

ECLA**EUROPEAN 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 [C12N9/00](#); DNA or RNA concerning genetic engineering, vectors, e.g. plasmids, or their isolation, preparation or purification [C12N15/00](#); measuring or testing processes involving enzymes or micro-organisms C12Q; measuring or testing processes involving nucleic acid amplification reactions [C12Q1/68D](#); fermentation processes to form a food composition, A21 or A23; compounds in general, see the relevant compound class, e.g. C01, C07)] [C1207]

[N: **WARNING**
[C1207]

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

- [C12P21/04](#) covered by [C07K7/50](#)
- [C12P21/08](#) covered by [C07K16/00](#)

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[N: **Notes** [N1111]

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 [C12P19/14-C12P19/24](#), [C12P39/00](#), [C12P41/00-C12P41/00D6](#) should only be made together with the corresponding product groups

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C12P1/00

Preparation of compounds or compositions, not provided for in groups [C12P3/00](#) to [C12P39/00](#), by using micro-organisms or enzymes

[N: **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

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C12P1/02

- . by using fungi

C12P1/04

- . by using bacteria

C12P1/06

- . by using actinomycetales

C12P3/00	Preparation of elements or inorganic compounds except carbon dioxide [N: (Recovery of carbon dioxides as by-products C12F3/02)] [C0710]
C12P5/00	Preparation of hydrocarbons[N: or halogenated hydrocarbons]
C12P5/00B	. [N: cyclic (compounds containing at least three condensed carbocyclic rings C12P15/00)] [N1111]
C12P5/00B2	. . [N: aromatic (naphthalene C12P29/00)] [N1111]
C12P5/00D	. [N: containing one or more isoprene units, i.e. terpenes (carotenes C12P23/00)] [N1111]
C12P5/02	. acyclic [N: (C12P5/00D takes precedence)] [C1111]
C12P5/02B	. . [N: Methane]
C12P5/02D	. . [N: Unsaturated compounds, i.e. alkenes, alkynes or allenes] [N1111]
C12P7/00	Preparation of oxygen-containing organic compounds
C12P7/02	. containing a hydroxy group
C12P7/04	. . acyclic
C12P7/06	. . . Ethanol, i.e. non-beverage
C12P7/06D	. . . . [N: with micro-organisms other than yeasts]
C12P7/08	. . . . produced as by-product or from waste or cellulosic material substrate
C12P7/10	. . . . . substrate containing cellulosic material
C12P7/12	. . . . . substrate containing sulfite waste liquor or citrus waste
C12P7/14	. . . . . Multiple stages of fermentation; Multiple types of micro-organisms or re-use of micro-organisms
C12P7/16	. . . Butanols
C12P7/18	. . . polyhydric
C12P7/20	. . . . Glycerol
C12P7/22	. . aromatic
C12P7/24	. containing a carbonyl group
C12P7/26	. . Ketones
C12P7/28	. . . Acetone-containing products
C12P7/30	. . . . produced from substrate containing inorganic compounds other than water
C12P7/32	. . . . produced from substrate containing inorganic nitrogen source
C12P7/34	. . . . produced from substrate containing protein as nitrogen source
C12P7/36	. . . . produced from substrate containing grain or cereal material
C12P7/38	. . . Cyclopentanone- or cyclopentadione-containing products
C12P7/40	. containing a carboxyl group [N: including Peroxycarboxylic acids (Fatty acids C12P7/64C)] [C1207]
C12P7/42	. . Hydroxy-carboxylic acids

- C12P7/44 . . Polycarboxylic acids
- C12P7/46 . . . Dicarboxylic acids having four or less carbon atoms, e.g. fumaric acid, maleic acid
- C12P7/48 . . . Tricarboxylic acids, e.g. citric acid
- C12P7/50 . . . having keto groups, e.g. 2-ketoglutaric acid
- C12P7/52 . . Propionic acid; Butyric acids
- C12P7/54 . . Acetic acid ([vinegar C12J](#))
- C12P7/56 . . Lactic acid
- C12P7/58 . . Aldonic, keto-alldonic or saccharic acids ([uronic acids C12P19/00](#))
- C12P7/60 . . . 2-Ketogulonic acid

- C12P7/62 . Carboxylic acid esters [N: ([fatty acid esters C12P7/64E](#))] [C1207]
- C12P7/62A . . [N: [Polyesters of hydroxy-carboxylic acids](#)]

