 9/0004 takes precedence; bite capsules A61K 9/0056)]

9/4808 . . . [characterised by the form of the capsule or the structure of the filling; Capsules containing small tablets; Capsules with outer layer for immediate drug release (capsules filled with granules or microparticles A61K 9/16; filled with microcapsules or coated microparticles A61K 9/50; with mixture of different granules, microcapsules, (coated) microparticles A61K 9/5084)]

9/4816 . . . [Wall or shell material]

9/4825 . . . [Proteins, e.g. gelatin (gelatin capsule shells with substantial amounts of other macromolecular substances A61K 9/4816)]

9/4833 . . . [Encapsulating processes; Filling of capsules (mechanical aspects A61J 3/00)]

9/4841 . . . [Filling excipients; Inactive ingredients]
9/51 . . . . . Nanocapsules; { Nanoparticles; (nanotubes A61K 9/0092; polymeric micelles A61K 9/1075; polyesters A61K 9/1273; pure drug nanoparticles A61K 9/14; drug nanoparticles with adsorbed surface modifiers A61K 9/141; conjugates, e.g. between drug and non-active nanoparticles, A61K 47/50; preparations for in vivo diagnosis A61K 49/00; with radioactive substances A61K 51/00) }
9/5107 . . . . [Excipients; Inactive ingredients]
9/5115 . . . . . [Inorganic compounds]
9/5123 . . . . . [Organic compounds, e.g. fats, sugars]
9/513 . . . . . [Organic macromolecular compounds; Dendrimers]
9/5138 . . . . . [obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone, poly(meth)acrylates]
9/5146 . . . . . [obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyethylene glycol, polyamines, polyanhydrides]
9/5153 . . . . . [Polymers, e.g. poly(lactide-co-glycolide)]
9/5161 . . . . . [Polysaccharides, e.g. alginate, chitosan, cellulose derivatives; Cyclodextrin]
9/5169 . . . . . [Proteins, e.g. albumin, gelatin]
9/5176 . . . . . [Compounds of unknown constitution, e.g. material from plants or animals (oils, fats, waxes, shellac A61K 9/123)]
9/5184 . . . . . [Virus capsids or envelopes enclosing drugs (with additional exogenous lipids A61K 9/127; bacterial membranes A61K 9/5068)]
9/5192 . . . . . [Processes]
9/70 . . . . . Web, sheet or filament bases {; Films; Fibres of the matrix type containing drug; (hollow drug-filled fibres A61K 9/0092; bandages, dressings or absorbent pads A61F 13/00, chemical aspects thereof A61L 15/00)}
9/7007 . . . . . [Drug-containing films, membranes or sheets (A61K 9/0041, A61K 9/0043, A61K 9/006, A61K 9/0063 take precedence)]
9/7015 . . . . . [Drug-containing film-forming compositions, e.g. spray-on]
9/7023 . . . . . [Transdermal patches and similar drug-containing composite devices, e.g. cataplasms (genetical aspects of iontophoretic devices A61K 9/0009; microneedle arrays A61K 9/0021; buccal patches A61K 9/006)]
9/703 . . . . . [characterised by shape or structure; Details concerning release liner or backing; Refillable patches; User-activated patches]
9/7038 . . . . . [Transdermal patches of the drug-in-adhesive type, i.e. comprising drug in the skin-adhesive layer]
9/7046 . . . . . [the adhesive comprising macromolecular compounds]
9/7053 . . . . . [obtained by reactions only involving carbon to carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyvinyl, polyisobutylene, poly styrene]
9/7061 . . . . . [Polyacrylates]
9/7069 . . . . . [obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon to carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polysiloxane, polyesters, polyurethane, polyethylene oxide]
9/7076 . . . . . [the adhesive comprising ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof, e.g. rosin or other plant resins]
9/7084 . . . . . [Transdermal patches having a drug layer or reservoir, and one or more separate drug-free skin-adhesive layers, e.g. between drug reservoir and skin, or surrounding the drug reservoir; Liquid-filled reservoir patches]
9/7092 . . . . . [Transdermal patches having multiple drug layers or reservoirs, e.g. for obtaining a specific release pattern, or for combining different drugs]

31/00 Medicinal preparations containing organic active ingredients

NOTES

1. When classifying in groups A61K 31/00, A61K 41/00 the symbol A61K 2300/00 may be added, using Combination Sets, to indicate a mixture of active ingredients.

2. In the preparation of new organic compounds and their use in medicinal preparations, classification is only made in the relevant subclasses C07H - C07J according to the type of compound. However, the inventions dealing with medicinal preparations containing at least two active organic ingredients are always classified in this group in addition to the classification for the type of compounds in C07C - C07J.

3. Attention is drawn to the notes in class C07, particularly to the definition of steroids given in Note (1) following the title of C07J and to the definition of carbohydrates and sugars given in the notes following the title of C07H.

4. Salts and complexes of organic active compounds are always classified according to the free active compounds. If a complex is formed between two or more active compounds, then they are classified according to all compounds forming the salts or complexes followed by the symbol A61K 2300/00 (i.e. as a mixture of active organic compounds). According to the last place rule, organic active compounds forming salts with heavy metals should be classified in A61K 33/24 - A61K 33/38 and not in subgroups A61K 33/24 - A61K 33/32, A61K 31/555 or A61K 31/714. This does not apply to complexes, as apparent from the A61K 31/40 scheme, wherein the complexes hemin and hematin are classified in A61K 31/555 and cyanocobalamin in A61K 31/714.

5. From January 2003 onwards, the EPO copies into CPC the IPC classification of the first document received (family representative). However, blends of active ingredients receive the additional symbol A61K 2300/00 as Combination Set.

31/01 . . . Hydrocarbons
31/015 . . . carbocyclic
31/02 . Halogenated hydrocarbons
31/025 . carboxyclic
31/03 . . aromatic
31/035 . having aliphatic unsaturation
31/04 . Nitro compounds
31/045 . Hydroxy compounds, e.g. alcohols; Salts thereof, e.g. alcolohates
31/047 . having two or more hydroxy groups, e.g. sorbitol
31/05 . Phenols
31/055 . the aromatic ring being substituted by halogen
31/06 . the aromatic ring being substituted by nitro groups
31/065 . Diphenyl-substituted acyclic alcohols
31/07 . Retinol compounds, e.g. vitamin A (retinoic acids A61K 31/203)
31/075 . Ethers or acetals
31/08 . acyclic, e.g. paraformaldehyde
31/085 . having an ether linkage to aromatic ring nuclear carbon
31/09 . Sulfur, selenium, or tellurium compounds, e.g. thiols
31/10 . Sulfides; Sulfoxides; Sulfones
31/105 . Persulfides (thiuram disulfides A61K 31/145; thiourosulfonic acids A61K 31/185)
31/11 . Aldehydes
31/115 . Formaldehyde
31/12 . Ketones
31/121 . acyclic
31/122 . having the oxygen directly attached to a ring, e.g. quinones, vitamin KI, anthralin
31/125 . Camphor; Nuclear substituted derivatives thereof
31/13 . Amines ((A61K 31/04 takes precedence))
31/131 . acyclic
31/132 . having two or more amino groups, e.g. spermidine, putrescine
31/133 . having hydroxy groups, e.g. sphingosine
31/135 . having aromatic rings, e.g. ketamine, nortriptyline (methadone A61K 31/137)
31/136 . having the amino group directly attached to the aromatic ring, e.g. benzeneamine
31/137 . Arylalkylamines, e.g. amphetamine, epiphenrine, salbutamol, ephedrine (or methadone)
31/138 . Aryloxyalkylamines, e.g. propanolol, tamoxifen, phenoxybenzamine (atenolol A61K 31/165; pindolol A61K 31/404; timolol A61K 31/537)
31/14 . Quaternary ammonium compounds, e.g. edrophonium, choline (betaines A61K 31/205)
31/145 . having sulfur, e.g. thiurams (N—C(S)—S—C(S)—N< and N—C(S)—S—C(S)—N<), Sulfynilamines (—N=SO2) (isothiourea A61K 31/155)
31/15 . Oximes (C=—N—O—); Hydrazines (N—N<); Hydrazones (N—N=) [; imines (C—N=C)];
31/155 . Amidines (—N=N—C=N), e.g. guanidine (H2N—C(=NH)—NH2), isourea (N=C(OH)—NH2), isothiourea (—N=C(SH)—NH2)
31/16 . Amides, e.g. hydroxyamic acids
31/164 . of a carboxylic acid with an aminocarboxylic acid, e.g. camphamide
31/165 . having aromatic rings, e.g. colchicine, atenolol, propranolol
31/166 . having the carbon of a carboxamide group directly attached to the aromatic ring, e.g. procainamide, procarbazine, metoclopramide, labelol
31/167 . having the nitrogen of a carboxamide group directly attached to the aromatic ring, e.g. lidocaine, paracetamol
31/17 . having the group N—C(O)—N< or N—C(S) —N<, e.g. urea, thiourea, carbamustine (isoureas, isothioureas A61K 31/155; sulfonylureas A61K 31/64)
31/175 . having the group N=—C(=NH)—N= or N=—C=S—N=, e.g. carbonohydrazides, carbazones, semicarbazides, semicarbazones; Thioanalogues thereof
31/18 . Sulfonamides (compounds containing a para-N-benzene-sulfonyl-N- group A61K 31/63)
31/185 . Acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof, e.g. sulfuric acids, imidic, hydrazonic, hydridemic acids (hydrazonic acids A61K 31/186; peroxy acids A61K 31/327)

**NOTE**

Cyclic anhydrides are considered to be heterocyclic rings

31/19 . Carboxylic acids, e.g. valproic acid (salicylic acid A61K 31/60)
31/191 . having two or more hydroxy groups, e.g. gluconic acid
31/192 . having aromatic groups, e.g. sulindac, 2-arylpicolinic acids, ethacrynic acid
31/194 . having two or more carboxyl groups, e.g. succinic, maleic or phthalic acid
31/195 . having an amino group
31/196 . the amino group being directly attached to a ring, e.g. anthranilic acid, mefenamic acid, dicyclofenac, chlorambucil
31/197 . the amino and the carboxyl groups being attached to the same acyclic carbon chain, e.g. gamma-aminobutyric acid [GABA], beta-alanine, epsilon-aminocaproic acid, pantothenic acid (carnitine A61K 31/205)
31/198 . . . . Alpha-aminoacids, e.g. alanine, edetic acids [EDTA], (betaine A61K 31/205; proline A61K 31/401; tryptophan A61K 31/405; histidine A61K 31/417; peptides not degraded to individual aminoacids A61K 38/00)
31/20 . . having a carboxyl group bound to a chain of seven or more carbon atoms, e.g. stearic, palmitic, arachidic acids
31/201 . . having one or two double bonds, e.g. oleic, linoleic acids
31/202 . . having three or more double bonds, e.g. linolenic (eicosanoids, e.g. leukotrienes A61K 31/557)
31/203 . . . Retinoic acids [Salts thereof]
A61K

31/205 . . Amine addition salts of organic acids; Inner quaternary ammonium salts, e.g. betaine, carnitine
31/21 . . Esters, e.g. nitroglycerine, selenocyanates
31/215 . . of carboxylic acids
31/216 . . of acids having aromatic rings, e.g. benactyzine, clofibrate
31/22 . . of acyclic acids, e.g. pravastatin
31/221 . . with compounds having an amino group, e.g. acetylcholine, acetylcarnitine
31/222 . . with compounds having aromatic groups, e.g. dipivefrine, ibopamine
31/223 . . of alpha-aminooacids
31/225 . . Polycarboxylic acids
31/23 . . of acids having a carboxyl group bound to a chain of seven or more carbon atoms
31/231 . . . having one or two double bonds
31/232 . . . having three or more double bonds, e.g. etretinate
31/235 . . . having an aromatic ring attached to a carboxyl group
31/24 . . . having an amino or nitro group
31/245 . . . Amino benzoic acid types, e.g. procaine, novocaine, salicylic acid esters
31/25 . . . with polyoxyalkylated alcohols, e.g. esters of polyethylene glycol
31/255 . . . of sulfoxo acids or sulfur analogues thereof
31/26 . . . Cyanate or isocyanate esters; Thiocyanate or isothiocyanate esters
31/265 . . . of carbonic, thiocarbonic, or thio carboxylic acids, e.g. thiouctic acid, xanthogenic acid, trithiocarboxylic acid
31/27 . . . of carboxamides or carboxamides, meprobamate, carbachol, neostigmine
31/275 . . . Nitriles; Isonitriles
31/277 . . . having a ring, e.g. verapamil
31/28 . . . Compounds containing heavy metals
31/282 . . . Platinum compounds
31/285 . . . Arsenic compounds
31/29 . . . Antimony or bismuth compounds
31/295 . . . Iron group metal compounds
31/30 . . . Copper compounds
31/305 . . . Mercury compounds
31/31 . . . containing nitrogen
31/315 . . . Zinc compounds
31/32 . . . Tin compounds
31/325 . . . Carboxamides; Thiocarbamates; Anhydrides or salts thereof
31/327 . . . Peroxy compounds, e.g. hydroperoxides, peroxides, peroxyacids
31/33 . . . Heterocyclic compounds
31/335 . . . having oxygen as the only ring hetero atom, e.g. fungichromin
31/336 . . . having three-membered rings, e.g. oxirane, fumagillin
31/337 . . . having four-membered rings, e.g. taxol
31/34 . . . having five-membered rings with one oxygen as the only ring hetero atom, e.g. isosorbide
31/341 . . . not condensed with another ring, e.g. ranitidine, furosemide, bufetolol, muscarine
31/343 . . . . . condensed with a carbocyclic ring, e.g. coumaran, bufuralol, benfluolol, clobenfurol, amidarone
31/345 . . . . . Nitrofurans (nitrofurantoin A61K 31/4178)
31/35 . . . . . having six-membered rings with one oxygen as the only ring hetero atom
31/351 . . . . . not condensed with another ring
31/352 . . . . . condensed with carbocyclic rings, e.g. cannabinoids, methantheline
31/353 . . . . . 3,4-Dihydrobenzopyrans, e.g. chroman, catechin
31/355 . . . . . Tocopherols, e.g. vitamin E
31/357 . . . . . having two or more oxygen atoms in the same ring, e.g. crown ethers, guanadrel
31/36 . . . . . Compounds containing methylenedioxymethyl groups, e.g. semesan
31/365 . . . . . Lactones
31/366 . . . . . having six-membered rings, e.g. delta-lactones
31/37 . . . . . Coumarins, e.g. psoralen
31/375 . . . . . Ascorbic acid, i.e. vitamin C; Salts thereof
31/38 . . . . . having sulfur as a ring hetero atom
31/381 . . . . . having five-membered rings
31/382 . . . . . having six-membered rings, e.g. thioanthenes
31/385 . . . . . having two or more sulfur atoms in the same ring
31/389 . . . . . having oxygen in the same ring
31/395 . . . . . having nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. guanethidine or rifamycins

**WARNING**

Group A61K 31/395 is impacted by reclassification into group A61K 31/5545.

