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10:30


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Chemical searches in PATENTSCOPE

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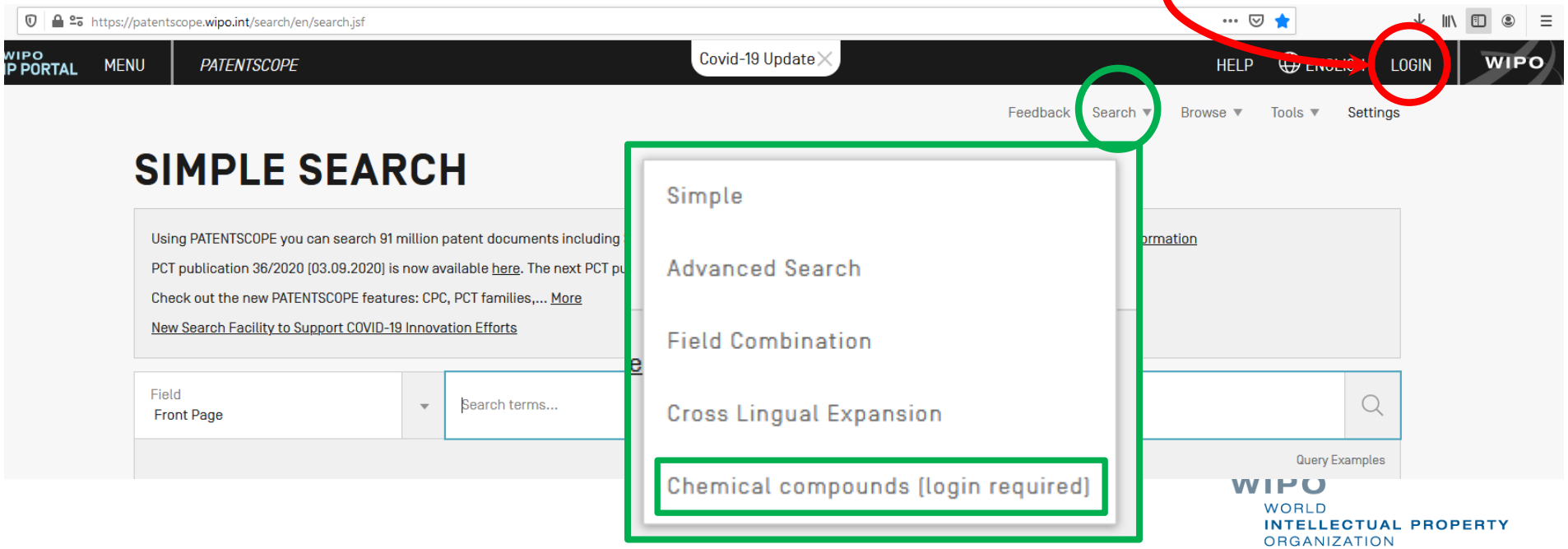

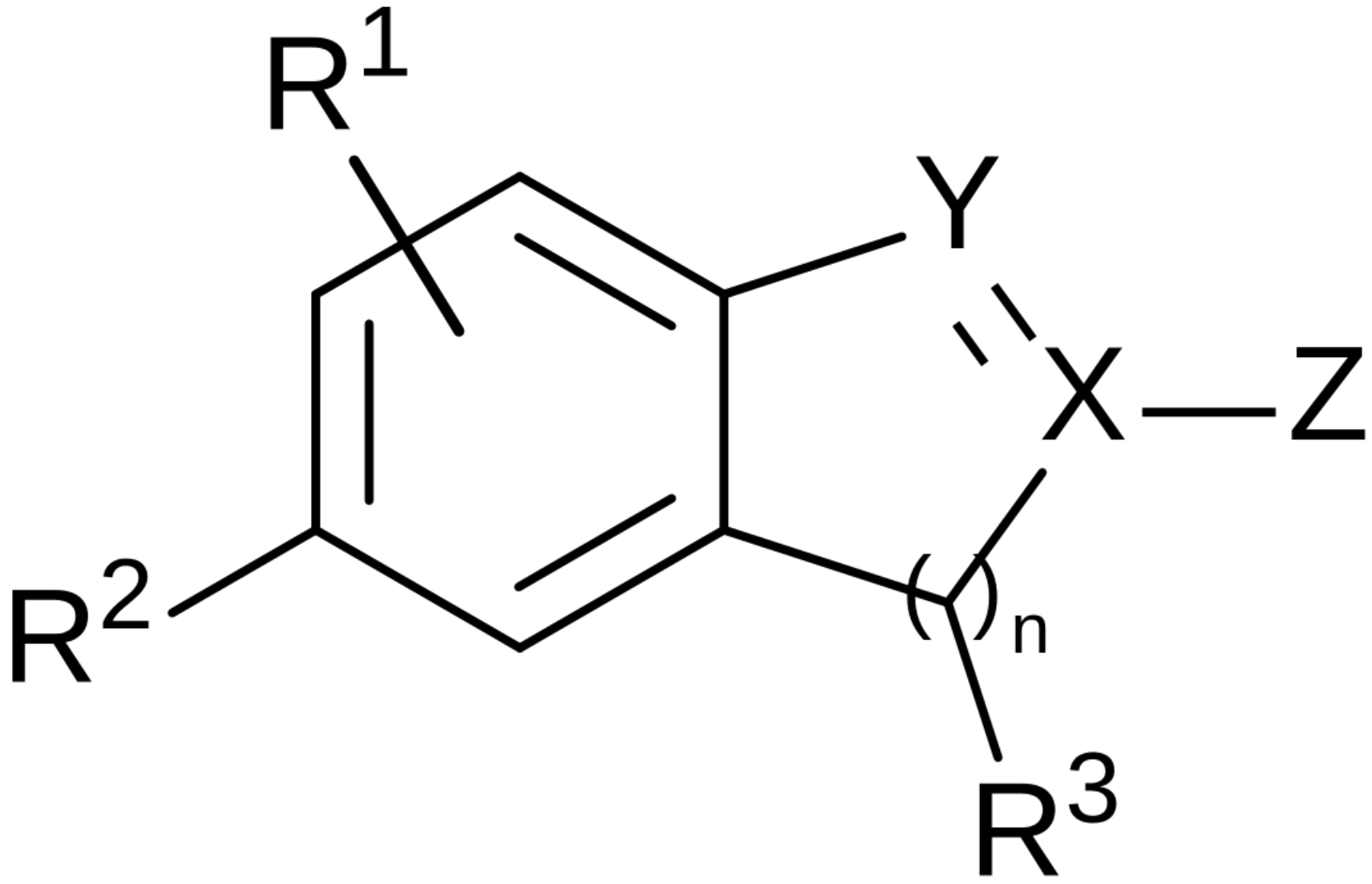

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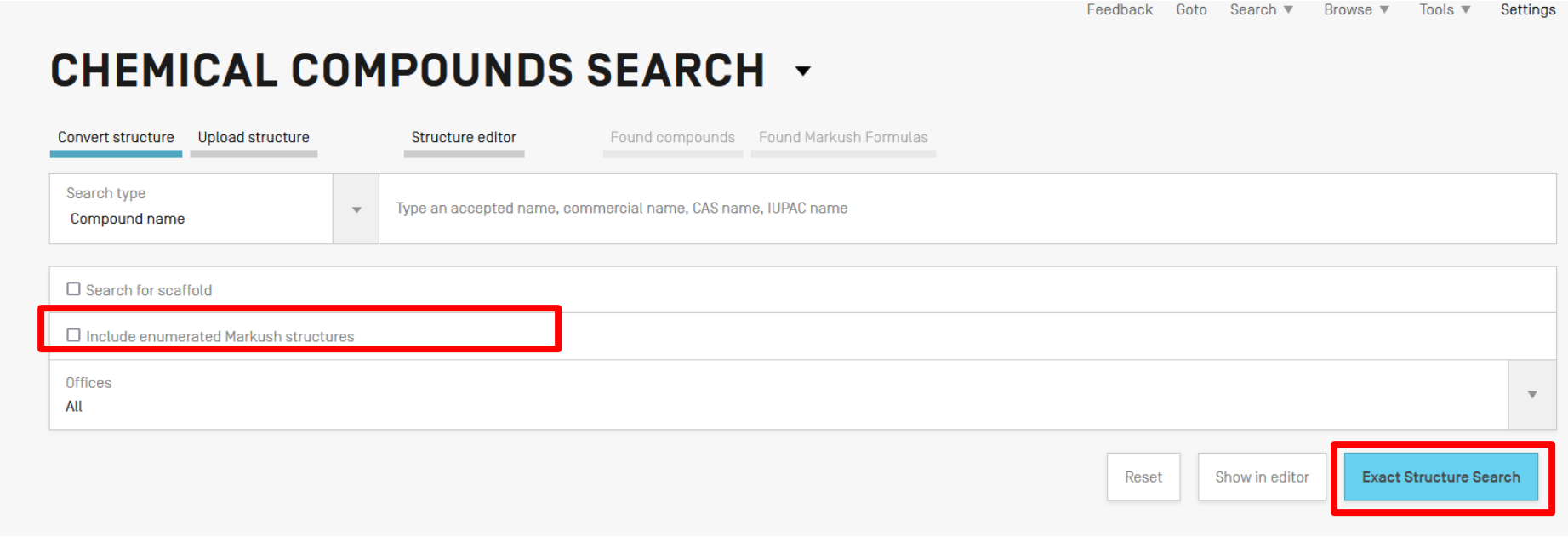

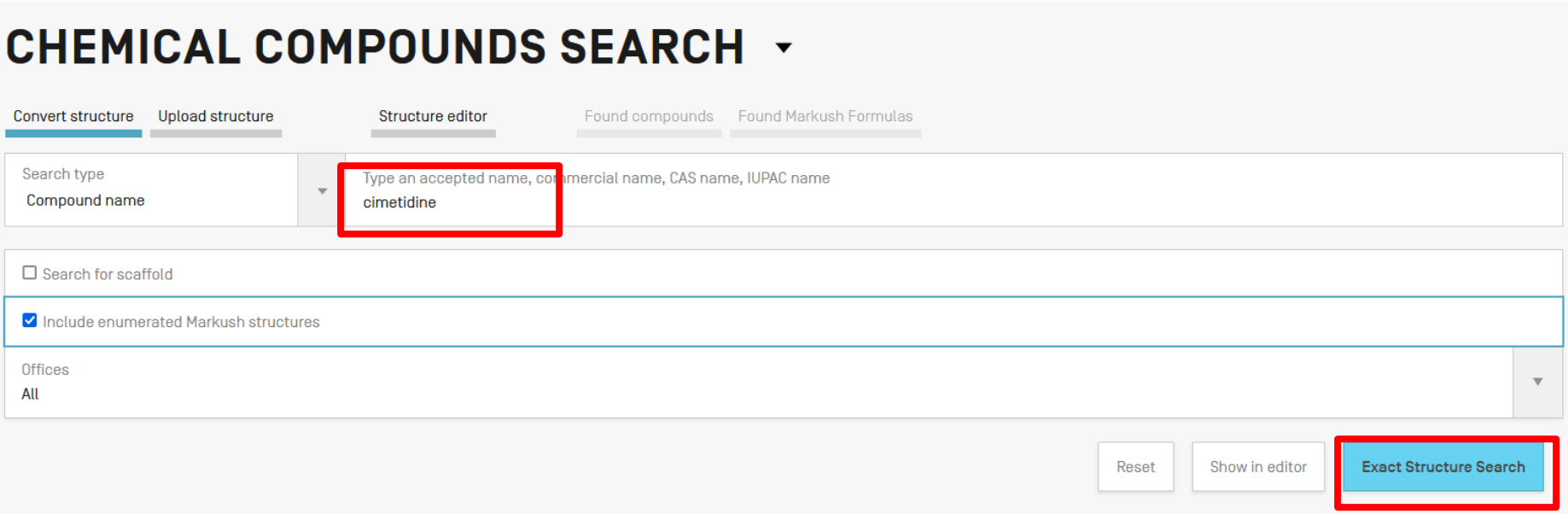

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CHEM:(AQIXAKUUQRKLND-UHFFFAOYSA-N OR ENUM:(AQIXAKUUQRKLND-UHFFFAOYSA-N)

28,070 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false Include NPL false

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1. **0560937** PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS EP - 22.09.1993

Int.Class A61K 9/16 Appl.No 92903167 Applicant SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP Inventor MARSHALL KEITH

The present invention provides for a phased-release oral dosage form comprising a plurality of H¿2? receptor antagonist pellets in a polymer matrix. Each phase, containing a plurality of pellets which may be optionally coated with a release delaying substance, may have different release rates, thereby providing release of the H¿2? antagonist over an extended duration of time.

2. **0650353** PALATABLE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS EP - 03.05.1995

Int.Class A61K 9/00 Appl.No 93914418 Applicant SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP Inventor BHARDWAJ SANJAY

A pharmaceutical granular composition and method for taste masking bitter, unpleasant tasting drugs comprising a drug core and as a taste masking agent methacrylate ester copolymers. The method comprises coating the drug cores with separate layers of aqueous dispersions of the copolymers. Additionally, the coating composition may contain plasticizers and conventional excipients. The granules of the present invention can be used in the preparation of chewable tablets which have good palatability and bioavailability. Preferable copolymers are poly(ethylacrylate, methylmethacrylate) to which quaternary ammonium groups have been introduced to modify the permeability of the ester. The coating sytem of this invention releases the drug by diffusion and is influenced by drug solubility and media pH.

3. **0347767** DISPERSIBLE CIMETIDINE TABLETS EP - 27.12.1989

Int.Class A61K 9/20 Appl.No 89110951 Applicant LEK, TOVARNA FARMACEVTSKIH IN KEMICNIH IZDELKOV, D.D. Inventor KOVACIC, MATEJA

There are described novel dispersible cimetidine tablets containing 30 to 90 % by weight of one of the polymorphous modifications of cimetidine A, B or C, 5 to 55 % by weight of one or more disintegrationg agents, 0.05 to 5.0 % by weight of a surfactant, such as sodium lauryl sulphate together with other common adjuvants. The process for the manufacture of dispersible cimetidine tablets is effected on the basis of known methods by granulating the ingredients and by compressing the granulate to tablets. Dispersible tablets disintegrate when brought in contact with water at room temperature within less than 1 minute to yield a fine dispersion, which facilitates the oral application. Therefore such tablets are particularly suitable for certain groups of patients, especiallly for the aged and children. Dispersible tablets containing cimetidine excell by their improved rate of dissolution and good bioavailability

Advantages

- Simplicity
- Response times
- Combination with other fields

ENUM:(AQIXAKUUQRKLND-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND EN_AB:(gastric OR gastro)

75 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false Include NPL false

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1. **0108452** TREATMENT OF GASTRIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE WITH CYTOPROTECTIVE PROSTAGLANDINS AND HISTAMINE-2 BLOCKING ANTI-SECRETORY AGENTS. EP - 16.05.1984

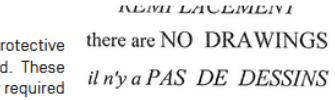
Int.Class A61K 31/415 Appl.No 83201551 Applicant PROCTER & GAMBLE Inventor WAGNER GREGORY STEVEN

Compositions comprising gastric cytoprotective prostaglandin or prostaglandin-like compounds and histamine-2 receptor blocking anti-secretory agents useful in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastric inflammatory conditions are disclosed. These compositions are effective in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastro-intestinal ulceration. They utilize levels of both prostaglandin and anti-secretory agents which are significantly lower than ordinarily required as the prostaglandin potentiates the effect of the anti-secretory agent, and minimizes the side effects which are frequently associated with the administration of prostaglandins. The method of treating and preventing gastric inflammatory diseases using these compositions is also disclosed.

2. **1209044** TREATMENT OF GASTRIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE WITH CYTOPROTECTIVE PROSTAGLANDINS AND HISTAMIN-2 RECEPTOR BLOCKING ANTI-SECRETORY AGENTS CA - 05.08.1986

Int.Class A61K 31/557 Appl.No 440524 Applicant Inventor WAGNER, GREGORY S.

TREATMENT OF GASTRIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE WITH CYTOPROTECTIVE PROSTAGLANDINS AND HISTAMINE-2 RECEPTOR BLOCKING ANTI-SECRETORY AGENTS ABSTRACT Compositions comprising gastric cytoprotective prostaglandin or prostaglandin-like compounds and histamine-2 receptor blocking anti-secretory agents useful in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastric inflammatory conditions are disclosed. These compositions are effective in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastro-intestinal ulceration. They utilize levels of both prostaglandin and anti-sec- retory agents which are significantly lower than ordinarily required as the prostaglandin potentiates the effect of the anti-secretory agent, and minimizes the side effects which are frequently associ- ated with the administration of prostaglandins. The method of treating and preventing gastric inflammatory diseases using these compositions is also disclosed.



3. **0814773** PECTIN LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS EP - 07.01.1998

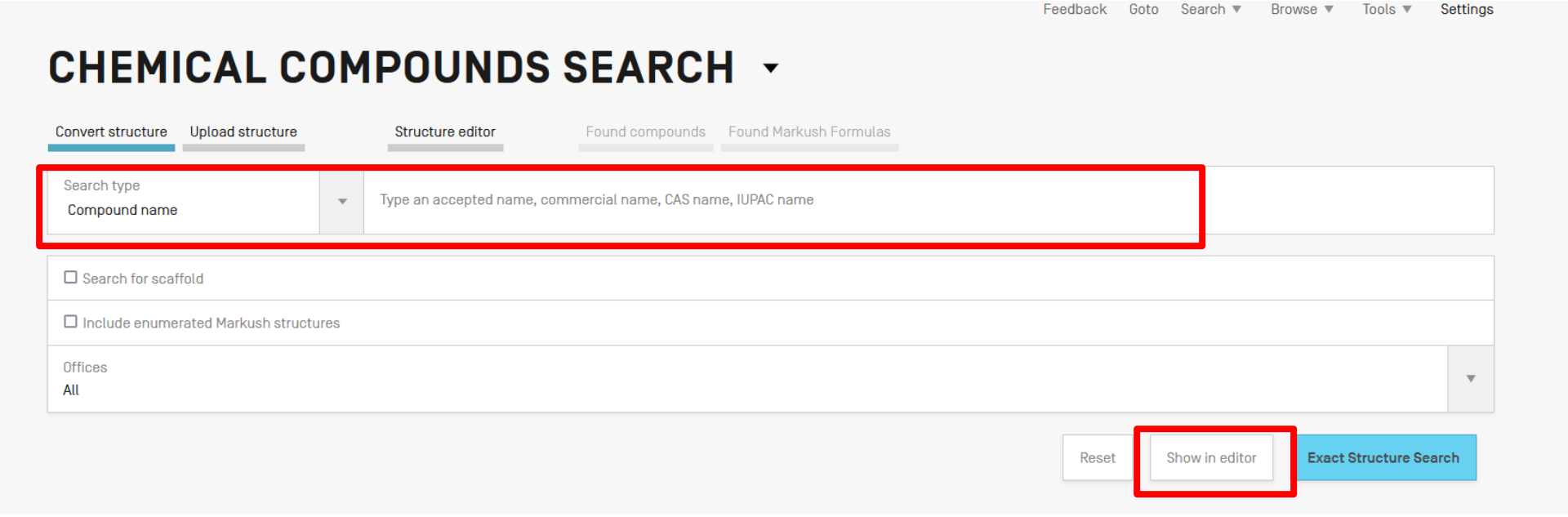
Int.Class A61K 9/00 Appl.No 96908089 Applicant BOOTS CO PLC Inventor COX GILLIAN

The invention relates to a liquid composition for use in the prevention of gastric reflux, the composition comprising: a pectin gel raft-forming agent; a pectin, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; a pharmaceutically acceptable metal ion component; one or more substances capable of producing a pharmaceutically acceptable gas at the physiological pH normally present in the stomach; the composition forming a gel raft in a gastric environment; in which the metal ion component is coated with a material to prevent the composition from forming a gel raft in a non-gastric environment. Preferably the composition further comprising one or more additional ingredients selected from: one or more antacid agents, one or more antibiotics, one or more anti-cholinergic agents, one or more anti-emetic agents, one or more cytoprotectants, one or more H¿2? receptor antagonists, one or more local anaesthetics, one or more proton pump inhibitors and any suitable and compatible mixtures thereof.

