朱传娴 客户顾问 hzhu@acs-i.org

SciFinder文献检索难点解析

2017.12



提纲

- SciFinder文献检索难点解析
 - 如何获得更全面的结果集
 - 利用Index Term修正检索词
 - 巧用CAS Role
 - 善用Categorize
 - 避免标引时差引起的漏检



SciFinder检索——文献检索

■ 文献检索方法

- 主题检索
- 作者名检索
- 机构名检索
- 文献标识符检索
- 期刊名称和专利信息(公开号,申请号等)
- 从物质,反应获得文献

■ 检索策略推荐

– 关注某特定领域的文献:主题检索

– 关注物质有关的文献:先获得物质,再获得文献

- 关注某科研人员的文献:作者名检索

– 关注某机构科研进展:机构名检索

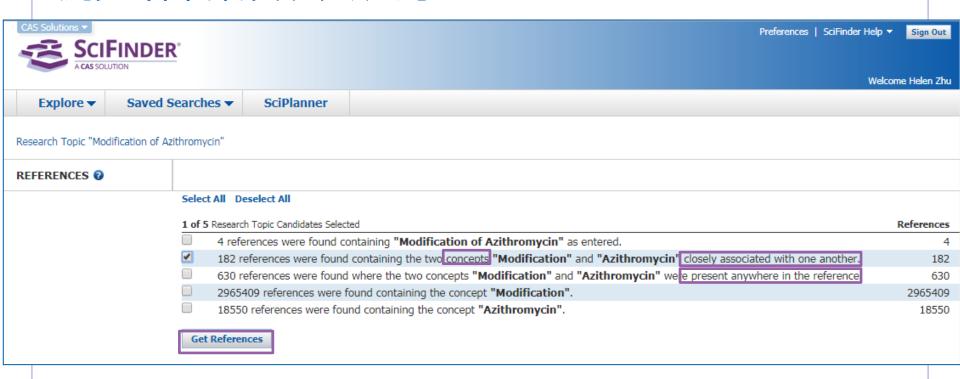




主题检索:阿奇霉素的结构修饰

检索式: Modification of Azithromycin





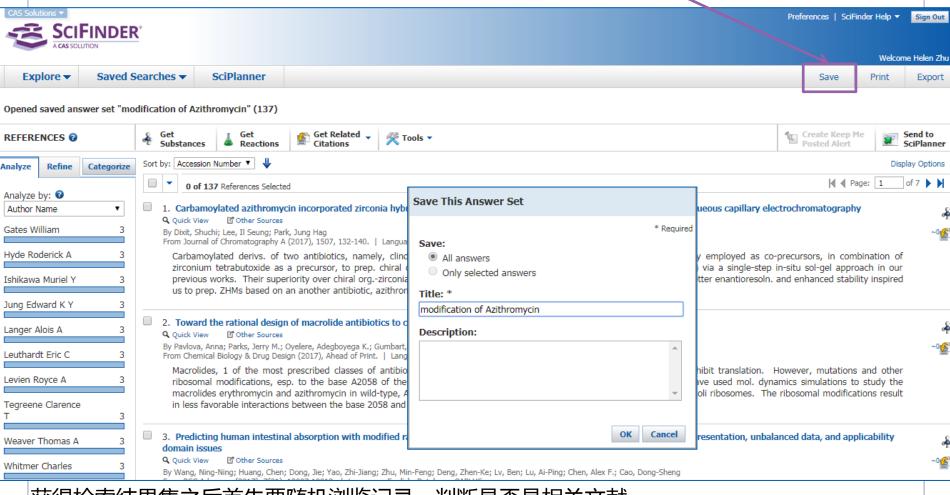
"Concepts"表示对主题词做了同义词的扩展;

"Closely associated with one another"表示同时出现在一个句子中;

"were present anywhere in the reference"表示同时出现在一篇文献中;