- C12P7/64 . 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 [C1207]
 [N: **WARNING** [N0910]
 This group is not complete pending a reorganisation. See also [C11C1/04B](#)]
- C12P7/64C . . [N: Fatty acids] [N1204]
- C12P7/64C2 . . . [N: by hydrolysis of Fatty acid esters] [N1204]
- C12P7/64C4 . . . [N: Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), i.e. having 2 or more double bonds in their backbone] [N1204]
- C12P7/64E . . [N: Fatty acid esters] [N1204]
- C12P7/64E2 . . . [N: Glycerides] [N1204]
- C12P7/64E2B [N: by esterification] [N1204]
- C12P7/64E2D [N: obtained from glyceride producing microorganisms, e.g. single cell oil] [N1204]
- C12P7/64E2F [N: containing polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) residues, i.e. having 2 or more double bonds in their backbone] [N1204]
- C12P7/64E2H [N: Phosphoglycerides (phosphoglycerides having carboxylic acids with less than 7 carbon atoms, C12P7/62)] [N1204]
- C12P7/64E4 . . . [N: Biodiesel, i.e. Fatty acid alkyl esters] [N1204]
- C12P7/66 . containing the quinoid structure

- C12P9/00** **Preparation of organic compounds containing a metal or atom other than H, N, C, O, S or halogen** [N: ([phosphoglycerides, C12P7/64E2H](#))] [C1207]

- C12P11/00** **Preparation of sulfur-containing organic compounds**

- C12P13/00** **Preparation of nitrogen-containing organic compounds**
- C12P13/00C . [N: [Amines; Imines](#)] [N1111]
- C12P13/00D . [N: [Nitriles \(-CN\)](#)] [N1111]

- C12P13/00D2 . . [N: Cyanohydrins] [N1111]
- C12P13/00F . [N: Amino acids other than alpha- or beta amino acids, e.g. gamma amino acids] [N1111]
- C12P13/00H . [N: Carnitine; Butyrobetaine; Crotonobetaine] [N1111]
- C12P13/00J . [N: containing a N-O bond, e.g. nitro (-NO₂), nitroso (-NO)] [N1111]
- C12P13/02 . Amides, e.g. chloramphenicol [N: or polyamides; Imides or polyimides; Urethanes , i.e. compounds comprising N-C=O structural element or polyurethanes (peptides C12P21 or C07K)] [C1111]
- C12P13/04 . Alpha- or beta- amino acids [N: (other amino acids [C12P13/00F](#))] [C1111]
- C12P13/06 . . Alanine; Leucine; Isoleucine; Serine; Homoserine
- C12P13/08 . . Lysine; Diaminopimelic acid; Threonine; Valine
- C12P13/10 . . Citrulline; Arginine; Ornithine
- C12P13/12 . . Methionine; Cysteine; Cystine
- C12P13/14 . . Glutamic acid; Glutamine
- C12P13/16 . . . 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
- C12P13/18 . . . using biotin or its derivatives
- C12P13/20 . . Aspartic acid; Asparagine
- C12P13/22 . . Tryptophan; Tyrosine; Phenylalanine; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine
- [N: Note
[N9509]Processes for the preparation of different amino acids covered by more than one of the groups [C12P13/22C](#) to [C12P13/22F](#) are classified in group [C12P13/22](#)]
- C12P13/22C . . . [N: Phenylalanine] [N9509]
- C12P13/22D . . . [N: Tyrosine; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine] [N9509]
- C12P13/22F . . . [N: Tryptophan] [N9509]
- C12P13/24 . . Proline; Hydroxyproline; Histidine
- C12P15/00** **Preparation of compounds containing at least three condensed carbocyclic rings**
[N: Gibbanes [C12P27/00](#); naphthacenes [C12P29/00](#)]
- C12P17/00** **Preparation of heterocyclic carbon compounds with only O, N, S, Se or Te as ring hetero atoms ([C12P13/04](#) to [C12P13/24](#) take precedence)**
- C12P17/02 . Oxygen as only ring hetero atom
- C12P17/04 . . containing a five-membered hetero ring, e.g. griseofulvin, [N: vitamin C] [C0710]
- C12P17/06 . . containing a six-membered hetero ring, e.g. fluorescein
- C12P17/08 . . containing a hetero ring of at least seven ring members, e.g. zearalenone, macrolide aglycons
- C12P17/10 . Nitrogen as only ring hetero atom

- C12P17/12 . . containing a six-membered hetero ring
- C12P17/14 . Nitrogen or oxygen as hetero atom and at least one other diverse hetero ring atom in the same ring
- C12P17/16 . containing two or more hetero rings [N: Thiamine open chain analogs [C12P17/16D](#); i.e. not condensed among themselves or through a common carbocyclic ring system]
- C12P17/16B . . [N: Heterorings having oxygen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms e.g. Lasalocid]
- C12P17/16C . . [N: Heterorings having nitrogen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms]
- C12P17/16D . . [N: Heterorings having sulfur atoms as ring heteroatoms, e.g. vitamin B1, thiamine nucleus and open chain analogs]
- C12P17/18 . containing at least two hetero rings condensed among themselves or condensed with a common carbocyclic ring system, e.g. rifamycin, [N: e.g. Rifamycin [C12P17/18E2](#)]
- C12P17/18B . . [N: Heterocyclic compounds containing oxygen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms in the condensed system, e.g. Salinomycin, Septamycin]
- C12P17/18C . . [N: Heterocyclic compounds containing nitrogen atoms as the only ring heteroatoms in the condensed system ([Alloxazine or isoalloxazine](#), e.g. [riboflavine C12P25/00](#))]
- C12P17/18C2 . . . [N: containing an indolo[4,3-F,G]quinoline nucleus, e.g. compound containing the lysergic acid nucleus as well as the dimeric ergot nucleus]
- C12P17/18C4 . . . [N: containing a beta-lactam ring, e.g. thienamycin]
- C12P17/18D . . [N: Heterocyclic compounds containing sulfur atoms as ring hetero atoms in the condensed system] [N: cepam nucleus [C12P35/00](#); penam nucleus [C12P37/00](#)]
- C12P17/18D2 . . . [N: containing a 2-oxo-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol nucleus, e.g. Biotin]
- C12P17/18D3 . . . [N: containing two or more directly linked sulfur atoms, e.g. epithiopiperazines]
- C12P17/18E . . [N: 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 C12P17/18C2](#))]
- C12P17/18E2 . . . [N: containing the rifamycin nucleus]
- C12P19/00** **Preparation of compounds containing saccharide radicals ([keto-aldonic acids C12P7/58](#))**
- Note**
Attention is drawn to the term "saccharide radical" in the first Note following the title of subclass [C07H](#).
- C12P19/02 . Monosaccharides ([2-ketogulonic acid C12P7/60](#))
- C12P19/04 . Polysaccharides, i.e. compounds containing more than five saccharide radicals attached to each other by glycosidic bonds
- C12P19/06 . . Xanthan, i.e. Xanthomonas-type heteropolysaccharides
- C12P19/08 . . Dextran
- C12P19/10 . . Pullulan
- C12P19/12 . Disaccharides
- C12P19/14 . produced by the action of a carbohydrase [N: (EC 3.2.x)], e.g. by alpha-amylase, [N: e.g. by cellulase, hemicellulase)] [[C1207](#)]

- C12P19/16 . produced by the action of an alpha-1, 6-glucosidase, e.g. amylose, debranched amylopectin ([non-biological hydrolysis of starch C08B30/00](#))
- C12P19/18 . produced by the action of a glycosyl transferase, e.g. alpha-, beta- or gamma-cyclodextrins
- C12P19/20 . produced by the action of an exo-1,4 alpha-glucosidase, e.g. dextrose
- C12P19/22 . produced by the action of a beta-amylase, e.g. maltose
- C12P19/24 . produced by the action of an isomerase, e.g. fructose
- C12P19/26 . Preparation of nitrogen-containing carbohydrates
- C12P19/28 . . N-glycosides
- C12P19/30 . . . Nucleotides
- C12P19/30B [N: Pyrimidine nucleotides]
- C12P19/32 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
- C12P19/34 Polynucleotides, e.g. nucleic acids, oligoribonucleotides
- C12P19/36 Dinucleotides, e.g. nicotineamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate
- C12P19/38 . . . Nucleosides
- C12P19/38B [N: Pyrimidine nucleosides]
- C12P19/40 having a condensed ring system containing a six-membered ring having two nitrogen atoms in the same ring, e.g. purine nucleosides
- C12P19/42 . . . Cobalamins, i.e. vitamin B12, LLD factor
- C12P19/44 . Preparation of O-glycosides, e.g. glucosides [N: Polysaccharides and not substituted disaccharides [C12P19/04](#), [C12P19/12](#)]
- C12P19/44B . . [N: The saccharide radical is condensed with a heterocyclic radical, e.g. everninomycin, papulacandin]
- C12P19/46 . . having an oxygen atom of the saccharide radical bound to a cyclohexyl radical, e.g. kasugamycin
- C12P19/48 . . . the cyclohexyl radical being substituted by two or more nitrogen atoms, e.g. destomycin, neamin
- C12P19/48B [N: 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 C12P19/54](#))]
- C12P19/50 having two saccharide radicals bound through only oxygen to adjacent ring carbon atoms of the cyclohexyl radical, e.g. ambutyrosin, ribostamycin
- C12P19/52 containing three or more saccharide radicals, e.g. neomycin, lividomycin
- C12P19/54 . . . 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
- C12P19/56 . . 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