Disadvantages

- Limited recall
- Only exact compound

Markush search: 2



CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS SEARCH

Convert structure | Upload structure | Structure editor | Found compounds | Found Markush Formulas

Search for scaffold

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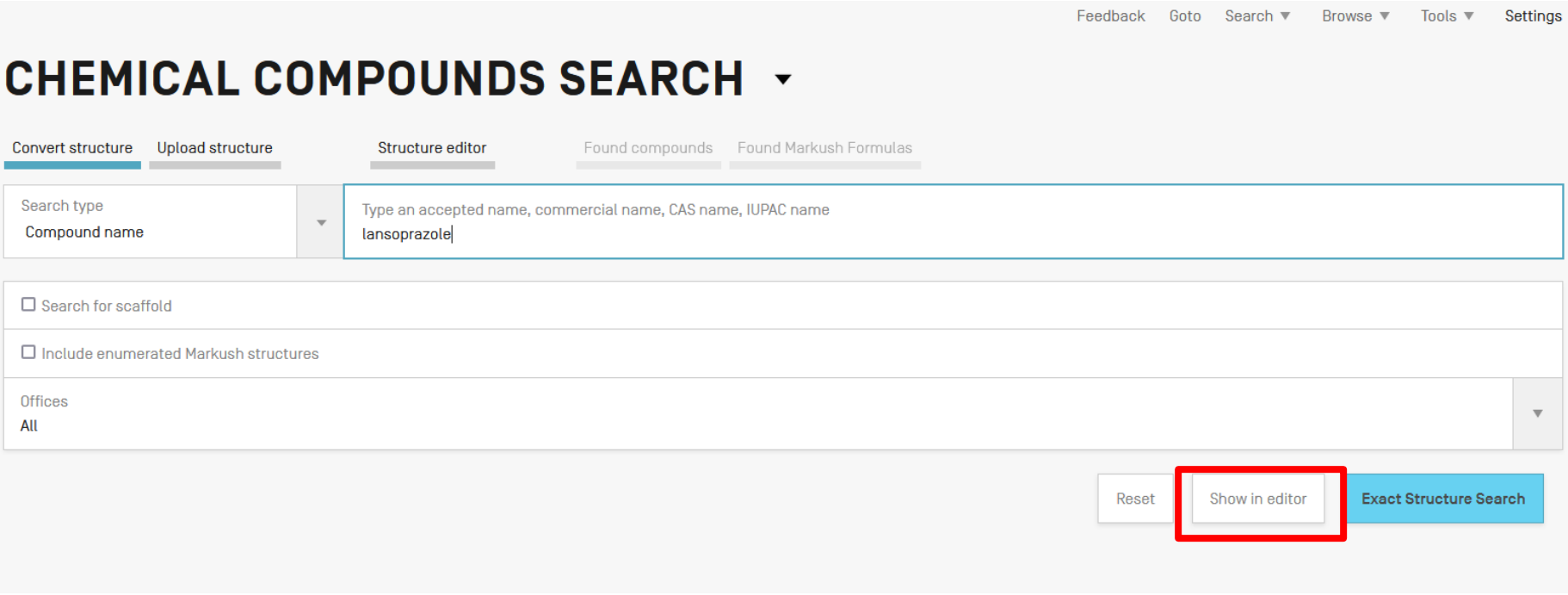
Offices



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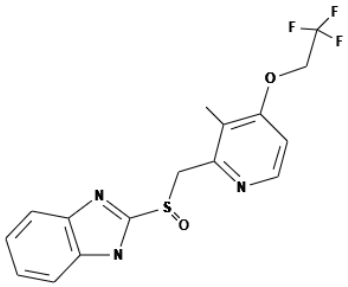

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Molecular Formula: C16H14F3N3O2S

Molecular Weight: 369.3664 g/mol

Search for scaffold

Include enumerated Markush structures

Offices

All

Fuzzy and ranked substructure Search

Fuzzy substructure Search

Substructure Search

Exact Search

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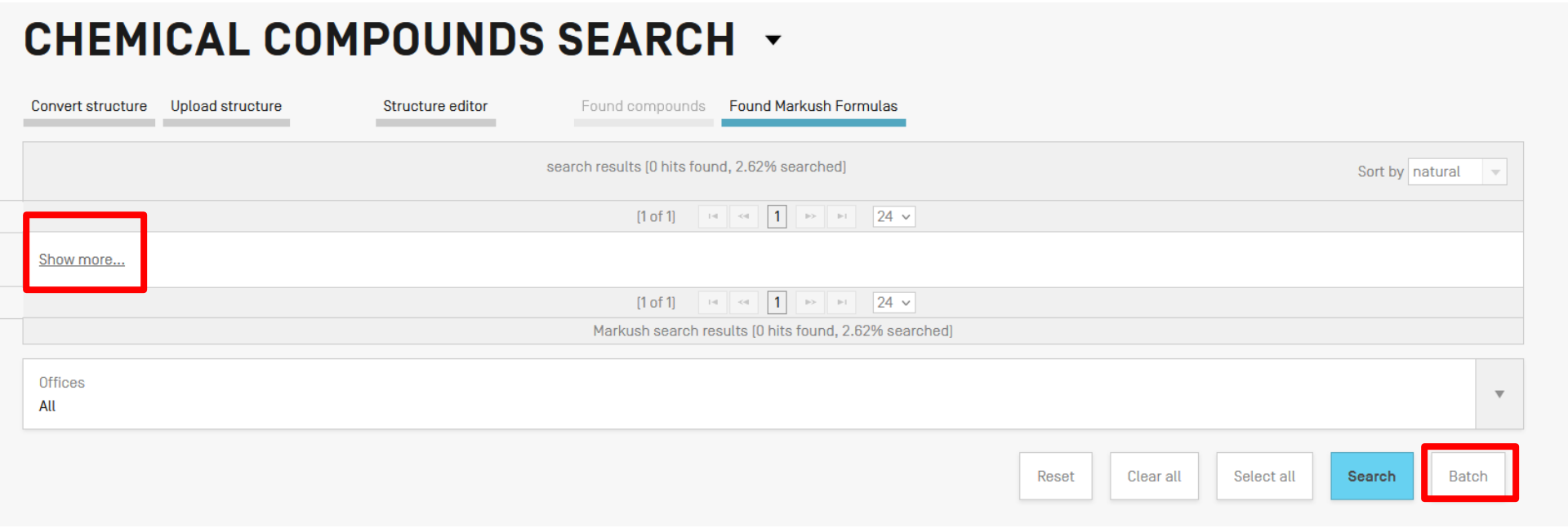

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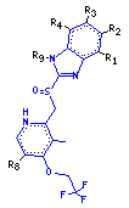

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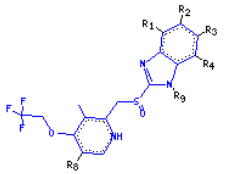

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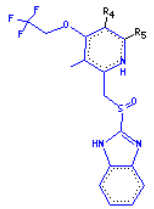

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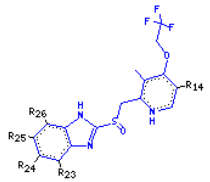

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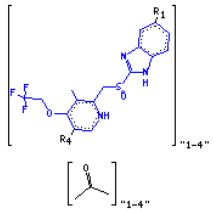

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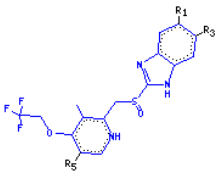

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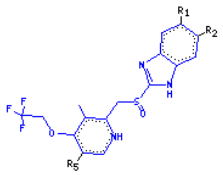

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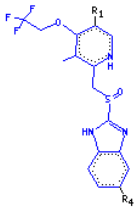

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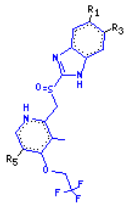

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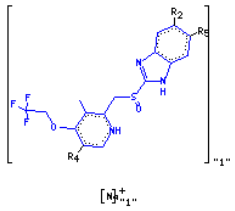

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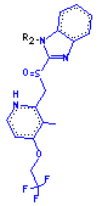

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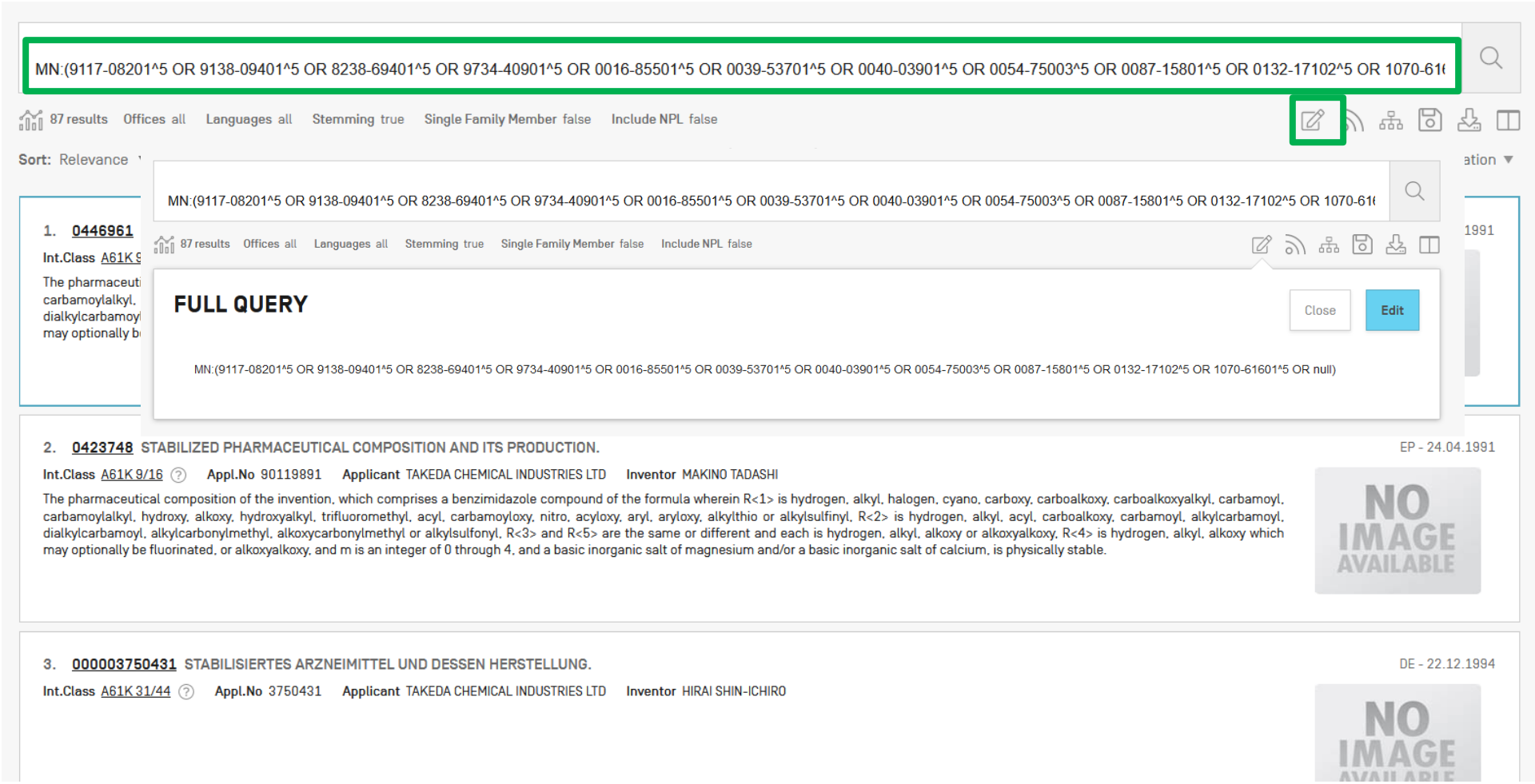

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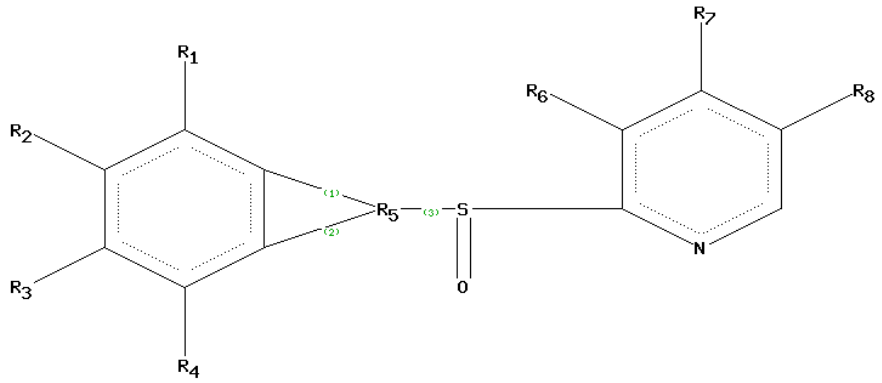
1. EP0446961 - STABILIZED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND ITS PRODUCTION

National Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | Patent Family | Compounds | Markush | Documents

PermaLink

Markush Nr.	Markush formula
9138-09401	



Enumerated compounds

Note: These structures have been created automatically. Please use the original Markush definition in the PDF version for legal matters

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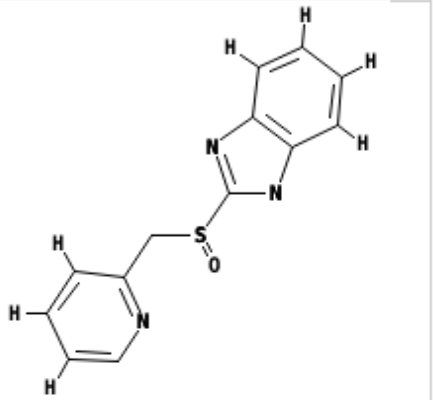

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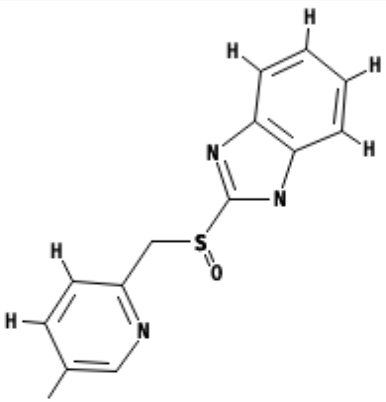

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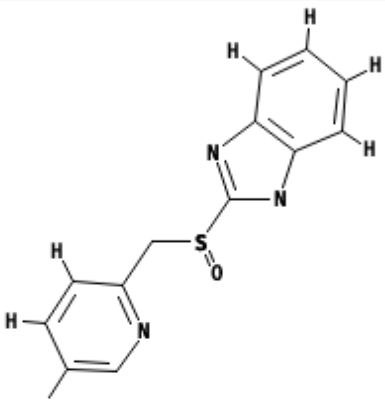

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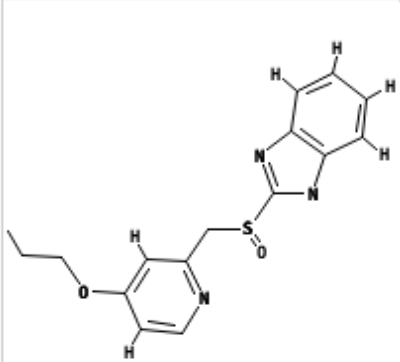

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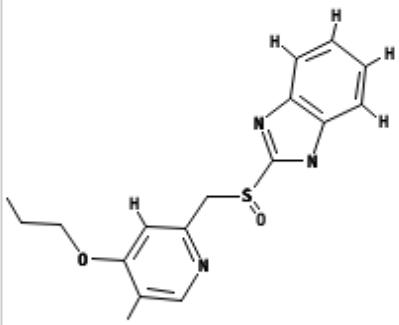

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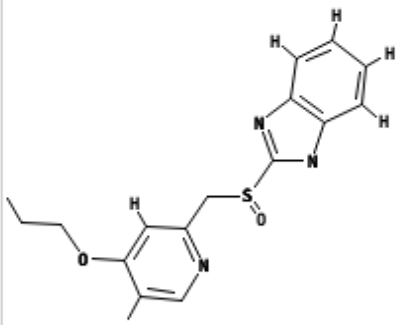

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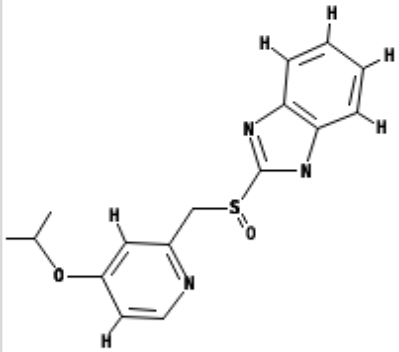

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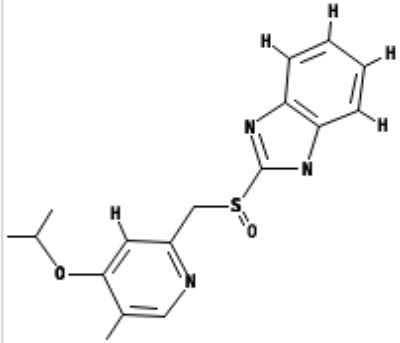

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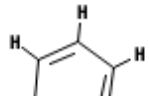

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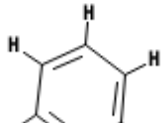

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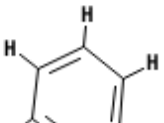

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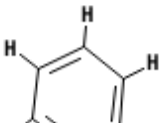


Advantages

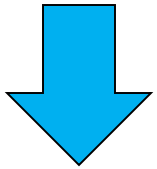
- Recall
- Search scope
- Search options

Disadvantages

- Long response times
- Complex
- No repeating group

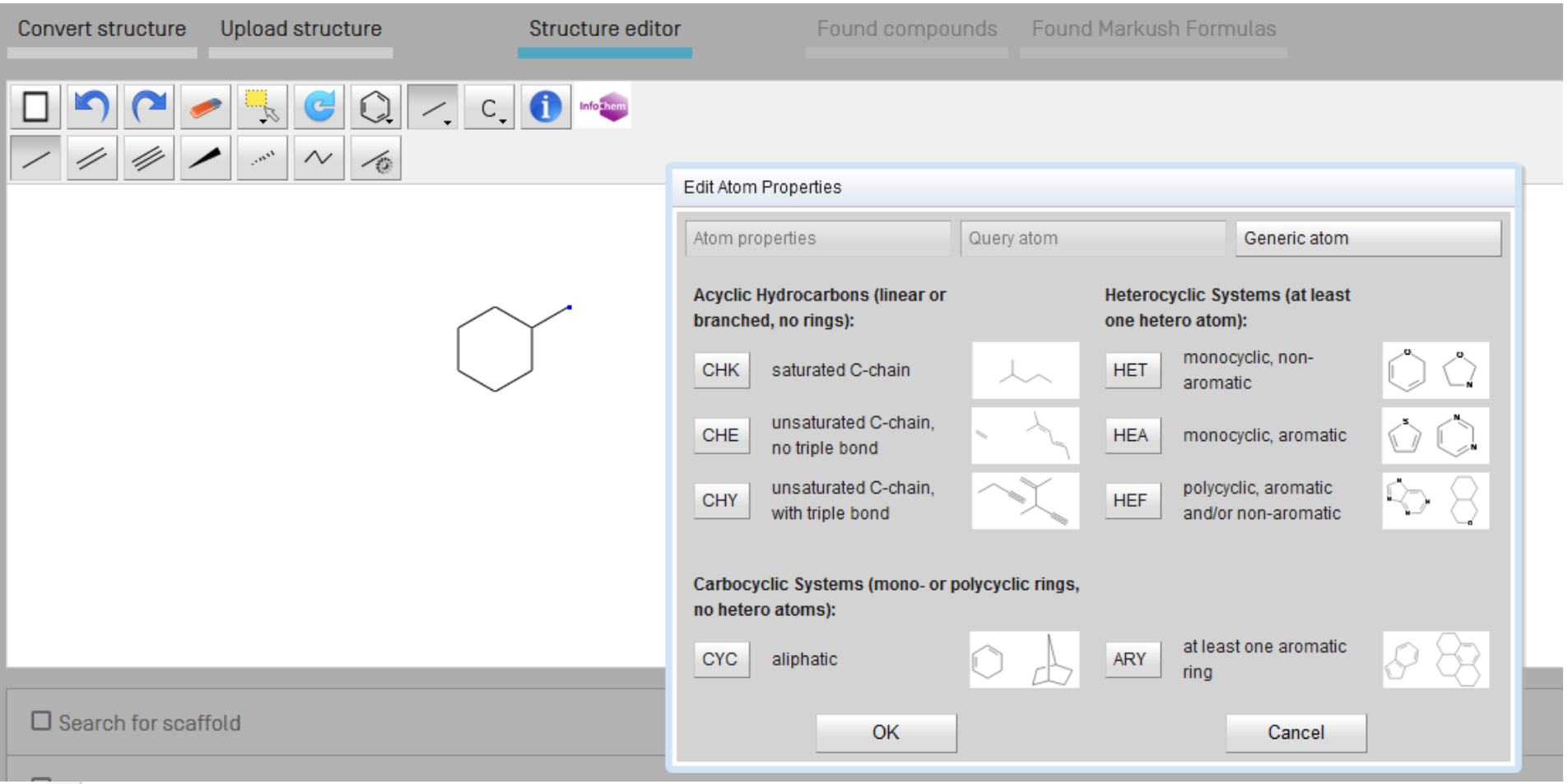
Repeating groups

- all repeating groups in the indexed Markush structures are standardized to one repetition