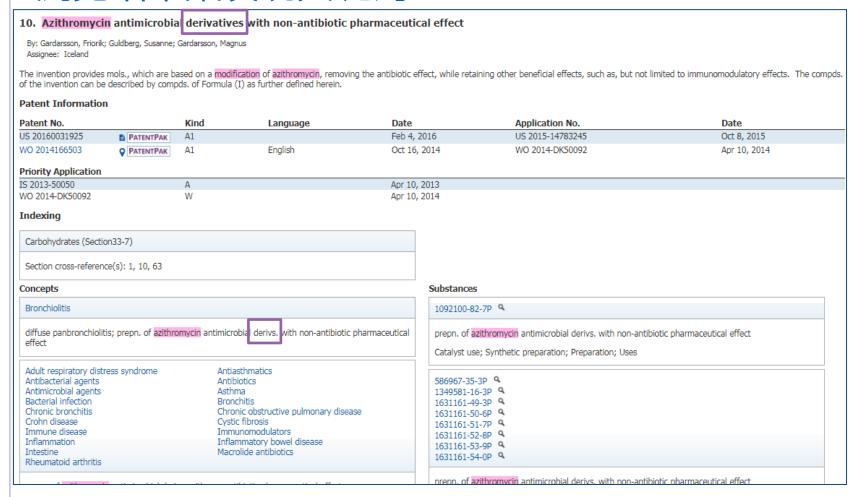


Save:保存结果集于服务器上,方便随时查看



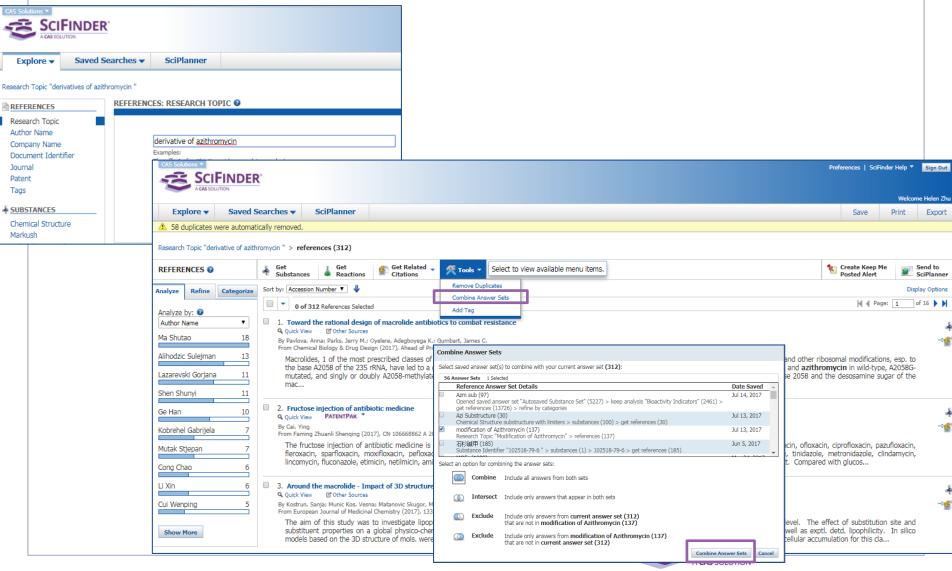
获得检索结果集之后首先要随机浏览记录,判断是否是相关文献、 是否符合检索要求、是否有更好的关键词,如有必要需要调整检索式





