

SECTION C — CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

C40 COMBINATORIAL TECHNOLOGY

C40B COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY; LIBRARIES, e.g. CHEMICAL LIBRARIES (*in silico* combinatorial libraries of nucleic acids, proteins or peptides G16B 35/00; *in silico* combinatorial chemistry G16C 20/60) [2006.01]

Note(s) [2006.01]

- In this subclass, the first place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the first appropriate place.
- When classifying in this subclass, 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 paragraphs 100 and 101 of the Guide).

10/00 Directed molecular evolution of macromolecules, e.g. RNA, DNA or proteins [2006.01]	40/14	• • Libraries containing macromolecular compounds and not covered by groups C40B 40/06-C40B 40/12 [2006.01]
20/00 Methods specially adapted for identifying library members [2006.01]	40/16	• • Libraries containing metal-containing organic compounds [2006.01]
20/02 • Identifying library members by their fixed physical location on a support or substrate [2006.01]	40/18	• Libraries containing only inorganic compounds or inorganic materials [2006.01]
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 [2006.01]	50/00 Methods of creating libraries, e.g. combinatorial synthesis [2006.01]	
20/06 • using iterative deconvolution techniques [2006.01]	50/04	• using dynamic combinatorial chemistry techniques [2006.01]
20/08 • Direct analysis of the library members <i>per se</i> by physical methods, e.g. spectroscopy [2006.01]	50/06	• Biochemical methods, e.g. using enzymes or whole viable microorganisms [2006.01]
30/00 Methods of screening libraries [2006.01]	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 [2006.01]
30/04 • by measuring the ability to specifically bind a target molecule, e.g. antibody-antigen binding, receptor-ligand binding [2006.01]	50/10	• • involving encoding steps [2006.01]
30/06 • by measuring effects on living organisms, tissues or cells [2006.01]	50/12	• • using a particular method of attachment to the liquid support [2006.01]
30/08 • by measuring catalytic activity [2006.01]	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 [2006.01]
30/10 • by measuring physical properties, e.g. mass [2006.01]	50/16	• • involving encoding steps [2006.01]
40/00 Libraries <i>per se</i>, e.g. arrays, mixtures [2006.01]	50/18	• • using a particular method of attachment to the solid support [2006.01]
40/02 • Libraries contained in or displayed by microorganisms, e.g. bacteria or animal cells; Libraries contained in or displayed by vectors, e.g. plasmids; Libraries containing only microorganisms or vectors [2006.01]	60/00 Apparatus specially adapted for use in combinatorial chemistry or with libraries [2006.01]	
40/04 • Libraries containing only organic compounds [2006.01]	60/02	• Integrated apparatus specially adapted for creating libraries, screening libraries and for identifying library members [2006.01]
Note(s) [2006.01]	60/04	• Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both screening libraries and identifying library members [2006.01]
Libraries containing salts of organic compounds are classified in the groups for the libraries containing the parent compounds	60/06	• Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both creating libraries and identifying library members [2006.01]
40/06 • • Libraries containing nucleotides or polynucleotides, or derivatives thereof [2006.01]	60/08	• Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both creating and screening libraries [2006.01]
40/08 • • • Libraries containing RNA or DNA which encodes proteins, e.g. gene libraries [2006.01]	60/10	• for identifying library members [2006.01]
40/10 • • Libraries containing peptides or polypeptides, or derivatives thereof [2006.01]	60/12	• for screening libraries [2006.01]
40/12 • • Libraries containing saccharides or polysaccharides, or derivatives thereof [2006.01]	60/14	• for creating libraries [2006.01]

C40B

70/00 Tags or labels specially adapted for combinatorial chemistry or libraries, e.g. fluorescent tags or barcodes [2006.01]

80/00 Linkers or spacers specially adapted for combinatorial chemistry or libraries, e.g. traceless linkers or safety-catch linkers [2006.01]

99/00 Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass [2006.01]