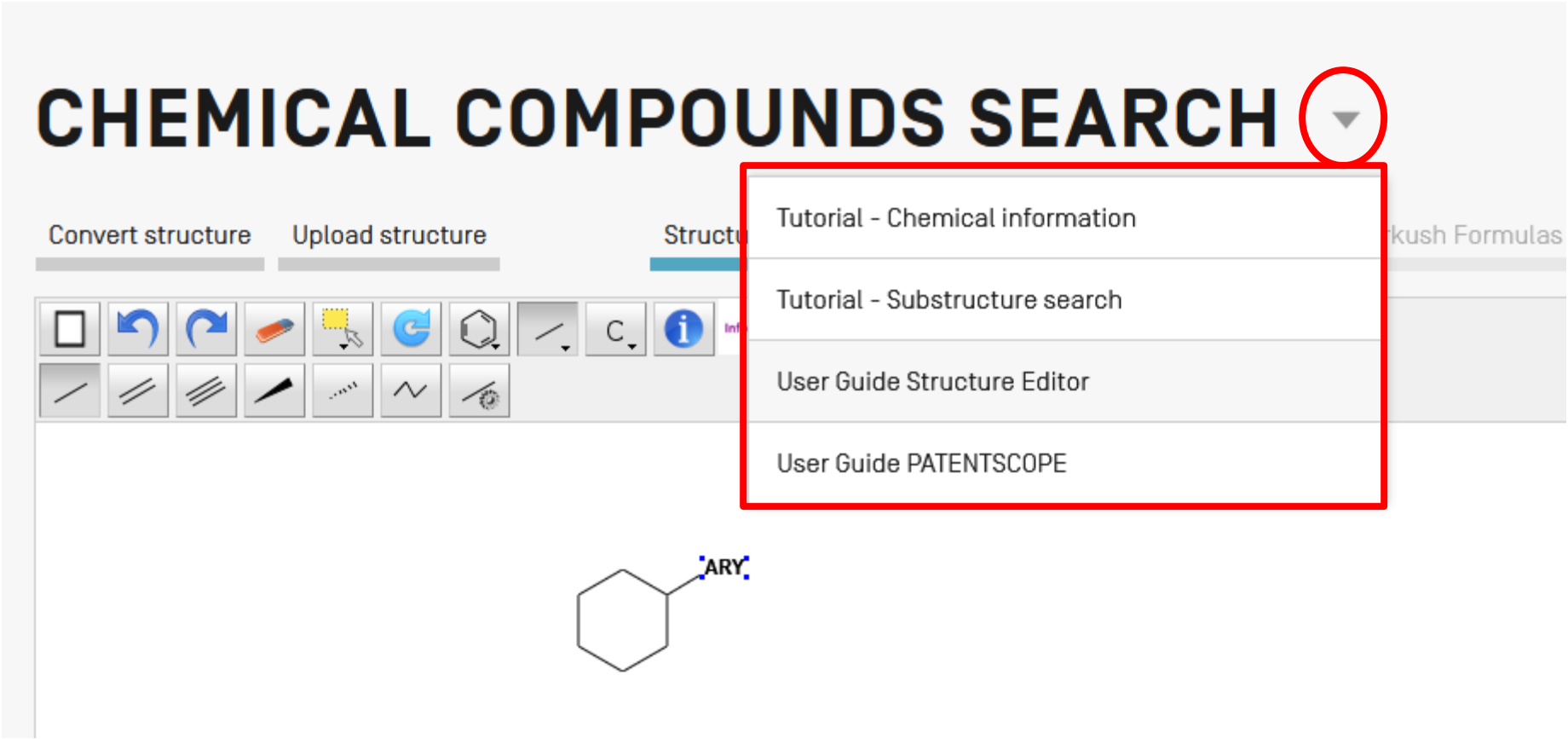


Manual edition

Variable groups



Help


CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS SEARCH
Convert structure
Upload structure
Tutorial - Chemical information
Tutorial - Substructure search
User Guide Structure Editor
User Guide PATENTSCOPE
ARY

FAQs

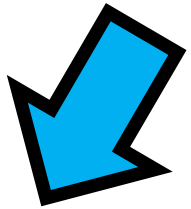
- Where to find help? User's Guide in *Help* menu
- Coverage? IP5 and & the published PCT applications
- Comparison with other tools? None
- Future improvements? Response times

Structure search - the concept

- Recognize names and structures of chemical compounds in patent texts and embedded drawings
- Standardize all the different representations of chemical structures into InchIkeys
- InchIkeys can be used by non chemists

Inchikeys

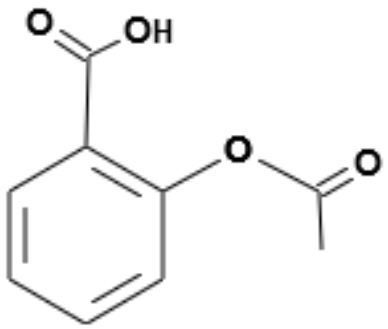
- Definition: a short, fixed-length character signature based on a hash code of the InChI string.



- Provide a precise & robust IUPAC* approved structure-derived tag for a chemical substance.

*International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

Example: InchI – InchIKey for aspirin



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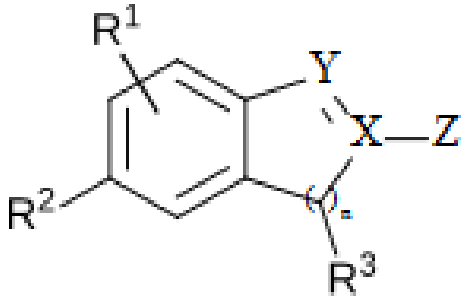
InChiKey:	BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N

InChIKey = a fixed-length (27-character) condensed digital representation of an **InChI**

InChI = is a textual identifier developed to make it easy to perform web searches for chemical structures

Scope

- Works on **developed exact formulas** ≠ Markush structures (-R) that are chemical symbols used to indicate a collection of chemicals with similar structures.



Collections

- China [1996 -2021]
- European Patent Office [1978 -2021]
- Eurasian Patent Office [1998 -2021]
- Japan [1993 -2021]
- Republic of Korea [1980 -2021]
- PCT [1979 -2021]
- Russia [1995 -2021]
- United States [1979 -2021]

IPC codes

- A01N
  A01P
  A23J
  A61K
  A61L
  A61P
  A61Q
  B01J
  B01S
  C01B
  C01C
  C01D
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  C12C
  C12H
  C12M
  C12N
  C12P
  C12Q
  C13B
  C13K
  C14C
  C23C
  C25B
  C40B
  H05B
  G01N
  G03C

Fields

- Title
- Abstract
- Description
- Claim

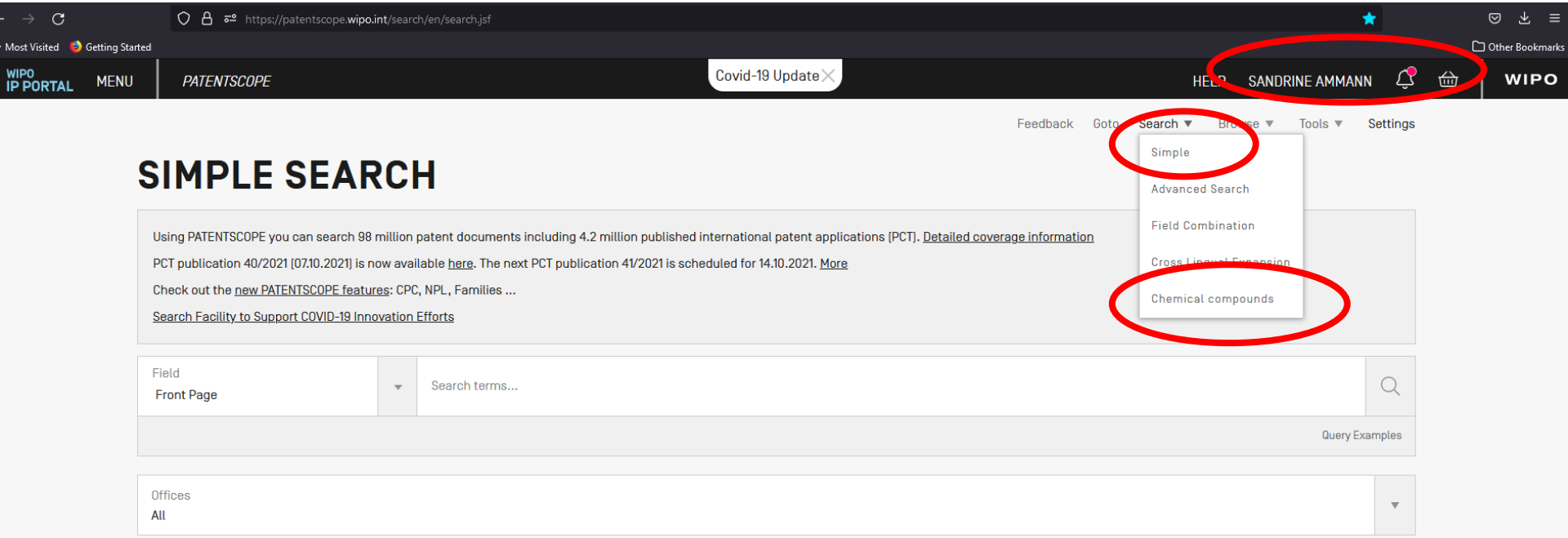
Limitations

- Long automated procedures, no supervision
- Will not recognize 100%! Same drawbacks as the OCR
- Depends on OCR quality for PCT applications
- Does not work with simple formulas such H2O
- Not all collections and related languages

Why is it useful?

- Terms such as “aspirin”, “paracetamol” not always used in patent documents
- Many ways of representing formulas
- Expansion of searches

How does it work?



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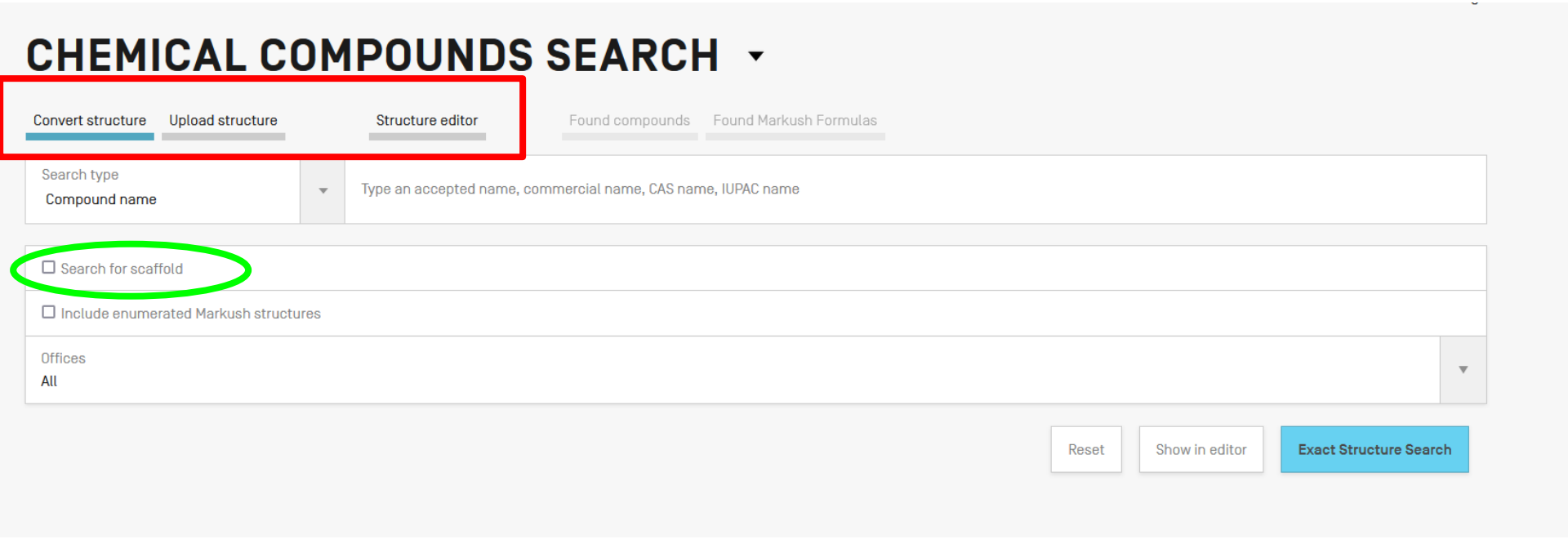
4 options



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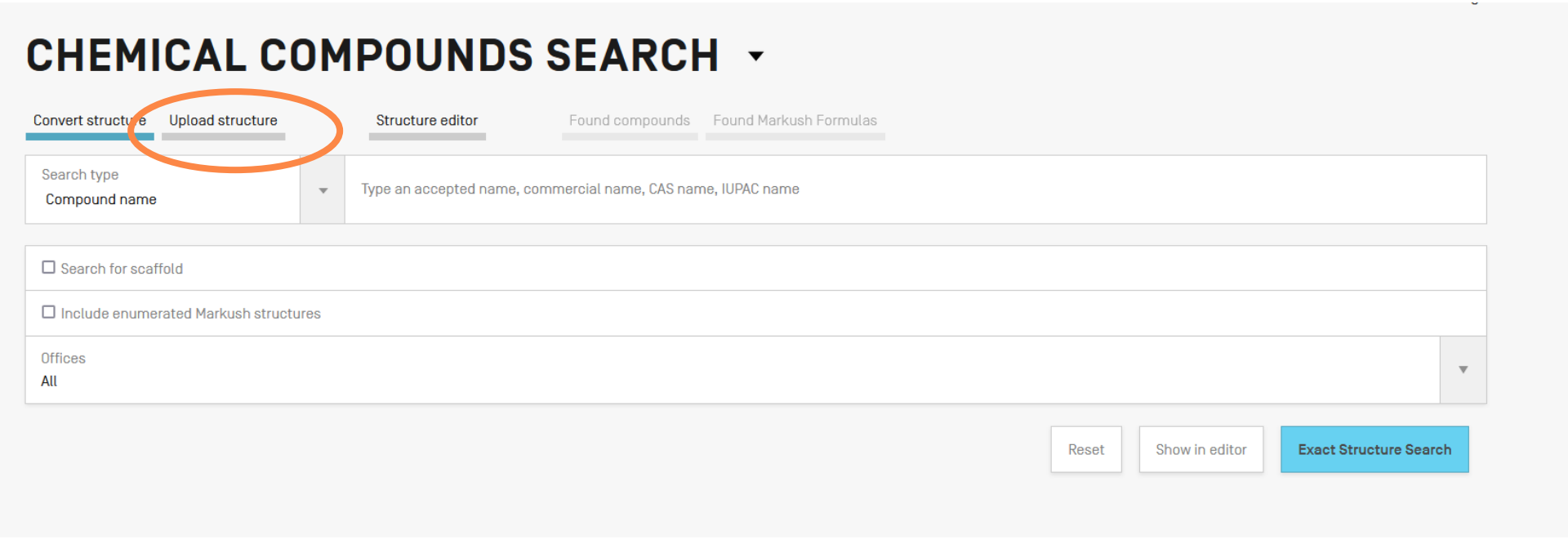
Scaffold

- Basic skeleton of a molecule to which further groups and moieties are attached
- Secondary information is ignored
- ≠Markush
  - Markush =searches for a formula implicitly cited in a patent using a Markush formula
  - Scaffold = searches for formulas explicitly cited in patents

Upload a structure



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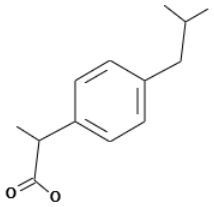
ORGANIZATION

Example

Convert structure | Upload structure | Structure editor | Found compounds | Found Markush Formulas



InChI: InChI=1S/C13H18O2/c1-9(2)8-11-4-6-12(7-5-11)10(3)13(14)15/h4-7,9-10H,8H2,1-3H3,(H,14,15)
InChiKey: HEFNNWSXXWATRW-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Molecular Formula: C13H18O2
Molecular Weight: 206.284 g/mol

☐ Search for scaffold

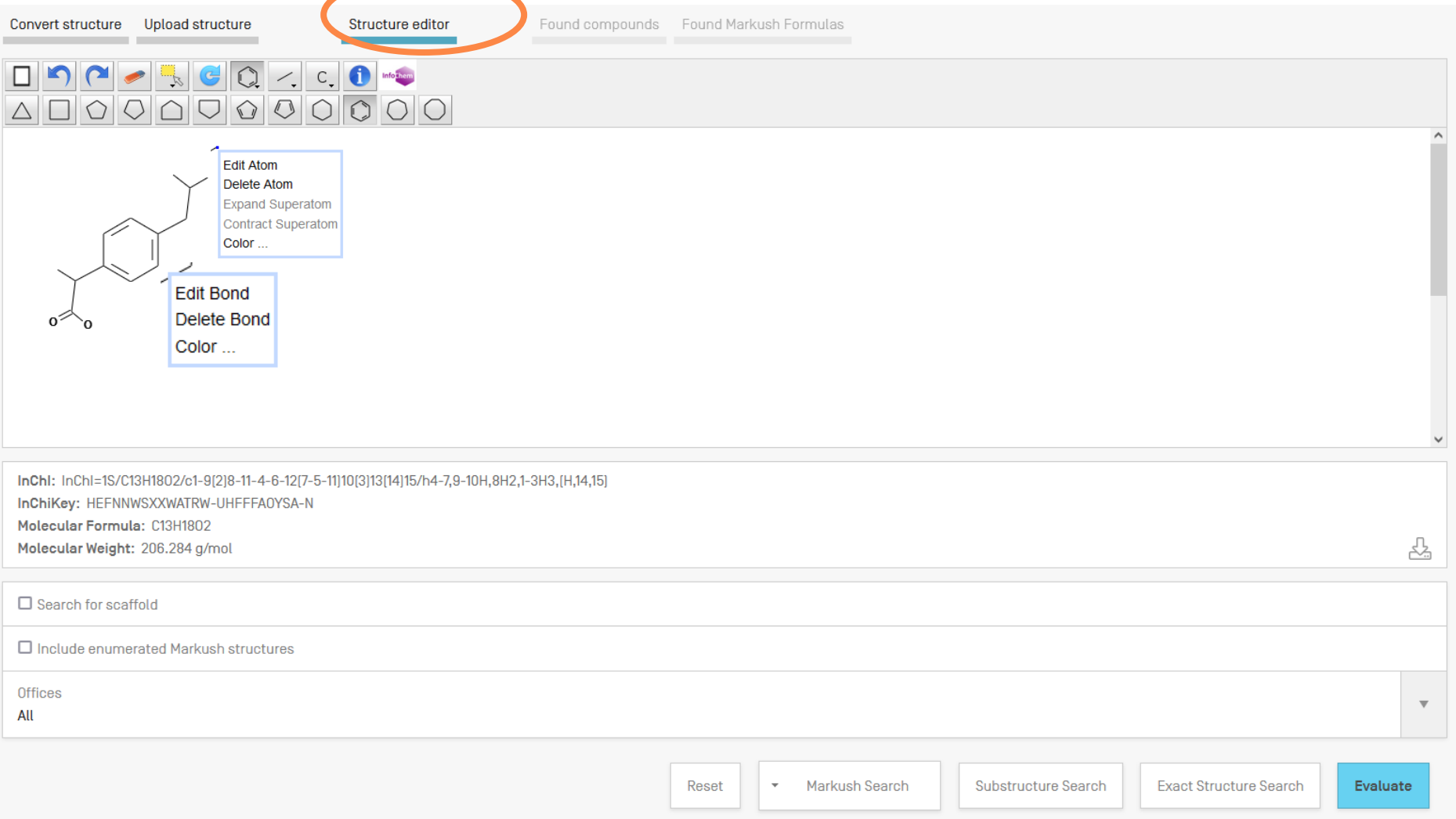
☐ Include enumerated Markush structures

Offices
All

Reset | Markush Search | Substructure Search | Exact Structure Search | **Evaluate**

