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# 利用SciFinder实现药物专利保护策略



### 提纲

- 药物研发专利保护策略
- 检索工具的选择和分析
- 案例分享
  - --判定药物结构新颖性和创造性
  - --获取药物制备专利
  - --药物制备方法详情、手性结构拆分方法的获取
  - --药物制剂信息的获取
  - --药理分析方法的获取



### 药物研发专利保护策略

#### 在新药研究的发现阶段申请基本专利保护

- 通式化合物
- 更窄范围的、更加牢固定义的、更加有活性的化合物
- 具体的化合物
- 具体化合物的形式
- 化合物的制备方法
- 含有活性化合物的药物组合物
- 化合物的药物用途



# 药物研发专利保护策略

#### 在药物开发阶段申请后续专利保护

- 要求相对较窄的权利要求的保护范围
- 一个(或多个)对映体专利
- 盐或溶剂化物专利
- 晶形专利
- 前药专利
- 方法专利
- 制剂专利
- 改进的剂型专利
- 联合用药专利



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  - --药理分析方法的获取



#### ■ 我们是CAS

- ACS的分支机构,愿景:运用化学的力量改善人们的生活
- 创建于1907年,简称"CAS"
- 最早创立了《化学文摘》
- 全面收集、文摘、标引全球化学相关文献
- 总部位于美国俄亥俄州哥伦布市
- 数千名、精通50多种语言的科学家



提供改变世界的解决方案



内容全面——无需担心遗漏重要信息

时间跨度: 19世纪早期至今

语种: 50多种

信息来源国: 180多个

收录内容范围:

■ 50,000余种科技期刊■ 产品目录

■ 63家专利授权机构的专利 ■ 评论

■ 会议论文

■ 技术报告

■ 图书

■ 学位论文

■ 会议摘要

■ 网络预印本

■ 其他网络资源



- 人工标引——精准揭示关键技术信息
- 数千名科学家组成的编辑团队深刻理解客户的实际需求
- 审阅、筛选、摘要、标引以覆盖并揭示全球所有已公开的化学及相关信息
- CAS登记号——物质的黄金标准
- CAS Roles (CAS物质角色)——生物研究、性能用途、分析检测、合成制备
- CAS Index Terms (CAS技术词语标准)——揭示技术词语相互间的关联
- CA Sections (CAS学科分类,80个类别)——精准定位具体研究领域



Proprietary, standardized indexing in CAS databases ensures consistent, comprehensive search results.

WO 2006/016684

PCT/JP2005/014867

1

DESCRIPTION

PDF原文中的标题和摘要

#### METHOD FOR SYNTHESIS OF AROMATIC AMINE

(57) Abstract: One embodiment of the present invention provides a method for synthesis of substituted secondary amine by the reaction of aniline with aryl halide by using a Pd catalyst including (t-Bu)<sub>3</sub>P as a ligand.

Process for synthesis of substituted secondary amines via condensation of aniline with aryl halides with a palladium catalyst and (t-Bu)3P as a ligand as an electroluminescence source for display devices

By: Nakashima, Harue; Kawakami, Sachiko
Assignee: Semiconductor Energy Laboratory Co., Ltd., Japan

CAS科学家重写的标题和摘要

A process for the synthesis of secondary amines is presented via condensation of aniline with an aryl halide using palladium as a catalyst and (t-Bu)<sub>3</sub>P as a ligand in the key step. Thus, N-(4-diphenylamino)phenylaniline is synthesized in 42% yield by condensation of N,N-diphenyl-N-(4-bromophenyl)amine with aniline. The process avoids protecting groups though the use of a palladium catalyst and (t-Bu)<sub>3</sub>P as a ligand. N-(4-diphenylamino)phenylaniline can be used as an electroluminescence source for display devices including a light-emitting diodes, flat panel displays, liq. crystal display devices (no data).

CAS的科学家对专利进行必要改写,使其更容易被理解和获取



#### High SPF sunscreen composition containing dibenzoylmethane derivatives

By: Duggal, Charu; Gaurav, Kumar; Raut, Janhavi Sanjay Assignee: Hindustan Unilever Limited, India

The invention relates to a high SPF sunscreen compn. There is a problem of achieving high SPF while keeping the total amt, of sunscreens in the compns, relatively low. It is desirable, that the enhanced SPF benefit could be achieved through synergistic interaction of commonly used ingredients, thereby the present applicants have been working on solving this problem and have surprisingly found that cosmetic compns, comprising dibenzoylmethane or its deriv. in combination with an oil sol. UV-B sunscreen when incorporated in a sunscreen compn, along with a non-ionic surfactant of a select class meeting certain HLB requirements, provide the enhanced SPF benefits when applied on the substrate of interest. A sunscreen contained stearic acid 15, Parsol MCX 3, Parsol 1789 1.5, Igepal CA210, Carbomer 980 1, niacinamide 1, glycerin 1, iso-Pr myristate 1, titanium dioxide 1, glyceryl stearate 1, mineral oil 1, triethanol amine 0.5, potassium hydroxide 0.5, cetyl alc. 1, silicone oil 1, perfume 0.5, Me paraben + Pr paraben 0.5, and water to 100%.

#### Patent Information

Patent No.		Kind	Language	Date	Application No.	Date
IN 2010MU02830	PATENTPAK	A		Nov 16, 2012	IN 2010-MU2830	Oct 12, 2010
CA 2813094		A1		Apr 19, 2012	CA 2011-2813094	Sep 12, 2011
WO 2012048972	■ PATENTPAK	A1	English	Apr 19, 2012	WO 2011-EP65756	Sep 12, 2011
CN 103221026	■ PATENTPAK	Α	Chinese	Jul 24, 2013	CN 2011-80049663	Sep 12, 2011
CN 103221026		В		Mar 2, 2016		
EP 2627306		A1		Aug 21, 2013	EP 2011-757598	Sep 12, 2011
EP 2627306	■ PATENTPAK	B1	English	Feb 25, 2015		
JP 2013539769	■ PATENTPAK	Т	Japanese	Oct 28, 2013	JP 2013-533137	Sep 12, 2011
JP 5851511	■ PATENTPAK	B2	Japanese	Feb 3, 2016		
ZA 2013002505		Α		Jun 25, 2014	ZA 2013-2505	Sep 12, 2011
ES 2537616		T3		Jun 10, 2015	ES 2011-757598	Sep 12, 2011
EA 23008		B1		Apr 29, 2016	EA 2013-452	Sep 12, 2011
MX 2013004090		Α		Mar 21, 2014	MX 2013-4090	Apr 11, 2013
US 20130280191	PATENTPAK	A1	English	Oct 24, 2013	US 2013-13877924	May 28, 2013
US 9034304	PATENTPAK	B2	English	May 19, 2015		

Priority Application						
IN 2010-MU2830	А	Oct 12, 2010				
EP 2010-192532	A	Nov 25, 2010				
WO 2011-EP65756	W	Sep 12, 2011				

#### **OUICK LINKS**

0 Tags, 0 Comments

#### PATENT INFORMATION

Nov 16, 2012 IN 2010MU02830

#### APPLICATION

Oct 12, 2010 IN 2010-MU2830

#### PRIORITY

Oct 12, 2010 IN 2010-MU2830 Nov 25, 2010 FP 2010-192532 Sep 12, 2011 WO 2011-EP65756

#### SOURCE

Indian Pat. Appl. 26pp.; Chemical Indexing Equivalent to 156:515015 (WO) Patent 2012

CODEN: INXXBO

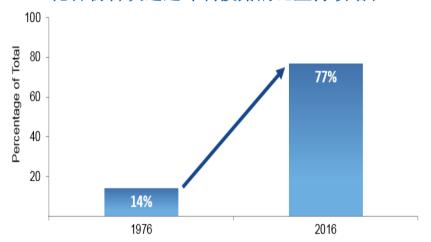
#### CLASSIFICATIONS

Main IPC A61K008-04

#### ACCESSION NUMBER 2012:1715525



#### 化合物首次通过专利披露的比重持续增长





\*Note: 蓝色表示SciFinder收录专利区域



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

#### SciFinder中不但收录专利中报道的确定结构,还收录专利中的通式结构

#### MSTR 1 Assembled

#### 专利中的通式结构

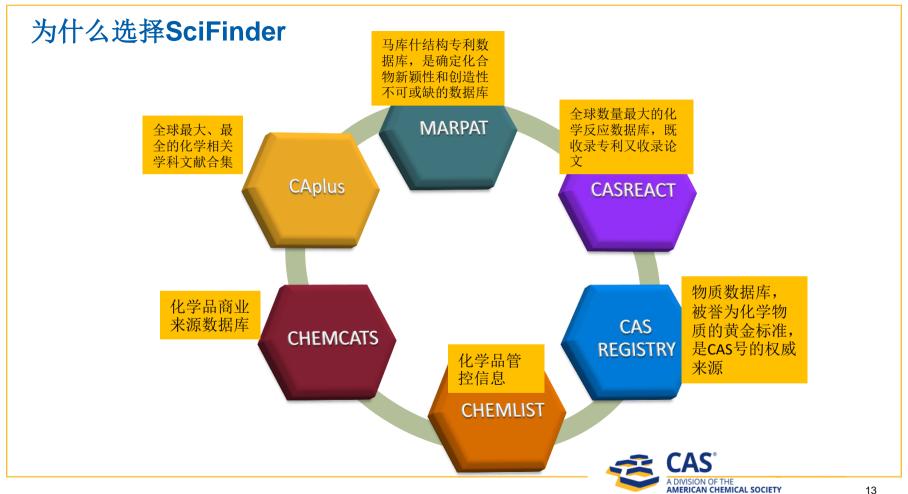
Patent location: claim 1

Note: and alikali metal, alkaline earth metal salts and

tautomers

Note: substitution is restricted

Note: additional ring formation also claimed



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  - --药理分析方法的获取
  - --药物制剂信息的获取