获得重要相关词,可再次检索







获得全面的结果集是做好文献调研的首要条件 SciFinder提供强大的文献处理工具,帮助处理文献



利用Inder Term选词

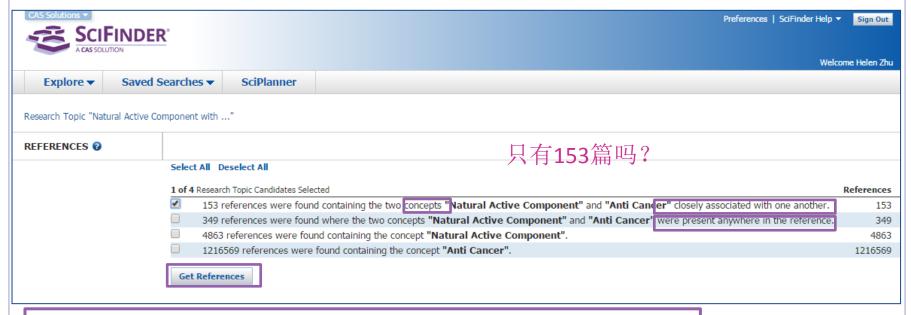
主题检索:植物中天然活性成分的抗癌研究

检索式: Natural Active Component with Anti Cancer





主题检索的候选项



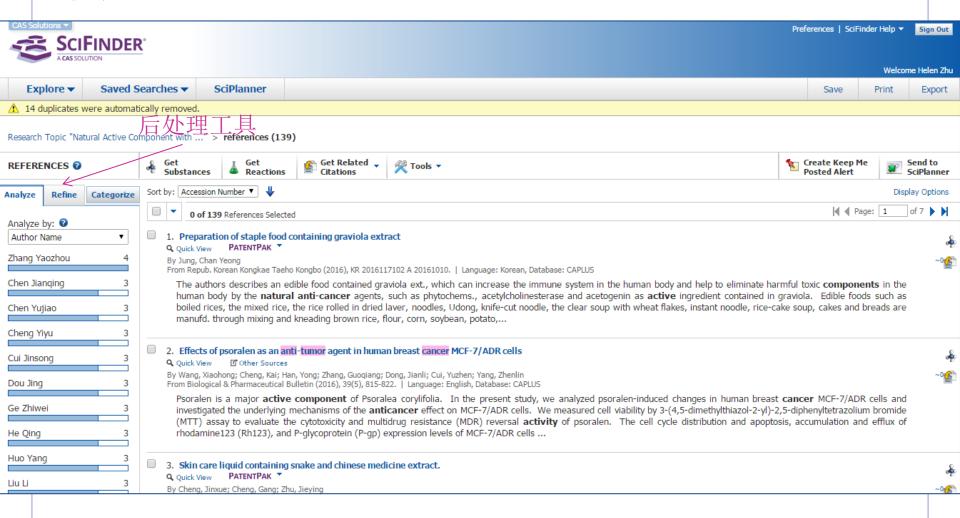
"Concepts"表示对主题词做了同义词的扩展;

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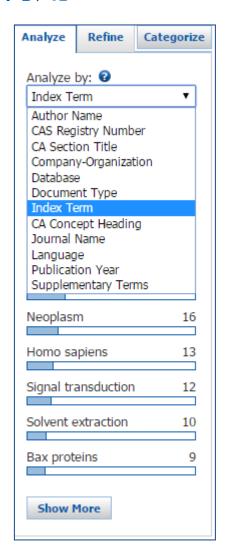


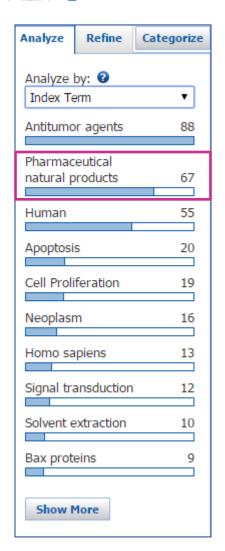
利用Index Term选词





利用Index Term选词



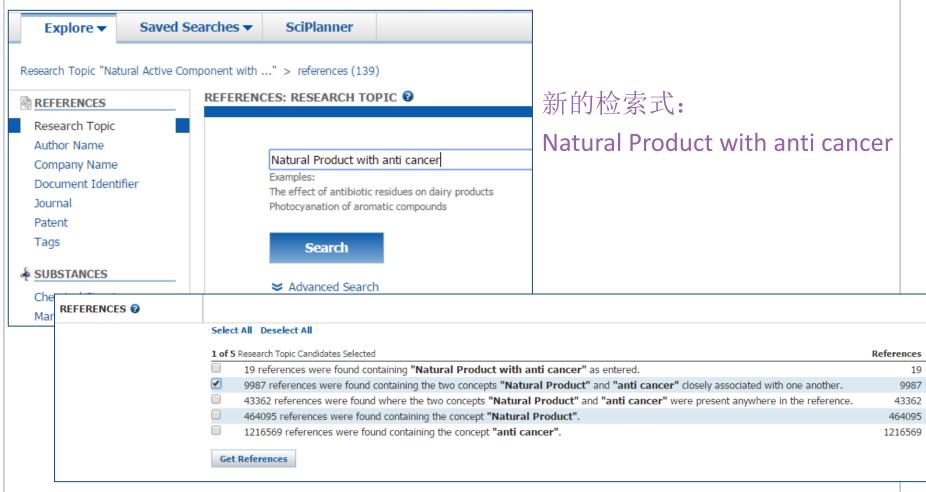


Index Term基于内容的分析工具,发现natural products, Pharmaceutical 这个和天然活性成分很相关的词

是否用这个词去检索,效果会更好?