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Structure editor



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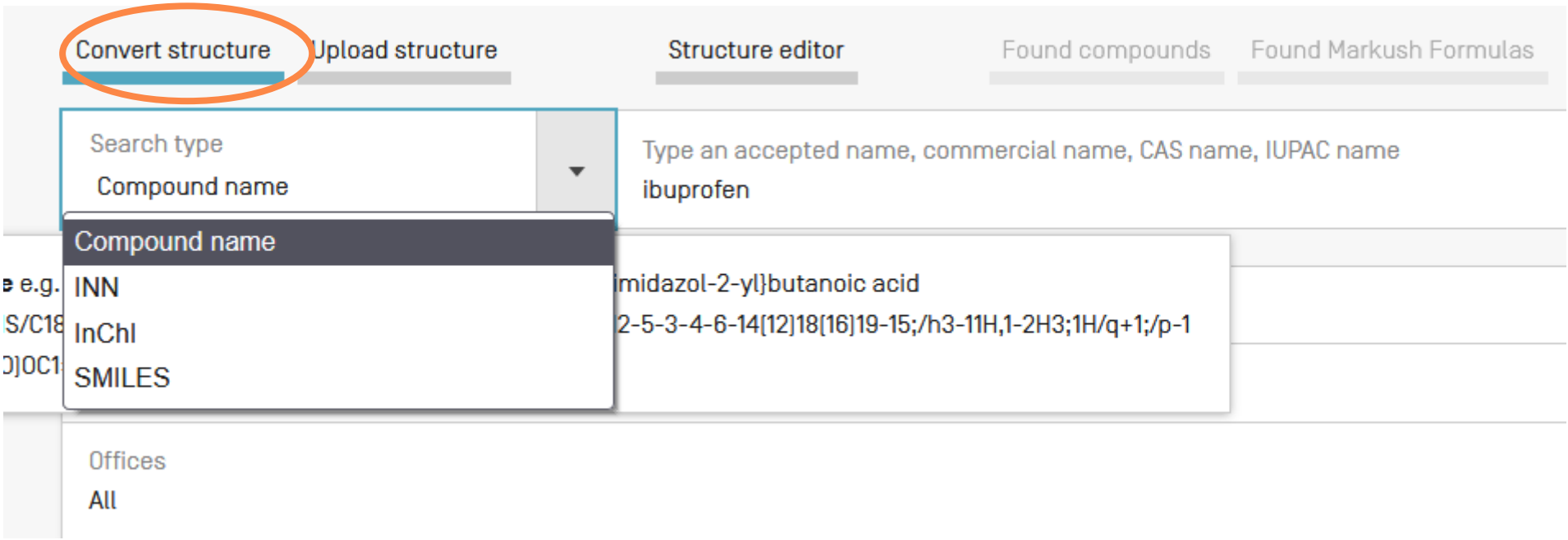
Convert a structure



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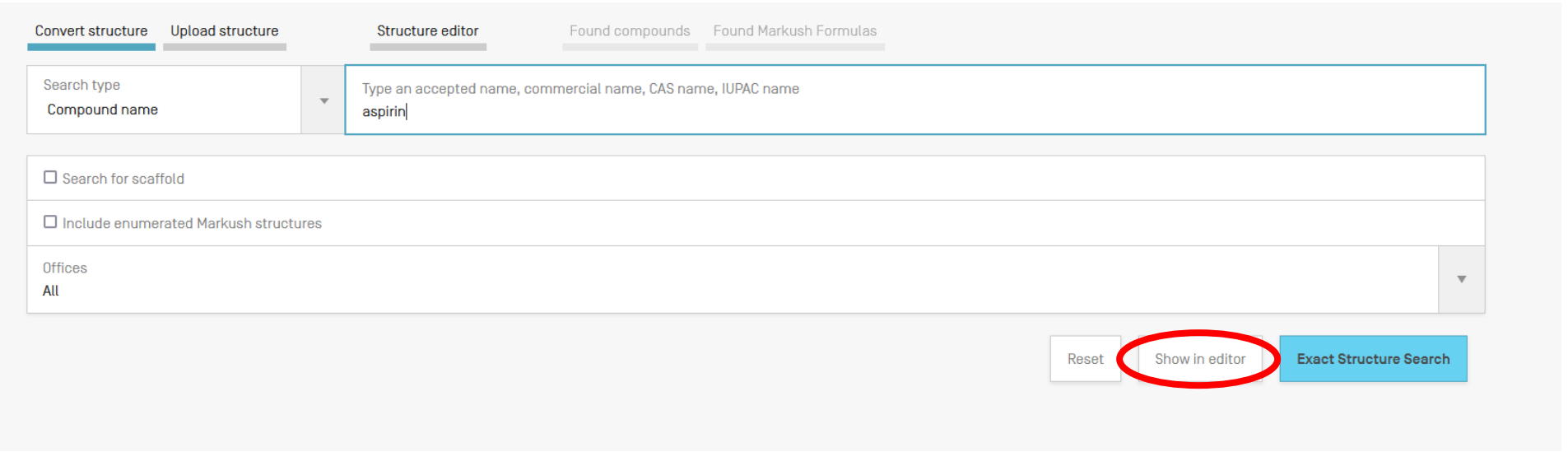
Convert structure: aspirin



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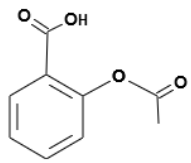

InChI: InChI=1S/C9H8O4/c1-6(10)13-8-5-3-2-4-7(8)9(11)12/h2-5H,1H3,(H,11,12)
InChiKey: BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Molecular Formula: C9H8O4
Molecular Weight: 180.1598 G/mol

☐ Search for scaffold

Offices
All

Reset | Substructure Search | Exact Structure Search | **Evaluate**

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WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

Results

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N)

199,896 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false Include NPL false

Sort: Relevance Per page: 100 View: All+Image 1 / 1,999 Download Machine trans

1. **2017207510** DUAL ANTI-PLATELET MEDICATION/ASPIRIN RESPONSE AND REACTIVITY TEST USING SYNTHETIC COLLAGEN JP - 24.1

Int.Class G01N 33/49 Appl.No 2017145031 Applicant JNC CORP Inventor WILLIAM M TROLIO

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide methods of determining anti-platelet medication sensitivity of platelets of an individual without using an animal-derived collagen as an agonist when the individual is on a dual anti-platelet therapy of aspirin and anti-platelet medication.

MEANS: A method of determining anti-platelet medication sensitivity of platelets of an individual who is on a dual anti-platelet therapy of aspirin and anti-platelet medication is provided, which involves performing a Light Transmission Aggregometry Assay [LTAA] using synthetic self-assembling human type I collagen containing a polypeptide having a peptide fragment represented by a formula (I), where X represents Hyp, and n represents an integer in a range of 20 to 250.

SELECTED DRAWING: None

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE

2. **2015528567** 合成コラーゲンを用いる二重抗血小板薬／アスピリン応答および反応性試験 JP - 28.0

Int.Class G01N 33/49 Appl.No 2015526605 Applicant ＪＮＣ株式会社 Inventor ウィリアム，エム．トロリオ

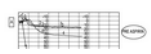
本発明は、合成自己組織化ヒトＩ型コラーゲンを用い、光透過型凝集測定アッセイ（ＬＴＡＡ）またはフローサイトメトリーを用いることなどによる機能性血小板凝集を測定する試験、個人がアスピリンと抗血小板薬との二重抗血小板療法を受けている場合に個人の血小板の抗血小板薬感受性および残留血小板活性状態を予測ならびに測定する方法、ならびに、これらのアッセイおよび方法において有用であるキットを提供する。

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE

3. **WO/2014/025685** DUAL ANTI-PLATELET MEDICATION/ASPIRIN RESPONSE AND REACTIVITY TEST USING SYNTHETIC COLLAGEN WO - 13.0

Int.Class C12Q 1/56 Appl.No PCT/US2013/053612 Applicant JNC CORPORATION Inventor TROLIO, William M.

The present invention provides tests that measures functional platelet aggregation such as by using Light Transmission Aggregometry Assays [LTAAs] or flow cytometry, using synthetic, self-assembling human



WIPO WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

2. JP2015528567 - 合成コラーゲンを用いる二重抗血小板薬 / アスピリン応答および反応性試験

National Biblio. Data | Full Text | Patent Family | Compounds | Markush | Documents

PermaLink Machine translation

Office
Japan

Application Number
2015526605

Application Date
05.08.2013

Publication Number
2015528567

Publication Date
28.09.2015

Grant Number
6183459

Grant Date
04.08.2017

Publication Kind
B2

IPC
G01N 33/49 | C12Q 1/02

CPC

Title
[JA] 合成コラーゲンを用いる二重抗血小板薬／アスピリン応答および反応性試験

Abstract
[JA]
本発明は、合成自己組織化ヒトＩ型コラーゲンを用い、光透過型凝集測定アッセイ（ＬＴＡＡ）またはフローサイトメトリーを用いることなどによる機能性血小板凝集を測定する試験、個人がアスピリンと抗血小板薬との二重抗血小板療法を受けている場合に個人の血小板の抗血小板薬感受性および残留血小板活性状態を予測ならびに測定する方法、ならびに、これらのアッセイおよび方法において有用であるキットを提供する。

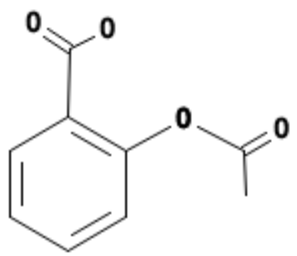
Related patent documents
EP2880176 US20150226756 WO/2014/025685 JP2017207510 US20190004070

2. JP2015528567 - 合成コラーゲンを用いる二重抗血小板薬 / 性試験

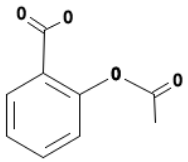
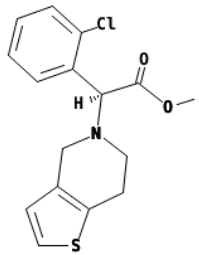
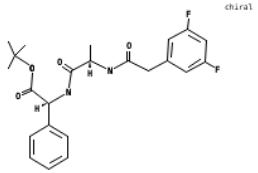
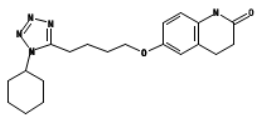
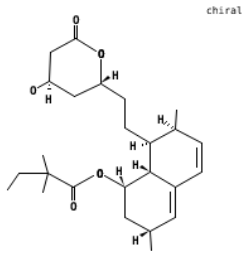
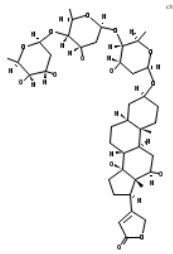
National Biblio. Data | Full Text | Patent Family | Compounds | Markush | Documents

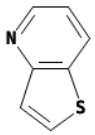
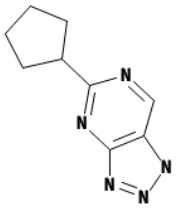
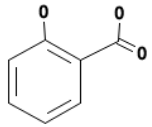
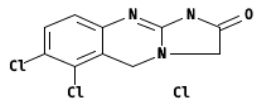
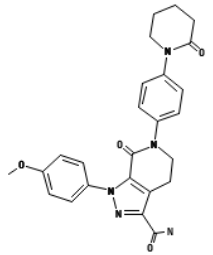
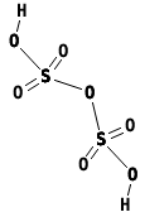
Title | Abstract | Full text

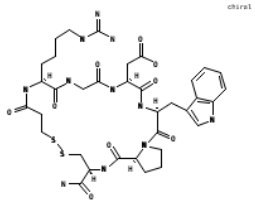
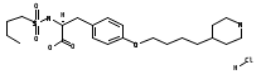
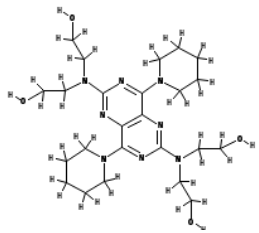
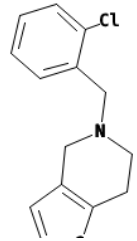
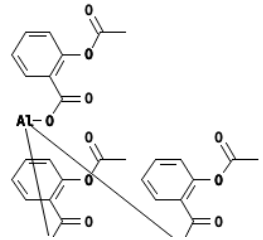
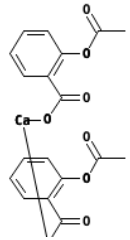
BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N



Title Abstract Full text

BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N	Clopidogrel	DWJXYEABWRJFSP-VBKZILBWSA-N	Cilostazol	Simvastatin	Digoxin
					

DBDCNCCRPKTRSD-UHFFFAOYSA-N	NJDNDJPFOPBMTJ-UHFFFAOYSA-N	YGSDEFSMJLZEOE-UHFFFAOYSA-N	Anagrelide	Apixaban	VFNGKCDDZUSWLR-UHFFFAOYSA-N
					

Eptifibatide	Tirofiban	Dipyridamole	Ticlopidine	GKJRJGXKDYCFNF-UHFFFAOYSA-K	KRALOLGXHLZTCW-UHFFFAOYSA-L
					

Description

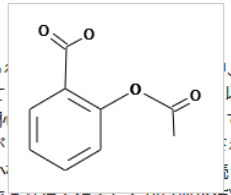
合成コラーゲンを用いる二重抗血小板薬 / アスピリン 応答および反応性試験

US PCT/US2013/049418 20130705 US 61/681,485 20120809 US 61/680,111 20120806 20170823 Ｇ０１Ｎ３３／４８-３３／９８ Ｃ１２Ｑ１／０２ Ｃ１２Ｑ１／５６ ＪＳＴＰｌｕｓ／ＪＭＥＤＰｌｕｓ／ＪＳＴ７５８０（ＪＤｒｅａｍＩＩＩ）
Ｓｃｏｐｕｓ patcit 1 : 特表２０１０-５０６１６５（ＪＰ，Ａ）
patcit 2 : 米国特許出願公開第２００６／０１６０１６５（ＵＳ，Ａ１）
patcit 3 : 国際公開第２００８／０７５５８９（ＷＯ，Ａ１）
patcit 4 : 特表２００２-５０９７０８（ＪＰ，Ａ）
patcit 5 : 特表平１１-５０７９１８（ＪＰ，Ａ）
patcit 6 : 特開２００３-３２１５００（ＪＰ，Ａ）
nplcit 1 : INOUE, O et al., Novel synthetic collagen fibers, poly[PHG], stimulate platelet aggregation through glycoprotein VI, FEBS Letters, ２００９年, Vol. 583, p. 81-87
US2013053612 20130805 WO2014025685 20140213 2015528567 20150928 20160217 竹中 康浩

Technical Field

[0001] 本出願は、その全内容が本明細書に組み込まれる２０１２年８月６日出願の米国特許仮出願第６１／６８０，１１１号、および２０１２年８月９日出願の米国特許仮出願第６１／６８１，４８５号の優先権を主張するものである。本出願はまた、その全内容が本明細書に組み込まれる２０１３年７月５日出願のＰＣＴ出願、ＰＣＴ／ＵＳ１３／４９４１８の優先権も主張するものである。

Background Art



[0002] 心臓病学の分野では、血小板応答および反応性の効果的な評価法が従来から第一に求めら、ならびに関連する心血管および血栓性疾患の公衆衛生上の広がりおよび負荷についてはよく知られている。医学界は、心血管、脳卒中、および特定のその他のリスクを低減するためのプライマリケアとして以前から推奨してきた。ＤＶＴ予防、腫瘍学、整形外科学、および予防などのその他の分野での アスピリン の使用が、 アスピリン 単独または他の薬物との組み合わせに対する、およびその使用に対する関ている。加えて、コンプライアンス試験および個別化医療の構想により、 アスピリン の存在および応答、第二の抗血小板薬の存在および有効性、ならびに患者の血小板反応性の残留反応性を提供することがれていない医学的必要性が高まっている。 アスピリン （サリチレート系化合物）経口摂取また暴露により、ＣＯＸ１経路が阻害され、およびＣＯＸ２酵素プロセスが修飾され、そしてこれによって、血小くすべてのイベントが排除される。 アスピリン の経口摂取または アスピリン への暴露は、血小板凝集を阻害することができることから、多くの心臓発作、脳卒中、およびその他の血栓性イベントの原因であり得る望ましくない血小板凝集を予防するための治療法とされてきた。

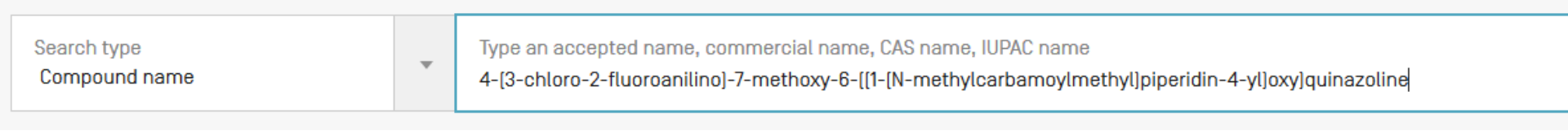
[0003] 多くの個人において アスピリン 療法が有益であるにも関わらず、一部の個人には、 アスピリン 療法は、それが血小板凝集の所望される阻害を引き起こさないことから、またはその効果が投与間隔よりも短いことから（患者によっては、２４時間ではなく僅かに６から１２時間の場合があり、投与間の時間において、患者に上記のベースラインリスクをもたらす）、充分に効果的ではない。このような個人の場合、残留血小板反応性が高く、患者のリスクは軽減されない。また、 アスピリン が血小板の活性をすべて遮断し、それによって生理学的に必要である場合にも血液が凝血しなくなると思われることから、 アスピリン 療法は、望ましくない出血性合併症のリスクを高めるため、それが有害であり得る個人もいる。最近、 アスピリン の薬力学的挙動の２つの要素が、臨床上の考え方に加えられ、それは：その抗血小板効果を維持するためには、 アスピリン を毎日同じ時間に摂取する必要があること；およびこのスケジュールを順守できなかったことから来る血栓性リスクは、患者のベースラインリスクよりも高いことである。

[0004] 従って、医師は、望ましくない血小板凝集を阻害するために、低用量の アスピリン および抗血小板薬の両方含む治療方針を処方する場合が多い。これは、多くの場合、「二重療法」と称される。すべての患者が、二重療法または個々の抗血小板薬に対して同じように応答するわけではない。チカグレロルのような特定の抗血小板薬は、 アスピリン 用量が１００ｍｇよりも多い場合にその効果を喪失することから、二重治療プロトコルにおける アスピリン の選択およびモニタリングも必要である。現在、二重抗血小板薬療法に対する患者の応答の測定、または患者の残留血小板反応性の特定のための効果的な方法は存在しない。従って、患者が二重抗血小板薬療法を受けている場合の血小板凝集に対する抗血小板薬の応答および反応性を評価、ならびに管理するための、さらには治療レジメンの患者コンプライアンスを確認するための信頼のおけるツールに対する必要性は満たされていない。

[0005] 従来から、 アスピリン およびその他の抗血小板薬療法に対する患者の応答は、一連の血小板凝集試験を用いて血小板活性を試験することによって評価される。血小板凝集試験の「至適標準」である光透過型凝集測定法（ＬＴＡ）は、血小板の応答もしくは凝集に対する阻害の度合いまたは程度の尺度としての血小板凝集をもたらすためのアゴニストとして、生物源からのコラーゲンを用いている。しかし、生物学的物質を用いる場合、複数の課題、ならびに感染性疾患の伝染のリスクが存在する。「天然」であれ、加工品であれ、発酵、細胞培養、もしくは類似のプロセスによる製造品であれ、または組換え品であれ、生物由来品はすべて、以下の欠点を共通して有する：感染性疾患の伝染リスクを

Example formula searching

- 4-(3-chloro-2-fluoroanilino)-7-methoxy-6-((1-(N-methylcarbamoylmethyl)piperidin-4-yl)oxy)quinazoline



1. **2303276** FUMARATE SALT OF 4-[3-CHLORO-2-FLUOROANILINO]-7-METHOXY-6-{[1-[N-METHYLCARBAMOYLMETHYL]PIPERIDIN-4-YL]OXY}QUINAZOLINE

EP - 06.04.2011

Int.Class A61K 31/517 **Appl.No** 09746098 **Applicant** ASTRAZENECA AB **Inventor** BOARDMAN KAY ALISON

4-[3-chloro-2-fluoroanilino]-7-methoxy-6-{[1-[N-methylcarbamoylmethyl]piperidin-4-yl]oxy}quinazoline difumarate, pharmaceutical compositions containing the difumarate, the use of the difumarate in the treatment of hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer and processes for the manufacture of the difumarate are described.

