SECTION C — CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

C12 BIOCHEMISTRY; BEER; SPIRITS; WINE; VINEGAR; MICROBIOLOGY; ENZYMOLOGY; MUTATION OR GENETIC ENGINEERING

C12Q MEASURING OR TESTING PROCESSES INVOLVING ENZYMES, NUCLEIC ACIDS OR MICROORGANISMS (immunoassay G01N 33/53); COMPOSITIONS OR TEST PAPERS THEREFOR; PROCESSES OF PREPARING SUCH COMPOSITIONS; CONDITION-RESPONSIVE CONTROL IN MICROBIOLOGICAL OR ENZYMOLOGICAL PROCESSES [3]

Note(s) [3, 4, 6]

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. In this subclass, it is desirable to add the indexing codes of subclass C12R.

1/00 **Measuring or testing processes involving enzymes, nucleic acids or microorganisms** (measuring or testing apparatus with condition measuring or sensing means, e.g. colony counters, C12M 1/34)**; Compositions therefor; Processes of preparing such compositions [3, 2006.01]**

1/02 • involving viable microorganisms **[3, 2006.01]**
1/04 • • Determining presence or kind of microorganism; Use of selective media for testing antibiotics or bacteriocides; Compositions containing a chemical indicator therefor **[3, 2006.01]**
1/06 • • • Quantitative determination **[3, 2006.01]**
1/08 • • • • using multifield media **[3, 2006.01]**
1/10 • • • Enterobacteria **[3, 2006.01]**
1/12 • • • Nitrate to nitrite reducing bacteria **[3, 2006.01]**
1/14 • • • Streptococcus; Staphylococcus **[3, 2006.01]**
1/16 • • • using radioactive material **[3, 2006.01]**
1/18 • • Testing for antimicrobial activity of a material **[3, 2006.01]**
1/20 • • • using multifield media **[3, 2006.01]**
1/22 • • Testing for sterility conditions **[3, 2006.01]**
1/24 • • Methods of sampling, or inoculating or spreading a sample; Methods of physically isolating an intact microorganism **[3, 2006.01]**
1/25 • involving enzymes not classifiable in groups C12Q 1/26-C12Q 1/70 **[5, 2006.01]**
1/26 • involving oxidoreductase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/28 • • involving peroxidase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/30 • • involving catalase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/32 • • involving dehydrogenase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/34 • involving hydrolase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/37 • • involving peptidase or proteinase **[5, 2006.01]**
1/40 • • involving amylase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/42 • • involving phosphatase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/44 • • involving esterase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/46 • • • involving cholinesterase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/48 • involving transferase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/50 • • involving creatine phosphokinase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/52 • • involving transaminase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/527 • involving lyase **[5, 2006.01]**
1/533 • involving isomerase **[5, 2006.01]**
1/54 • involving glucose or galactose **[3, 2006.01]**
1/56 • involving blood clotting factors, e.g. involving thrombin, thromboplastin, fibrinogen **[3, 2006.01]**
1/58 • involving urea or urease **[3, 2006.01]**
1/60 • involving cholesterol **[3, 2006.01]**
1/61 • involving triglycerides **[5, 2006.01]**
1/62 • involving uric acid **[3, 2006.01]**
1/64 • Geomicrobiological testing, e.g. for petroleum **[3, 2006.01]**
1/66 • involving luciferase **[3, 2006.01]**
1/68 • involving nucleic acids **[3, 2006.01, 2018.01]**

Note(s) [2018.01]

In this group, classification is made according to the most relevant feature irrespective of the last place priority rule.

1/6804 • • Nucleic acid analysis using immunogens (immunoassay G01N 33/53) **[2018.01]**
1/6806 • • Preparing nucleic acids for analysis, e.g. for polymerase chain reaction [PCR] assay (C12Q 1/6804 takes precedence) **[2018.01]**
1/6809 • • Methods for determination or identification of nucleic acids involving differential detection **[2018.01]**
1/6811 • • Selection methods for production or design of target specific oligonucleotides or binding molecules **[2018.01]**
1/6813 • • Hybridisation assays **[2018.01]**
1/6816 • • • characterised by the detection means (C12Q 1/6804 takes precedence) **[2018.01]**
1/6818 • • • • involving interaction of two or more labels, e.g. resonant energy transfer **[2018.01]**
1/682 • • • • Signal amplification **[2018.01]**
1/6823 • • • • Release of bound markers **[2018.01]**

1/6825 • • • • Nucleic acid detection involving sensors **[2018.01]**
1/6827 • • • for detection of mutation or polymorphism **[2018.01]**
1/683 • • • • involving restriction enzymes, e.g. restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP] **[2018.01]**
1/6832 • • • Enhancement of hybridisation reaction **[2018.01]**
1/6834 • • • Enzymatic or biochemical coupling of nucleic acids to a solid phase **[2018.01]**
1/6837 • • • • using probe arrays or probe chips (C12Q 1/6874 takes precedence) **[2018.01]**
1/6839 • • • Triple helix formation or other higher order conformations in hybridisation assays **[2018.01]**
1/6841 • • • In situ hybridisation **[2018.01]**
1/6844 • • Nucleic acid amplification reactions **[2018.01]**
1/6848 • • • characterised by the means for preventing contamination or increasing the specificity or sensitivity of an amplification reaction **[2018.01]**
1/6851 • • • Quantitative amplification **[2018.01]**
1/6853 • • • using modified primers or templates **[2018.01]**
1/6855 • • • • Ligating adaptors **[2018.01]**
1/6858 • • • Allele-specific amplification **[2018.01]**
1/686 • • • Polymerase chain reaction [PCR] **[2018.01]**
1/6862 • • • Ligase chain reaction [LCR] **[2018.01]**
1/6865 • • • Promoter-based amplification, e.g. nucleic acid sequence-based amplification [NASBA], self-sustained sequence replication [3SR] or transcription-based amplification system [TAS] **[2018.01]**
1/6867 • • • Replicase-based amplification, e.g. using Q-beta replicase **[2018.01]**
1/6869 • • Methods for sequencing **[2018.01]**
1/6872 • • • involving mass spectrometry **[2018.01]**
1/6874 • • • involving nucleic acid arrays, e.g. sequencing by hybridisation [SBH] **[2018.01]**
1/6876 • • Nucleic acid products used in the analysis of nucleic acids, e.g. primers or probes **[2018.01]**
1/6879 • • • for sex determination **[2018.01]**
1/6881 • • • for tissue or cell typing, e.g. human leukocyte antigen [HLA] probes **[2018.01]**
1/6883 • • • for diseases caused by alterations of genetic material **[2018.01]**
1/6886 • • • • for cancer (immunoassay for cancer G01N 33/574) **[2018.01]**
1/6888 • • • for detection or identification of organisms **[2018.01]**
1/689 • • • • for bacteria **[2018.01]**
1/6893 • • • • for protozoa **[2018.01]**
1/6895 • • • • for plants, fungi or algae **[2018.01]**
1/6897 • • involving reporter genes operably linked to promoters **[2018.01]**
1/70 • involving virus or bacteriophage **[3, 2006.01]**

3/00 **Condition-responsive control processes** (apparatus therefor C12M 1/36) **[3, 2006.01]**