- C12P19/58 . . 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
- C12P19/60 . . 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 [N: [C12P19/60B](#)]
- C12P19/60B . . . [N: to a 1-benzopyran-2-on (or the chalcones and hydrogenated chalcones thereof, e.g. coumermycin, novobiocin, novenamin)]
- C12P19/62 . . . the hetero ring having eight or more ring members and only oxygen as ring hetero atoms, e.g. erythromycin, spiramycin, nystatin
- C12P19/62A [N: Avermectin; Milbemycin; Ivermectin; C-076] [N9506]
- C12P19/62B [N: Natamycin; Pimaricin; Tենnecetin] [N9506]
- C12P19/64 . Preparation of S-glycosides, e.g. lincomycin
- C12P21/00 Preparation of peptides or proteins (single cell protein [C12N1/00](#))**
- C12P21/00B . [N: Glycopeptides, glycoproteins]
- C12P21/02 . having a known sequence of two or more amino acids, e.g. glutathione
- C12P21/06 . produced by the hydrolysis of a peptide bond, e.g. hydrolysate products ([preparing foodstuffs by protein hydrolysis A23J3/00](#))
- C12P23/00 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 C12P17/00](#))**
- C12P25/00 Preparation of compounds containing alloxazine or isoalloxazine nucleus, e.g. riboflavin**
- C12P27/00 Preparation of compounds containing a gibbane ring system, e.g. gibberellin**
- C12P29/00 Preparation of compounds containing a naphthacene ring system, e.g. tetracycline ([C12P19/00](#) takes precedence)**
- C12P31/00 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**
- C12P31/00G . [N: by fermentation or enzyme-using processes from marine organisms, e.g. Plexaura Homomalla]
- C12P33/00 Preparation of steroids**

Notes

1. Attention is drawn to the definition of steroids in the note following the title of subclass [C07J](#).
2. In groups [C12P33/02](#) to [C12P33/20](#), the terms "acting", "forming", "hydroxylating", "dehydroxylating" and "dehydrogenating" refer to the action of a micro-organism or enzyme rather than other chemical action.

C12P33/00B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [N: Degradation of the lateral chains at position 17]
C12P33/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehydrogenating; Dehydroxylating
C12P33/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming an aryl ring from A ring
C12P33/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroxylating
C12P33/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 11 position
C12P33/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 11 alpha-position
C12P33/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acting on D ring [N: carbons 13 and 14 belong to the C ring; degradation of lateral chains C12P33/00B]
C12P33/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroxylating at 16 position
C12P33/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acting at 17 position
C12P33/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroxylating at 17 position
C12P33/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • containing heterocyclic rings [N: reactions are also classified in groups C12P33/00 to C12P33/18]
C12P35/00	Preparation of compounds having a 5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4.2.0] octane ring system, e.g. cephalosporin
C12P35/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by desacylation of the substituent in the 7 position
C12P35/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by acylation of the substituent in the 7 position
C12P35/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cephalosporin C; Derivatives thereof
C12P35/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disubstituted in the 7 position
C12P37/00	Preparation of compounds having a 4-thia-1-azabicyclo [3.2.0] heptane ring system, e.g. penicillin
C12P37/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in presence of phenylacetic acid or phenylacetamide or their derivatives [N: not to be used]
C12P37/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by acylation of the substituent in the 6 position
C12P37/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by desacylation of the substituent in the 6 position

C12P39/00	Processes involving micro-organisms of different genera in the same process, simultaneously
C12P41/00	Processes using enzymes or micro-organisms to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture
C12P41/00A	. [N: by metabolizing one of the enantiomers]
C12P41/00B	. [N: by oxidation/reduction reactions]
C12P41/00C	. [N: by ester formation, lactone formation or the inverse reactions]
C12P41/00C2	. . [N: by esterification of alcohol- or thiol groups in the enantiomers or the inverse reaction]
C12P41/00C4	. . [N: by esterification of carboxylic acid groups in the enantiomers or the inverse reaction]
C12P41/00D	. [N: by reactions involving C-N bonds, e.g. nitriles, amides, hydantoins, carbamates, lactames, transamination reactions, or keto group formation from racemic mixtures]
C12P41/00D2	. . [N: by reactions involving acyl derivatives of racemic amines]
C12P41/00D4	. . [N: by reactions involving carbamates]
C12P41/00D6	. . [N: by reactions involving hydantoins or carbamoylamino compounds]