

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C12P FERMENTATION OR ENZYME-USING PROCESSES TO SYNTHESISE A DESIRED CHEMICAL COMPOUND OR COMPOSITION OR TO SEPARATE OPTICAL ISOMERS FROM A RACEMIC MIXTURE {(brewing of beer [C12C](#); producing vinegar [C12J](#); producing specific peptides or proteins [C07K](#); producing enzymes [C12N 9/00](#); DNA or RNA concerning genetic engineering, vectors, e.g. plasmids, or their isolation, preparation or purification [C12N 15/00](#); measuring or testing processes involving enzymes or micro-organisms [C12Q](#); measuring or testing processes involving nucleic acid amplification reactions [C12Q 1/6844](#); fermentation processes to form a food composition, [A21](#) or [A23](#); compounds in general, [see the relevant compound class, e.g. C01, C07](#))}

NOTES

1. This subclass [covers](#) the production of compounds or compositions by biochemical transformation of matter performed by using enzymes or micro-organisms, wherein micro-organisms are defined as any single-celled organisms, including bacteria, fungi, yeast or microalgae, or plant or mammalian cells in the form of cell cultures.
2. In this subclass, documents are primarily classified according to the compounds produced. In addition, if appropriate, classification according to the method or biocatalyst used to produce the compound is made.
3. Classification in groups [C12P 19/14](#) - [C12P 19/24](#), [C12P 39/00](#), [C12P 41/00](#) - [C12P 41/009](#) should only be made together with the corresponding product groups

WARNING

The following IPC groups are not used in the CPC scheme. Subject-matter covered by these groups is classified in the following CPC groups:

- C12P 21/04	covered by	C07K 7/50
- C12P 21/08	covered by	C07K 16/00

1/00	Preparation of compounds or compositions, not provided for in groups C12P 3/00 - C12P 39/00, by using micro-organisms or enzymes	7/06	. . . Ethanol, i.e. non-beverage
		7/065	. . . . {with micro-organisms other than yeasts}
		7/08	. . . . produced as by-product or from waste or cellulosic material substrate
		7/10	. . . . . substrate containing cellulosic material
NOTES	1. This group is used for the classification of documents relating to the production of compounds of unknown structure 2. When classifying in this group, classification should be made also in C12R	7/12	. . . . . substrate containing sulfite waste liquor or citrus waste
		7/14	. . . . Multiple stages of fermentation; Multiple types of micro-organisms or re-use of micro-organisms
		7/16	. . . Butanols
		7/18	. . . polyhydric
1/02	. by using fungi	7/20	. . . . Glycerol
1/04	. by using bacteria	7/22	. . aromatic
1/06	. by using actinomycetales	7/24	. containing a carbonyl group
3/00	Preparation of elements or inorganic compounds except carbon dioxide {(Recovery of carbon dioxides as by-products C12F 3/02)}	7/26	. . Ketones
		7/28	. . . Acetone-containing products
		7/30	. . . . produced from substrate containing inorganic compounds other than water
		7/32	. . . . produced from substrate containing inorganic nitrogen source
5/00	Preparation of hydrocarbons {or halogenated hydrocarbons}	7/34	. . . . produced from substrate containing protein as nitrogen source
5/002	. {cyclic (compounds containing at least three condensed carbocyclic rings C12P 15/00)}	7/36	. . . . produced from substrate containing grain or cereal material
5/005	. . {aromatic (naphthalene C12P 29/00)}	7/38	. . . Cyclopentanone- or cyclopentadione-containing products
5/007	. {containing one or more isoprene units, i.e. terpenes (carotenes C12P 23/00)}	7/40	. containing a carboxyl group {including Peroxycarboxylic acids (Fatty acids C12P 7/6409)}
5/02	. acyclic {(C12P 5/007 takes precedence)}	7/42	. . Hydroxy-carboxylic acids
5/023	. . {Methane}	7/44	. . Polycarboxylic acids
5/026	. . {Unsaturated compounds, i.e. alkenes, alkynes or allenes}		
7/00	Preparation of oxygen-containing organic compounds		
7/02	. containing a hydroxy group		
7/04	. . acyclic		