利用Index Term选词



更换检索词后,结果放大近70倍



STN中的CAS Role

Removal or Disposal

REM

A	ANST Analytical Study				BIOL Biological Study		
		Analyte	ANT		Adverse Effect, Including Toxicity	ADV	
		Analytical Matrix	AMX		Agricultural Use	AGR	
		Analytical Reagent Use	ARG		Biological Activity or Effector, Except Adverse	BAC	
		Analytical <mark>Rol</mark> e, Unclassified			Biochemical Process	BCP	
F	PREP	Preparation			Bioindustrial Manufacture	BMF	
		Bioindustrial Manufacture	BMF		Biological Occurrence	BOC	
		Biosynthetic Preparation	BPN		Biosynthetic Preparation	BPN	
		Byproduct	BYP		Biological Process	BPR	
		Industrial Manufacture	IMF		Biological Study, Unclassified	BSU	
		Preparation, Unclassified	PNU	1	Biological Use, Unclassified	BUU	
		Purification or Recovery	PUR		Cosmetic Use	cos	
		Synthetic Preparation	SPN		Diagnostic Use	DGN	
F	PROC	Process			Food or Feed Use	FFD	
	Biochemical Process		BCP		Natural Product Occurrence	NPO	
		Biological Process	BPR		Pharmacological Activity	PAC	
		Geological or Astronomical Process	GPR		Pharmacokinetics	PKT	
		Physical, Engineering, or Chemical			Therapeutic Use	THU	
-		Process	PEP	Proprietary and Confidential / Do Not D	A CAS SOLUTION Distribute	15	
		D 1 D: 1	DELL				

STN中的CAS Role

FORM F	Formation, Non	preparative
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Formation, Unclassified FMU

Geological or Astronomical Formation GFM

NANO Nanomaterial

OCCU Occurrence

Biological Occurrence BOC

Geological or Astronomical
Occurrence
GOC

Natural Product Occurrence NPO

Occurrence, Unclassified OCU

Pollutant POL

RACT Reactant or Reagent

Reactant RCT

Reagent RGT

USES Uses

Agricultural Use AGR

Analytical Reagent Use ARG

Biological Use, Unclassified BUU

Catalyst Use CAT

Cosmetic Use COS

Diagnostic Use DGN

Food or Feed Use FFD

Modifier or Additive Use MOA

Other Use, Unclassified NUU

Polymer in Formulation POF

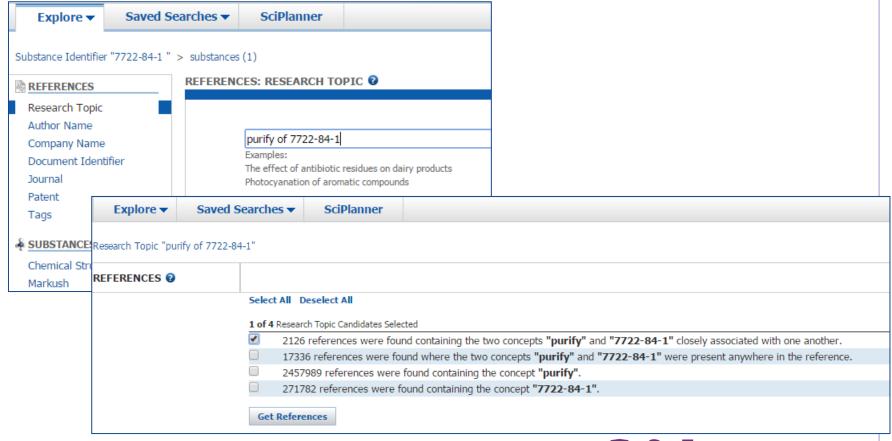
Technical or Engineered Material TEM

Use

Therapeutic Use THU



查找纯化双氧水 (7722-84-1) 的文献



1. A method for a kind of tailwater cascade oxidation depth purification [Machine Translation].

By: Liu, Fuqiang; Luo, Kun; Shuang, Chendong; Hu, Dabo; Zhao, Wei; Jiang, Bicun; Yan, Tingting; Li, Jianhua; Li, Aimin Assignee: Nanjing University, Peop. Rep. China

[Machine Translation of Descriptors]. The invention discloses a kind of biochem. oxidn. cascade tail water depth purifn. method, belongs to biochem. tail water depth treatment tech. field. The present invention firstly adopts ferrous and hydrogen peroxide to carry out oxidn. to participate in the pre-oxidn., then using subsequent preliminary sedimentation stage when pH is 2.5~ 6 formed on iron mud waste water adsorption and flocculation, remove part of org. and inorg. phosphorus, Reduce photocatalytic oxidn. strengthen weakened section of org. and inorg. phosphorus load impact; further use of catalytic oxidn. depth to remove orgs., strengthen the subsequent secondary sedimentation stage pH as 6-9, the formation of iron mud back to pre-oxidn. section, as a catalyst recycling, reduce medicine consumption and low sludge amt. The present invention also play the pre-oxidn. zone hydroxyl free radical reaction is quick and has broad-spectrum resistance characteristics, and effectively utilizes neutralization pptn. when different pH scope formed iron mud adsorption characteristics and catalytic activity, significantly improves the reaction efficiency, low reagent consumption, and effectively realize the recycling of iron mud.