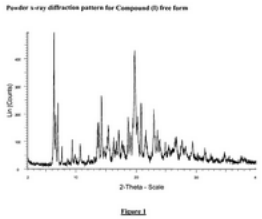


Figure 1

2. **20120108814** PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 4-[3-CHLORO-2-FLUOROANILINO]-7-METHOXY-6-[[1-[N-METHYLCARBAMOYMETHYL]PIPERIDIN-4-YL]OXY]QUINAZOLINE

US - 03.05.2012

Int.Class C07D 239/72 **Appl.No** 13264217 **Applicant** Boardman Kay Alison **Inventor** Boardman Kay Alison

Processes for the preparation of 4-[3-chloro-2-fluoroanilino]-7-methoxy-6-{[1-[N-methylcarbamoylmethyl]piperidin-4-yl]oxy}quinazoline, salts thereof, and the intermediates used in the process are described.

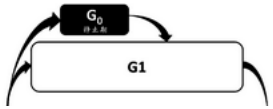
FIGURE 1

3. **109562176** COMBINATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEOPLASMS USING QUIESCENT CELL TARGETING AND EGFR INHIBITORS

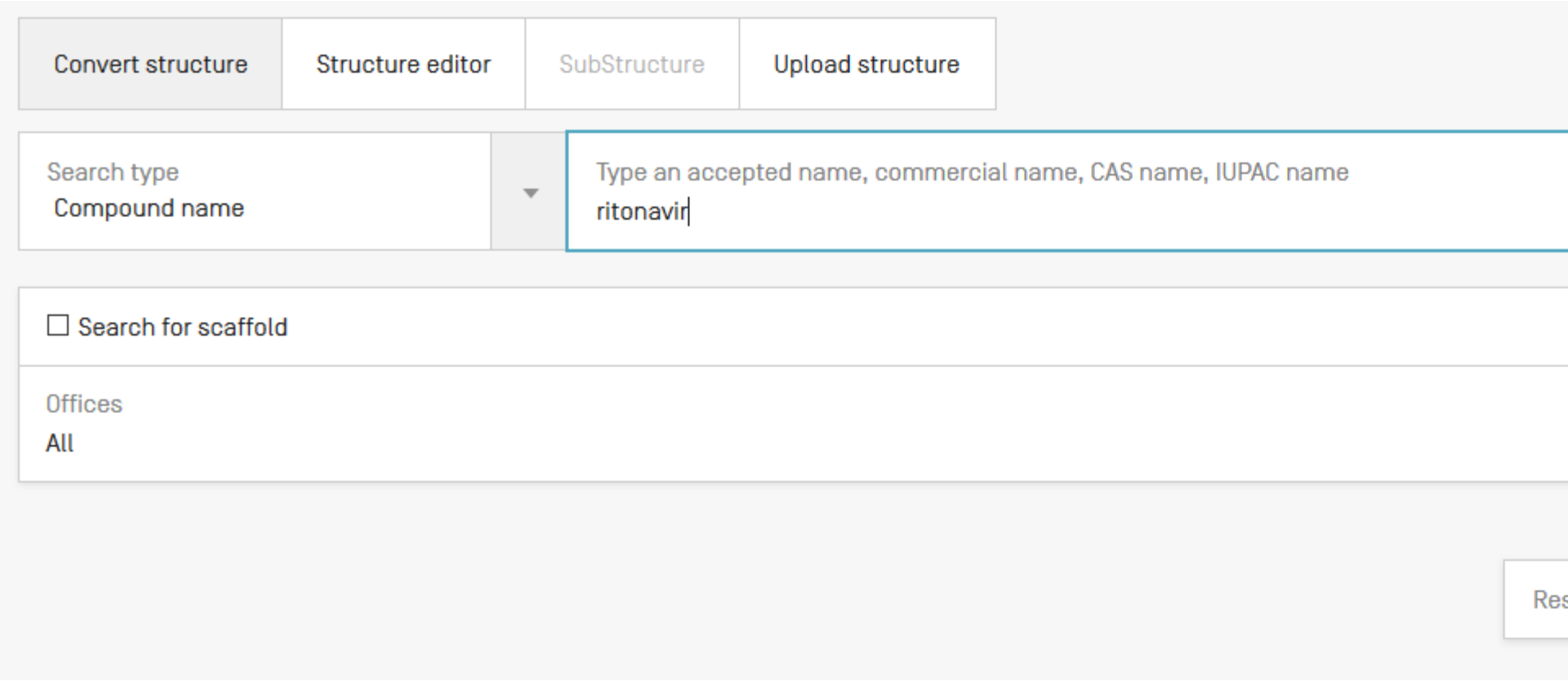
CN - 02.04.2019

Int.Class A61K 45/06 **Appl.No** 201780037696.7 **Applicant** FELICITEX THERAPEUTICS INC **Inventor** VILENCHIK MARIA

The present invention provides compositions and methods for the treatment of neoplasms, in particular, by targeting of quiescent cancer cells with therapeutic agents in combination with other treatments effective against certain neoplastic conditions, in particular, anti-cancer treatment with EGFR inhibitor agents.



Example: Ritonavir



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ANALYSIS

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Countries		Offices		Applicants		Inventors		IPC code		Publication Dates		Filing Dates	
United States of America	10,331	United States of America	12,606	Human Genome Sciences, Inc.	366	Ruben Steven M.	328	A61K	22,637	1994	1	1993	5
PCT	6,805	Japan	7,231	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC.	336	Rosen Craig A.	309	A61P	11,272	1995	6	1994	7
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		Eurasian Patent Organization	1,056	MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP.	191	BARASH, Steven, C.	70	C07H	1,426	2002	902	2001	890
		Russian Federation	874	AbbVie Inc.	189	NI, Jian	69	C12P	1,057	2003	1,113	2002	1,095
		Mexico	804			Meanwell Nicholas A.	68	A01N	974	2004	1,014	2003	1,130
						Barash Steven C.	67	C07F	786	2005	1,212	2004	1,284
								A61L	522	2006	1,222	2005	1,609

Patent landscape Report on Ritonavir-

- Ritonavir is an antiretroviral drug from the protease inhibitor class used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. Ritonavir is included in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML)1.

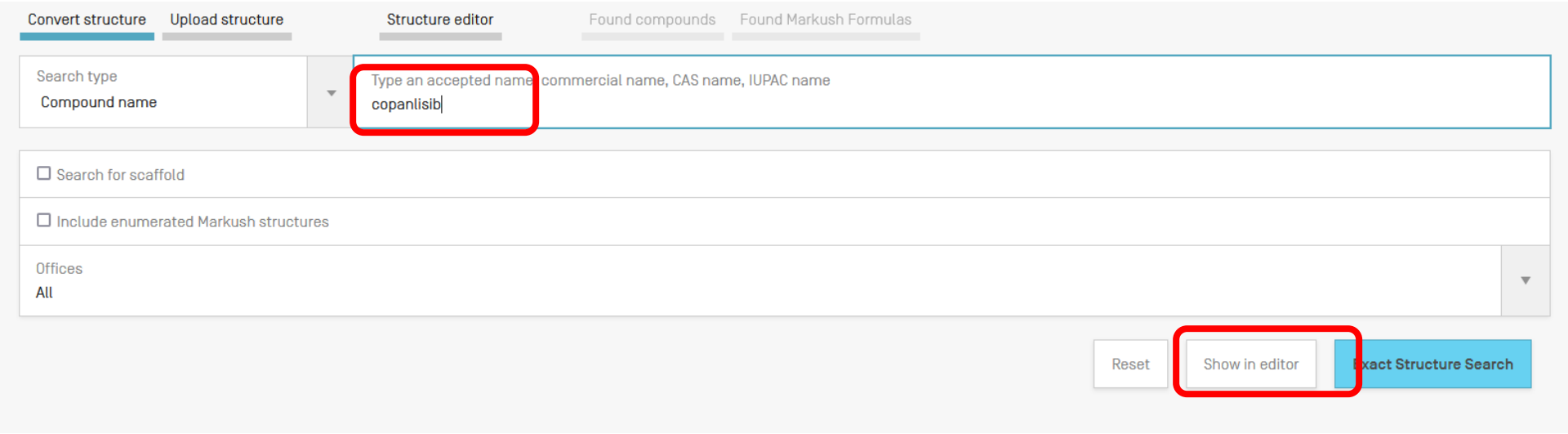
- The originator company is Abbott Laboratories, which markets Ritonavir under the brand name Norvir, or in combination with the protease inhibitor Lopinavir, as Kaletra or Aluvia. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the drug **in March 1996** for oral solution and in June 1999 for capsules.

http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/patents/946/wipo_pub_946.pdf

Sub-structure search – the concept

- Identification of elements in larger structures

Substructure search



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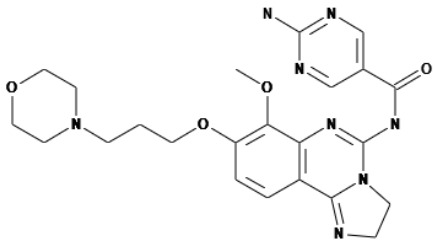

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Molecular Formula: C23H28N8O4
Molecular Weight: 480.5278 g/mol

☐ Search for scaffold

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Substructure search results [23 + 45.46%]

[1 of 1] 1 24

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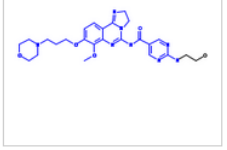	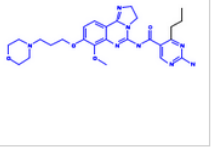	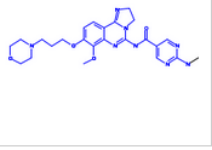	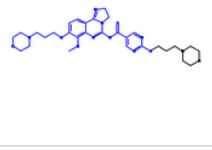	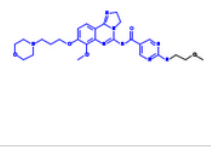	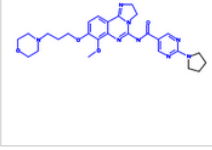	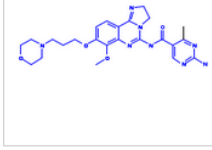	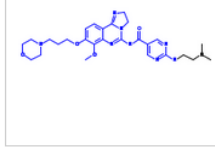

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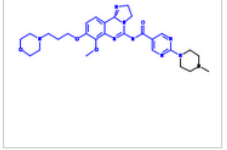	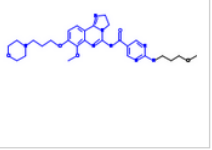	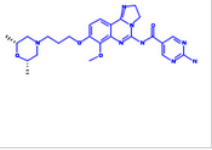	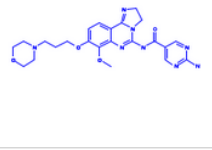	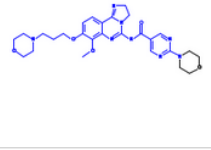	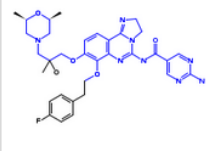	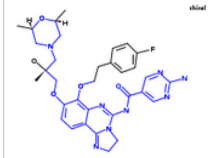	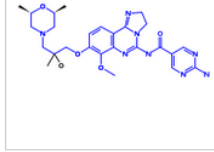

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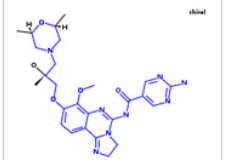	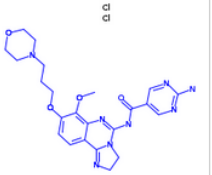	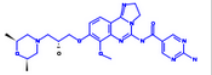	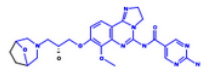	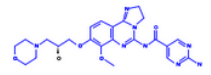	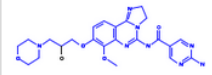	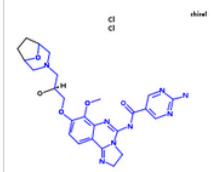

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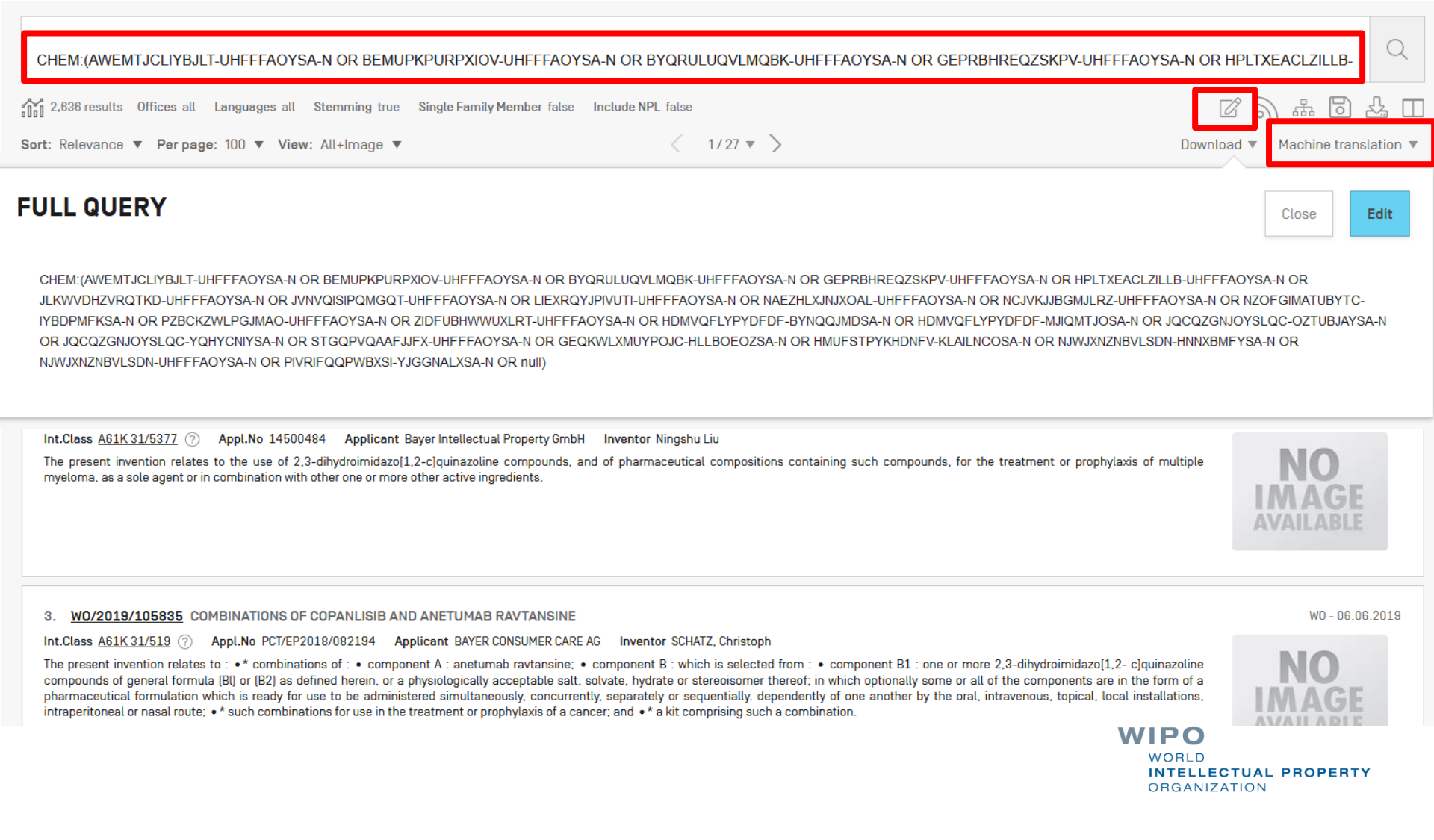

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10. JP2012503611 - 骨髄腫の治療のための置換２，３－ジヒドロイミダゾ［１，２－Ｃ］キナゾリンの使用

National Biblio. Data | Full Text | Patent Family | Compounds | Markush | Documents

PermaLink | Machine translation

Office
Japan

Application Number
2011528215

Application Date
11.09.2009

Publication Number
2012503611

Publication Date
09.02.2012

Grant Number
5662321

Grant Date
12.12.2014

Publication Kind
B2

IPC
A61K 31/519 | A61K 31/5377 | A61P 7/00 | A61P 35/00 | C07D 487/04

Title
[JA] 骨髄腫の治療のための置換２，３－ジヒドロイミダゾ［１，２－ｃ］キナゾリンの使用

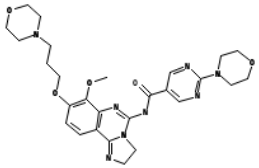
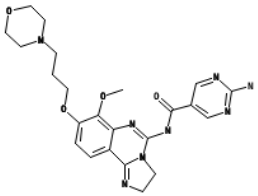
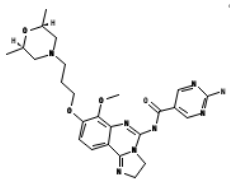
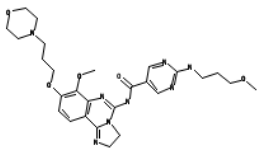
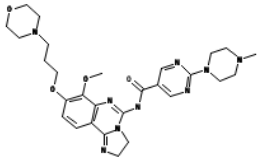
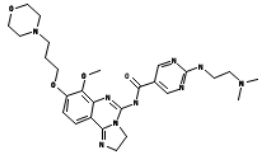
Abstract
[JA]
本発明は、２，３－ジヒドロイミダゾ［１，２－ｃ］キナゾリン化合物及びかかる化合物を単独の剤としてまたは１つ以上の他の活性成分とともに含む医薬組成物の多発性骨髄腫の治療又は予防のための使用に関する。

Related patent documents
EP2168583 EP2344164 US20110251191 CA2737999 ES2546656 WO/2010/034414 US20150141420

National Biblio. Data | Full Text | Patent Family | Compounds | Markush | Documents

Perr

Title | Abstract | Full text

ZIDFUBHWWUXLRT-UHFFFAOYSA-N	Copanlisib	NZOFGIMATUBYTC-IYBDPMFKSA-N	NCJVKJJBGMJLRZ-UHFFFAOYSA-N	NAEZHLXJNJXOAL-UHFFFAOYSA-N	LIEXRQYJPIVUTI-UHFFFAOYSA-N
					
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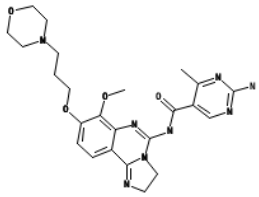
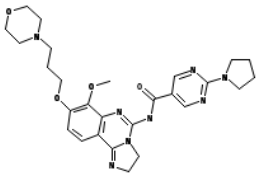
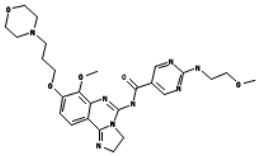
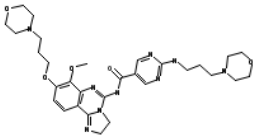
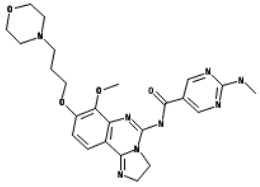
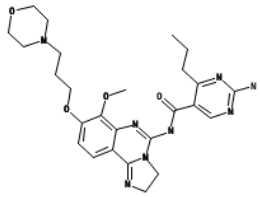
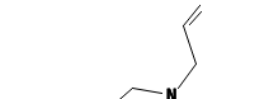
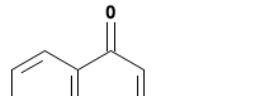
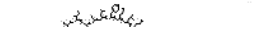
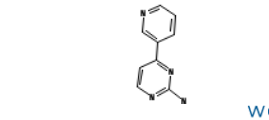
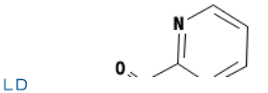
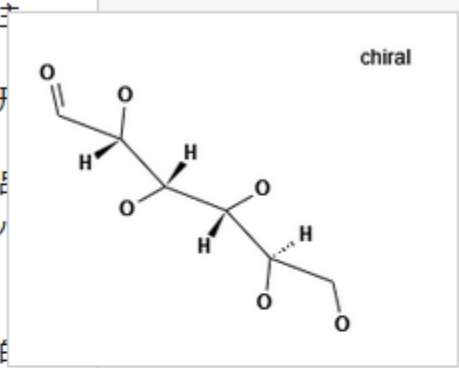
					