Groups A61K 31/395 and A61K 31/5545 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

31/396 . . . . . having three-membered rings, e.g. aziridine
31/397 . . . . . having four-membered rings, e.g. azetidine
31/40 . . . . . having five-membered rings with one nitrogen as the only ring hetero atom, e.g. sulpiride, succinimide, tometin, bufomedi
31/401 . . . . . Proline; Derivatives thereof, e.g. captopril
31/4015 . . . . . having oxo groups directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. piracetam, ethosuximide
31/402 . . . . . 1-aryl substituted, e.g. piretanide
31/4025 . . . . . not condensed and containing further heterocyclic rings, e.g. cromakalim
31/403 . . . . . condensed with carbocyclic rings, e.g. carbazole
31/4035 . . . . . Isoindoles, e.g. phthalimide
31/4045 . . . . . Indoles, e.g. pindolol
31/4045 . . . . . Indole-alkylamines; Amidases thereof, e.g. serotonin, melatonin
31/405 . . . . . Indole-alkanecarboxylic acids; Derivatives thereof, e.g. tryptophan, indomethacin
31/407 . . . . . condensed with other heterocyclic ring systems, e.g. ketorolac, physoestigmine
31/409 . . . . . having four such rings, e.g. porphine derivatives, bilirubin, biliverdine (hemin, hematin A61K 31/555).
having five-membered rings with two or more ring hetero atoms, at least one of which being nitrogen, e.g. tetracycline

1,2-Diazoles

having oxo groups directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. antipyrine, phenylbutazone, sulfinpyrazone

non condensed and containing further heterocyclic rings

condensed with carbocyclic ring systems, e.g. indazole

condensed with heterocyclic ring systems

1,3-Diazoles

having oxo groups directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. phenytoin

having a nitrogen attached in position 2, e.g. clonidine

Imidazole-alkylamines, e.g. histamine, phenotolamine

Imidazole-alkanecarboxylic acids, e.g. histidine

Arylalkylimidazoles, e.g. oxymetazolin, naproxolaine, miconazole

not condensed 1,3-diazoles and containing further heterocyclic rings, e.g. pilocarpine, nitrofurantoin

condensed with carbocyclic rings, e.g. benzimidazoles

condensed with other heterocyclic ring systems, e.g. biotin, sorbinil

1,2,3-Triazoles

1,2,4-Triazoles

Oxazoles

1,3-Oxazoles, e.g. pemoline, trimethadione

not condensed and containing further heterocyclic rings

condensed with carbocyclic rings

condensed with heterocyclic ring systems, e.g. clavulanic acid

Oxadiazoles

Thiazoles

1,3-Thiazoles

not condensed and containing further heterocyclic rings

condensed with carbocyclic rings

condensed with heterocyclic ring systems

Compounds containing 4-thia-1-azabicyclo [3.2.0] heptane ring systems, i.e. compounds containing a ring system of the formula

penicillins, penems

containing further heterocyclic rings, e.g. ticarcillin, azlocillin, oxacillin

Thiazoles

having six-membered rings with one nitrogen as the only ring hetero atom

ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic ring systems

the heterocyclic ring system containing a five-membered ring having oxygen as a ring hetero atom

the heterocyclic ring system containing a six-membered ring having oxygen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. rapamycin

the heterocyclic ring system having sulfur as a ring hetero atom, e.g. tictilopidine

the heterocyclic ring system containing a five-membered ring having nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. indolizine, beta-carboline

the heterocyclic ring system containing a six-membered ring having nitrogen as a ring heteroatom, e.g. quinolozines, naphthyridines, berberine, vincamine

The ring being spiro-condensed with carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring systems

the ring forming part of a bridged ring system, e.g. quinuclidine (8-azabicyclo [3.2.1] octanes A61K 31/46)

Non condensed pyridines; Hydrogenated derivatives thereof

only substituted in position 2, e.g. pheniramine, bisacodyl

only substituted in position 3, e.g. zimeldine (nicotinic acid A61K 31/455)

only substituted in position 4, e.g. isoniazid, iproniazid

having oxo groups directly attached to the heterocyclic ring

Pyridoxine, i.e. Vitamin B6 (pyridoxal phosphate A61K 31/675)

having a carbocyclic group directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. cyproheptadine

1,4-Dihydropyridines, e.g. nifedipine, nicardipine

Pyridinium derivatives, e.g. pralidoxime, pyridostigmine

containing further heterocyclic ring systems

containing a five-membered ring with oxygen as a ring hetero atom

containing a six-membered ring with oxygen as a ring hetero atom

containing a heterocyclic ring having sulfur as a ring hetero atom

containing a five-membered ring with nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. omeprazole (nicotine A61K 31/465)

containing a six-membered ring with nitrogen as a ring heteroatom, e.g. amrinone

Non condensed piperidines, e.g. piperocaine

only substituted in position 1, e.g. propipocaine, diperodon

only substituted in position 2, e.g. methylphenidate

only substituted in position 3

only substituted in position 4

having a nitrogen directly attached in position 4, e.g. clebopride, fentanyl

having oxo groups directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. cycloheximide
31/451 . . . . . . . . having a carbocyclic group directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. glutethimide, meperidine, loperamide, phencyclidine, pimoline

31/4515 . . . . . . . . having a butyrophenone group in position 1, e.g. haloperidol (pipamperone A61K 31/4545)

31/452 . . . . . . . . Piperidinium derivatives (pancuronium A61K 31/58)

31/4523 . . . . . . . . containing further heterocyclic ring systems

31/4525 . . . . . . . . containing a five-membered ring with oxygen as a ring hetero atom

31/453 . . . . . . . . containing a six-membered ring with oxygen as a ring hetero atom

31/4535 . . . . . . . . containing a heterocyclic ring having sulfur as a ring hetero atom, e.g. pizotifen

31/454 . . . . . . . . containing a five-membered ring with nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. pimozone, domperidone

31/4545 . . . . . . . . containing a six-membered ring with nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. piperperone, anabasine

31/455 . . . . . . . . Nicotinic acids, e.g. niacin; Derivatives thereof, e.g. esters, amides

31/46 . . . . . . . . 8-Azabiclyclo [3.2.1] octane; Derivatives thereof, e.g. atropine, cocaine

31/465 . . . . . . . . Nicotine; Derivatives thereof

31/47 . . . . . . . . Quinolines;Isoquinolines

31/4704 . . . . . . . . 2-Quinolines, e.g. carbostyril

31/4706 . . . . . . . . 4-Aminoquinolines; 8-Aminoquinolines, e.g. chloroquine, primaquine

31/4709 . . . . . . . . Non-condensed quinolines and containing further heterocyclic rings

31/472 . . . . . . . . Non-condensed isoquinolines, e.g. papaverine

31/4725 . . . . . . . . containing further heterocyclic rings

31/473 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with carbocyclic ring systems, e.g. acidines, phenanthridines

31/4738 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic ring systems

31/4741 . . . . . . . . condensed with ring systems having oxygen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. tubocuraran derivatives, noscapine, bicuculline

31/4743 . . . . . . . . condensed with ring systems having sulfur as a ring hetero atom

31/4745 . . . . . . . . condensed with ring systems having nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. phenanthrolines (yohimbine derivatives, vinblastine A61K 31/475; ergoline derivatives A61K 31/48)

31/4747 . . . . . . . . spiro-condensed

31/4748 . . . . . . . . forming part of bridged ring systems (strychnine A61K 31/475; morphinan derivatives A61K 31/485)

31/475 . . . . . . . . having an indole ring, e.g. yohimbine, reserpine, strychnine, vinblastine (vincamine A61K 31/4375)

31/48 . . . . . . . . Ergoline derivatives, e.g. lysergic acid, ergotamine

31/485 . . . . . . . . Morphinan derivatives, e.g. morphine, codeine

31/49 . . . . . . . . Cinchonan derivatives, e.g. quinine

31/495 . . . . . . . . having six-membered rings with two [or more] nitrogen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms, e.g. piperazine [or tetrazines] (A61K 31/48 takes precedence ; with three nitrogen atoms A61K 31/531)

31/496 . . . . . . . . Non-condensed piperazines containing further heterocyclic rings, e.g. rifampin, thiophixene

31/4965 . . . . . . . . Non-condensed pyrazines

31/497 . . . . . . . . containing further heterocyclic rings

31/498 . . . . . . . . Pyrazines or piperazines ortho- or peri-condensed with carbocyclic ring systems, e.g. quinoline, phenazine

31/4985 . . . . . . . . Pyrazines or piperazines ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic ring systems

31/499 . . . . . . . . Spiro-condensed pyrazines or piperazines

31/4995 . . . . . . . . Pyrazines or piperazines forming part of bridged ring systems

31/50 . . . . . . . . Pyridazines; Hydrogenated pyridazines

31/501 . . . . . . . . not condensed and containing further heterocyclic rings

31/502 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with carbocyclic ring systems, e.g. cinnoline, phthalazine

31/5025 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic ring systems

31/503 . . . . . . . . spiro-condensed

31/504 . . . . . . . . forming part of bridged ring systems

31/505 . . . . . . . . Pyrimidines; Hydrogenated pyrimidines, e.g. trimethoprim

31/506 . . . . . . . . not condensed and containing further heterocyclic rings

31/51 . . . . . . . . Thiamines, e.g. vitamin B1

31/513 . . . . . . . . having oxo groups directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. cytosine

31/515 . . . . . . . . Barbituric acids; Derivatives thereof, e.g. sodium pentobarbital

31/517 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with carbocyclic ring systems, e.g. quinazoline, perimidine

31/519 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic rings

31/52 . . . . . . . . Purines, e.g. adenine

31/522 . . . . . . . . having oxo groups directly attached to the heterocyclic ring, e.g. hypoxanthine, guanine, acyclovir

31/525 . . . . . . . . Isalofoxazines, e.g. riboflavins, vitamin B2

31/527 . . . . . . . . spiro-condensed

31/529 . . . . . . . . forming part of bridged ring systems

31/53 . . . . . . . . having six-membered rings with three nitrogens as the only ring hetero atoms, e.g. chlorazanil, melamine (melarsoprol A61K 31/555 ; with four nitrogen atoms A61K 31/4951)

31/535 . . . . . . . . having six-membered rings with at least one nitrogen and one oxygen as the ring hetero atoms, e.g. 1,2-oxazines

31/5355 . . . . . . . . Non-condensed oxazines and containing further heterocyclic rings

31/536 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with carbocyclic ring systems

31/5365 . . . . . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic ring systems
31/537 . . . . spiro-condensed or forming part of bridged ring systems
31/5375 . . . . 1,4-Oxazines, e.g. morpholine
31/5377 . . . . not condensed and containing further heterocyclic rings, e.g. timolol
31/538 . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with carbocyclic ring systems
31/5383 . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic ring systems
31/5386 . . . . spiro-condensed or forming part of bridged ring systems
31/539 . . . . having two or more oxygen atoms in the same ring, e.g. dioxazines
31/5395 . . . . having two or more nitrogen atoms in the same ring, e.g. oxadiazines
31/54 . . . . having six-membered rings with at least one nitrogen and one sulfur as the ring hetero atoms, e.g. sulthiame
31/541 . . . . Non-condensed thiazines containing further heterocyclic rings
31/5415 . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with carbocyclic ring systems, e.g. phenothiazine, chlorpromazine, piroxicam
31/542 . . . . ortho- or peri-condensed with heterocyclic ring systems
31/545 . . . . Compounds containing 5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]octane ring systems, i.e. compounds containing a ring system of the formula: \[\text{C}_a \text{C}_b \text{C}_c \text{C}_d \text{C}_e \text{C}_f \text{C}_g \text{C}_h\]

NOTE: This subgroup does not cover N-containing eight-membered rings which also contain additional condensed and non-condensed nitrogen containing 3-7 membered rings.