7/46	. . . Dicarboxylic acids having four or less carbon atoms, e.g. fumaric acid, maleic acid	13/16	. . . using surfactants, fatty acids or fatty acid esters, i.e. having at least seven carbon atoms in an unbroken chain bound to a carboxyl group or a carboxyl ester group
7/48	. . . Tricarboxylic acids, e.g. citric acid	13/18	. . . using biotin or its derivatives
7/50	. . . having keto groups, e.g. 2-ketoglutaric acid	13/20	. . Aspartic acid; Asparagine
7/52	. . Propionic acid; Butyric acids	13/22	. . Tryptophan; Tyrosine; Phenylalanine; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine
7/54	. . Acetic acid (vinegar C12J)		
7/56	. . Lactic acid		
7/58	. . Aldonic, keto-almonic or saccharic acids (uronic acids C12P 19/00)		
7/60	. . . 2-Ketogulonic acid		
7/62	. Carboxylic acid esters {(fatty acid esters C12P 7/6436)}		
7/625	. . {Polyesters of hydroxy-carboxylic acids}		
7/64	. Fats; Fatty oils; Ester-type waxes; Higher fatty acids, i.e. having at least seven carbon atoms in an unbroken chain bound to a carboxyl group; Oxidised oils or fats		
7/6409	. . {Fatty acids}	13/222	. . . {Phenylalanine}
7/6418	. . . {by hydrolysis of Fatty acid esters}	13/225	. . . {Tyrosine; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine}
7/6427	. . . {Polyunsaturated fatty acids [PUFA], i.e. having 2 or more double bonds in their backbone}	13/227	. . . {Tryptophan}
7/6436	. . {Fatty acid esters}	13/24	. . Proline; Hydroxyproline; Histidine
7/6445	. . . {Glycerides}		
7/6454	. . . . {by esterification}		
7/6463	. . . . {obtained from glyceride producing microorganisms, e.g. single cell oil}		
7/6472	. . . . {containing polyunsaturated fatty acid [PUFA] residues, i.e. having 2 or more double bonds in their backbone}		
7/6481	. . . . {Phosphoglycerides (phosphoglycerides having carboxylic acids with less than 7 carbon atoms, C12P 7/62)}		
7/649	. . . {Biodiesel, i.e. Fatty acid alkyl esters}		
7/66	. containing the quinoid structure		
9/00	Preparation of organic compounds containing a metal or atom other than H, N, C, O, S or halogen {(phosphoglycerides, C12P 7/6481)}	15/00	Preparation of compounds containing at least three condensed carbocyclic rings {(Gibbanes C12P 27/00; naphthacenes C12P 29/00)}
11/00	Preparation of sulfur-containing organic compounds	17/00	Preparation of heterocyclic carbon compounds with only O, N, S, Se or Te as ring hetero atoms (C12P 13/04 - C12P 13/24 take precedence)
13/00	Preparation of nitrogen-containing organic compounds	17/02	. Oxygen as only ring hetero atom
13/001	. {Amines; Imines}	17/04	. . containing a five-membered hetero ring, e.g. griseofulvin, { vitamin C }
13/002	. {Nitriles (-CN)}	17/06	. . containing a six-membered hetero ring, e.g. fluorescein
13/004	. . {Cyanohydrins}	17/08	. . containing a hetero ring of at least seven ring members, e.g. zearalenone, macrolide aglycons
13/005	. {Amino acids other than alpha- or beta amino acids, e.g. gamma amino acids}	17/10	. Nitrogen as only ring hetero atom
13/007	. {Carnitine; Butyrobetaine; Crotonobetaine}	17/12	. . containing a six-membered hetero ring
13/008	. {containing a N-O bond, e.g. nitro (-NO ₂), nitroso (-NO)}	17/14	. Nitrogen or oxygen as hetero atom and at least one other diverse hetero ring atom in the same ring
13/02	. Amides, e.g. chloramphenicol {or polyamides; Imides or polyimides; Urethanes, i.e. compounds comprising N-C=O structural element or polyurethanes (peptides C12P 21/00 or C07K)}	17/16	. containing two or more hetero rings {(Thiamine open chain analogs C12P 17/167 , i.e. not condensed among themselves or through a common carbocyclic ring system)}
13/04	. Alpha- or beta- amino acids {(other amino acids C12P 13/005)}	17/162	. . {Heterorings having oxygen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms, e.g. Lasalocid}
13/06	. . Alanine; Leucine; Isoleucine; Serine; Homoserine	17/165	. . {Heterorings having nitrogen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms}
13/08	. . Lysine; Diaminopimelic acid; Threonine; Valine	17/167	. . {Heterorings having sulfur atoms as ring heteroatoms, e.g. vitamin B1, thiamine nucleus and open chain analogs}
13/10	. . Citrulline; Arginine; Ornithine	17/18	. containing at least two hetero rings condensed among themselves or condensed with a common carbocyclic ring system, e.g. rifamycin, {(e.g. Rifamycin C12P 17/189)}
13/12	. . Methionine; Cysteine; Cystine	17/181	. . {Heterocyclic compounds containing oxygen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms in the condensed system, e.g. Salinomycin, Septamycin}
13/14	. . Glutamic acid; Glutamine	17/182	. . {Heterocyclic compounds containing nitrogen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms in the condensed system (Alloxazine or isoalloxazine, e.g. riboflavine C12P 25/00)}
		17/183	. . . {containing an indolo[4,3-F,G]quinoline nucleus, e.g. compound containing the lysergic acid nucleus as well as the dimeric ergot nucleus}

NOTE

Processes for the preparation of different amino acids covered by more than one of the groups [C12P 13/222](#) - [C12P 13/227](#) are classified in group [C12P 13/22](#)

- 17/184 . . . {containing a beta-lactam ring, e.g. thienamycin}
- 17/185 . . {Heterocyclic compounds containing sulfur atoms as ring hetero atoms in the condensed system (cepm nucleus [C12P 35/00](#); penam nucleus [C12P 37/00](#))}
- 17/186 . . . {containing a 2-oxo-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol nucleus, e.g. Biotin}
- 17/187 . . . {containing two or more directly linked sulfur atoms, e.g. epithiopiperazines}
- 17/188 . . {Heterocyclic compound containing in the condensed system at least one hetero ring having nitrogen atoms and oxygen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms ([ergot-alcaloids C12P 17/183](#))}
- 17/189 . . . {containing the rifamycin nucleus}
- 19/00 Preparation of compounds containing saccharide radicals (keto-aldehydic acids [C12P 7/58](#))**
- NOTE**
- Attention is drawn to the term "saccharide radical" in the first Note following the title of subclass [C07H](#).
- 19/02 . Monosaccharides ([2-ketogulonic acid C12P 7/60](#))
- 19/04 . Polysaccharides, i.e. compounds containing more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic bonds
- 19/06 . . Xanthan, i.e. Xanthomonas-type heteropolysaccharides
- 19/08 . . Dextran
- 19/10 . . Pullulan
- 19/12 . Disaccharides
- 19/14 . produced by the action of a carbohydrase {(EC [3.2.x](#))}, e.g. by alpha-amylase, {e.g. by cellulase, hemicellulase}
- 19/16 . produced by the action of an alpha-1, 6-glucosidase, e.g. amylose, debranched amylopectin ([non-biological hydrolysis of starch C08B 30/00](#))
- 19/18 . produced by the action of a glycosyl transferase, e.g. alpha-, beta- or gamma-cyclodextrins
- 19/20 . produced by the action of an exo-1,4 alpha-glucosidase, e.g. dextrose
- 19/22 . produced by the action of a beta-amylase, e.g. maltose
- 19/24 . produced by the action of an isomerase, e.g. fructose
- 19/26 . Preparation of nitrogen-containing carbohydrates
- 19/28 . . N-glycosides
- 19/30 . . . Nucleotides
- 19/305 {Pyrimidine nucleotides}
- 19/32 having a condensed ring system containing a six-membered ring having two N-atoms in the same ring, e.g. purine nucleotides, nicotineamide-adenine dinucleotide
- 19/34 Polynucleotides, e.g. nucleic acids, oligoribonucleotides
- 19/36 Dinucleotides, e.g. nicotineamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate
- 19/38 . . . Nucleosides
- 19/385 {Pyrimidine nucleosides}
- 19/40 having a condensed ring system containing a six-membered ring having two nitrogen atoms in the same ring, e.g. purine nucleosides
- 19/42 . . . Cobalamins, i.e. vitamin B₁₂, LLD factor
- 19/44 . Preparation of O-glycosides, e.g. glucosides {(Polysaccharides and not substituted disaccharides [C12P 19/04](#), [C12P 19/12](#))}
- 19/445 . . {The saccharide radical is condensed with a heterocyclic radical, e.g. everninomycin, papulacandin}
- 19/46 . . having an oxygen atom of the saccharide radical bound to a cyclohexyl radical, e.g. kasugamycin
- 19/48 . . . the cyclohexyl radical being substituted by two or more nitrogen atoms, e.g. destomycin, neamin
- 19/485 {Having two saccharide radicals bound through only oxygen to non-adjacent ring carbons of the cyclohexyl radical, e.g. gentamycin, kanamycin, sisomycin, verdamycin, mutamycin, tobramycin, nebramycin, antibiotics 66-40B, 66-40D, XK-62-2, 66-40, G-418, G-52 ([see also C12P 19/54](#))}
- 19/50 having two saccharide radicals bound through only oxygen to adjacent ring carbon atoms of the cyclohexyl radical, e.g. ambutyrosin, ribostamycin
- 19/52 containing three or more saccharide radicals, e.g. neomycin, lividomycin
- 19/54 . . . the cyclohexyl radical being bound directly to a nitrogen atom of two or more $\begin{array}{c} \text{N}-\text{C}-\text{N} \\ || \\ \text{N} \end{array}$ radicals, e.g. streptomycin
- 19/56 . . having an oxygen atom of the saccharide radical directly bound to a condensed ring system having three or more carbocyclic rings, e.g. daunomycin, adriamycin
- 19/58 . . having an oxygen atom of the saccharide radical directly bound through only acyclic carbon atoms to a non-saccharide hetero-cyclic ring, e.g. bleomycin, phleomycin
- 19/60 . . having an oxygen of the saccharide radical directly bound to a non-saccharide heterocyclic ring or a condensed ring system containing a non-saccharide heterocyclic ring, e.g. coumermycin, novobiocin {([C12P 19/605](#))}
- 19/605 . . . {to a 1-benzopyran-2-on (or the chalcones and hydrogenated chalcones thereof, e.g. coumermycin, novobiocin, novenamin)}
- 19/62 . . . the hetero ring having eight or more ring members and only oxygen as ring hetero atoms, e.g. erythromycin, spiramycin, nystatin
- 19/623 {Avermectin; Milbemycin; Ivermectin; C-076}
- 19/626 {Natamycin; Pimaricin; Tenecetin}
- 19/64 . Preparation of S-glycosides, e.g. lincomycin
- 21/00 Preparation of peptides or proteins (single cell protein [C12N 1/00](#))**
- 21/005 . {Glycopeptides, glycoproteins}
- 21/02 . having a known sequence of two or more amino acids, e.g. glutathione
- 21/06 . produced by the hydrolysis of a peptide bond, e.g. hydrolysate products ([preparing foodstuffs by protein hydrolysis A23J 3/00](#))