AWEMTJCLIYBJLT-UHFFFAOYSA-N	Talipexole	CZQHHVNHHHRRDU-UHFFFAOYSA-N	Neutral insulin injection	Imatinib	PIINXYKJQGMIOZ-UHFFFAOYSA-N
					

ド、ポリオキシエチレンステアリン酸塩などのアルキレンオキシドと脂肪酸の縮合産物、ヘプタデカ-エチレンオキ
イン酸塩などの、エチレンオキシドと脂肪酸及びヘキシトール由来の部分エステルとの縮合産物、又はポリオキシエ
の縮合産物であることのできる分散剤又は湿潤剤を用いて製剤されることができる。
もできる。採用可能な希釈剤及び溶媒は、例えば、水、リンゲル液、等張の塩化ナトリウム溶液及び等張のグル
又はジグリセリドを含む任意の無刺激の固定油が採用されることができる。さらに、オレイン酸などの脂肪酸が注



度では固体であるが直腸温度では液体であり、したがって直腸内で融解して薬物を放出する、好適な無刺激性の賦形
る。
は、制御された量の本発明の化合物の持続的又は非持続的な輸注を提供するために使用されることができる。医薬品
に組み込まれる、１９９１年６月１１日に付与された米国特許第５，０２３，２５２号を参照のこと）。かかるパッ

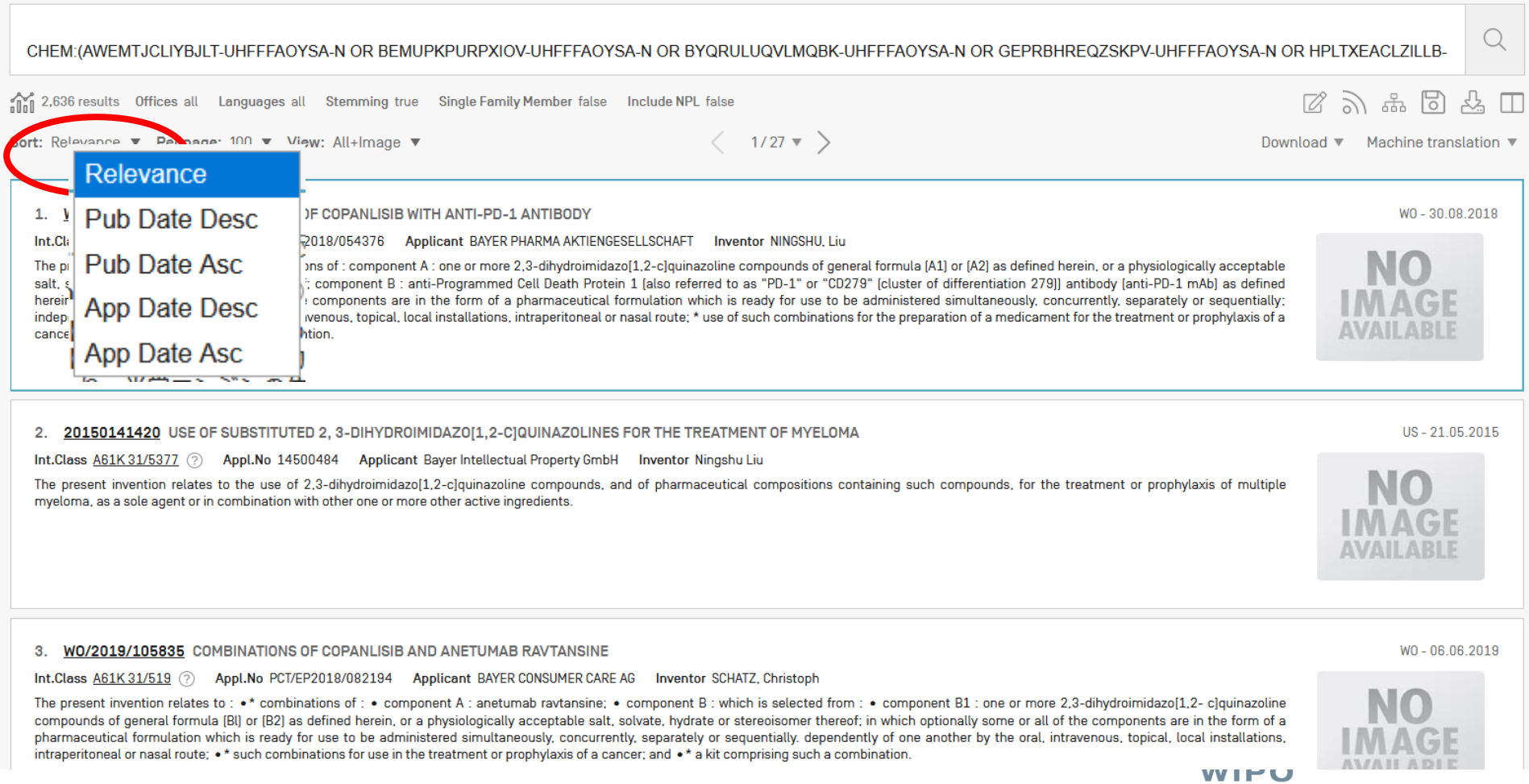
む。
品のデリバリーのための機械的デリバリー装置の構築及び使用は本分野において周知である。例えば、薬品を直接皮
設置することを含む。体の特定の解剖学的領域に剤を輸送するために使用される、かかる移植型デリバリーシステム

又は所望により含むこともできる。適切な剤形のかかる組成物を調製するための慣用の手順が使用可能である。かか
ompendium of Excipients for Parenteral Formulations" PDA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology 1998, 52(5),
DA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology 1999, 53(6), 324-349; 及びNema, S. et al, "Excipients and Their Use in

化カリウム、ホウ酸ナトリウム、炭酸ナトリウム、水酸化ナトリウム、トリエタノールアミン、トロールアミンを含

香酸ナトリウムを含むが、これらに限定されない）；
、クロロブタノール、フェノール、フェニルエチルアルコール、硝酸フェニル水銀及びチメロサールを含むが、こ

Result sorting



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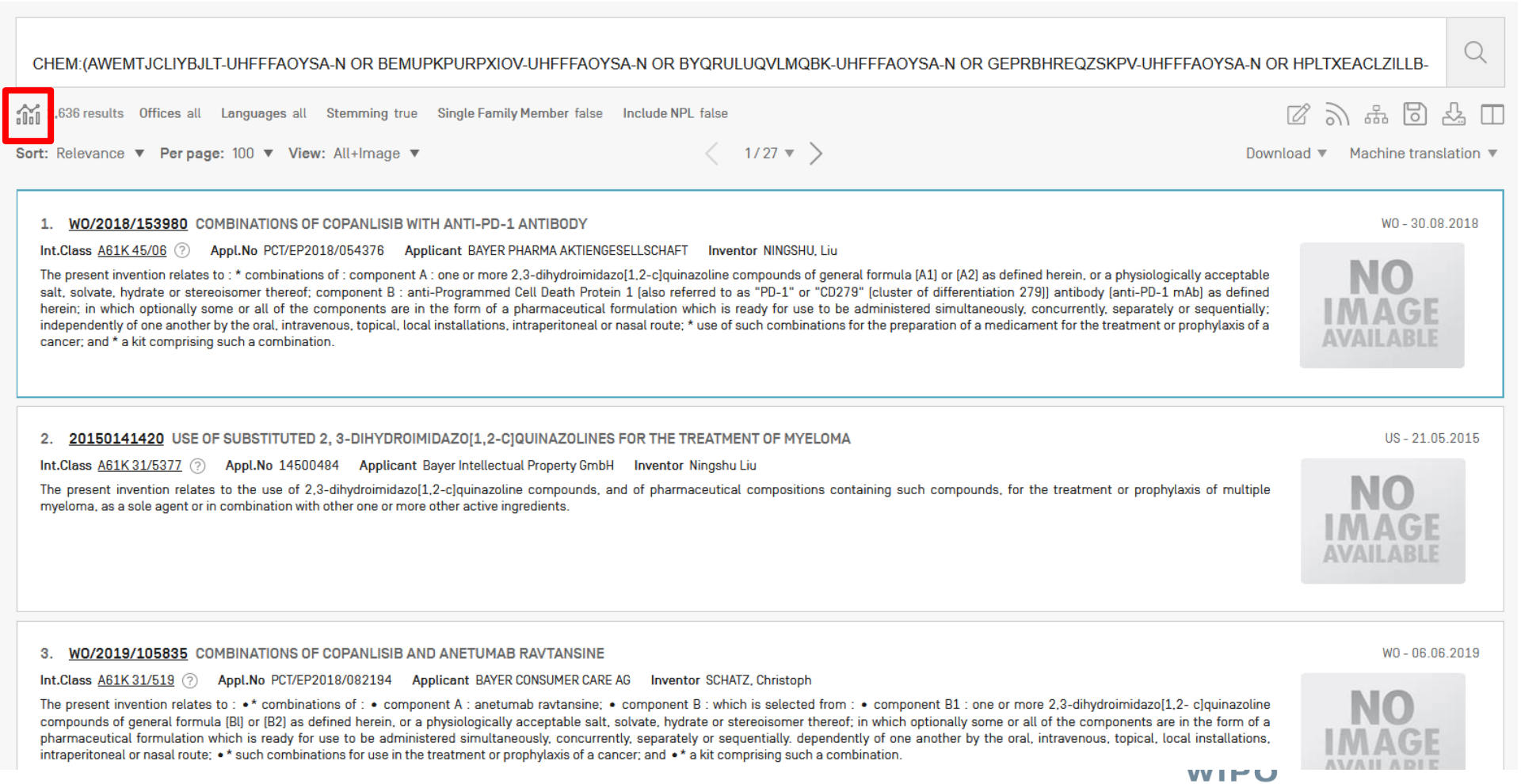
Narrowing down results/statistics



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Analysis

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Countries		Offices		Applicants		Inventors		IPC code		Publication Dates		Filing Dates	
United States of America	59,661	United States of America	70,586	BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	1,840	DOBIE KENNETH W.	278	A61K	141,176	2011	9,653	2011	8,611
China	39,285	China	47,911	ASTRAZENECA AB	1,797	RUBEN STEVEN M.	245	A61P	71,217	2012	8,881	2012	8,702
PCT	33,398	PCT	33,398	NOVARTIS AG	1,553	ROSEN CRAIG A.	234	C07D	50,254	2013	9,074	2013	8,776
Japan	27,094	Japan	28,749	MERCK & CO., INC.	1,358	AMMERMANN EBERHARD	226	C07K	17,087	2014	10,013	2014	9,201
European Patent Office	11,998	Republic of Korea	18,251	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	1,302	SCHELBERGER KLAUS	220	C12N	15,520	2015	9,328	2015	8,833
Republic of Korea	11,475	European Patent Office	14,229	MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP.	1,144	ZHAO MING	219	C07C	11,233	2016	9,611	2016	8,844
Eurasian Patent Organization	1,887	Canada	6,561	GENENTECH, INC.	908	PENG SHIQI	215	A61L	9,679	2017	9,012	2017	9,047
Russian Federation	1,882	India	5,564	ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.	829	STRATHMANN SIEGFRIED	213	G01N	9,149	2018	9,845	2018	7,708
		Russian Federation	5,046	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	748	LORENZ GISELA	199	A01N	8,812	2019	9,574	2019	4,812
		Eurasian Patent Organization	4,104	PFIZER INC.	670	BENNETT C. FRANK	195	A61Q	7,490	2020	5,603	2020	720

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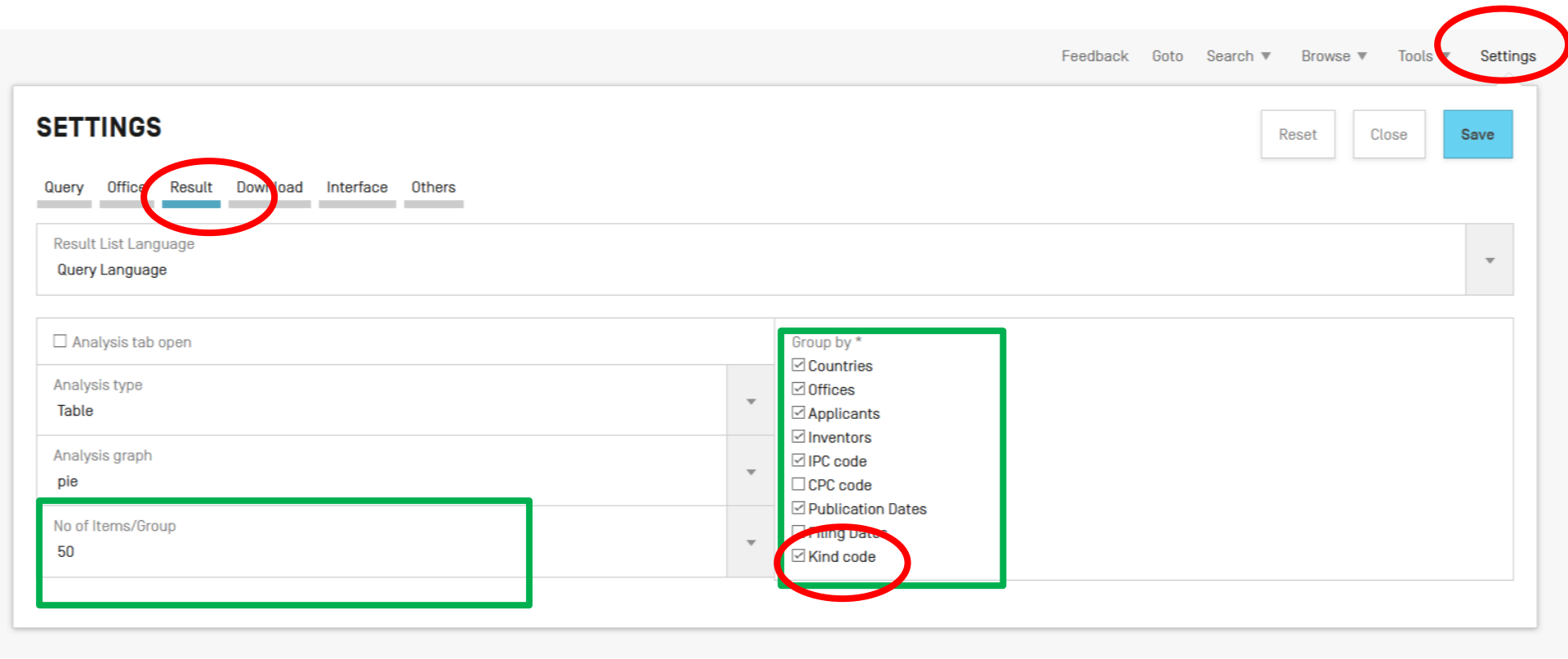

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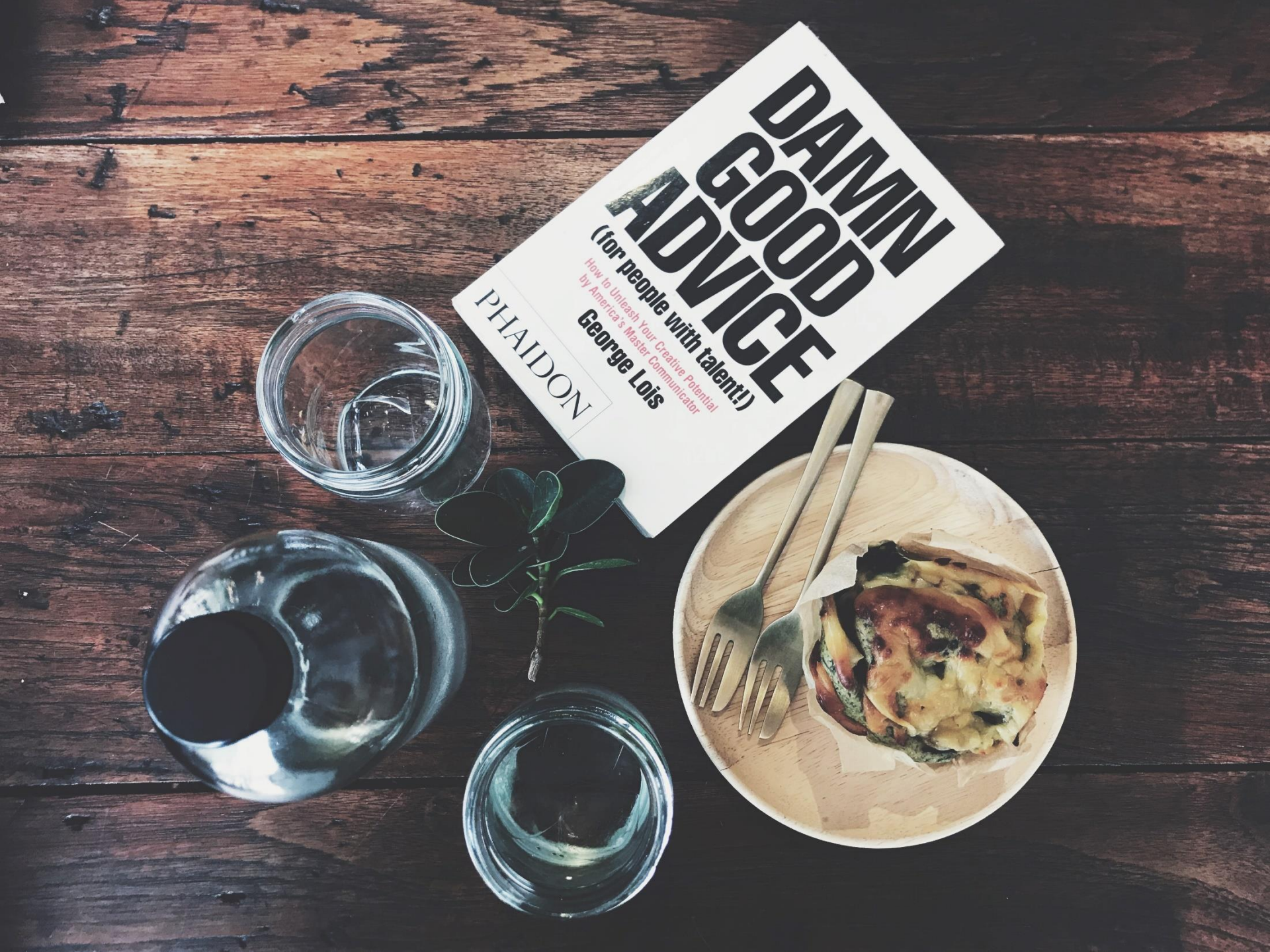
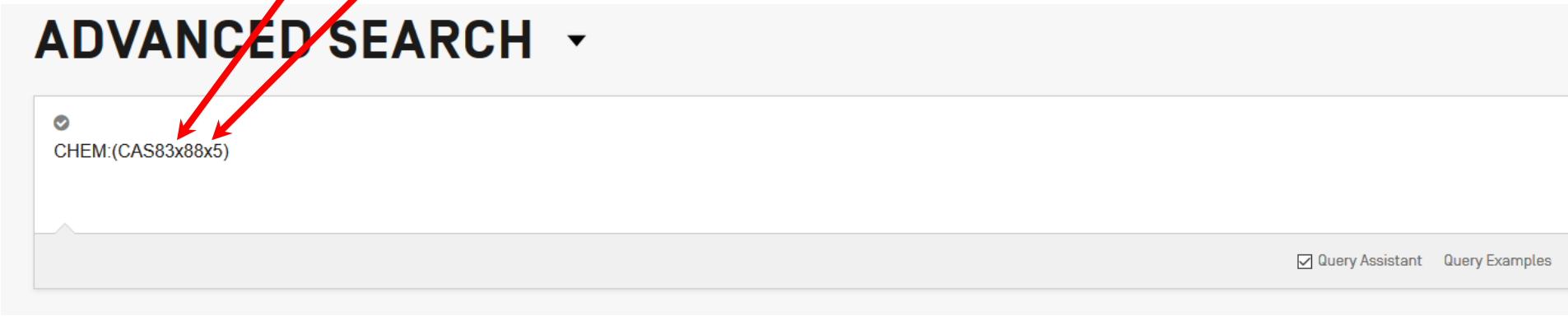