WARNING
Group A61K 31/5545 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 31/395.
Groups A61K 31/395 and A61K 31/5545 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

A61K 31/555 . . . containing heavy metals, e.g. hemin, hematin, melarsoprol
A61K 31/557 . . . Eicosanoids, e.g. leukotrienes [or prostaglandins]
A61K 31/5575 . . . having a cyclopentane, e.g. prostaglandin E2, prostaglandin F2-alpha
A61K 31/5578 . . . having a pentalene ring system, e.g. carbacyclin, iloprost
A61K 31/558 . . . having heterocyclic rings containing oxygen as the only ring hetero atom, e.g. thromboxanes
A61K 31/5585 . . . having five-membered rings containing oxygen as the only ring hetero atom, e.g. prostacyclin
A61K 31/559 . . . having heterocyclic rings containing hetero atoms other than oxygen
A61K 31/56 . . . Compounds containing cyclopenta[a]hydrophenanthrene ring systems; Derivatives, e.g. steroids

NOTE: Attention is drawn to Note (1) following the title of subclass C07J which explains what is covered by the term "steroids"

A61K 31/565 . . . not substituted in position 17 beta by a carbon atom, e.g. estrane, estradiol
A61K 31/566 . . . having an oxo group in position 17, e.g. estrone
A61K 31/567 . . . substituted in position 17 alpha, e.g. mestranol, norethandrolone
A61K 31/568 . . . substituted in positions 10 and 13 by a chain having at least one carbon atom, e.g. androstanes, e.g. testosterone
A61K 31/5685 . . . having an oxo group in position 17, e.g. androsterone
A61K 31/569 . . . substituted in position 17 alpha, e.g. ethisterone
A61K 31/57 . . . substituted in position 17 beta by a chain of two carbon atoms, e.g. pregnane, progesterone
A61K 31/573 . . . substituted in position 21, e.g. cortisone, dexamethasone, prednisone [or aldosterone]
A61K 31/575 . . . substituted in position 17 beta by a chain of three or more carbon atoms, e.g. cholate, cholestanol, cholestane, cholestrol, sitosterol
A61K 31/58 . . . containing heterocyclic rings, e.g. danazol, stanozolol, panceuronium or digitogenin ([digitoxin A61K 31/7048])
A61K 31/585 . . . containing lactone rings, e.g. oxandrolone, bufalin
A61K 31/59 . . . Compounds containing 9, 10-seco-cyclopenta[a]hydrophenanthrene ring systems
A61K 31/592 . . . 9, 10-secosteroid derivatives, e.g. ergocalciferol, i.e. vitamin D2
A61K 31/593 . . . 9, 10-secosteroid derivatives, e.g. cholecalciferol, i.e. vitamin D3
A61K 31/60 . . . Salicylic acid; Derivatives thereof
A61K 31/603 . . . having further aromatic rings, e.g. difunisal
A61K

31/606 . . having amino groups
31/609 . . Amides, e.g. salicylamide [(labetalol, metoclopramide A61K 31/166)]
31/612 . . having the hydroxy group in position 2 esterified, e.g. salicylsulfuric acid (fosfosal A61K 31/661)
31/616 . . by carboxylic acids, e.g. acetylsalicylic acid
31/618 . . having the carboxyl group in position 1 esterified, e.g. salutarate
31/621 . . having the hydroxy group in position 2 esterified, e.g. benorylate
31/625 . . having heterocyclic substituents, e.g. 4-salicycloylmorpholine, (sulfasalazine A61K 31/625)
31/63 . Compounds containing para-N-benzenesulfonyl-N-groups, e.g. sulfanilamide, p-nitrobenzenesulfonyl hydrazide
31/635 . . having a heterocyclic ring, e.g. sulfasalazine
31/64 . Sulfonylureas, e.g. glibenclamide, tolbutamide, chlorpropamide
31/65 . Tetracyclines
31/655 . Azo (—N=N—), diazo (=N—), azoxy (>N—O—N< or N(=O)—N<), azido (—N3) or diazoamino (—N=N—N<) compounds
31/66 . Phosphorus compounds
31/661 . Phosphorus acids or esters thereof not having P—C bonds, e.g. fosfosal, dichlorvos, malathion [or mevinphos]
31/6615 . . Compounds having two or more esterified phosphorus acid groups, e.g. inositol triphosphate, phytic acid
31/662 . . Phosphorus acids or esters thereof having P—C bonds, e.g. foscarnet, trichlorfon
31/663 . . Compounds having two or more phosphorus acid groups or esters thereof, e.g. clodronic acid, pamidronic acid
31/664 . . Amides of phosphorus acids
31/665 . . having oxygen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. fosfomycin
31/67 . . having sulfur as a ring hetero atom
31/675 . . having nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. pyridoxal phosphate
31/683 . . Diesters of a phosphorus acid with two hydroxy compounds, e.g. phosphatidylinositol
31/685 . . one of the hydroxy compounds having nitrogen atoms, e.g. phosphatidylserine, lecithin
31/688 . . both hydroxy compounds having nitrogen atoms, e.g. sphingomyelins
31/69 . Boron compounds
31/695 . Silicon compounds
31/70 . Carbohydrates; Sugars; Derivatives thereof (sorbitol A61K 31/047)

NOTE
In this group, the expressions are used with the meanings indicated in Note (3) following the title of the subclass C07H.
31/7004 . . Monosaccharides having only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms
31/7008 . . Compounds having an amino group directly attached to a carbon atom of the saccharide radical, e.g. D-galactosamine, ranimustine
31/7012 . . Compounds having a free or esterified carboxyl group attached, directly or through a carbon chain, to a carbon atom of the saccharide radical, e.g. glucuronic acid, neuraminic acid (glucuronic acid A61K 31/191; ascorbic acid A61K 31/375)
31/7016 . . Disaccharides, e.g. lactose, lactulose (lactobionic acid A61K 31/7032)
31/702 . . Oligosaccharides, i.e. having three to five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic linkages
31/7024 . . Esters of saccharides
31/7028 . . Compounds having saccharide radicals attached to non-saccharide compounds by glycosidic linkages
31/7032 . . attached to a polyl, i.e. compounds having two or more free or esterified hydroxy groups, including the hydroxy group involved in the glycosidic linkage, e.g. monoglycosylglycides, lactobionic acid, gangliosides
31/7034 . . attached to a carbocyclic compound, e.g. phloridzin
31/7036 . . . having at least one amino group directly attached to the carbocyclic ring, e.g. streptomycin, gentamycin, amikacin, validamycin, fortimicins
31/704 . . attached to a condensed carbocyclic ring system, e.g. sennosides, thiocolchicosides, escin, daunorubicin [(digitoxin A61K 31/048)]
31/7042 . . Compounds having saccharide radicals and heterocyclic rings
31/7048 . . having oxygen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. leucoglucoosan, hesperidin, erythromycin, nystatin [digitoxin or digoxin]
31/7052 . . having nitrogen as a ring hetero atom, e.g. nucleosides, nucleotides
31/7056 . . . containing five-membered rings with nitrogen as a ring hetero atom
31/706 . . . containing six-membered rings with nitrogen as a ring hetero atom
31/7064 . . . containing condensed or non-condensed pyrimidines
31/7068 . . . having oxo groups directly attached to the pyrimidine ring, e.g. cytidine, cytidylic acid
31/7072 . . . having two oxo groups directly attached to the pyrimidine ring, e.g. uridine, uridylic acid, thymidine, zidovudine
31/7076 . . . containing purines, e.g. adenosine, adenylic acid
31/708 . . having oxo groups directly attached to the purine ring system, e.g. guanosine, guanylic acid
31/7084 . . Compounds having two nucleosides or nucleotides, e.g. nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide, flavine-adenine dinucleotide
31/7088 . . Compounds having three or more nucleosides or nucleotides
31/7105 . . . Natural ribonucleic acids, i.e. containing only riboses attached to adenine, guanine, cytosine or uracil and having 3'-5' phosphodiester links
A61K

31/711 . . . Natural deoxyribonucleic acids, i.e. containing only 2'-deoxyriboses attached to adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine and having 3'-5' phosphodiester links
31/715 . . . Nucleic acids or oligonucleotides having modified bases, i.e. other than adenine, guanine, cytosine, uracil or thymine
31/712 . . . Nucleic acids or oligonucleotides having modified sugars, i.e. other than ribose or 2'-deoxyribose
31/715 . . . Nucleic acids or oligonucleotides having modified internucleoside linkage, i.e. other than 3'-5' phosphodiester links
31/713 . . . Double-stranded nucleic acids or oligonucleotides
31/715 . . . Compounds containing heavy metals
31/714 . . . Cobalams, e.g. cyanocobalamin, i.e. vitamin B\textsubscript{12}
31/715 . . . Polysaccharides, i.e. having more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic linkages; Derivatives thereof, e.g. ethers, esters
31/716 . . . Glucans
31/717 . . . Celluloses
31/718 . . . Starch or degraded starch, e.g. amylose, amylopectin
31/719 . . . Pullulans
31/721 . . . Dextrans
31/722 . . . Chitin, chitosan
31/723 . . . Xanthans
31/724 . . . Cyclodextrins
31/726 . . . Glycosaminoglycans, i.e. mucopolysaccharides (chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate A61K 31/737)
31/727 . . . Heparin; Heparan
31/728 . . . Hyaluronic acid
31/729 . . . Agar; Agarose; Agaropectin
31/731 . . . Carrageenans
31/732 . . . Pectin
31/733 . . . Fructosans, e.g. inulin
31/734 . . . Alginic acid
31/736 . . . Glucomannans or galactomannans, e.g. locust bean gum, guar gum
31/737 . . . Sulfated polysaccharides, e.g. chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate (A61K 31/727 takes precedence)
31/738 . . . Cross-linked polysaccharides
31/739 . . . Lipopolysaccharides
31/74 . . . Synthetic polymeric materials
31/745 . . . Polymers of hydrocarbons
31/75 . . . of ethene
31/755 . . . Polymers containing halogen
31/76 . . . of vinyl chloride
31/765 . . . Polymers containing oxygen
31/77 . . . of oxiranes
31/775 . . . Phenolic resins
31/78 . . . of acrylic acid or derivatives thereof
31/785 . . . Polymers containing nitrogen
31/787 . . . containing heterocyclic rings having nitrogen as a ring hetero atom
31/79 . . . Polymers of vinyl pyrrolidone
31/795 . . . Polymers containing sulfur

31/80 . . . Polymers containing hetero atoms not provided for in groups A61K 31/755 - A61K 31/795

33/00 Medicinal preparations containing inorganic active ingredients

33/02 . . . Ammonia; Compounds thereof
33/04 . . . Sulfur, selenium or tellurium; Compounds thereof
33/06 . . . Aluminium, calcium or magnesium; Compounds thereof {, e.g. clay}
33/08 . . . Oxides; Hydroxides
33/10 . . . Carbonates; Bicarbonates
33/12 . . . Magnesium silicate
33/14 . . . Alkali metal chlorides; Alkaline earth metal chlorides
33/16 . . . Fluorine compounds
33/18 . . . Iodine; Compounds thereof
33/20 . . . Elemental chlorine; Inorganic compounds releasing chlorine
33/22 . . . Boron compounds
33/24 . . . Heavy metals; Compounds thereof

WARNING

Group A61K 33/24 is impacted by reclassification into groups A61K 33/241, A61K 33/242, A61K 33/243, A61K 33/244 and A61K 51/00 - A61K 51/1296.

All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

33/241 . . . Lead; Compounds thereof

WARNING

Group A61K 33/241 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 33/24.

Groups A61K 33/24 and A61K 33/241 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

33/242 . . . Gold; Compounds thereof

WARNING

Group A61K 33/242 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 33/24.

Groups A61K 33/24 and A61K 33/242 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

33/243 . . . Platinum; Compounds thereof

WARNING

Group A61K 33/243 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 33/24.

Groups A61K 33/24 and A61K 33/243 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
33/244 . . . Lanthanides; Compounds thereof (medicinal preparations containing radioactive lanthanides for use in therapy or testing in vivo A61K 51/00)

**WARNING**

Group A61K 33/244 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 33/24.

Groups A61K 33/24 and A61K 33/244 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

33/245 . . . Bismuth; Compounds thereof
33/26 . . . Iron; Compounds thereof
33/28 . . . Mercury; Compounds thereof
33/30 . . . Zinc; Compounds thereof
33/32 . . . Manganese; Compounds thereof
33/34 . . . Copper; Compounds thereof
33/36 . . . Arsenic; Compounds thereof
33/38 . . . Silver; Compounds thereof
33/40 . Peroxides
33/42 . Phosphorus; Compounds thereof
33/44 . Elemental carbon, e.g. charcoal, carbon black

35/00 Medicinal preparations containing materials or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution

**NOTES**

1. In this group, classification is made for each active component or material. For each active component or material, classification is then made in the last appropriate place.

2. When classifying in this group, classification is also made in group B01D 15/08 insofar as subject matter of general interest relating to chromatography is concerned.

35/02 . . . from inanimate materials (carbon A61K 33/44)
35/04 . . . Tars; Bitumens; Mineral oils; Ammonium bituminosulfonate
35/06 . . . Mineral oils, e.g. paraffinic oils or aromatic oils based on aromatic hydrocarbons
35/08 . . . Mineral waters; Sea water
35/10 . . . Peat; Amber; Turf; Humus

2035/11 . . . (Medicinal preparations comprising living procariotic cells)

2035/115 . . . (Probiotics)

35/12 . . . Materials from mammals; Compositions comprising non-specified tissues or cells; Compositions comprising non-embryonic stem cells; Genetically modified cells (vaccines or medicinal preparations containing antigens or antibodies A61K 39/00)

**NOTE**

If the cells are characterised, classification is made in the group covering the corresponding tissue or source of origin.

2035/122 . . . [for inducing tolerance or suppression of immune responses]
2035/124 . . . [the cells being hematopoietic, bone marrow derived or blood cells]
2035/126 . . . [Immunoprotecting barriers, e.g. jackets, diffusion chambers]
2035/128 . . . [capsules, e.g. microcapsules]