23/00	Preparation of compounds containing a cyclohexene ring having an unsaturated side chain containing at least ten carbon atoms bound by conjugated double bonds, e.g. carotenes (containing heterorings C12P 17/00)	37/04	• by acylation of the substituent in the 6 position
25/00	Preparation of compounds containing alloxazine or isoalloxazine nucleus, e.g. riboflavin	37/06	• by desacylation of the substituent in the 6 position
27/00	Preparation of compounds containing a gibbane ring system, e.g. gibberellin	39/00	Processes involving micro-organisms of different genera in the same process, simultaneously
29/00	Preparation of compounds containing a naphthacene ring system, e.g. tetracycline (C12P 19/00 takes precedence)	41/00	Processes using enzymes or micro-organisms to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture
31/00	Preparation of compounds containing a five-membered ring having two side-chains in ortho position to each other, and having at least one oxygen atom directly bound to the ring in ortho position to one of the side-chains, one side-chain containing, not directly bound to the ring, a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms with at the most one bond to halogen, and the other side-chain having at least one oxygen atom bound in gamma-position to the ring, e.g. prostaglandins	41/001	• {by metabolizing one of the enantiomers}
31/005	• {by fermentation or enzyme-using processes from marine organisms, e.g. <i>Plexaura Homomalla</i> }	41/002	• {by oxidation/reduction reactions}
33/00	Preparation of steroids	41/003	• {by ester formation, lactone formation or the inverse reactions}
	NOTES	41/004	• • {by esterification of alcohol- or thiol groups in the enantiomers or the inverse reaction}
	1. Attention is drawn to the definition of steroids in the note following the title of subclass C07J .	41/005	• • {by esterification of carboxylic acid groups in the enantiomers or the inverse reaction}
	2. In groups C12P 33/02 - C12P 33/20 , the terms "acting", "forming", "hydroxylating", "dehydroxylating" and "dehydrogenating" refer to the action of a micro-organism or enzyme rather than other chemical action.	41/006	• {by reactions involving C-N bonds, e.g. nitriles, amides, hydantoins, carbamates, lactames, transamination reactions, or keto group formation from racemic mixtures}
33/005	• {Degradation of the lateral chains at position 17}	41/007	• • {by reactions involving acyl derivatives of racemic amines}
33/02	• Dehydrogenating; Dehydroxylating	41/008	• • {by reactions involving carbamates}
33/04	• • Forming an aryl ring from A ring	41/009	• • {by reactions involving hydantoins or carbamoylamino compounds}
33/06	• Hydroxylating		
33/08	• • at 11 position		
33/10	• • • at 11 alpha-position		
33/12	• Acting on D ring {(carbons 13 and 14 belong to the C ring; degradation of lateral chains C12P 33/005)}		
33/14	• • Hydroxylating at 16 position		
33/16	• • Acting at 17 position		
33/18	• • • Hydroxylating at 17 position		
33/20	• containing heterocyclic rings {(reactions are also classified in groups C12P 33/00 - C12P 33/18)}		
35/00	Preparation of compounds having a 5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4.2.0] octane ring system, e.g. cephalosporin	2201/00	Pretreatment of cellulosic or lignocellulosic material for subsequent enzymatic treatment or hydrolysis
35/02	• by desacylation of the substituent in the 7 position	2203/00	Fermentation products obtained from optionally pretreated or hydrolyzed cellulosic or lignocellulosic material as the carbon source (ethanol C12P 7/10)
35/04	• by acylation of the substituent in the 7 position		
35/06	• Cephalosporin C; Derivatives thereof		
35/08	• disubstituted in the 7 position		
37/00	Preparation of compounds having a 4-thia-1-azabicyclo [3.2.0] heptane ring system, e.g. penicillin		
37/02	• in presence of phenylacetic acid or phenylacetamide or their derivatives {not to be used}		