

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

(NOTES omitted)

CHEMISTRY

C12 BIOCHEMISTRY; BEER; SPIRITS; WINE; VINEGAR; MICROBIOLOGY; ENZYMOLOGY; MUTATION OR GENETIC ENGINEERING

(NOTES omitted)

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

NOTES

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

WARNING

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

1/00	Measuring or testing processes involving enzymes, nucleic acids or microorganisms (measuring or testing apparatus with condition measuring or sensing means, e.g. colony counters, C12M 1/34); Compositions therefor; Processes of preparing such compositions	1/005	. . {involving specific analytes or enzymes (including groups of enzymes, e.g. oxydases; C12Q 1/004 takes precedence)}
	NOTE	1/006	. . . {for glucose}
	{In this group, C-Sets are used for classification. The detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules are found in the Definitions of C12Q .}	1/007	. {involving isoenzyme profiles (for detection of an individual isoenzyme C12Q 1/25 - C12Q 1/66)}
		1/008	. {for determining co-enzymes or co-factors, e.g. NAD, ATP}
		1/02	. involving viable microorganisms
		1/025	. . {for testing or evaluating the effect of chemical or biological compounds, e.g. drugs, cosmetics (antimicrobial activity C12Q 1/18)}
1/001	. {Enzyme electrodes}	1/04	. . Determining presence or kind of microorganism; Use of selective media for testing antibiotics or bacteriocides; Compositions containing a chemical indicator therefor {(C12Q 1/6897 takes precedence)}
1/002	. . {Electrode membranes}		
1/003	. . . {Functionalisation}		
1/004	. . {mediator-assisted}		

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

NOTES

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

- 1/6804 . . Nucleic acid analysis using immunogens
([immunoassay G01N 33/53](#))
- 1/6806 . . Preparing nucleic acids for analysis, e.g. for polymerase chain reaction [PCR] assay
([C12Q 1/6804](#) takes precedence)
- 1/6809 . . Methods for determination or identification of nucleic acids involving differential detection
- 1/6811 . . Selection methods for production or design of target specific oligonucleotides or binding molecules
- 1/6813 . . Hybridisation assays

- 1/6816 . . . characterised by the detection means
([C12Q 1/6804](#) takes precedence)
- 1/6818 involving interaction of two or more labels, e.g. resonant energy transfer
- 1/682 Signal amplification
- 1/6823 Release of bound markers
- 1/6825 Nucleic acid detection involving sensors
- 1/6827 . . . for detection of mutation or polymorphism
- 1/683 involving restriction enzymes, e.g. restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP]
- 1/6832 . . . Enhancement of hybridisation reaction
- 1/6834 . . . Enzymatic or biochemical coupling of nucleic acids to a solid phase
- 1/6837 using probe arrays or probe chips
([C12Q 1/6874](#) takes precedence)
- 1/6839 . . . Triple helix formation or other higher order conformations in hybridisation assays
- 1/6841 . . . [In situ](#) hybridisation
- 1/6844 . . Nucleic acid amplification reactions
- 1/6846 . . . {[Common amplification features](#)}
- 1/6848 . . . characterised by the means for preventing contamination or increasing the specificity or sensitivity of an amplification reaction
- 1/6851 . . . Quantitative amplification
- 1/6853 . . . using modified primers or templates
- 1/6855 Ligating adaptors
- 1/6858 . . . Allele-specific amplification
- 1/686 . . . Polymerase chain reaction [PCR]
- 1/6862 . . . Ligase chain reaction [LCR]
- 1/6865 . . . Promoter-based amplification, e.g. nucleic acid sequence amplification [NASBA], self-sustained sequence replication [3SR] or transcription-based amplification system [TAS]
- 1/6867 . . . Replicase-based amplification, e.g. using Q-beta replicase
- 1/6869 . . Methods for sequencing
- 1/6872 . . . involving mass spectrometry
- 1/6874 . . . involving nucleic acid arrays, e.g. sequencing by hybridisation
- 1/6876 . . Nucleic acid products used in the analysis of nucleic acids, e.g. primers or probes
- 1/6879 . . . for sex determination
- 1/6881 . . . for tissue or cell typing, e.g. human leukocyte antigen [HLA] probes
- 1/6883 . . . for diseases caused by alterations of genetic material
- 1/6886 for cancer ([immunoassay for cancer G01N 33/575](#))
- 1/6888 . . . for detection or identification of organisms
- 1/689 for bacteria
- 1/6893 for protozoa
- 1/6895 for plants, fungi or algae
- 1/6897 . . involving reporter genes operably linked to promoters
- 1/70 . involving virus or bacteriophage ({[immunoassay for viruses G01N 33/56983](#)})