35/13 . . . Tumour cells, irrespective of tissue of origin (tumour vaccines A61K 39/00)
35/14 . . . Blood: Artificial blood (perfluorocarbons A61K 31/02; umbilical cord blood A61K 35/51; haemoglobin A61K 38/42)
35/15 . . . Cells of the myeloid line, e.g. granulocytes, basophils, eosinophils, neutrophils, leucocytes, monocytes, macrophages or mast cells; Myeloid precursor cells; Antigen-presenting cells, e.g. dendritic cells (presenting a specific antigen A61K 39/00); therapeutic combinations of antibodies, or fragments thereof, and blood-derived cells A61K 39/00)
35/16 . . . Blood plasma; Blood serum (umbilical cord blood A61K 35/51)
35/17 . . . Lymphocytes; B-cells; T-cells; Natural killer cells; Interferon-activated or cytokine-activated lymphocytes (when activated by a specific antigen A61K 39/00)
35/18 . . . Erythrocytes (haemoglobin A61K 38/42)
35/19 . . . Platelets; Megakaryocytes
35/20 . . . Milk; Whey; Colostrum
35/22 . . . Urine; Urinary tract, e.g. kidney or bladder; Intraluminal mesangial cells; Renal mesenchymal cells; Adrenal gland
35/24 . . . Mucus; Mucous glands; Bursa; Synovial fluid; Arthral fluid; Excreta; Spinal fluid (saliva A61K 35/38)
35/26 . . . Lymph; Lymph nodes; Thymus; Spleen; Splenocytes; Thymocytes
35/28 . . . Bone marrow; Haematopoietic stem cells; Mesenchymal stem cells of any origin, e.g. adipose-derived stem cells
35/30 . . . Nerves; Brain; Eyes; Corneal cells; Cerebrospinal fluid; Neuronal stem cells; Neuronal precursor cells; Glial cells; Oligodendrocytes; Schwann cells; Astroglia; Astrocytes; Choroid plexus; Spinal cord tissue
35/32 . . . Bones; Osteocytes; Osteoblasts; Tendons; Tenocytes; Teeth; Odontoblasts; Cartilage; Chondrocytes; Synovial membrane
35/33 . . . Fibroblasts
35/34 . . . Muscles; Smooth muscle cells; Heart; Cardiomyocytes; Myocytes; Cardiomyocytes (vascular smooth muscle A61K 35/44)
35/35 . . . Fat tissue; Adipocytes; Stromal cells; Connective tissues (adipose-derived stem cells A61K 35/28; collagen A61K 38/39)
35/36 . . . Skin; Hair; Nails; Sebaceous glands; Cerumen; Epidermis; Epithelial cells; Keratinocytes; Langerhans cells; Ectodermal cells (islets of Langerhans A61K 35/39)
35/37 . . . Digestive system
35/38 . . . Stomach; Intestine; Goblet cells; Oral mucosa; Saliva
35/39 . . . Pancreas; Islets of Langerhans (Langerhans cells of epidermis A61K 35/36)
35/407 . . . Liver; Hepatocytes
35/413 . . . Gall bladder; Bile
35/42 . . . Respiratory system, e.g. lungs, bronchi or lung cells
35/44 . . . Vessels; Vascular smooth muscle cells; Endothelial cells; Endothelial progenitor cells
35/48 . . . Reproductive organs
35/50 . . . Placenta; Placental stem cells; Amniotic fluid; Amnion; Amniotic stem cells
35/51 . . . Umbilical cord; Umbilical cord blood; Umbilical stem cells
35/52 . . . Sperm; Prostate; Seminal fluid; Leydig cells of testes
35/54 . . . Ovaries; Ova; Ovules; Embryos; Foetal cells; Germ cells
35/545 . . . Embryonic stem cells; Pluripotent stem cells; Induced pluripotent stem cells; Uncharacterised stem cells
35/55 . . . Glands not provided for in groups A61K 35/22 - A61K 35/545, e.g. thyroids, parathyroids or pineal glands
35/56 . . . Materials from animals other than mammals
35/57 . . . Birds; Materials from birds, e.g. eggs, feathers, egg white, egg yolk or endothelium cornu et gigeriae galli
35/58 . . . Reptiles (antigens from snakes A61K 39/38)
35/583 . . . Snakes; Lizards, e.g. chameleons (therapeutic use of a snake venom protein A61K 38/00)
35/586 . . . Turtles; Tortoises, e.g. terrapins
35/60 . . . Fish, e.g. seahorses; Fish eggs
35/612 . . . Crustaceans, e.g. crabs, lobsters, shrimps, krill or crayfish; Barnacles
35/614 . . . Cnidaria, e.g. sea anemones, corals, coral animals or jellyfish
35/616 . . . Echinodermata, e.g. starfish, sea cucumbers or sea urchins
35/618 . . . Molluscs, e.g. fresh-water molluscs, oysters, clams, squids, octopus, cuttlefish, snails or slugs
35/62 . . . Leeches; Worms, e.g. cestodes, tapeworms, nematodes, roundworms, earth worms, ascarids, filarias, hookworms, trichinella or taenia
35/63 . . . Arthropods (aquatic crustaceans A61K 36/12)
35/64 . . . Insects, e.g. bees, wasps or fleas
35/644 . . . Beeswax; Propolis; Royal jelly; Honey
35/646 . . . Arachnids, e.g. spiders, scorpions, ticks or mites
35/648 . . . Myriapods, e.g. centipedes or millipedes
35/65 . . . Amphibians, e.g. toads, frogs, salamanders or newts
35/655 . . . Aquatic animals other than those covered by groups A61K 35/57 - A61K 35/65
35/66 . . . Microorganisms or materials therefrom (fungi, yeasts or candida A61K 36/06)
35/68 . . . Protozoa, e.g. flagella, amoebas, sporozoans, plasmodium or toxoplasma
35/74 . . . Bacteria (therapeutic use of a bacterial protein A61K 38/00)
35/741 . . . Probiotics (probiotic yeast, e.g. saccharomyces A61K 36/06)
35/742 . . . Spore-forming bacteria, e.g. Bacillus coagulans, Bacillus subtilis, clostridium or Lactobacillus sporogenes
35/744 . . . Lactic acid bacteria, e.g. enterococci, pediococci, lactococci, streptococci or leuconostocs
35/745 . . . Bifidobacteria
35/747 . . . Lactobacilli, e.g. L. acidophilus or L. brevis
35/748 . . . Cyanobacteria, i.e. blue-green bacteria or blue-green algae, e.g. spirulina (algae, microalgae or microphytes A61K 36/02)
35/76 . . . Viruses; Subviral particles; Bacteriophages
35/761 . . . Adenovirus
35/763 . . . Herpes virus
35/765 . . . Reovirus; Rotavirus
35/766 . . . Rhabdovirus, e.g. vesicular stomatitis virus
35/768 . . . Oncolytic viruses not provided for in groups A61K 35/761 - A61K 35/766

36/00 Medicinal preparations of undetermined constitution containing material from algae, lichens, fungi or plants, or derivatives thereof, e.g. traditional herbal medicines [(antigens from pollen A61K 39/36)]

**NOTE**

In this group, common names of plants, where given, are presented in brackets following their corresponding Latin names.

36/02 . . . Algae
36/03 . . . Phaeophycota or phaeophyta (brown algae), e.g. Fucus
36/04 . . . Rhodophycota or rhodophyta (red algae), e.g. Porphyra
36/05 . . . Chlorophycota or chlorophyta (green algae), e.g. Chlorella
36/06 . . . Fungi, e.g. yeasts
36/062 . . . Ascomycota
36/064 . . . Saccharomycetales, e.g. baker's yeast
36/066 . . . Clavicipitaceae
36/068 . . . Cordyceps
36/07 . . . Basidiomycota, e.g. Cryptococcus
36/074 . . . Ganoderma
36/076 . . . Poria
36/09 . . . Lichens
36/10 . . . Bryophyta
36/11 . . . Pteridophyta or Filicophyta (ferns)
36/12 . . . Filicopsida or Pteridopsida
36/126 . . . Drynaria
36/13 . . . Coniferophyta (gymnosperms)
36/14 . . . Cupressaceae (Cypress family), e.g. juniper or cypress
36/15 . . . Pinaceae (Pine family), e.g. pine or cedar
36/16 . . . Ginkgophyta, e.g. Ginkgoaceae (Ginkgo family)
36/17 . . . Gnetophyta, e.g. Ephedraceae (Mormon-tea family)
36/18 . . . Magnoliophyta (angiosperms)
36/185 . . . Magnoliopsida (dicotyledons)
36/19 . . . Acanthaceae (Acanthus family)
36/195 . . . Strobilanthaceae
36/20 . . . Aceraceae (Maple family)
36/21 . . . Amaranthaceae (Amaranth family), e.g. pigweed, rockwort or globe amaranth
36/22 . . . Anacardiaceae (Sumac family), e.g. smoketree, sumac or poison oak
36/23 . . . Apiaceae or Umbelliferae (Carrot family), e.g. dill, cheril, coriander or cumin
36/232 . . . Angelica
36/233 . . . Bupleurum
36/234 . . . Cnidium (snowparsley)
36/235 . . . Foeniculum (fennel)
36/236 . . . Ligusticum (licorice-root)
36/237 . . . Notopterygium
36/238 . . . Saposhnikovia
... Acanthopanax or Eleutherococcus
36/25 . . . Araliaceae (Ginseng family), e.g. ivy, aralia, schefflera or tetrapanax
36/24 . . . Apocynaceae (Dogbane family), e.g. plumeria or periwinkle
36/26 . . . Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort family), e.g. heartleaf
36/27 . . . Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed family), e.g. hoya
36/28 . . . Asteraceae or Composite (Aster or Sunflower family), e.g. chamomile, feverfew, yarrow or echinacea
36/29 . . . Berberidaceae (Barberry family), e.g. barberry, cohosh or mayapple
36/30 . . . Boraginaceae (Borage family), e.g. comfrey, lungwort or forget-me-not
36/31 . . . Brassicaceae or Cruciferae (Mustard family), e.g. brocoli, cabbage or kohlrabi
36/32 . . . Burseraceae (Frankincense family)
36/33 . . . Cactaceae (Cactus family), e.g. pricklypear or Cereus
36/34 . . . Campanulaceae (Bellflower family)
36/35 . . . Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)
36/36 . . . Caryophyllaceae (Pink family), e.g. babysbreath or soapwort
36/37 . . . Celastraceae (Staff-tree or Bittersweet family), e.g. tripterygium or spindletree
36/38 . . . Clusiaceae, Hypericaceae or Guttiferae (Hypticum or Mangosteen family), e.g. common St. Johnswort
36/39 . . . Convolvulaceae (Morning-glory family), e.g. bindweed
36/40 . . . Cornaceae (Dogwood family)
36/41 . . . Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)
36/42 . . . Cucurbitaceae (Cucumber family)
36/43 . . . Cucurbitaceae (Cucumber family), e.g. Cuscuta epithymum or greater dodder
36/44 . . . Ebenaceae (Ebony family), e.g. persimmon
36/45 . . . Ericaceae or Vaccinaceae (Heath or Blueberry family), e.g. blueberry, cranberry or bilberry
36/46 . . . Eucommiaceae (Eucommia family), e.g. hardy rubber tree
36/47 . . . Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family), e.g. Ricinus (castorbean)
36/48 . . . Fabaceae or Leguminosae (Pea or Legume family); Caesalpiniaeae; Mimosaceae; Papilionaceae
36/49 . . . Fagaceae (Beech family), e.g. oak or chestnut
36/50 . . . Fumariaceae (Fumitory family), e.g. bleeding heart
36/51 . . . Gentianaceae (Gentian family)
36/52 . . . Juglandaceae (Walnut family)
36/53 . . . Lamiaceae or Labiatae (Mint family), e.g. thyme, rosemary or lavender
36/54 . . . Lauraceae (Laurel family), e.g. cinnamon or sassafras
36/55 . . . Linaceae (Flax family), e.g. Linum
36/56 . . . Loganiaceae (Logania family), e.g. trumpetflower or pinkroot
36/57 . . . Magnoliaceae (Magnolia family)
36/58 . . . Meliaceae (Chinaberry or Mahogany family), e.g. Azadirachta (neem)
36/59 . . . Menispermacae (Moonseed family), e.g. hyperbaena or coralbead
36/60 . . . Moraceae (Mulberry family), e.g. breadfruit or fig
36/61 . . . Myrtaceae (Myrtle family), e.g. teatree or eucalyptus
36/62 . . . Nymphaeaceae (Water-lily family)
36/63 . . . Oleaceae (Olive family), e.g. jasmine, lilac or ash tree
36/64 . . . Forsythia
36/65 . . . Orobanchaceae (Broom-rape family)
36/66 . . . Papaveraceae (Poppy family), e.g. bloodroot
36/67 . . . Papaveraceae (Pepper family), e.g. Jamaican pepper or kava
36/68 . . . Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)
36/69 . . . Polygonaceae (Milkwort family)
36/70 . . . Polygonaceae (Buckwheat family), e.g. spinyflower or dock
36/71 . . . Polygonum, e.g. knotweed
2. Preparations containing fragments of peptides

Medicinal preparations containing peptides (peptides containing beta-lactam rings A61K 31/00; cyclic dipeptides not having in their molecule any other peptide link than those which form their ring, e.g. piperazine-2,5-diones, A61K 31/00; ergot alkaloids of the cyclic peptide type A61K 31/48; containing macromolecular compounds having statistically distributed amino acid units A61K 31/74; medicinal preparations containing antigens or antibodies A61K 39/00; medicinal preparations characterised by the non-active ingredients, e.g. peptides as drug carriers, A61K 37/00).

NOTES

1. The terms or expressions used in this group follow exactly the definitions given in Note (1) following the title of subclass C07K.

2. Preparations containing fragments of peptides or peptides modified by removal or addition of amino acids, by substitution of amino acids by others, or by combination of these modifications are classified as the preparations containing parent peptides. However, preparations containing fragments of peptides having only four or less amino acids are also classified in groups A61K 38/05 - A61K 38/07.

3. Preparations containing peptides prepared by recombinant DNA technology are not classified according to the host, but according to the original peptide expressed, e.g. preparations containing...
HIV peptide expressed in E. coli are classified with the preparations containing HIV peptides.

4. This group covers also medicinal preparation containing DNA or RNA encoding for peptides as active ingredient.

5. Documents relating to new peptides, e.g. enzymes, or new DNA or RNA encoding for peptides and their use in medicinal preparations are classified in subclass C07K or in group C12N 9/000 according to the peptides, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to their medical uses.

**WARNING**

Group A61K 38/08 is impacted by reclassification into group A61K 38/095.

All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

**WARNING**

Group A61K 38/095 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 38/08.

Groups A61K 38/095 and A61K 38/08 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

---

**Table of Peptides and Derivatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38/03</td>
<td>Peptides having up to 20 amino acids in an undefined or only partially defined sequence; Derivatives thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38/04</td>
<td>Peptides having up to 20 amino acids in a fully defined sequence; Derivatives thereof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A61K 38/005

- (Enzyme inhibitors (protease inhibitors A61K 38/55))
- Hydrolysed proteins; Derivatives thereof
- {from plants}
- {from animals}
- {from connective tissue peptides, e.g. gelatin, collagen}

### A61K 38/015

- (from keratin)
- (from blood)
- (from milk)

### A61K 38/02

- Peptides of undefined number of amino acids; Derivatives thereof

### A61K 38/03

- Peptides having up to 20 amino acids in an undefined or only partially defined sequence; Derivatives thereof

### A61K 38/04

- Peptides having up to 20 amino acids in a fully defined sequence; Derivatives thereof (enzyme inhibitors A61K 38/005); gastrins {A61K 38/2207 somatostatins A61K 38/31, melanotropins A61K 38/34; protease inhibitors A61K 38/55))
- {Kallidins; Bradykinins; Related peptides}
- {Tachykinins, e.g. eldesoisins, substance P; Related peptides}
- Dipptides
- Tripeptides
- {Glutathione}
- {TRH, thyroïderin, thyrotropin releasing hormone}

### A61K 38/07

- Tetrapeptides
- Peptides having 5 to 11 amino acids (A61K 38/043 - A61K 38/046 take precedence)

**WARNING**

Group A61K 38/08 is impacted by reclassification into group A61K 38/095.

All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

### A61K 38/085

- {Angiotensins}

### A61K 38/09

- Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone [LHRH], i.e. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone [GnRH]; Related peptides

### A61K 38/095

- Oxytocins; Vasopressins; Related peptides

**WARNING**

Group A61K 38/095 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 38/08.

Groups A61K 38/095 and A61K 38/08 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
WARNING


All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

38/1764 . . . . {Tumor specific antigens; Tumor rejection antigen precursors [TRAP], e.g. MAGE}
38/177 . . . . {Receptors; Cell surface antigens; Cell surface determinants}
38/1774 . . . . {Immunoglobulin superfamily (e.g. CD2, CD4, CD8, ICAM molecules, B7 molecules, Fc-receptors, MHC-molecules)}
NOTE

In this group,
1. proenzymes are classified with the corresponding enzymes;
2. enzymes are generally categorised according to the “Nomenclature and Classification of Enzymes” of the International Commission of Enzymes.