### 在专利中表示物质的方式

- 确定物质[Specific Substance]:
  - o 具有表征数据的物质(一般为实施例中的物质,会被Registry收录)
  - o 专利中其他确定物质 (只有有充分的证据证明此物质存在,才会被Registry收录)
- 预测性物质[Prophetic Substance]:
  - o 使用通式结构 (Markush)表示的预测物质,一个通式结构可以表示上百或上千个化学物质 (会被MARPAT数据库收录)
  - o 符合Markush结构定义的表格化合物,这些物质并没有在实验室被合成出来,但同样受该专 利的保护



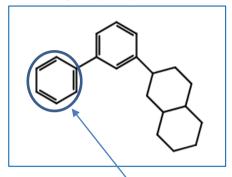
# SciFinder中的Markush检索

- 获取相似物质
- 检索和分析现有技术
- 评估可专利性
- 发现相似专利和潜在的侵权风险
- 拓展检索的全面性和完整性
- 补充物质和文献检索

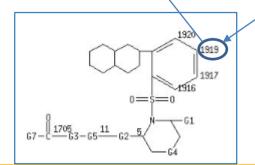


# Markush检索

#### 检索式



专利文献中匹配的Markush结构



1916, 1917 (1919, 1920: opt. substd. b) Ph

Patent location: claim 1

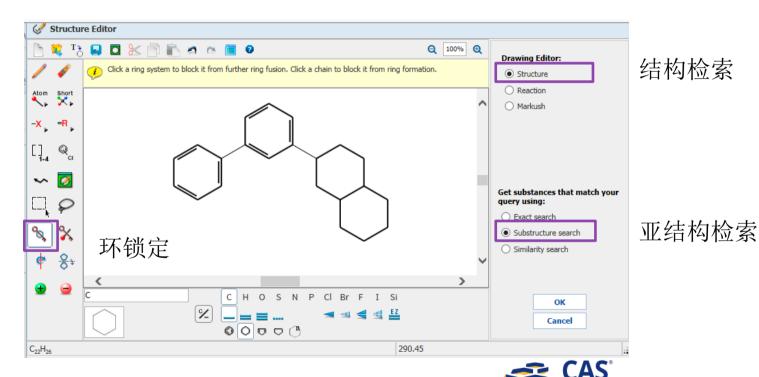
Note: or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs, or

metabolites

Note: additional oxo-substitution also disclosed

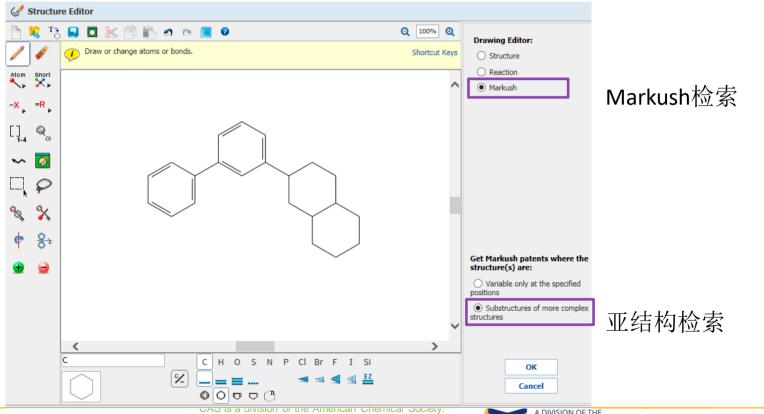
Note: also incorporates claim 35

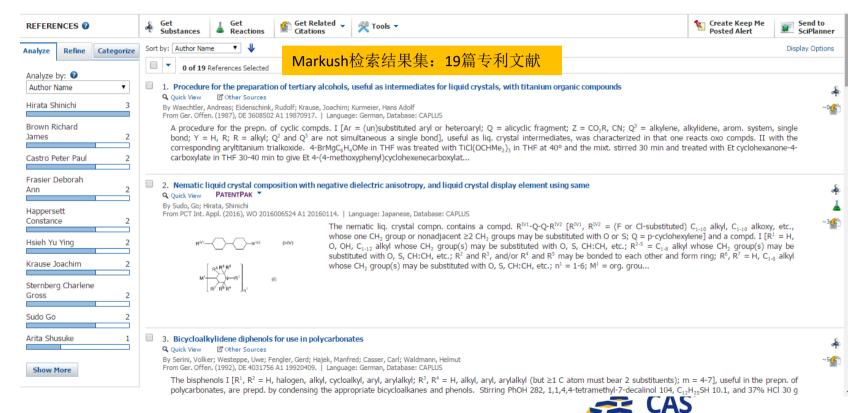




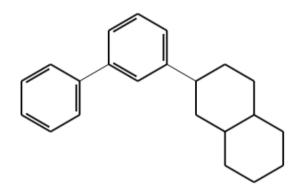
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY







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亚结构检索结果集: 0

Markush检索结果集: 19篇专利文献

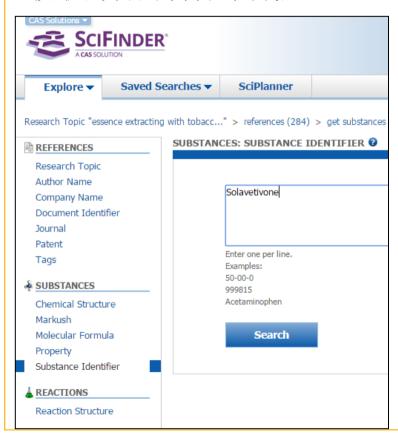
对于结构查新检索,需要同时进行结构检索和Markush检索,以免漏检



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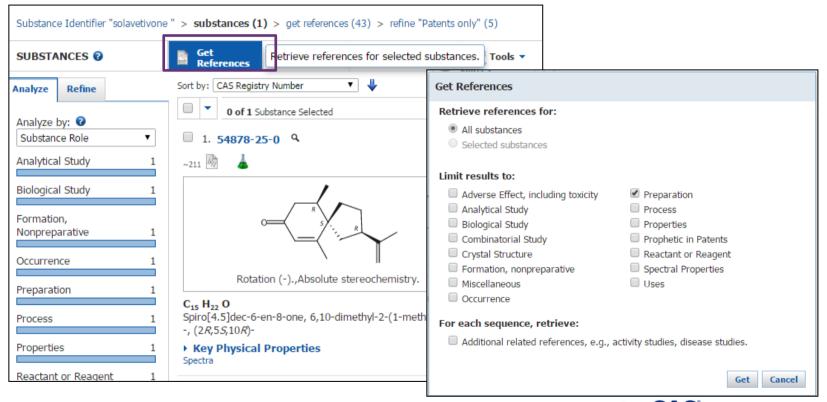


#### 提示:

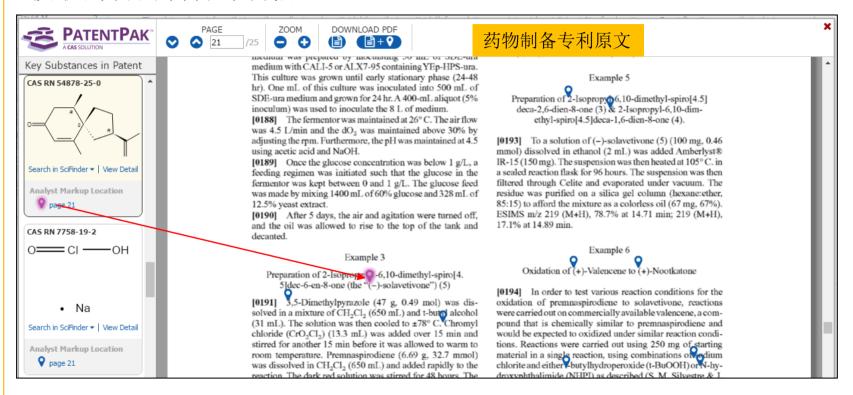
- 1. 一次最多可输入25个物质。
- 2. 每行一个物质标识符。

物质标识符包括CAS RN和化学名称,化学名称可以是通用名称、商品名、俗名。











- 即时获得已整合到SciFinder中的专利PDF文件
- 页码信息: 准确显示重要物质在专利PDF文件中的位置
- 多语言专利信息: 确保科学家能够看懂感兴趣的专利
- 独特的专利浏览器
  - 直接链接来自SciFinder检索结果的物质信息
  - 可同时查看专利中出现的其他重要物质
  - 针对专利中出现的其他重要物质建立新的检索





#### 在SciFinder检索结果中,看到PatentPak图标即可点击

33. An aerosol precursor intaining anti-inflammatory medicine pharmacodynamic component and method for dispersing it into nanometer-sized fogdrop

Q Quick View PATENTPAK

By Chen, Yongkuan; Zhao, Wei; Yang, Liu; Shang, Shanzhai; Tian, Yongfeng; Zhang, Xia; Han, Yi; Han, Jingmei; Yuan, Dalin; Lei, Ping; et al From Faming Zhuanli Shenging (2015), CN 104800160 A 20150729. | Language: Chinese, Database: CAPLUS

The present invention relates to an aerosol precursor contg. anti-inflammatory medicine pharmacodynamic component and method for dispersing it into nanometer-sized fogdrop. The aerosol precursor contg. anti-inflammatory medicine pharmacodynamic component contains glycerol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butanediol, **fragrance** matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine **extractum**, and the wt. ratio of pharmacodynamic component contains glycerol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butanediol, **fragrance** matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine **extractum** is (40-45): (20-25): (0-10): (0-10): (1-10). The aerosol precursor contg. anti-inflammatory medicine pharmacodynamic component and method for dispersing it into nanometer-sized fogdrop. The aerosol precursor matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine pharmacodynamic component and method for dispersing it into nanometer-sized fogdrop. The aerosol precursor matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine pharmacodynamic component and method for dispersing it into nanometer-sized fogdrop. The aerosol precursor matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine extractum, and the wt. ratio of pharmacodynamic component contains glycerol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butanediol, fragrance matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine extractum is (40-45): (20-25): (0-10): (0-10): (1-10). The aerosol precursor matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine extractum is (40-45): (20-25): (0-10): (0-10): (0-10): (1-10). The aerosol precursor matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine extractum is (40-45): (20-25): (0-10): (0-10): (0-10): (1-10). The aerosol precursor matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine extractum is (40-45): (20-25): (0-10): (0-10): (0-10): (1-10). The aerosol precursor matter, and anti-inflammatory medicine extractum is (40-45): (20-25): (20-

#### 34. Preparation method of fermentation type buchu crenulata essert at oil for tobacc

Q Quick View PATENTPAK PATENTPAK PATENTPAK

By Wang, Na; Xio From Faming Zhi The inventio

22. | Language: Chinese, Database: CAPLUS

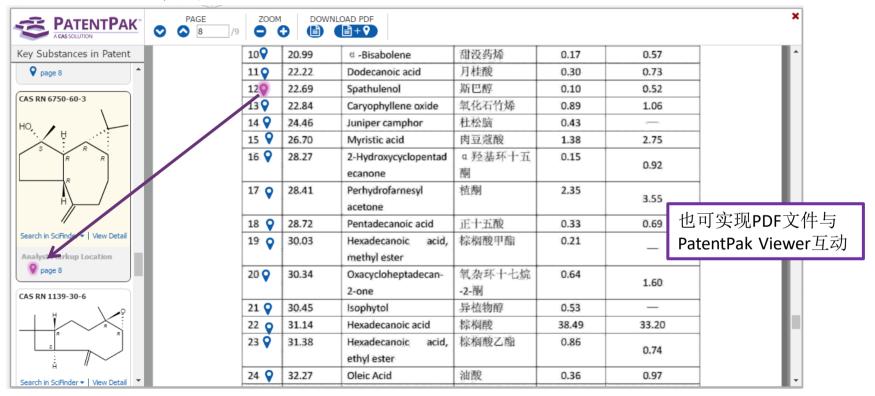
The invention of the in

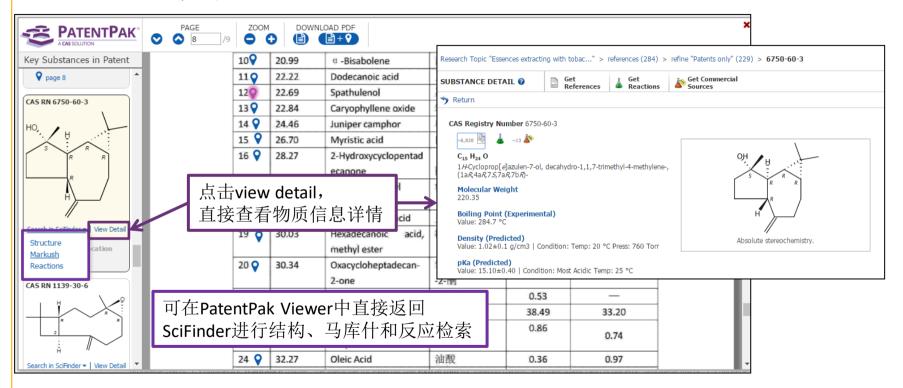
35. Aerosol precursor containing medicine for external use active ingredient for treating rhinitis and the method for dispersing into nanometer-sized mist droplets with the same Q Ouick View PATENTPAK \*

By Yang, Liu; Zhao, Wei; Shang, Shanzhai; Lei, Ping; Duan, Yuanxing; Yang, Ji; Han, Jingmei; Tian, Yongfeng; Zhu, Donglai; Gong, Xiaowei; et al From Faming Zhuanli Shenqing (2015), CN 104784391 A 20150722. | Language: Chinese, Database: CAPLUS

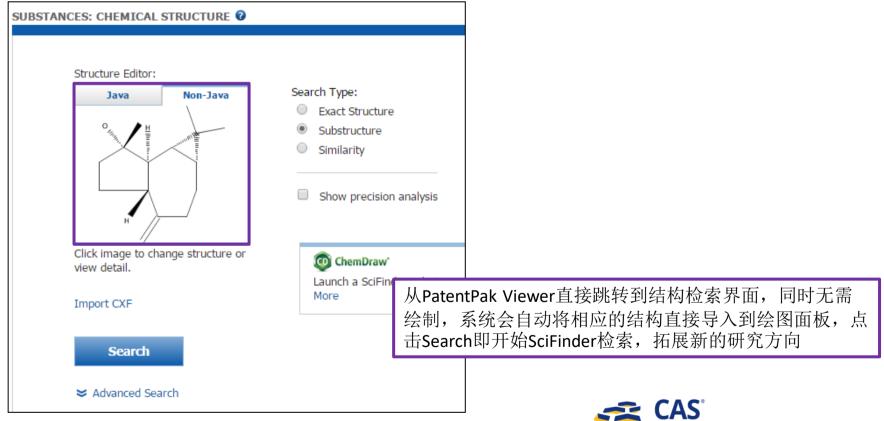
The present invention relates to the aerosol precursor contg. medicine for external use active ingredient for treating rhinitis. The aerosol precursor is composed of glycerol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butanediol, **fragrance** matter, the medicine for external use **extractum** for treating rhinitis, and their mass ratio is glycerol: propylene glycol: 1,3 butylene glycol: **fragrance** matter: medicine for external use **extractum** for treating rhinitis=(40-45): (20-25): (0-10): (1-10). The medicine for external use **extractum** for treating rhinitis is produced by 1) dissolving the medicine in ethanol, ...











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  - --药物制剂信息的获取
  - --药理分析方法的获取

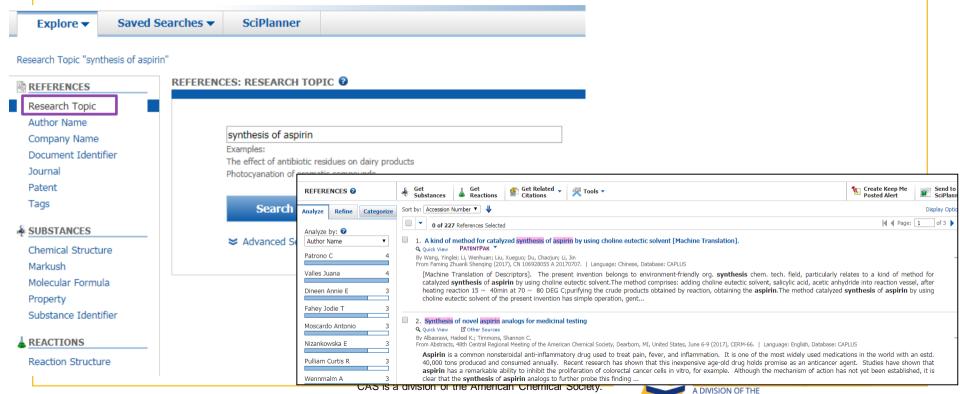


### 在SciFinder中,药物制备信息的获取方式

- 方法1: 在文献检索Research Topic中输入主题(如,preparation of 50-78-2或者synthesis of aspirin)进行检索。
- 方法2: 检索物质后,在物质结果页面,可以由此物质获得制备(preparation)相关文献或者产物为此物质的反应。
- 方法3: 也可以点击物质结构右上角的蓝色双箭头,点击Synthesis this,获得相关反应。
- 方法4: 在SciFinder反应检索编辑器中绘制结构,获得反应。

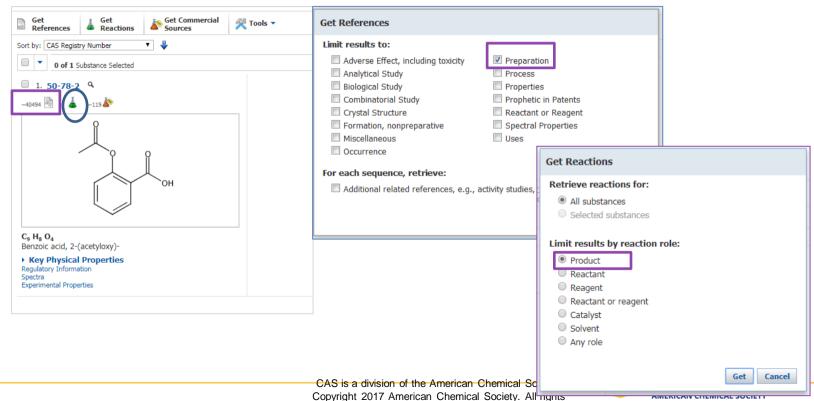


# 方法1: 在文献检索Research Topic中输入preparation of \*\*\*或者synthesis of \*\*\*进行检索



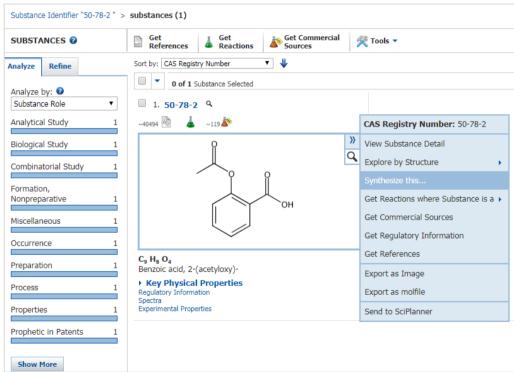
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

### 方法2: 检索物质后,在物质结果页面,可以由此物质获得制备(preparation) 相关文献或者产物为此物质的反应

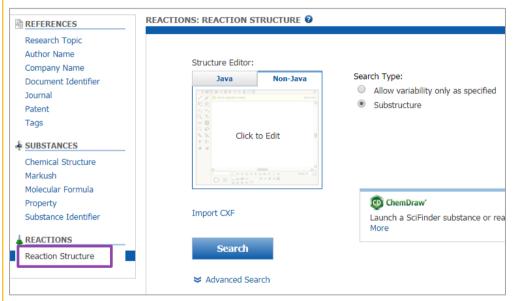


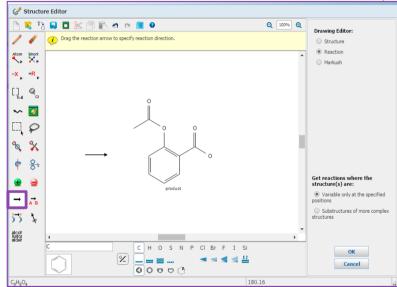
reserved.

## 方法3: 也可以点击物质结构右上角的蓝色双箭头,然后点击Synthesis this, 获得反应



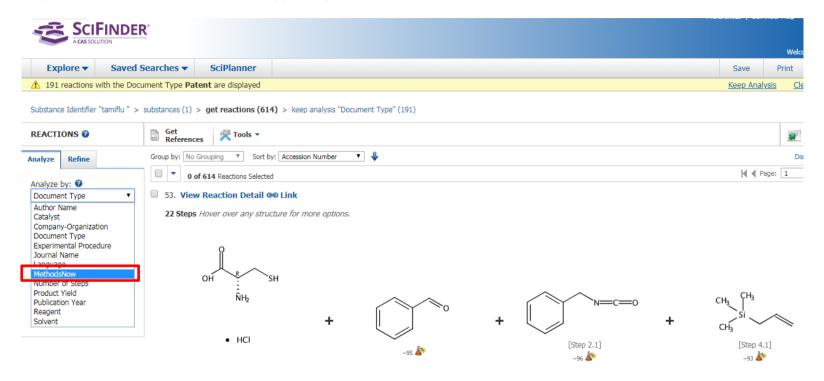
#### 方法4: 在SciFinder反应检索编辑器中绘制结构,获得反应





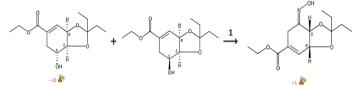


#### 药物合成实验方法详情的获取



#### 药物合成实验方法详情的获取

Scale



Products	
Reactants	
Reagents	
Solvents	
Procedure	

_		
	Reagents	
	Solvents	
	Procedure	
3H, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz), 4.67 (	Hz), 1.58-1.72 (m, d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 5.2 Hz), 4.8	15
126.8. 135	.6. 152.7. 166.0.	

1,3-Benzodioxole-5-carboxylic acid,	2,2-diethyl-3a,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-7-(hydroxyimino)-, ethy	ester,
(3aR,7aS)-, 70%, CAS RN: 1234286	5-93-1	

Ethyl (3a R.7 R.7a S)-2,2-diethyl-3a,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-7-hydroxy-1,3-benzodioxole-5-carboxylate, CAS RN: 943515-58-0

1,3-Benzodioxole-5-carboxylic acid, 2,2-diethyl-3a,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-7-hydroxy-, ethyl ester. (3a R.7 S.7a S)-. CAS RN: 1201685-54-2

Dess-Martin periodinane, CAS RN: 87413-09-0 Sodium bicarbonate, CAS RN: 144-55-8 Sodium thiosulfate, CAS RN: 7772-98-7 Hydroxyamine hydrochloride, CAS RN: 5470-11-1

Dichloromethane, CAS RN: 75-09-2 Water, CAS RN: 7732-18-5 Ethanol, CAS RN: 64-17-5 Pyridine, CAS RN: 110-86-1

- 1. Add Dess-Martin periodinane (392 mg, 0.92 mmol) to a solution of (3qR,7R,7qS)-ethyl 2,2-diethyl-7hydroxy-3a,6,7,7a-tetrahy-drobenzo[d][1,3]dioxole-5-carboxylate (100 mg) in DCM (6 mL) at room temperature for 1 hour.
- 2. After consumption of the starting material, quench the reaction by adding saturated hypo solution (2 mL) followed by saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2 mL).
- 3. Extract the organic layer using DCM (5 mL x 3).
- 4. Collect all the fractions.
- 5. Dry the fractions over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.
- Concentrate the fractions under reduced pressure.
- 7. Add hydroxylamine hydrochloride (251 mg, 0.74 mmol) followed by pyridine (0.5 mL) to (3aR,7S,7aS)ethyl 2,2-diethyl-7-hydroxy-3a,6,7,7a-tetrahydrobenzo[d][1,3]dioxole-5-carboxylate (0.37 mmol) in EtOH
- (1 mL). 8. Stir the reaction mixture at room temperature for 2 hours.
- 9. Pour the solution into water.
- 10. Extract the solution with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub> (3 × 10 mL).
- 11. Dry the combined organic layers over Na-SO4.
- Filter the combined organic layers.

¹H NMR	500 MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> : δ 0.85 (t, 3H, $\not=$ 7.5 Hz), 0.93 (t, 3H, $\not=$ 7.5 Hz), 1.33 (t, 3H, $\not=$ 7.5 Hz), 1.58-1.72 (m, 4H), 3.0 (d, 1H, $\not=$ 21.9 Hz), 3.82 (d, 1H, $\not=$ 21.9 Hz), 4.25 (q, 2H, $\not=$ 6.8 Hz), 4.67 (d, 1H, $\not=$ 5.2 Hz), 4.85 (m, 1H), 6.8 (s, 1H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	125 MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> : δ 8.1, 8.3, 14.1, 20.8, 29.6, 30.4, 61.1, 73.5, 73.6, 114.4, 126.8, 135.6, 152.7, 166.0.
HRMS	ESI, Orbitrap m/z: calcd for C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>5</sub> N 284.1492, found 284.1491.
State	yellow oil.
CAS Method Number	3-614-CAS-3416725



## MethodsNow™ ——合成和分析方法学解决方案



- 最大的方法信息合集
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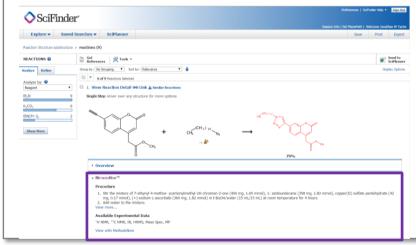
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- 根据需要选择访问界面
  - 合成研究工作者在SciFinder中即可获得相关内容
  - 分析研究工作者通过一个全新设计的界面即可获得相关内容 (www.methodsnow.com)

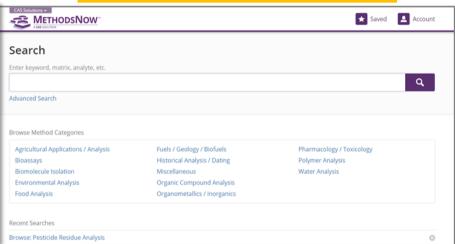


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- ▶ 这些数字代表什么?
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#### ▼ Experimental Procedure



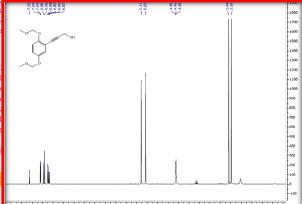
#### Step 1

General Procedure for the Sonogashira Coupling. 8,10,11 Compounds 6a 31 and 16 8 were synthesized according to literature procedures. Aryl halide 6a or 16 (9.21 mmol) in n-butylamine (6.4 mL) was placed in a flame-dried round-bottomed flask under an argon atmosphere. A mixture of terminal alkynes 7, 25, 26, or 27 (9.21 mmol) in n-butylamine (10 mL) and Pd(Ph<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (5% or 3%) was added, with the optional addition of CuI (3%) where appropriate. The mixture was heated for 21 h at 98 °C and poured intoH<sub>2</sub>O(80 mL). The product was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 80 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na-SO<sub>4</sub>, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc/hexa) 16,50% 3.3

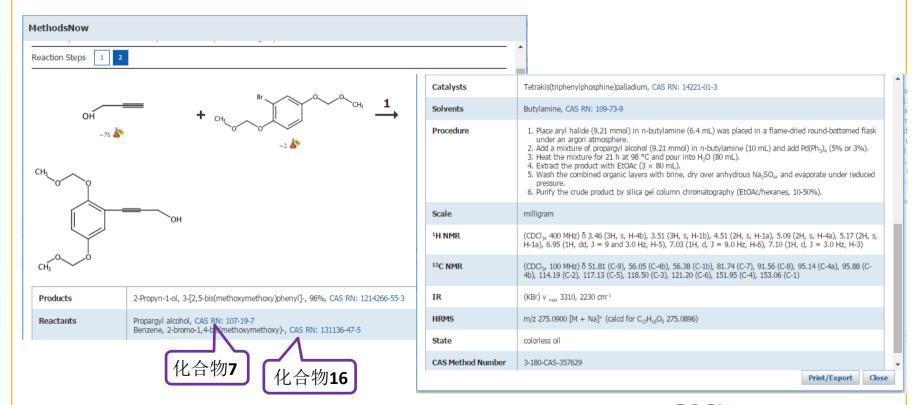
[2,5-Bis(methoxy)phenyl]prop-2-yn-1-of<sup>12</sup> (8). Yield 96%; colorless oil. IR (KBr)  $v_{max}$  3310, 2230 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  3 3.51 (3H, s, H-1b), 4.51 (2H, s, H-1a), 5.09 (2H, s, H-4a), 5.17 (2H, s, H-1a), 6.95 (1H, dd, J = 9 and 3.0 Hz, H-5), 7.03 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, H-30, H-31), H-51 (2H, s, H-1a), 5.04 (C-1b), 81.74 (C-7), 91.56 (C-8), 95.14 (C-4a), 95.88 (C-4b), 114 50 (C-3), 121.20 (C-6), 151.95 (C-4), 153.06 (C-1); HRESIMS m/2 275.0900 [M + Na]\* (calcd for  $C_{13}H_{16}O_2$  275.0896).

#### Step 2

Generation of the Key Aldehyde. <sup>17</sup> Oxalyl chloride (272.3  $\mu$ L, 3.12 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (9 mL) was added to a stirred solution of DMSO (3: dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1.5 mL) under an argon atmosphere at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred for 15 min, and the alcohol 8 (393.5 mg, 1.56 mmol) or al 1.56 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (12 mL) was added dropwise (Note: Swern oxidation could be scaled-up to 1.56 mmol of starting material). After the been consumed (nearly 2 h), Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.88 mL, 7.8 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for a further 30 min and was a and quenched with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and H<sub>2</sub>O, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. The organic phase was decanted off, and the aqueous law the CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and evaporated under reduced Bis(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]prop-2-ynal (9). Yield 91%; colorless oil. IR (KBr)  $v_{max}$  1660, 2194 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ 3.46 (3H, s H-1b), 5.10 (2H, s, H-4a), 5.21 (2H, s, H-1a), 7.09 (1H, dd, J = 9.2 and 1.2 Hz, H-6), 7.12 (1H, dd, J = 9.1 and 2.2 Hz, H-5), 7.22 (1H, dd, J 3), 9.44 (1H, s, H-9); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) δ 56.18 (C-4b), 56.54 (C-1b), 9.05 (C-8), 92.27 (C-7), 95.22 (C-4a), 95.58 (C-1a), 110.70 (12.0 (C-5), 122.09 (C-3), 151.85 (C-4), 154.88 (C-1), 176.92 (C-9); HRESIMS m/z 273.0741 [M + Na]\* (calcd for C<sub>1</sub>, H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 273.0739).



## MethodsNow™ ——在SciFinder 中的合成方法详情



## MethodsNow - 分析方法详情(www.methodsnow.com)

Organic Compound Analysis: 天然产物分离分析,手性分离,活性药物成分及代谢产物分析…

Organometallics / Inorganics: 地质分析,无机物分析,金属有机化合物分析

Pharmacology / Toxicology: 成瘾药物检测,有毒物检测···

Bioassays: 生物探针, 生物标定细胞实验, 生物标定药物实验, 生物医学材料分析, 生物分子/生物组织分离测定…

Water Analysis: 阴阳离子分析,元素测定,痕量元素分析,废水分析,生物标记公共卫生分析…

Historical Analysis / Dating: 考古分析,同位素分析

Environmental Analysis: 土壤/空气/水分析,农药残留分析…

Agricultural Applications / Analysis: 除草剂分析…

Food Analysis: 脂肪酸分析,脂肪酸酯分析,蛋白质分析…

Fuels / Geology / Biofuels: 生物燃料分析,油气分析,石油产品分析,煤炭加工…

Miscellaneous: 化妆品分析,爆炸物分析,纳米材料分析…

目前有13个大类,45个小类。某些子项目属于多种方法分类!



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检索/高级检索

方法分类

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Search	
Enter keyword, matrix, analyte, etc.	
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Advanced Search	
Browse Method Categories  Agricultural Applications / Analysis Bioassays Biomolecule Isolation Environmental Analysis Food Analysis  Recent Searches hplc lycopene analysis	Pharmacology / Toxicology Polymer Analysis Water Analysis  点击"X"删除检索历史



#### 从浏览方法分类开始

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Browse Method Categories > Organic Compound Analysis

Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient and Metabolite

Analysis

Chiral Separation

Natural Product Isolation Analysis

Organic Compound Analysis

此处有大量手性化合物拆分方法文献



#### 手性化合物拆分方法

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Organometallics / Inorganics

Pharmacology / Toxicology

Polymer Analysis

Water Analysis

Browse Method Categories > Organic Compound Analysis

Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient and Metabolite

Analysis

Chiral Separation

Natural Product Isolation Analysis

Organic Compound Analysis

此处有大量手性化合物拆分方法信息





#### 手性化合物拆分方法详情

#### Analysis of (±)-Sertraline hydrochloride in Pharmaceutical tablets by HPLC

CAS MN: 1-116-CAS-52651

Method Category:

Chiral Separation; Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient and Metabolite Analysis

Technique:

HPLC

手性分离和活性药物组份 和代谢分析

Materials	Role	Image	CAS RN
(±)-Sertraline hydrochloride	analyte	View Structure	79617-89-3
Pharmaceutical tablets	matrix		
Chiralpak IA	material		859767-48-9
Chiracel OD - H column (5 μm particle size in (250 × 4.6) mm)	material		
Chiral AD - H column (5 μm particle size in (250 × 4.6) mm)	material		
Methanol	reagent	View Structure	67-56-1
Diethylamine	reagent	View Structure	109-89-7



#### 手性化合物拆分方法详情

#### Source

A validated chiral LC method for the enantiomeric separation of sertraline hydrochloride in bulk drug samples and pharmaceutical dosage forms

Radhakrishnanand, P.; Rao, D. V. Subba; Surendranath, K. V.

Analytical Chemistry: An Indian Journal (2008), 7 (7), 515 - 520. Trade Science Inc.

CODEN: ACNHAY

Document Sources

#### Abstract ^

A simple and new isocratic polar mode chiral HPLC method has been developed for the enantiomeric separation of sertraline hydrochloride in bulk drugs and dosage forms with an elution time of about 15 min. The separation was achieved on immobilized amylose based chiral stationary phase (Chiralpak-IA) using 0.1% diethylamine in methanol as mobile phase. The mobile phase was delivered at  $0.7 \text{ mL/min}^{-1}$  flow and the detection was monitored at 220 nm using UV detection technique. The resolution (R<sub>s</sub>) between the sertraline and its (R,R)-enantiomer was found to be more than 4.0. The method shows 0.005 µg as limit of detection (LOD) and 0.015 µg as limit of quantification (LOQ) for (R,R)-sertraline, for 10 µL injection volume The validated method yield good results regarding precision, linearity and accuracy. The developed method shows excellent linearity (R<sup>2</sup> > 0.999) over a range of LOQ to 0.3% for (R,R)-sertraline. The percentage recovery of (R,R)-sertraline ranged from 98.3 to 101.8 in bulk drug samples and in pharmaceutical dosage forms. Robustness studies were also carried out on the develop method. The sertraline hydrochloride sample solution stability and mobile phase stability studies were carried out and the results were found to be satisfactory for a study period of 48 h.

#### **Equipment Used**

Liquid chromatography (LC) system, 1100 series, Agilent Technologies, Waldbronn, Germany



#### 手性化合物拆分方法详情

Instructions

Sample Preparation

样品制备

- 1. Get the weight of twenty tablets individually and powder in mortar.
- 2. Transfer a sample of the powdered tablets, equivalent to 10 mg of active pharmaceutical ingredient (sertraline hydrochloride) into 100 mL volumetric flask.
- 3. Add about 75 mL of mobile phase and keep on a rotatory shaker for 10 min for the material to dissolve completely and sonicate for 10 min and dilute to 100 mL.
- 4. Centrifuge the content for 10 min at 3,000 rpm.
- 5. Collect the supernatant and filter using 0.45  $\mu$ nylon 66-membrane filter.
- 6. Use the filtrate as the stock solution.

#### **Standards Preparation**

- 1. Prepare stock solutions of sertraline hydrochloride and (R, R)-sertraline (1000 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>) individually by dissolving the appropriate amount of the substances in the mobile phase that contains a 0.1% diethylamine in methanol
- 2. Prepare the working solution

实验过程

de and (R, R)-sertraline in diluent which is the mobile phase.

#### Method or Procedure

- 1. Inject 10 µl of the sample into the Agilent 1100 series (Agilent Technologies, Waldbronn, Germany) LC system with a diode array detector (DAD).
- 2. Monitor the output signal using Chemstation software (Agilent) on Pentium computer (Digital Equipment Co., Hoston, USA.).
- 3. Use Chiralcel OD-H (cellulose tris (3,5-dimethylphenyl carbamate) coated onto silica-gel), Chiralpak AD-H (amylose tris (3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) coated onto silica-gel) and Chiralpak-IA (amylose tris (3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) immobilized onto silica-gel) as the chiral column.
- 4. Optimize the chromatographic conditions using a Chiralpak IA column.
- 5. Take 0.1% diethylamine in methanol as the mobile phase at aflow rate of 0.7 mL min<sup>-1</sup>.
- 6. Maintain the column temperature at 25 °C and monitor the detection at 220 nm.



#### 手性化合物拆分方法详情

## Validation 实验有效性数据

Limit of Detection	0.005 μg, of 100 μg mL <sup>-1</sup> analyte concentration, (R, R) - sertraline
Limit of Quantitation	$0.015~\mu\text{g},$ of 100 $\mu\text{g}~\text{mL}^{-1}$ analyte concentration, (R, R) - sertraline
Recovery	98.3%, RSD 0.7%, 0.075 μg spiked bulk drug sample, (R, R) - sertraline (sample 1)
	100.1%, RSD 0.4%, 0.150 $\mu g$ spiked bulk drug sample, (R, R) - sertraline (sample 2)
	101.4%, RSD 0.8%, 0.225 $\mu g$ spiked bulk drug sample, (R, R) - sertraline, (sample 3)
	100.8%, RSD 0.5%, 0.150 $\mu g$ spiked dosage sample, (R, R) - sertraline, (sample 4)
	98.5%, RSD 0.8%, 0.075 $\mu g$ spiked dosage sample, (R, R) - sertraline, (sample 5)
	101.8%, RSD 0.8%, 0.225 μg spiked dosage sample, (R, R) - sertraline, (sample 6)
Precision	3.0%, RSD, (R, R) - sertraline
Retention Time	6.0 min, Sertraline hydrochloride
	7.0 min, (R, R) - sertraline



#### **MethodsNow:**

- 易于整合到工作流程中
- 快速对比分析方法
- 节省检索及直接获取具体方法的时间——无需通过全文查找方法详情
- 易于阅读的表格形式展示实验详情
- 包括材料、仪器、数据有效性、实验条件及其他更多信息



### 提纲

- 药物研发专利保护策略
- 检索工具的选择和分析
- 案例分享
  - --判定药物结构新颖性和创造性
  - --获取药物制备专利
  - --药物制备方法详情、手性结构拆分方法的获取
  - --药物制剂信息的获取
  - --药理分析方法的获取



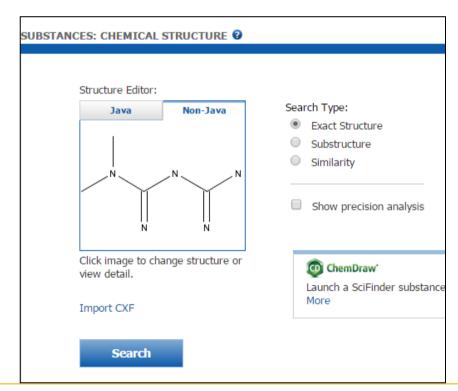
## 获取含有Empagliflozin和二甲双胍的制剂信息

#### 检策策略

- 1. 通过结构式检索二甲双胍,得到含有二甲双胍结构式的物质结果集;
- 2. 在1的结果集中,用Empagliflozin的结构式限定(Refine by structure)结果,得到只含 Empagliflozin和二甲双胍的混合物;
- 3. 在2的结果集中点击Get Reference, 并通过学科领域分类, 得到制剂领域文献

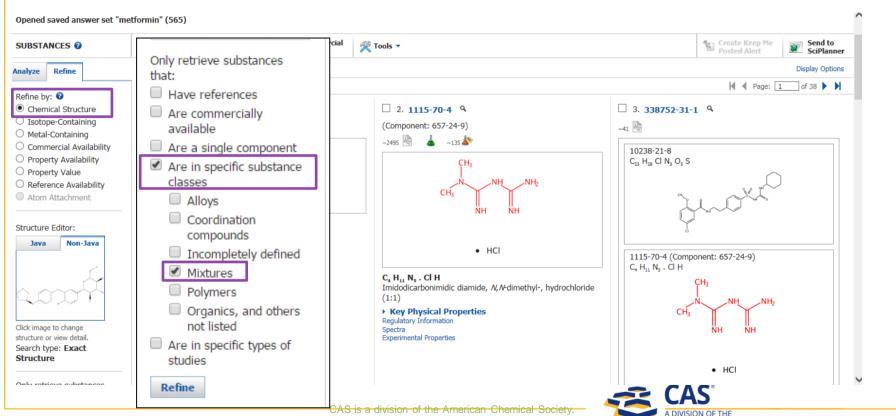


## 绘制"二甲双胍"结构,进行精确结构检索



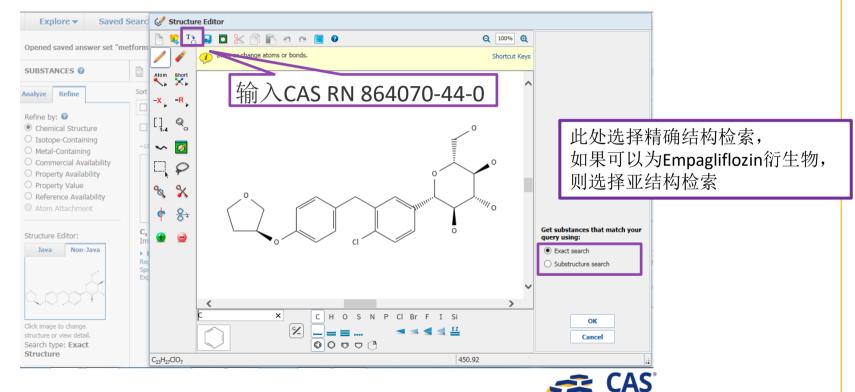


#### 限定物质结果:通过化学结构筛选,并限定结果集Mixtures



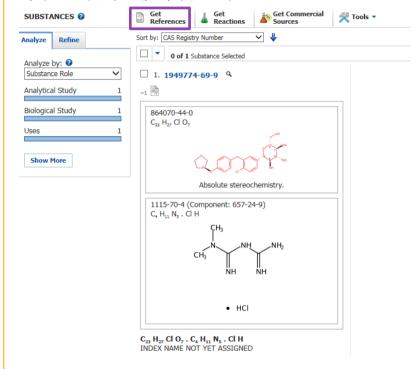
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## 输入限定结构:输入Empagliflozin的CAS号导入结构



AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

## 获得混合物结果集:只含"Empagliflozin"和"二甲双胍"的混合物,并由物质获得文献



#### 建议:

- 可从物质检索出发,然后从物质获取文献,再选择分析研究领域的文献
- 多浏览CA Section Title,或相关的Index Term进行限定,从而获得符合要求的结果(如制剂,缓释,剂型等)。
- 根据不同的检索要求,灵活结合文献检索和物质(结构或识别号)检索,然 后再通过Analyze, Refine,或Categorize获取相关文献。

### 提纲

- 药物研发专利保护策略
- 检索工具的选择和分析
- 案例分享
  - --判定药物结构新颖性和创造性
  - --获取药物制备专利
  - --药物制备方法详情、手性结构拆分方法的获取
  - --药物制剂信息的获取
  - --药理分析方法的获取

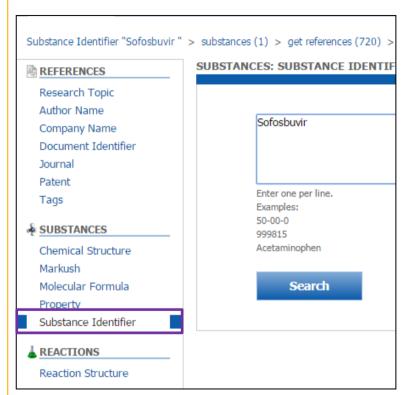


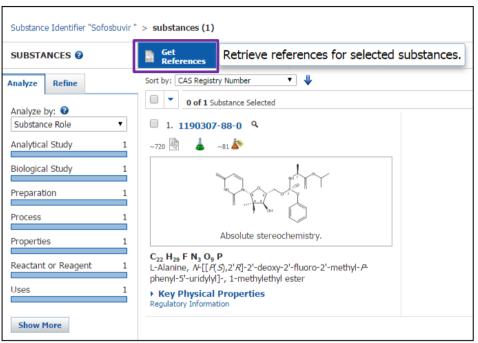
#### SciFinder中,药理学分析方法的获取

- 方法一:通过物质获得文献,并限定选择结果中Pharmacology类别,将新结果集限定为专利文献,再使用
   Categorize对结果进行分类,选择Analytical chemistry,选择其中感兴趣的分析方法,分析物,基质等Index
   Term,从而获得结果。
- 方法二:可以通过物质获得Analytical Study文献,并限定选择结果中Pharmacology类别,获得相关结果。
- 方法三: 如果已知药物作用的某个(或者某几个)靶点,可以由相关靶点获得文献,进而将文献结果限定为
- Pharmacology类别,后面的操作同方法一所述。
- 方法四:可以通过物质获得文献,在结果中使用相关的Index Term或者关键词去限定,从而获得结果。



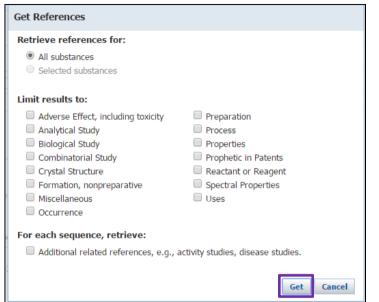
#### 药理学分析方法的获取

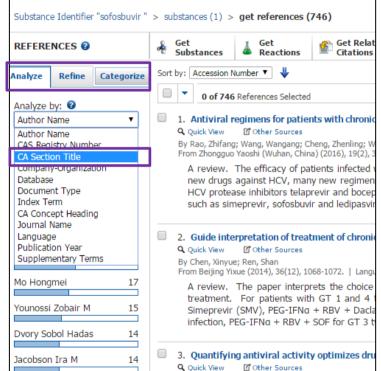






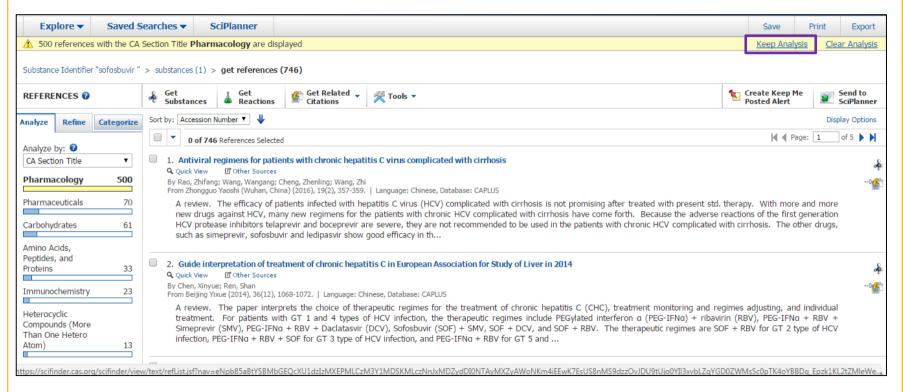
## 获得所有文献,并使用Analyze by CA Section Title分析结果



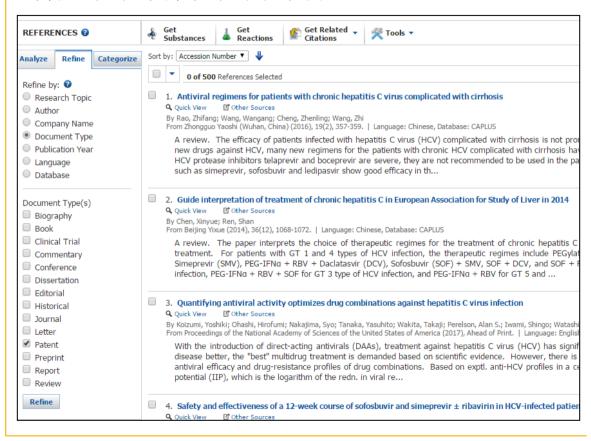




#### 选出药理学研究的文献

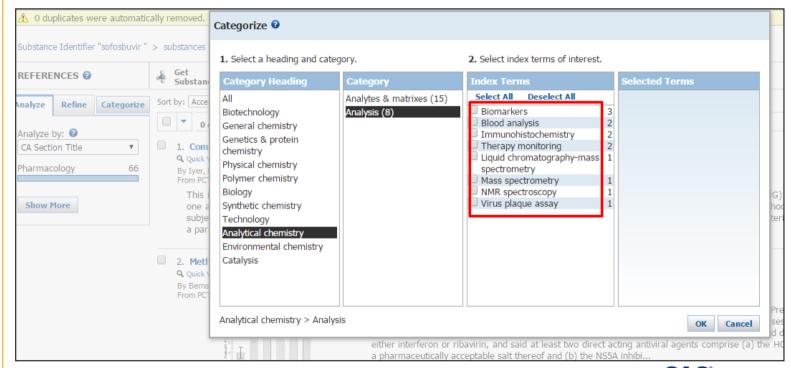


#### 将文献结果集限定为专利





## 将所得文献结果集进行分类,选择Analytical Chemistry,选择感兴趣的分析手段、分析物或者基质,获得文献结果

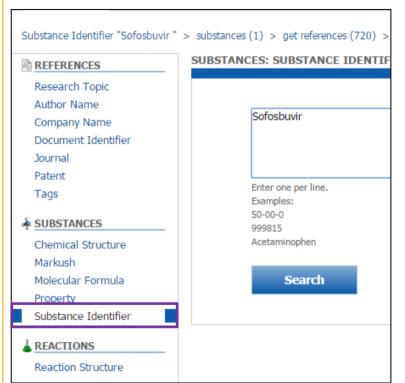


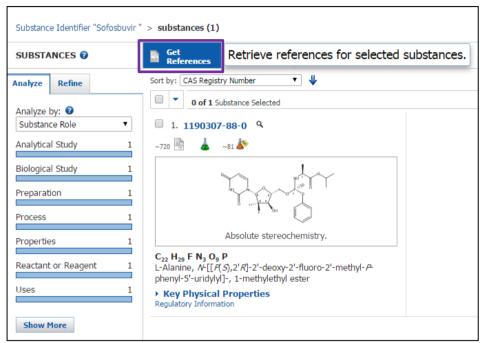
#### SciFinder中,药理学分析方法的获取

- 方法一:通过物质获得文献,并限定选择结果中Pharmacology类别,将新结果集 限定为专利文献,再使用 Categorize对结果进行分类,选择Analytical chemistry,选择其中感兴趣的分析方法,分析物,基质等Index Term,从而获得结果。
- 方法二:可以通过物质获得Analytical Study文献,并限定选择结果中Pharmacology类别,获得相关结果。
- 方法三: 如果已知药物作用的某个(或者某几个)靶点,可以由相关靶点获得文献,进而将文献结果限定为
- Pharmacology类别,后面的操作同方法一所述。
- 方法四:可以通过物质获得文献,在结果中使用相关的Index Term或者关键词去限定,从而获得结果。



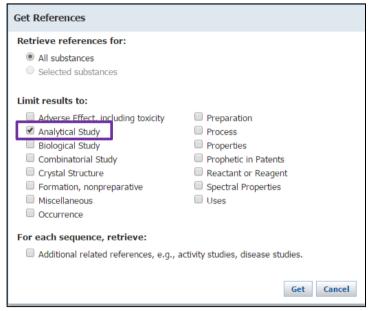
### 使用物质标识符检索到Sofosbuvir并且由物质获得文献

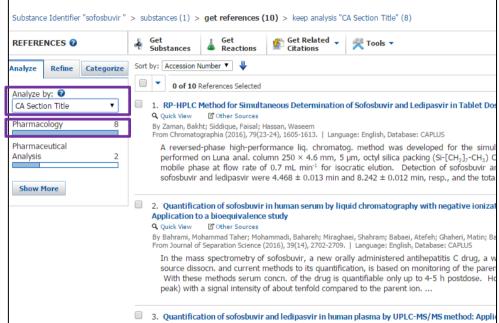






## 获得Analytical Study文献,并使用Analyze by CA Section Title分析结果





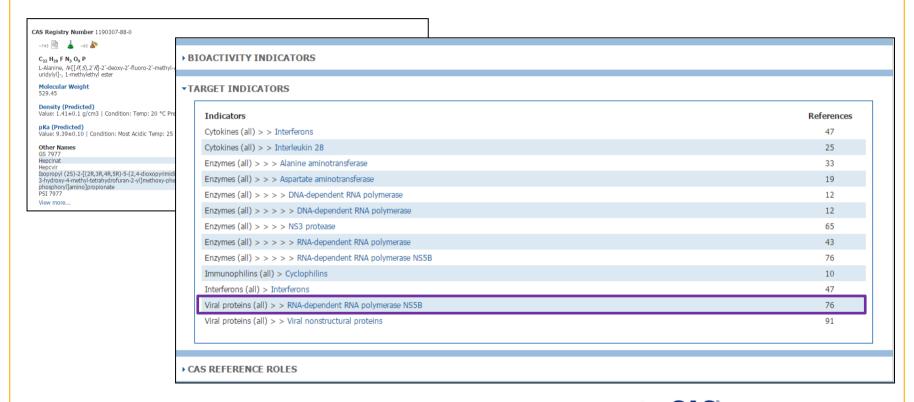


### SciFinder中,药理学分析方法的获取

- 方法一:通过物质获得文献,并限定选择结果中Pharmacology类别,将新结果集 限定为专利文献,再使用 Categorize对结果进行分类,选择Analytical chemistry,选择其中感兴趣的分析方法,分析物,基质等Index Term,从而获得结果。
- 方法二:可以通过物质获得Analytical Study文献,并限定选择结果中Pharmacology类别,获得相关结果。
- 方法三:如果已知药物作用的某个(或者某几个)靶点,可以由相关靶点获得文献,进而将文献结果限定为 Pharmacology类别,后面的操作同方法一所述。
- 方法四:可以通过物质获得文献,在结果中使用相关的Index Term或者关键词去限定,从而获得结果。

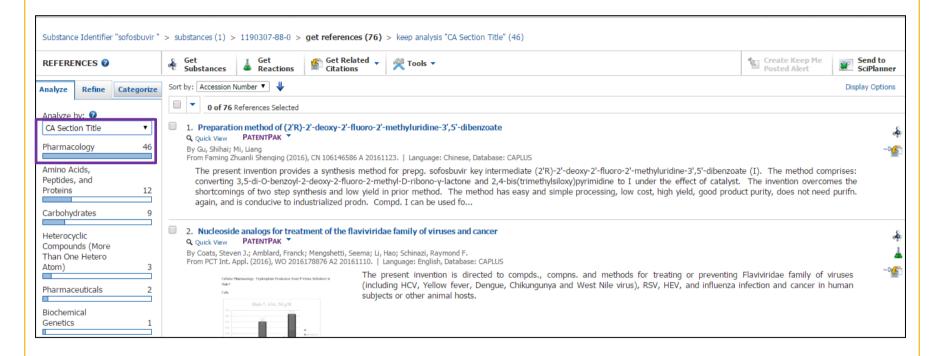


### 在物质结果页面获得索氟布韦靶点信息,选择感兴趣的靶点,获得文献

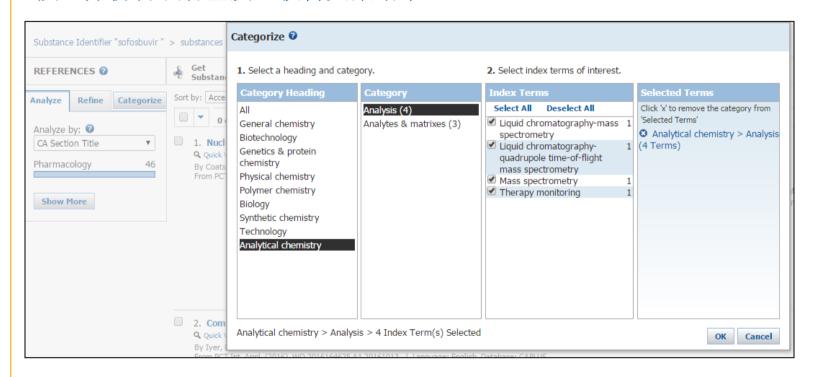




## 通过学科分类分析,获得药理研究的文献



## 将所得文献结果集进行分类,选择Analytical Chemistry,选择感兴趣的分析手段、分析物或者基质,获得文献结果

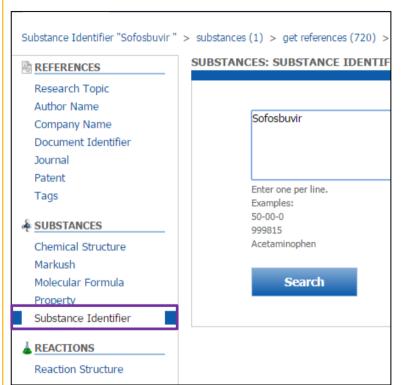


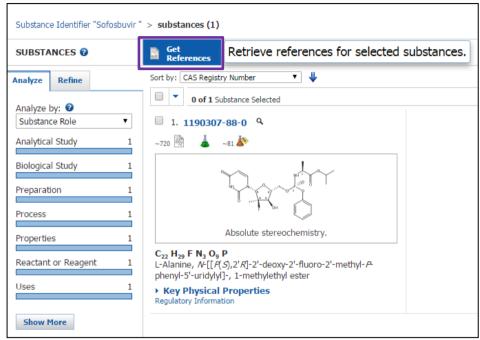
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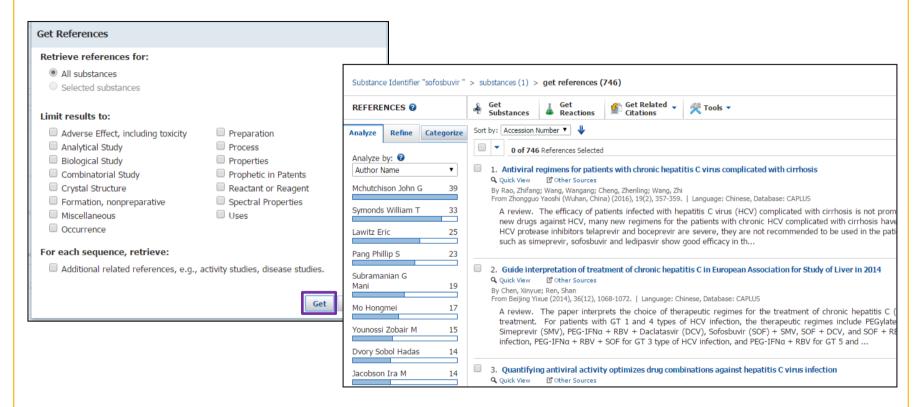
#### 使用物质标识符检索到物质获得文献





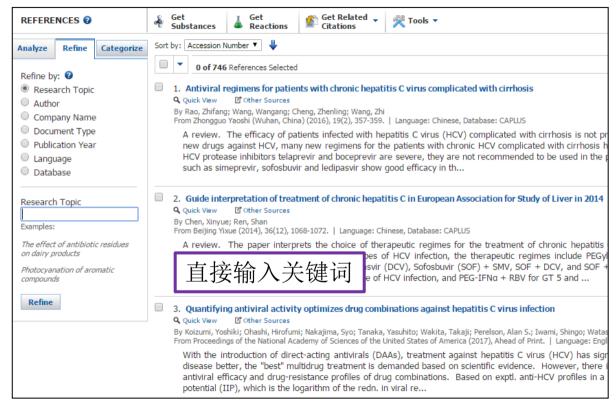


#### 获得所有文献



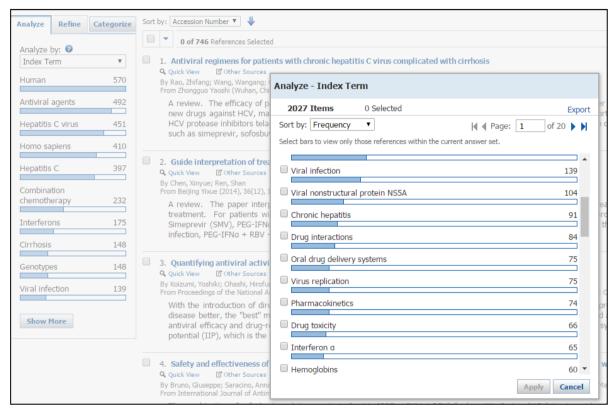


#### 在结果集中输入关键词去限定,从而获得结果





## 或者使用Analyze by Index Term查找感兴趣的Index Term



# 谢谢关注!

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