Patent Information

Patent No.	Kind	Language	Date	Application No.	Date
CN 106007080	Α		Oct 12, 2016	CN 2016-10521105	Jul 1, 2016

Priority Application

CN 2016-10521105 Jul 1, 2016

Indexing

Waste Treatment and Disposal (Section60)

Concepts

Adsorption	Recycling
Sludges	рН

a method for a kind of tailwater cascade oxidn. depth purifn. [Machine Translation].

Substances

1333-74-0 Hydrogen Q 7439-89-6 Iron Q

7722-84-1 Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) 9

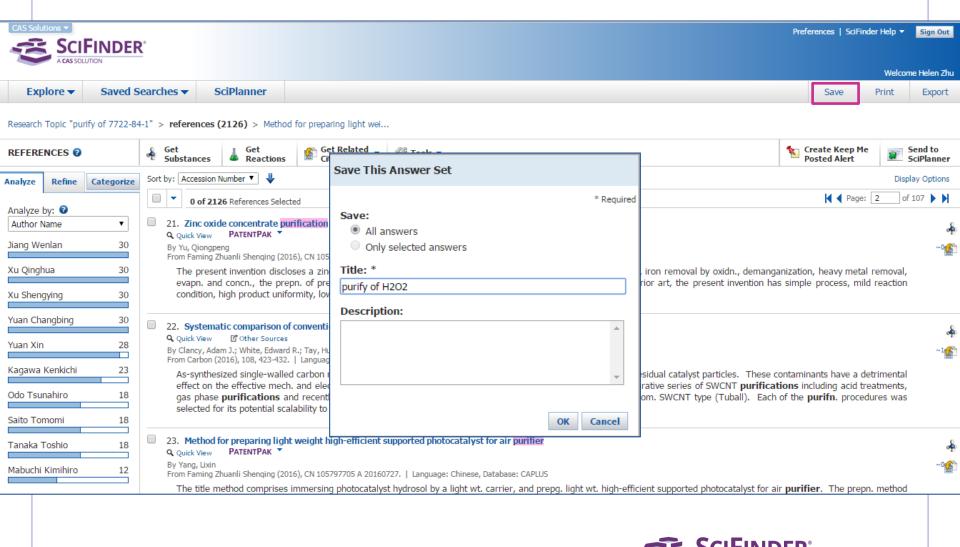
7723-14-0 Phosphorus 9

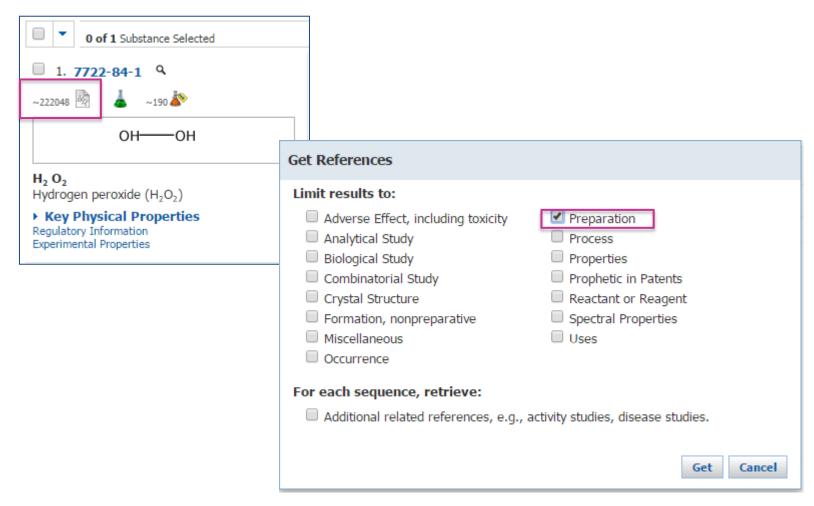
a method for a kind of tailwater cascade oxidn. depth purifn. [Machine Translation].

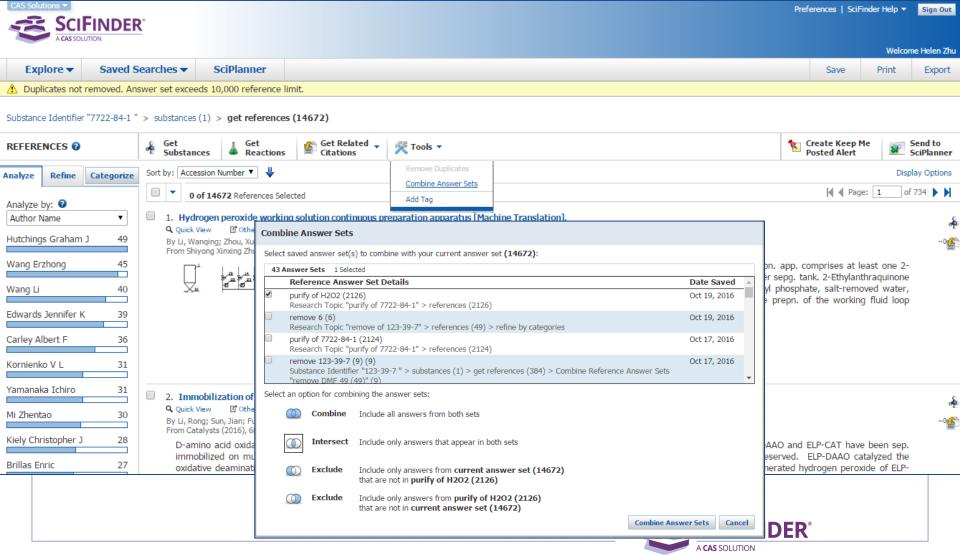
Pollutant; Removal or disposal; Occurrence; Process

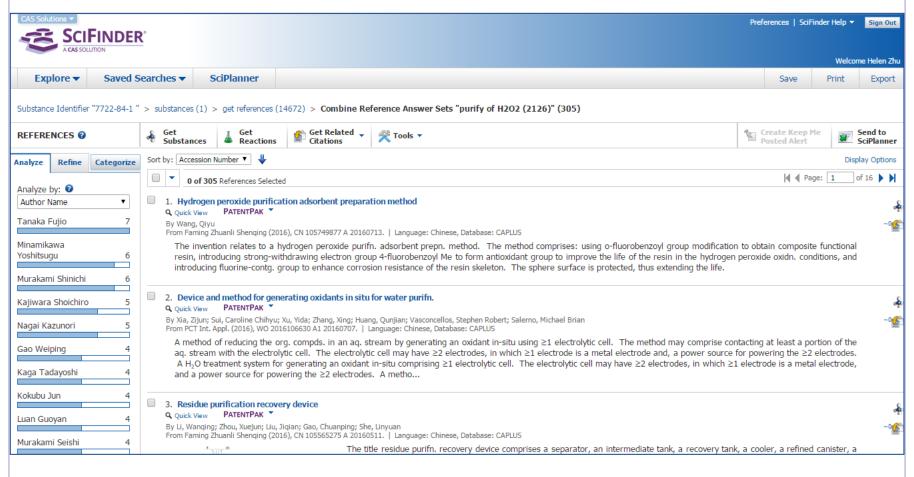
噪音信息











浏览记录, 判断是否符合要求



1. Hydrogen peroxide purification adsorbent preparation method

By: Wang, Qiyu

Assignee: Wang, Jinming, Peop. Rep. China

The invention relates to a hydrogen peroxide purifn. adsorbent prepn. method. The method comprises: using o-fluorobenzoyl group modification to obtain composite functional resin, introducing strong-withdrawing electron group 4-fluorobenzoyl Me to form antioxidant group to improve the life of the resin in the hydrogen peroxide oxidn. conditions, and introducing fluorine-contg, group to enhance corrosion resistance of the resin skeleton. The sphere surface is protected, thus extending the life.

Patent Information

Patent No.		Kind	Language	Date	Application No.	Date	
CN 105749877	PATENTPAK	Α		Jul 13, 2016			De se 2 in Brown Brown
Priority Application	1				7722-84-1P Hydrogen peroxic	de, preparation 🔏	Page 2 in PATENTPAK
CN 2015-10852280				Nov 26, 2015	hydrogen peroxide purifn. ads	sorbent prepn. method	
					Purification or recovery; Preparation		

8. Method of purifying hydrogen peroxide using reverse osmosis membrane and ion exchangers

By: Myung, Jung Jae

Assignee: Dongwoo Fine-Chem Co., Ltd., S. Korea

The invention relates to a method of purifying H_2O_2 by using a reverse osmosis membrane which is a C nanomaterial-coated porous polymer scaffolds, an anion exchange resin and a cation exchange resin. More specifically, the invention relates to a method of purifying H_2O_2 characterized by passing H_2O_2 through a cation exchange resin and an anion exchange resin after passing through a reverse osmosis membrane coated with C nanomaterials over porous polymer scaffolds.



- 탄소나노물직

_ 다콤 7722-84-1P Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2), preparation 역

Page 2 in PATENTPAK

method of purifying hydrogen peroxide using reverse osmosis membrane and ion exchangers

Purification or recovery; Preparation

都是需要的文献

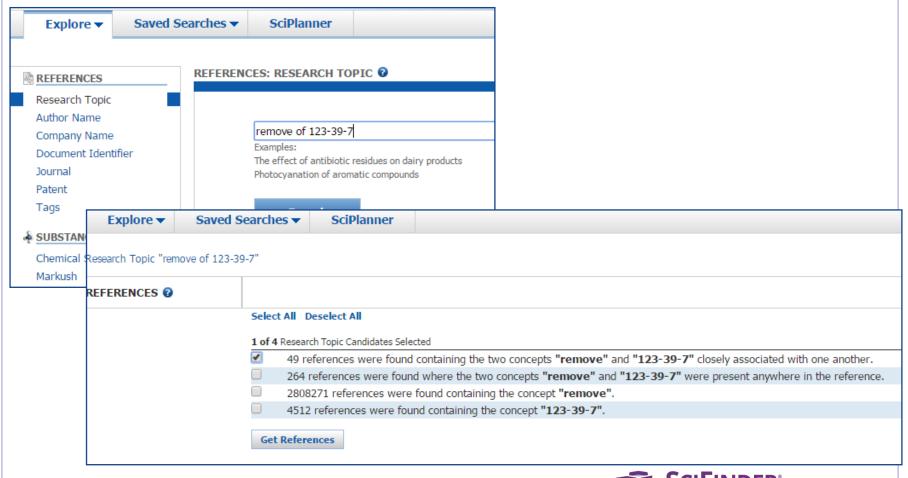


检索文献:

- 1. 去除N-甲基甲酰胺(123-39-7)的文献?
- 2. 用N-甲基甲酰胺 (123-39-7) 作洗脱剂的文献?



去除N-甲基甲酰胺 (123-39-7)



1. Removal of gas phase dimethylamine and N,N-dimethylformamide using non-thermal plasma

By: Wang, Wenzheng; Fan, Xing; Zhu, Tianle; Wang, Haining; Ye, Daigi; Hong, Xiaowei

Dimethylamine (DMA) and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) are typical N-VOCs exhausted from manufg. factories. In the present study, the behavior of non-thermal plasma (NTP) was systematically investigated for removal of gas-phase DMA and DMF in a link tooth wheel-cylinder plasma reactor. Exptl. results show that DMA is much easier to be decompd. by NTP than DMF. Coexisting DMF has no effect on DMA conversion while DMF conversion is significantly promoted by the addn. of DMA. Regardless of initial gas compns. as well as DMA and DMF concn., CO_x selectivity increased monotonously with increasing ED. But CO_x selectivity of 100% cannot be obtained even with ED higher than 70 J L⁻¹, indicating the formation of org. intermediates during DMA and DMF decompn. Based on org. products anal. with GC-MS and mol. optimization results with d. functional theory calcn., possible mechanisms on DMA and DMF degrdn. were proposed. The org. products from DMA and DMF decompn. by NTP were found to have great soly. and high biodegradability. Thus, NTP enhanced absorption/biol. method is suggested for complete removal of DMA and DMF.

Indexing

Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene (Section59-4)

Concepts

Absorption Air pollution control Bond energy Bond length

Decomposition Decomposition catalysts
Plasma Waste gas treatment

removal of gas phase dimethylamine and N,N-dimethylformamide using non-thermal plasma

Volatile organic compounds

removal of gas phase dimethylamine and N,N-dimethylformamide using non-thermal plasma

Removal or disposal; Process

Substances

56-40-6 Glycine, formation (nonpreparative)

64-18-6 Formic acid, formation (nonpreparative)

75-12-7 Formamide, formation (nonpreparative) 9
79-20-9 Methyl acetate 9

105-37-3 Ethyl propionate

107-31-3 Methyl formate

123-39-7 N-Methyl formamide Q

ONH CH

144-62-7 Oxalic acid, formation (nonpreparative) 9

removal of gas phase dimethylamine and N,N-dimethylformamide using non-thermal plasma

Formation, unclassified; Formation, nonpreparative

需要的文献



3. Removing agent containing alkylamide mixture

By: Li, Bo; Yu, Ran

Assignee: Qingdao Hui Cheng Petrochemical Technology Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China

The present invention relates to a kind of alkylamide removing agent. The removing agent comprises N-methylformamide 50-70 wt.%, N, N-dimethyl acetamide 30-50 wt.% and water as balance. The alkylamide removing agent of the present invention has water compatibility, and has no corrosivity for copper or copper alloy, and is generally nontoxic to mankind and environment. Because the constituent of alkylamide removing agent only comprises two main constituents, the removing agent after use can be easily by fractionation and recombine to original formula, and can be recycled to apply in the prepn. process to achieve the effect of reducing cost and environmental protection. The present invention also provides a method of using the removing agent of the present invention to remove photoresist.