Where appropriate, this designation appears in the subgroups below in parenthesis.
3. the specific enzyme(s) used are additionally classified in C12Y.


NOTE

2. Preparation of antigen or antibody compositions is also classified in subclass C12N, if the step of cultivating the microorganism is of interest.

3. Documents relating to new peptides, e.g. enzymes, or new DNA or RNA encoding for peptides and their use in medicinal preparations are classified in subclass C07K or in group C12N 9/00 according to the peptides, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to their medical uses.

4. Documents relating to antibodies or DNA or RNA encoding for antibodies and their use in medicinal preparations are classified in group C07K 16/00 or in group C12N 9/00 according to the antibodies, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to their medical uses.

5. Documents relating to new therapeutical uses of antibodies or DNA or RNA encoding for antibodies are classified in group C07K 16/00 or in group C12N 9/00 according to the antibodies, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to their medical uses.

6. Documents relating to medicinal preparations containing different antibodies as active ingredients are classified in group C07K 16/00 according to the different active antibodies, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to their medical uses. However, documents relating to medicinal preparations containing antibodies and other compounds as active ingredients are classified in groups A61K 39/39 - A61K 39/42, in association with symbol A61K 2300/00 in Combination Sets.

7. New antigens: 
   - Archaeal antigens
   - Fungal antigens, e.g. Trichophyton, Aspergillus, Candida
   - Invertebrate antigens
   - Vertebrate antigens (from snakes A61K 39/38)
   - Contraceptive vaccins; Vaccines against sex hormones
   - Nervous system antigens; Prions
   - Antigens related to auto-immune diseases; Preparations to induce self-tolerance
   - Preparations to induce tolerance to non-self, e.g. prior to transplantation
   - Cancer antigens

WARNING


All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
39/001102 . . . [Receptors, cell surface antigens or cell surface determinants]

**WARNING**


39/001103 . . . [Receptors for growth factors]
39/001104 . . . [Epidermal growth factor receptors [EGFR]]
39/001107 . . . [Fibroblast growth factor receptors [FGFR]]
39/001108 . . . [Platelet-derived growth factor receptors [PDGF]]
39/001109 . . . [Vascular endothelial growth factor receptors [VEGFR]]
39/001111 . . . [Hepatocyte growth factor receptor [HGF or c-met]]
39/001111 . . . [Immunoglobulin superfamily]
39/001112 . . . [CD19, B4]
39/001113 . . . [CD22, BL-CAM, siglec-2, sialic acid-binding Ig-related lectin 2]
39/001114 . . . [CD74, li, MHC class II invariant chain, MHC class II gamma chain]
39/001116 . . . [Receptors for cytokines]
39/001117 . . . [Receptors for tumor necrosis factors [TNF], e.g. lymphotixin receptor [LTR], CD30]
39/001118 . . . [Receptors for colony stimulating factors [CSFI]]
39/001119 . . . [Receptors for interleukins [IL]]
39/00112 . . . [Receptors for interferons [IFN]]
39/001121 . . . [Receptors for chemokines]
39/001122 . . . [Ephrin Receptors [Eph]]
39/001124 . . . [CD20]
39/001126 . . . [CD38 not IgG]
39/001128 . . . [CD44 not IgG]
39/001129 . . . [Molecules with a "CD" designation not provided for elsewhere]
39/00113 . . . [Growth factors]
39/001131 . . . [Epidermal growth factor [EGF]]
39/001132 . . . [Fibroblast growth factors [FGF]]
39/001133 . . . [Platelet-derived growth factor [PDGF]]
39/001134 . . . [Transforming growth factor [TGF]]
39/001135 . . . [Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGFI]]
39/001136 . . . [Cytokines]
39/001138 . . . [Tumor necrosis factors [TNF], CD70]
39/001139 . . . [Colony stimulating factors [CSFI]]
39/00114 . . . [Interleukins [IL]]
39/001141 . . . [Interferons [IFN]]
39/001142 . . . [Chemokines]
39/001144 . . . [Hormones, e.g. calcitonin]
39/001148 . . . [Regulators of development]
39/001149 . . . [Cell cycle regulated proteins, e.g. cyclin, CDC, CDK, INK-CCR]

39/00115 . . . [Apoptosis related proteins, e.g. survivin, livin]
39/001151 . . . [p53]
39/001152 . . . [Transcription factors, e.g. SOX, c-MYC]
39/001153 . . . [Wilms tumor 1 [WT1]]
39/001154 . . . [Enzymes]
39/001156 . . . [Tyrosinase and tyrosinase related proteinases [TRP-1, TRP-2]]
39/001157 . . . [Telomerase, TERT [telomerase reverse transcriptase]]
39/001158 . . . [Proteinas]
39/001159 . . . [Matrix metalloproteinases [MMP]]
39/00116 . . . [Serine proteases, e.g. kallikrein]
39/001161 . . . [Caspases]
39/001162 . . . [Kinases, e.g. Raf, Src]
39/001163 . . . [Phosphatases]
39/001164 . . . [GT Pases, e.g. Ras, Rho]
39/001166 . . . [Adhesion molecules, e.g. NRCAM, EpCAM, cadherins]
39/001167 . . . [Mesothelin [MSLN]]
39/001169 . . . [Tumor associated carbohydrates]
39/00117 . . . [Mucins, e.g. MUC-1]
39/001171 . . . [Gangliosides, e.g. GM2, GD2, GD3]
39/001172 . . . [sialyl Thomson-nouvelle antigen [sTN]]
39/001173 . . . [Globo-H]
39/001174 . . . [Proteoglycans, e.g. glypican, brevican, CSPG4]
39/001176 . . . [Heat shock proteins]
39/001178 . . . [Tumor rejection antigen precursor [TRAP]]
39/00118 . . . [from embryonic or fetal origin]
39/001181 . . . [Alpha-feto protein]
39/001182 . . . [Carinoembryonic antigen [CEA]]
39/001184 . . . [Cancer testis antigens, e.g. SSX, BAGE, GAGE, SAGE]
39/001186 . . . [MAGE]
39/001188 . . . [NY-ESO]
39/001189 . . . [PRAME]
39/00119 . . . [Melanoma antigens]
39/001191 . . . [Melan-A/MART]
39/001192 . . . [Glycoprotein 100 [Gp100]]
39/001193 . . . [Prostate associated antigens e.g. Prostate stem cell antigen [PSCA]; Prostate carcinoma tumor antigen [PCTA]; PAP, PSGR]
39/001194 . . . [Prostate specific antigen [PSA]]
39/001195 . . . [Prostate specific membrane antigen [PSMA]]
39/001196 . . . [Fusion proteins originating from gene translocation in cancer cells]
39/001197 . . . [Breakpoint cluster region-abelson tyrosine kinase [BCR-ABL]]
39/001198 . . . [Pml-RARaphla]
39/0012 . . . [Lipids; Lipoproteins]
39/0013 . . . [Therapeutic immunisation against small organic molecules, e.g. cocaine, nicotine]
39/0015 . . . [Combination vaccines based on measles-mumps-rubella]
39/0016 . . . [Combination vaccines based on diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis]
39/0017 . . . [Combination vaccines based on whole cell diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis]
39/0018 . . . [Combination vaccines based on acellular diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis]
39/002 . . . Protozoa antigens
A61K

Trypanosoma antigens
Leishmania antigens
Coccidia antigens
Hemoplasma antigens, e.g. Plasmodium antigens
Babesia antigens, e.g. Theileria antigens
Bacterial antigens
(Specific bacteria not otherwise provided for)
(Bacteriodes, e.g. Bacteroides, Ornithobacter, Porphyromonas)
(Spirochetes, e.g. Treponema, Leptospira, Borrelia)
(Rickettsiales, e.g. Anaplasm)
(Mollicutes, e.g. Mycoplasma, Erysipelothrix)
(Enterobacteriales, e.g. Enterobacter)
(Escherichia)
(Salmonella)
(Shiella)
(Yersinia)
(Mycobacterium, e.g. Mycobacterium tuberculosis)
(Actinobacteria, e.g. Actinomyces, Streptomyces, Mycobacterium, e.g. Mycobacterium tuberculosis)
(Corynebacterium; Propionibacterium)
((Mycobacterium A61K 39/04)
Bacillus
Clostridium, e.g. Clostridium tetani
Staphylococcus
(Lactobacillales, e.g. aerococcus, enterococcus, lactobacillus, lactococcus), streptococcus
(Streptococcus)
Neisseria
(Brucella)
(Bordetella)
(Brucella; Bordetella, e.g. Bordetella pertussis; Not used, see subgroups)
(Pasteurellales, e.g. Actinobacillus), Pasteurella; Haemophilus
(Pseudomonadales, e.g.) Pseudomonas
(Moraxella)
(Delta proteobacteriales, e.g. Lawsonia; Epsilon proteobacteriales, e.g. campylobacter, helicobacter)
(Vibrio; Campylobacter; Not used, see subgroups)
(Vibrio)
Fusobacterium
Polyvalent bacterial antigens

WARNING

This group is no longer used for the classification of new documents as from April 1, 2012. The backlog of this group is being continuously reclassified to A61K 39/0015, to subgroups of A61K 39/0016 and of A61K 39/12

Allergens
from pollen
Antigens from snakes
Haptens or antigens, bound to carriers
charactised by the immunostimulating additives, e.g. chemical adjuvants
Antibodies (agglutinins A61K 38/36; as drug carriers A61K 47/50): Immunglobulins; Immune serum, e.g. antilymphocytic serum
(from milk, i.e. lactoglobulins)
(from serum, plasma)
(Purification)
[against materials from animals]
[against normal tissues, cells]
[against proteinaceous materials, e.g. enzymes, hormones, lymphokines]
[against tumor tissues, cells, antigens]
[against immunoglobulins, e.g. anti-idiotypic antibodies]
[against materials from other living beings excluding bacteria and viruses, e.g. protozoa, fungi, plants]
(from materials not provided for elsewhere, e.g. haptens, coenzymes)
[Stabilisation, fragmentation]
[against bacterial]
[against viral]
2039/892 . . . [characterised by the link between antigen and carrier]
2039/828 . . . [non-covalent binding]
2039/655 . . . [Vaccine for a specifically defined cancer]

**WARNING**


2039/804 . . . [Blood cells [leukemia, lymphoma]]
2039/812 . . . [Breast]
2039/82 . . . [Colon]
2039/828 . . . [Stomach]
2039/836 . . . [Intestine]
2039/844 . . . [Liver]
2039/852 . . . [Pancreas]
2039/86 . . . [Lung]
2039/868 . . . [kidney]
2039/876 . . . [Skin, melanoma]
2039/884 . . . [prostate]
2039/892 . . . [Reproductive system [uterus, ovaries, cervix, testes]]

41/00 Medicinal preparations obtained by treating materials with wave energy or particle radiation [; Therapies using these preparations]

41/0004 . . . [Homeopathy; Vitalisation; Resonance; Dynamisation, e.g. esoteric applications; Oxygenation of blood]
A61K

41/0023 . . . [Agression treatment or altering]

**NOTE**
This group covers aggression treatment or altering
• of a medicinal preparation prior to administration to the human/animal, e.g. altering a binding specificity of a monoclonal antibody used in a medicinal agent with an oxidizing agent or an electric potential;
• of a tissue/organ prior to graft, e.g. destroying immunodominant epitopes;
• the permeability of cell membranes or biological barriers in vivo, e.g. by ultrasound, prior to the administration of a medicinal preparation to the animal/human;
• for inducing the production of stress response proteins or heat shock proteins in order to reduce subsequent response to injuries

41/0028 . . . [Disruption, e.g. by heat or ultrasounds, sonophysical or sonochemical activation, e.g. thermosensitive or heat-sensitive liposomes, disruption of calculus with a medicinal preparation and preparations]

41/0033 . . . {Sonodynamic cancer therapy with sonodynamically active agents or sonosensitizers, having their cytotoxic effects enhanced through application of ultrasounds (ultrasound therapy per se A61N 7/000)}

41/0038 . . . {Radiosensitizing, i.e. administration of pharmaceutical agents that enhance the effect of radiotherapy (radiotherapy per se A61N 5/100)}

41/0042 . . . {Photocleavage of drugs in vivo, e.g. cleavage of photolabile linkers in vivo by UV radiation for releasing the pharmacologically-active agent from the administered agent; photothermosis or photooclusion}

41/0047 . . . {Sonopheresis, i.e. ultrasonically-enhanced transdermal delivery, electroporation of a pharmacologically active agent}

**NOTE:**
To be classified in A61K 9/0009 when it is in relation to the galenic form

41/0052 . . . {Thermotherapy; Hyperthermia; Magnetic induction; Induction heating therapy}

41/0057 . . . {Photodynamic therapy with a photosensitizer, i.e. agent able to produce reactive oxygen species upon exposure to light or radiation, e.g. UV or visible light; photocleavage of nucleic acids with an agent}

41/0061 . . . {5-aminolevulinic acid-based PDT: 5-ALA-PDT involving porphyrins or precursors of protoporphyrins generated in vivo from 5-ALA}

41/0066 . . . {Psoralene-activated UV-A photochemotherapy (PUVA-therapy), e.g. for treatment of psoriasis or eczema, extracorporeal photopheresis with psoralens or fucocoumarins}

41/0071 . . . {PDT with porphyrins having exactly 20 ring atoms, i.e. based on the non-expanded tetrapyrrolic ring system, e.g. bacteriochlorin, chlorin-e6, or phthalocyanines}

41/0076 . . . {PDT with expanded (metallo)porphyrins, i.e. having more than 20 ring atoms, e.g. texaphyrins, sapphyrins, hexaphyrins, pentaphyrins, porphocyanines}

41/008 . . . {Two-Photon or Multi-Photon PDT, e.g. with upconverting dyes or photosensitisers}

41/0085 . . . {Mossbauer effect therapy based on mossbauer effect of a material, i.e. re-emission of gamma rays after absorption of gamma rays by the material; selective radiation therapy, i.e. involving re-emission of ionizing radiation upon exposure to a first ionizing radiation}

41/009 . . . {Neutron capture therapy, e.g. using uranium or non-boron material}

41/0095 . . . {Boron neutron capture therapy, i.e. using boronated porphyrins}

41/10 . . . Inactivation or decontamination of a medicinal preparation prior to administration to an animal or a person

41/13 . . . by ultrasonic waves

41/17 . . . by ultraviolet [UV] or infrared [IR] light, X-rays or gamma rays

45/00 Medicinal preparations containing active ingredients not provided for in groups A61K 31/00 - A61K 41/00

45/05 . . . {Immunological preparations stimulating the reticulo-endothelial system, e.g. against cancer}

45/06 . . . Mixtures of active ingredients without chemical characterisation, e.g. antiphlogistics and cardiaca

47/00 Medicinal preparations characterised by the non-active ingredients used, e.g. carriers or inert additives; Targeting or modifying agents chemically bound to the active ingredient

47/02 . . . Inorganic compounds

47/06 . . . Organic compounds, e.g. natural or synthetic hydrocarbons, polyolefins, mineral oil, petrolatum or ozokerite

47/08 . . . containing oxygen, {e.g. ethers, acetals, ketones, quinones, aldehydes, peroxides}

47/10 . . . Alcohols; Phenols; Salts thereof, e.g. glycerol; Polyethylene glycols [PEG]; Poloxamers; PEG/POE alkyl ethers

47/12 . . . Carboxylic acids; Salts or anhydrides thereof

47/14 . . . Esters of carboxylic acids, e.g. fatty acid monoglycerides, medium-chain triglycerides, parabens or PEG fatty acid esters

47/16 . . . containing nitrogen, {e.g. nitro-, nitroso-, azo-compounds, nitriles, cyanates}

47/18 . . . Amines; Amides; Ureas; Quaternary ammonium compounds; Amino acids; Oligopeptides having up to five amino acids

47/183 . . . {Amino acids, e.g. glycine, EDTA or aspartame}

**WARNING**
All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
47/186 . . . [Quaternary ammonium compounds, e.g. benzalkonium chloride or cetrimide]

**WARNING**

Group A61K 47/186 is impacted by reclassification into groups A61K 47/20, A61K 47/22, A61K 47/26 and A61K 47/28. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

47/20 . . . containing sulfur, e.g. dimethyl sulfoxide [DMSO], docucate, sodium lauryl sulfate or aminosulfonic acids

**WARNING**

Group A61K 47/20 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 47/183 and A61K 47/186. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

47/22 . . . Heterocyclic compounds, e.g. ascorbic acid, tocopherol or pyrrolidones

**WARNING**

Group A61K 47/22 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 47/183 and A61K 47/186. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

47/24 . . . containing atoms other than carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, halogen, nitrogen or sulfur, e.g. cyclomethicone or phospholipids

47/26 . . . Carbohydrates, e.g. sugar alcohols, amino sugars, nucleic acids, mono-, di- or oligo-saccharides; Derivatives thereof, e.g. polysorbates, sorbitan fatty acid esters or glycerylrrhin

**WARNING**

Group A61K 47/26 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 47/183 and A61K 47/186. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

47/28 . . . Steroids, e.g. cholesterol, bile acids or glycyrrhetinic acid

**WARNING**

Group A61K 47/28 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups A61K 47/183 and A61K 47/186. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

47/30 . . . Macromolecular organic or inorganic compounds, e.g. inorganic polyphosphates

47/32 . . . Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. carbomers {, poly(meth)acrylates, or polyvinyl pyrrolidone}

47/34 . . . Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyesters, polyamino acids, polylsioxanes, polyphosphazines, copolymers of polyalkylene glycol or poloxamers (A61K 47/10 takes precedence)

47/36 . . . Polysaccharides; Derivatives thereof, e.g. gums, starch, alginate, dextrin, hyaluronic acid, chitosan, inulin, agar or pectin

47/38 . . . . Cellulose; Derivatives thereof

47/40 . . . . Cyclodextrins; Derivatives thereof

47/42 . . . . Proteins; Polypeptides; Degradation products thereof; Derivatives thereof, e.g. albumin, gelatin or zein (oligopeptides having up to five amino acids [A61K 47/183]; polyamino acids A61K 47/34)

47/44 . . . Oils, fats or waxes according to two or more groups of A61K 47/02-A61K 47/42; Natural or modified natural oils, fats or waxes, e.g. castor oil, polyethoxylated castor oil, montan wax, lignite, shellac, rosin, beeswax or lanolin (synthetic glycerides, e.g. medium-chain triglycerides, A61K 47/14)

47/46 . . . Ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof, e.g. skin, bone, milk, cotton fibre, eggshell, oxsll or plant extracts

47/50 . . . the non-active ingredient being chemically bound to the active ingredient, e.g. polymer-drug conjugates

47/51 . . . the non-active ingredient being a modifying agent

47/52 . . . the modifying agent being an inorganic compound, e.g. an inorganic ion that is complexed with the active ingredient

47/54 . . . the modifying agent being an organic compound

47/541 . . . . [Organic ions forming an ion pair complex with the pharmacologically or therapeutically active agent]

47/542 . . . . [Carboxylic acids, e.g. a fatty acid or an amino acid]

47/543 . . . . [Lipids, e.g. triglycerides; Polyamines, e.g. spermine or spermidine]

47/544 . . . . [Phospholipids]

47/545 . . . . [Heterocyclic compounds (A61K 47/558 takes precedence)]

47/546 . . . . [Porphyrines; Porphyrine with an expanded ring system, e.g. texaphyrine]

47/547 . . . . [Chelates, e.g. Gd-DOTA or Zinc-amino acid chelates; Chelate-forming compounds, e.g. DOTA or ethylenediamine being covalently linked or complexed to the pharmacologically- or therapeutically-active agent]

47/548 . . . . [Phosphates or phosphonates, e.g. bone-seeking (phospholipids A61K 47/544)]

47/549 . . . . [Sugars, nucleosides, nucleotides or nucleic acids]
the modifying agent being also a pharmacologically or therapeutically active agent, i.e. the entire conjugate being a codrug, i.e. a dimer, oligomer or polymer of pharmacologically or therapeutically active compounds

[one of the codrug’s components being a vitamin, e.g. niacinamide, vitamin B3, cobalamin, vitamin B12, folate, vitamin A or retinoic acid]

[one of the codrug’s components being an antibiotic]

(the modifying agent being a steroid plant sterol, glycyrrhetic acid, enoxolone or bile acid)

[pre-targeting systems involving an organic compound, other than a peptide, protein or antibody, for targeting specific cells]

[enzyme catalyzed therapeutic agent [ECTA]]

[the modifying agent being a biotin]

[the modifying agent being a chemiluminescent acceptor]

[Redox delivery systems, e.g. dihydropryidine pyridinium salt redox systems]

the modifying agent being an organic macromolecular compound, e.g. an oligomeric, polymeric or dendrimeric molecule

obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. poly[methylacrylate, polyacrylamide, polystyrene, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylalcohol or polystyrene sulfonic acid resin

[Ion exchange resins, e.g. polystyrene sulfonic acid resin]

obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polyureas or polyurethanes

(Polyesters, e.g. PLGA or polylactide-co-glycolide)

(Polyamides, e.g. nylon (polyamino acids A61K 47/62)

the organic macromolecular compound being a polyoxalkylene oligomer, polymer or dendrimer, e.g. PEG, PPG, PEO or polyglycerol

(the macromolecule containing phosphorus in the main chain, e.g. polyphosphazene)

the organic macromolecular compound being a polysaccharide or a derivative thereof

the modifying agent being a protein, peptide or polyamino acid

Drug-peptide, drug-protein or drug-polyamino acid conjugates, i.e. the modifying agent being a peptide, protein or polyamino acid which is covalently bonded or complexed to a therapeutically active agent (peptidic linkers A61K 47/65)

[Branched, dendritic or hypercomb peptides]

[Toxins or lectins, e.g. clostridial toxins or Pseudomonas exotoxins]
47/683 . . . . . . [Polymer-drug antibody conjugates, e.g. mitomycin-dextran-Ab; DNA-polysine-antibody complex or conjugate used for therapy]
47/6883 . . . . . . {the conjugate or the polymer being a starburst, a dendrimer, a cascade}
47/6885 . . . . . . [Antibody-chelate conjugates using chelates for therapeutic purposes (radioactive substances, e.g. for use in radio diagnosis or radiotherapy, A61K 51/10; antibody-chelates for use in MRI A61K 49/14)]
47/6887 . . . . . . [Conjugates wherein the antibody being the modifying agent and wherein the linker, binder or spacer confers particular properties to the conjugates, e.g. peptidic enzyme-labile linkers or acid-labile linkers, providing for an acid-labile immuno conjugate wherein the drug may be released from its antibody conjugated part in an acidic, e.g. tumoural or environment]
47/6889 . . . . . . [Pre-targeting systems involving an antibody for targeting specific cells]
47/6891 . . . . . . [clearing therapy or enhanced clearance, i.e. using an antibody clearing agents in addition to T-A and D-M]
47/6893 . . . . . . [Rescue therapy; Agonist-antagonist; Antidotes; Targeted rescue or protection, e.g. by folic acid-folinic acid or conjugated to antibodies]
47/6895 . . . . . . [Pre-targeting systems with two or three steps using antibody conjugates; Ligand-antiligand therapies]
47/6897 . . . . . . [using avidin- or biotin-conjugated antibodies]
47/6898 . . . . . . [Antibody-Directed Enzyme Prodrug Therapy [ADEPT]]
47/69 . . . . . . the conjugate being characterised by physical or galenical forms, e.g. emulsion, particle, inclusion complex, stent or kit
47/6901 . . . . . . [Conjugates being cells, cell fragments, viruses, ghosts, red blood cells or viral vectors]
47/6903 . . . . . . [the form being semi-solid, e.g. an ointment, a gel, a hydrogel or a solidifying gel]
47/6905 . . . . . . [the form being a colloid or an emulsion]
47/6907 . . . . . . [the form being a microemulsion, nanoemulsion or micelle]
47/6909 . . . . . . [Micelles formed by phospholipids]
47/6911 . . . . . . [the form being a liposome]
47/6913 . . . . . . [the liposome being modified on its surface by an antibody]
47/6915 . . . . . . [the form being a liposome with polymerisable or polymerized bilayer-forming substances, e.g. polymersomes]
47/6917 . . . . . . [the form being a lipoprotein vesicle, e.g. HDL or LDL proteins]
47/6919 . . . . . . [the form being a ribbon or a tubule cochleate]
47/6921 . . . . . . [the form being a particulate, a powder, an adsorbate, a bead or a sphere]
47/6923 . . . . . . [the form being an inorganic particle, e.g. ceramic particles, silica particles, ferrite or synthorb]
47/6925 . . . . . . [the form being a microcapsule, nanocapsule, microbubble or nanobubble]
47/6927 . . . . {the form being a solid microparticle having no hollow or gas-filled cores}
47/6929 . . . . {the form being a nanoparticle, e.g. an immuno-nanoparticle}
47/6931 . . . . {the material constituting the nanoparticle being a polymer}
47/6933 . . . . . . . {the polymer being obtained by reactions only involving carbon to carbon, e.g. poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, poly(vinyl)pyrrolidone or poly(vinyl)alcohol}
47/6935 . . . . . . . {the polymer being obtained otherwise than by reactions involving carbon to carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. polystyrenes, polyamides or polyglycerol}
47/6937 . . . . . . . {the polymer being PLGA, PLA or polyglycolic acid}
47/6939 . . . . . . . {the polymer being a polysaccharide, e.g. starch, chitosan, chitin, cellulose or pectin}
47/6941 . . . . . {the form being a granulate or an agglomerate}
47/6943 . . . . {the form being a pill, a tablet, a lozenge or a capsule}
47/6949 . . . {inclusion complexes, e.g. clathrates, cavitates or fullerenes}
47/6951 . . . . {using cyclodextrin (cyclodextrins used as simple excipients A61K 47/40)}
47/6953 . . . . {the form being a fibre, a textile, a slab or a sheet}
47/6955 . . . . {the form being a plaster, a bandage, a dressing or a patch}
47/6957 . . . . {the form being a device or a kit, e.g. stents or microdevices}

48/00 Medicinal preparations containing genetic material which is inserted into cells of the living body to treat genetic diseases; Gene therapy

NOTES
1. In this group the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
   "gene therapy" means in vivo delivery of nucleic acids encoding for peptides by administration of these nucleic acids or by implanting cells transfected ex vivo with the nucleic acids encoding for the peptides.
2. Documents relating to new nucleic acids encoding for peptides, e.g. enzymes, and their use in gene therapy are classified in subclass C07K or in group C12N 9/00 according to the encoded peptides, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to gene therapy.
3. Documents relating to new vectors and their use in gene therapy are classified in groups C12N 15/85 - C12N 15/90 according to the vectors, and the appropriate indexing codes, including those relating to gene therapy.
4. Documents describing cells genetically modified to express a gene of interest and their use in gene therapy are classified in C12N 5/06 according to the cells, with the appropriate indexing codes relating to gene therapy.
5. Documents relating to new medical uses of peptides per se, which peptides may be encoded by nucleic acids, and wherein the nucleic acids may be administered directly or by implanting cells transfected ex vivo with the nucleic acids, are classified in the appropriate groups A61K 38/00 or A61K 39/00 according to the encoded peptides, with the indexing codes relating, inter alia, to gene therapy.

48/0008 . . {characterised by an aspect of the 'non-active' part of the composition delivered, e.g. wherein such 'non-active' part is not delivered simultaneously with the 'active' part of the composition}
48/0016 . . {wherein the nucleic acid is delivered as a 'naked' nucleic acid, i.e. not combined with an entity such as a cationic lipid}
48/0025 . . {wherein the non-active part clearly interacts with the delivered nucleic acid}
48/0033 . . . {the non-active part being non-polymeric}
48/0041 . . . {the non-active part being polymeric}
48/005 . . . . {characterised by an aspect of the 'active' part of the composition delivered, i.e. the nucleic acid delivered}
48/0058 . . . {Nucleic acids adapted for tissue specific expression, e.g. having tissue specific promoters as part of a contract}
48/0066 . . . {Manipulation of the nucleic acid to modify its expression pattern, e.g. enhance its duration of expression, achieved by the presence of particular introns in the delivered nucleic acid}
48/0075 . . {characterised by an aspect of the delivery route, e.g. oral, subcutaneous}
48/0083 . . {characterised by an aspect of the administration regime}
48/0091 . . . {Purification or manufacturing processes for gene therapy compositions}

49/00 Preparations for testing in vivo
49/0002 . . {General or multifunctional contrast agents, e.g. chelated agents}
49/0004 . . {Screening or testing of compounds for diagnosis of disorders, assessment of conditions, e.g. renal clearance, gastric emptying, testing for diabetes, allergy, rheuma, pancreas functions}
49/0006 . . . {Skin tests, e.g. intradermal testing, test strips, delayed hypersensitivity}
49/0008 . . {Screening agents using (non-human) animal models or transgenic animal models or chimeric hosts, e.g. Alzheimer disease animal model, transgenic model for heart failure}
49/001 . . {Preparation for luminescence or biological staining}
49/0013 . . {Luminescence}
49/0015 . . . {Phosphorescence}
49/0017 . . . . {Fluorescence in vivo}
49/0019 . . . . {characterised by the fluorescent group}
49/0021 . . . . {the fluorescent group being a small organic molecule (oligomeric, polymeric, dendritic molecules: A61K 49/0019)}

NOTE
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 49/0005 subgroup
NOTE: Form, e.g., emulsions, microspheres, characterised by a special physical or galenical form

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.