DAMN GOOD ADVICE
(for people with talent!)
How to Unleash Your Creative Potential by America's Master Communicator
George Lois
PHAIDON

Search by CAS number

- CAS83-88-5



本发明还提供了所述洗手液在日化用品中的应用。

优选的，所述日化用品为洗手巾，所述洗手液吸附于所述洗手巾上。

优选的，所述洗手液通过喷涂或浸泡的方法吸附至所述洗手巾上。

进一步的，所述洗手巾为棉浆纸、木浆纸或无纺布中的一种制成。

本发明中各组分的性质如下：

维生素B1，化学式$C_{12}H_{16}N_4OS(\cdot HCl)$，为白色晶体，在有氧化剂存在时容易 被氧化产生脱氢硫胺素，后者在有紫外光照射时呈现蓝色荧光。

维生素B2，化学式：$C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_6$，又叫核黄素，微溶于水，CAS号：83-88-5； 为体内黄酶类辅基的组成部分，当缺乏时，就影响机体的生物氧化，使代谢发 生障碍。

维生素C，化学式$C_6H_8O_6$，又称L-抗坏血酸，为酸性己糖衍生物，是稀醇 式己糖酸内酯，是高等灵长类动物与其他少数生物的必需营养素。

十二烷基硫酸钠，白色或淡黄色粉状，溶于水，对碱和硬水不敏感，CAS 号：83-88-5，在日化行业用作乳化剂、灭火剂、发泡剂及纺织助剂，主要用作 牙膏和膏状、粉状、洗发香波的发泡剂。

丙三醇，俗称甘油，是无色味甜澄明黏稠液体，无臭、有暖甜味，CAS号： 56-81-5，在日化行业可用作软化剂、润滑剂或塑化剂。可与水以任何比例互溶， 低浓度丙三醇溶液可做润滑油对皮肤进行滋润。

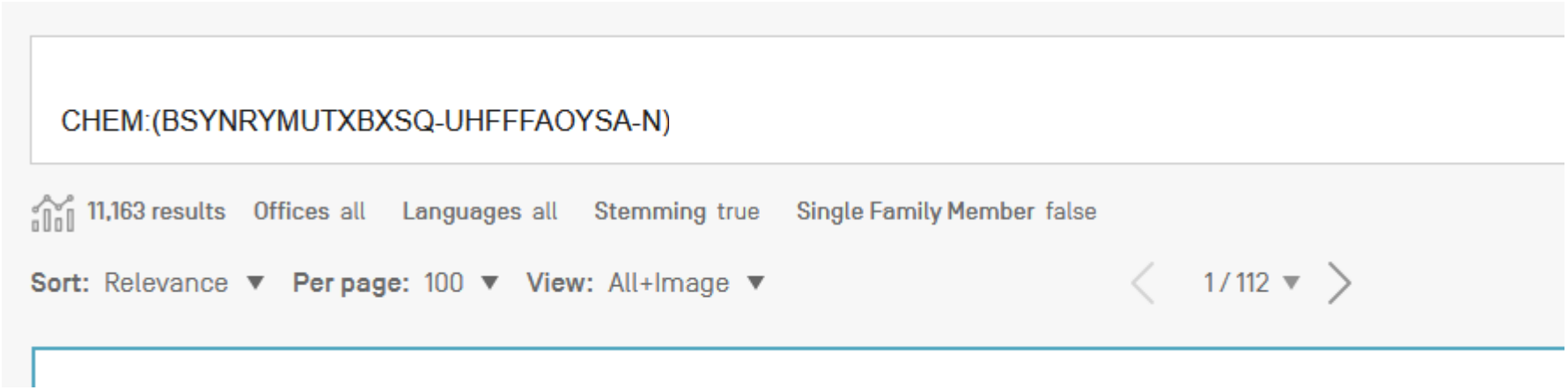
羧甲基纤维素钠，又名羧甲基纤维素钠盐，为白色纤维状或颗粒状粉末。 无臭、无味、无味、有吸湿性，不溶于有机溶剂。CAS号：9004-32-4，在日用 化学工业中用作黏结剂、抗再沉凝剂。

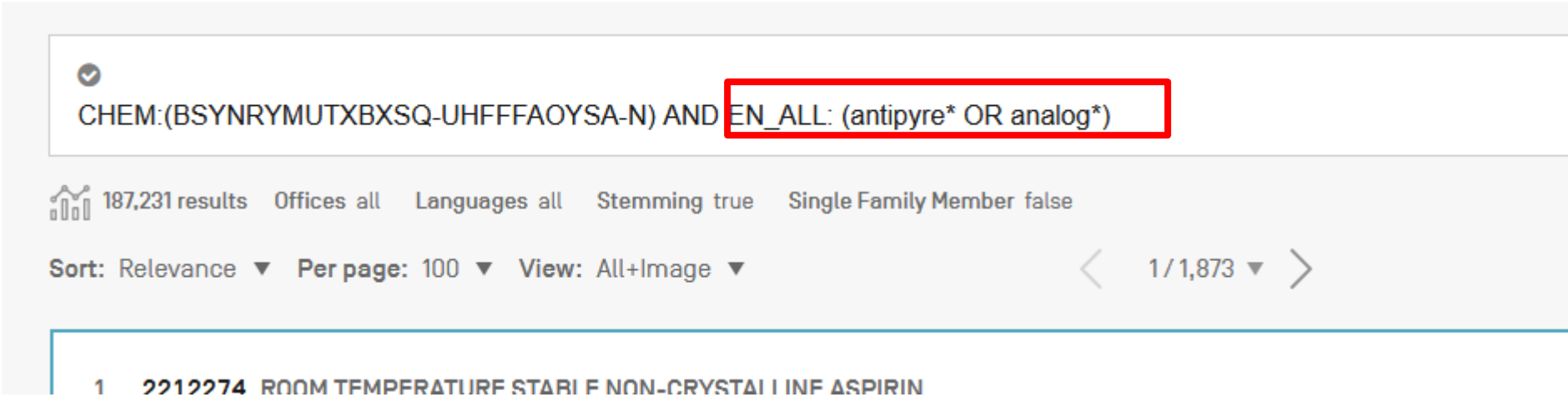
羊毛脂，是附着在羊毛上的一种分泌油脂，为淡黄色或棕黄色的软膏状物； 有黏性而滑腻；臭微弱而特异。CAS号：8006-54-0，羊毛脂在氯仿或乙醚中易 溶，在热乙醇中溶解，在乙醇中极微溶解。日用化学工业制造防裂膏、冷霜、 高级香皂，对保护皮肤防止裂口具有特殊的效能。

硬脂酸钠，又名十八酸钠，为白色细微粉末或块状固体，CAS号：822-16-2， 有滑腻感，有脂肪味，在空气中有吸水性。微溶于冷水，溶于热水或醇溶液， 水溶液因水解而呈碱性。在日用化学工业中用作洗涤剂，用于控制漂洗过程中 的泡沫。

本发明的有益效果为：

Compound + keywords + wildcard





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CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND EN_ALL: (antipyre* OR analog*)

73,869 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

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1. **2027860** THE USE OF NICOTINE, ANALOGUES THEREOF, PRECURSORS THEREOF OR DERIVATIVES THEREOF IN THE TREATMENT C CAPABLE OF IMPROVEMENT WITH ALPHA-MSH ADMINISTERED IN PROPHYLACTIC OR THERAPEUTIC FORM

Int.Class A61K 31/465 **Appl.No** 06747531 **Applicant** SOLIS HERRERA ARTURO **Inventor** SOLIS HERRERA ARTURO

This invention protects the use of nicotine, analogues thereof precursors thereof or its derivates for treatment of inflammatory, infectious, candidal or of the central nNervous system, of kidneys, the lungs, liver], depression, obesity, bone disease and the like, which can be improved by means of intensi given the fact that this hormone are extraordinary properties: e.g. , it has an antipyretic potency 20,000 times as great as acetaminophen, its antimicr gentamycine, it is the best anticandidiasic known; it inhibits apoptosis of various stem cells, and significantly modulates the inmmune reactions, and affect its release may have significant therapeutic potential. This patent protects the use of nicotine, analogues thereof, precursors thereof or its derivat and/or reducing the bioavailability of ±-MSH in blood and/or central or peripheral tissues to accentuate or diminish the effect of the ±-MSH by means of its effect on the corresponding receptors of any cell, tissue or organ in the body, administrated for therapeutic and/or prophylactic purposes in the short

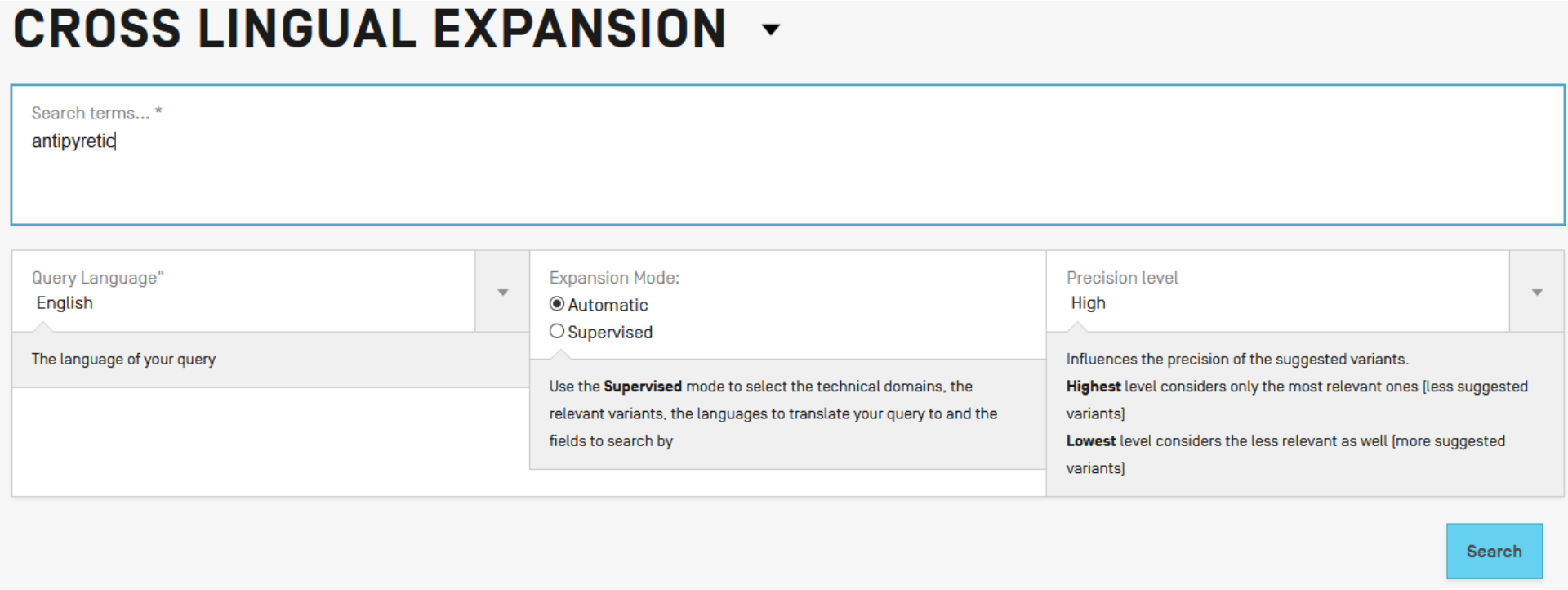
2. **4812446** PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS PROVIDING ENHANCED ANALGESIA

Int.Class A61K 31/13 **Appl.No** 07074655 **Applicant** The Procter & Gamble Company **Inventor** Brand Larry M.

An analgesic composition comprising capsaicin or a capsaicin analogue and an analgesic selected from the class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, a disclosed. This combination has been found to exhibit unexpectedly enhanced analgesic activity in humans and lower animals without a correspondi effects.

ORGANIZATION

Antipyretic in Japanese?



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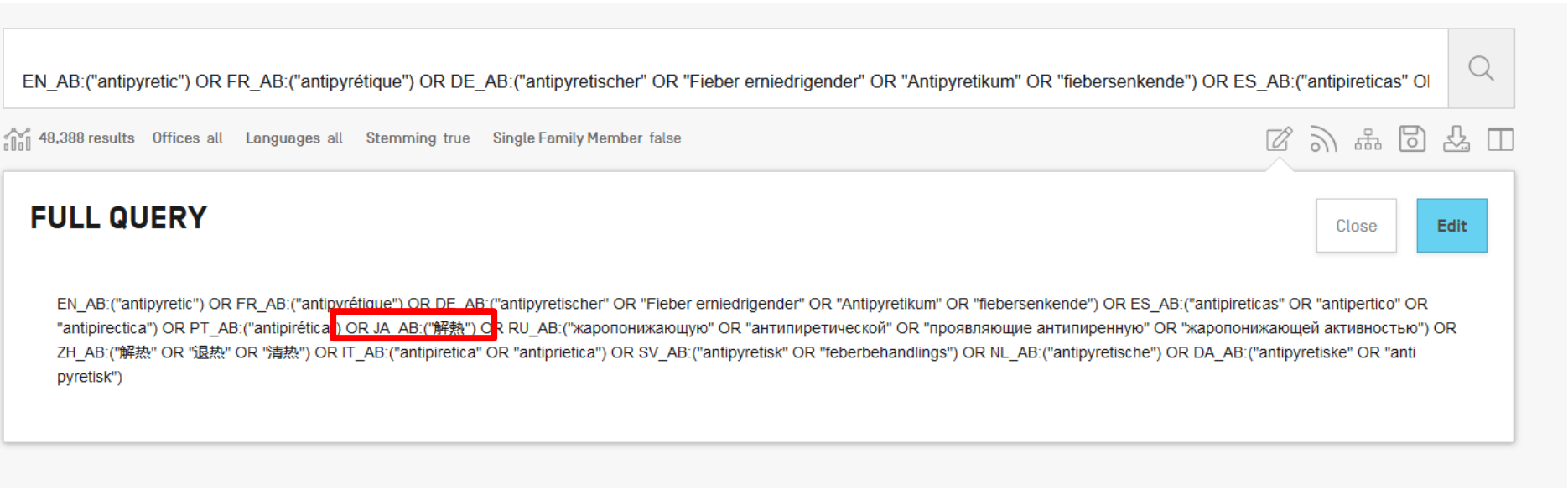
EN_AB:("antipyretic") OR FR_AB:("antipyrétique") OR DE_AB:("antipyretischer" OR "Fieber erniedrigender" OR "Antipyretikum" OR "fiebersenkende") OR ES_AB:("antipireticas" Ol
48,388 results
Offices all
Languages all
Stemming true
Single Family Member false
FULL QUERY
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Edit
EN_AB:("antipyretic") OR FR_AB:("antipyrétique") OR DE_AB:("antipyretischer" OR "Fieber erniedrigender" OR "Antipyretikum" OR "fiebersenkende") OR ES_AB:("antipireticas" OR "antipertico" OR "antipirectica") OR PT_AB:("antipirética") OR JA_AB:("解熱") OR RU_AB:("жаропонижающую" OR "антипиретической" OR "проявляющие антипиренную" OR "жаропонижающей активностью") OR ZH_AB:("解热" OR "退热" OR "清热") OR IT_AB:("antipiretica" OR "antiprietica") OR SV_AB:("antipyretisk" OR "feberbehandlings") OR NL_AB:("antipyretische") OR DA_AB:("antipyretiske" OR "antipyretisk")

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND JA_AB:("解熱")

65 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

Sort: Relevance Per page: 100 View: All+Image 1 / 1 Download Machine translation

1. **2008518914** COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ACETAMINOPHEN, CAFFEINE AND OPTIONALLY AN ALKALINE SUBSTANCE TO ENHANCE ABSORPTION

JP - 05.06.2008

Int.Class A * 661 K 31/167 Appl.No 2007539060 Applicant ノバルティス アーゲー Inventor ロン・リュー

analgesia／ An effective amount of acetaminophen, caffeine, and optionally a first analgesic containing aspirin／ The active expression of the antipyretic composition is analgesia to the first composition／ At least one alkaline material is included to accelerate the onset of antipyretic activity, thereby increasing the production of the second composition. The second composition comprising the alkaline material is biologically equivalent to the first composition, but is more analgesic than the first composition／ The expression of the antipyretic activity is fast

2. **2003171266** ANTIPYRETIC PREPARATION CONTAINING XYLITOL

JP - 17.06.2003

Int.Class A61K 31/047 Appl.No 2002358676 Applicant ROQUETTE FRERES Inventor WILS DANIEL

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an antipyretic preparation to be administered by any means except for oral administration.

SOLUTION: The antipyretic preparation is composed of an antipyretic agent and a synergistically active amount of xylitol. The antipyretic agent content is 2-100 mg and the xylitol content is 0.5-15 g wherein the content means the daily dose per 1 kg body-weight.

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	温度上昇（℃）	汚染のポジティブコントロールと比較した忌避（%）
バッチ1	0．35	—
バッチ2	2．95	0
バッチ3	1．57	46
バッチ4	2．73	7．5
バッチ5	0．82	72

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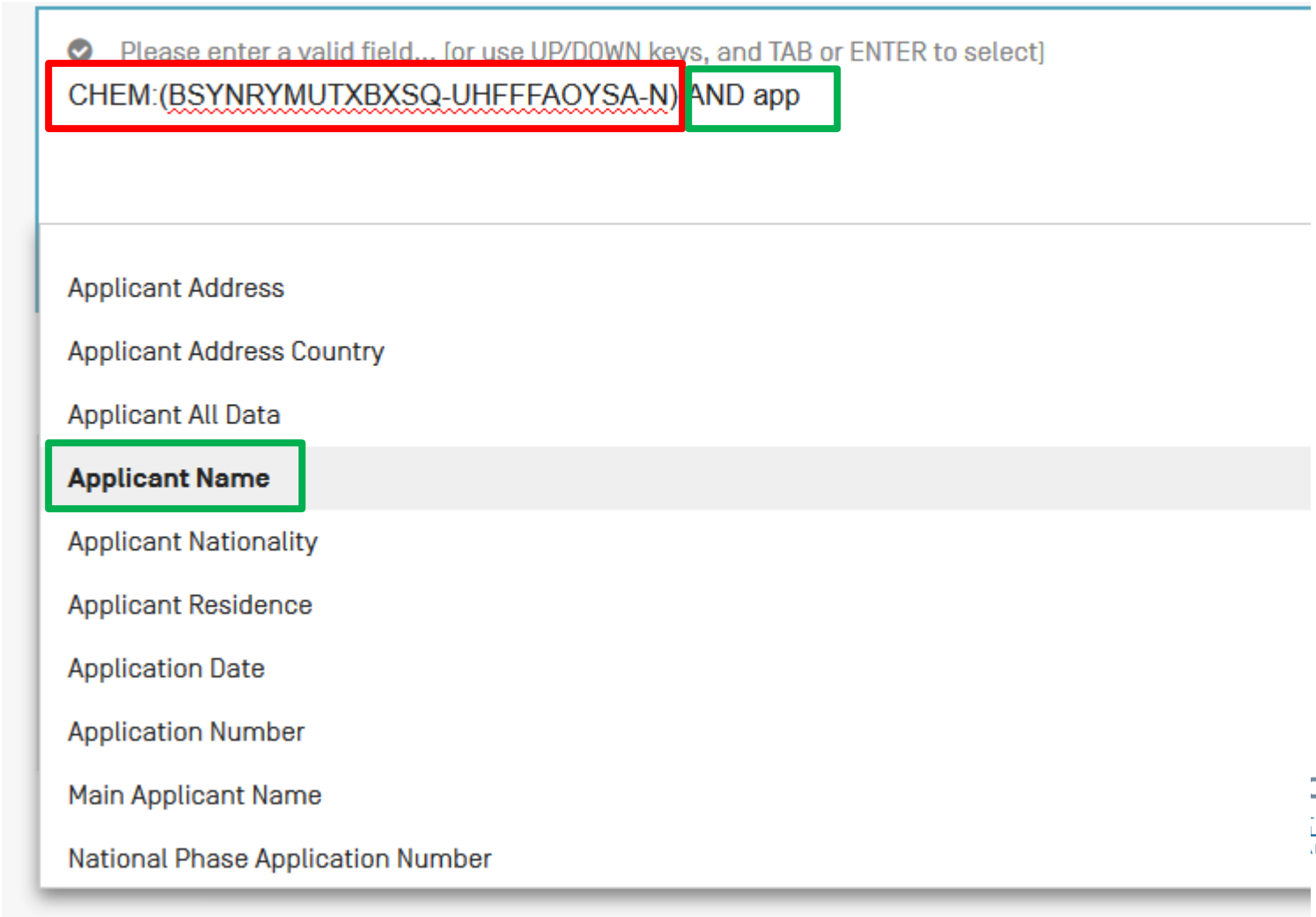
Combine with applicant



ADVANCED SEARCH

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND PA:novartis

Query Assistant Query Examples

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1. WO2003033001 - COMBINATIONS COMPRISING COX-2 INHIBITORS AND ASPIRIN

PCT Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | National Phase | Notices | Compounds | Documents

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau

PermaLink Machin

Publication Number
WO/2003/033001

Publication Date
24.04.2003

International Application No.
PCT/EP2002/011380

International Filing Date
10.10.2002

Chapter 2 Demand Filed
13.03.2003

IPC
A61K 31/365 [2006.01] A61K 31/415 [2006.01]
A61K 31/60 [2006.01] A61K 45/06 [2006.01]
View more classifications

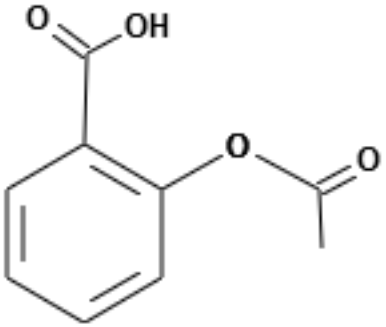
Applicants
NOVARTIS AG [CH/CH]; Lichtstasse 35 CH-4056 Basel, CH [AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BE, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CY, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GD, GE, GH, GR, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IN, IS, IT, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LT, LU, LV, MA, MC, MD, MK, MN, MX, NL, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TN

Title
(EN) COMBINATIONS COMPRISING COX-2 INHIBITORS AND ASPIRIN
(FR) COMBINAISONS CONTENANT UN INHIBITEUR DE COX-2 ET DE L'ASPIRINE

Abstract
(EN)
A pharmaceutical compsition is provided for treatment of conditions in mammals which are responsitive to COX-2 inhibition which comprises COX-2 inhibitor and low-dosa aspirin for simultaneous, sequential or separate use.
(FR)
L'invention se rapporte à une composition pharmaceutique utile dans le traitement d'états chez les mammifères qui sont réceptifs à l'inhi comprenant à la fois un inhibiteur de COX-2 et de l'aspirine faiblement dosée pour une utilisation simultanée, séquentielle ou séparée.

Also published as
NO20041432 MXPA/a/2004/003365 KR1020040044891 VN9290 ZA2004/01302 IL160620 EP1435968 JP2005505606 US20040235802 US2 CN1625405 CA2458981 NZ532158 AU2002342814 AU2006249254 ID039.128

It has been proposed to treat a condition selected from the group consisting of acute coronary ischemic syndrome, thrombosis, thromboembolism, thrombotic
first or subsequent thrombotic stroke, in a patient having the condition, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of an antipla
amount of a COX-2 inhibitor (US Patent No. 6,136,804; Merck). This combination therapy is stated to provide enhanced treatment options as compared to adminis
alone. Aspirin is identified as an antiplatelet agent that may be used in this combination therapy and recommended for use at dosages generally in the range fr
found, in accordance with the present invention, that diseases involving platelet aggregation, such as those identified above, may be treated or avoided during t
administered in combination with aspirin at d and furthermore that particular advantageous results are obtained if a 5-alkyl-2-
in combination with aspirin as antiplatelet inh



Accordingly the present invention provides a ph eatment of conditions in mammals which are responsive to COX-2 inhibition whic
inhibitor and low-dose aspirin, for simultaneo

Further the invention provides the use of a COX a medicament, for use in combination with low-dose aspirin for treatment of co
inhibition.

In a further embodiment the invention provides uffering from a condition which is responsive to COX-2 inhibition comprising admi
inhibitor in combination with low-dose aspirin.

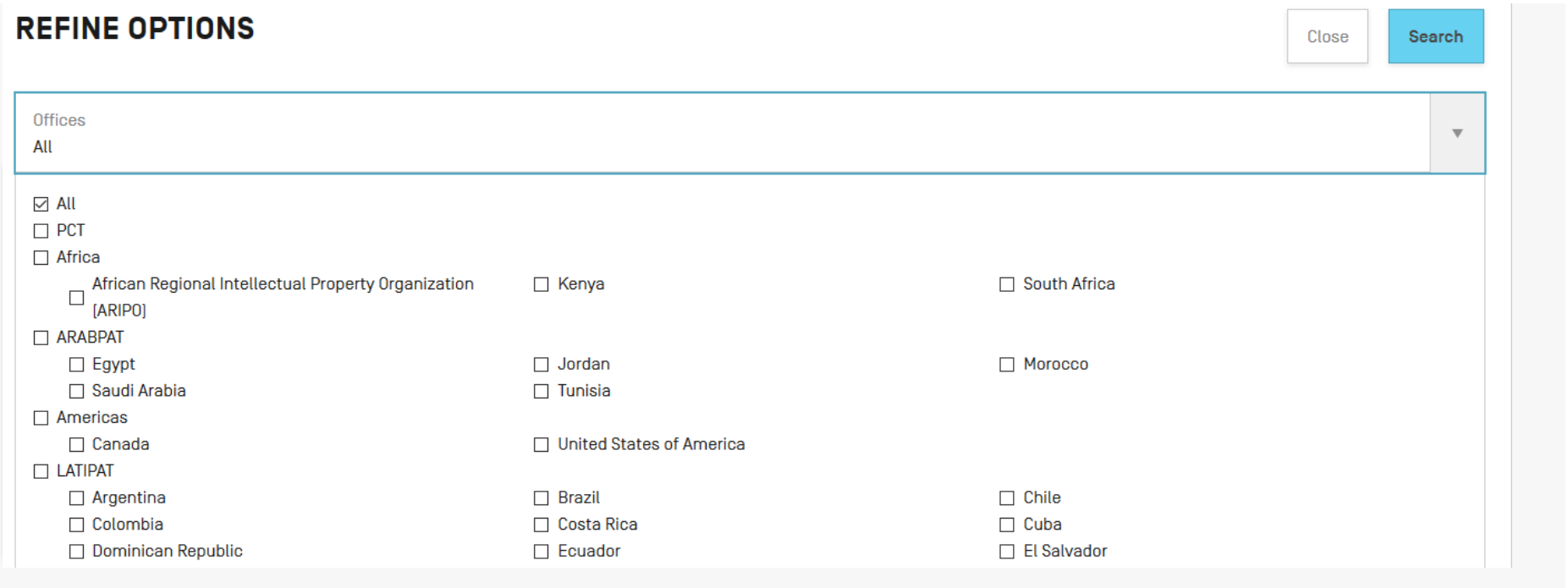
Yet further the invention provides use of low-dose aspirin to treat acute coronary ischemic syndrome, thrombosis, thromboembolism, thrombotic occlusion an
infarction, and first or subsequent thrombotic stroke, in a patient having the condition, when the low-dose aspirin is administered in combination with an effect
aspirin is administered together with the COX-2 inhibitor for cardio-protection, e.g. in view of the anti-platelet aggregation activity of aspirin.

In the present description the term "treatment" includes both prophylactic or preventative treatment as well as curative or disease modifying treatment, includi
suspected to have contracted the disease as well as ill patients. In preferred embodiments of the invention "treatment" comprises primary or secondary prevent

The invention is generally applicable to the treatment of conditions in mammals which are responsive to COX-2 inhibition. For instance, for the treatment of cycl
inflammation, pyresis, pain, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, migraine headache, neurodegenerative diseases (such as multiple sclerosis), Alzheimer's disea
COX-2 inhibitors are further useful for the treatment of neoplasia particularly neoplasia that produce prostaglandins or express
cyclooxygenase, including both benign and cancerous tumors, growths and polyps. COX-2 inhibitors may be employed for the treatment of any neoplasia as for
Publication No. WO 98/16227, published 23 April 1998, in particular epithelium cell-derived neoplasia. COX-2 inhibitors are in particular useful for the treatment of
breast cancer and, especially gastrointestinal cancer, for example cancer of the colon, and skin cancer, for example squa us cell or basal cell cancers and mela

The compositions, uses and methods of the present invention represent an improvement to existing therapy of conditions in mammals which are responsive to

Combine with a country



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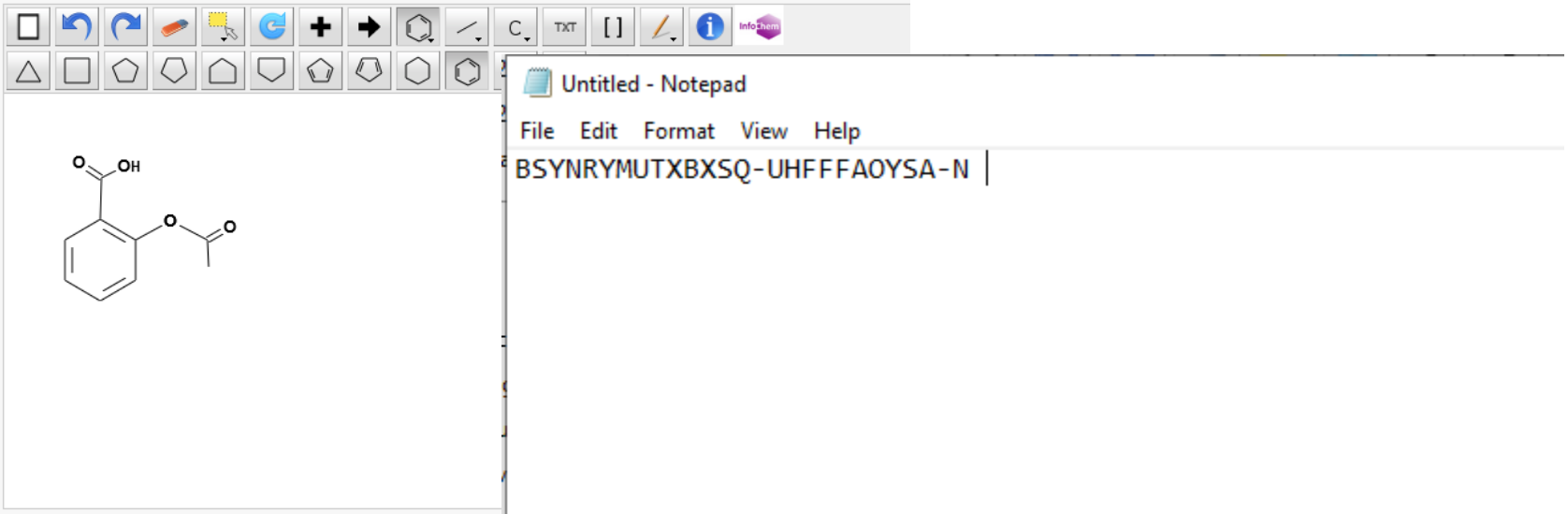
Combine 2 compounds

Convert structure | Structure editor | SubStructure | Upload structure

Search type
Compound name

Type an accepted name, commercial name, CAS name, IUPAC name
aspirin



☐ Search for scaffold

Offices
All

The present invention relates to orally disintegrating tablets, useful in particular for the treatment of pain, comprising a fixed dose combination of acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen, caffeine and corresponding manufacturing processes.

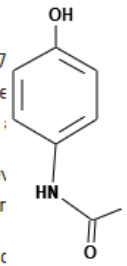
In an effort to develop more convenient dosage forms with an increased likelihood of improved compliance for certain product indications and patient populations, solid dosage forms are developed that can be ingeste simply by placing them in the oral cavity, e.g. on the tongue. The products are designed to disintegrate rapidly on contact with saliva, thus eliminating the need to chew the tablet, swallow an intact tablet, or take the ta with any liquids [7, 8, 9].

A fixed dose combination is a pharmaceutical preparation which contains one or more active pharmaceutical ingredients combined in a single dosage form presented in certain fixed doses. Typically, these fixed dose combination drug products offer benefits over the individually dosed single dose preparations, e.g. efficacy, dose reduction, ease of administration, safety, convenience, compliance.

A known fixed dose combination for the treatment of pain is the triple combination of acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen and caffeine. A triple combination of the above ingredients is also listed as a drug product al with specifications within USP 31 ; the monograph is entitled "Acetaminophen, Aspirin and Caffeine Tablets"

[1]-

Paracetamol



Acetylsalicylic acid, also known as aspirin [USAN], is 2[acetyloxy]benzoic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, with a molecular mass of 180.157 salicylic acid, CAS 50-78-2, appears as colourless or white crystalline powder. Acetylsalicylic acid is slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and soluble in chloroform and e alicylic acid should be stored in airtight containers. The compound is stable in d air but hydrolyses in contact with moisture to acetic and salicylic acids. Its pK_a-value is 3.49. Acetylsalicylic acid exhibits nt stability profile. The compound is sensitive to temperature as well.

Acetylsalicylic acid has a slightly bitter and pronounced acidic taste. Acetylsalicylic acid is used as an analgesic to relie s and pains. Furthermore, the compound has an antipyretic effect, and is also us an anti-inflammatory medication. Due to its anti-clotting effect acetylsalicylic acid [aspirin] is also indicated in long-terr r prevention of heart attacks, strikes and blood clot formation [2].

Acetaminophen [USAN], also termed paracetamol, is N-[4-hydroxyphenyl]acetamide, $C_8H_9NO_2$, with a molecular mass c l. Acetaminophen, CAS 103-90-2, appears as white odourless crystalline powde which is sparingly soluble in water, soluble 1 in 20 of boiling water, and in 1 in 10 of alcohol. The compound is very slightly soluble in ether and in methylene chloride. Its pK_a-value is 9.38. The compound has a pronounce bitter taste. The drug substance is widely used as analgesic compound and antipyretic medication. In combination with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or opioid analgesics, acetaminophen is used also in the management of more severe pain [2].

Caffeine, which is 1,3,7-trimethyl-1H-purine-2,6[3H,7H]-dione, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, with a molecular mass of 194.19 g/mol. Caffeine, CAS 58-08-2, appears as odourless, white needles or powder, which sublime readily. Caffeine is sparingly soluble in water and freely soluble in boiling water and in chloroform. Caffeine is slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol and in ether. Its pKa-value is in the order of 0.6. The compound has a pronounced, long lasting, distinct bitter taste [2].

Drug products comprising these actives ingredients in a certain ratio are known for decades, e.g. in 1946 Germany's Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH developed Thomapyrin® and Bristol-Myers Squibb introduced its Excedrin® Ext Strength within the United States within the early 60ties. Both products are non-prescription, over-the-counter pain relievers [3, 4].

The current German Thomapyrin® drug product [Thomapyrin® classic] comprises 250 mg acetylsalicylic acid, 200 mg acetaminophen and 50 mg caffeine. The current marketed drug product is formulated as an immediate release tablet.

Immediate release Excedrin Extra Strength for the US market comprises 250 mg acetylsalicylic acid, 250 mg acetaminophen and 65 mg caffeine. In contrast to the European product, the US preparation contains slig higher drug substance loads for acetaminophen and caffeine, i.e. 50 mg and 15 mg, respectively. In addition, the US product is formulated as film-coated tablet instead of a plain tablet.

Combine with dates/IPC

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND (AD:2018 OR PD:2018)

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND DP: [2018 TO 2019]

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND IC:C01

Restrict to the *claims* field

- CHEM:((BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N BEFORE1000 description) AND (claims BEFORE1000 BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N))

Can I search?

- CAS name
- Enantiomer
- Monomer
- Stereoisomer
- Transition metal complex like cisplatin

- Antibody sequence
- Compound within genus
- Inorganic cluster
- Intermediate and impurity search
- Metal-organic framework
- Peptide
- Polymer
- Polymorphs
- Poly(vinyl alcohol)
- Protein sequences
- Reaction search
- Table that contains structures

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Future/past webinars:

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Note – Participants should connect to the webinar 15-20 minutes before the starting time. Slides from all webinars will be archived.

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Chemical Searches in PATENTSCOPE
October 12, 2021 (English) 17:30 - 18:30 Geneva time

Online registration

Chemical Searches in PATENTSCOPE
October 14, 2021 (English) 08:30 - 09:30 Geneva time

Online registration

All PATENTSCOPE webinars

Platform Requirements

Please see the system requirements for attendees of our webinars.

Global Brand Database, Global Design Database

Webinars:

- https://www.wipo.int/reference/en/branddb/webinar/index.html
- https://www.wipo.int/reference/en/designdb/webinar/index.html

Q&A session

Markush

- **What is the difference between fuzzy substructure search and fuzzy substructure ranked search?** *Ranked* means that the results are sorted. It takes 6 times more time to execute, first the exact hits are shown, then the substructure, then the fuzzy.

- **How are the different structures corresponding to one Markush structure "enumerated" ?** Using a dedicated software.

- **For a Batch search in Markush - do you have to remain online or can you get the results from a later session/LOGIN - even on the next working day?** It will be available in your WIPO account.

- **If there are several Markushs in the application, are they all indexed?** If recognized yes, so long as the limit of 500 is not exceeded.

- **How are the InChIKeys associated with the Markush number? For example if a new InChIKey is introduced into the database, how does it get associated with a Markush number?** By the enumeration algorithm that takes as an input parameter the Markush structure. We receive the Markush structures from Clarivate, associated with patent document. We enumerate each received Markush structure into a maximum of 500 chemical compounds, represented by their inchikey and Indexed in the new PATENSCOPE search "ENUM".
- **What fields are searched in a Markush interrogation ? Can we retrieve a particular structure in an example of a PCT descritption ?** Markush structures are associated with the whole patent document by Clarivate, so we don't know exactly in which part (description, claims) the Markush structure is located. If you want to restrict your search to PCT applications, you use boolean logic as follows: AND CTR:WO.
- **Is there a way to pull up a patent document and look at the Markush number and then just enter it as a query?** Yes, find the document in PATENTSCOPE and look for the Clarivate number of the Markush structure and then use the MN field to search if the same Markush structure appears in other patent documents.
- **How many Markush numbers are registered to the database so far?** About 2 millions

- **Is it possible to see the 500 structures associated with a Markush number if I just enter the Markush number?** In order to see the enumerations, you would have to perform a search, then open one document and in the Markush tab, select enumerations to see those.

Chemical searches

- **How does one best capture name variations in the IUPAC name for example?** Just choose one of them, all variations are searched because they are standardized to the same Inchikey.

- **Are protein structures searchable?** Not currently.

- **Can I search for polymer?** Not currently.

- **Will there be an option to search for protein sequences or nucleic acid sequences?** This is not planned at the moment.

- **Could I build R-groups with a list of substituents, one of the functionalities of IC EDIT (R= Cl, NH2, Ph, etc.)?** Specifying an R group is not available in the Markush search.

- **Does the structure search compensate keto-enol-tautomery?** The conversion to InchiKey takes account of this.

- **Is it possible to search for similar chemical compounds (without defining exact substituents) with a drawn structure in the editor, without specifying a molecule name of an InChI key?** This is carried out using a substructure search.

- **Can we indicate undefined double bond stereochemistry in the structure editor?** Select the bond and right click, in the query box select “edit bond” and then select “double either”.

PATENTSCOPE features

- **Is it possible to filter results by country and region?** Yes, using Boolean logic.

- **Can structures be saved or at least locally downloaded?** The search queries can be saved in the WIPO account and you can save in a mol file your structure using the download button.


CONTACT
patentscope@wipo.int