NOTES

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

C12Q

C12Q 1/70
(continued)

construction and the associated syntax rules are found in the Definitions of [C12Q](#).)

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

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

2304/00 Chemical means of detecting microorganisms

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

2326/00 Chromogens for determinations of oxidoreductase enzymes

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

2334/00 O-linked chromogens for determinations of hydrolase enzymes, e.g. glycosidases, phosphatases, esterases

- 2334/10 . p-Nitrophenol derivatives
- 2334/20 . Coumarin derivatives
- 2334/22 . . 4-Methylumbelliferyl, i.e. beta-methylumbelliferone, 4MU
- 2334/30 . Naphthol derivatives, e.g. alpha-naphthyl-esters, i.e. alpha-NE, beta-naphthyl-esters, i.e. beta-NE
- 2334/40 . Triphenylmethane dye chromogens, e.g. fluorescein derivatives

- 2334/50 . Indoles
- 2334/52 . . 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl, i.e. BCI
- 2334/70 . the product, e.g. phenol, naphthol being diazotised *in situ*, e.g. with Fast Red

2337/00 N-linked chromogens for determinations of peptidases and proteinases

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

2500/00 Analytical methods involving nucleic acids

NOTE

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

2520/00 Reactions involving nucleic acids

2521/00 Reaction characterised by the enzymatic activity

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

2522/00 Reaction characterised by the use of non-enzymatic proteins

2522/10	. Nucleic acid binding proteins	2525/205	. . Aptamer
2522/101	. . Single or double stranded nucleic acid binding proteins	2525/207	. . siRNA, miRNA
2523/00	Reactions characterised by treatment of reaction samples	2525/30	. Oligonucleotides characterised by their secondary structure
2523/10	. Characterised by chemical treatment	2525/301	. . Hairpin oligonucleotides
2523/101	. . Crosslinking agents, e.g. psoralen	2525/307	. . Circular oligonucleotides
2523/107	. . Chemical cleaving agents	2525/313	. . Branched oligonucleotides
2523/109	. . chemical ligation between nucleic acids	2527/00	Reactions demanding special reaction conditions
2523/113	. . Denaturing agents	2527/101	. Temperature
2523/115	. . oxidising agents	2527/107	. Temperature of melting, i.e. T _m
2523/119	. . Renaturing agents	2527/109	. Pressure
2523/125	. . Bisulfite(s)	2527/113	. Time
2523/30	. Characterised by physical treatment	2527/119	. pH
2523/301	. . Sonication	2527/125	. Specific component of sample, medium or buffer
2523/303	. . Applying a physical force on a nucleic acid	2527/127	. the enzyme inhibitor or activator used
2523/305	. . Denaturation or renaturation by physical action	2527/137	. Concentration of a component of medium
2523/307	. . Denaturation or renaturation by electric current/voltage	2527/143	. Concentration of primer or probe
2523/308	. . Adsorption or desorption	2527/146	. Concentration of target or template
2523/31	. . Electrostatic interactions, e.g. use of cationic polymers in hybridisation reactions	2527/149	. Concentration of an enzyme
2523/313	. . Irradiation, e.g. UV irradiation	2527/15	. Gradients
2523/319	. . Photocleavage, photolysis, photoactivation	2527/153	. Viscosity
2523/32	. . Centrifugation	2527/156	. Permeability
2525/00	Reactions involving modified oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, or nucleotides	2531/00	Reactions of nucleic acids characterised by
2525/10	. Modifications characterised by	2531/10	. the purpose being amplify/increase the copy number of target nucleic acid
2525/101	. . incorporating non-naturally occurring nucleotides, e.g. inosine	2531/101	. . Linear amplification, i.e. non exponential
2525/107	. . incorporating a peptide nucleic acid	2531/107	. . Probe or oligonucleotide ligation
2525/113	. . incorporating modified backbone	2531/113	. . PCR
2525/117	. . incorporating modified base	2531/119	. . Strand displacement amplification [SDA]
2525/119	. . incorporating abasic sites	2531/125	. . Rolling circle
2525/121	. . incorporating both deoxyribonucleotides and ribonucleotides	2531/131	. . Inverse PCR
2525/125	. . incorporating agents resulting in resistance to degradation	2531/137	. . Ligase Chain Reaction [LCR]
2525/131	. . incorporating a restriction site	2531/143	. . Promoter based amplification, e.g. NASBA, 3SR, TAS
2525/137	. . incorporating/modifying moieties to eliminate restriction sites	2531/149	. . Replicase based amplification, e.g. Q beta replicase
2525/143	. . incorporating a promoter sequence	2533/00	Reactions characterised by the enzymatic reaction principle used
2525/149	. . incorporating a coding sequence	2533/10	. the purpose being to increase the length of an oligonucleotide strand
2525/15	. . incorporating a consensus or conserved sequence	2533/101	. . Primer extension
2525/151	. . repeat or repeated sequences, e.g. VNTR, microsatellite, concatemer	2533/107	. . Probe or oligonucleotide ligation
2525/155	. . incorporating/generating a new priming site	2535/00	Reactions characterised by the assay type for determining the identity of a nucleotide base or a sequence of oligonucleotides
2525/161	. . incorporating target specific and non-target specific sites	2535/101	. Sanger sequencing method, i.e. oligonucleotide sequencing using primer elongation and dideoxynucleotides as chain terminators
2525/173	. . incorporating a polynucleotide run, e.g. polyAs, polyTs	2535/107	. Maxam and Gilbert method, i.e. sequential release and detection of nucleotides
2525/179	. . incorporating arbitrary or random nucleotide sequences	2535/113	. Cycle sequencing
2525/185	. . incorporating bases where the precise position of the bases in the nucleic acid string is important	2535/119	. Double strand sequencing
2525/186	. . incorporating a non-extendable or blocking moiety	2535/122	. Massive parallel sequencing
2525/191	. . incorporating an adaptor	2535/125	. Allele specific primer extension
2525/197	. . incorporating a spacer/coupling moiety	2535/131	. Allele specific probes
2525/203	. . incorporating a composite nucleic acid containing a polypeptide sequence other than PNA	2535/137	. Amplification Refractory Mutation System [ARMS]
2525/204	. . specific length of the oligonucleotides	2535/138	. Amplified fragment length polymorphism [AFLP]
		2535/139	. Random amplification polymorphism detection [RAPD]

2537/00	Reactions characterised by the reaction format or use of a specific feature	2547/107	. . Use of permeable barriers, e.g. waxes
2537/10	. the purpose or use of	2549/00	Reactions characterised by the features used to influence the efficiency or specificity
2537/101	. . Homogeneous assay format, e.g. one pot reaction	2549/10	. the purpose being that of reducing false positive or false negative signals
2537/107	. . Homoduplex formation	2549/101	. . Hot start
2537/113	. . Heteroduplex formation	2549/107	. . Cold start
2537/119	. . Triple helix formation	2549/113	. . using nested probes
2537/125	. . Sandwich assay format	2549/119	. . using nested primers
2537/137	. . a displacement step	2549/125	. . using sterilising/blocking agents, e.g. albumin
2537/1373	. . . Displacement by a nucleic acid	2549/126	. . using oligonucleotides as clamps
2537/1376	. . . Displacement by an enzyme	2560/00	Nucleic acid detection
2537/143	. . Multiplexing, i.e. use of multiple primers or probes in a single reaction, usually for simultaneously analyse of multiple analysis	2561/00	Nucleic acid detection characterised by assay method
2537/149	. . Sequential reactions	2561/101	. Taqman
2537/155	. . Cyclic reactions	2561/107	. Enzyme complementation
2537/157	. . A reaction step characterised by the number of molecules incorporated or released	2561/108	. Hybridisation protection assay [HPA]
2537/159	. . Reduction of complexity, e.g. amplification of subsets, removing duplicated genomic regions	2561/109	. Invader technology
2537/16	. . Assays for determining copy number or wherein the copy number is of special importance	2561/113	. Real time assay
2537/161	. . A competitive reaction step	2561/119	. Fluorescence polarisation
2537/162	. . Helper probe	2561/12	. Fluorescence lifetime measurement
2537/163	. . blocking probe	2561/125	. Ligase Detection Reaction [LDR]
2537/164	. . Methylation detection other than bisulfite or methylation sensitive restriction endonucleases	2561/127	. Protein truncation assay
2537/165	. . Mathematical modelling, e.g. logarithm, ratio	2563/00	Nucleic acid detection characterized by the use of physical, structural and functional properties
2539/00	Reactions characterised by analysis of gene expression or genome comparison	2563/101	. radioactivity, e.g. radioactive labels
2539/10	. The purpose being sequence identification by analysis of gene expression or genome comparison characterised by	2563/103	. luminescence
2539/101	. . Subtraction analysis	2563/107	. fluorescence
2539/103	. . Serial analysis of gene expression [SAGE]	2563/113	. the label being electroactive, e.g. redox labels
2539/105	. . Involving introns, exons, or splice junctions	2563/116	. electrical properties of nucleic acids, e.g. impedance, conductivity or resistance
2539/107	. . Representational Difference Analysis [RDA]	2563/119	. the label being proteinic
2539/113	. . Differential Display Analysis [DDA]	2563/125	. the label being enzymatic, i.e. proteins, and non proteins, such as nucleic acid with enzymatic activity
2539/115	. . Comparative genomic hybridisation [CGH]	2563/131	. the label being a member of a cognate binding pair, i.e. extends to antibodies, haptens, avidin
2541/00	Reactions characterised by directed evolution	2563/137	. Metal/ion, e.g. metal label
2541/10	. the purpose being the selection or design of target specific nucleic acid binding sequences	2563/143	. Magnetism, e.g. magnetic label
2541/101	. . Selex	2563/149	. Particles, e.g. beads
2543/00	Reactions characterised by the reaction site, e.g. cell or chromosome	2563/155	. Particles of a defined size, e.g. nanoparticles
2543/10	. the purpose being " <u>in situ</u> " analysis	2563/157	. Nanotubes or nanorods
2543/101	. . <u>in situ</u> amplification	2563/159	. Microreactors, e.g. emulsion PCR or sequencing, droplet PCR, microcapsules, i.e. non-liquid containers with a range of different permeability's for different reaction components
2545/00	Reactions characterised by their quantitative nature	2563/161	. Vesicles, e.g. liposome
2545/10	. the purpose being quantitative analysis	2563/167	. Mass label
2545/101	. . with an internal standard/control	2563/173	. staining/intercalating agent, e.g. ethidium bromide
2545/107	. . with a competitive internal standard/control	2563/179	. the label being a nucleic acid
2545/113	. . with an external standard/control, i.e. control reaction is separated from the test/target reaction	2563/185	. Nucleic acid dedicated to use as a hidden marker/ bar code, e.g. inclusion of nucleic acids to mark art objects or animals
2545/114	. . involving a quantitation step	2565/00	Nucleic acid analysis characterised by mode or means of detection
2547/00	Reactions characterised by the features used to prevent contamination	2565/10	. Detection mode being characterised by the assay principle
2547/10	. the purpose being preventing contamination	2565/101	. . Interaction between at least two labels
2547/101	. . by confinement to a single tube/container	2565/1015	. . . labels being on the same oligonucleotide
		2565/102	. . Multiple non-interacting labels

