

CPC**COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION****C40B****COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY; LIBRARIES, e.g. CHEMICAL LIBRARIES, IN SILICO LIBRARIES****NOTE**

In this subclass, the first place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, classification is made in the first appropriate place.

When classifying in this subclass, subject matter of interest is also classified in other appropriate places:

library members are also classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in the IPC, (e.g. in section C) according to established procedure relating to "Markush"-type formulae (see paragraph 101 of the Guide);

methods or apparatus covered by this subclass are also classified for their biological, chemical, physical or other features in the appropriate places in the IPC, if such features are of interest, e.g.

A01N	Biocides
A61K	Preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes
A61P	Therapeutic activity of compounds
B01D	Separation
B01J	Chemical or physical processes, e.g. catalysis; Apparatus therefor
B01L	Chemical or physical laboratory apparatus
B29	Shaped plastics
C01 , C07 , C08	Inorganic, organic or organic macromolecular compounds; Methods of preparation or separation thereof
C12	Biochemistry. microbiology, enzymology including micro-organisms or enzymes, preparing them, using them to synthesis compounds or compositions; Measuring or testing processes involving micro-organisms or enzymes; Mutation or genetic engineering
C22	Metal alloys
G01N	Chemical or physical analysis
G01R , G01T	Physical measurements methods; Apparatus thereof
G03F	Photomechanical methods
G06F	Electrical digital data processing
G06K	Data processing
G06T	Image data processing
G09F	Displaying; Advertising

C40B 10/00	Directed molecular evolution of macromolecules, e.g. RNA, DNA or proteins
C40B 20/00	Methods specially adapted for identifying library members
C40B 20/02	. Identifying library members by their fixed physical location on a support or substrate
C40B 20/04	. Identifying library members by means of a tag, label, or other readable or detectable entity associated with the library members, e.g. decoding processes
C40B 20/06	. using iterative deconvolution techniques
C40B 20/08	. Direct analysis of the library members per se by physical methods, e.g. spectroscopy
C40B 30/00	Methods of screening libraries
C40B 30/02	. In silico screening
C40B 30/04	. by measuring the ability to specifically bind a target molecule, e.g. antibody-antigen binding, receptor-ligand binding
C40B 30/06	. by measuring effects on living organisms, tissues or cells
C40B 30/08	. by measuring catalytic activity
C40B 30/10	. by measuring physical properties, e.g. mass
C40B 40/00	Libraries per se, e.g. arrays, mixtures
C40B 40/02	. Libraries contained in or displayed by micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria or animal cells; Libraries contained in or displayed by vectors, e.g. plasmids; Libraries containing only micro-organisms or vectors
C40B 40/04	. Libraries containing only organic compounds
<u>NOTE</u>	
Libraries containing salts of organic compounds are classified in the groups for the libraries containing the parent compound	
C40B 40/06	. . Libraries containing nucleotides or polynucleotides, or derivatives thereof
C40B 40/08	. . . Libraries containing RNA or DNA which encodes proteins, e.g. gene libraries
C40B 40/10	. . Libraries containing peptides or polypeptides, or derivatives thereof
C40B 40/12	. . Libraries containing saccharides or polysaccharides, or derivatives thereof
C40B 40/14	. . Libraries containing macromolecular compounds and not covered by groups C40B 40/06 to C40B 40/12
C40B 40/16	. . Libraries containing metal-containing organic compounds
C40B 40/18	. Libraries containing only inorganic compounds or inorganic materials
C40B 50/00	Methods of creating libraries, e.g. combinatorial synthesis
C40B 50/02	. In silico or mathematical conception of libraries
C40B 50/04	. using dynamic combinatorial chemistry techniques
C40B 50/06	. Biochemical methods, e.g. using enzymes or whole viable micro-organisms
C40B 50/08	. Liquid phase synthesis, i.e. wherein all library building blocks are in liquid phase or in solution during library creation; Particular methods of cleavage from the liquid support
C40B 50/10	. . involving encoding steps

C40B 50/12	. . using a particular method of attachment to the liquid support
C40B 50/14	. Solid phase synthesis, i.e. wherein one or more library building blocks are bound to a solid support during library creation; Particular methods of cleavage from the solid support
C40B 50/16	. . involving encoding steps
C40B 50/18	. . using a particular method of attachment to the solid support
C40B 60/00	Apparatus specially adapted for use in combinatorial chemistry or with libraries
C40B 60/02	. Integrated apparatus specially adapted for creating libraries, screening libraries and for identifying library members
C40B 60/04	. Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both screening libraries and identifying library members
C40B 60/06	. Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both creating libraries and identifying library members
C40B 60/08	. Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both creating and screening libraries
C40B 60/10	. For identifying library members
C40B 60/12	. For screening libraries
C40B 60/14	. For creating libraries
C40B 70/00	Tags or labels specially adapted for combinatorial chemistry or libraries, e.g. fluorescent tags or bar codes
C40B 80/00	Linkers or spacers specially adapted for combinatorial chemistry or libraries, e.g. traceless linkers or safety-catch linkers
C40B 99/00	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass