CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C12Q MEASURING OR TESTING PROCESSES INVOLVING ENZYMES OR MICRO-ORGANISMS (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. 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
6. 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
7. When classifying in groups C12Q 1/68 - C12Q 1/70 it is desirable to classify with symbols from groups C12Q 2500/00 - C12Q 2565/634, relating to relevant technical features of the invention, using Combination Sets.
8. In groups C12Q 1/6876 - C12Q 1/6895 and C12Q 1/70 - C12Q 1/708 it is desirable 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 application refers to products.

1/00 **Measuring or testing processes involving enzymes, {nucleic acids} or micro-organisms** (measuring or testing apparatus with condition measuring or sensing means, e.g. colony counters C12M 1/34)**; Compositions therefor; Processes of preparing such compositions**

1/001 . {Enzyme electrodes}
1/002 . . {Electrode membranes}
1/003 . . . {Functionalisation}
1/004 . . {mediator-assisted}
1/005 . . {involving specific analytes or enzymes (including groups of enzymes, e.g. oxydases; C12Q 1/004 takes precedence)}
1/006 . . . {for glucose}
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 micro-organisms
1/025 . . {for testing or evaluating the effect of chemical or biological compounds, e.g. drugs, cosmetics (antimicrobial activity C12Q 1/18)}
1/04 . . Determining presence or kind of micro-organism; Use of selective media for testing antibiotics or bacteriocides; Compositions containing a chemical indicator therefor {(C12Q 1/6897 takes precedence)}
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 micro-organisms
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

NOTE

In subgroups of C12Q 1/68, classification is made according to the most relevant feature rather than according to the last-place-rule

1/6802 . . {General aspects (not used, see subgroups)}
1/6804 . . . {Nucleic acid analysis utilising immunogens}
1/6806 . . . {Preparing nucleic acids for analysis, e.g. for PCR assay (C12Q 1/6804 takes precedence)}
1/6809 . . . {Sequence identification involving differential detection}
1/6811 . . . {Selection methods for production or design of target specific oligonucleotide or binding molecules}
1/6813 . . {Hybridisation assays}
1/6816 . . . {characterised by the means of detection (C12Q 1/6804 takes precedence)}
1/6818 . . . . {involving interaction of at least two labels, e.g. resonant energy transfer}
1/682 . . . . {Signal amplification}
1/6823 . . . . {Release of bound marker}
1/6825 . . . . {Nucleic acid detection involving sensors}
1/6827 . . . {for mutation or polymorphism detection}
1/683 . . . . {involving restriction enzymes, e.g. RFLP}
1/6832 . . . {Enhancement of hybridisation reaction}
1/6834 . . . {Nucleic acid analysis involving immobilisation; Immobilisation characterised by the carrier or coupling agent}
1/6837 . . . . {characterised by the use of probe arrays or probe chips (C12Q 1/6874 takes precedence)}
1/6839 . . . {Triple helix formation in hybridisation assays}
1/6841 . . . {"In-situ" hybridisation}
1/6844 . . {Nucleic acid amplification reactions}
1/6846 . . . {Common amplification features}
1/6848 . . . . {preventing contamination}
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. NASBA, 3SR, TAS}
1/6867 . . . {Replicase based amplifications, e.g. Q-beta replicase}
1/6869 . . {Methods for sequencing}
1/6872 . . . {involving mass spectrometry}
1/6874 . . . {involving nucleic acid arrays, e.g. Sequencing By Hybridisation [SBH]}
1/6876 . . {Hybridisation probes}
1/6879 . . . {for sex determination}
1/6881 . . . {for tissue and cell typing, e.g. HLA probes}
1/6883 . . . {for diseases caused by alterations of genetic material}
1/6886 . . . . {for cancer}
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
1/701 . . {Specific hybridization probes}
1/702 . . . {for retroviruses}
1/703 . . . . {Viruses associated with AIDS}
1/705 . . . {for herpetoviridae, 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 micro-organisms (hydrolase substrates C12Q 2334/00, peptidase substrates C12Q 2337/00)
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** (not used)

2520/00 **Reactions involving nucleic acids** (not used)

2521/00 **Reaction characterised by the enzymatic activity** (not used)
2521/10 . Nucleotidyl transfering (not used)
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 (Not used)
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 . . DNAzyme
2521/50 . Other enzymatic activities (Not used)
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 (Not used with code C12Q 2565/301)
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** (not used)
2522/10 . Nucleic acid binding proteins (not used)
2522/101 . . Single or double stranded nucleic acid binding proteins

2523/00 **Reactions characterised by treatment of reaction samples** (not used)
2523/10 . Characterised by chemical treatment (Not used)
2523/101 . . Crosslinking agents, e.g. psoralen
2523/107 . . Chemical cleaving agents
2523/109 . . chemical ligation between nucleic acids
2523/113 . . Denaturating agents
2523/115 . . oxidising agents
2523/119 . . Renaturing agents
2523/125 . . Bisulfite(s)
2523/30 . Characterised by physical treatment (Not used)
2523/301 . . Sonication
2523/303 . . Applying a physical force on a nucleic acid
2523/305 . . Denaturation or renaturation by physical action
2523/307 . . Denaturation or renaturation by electric current/voltage
2523/308 . . Adsorption or desorption
2523/31 . . Electrostatic interactions, e.g. use of cationic polymers in hybridisation reactions
2523/313 . . Irradiation, e.g. UV irradiation
2523/319 . . Photocleavage, photolysis, photoactivation
2523/32 . . Centrifugation

2525/00 **Reactions involving modified oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, or nucleotides**
2525/10 . Modifications characterised by
2525/101 . . incorporating non-naturally occurring nucleotides, e.g. inosine
2525/107 . . incorporating a peptide nucleic acid
2525/113 . . incorporating modified backbone
2525/117 . . incorporating modified base
2525/119 . . incorporating abasic sites
2525/121 . . incorporating both deoxyribonucleotides and ribonucleotides
2525/125 . . incorporating agents resulting in resistance to degradation
2525/131 . . incorporating a restriction site
2525/137 . . incorporating/modifying moieties to eliminate restriction sites
2525/143 . . incorporating a promoter sequence (Not used with code C12Q 2531/143)
2525/149 . . incorporating a coding sequence
2525/15 . . incorporating a consensus or conserved sequence
2525/151 . . repeat or repeated sequences, e.g. VNTR, microsatellite, concatemer
2525/155 . . incorporating/generating a new priming site
2525/161 . . incorporating target specific and non-target specific sites
2525/173 . . incorporating a polynucleotide run, e.g. polyAs, polyTs

2525/179 . . incorporating arbitrary or random nucleotide sequences
2525/185 . . incorporating base(s) where the precise position of the base(s) in the nucleic acid string is important (Not to be used for 3'-end base)
2525/186 . . incorporating a non-extendable or blocking moiety (not used with C12Q 2535/101)
2525/191 . . incorporating an adaptor
2525/197 . . incorporating a spacer/coupling moiety
2525/203 . . incorporating a composite nucleic acid containing a polypeptide sequence other than PNA
2525/204 . . specific length of the oligonucleotides
2525/205 . . Aptamer
2525/207 . . siRNA, miRNA
2525/30 . Oligonucleotides characterised by their secondary structure
2525/301 . . Hairpin oligonucleotides
2525/307 . . Circular oligonucleotides
2525/313 . . Branched oligonucleotides

2527/00 Reactions demanding special reaction conditions (not used)
2527/10 . Reaction conditions characterised by (metal/ion C12Q 2563/137) (not used)
2527/101 . . Temperature
2527/107 . . Temperature of melting, i.e. Tm
2527/109 . . Pressure
2527/113 . . Time
2527/119 . . pH
2527/125 . . Specific component of sample, medium or buffer (for metal/ion use C12Q 2563/137)
2527/127 . . the enzyme inhibitor or activator used
2527/137 . . Concentration of a component of medium
2527/143 . . Concentration of primer/probe
2527/146 . . Concentration of target/template
2527/149 . . Concentration of an enzyme
2527/15 . . Gradients
2527/153 . . Viscosity
2527/156 . . Permeability

2531/00 Reactions of nucleic acids characterised by
2531/10 . the purpose being amplify/increase the copy number of target nucleic acid (Not used)
2531/101 . . Linear amplification, i.e. non exponential
2531/107 . . Asymmetric PCR
2531/113 . . PCR
2531/119 . . Strand displacement amplification [SDA]
2531/125 . . Rolling circle
2531/131 . . Inverse PCR
2531/137 . . Ligase Chain Reaction [LCR]
2531/143 . . Promoter based amplification, e.g. NASBA, 3SR, TAS
2531/149 . . Replicase based amplification, e.g. Q beta replicase

2533/00 {Reactions characterised by the enzymatic reaction principle used}
2533/10 . the purpose being to increase the length of an oligonucleotide strand (ligase detection reaction, LDR C12Q 2561/125)
2533/101 . . Primer extension (see also codes C12Q 2535/125, C12Q 2565/537)
2533/107 . . Probe/oligonucleotide ligation (Not used with code C12Q 2531/137, C12Q 2561/125)

2535/00 {Reactions characterised by the assay type for determining the identity of a nucleotide base}
2535/10 . the purpose being to determine the identity or sequence oligonucleotides characterised by (Not used)
2535/101 . . Sanger sequencing method, i.e. oligonucleotide sequencing using primer elongation and dideoxynucleotides as chain terminators
2535/107 . . Maxam and Gilbert method, i.e. sequential release and detection of nucleotides
2535/113 . . Cycle sequencing
2535/119 . . Double strand sequencing
2535/122 . . Massive parallel sequencing
2535/125 . . Allele specific primer extension
2535/131 . . Allele specific probes
2535/137 . . Amplification Refractory Mutation System [ARMS]
2535/138 . . Amplified fragment length polymorphism [AFLP]
2535/139 . . Random amplification polymorphism detection [RAPD] (not to be used with C12Q 2525/179)

2537/00 {Reactions characterised by the reaction format or use of a specific feature}
2537/10 . the purpose or use of
2537/101 . . Homogeneous assay format, e.g. one pot reaction
2537/107 . . Homoduplex formation
2537/113 . . Heteroduplex formation
2537/119 . . Triple helix formation
2537/125 . . Sandwich assay format
2537/137 . . a displacement step (Not used with code C12Q 2531/119)
2537/1373 . . . Displacement by a nucleic acid
2537/1376 . . . Displacement by an enzyme
2537/143 . . Multiplexing, i.e. use of multiple primers or probes in a single reaction, usually for simultaneously analyse of multiple analysis
2537/149 . . Sequential reactions (Not used with reactions implicitly known to be sequential, e.g. amplification reactions)
2537/155 . . Cyclic reactions (Not used with codes C12Q 2531/101 - C12Q 2531/149)
2537/157 . . A reaction step characterised by the number of molecules incorporated or released
2537/159 . . Reduction of complexity, e.g. amplification of subsets, removing duplicated genomic regions
2537/16 . . Assays for determining copy number or wherein the copy number is of special importance
2537/161 . . A competitive reaction step (Not used with code C12Q 2545/107)
2537/162 . . Helper probe
2537/163 . . blocking probe (not used in combination with C12Q 2527/127 or C12Q 2525/186)
2537/164 . . Methylation detection other then bisulfite or methylation sensitive restriction endonucleases
2537/165 . . Mathematical modelling, e.g. logarithm, ratio

2539/00 {Reactions characterised by analysis of gene expression or genome comparison}
2539/10 . The purpose being sequence identification by analysis of gene expression or genome comparison characterised by
2539/101 . . Subtraction analysis
2539/103 . . Serial analysis of gene expression [SAGE]

2539/105 . . Involving introns, exons, or splice junctions
2539/107 . . Representational Difference Analysis [RDA]
2539/113 . . Differential Display Analysis [DDA]
2539/115 . . Comparative genomic hybridisation [CGH]

2541/00 {Reactions characterised by directed evolution}
2541/10 . the purpose being the selection/design of target specific nucleic acid binding sequences (not used)
2541/101 . . Selex

2543/00 {Reactions characterised by the reaction site, e.g. cell or chromosome}
2543/10 . the purpose being "in situ" analysis
2543/101 . . in situ amplification

2545/00 {Reactions characterised by their quantitative nature}
2545/10 . the purpose being quantitative analysis (Not used)
2545/101 . . with an internal standard/control
2545/107 . . with a competitive internal standard/control
2545/113 . . with an external standard/control, i.e. control reaction is separated from the test/target reaction
2545/114 . . involving a quantitation step (not to be used with C12Q 2545/101, C12Q 2545/107, C12Q 2545/113)

2547/00 {Reactions characterised by the features used to prevent contamination}
2547/10 . the purpose being preventing contamination (Not used)
2547/101 . . by confinement to a single tube/container
2547/107 . . Use of permeable barriers, e.g. waxes

2549/00 {Reactions characterised by the features used to influence the efficiency or specificity}
2549/10 . the purpose being that of reducing false positive/ negative signals (Not used)
2549/101 . . Hot start
2549/107 . . Cold start
2549/113 . . using nested probes
2549/119 . . using nested primers
2549/125 . . using sterilising/blocking agents, e.g. albumin
2549/126 . . using oligonucleotides as clamps (not to be used with C12Q 2525/107)

2560/00 Nucleic acid detection (not used)

2561/00 Nucleic acid detection characterised by assay method (not used)
2561/10 . Characterised by assay method (Not used)
2561/101 . . Taqman
2561/107 . . Enzyme complementation
2561/108 . . Hybridisation protection assay [HPA]
2561/109 . . Invader technology
2561/113 . . Real time assay
2561/119 . . Fluorescence polarisation
2561/12 . . Fluorescence lifetime measurement
2561/125 . . Ligase Detection Reaction [LDR]
2561/127 . . Protein truncation assay

2563/00 Nucleic acid detection characterised by the use of (not used)
2563/101 . radioactivity, e.g. radioactive labels
2563/103 . luminescence
2563/107 . fluorescence
2563/113 . the label being electroactive, e.g. redox labels
2563/116 . electrical properties of nucleic acids, e.g. impedance, conductivity or resistance

NOTE

Not to be used with C12Q 2563/113

2563/119 . the label being proteinic

NOTE

Not to be used with code C12Q 2565/531

2563/125 . the label being enzymatic, i.e. proteins, and non proteins, such as nucleic acid with enzymatic activity

NOTE

This code is restricted in use to ENZYMES as a LABEL

2563/131 . the label being a member of a cognate binding pair, i.e. extends to antibodies, haptens, avidin
2563/137 . Metal/ion, e.g metal label
2563/143 . Magnetism, e.g. magnetic label
2563/149 . Particles, e.g. beads
2563/155 . Particles of a defined size, e.g. nanoparticles
2563/157 . Nanotubes or nanorods
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
2563/161 . Vesicles, e.g. liposome
2563/167 . Mass label
2563/173 . staining/intercalating agent, e.g. ethidium bromide
2563/179 . the label being a nucleic acid
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

2565/00 Nucleic acid analysis characterised by mode or means of detection
2565/10 . Detection mode being characterised by (Not used)
2565/101 . . Interaction between at least two labels
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 (Not used)
2565/201 . . Two hybrid system
2565/207 . . Three hybrid system
2565/30 . Detection characterised by liberation/release of label (Not used)
2565/301 . . Pyrophosphate (PPi)
2565/40 . Detection characterised by signal amplification of label (not used)

2565/401 . . Signal amplification by chemical polymerisation
2565/50 . Detection characterised by immobilisation to a surface
2565/501 . . being on/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 . . characteirsed 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 (Not used with code C12Q 2537/149)
2565/549 . . characterised by the capture oligonucleotide being a reporter labelled capture oligonucleotide
2565/60 . Detection means characterised by use of a special device (Not used)
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 (not to be used with C12Q 2563/167)
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 (not used, see subgroups)

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