- 2565/1025 . . . labels being on the same oligonucleotide
- 2565/107 . . . Alteration in the property of hybridised versus free label oligonucleotides
- 2565/113 . . . based on agglutination/precipitation
- 2565/119 . . . based on extraction of label to an organic phase, i.e. partitioning of label between different organic phases
- 2565/125 . . . Electrophoretic separation
- 2565/131 . . . Single/double strand conformational analysis, i.e. SSCP/DSCP
- 2565/133 . . . conformational analysis
- 2565/137 . . . Chromatographic separation
- 2565/20 . . . Detection means characterised by being a gene reporter based analysis
- 2565/201 . . . Two hybrid system
- 2565/207 . . . Three hybrid system
- 2565/30 . . . Detection characterised by liberation or release of label
- 2565/301 . . . Pyrophosphate (PPi)
- 2565/40 . . . Detection characterised by signal amplification of label
- 2565/401 . . . Signal amplification by chemical polymerisation
- 2565/50 . . . Detection characterised by immobilisation to a surface
- 2565/501 . . . being an array of oligonucleotides
- 2565/507 . . . characterised by the density of the capture oligonucleotide
- 2565/513 . . . characterised by the pattern of the arrayed oligonucleotides
- 2565/514 . . . characterised by the use of the arrayed oligonucleotides as identifier tags, e.g. universal addressable array, anti-tag or tag complement array
- 2565/515 . . . characterised by the interaction between or sequential use of two or more arrays
- 2565/518 . . . characterised by the immobilisation of the nucleic acid sample or target
- 2565/519 . . . characterised by the capture moiety being a single stranded oligonucleotide
- 2565/525 . . . characterised by the capture oligonucleotide being double stranded
- 2565/531 . . . characterised by the capture moiety being a protein for target oligonucleotides
- 2565/537 . . . characterised by the capture oligonucleotide acting as a primer
- 2565/543 . . . characterised by the use of two or more capture oligonucleotide primers in concert, e.g. bridge amplification
- 2565/549 . . . characterised by the capture oligonucleotide being a reporter labelled capture oligonucleotide
- 2565/60 . . . Detection means characterised by use of a special device
- 2565/601 . . . being a microscope, e.g. atomic force microscopy [AFM]
- 2565/607 . . . being a sensor, e.g. electrode
- 2565/619 . . . being a video camera
- 2565/625 . . . being a nucleic acid test strip device, e.g. dipsticks, strips, tapes, CD plates
- 2565/626 . . . being a flow cytometer
- 2565/627 . . . being a mass spectrometer
- 2565/628 . . . being a surface plasmon resonance spectrometer
- 2565/629 . . . being a microfluidic device
- 2565/631 . . . being a biochannel or pore
- 2565/632 . . . being a surface enhanced, e.g. resonance, Raman spectrometer
- 2565/633 . . . NMR
- 2565/634 . . . being an acoustic wave sensor
- 2600/00 Oligonucleotides characterized by their use**
- 2600/106 . . . Pharmacogenomics, i.e. genetic variability in individual responses to drugs and drug metabolism
- 2600/112 . . . Disease subtyping, staging or classification
- 2600/118 . . . Prognosis of disease development
- 2600/124 . . . Animal traits, i.e. production traits, including athletic performance or the like
- 2600/13 . . . Plant traits
- 2600/136 . . . Screening for pharmacological compounds
- 2600/142 . . . Toxicological screening, e.g. expression profiles which identify toxicity
- 2600/148 . . . Screening for cosmetic compounds
- 2600/154 . . . Methylation markers
- 2600/156 . . . Polymorphic or mutational markers
- 2600/158 . . . Expression markers
- 2600/16 . . . Primer sets for multiplex assays
- 2600/166 . . . Oligonucleotides used as internal standards, controls or normalisation probes
- 2600/172 . . . Haplotypes
- 2600/178 . . . miRNA, siRNA or ncRNA