

which may alter their function. (5) Note. While the expression of cloned antibody genes in cells of species other than from which they originated may result in altered glycosylation of the product, compared with that found in nature, this subclass and indented subclasses are not meant to encompass such antibodies or fragments thereof, unless such cloning is a deliberate attempt to alter their glycosylation. However, such antibodies or fragments thereof may still be classified here or in indented subclasses if they are structurally modified in other ways (e.g., if they are single chain and the like). (6) Note. It is suggested that the patents of this subclass and indented subclasses be cross-referenced to the appropriate subclass(es) that provide for the binding specificities of these antibodies, if disclosed.

141.1: Monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof (i.e., produced by any cloning technology): This subclass is indented under subclass 130.1. Subject matter involving an antibody or fragment thereof produced by a clone of cells or cell line, derived from a single antibody-producing cell or antibody fragment-producing cell, wherein the said antibody or fragment thereof is identical to all other antibodies or fragments thereof produced by that clone of cells or cell line. (1) Note. This and the indented subclasses provide for bioaffecting and body-treating compositions of antibodies or fragments thereof, as well as bioaffecting and body-treating methods of using the said compositions, said antibodies, or said fragments, which are produced by any cloning technology that yields identical molecules (e.g., hybridoma technology, recombinant DNA technology, and so on). (2) Note. Monoclonal antibodies, per se, are considered compounds and are provided for elsewhere. See the search notes that follow. (3) Note. Monoclonal antibodies are sometimes termed monoclonal receptors or immunological binding partners.

1.49 and 1.53, for methods of using radiolabeled monoclonal antibodies or compositions thereof for bioaffecting or body-treating purposes and said compositions, per se.

9.1+ for methods of using monoclonal antibodies or compositions thereof for in vivo testing or diagnosis and said compositions, per se.

178.1+ for bioaffecting or body-treating methods of using monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof that are conjugated to or complexed with nonimmunoglobulin material; bioaffecting or body-treating methods of using compositions of monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof, which are conjugated to or complexed with nonimmunoglobulin material; and said compositions, per se.

199.1: Recombinant virus encoding one or more heterologous proteins or fragments thereof: This subclass is indented under subclass 184.1. Subject matter involving a virus into whose genome one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding one or more heterologous proteins or fragments thereof are integrated. (1) Note. A heterologous protein is one derived from another species (e.g., another viral species). (2) Note. Such genetically modified viruses may be used as multivalent vaccines.

200.1: Recombinant or stably transformed bacterium encoding one or more heterologous proteins or fragments thereof: This subclass is indented under subclass 184.1. Subject matter involving a bacterium into whose genome one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding one or more heterologous proteins or fragments thereof are integrated or involving a bacterium that carries stable, replicative plasmids that include one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding one or more heterologous proteins or fragments thereof. (1) Note. A heterologous protein is one derived from another species (e.g., another bacterial species). (2) Note. Such genetically modified bacteria may be used as multivalent vaccines.