NOTE: 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.

NOTE: 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 peptide is classified in A61K 49/0054 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 liposome 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.

NOTE: 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 peptide is classified in A61K 49/0054 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 liposome 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.
NOTE
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.

49/0093 . . . . . . [Nanoparticle, nanocapsule, nanobubble, nanosphere, nanobead, i.e. having a size or diameter smaller than 1 micrometer, e.g. polymeric nanoparticle]

49/0095 . . . . . . [Nanotubes]
49/0097 . . . . . . [Cells, viruses, ghosts, red blood cells, viral vectors, used for imaging or diagnosis in vivo]

49/04 . . . X-ray contrast preparations

NOTE
In the preparation of new organic compounds and their use in X-ray contrast preparations, classification is only made in the relevant subclasses C07C - C07J according to the type of compound.

49/0404 . . . [containing barium sulfate]
49/0409 . . . [Physical forms of mixtures of two different X-ray contrast-enhancing agents, containing at least one X-ray contrast-enhancing agent which is not a halogenated organic compound]

49/0414 . . . . . [Particles, beads, capsules or spheres]
49/0419 . . . . . [Microparticles, microbeads, microcapsules, microspheres, i.e. having a size or diameter higher or equal to 1 micrometer]

49/0423 . . . . . [Nanoparticles, nanobeads, nanospheres, nanocapsules, i.e. having a size or diameter smaller than 1 micrometer]
49/0428 . . . . . [Surface-modified nanoparticles, e.g. immuno-nanoparticles]
49/0433 . . . . . [containing an organic halogenated X-ray contrast-enhancing agent]
49/0438 . . . . . [Organic X-ray contrast-enhancing agent comprising an iodinated group or an iodine atom, e.g. iopamidol]
49/0442 . . . . . [Polymeric X-ray contrast-enhancing agent comprising a halogenated group]

49/0447 . . . . . [Physical forms of mixtures of two different X-ray contrast-enhancing agents, containing at least one X-ray contrast-enhancing agent which is a halogenated organic compound]

49/0452 . . . . . [Solutions, e.g. for injection]
49/0457 . . . . . [Semi-solid forms, ointments, gels, hydrogels]

49/0461 . . . . . [Dispersions, colloids, emulsions or suspensions]

49/0466 . . . . . [Liposomes, lipoprotein vesicles, e.g. HDL or LDL lipoproteins, phospholipidic or polymeric micelles]
49/0471 . . . . . [Perflubron, i.e. perfluorocetyl bromide, C₇F₁₃Br emulsions]
49/0476 . . . . . [Particles, beads, capsules, spheres]
49/048 . . . . . . [Microparticles, microbeads, microcapsules, microspheres, i.e. having a size or diameter higher or equal to 1 micrometer]

49/0485 . . . . . [Nanoparticles, nanobeads, nanospheres, nanocapsules, i.e. having a size or diameter smaller than 1 micrometer]
49/049 . . . . . . [Surface-modified nanoparticles, e.g. immune-nanoparticles]

49/0495 . . . . . . [intended for oral administration]
49/06 . Nuclear magnetic resonance [NMR] contrast preparations; Magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] contrast preparations

NOTE
characterised only by the (inorganic) MRI-active nucleus, e.g. 129Xe.

49/08 . . characterised by the carrier

NOTE
(characterised by the carrier carrying the MRI-active nucleus, e.g. inorganic carrier)

49/085 . . . . . . [conjugated systems]

NOTE
The MRI-active nucleus being complexed to a complex-forming compound (e.g. chelating group) or being covalently linked to a molecule, which being further covalently linked or conjugated to a carrier, e.g. polymer. Classification being also made according to the nature of the carrier, e.g. [Gd³⁺]DOTA-polymer to be classified in A61K 49/085 and in the appropriate A61K 49/12 adequate subgroup

49/10 . . . Organic compounds

NOTE
the carrier being an organic compound, e.g. 13C-labelled molecule or perfluorinated alkane, used as MRI in vivo probe, or a small organic molecule, e.g. a sugar, linked to a Gd-chelate

49/101 . . . . . . [the carrier being a complex-forming compound able to form MRI-active complexes with paramagnetic metals]

NOTE
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
A61K

A61K 49/101

(continued)

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

49/103 . . . . . {the complex-forming compound being acyclic, e.g. DTPA}

49/105 . . . . . {the metal complex being Gd-DTPA}

49/106 . . . . . {the complex-forming compound being cyclic, e.g. DOTA}

49/108 . . . . . {the metal complex being Gd-DOTA}

49/12 . . . . . Macromolecular compounds

NOTE

the carrier being an organic macromolecular compound, i.e. an oligomeric, polymeric, dendrimeric molecule (not being a peptide, protein, polypeptide, or antibody, see A61K 49/08)

49/122 . . . . . {dimers of complexes or complex-forming compounds}

49/124 . . . . . {dendrimers, dendrons, hyperbranched compounds}

NOTE

Said compounds are either complexes or complex-forming compounds, or they form a backbone to which MRI active nuclei are complexed or covalently linked through chelating groups. In that latter case, the subgroup A61K 49/085 being also given. Dendrimeric, dendronised or hyperbranched polypeptide, e.g. poly-lysine, or protein (not an antibody, see A61K 49/16).

49/126 . . . . . {Linear polymers, e.g. dextran, inulin, PEG}

49/128 . . . . . {comprising multiple complex or complex-forming groups, being either part of the linear polymetric backbone or being pending groups covalently linked to the linear polymeric backbone}

NOTE

In that latter case, classification is also made in A61K 49/085

49/14 . . . . . Peptides, e.g. proteins

NOTE

the carrier being a peptide (polypeptide, A61K 49/146) or protein (not an antibody, see A61K 49/16). If the MRI-active nucleus being linked to the peptide or protein or polypeptide via a complexing or chelating group, the subgroup A61K 49/085 should also be given. If the peptide or protein or polypeptide being a dendrimer, a dendron, or hyperbranched, then the A61K 49/124 being also given.

49/143 . . . . . {the protein being an albumin, e.g. HSA, BSA, ovalbumin}

49/146 . . . . . {the peptide being a polypeptide, e.g. poly-lysine}

49/16 . . . . . Antibodies; Immunoglobulins; Fragments thereof

NOTE

the protein being an antibody, an immunoglobulin or a fragment thereof.

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

49/18 . . . characterised by a special physical form, e.g. emulsions, microcapsules, liposomes

NOTE

Classification being also made according to the molecule complexing or bearing the MRI-active nucleus

49/1803 . . . . . {Semi-solid preparations, e.g. ointments, gels, hydrogels}

49/1806 . . . . . {Suspensions, emulsions, colloids, dispersions}

49/1809 . . . . . {Micelles, e.g. phospholipidic or polymeric micelles}

49/1812 . . . . . {liposomes, polymersomes, e.g. immunoliposomes}

NOTE

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

49/1815 . . . . . {compo-inhalant, e.g. breath tests}

49/1818 . . . . . {particles, e.g. uncoated or non-functionalised microparticles or nanoparticles}

NOTE

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

49/1821 . . . . . {coated or functionalised microparticles or nanoparticles}

49/1824 . . . . . {coated or functionalised nanoparticles (liposomes A61K 49/1812; nanoemulsions A61K 49/1806; micelles A61K 49/1809)}

49/1827 . . . . . {having a (super)(para)magnetic core, being a solid MRI-active material, e.g. magnetite, or composed of a plurality of MRI-active, organic agents, e.g. Gd-chelates, or nuclei, e.g. Eu3+, encapsulated or entrapped in the core of the coated or functionalised nanoparticle}
49/183 . . . . . . . (having a (super)/(para)magnetic core coated or functionalised with an inorganic material or being composed of an inorganic material entrapping the MRI-active nucleus, e.g. silica core doped with a MRI-active nucleus)

49/1833 . . . . . . . (having a (super)/(para)magnetic core coated or functionalised with a small organic molecule (oligomeric, polymeric, dendrimeric A61K 49/1851))

49/1836 . . . . . . . [the small organic molecule being a carboxylic acid having less than 8 carbon atoms in the main chain]

49/1839 . . . . . . . (the small organic molecule being a lipid, a fatty acid having 8 or more carbon atoms in the main chain, or a phospholipid)

49/1842 . . . . . . . (the small organic molecule being a phosphate or a phosphonate, not being a phospholipid)

49/1845 . . . . . . . (the small organic molecule being a carbohydrate (monosaccharides, disaccharides))

49/1848 . . . . . . . (the small organic molecule being a silane)

49/1851 . . . . . . . (having a (super)/(para)magnetic core coated or functionalised with an organic macromolecular compound, i.e. oligomeric, polymeric, dendrimeric organic molecule (peptide or protein A61K 49/1866; polyanino acid A61K 49/1872; antibody A61K 49/1875))

49/1854 . . . . . . . (the organic macromolecular compound being obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. poly(meth)acrylate, polycrylamide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylalcohol)

49/1857 . . . . . . . (the organic macromolecular compound being obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. PLGA)

49/186 . . . . . . . (the organic macromolecular compound being polyethyleneeglycol [PEG])

49/1863 . . . . . . . (the organic macromolecular compound being a polysaccharide or derivative thereof, e.g. chitosan, chitin, cellulose, pectin, starch)

49/1866 . . . . . . . (the nanoparticle having a (super) magnetic core coated or functionalised with a peptide, e.g. protein, polyanimo acid)

49/1869 . . . . . . . (coated or functionalised with a protein being an albumin, e.g. HSA, BSA, ovalbumin)

49/1872 . . . . . . . (coated or functionalised with a polyanimo acid, e.g. polylysine, polyglutamic acid)

49/1875 . . . . . . . (coated or functionalised with an antibody)

49/1878 . . . . . . . (the nanoparticle having a magnetically inert core and a (super)/(para)magnetic coating)

49/1881 . . . . . . . (wherein the coating consists of chelates, i.e. chelating group complexing a (super)/(para)magnetic ion, bound to the surface)

49/1884 . . . . . . . (Nanotubes, nanorods or nanowires)

49/1887 . . . . . . . (Agglomerates, clusters, i.e. more than one (super)/(para)magnetic microparticle or nanoparticle are aggregated or entrapped in the same matrix)

49/189 . . . . . . . (Host-guest complexes, e.g. cyclodextrins)

49/1893 . . . . . . . (Molecular sieves)

49/1896 . . . . . . . (not provided for elsewhere, e.g. cells, viruses, ghosts, red blood cells, virus capsules)

49/20 . . . . . . . containing free radicals [e.g. trityl radical for overhauser]

49/22 . . . . . . . Echographic preparations; Ultrasound imaging preparation (Optoacoustic imaging preparations)

49/221 . . . . . . . (characterised by the targeting agent or modifying agent linked to the acoustically-active agent)

49/222 . . . . . . . (characterised by a special physical form, e.g. emulsions, liposomes)

49/223 . . . . . . . (Microbubbles, hollow microspheres, free gas bubbles, gas microspheres)

49/225 . . . . . . . (Microparticles, microcapsules (gas-filled to be classified in A61K 49/223))

49/226 . . . . . . . (Solutese, emulsions, suspensions, dispersions, semi-solid forms, e.g. hydrogels)

49/227 . . . . . . . (Liposomes, lipoprotein vesicles, e.g. LDL or HDL lipoproteins, micelles, e.g. phospholipidic or polymeric)

49/228 . . . . . . . (Host-guest complexes, clathrates, chelates)

51/00 Preparations containing radioactive substances for use in therapy or testing in vivo

WARNING

Groups A61K 51/00 - A61K 51/1296 are incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group A61K 33/24. All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

51/02 . . . . . . . characterised by the carrier [i.e. characterised by the agent or material covalently linked or complexing the radioactive nucleus]

51/025 . . . . . . . (inorganic Tc complexes or compounds)

51/04 . . . . . . . Organic compounds

NOTE

Organic compounds used as carriers

51/0402 . . . . . . . [carboxylic acid carriers, fatty acids (amino acids A61K 51/0406)]

51/0404 . . . . . . . [Lipids, e.g. triglycerides; Polycationic carriers (polycationic carriers being oligomers, polymers, dendrimers A61K 47/56; fatty acids A61K 51/0402; cholesterol A61K 51/0493)]

51/0406 . . . . . . . [Amines, polyanymes, e.g. spermine, spermidine, amino acids, (bis)guanidines]
NOTE
Under this group, the last place rule is followed

51/0416 . . . [having six-membered rings with three 
39 nitrogens as the only ring hetero atoms, 
51/0417 . . . e.g. chlorazanil, melamine (melarsoprol 
51/0418 . . . A61K 51/0472)]

51/0419 . . . [having six-membered rings with at least 
51/0420 one nitrogen and one oxygen as the ring 
51/0421 hetero atoms, e.g. 1,2-oxazines]

51/0422 . . . [having six-membered rings with 
51/0423 one nitrogen and one sulfur as the ring 
51/0424 hetero atoms, e.g. sulthiame]

51/0425 . . . [having six-membered rings with 
51/0426 two or more nitrogen atoms in the 
51/0427 same ring, e.g. crown ethers, guanadrel]

51/0428 . . . [having six-membered rings with one 
51/0429 nitrogen as the only ring hetero atom, 
51/0430 e.g. guanethidine, rifamycins (rifampin 
51/0431 A61K 51/0459)]

51/0432 . . . [having six-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0433 thioxanthenes (thiotixene A61K 51/0459)]

51/0434 . . . [having six-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0435 aziridine]

51/0436 . . . [having six-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0437 azetidine]

51/0438 . . . [having six-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0439 azetidine]

51/0440 . . . [having six-membered rings with one 
51/0441 nitrogen as the only ring hetero atom, 
51/0442 e.g. sulpiride, succinimide, tolmetin, 
51/0443 butafrofen]

51/0444 . . . [having four-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0445 aziridine]

51/0446 . . . [having four-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0447 aziridine]

51/0448 . . . [having four-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0449 aziridine]

51/0450 . . . [having four-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0451 aziridine]

51/0452 . . . [having four-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0453 aziridine]

51/0454 . . . [having four-membered rings, e.g. 
51/0455 aziridine]

51/0456 . . . [having five-membered rings with 
51/0457 two or more ring hetero atoms, at least one of 
51/0458 which being nitrogen, e.g. tetrazole]
51/0495 . . . [Pretargeting]

**NOTE**

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 (strep)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

51/0497 . . . [conjugates with a carrier being an organic compounds]

**NOTE**

The compound which bears, complexes or chelates the radioactive nucleus, is covalently linked or complexed to the carrier being another (small) organic molecule, i.e. not oligomeric, polymeric, dendrimeric. Classification is also made according to the nature of this small organic molecule. 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

51/06 . . . Macromolecular compounds {, carriers being organic macromolecular compounds, i.e. organic oligomeric, polymeric, dendrimeric molecules (peptides, proteins, polyamino acids A61K 51/08; antibodies A61K 51/101)}

51/065 . . . [conjugates with carriers being macromolecules]

**NOTE**

The compound which bears, complexes or chelates the radioactive nucleus, is covalently linked or complexed to the carrier being a macromolecule (not being a peptide, polyamino acid, protein, antibody). 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

51/08 . . . Peptides, e.g. proteins {, carriers being peptides, polyamino acids, proteins}

51/081 . . . [the protein being an albumin, e.g. human serum albumin [HSA], bovine serum albumin [BSA], ovalbumin]

51/082 . . . [the peptide being a RGD-containing peptide]

51/083 . . . [the peptide being octreotide or a somatostatin-receptor-binding peptide]

51/084 . . . [the peptide being oxytocin]

51/085 . . . [the peptide being neurotensin]

51/086 . . . [the peptide being alphaMSH, alpha melanocyte stimulating hormone]

51/087 . . . [the peptide being an annexin, e.g. annexin V]

51/088 . . . [conjugates with carriers being peptides, polyamino acids, proteins (antibodies A61K 51/10)]

**NOTE**

The compound which bears, complexes or chelates the radioactive nucleus, is covalently linked/complexed to the carrier being a peptide, polyamino acid, protein (not being an antibody). Classification is also made according to the nature of the peptide or protein (e.g. if it is BSA, then A61K 51/081 is also indicated). In case of a conjugate comprising a complex-forming compound (chelating group) complexing a radioactive metal linked to the carrier (peptide, protein, 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

51/10 . . . Antibodies or immunoglobulins; Fragments thereof {, the carrier being an antibody or an immunoglobulin, or a fragment thereof, e.g. a camelised human single domain antibody, or the Fc fragment of an antibody}

51/1003 . . . [not used, see subgroups]

51/1006 . . . . . . [. the antibody being against or targeting material from viruses]

51/1009 . . . . . . [. against material from bacteria]

51/1012 . . . . . . [. against material from fungi, lichens, algae]

51/1015 . . . . . . [. against material from plants]

51/1018 . . . . . . [. against material from animals or humans]

51/1021 . . . . . . [. against cytokines, e.g. growth factors, VEGF, TNF, lymphokines, interferons]

51/1024 . . . . . . [. against hormones, hormone-releasing or hormone-inhibiting factors]

51/1027 . . . . . . [. against receptors, cell-surface antigens, cell-surface determinants]
| 51/103 | . . . . . | [against receptors for growth factors or receptors for growth regulators] |
| 51/1033 | . . . . . | [against receptors for cytokines, lymphokines, interferons] |
| 51/1036 | . . . . . | [against hormone receptors] |
| 51/1039 | . . . . | [against T-cell receptors] |
| 51/1042 | . . . . . | [against T-cell receptor (TCR)-CD3 complex] |
| 51/1045 | . . . . . | [against animal or human tumor cells or tumor cell determinants] |
| 51/1048 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell determinant being a carcino embryonic antigen} |
| 51/1051 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell being from breast, e.g. the antibody being herceptin} |
| 51/1054 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell being from lung} |
| 51/1057 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell being from liver or pancreas} |
| 51/106 | . . . . | {the tumor cell being from kidney, bladder} |
| 51/1063 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell being from stomach or intestines} |
| 51/1066 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell being from skin} |
| 51/1069 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell being from blood cells, e.g. the cancer being a myeloma} |
| 51/1072 | . . . . . | {the tumor cell being from the reproductive system, e.g. ovary, uterus, testes, prostate} |
| 51/1075 | . . . . . | {the antibody being against an enzyme} |
| 51/1078 | . . . . . | {the antibody being against an immunoglobulin, i.e. being an (anti-)anti-idiotypic antibody} |
| 51/1081 | . . . . . | {the antibody being against a material not provided elsewhere} |
| 51/1084 | . . . . . | {the antibody being a hybrid immunoglobulin} |
| 51/1087 | . . . . . | {the immunoglobulin comprises domains from different animal species, e.g. chimeric immunoglobulins} |
| 51/109 | . . . . . | {immunoglobulins having two or more different antigen-binding sites, multifunctional antibodies} |
| 51/1093 | . . . . . | {conjugates with carriers being antibodies} |

**NOTE**

The compound which bears, complexes or chelates the radioactive nucleus, being covalently linked or complexed to the carrier being an antibody Classification being also made according to the appropriate A61K 51/1003 subclass. 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.

| 51/1096 | . . . . . | [radioimmunotoxins, i.e. conjugates being structurally as defined in A61K 51/1093, and including a radioactive nucleus for use in radiotherapeutic applications] |
| 51/12 | . . . . | characterised by a special physical form, e.g. emulsion, microcapsules, liposomes {, characterized by a special physical form, e.g. emulsions, dispersions, microcapsules (liposomes A61K 51/1234)} |
| 51/1203 | . . . . | (in a form not provided for by groups A61K 51/1206 - A61K 51/1209, e.g. cells, cell fragments, viruses, virus capsules, ghosts, red blood cells, viral vectors) |
| 51/1206 | . . . . | [Administration of radioactive gases, aerosols or breath tests] |
| 51/121 | . . . . | {Solutions, i.e. homogeneous liquid formulation} |
| 51/1213 | . . . . | {Semi-solid forms, gels, hydrogels, ointments, fats and waxes that are solid at room temperature} |
| 51/1217 | . . . . | {Dispersions, suspensions, colloids, emulsions, e.g. perfluorinated emulsion, sols} |
| 51/122 | . . . . | {Microemulsions, nanoemulsions} |
| 51/1224 | . . . . | {Lipoprotein vesicles, e.g. HDL and LDL proteins} |
| 51/1227 | . . . . | {Micelles, e.g. phospholipidic or polymeric micelles} |
| 51/1231 | . . . . | {Aerosols or breath tests, e.g. administration of gasses, emanators} |
| 51/1234 | . . . . | {Liposomes} |

**NOTE**

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.

| 51/1237 | . . . . . | {Polymersomes, i.e. liposomes with polymerisable or polymerized bilayer-forming substances} |
| 51/1241 | . . . . . | {particles, powders, lyophilizates, adsorbates, e.g. polymers or resins for adsorption or ion-exchange resins} |
| 51/1244 | . . . . . | {microparticles or nanoparticles, e.g. polymeric nanoparticles} |
| 51/1248 | . . . . . | {nanotubes} |
| 51/1251 | . . . . . | {micro- or nanospheres, micro- or nanobeads, micro- or nanocapsules} |
| 51/1255 | . . . . . | {Granulates, agglomerates, microspheres} |
| 51/1258 | . . . . . | {Pills, tablets, lozenges} |
| 51/1262 | . . . . . | {Capsules} |
| 51/1265 | . . . . . | {Microparticles} |
| 51/1268 | . . . . . | {host-guest, closed hollow molecules, inclusion complexes, e.g. with cyclodextrins, clathrates, cavitates, fullerenes} |
| 51/1272 | . . . . . | {Sponges} |
| 51/1275 | . . . . . | {Fibers, textiles, slabs, or sheets} |
| 51/1279 | . . . . . | {Plasters, bandages, dressings, patches or adhesives} |
NOTE

If the isolation or extraction method is considered relevant, at least one symbol of A61K 36/30 should always be given. The method can be further characterized by additional A61K 36/10 and/or A61K 36/50 symbols. The last place priority rule does not apply in this part of the scheme.

2236/00 Preparations for use in therapy

2236/10 Preparation or pretreatment of starting material
2236/11 involving culturing conditions, e.g. cultivation in the dark or under defined water stress
2236/13 involving cleaning, e.g. washing or peeling
2236/15 involving mechanical treatment, e.g. chopping up, cutting or grinding
2236/17 involving drying, e.g. sun-drying or wilting
2236/19 involving fermentation using yeast, bacteria or both; enzymatic treatment (fermentation or enzyme-using processes in general C12P)

2236/30 Extraction of the material
2236/31 involving untreated material, e.g. fruit juice or sap obtained from fresh plants
2236/33 involving extraction with hydrophilic solvents, e.g. lower alcohols, esters or ketones
2236/331 using water, e.g. cold water, infusion, tea, steam distillation, decoction (subcritical water extraction A61K 2236/37)
2236/333 using mixed solvents, e.g. 70% EtOH
2236/35 Extraction with lipophilic solvents, e.g. Hexane or petrol ether
2236/37 Extraction at elevated pressure or temperature, e.g. pressurized solvent extraction [PSE], supercritical carbon dioxide extraction or subcritical water extraction
2236/39 Complex extraction schemes, e.g. fractionation or repeated extraction steps
2236/50 Methods involving additional extraction steps
2236/51 Concentration or drying of the extract, e.g. Lyophilisation, freeze-drying or spray-drying
2236/53 Liquid-solid separation, e.g. centrifugation, sedimentation or crystallization
2236/55 Liquid-liquid separation; Phase separation

2300/00 Mixtures or combinations of active ingredients, wherein at least one active ingredient is fully defined in groups A61K 31/00 - A61K 41/00

NOTE

This code is meant to be allocated in combination with the CPC classification symbol of the active ingredients, and replaces the former +M Combi symbols used in this subclass.

2800/00 Properties of cosmetic compositions or active ingredients thereof or formulation aids used therein and process related aspects

NOTE

This subclass is a secondary classification, e.g. obligatory supplementary classification when already classified in group A61K 8/00 or subclass A61Q.

2800/10 General cosmetic use
2800/20 Chemical, physico-chemical or functional or structural properties of the composition as a whole
2800/21 Emulsions characterized by droplet sizes below 1 micron
2800/22 Gas releasing
2800/222 Effervescent
2800/24 Thermal properties
2800/242 Exothermic; Self-heating; Heating sensation
2800/244 Endothermic; Cooling; Cooling sensation
2800/26 Optical properties
2800/262 Transparent; Translucent
2800/28 Rubbing or scrubbing compositions; Peeling or abrasive compositions; Containing exfoliants
2800/30 Characterized by the absence of a particular group of ingredients
2800/31 Anhydrous
2800/33 Free of surfactant
2800/34 Free of silicones
2800/40 Chemical, physico-chemical or functional or structural properties of particular ingredients
2800/41 Particular ingredients further characterized by their size
2800/412 Microsized, i.e. having sizes between 0.1 and 100 microns
2800/413 Nanosized, i.e. having sizes below 100 nm
2800/42 Colour properties
2800/43 Pigments; Dyes
2800/432 Direct dyes
2800/4322 in preparations for temporarily coloring the hair further containing an oxidizing agent
2800/4324 in preparations for permanently dyeing the hair
2800/434 Luminescent, Fluorescent; Optical brighteners; Photosensitizers
2800/436 Interference pigments, e.g. Iridescent, Pearlescent
2800/437 Diffractive phenomena; Photonic arrays
2800/438 Thermochromic; Photochromic; Phototropic
2800/45 Colour indicators, e.g. pH- or Redox indicators
2800/47 Magnetic materials; Paramagnetic compounds
2800/48 Thickener, Thickening system
2800/49 Solubiliser, Solubilising system
Chelating agents
Stabilizers
Antioxidants; Radical scavengers
Preservatives
Corrosion inhibitors
Polymers characterized by specific structures/properties
characterized by the charge
nonionic
anionic
cationic
amphoteric or zwitterionic
Dendrimers, Hyperbranched polymers
Swellable particulate polymers
Associative polymers
Compounds, absorbed onto or entrapped into a solid carrier, e.g. encapsulated perfumes, inclusion compounds, sustained release forms
Compounds covalently linked to a(n inert) carrier molecule, e.g. conjugates, pro-fragrances
Metal complex; Coordination compounds
Mixtures
Mixtures of compounds not provided for by any of the codes A61K 2800/592 - A61K 2800/596
Mixtures of compounds complementing their respective functions
At least two compounds being classified in the same subclass of A61K 8/18
Mixtures of polymers
Mixtures of surface active compounds
Particulates further characterized by their structure or composition
Surface treated
By organic compounds
By macromolecular compounds
Coated
by inorganic compounds
by organic compounds
Coating mediated by organosilicone compounds
by macromolecular compounds
More than one coating
Characterized by the composition of the particulate/core
The particulate/core comprising inorganic material
The particulate/core comprising organic material
The particulate/core comprising macromolecular material
Biological properties of the composition as a whole
Hypo-allergenic
Biological properties of particular ingredients
Anti-irritant
Perfumes having both deodorant and antibacterial properties
Enzyme modulators, e.g. Enzyme agonists
Enzyme inhibitors; Enzyme antagonists
Process related aspects concerning the preparation of the cosmetic composition or the storage or application thereof
Corresponding aspects not provided for by any of codes A61K 2800/81 - A61K 2800/95
Preparation or application process involves irradiation
Preparation or application process involves sonication or ultrasonication
Electrophoresis; Electrodes; Electrolytic phenomena
Products or compounds obtained by lyophilisation, freeze-drying
Products or compounds obtained by fermentation, e.g. yoghurt, beer, wine
Products or compounds obtained by genetic engineering
Application Devices; Containers; Packaging
Pencils; Crayons; Felt-tip pens
Roll-on
Two- or multipart kits
Mixing prior to application
Sequential application
Injection
Oral administration
Involves covalent bonding to the substrate
Involves in-situ formation or cross-linking of polymers