Patent Information

Patent No.	Kind	Language	Date	Application No.	Date
CN 104698775	PATENTPAK A		Jun 10, 2015	CN 2013-10646205	Dec 4, 2013

Priority Application

CN 2013-10646205 Dec 4, 2013

Indexing

Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes (Section74-5)

Concepts

Coating removers	Photoresists
removing agent contg. alkylamide mixt.	
Amides	
removing agent contg. alkylamide mixt.	
Other use, unclassified; Physical, engineerin	ig or chemical process; Process; Uses

Substances

123-39-7 N-Methylformamide Q

NH

CH₃

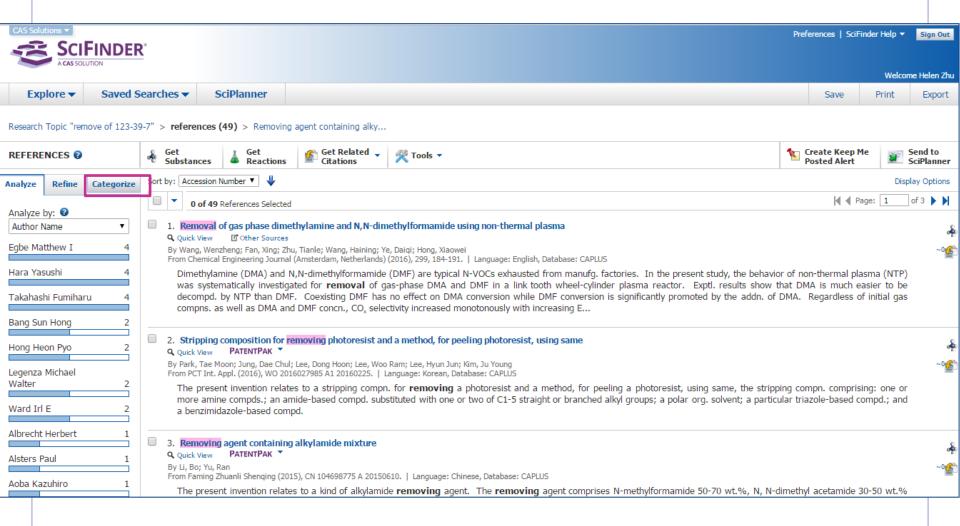
127-19-5 N, N-Dimethyl acetamide Q

removing agent contg. alkylamide mixt.

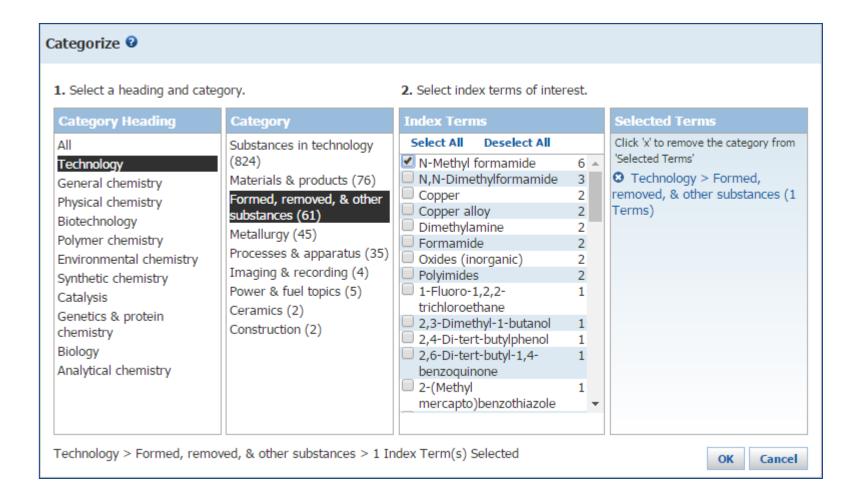
Other use, unclassified; Physical, engineering or chemical process; Process; Uses

噪音信息更多,如何去除?











Update frequency

- · Updated daily
- Patent references from nine major issuing authorities available within two days from the time the patent was issued

9大核心专利机构发布的 专利2日内收录进 SciFinder

Bibliographic information and abstracts for all articles in more than 1,500 key scientific journals are added to CAplusSM within 7 days. The list below is sorted alphabetically by the full journal title and also includes the journal abbreviation and CODEN. This is not the full list of publications covered by CAS, and the list is subject to change.

核心期刊的文献7日内 收录讲SciFinder

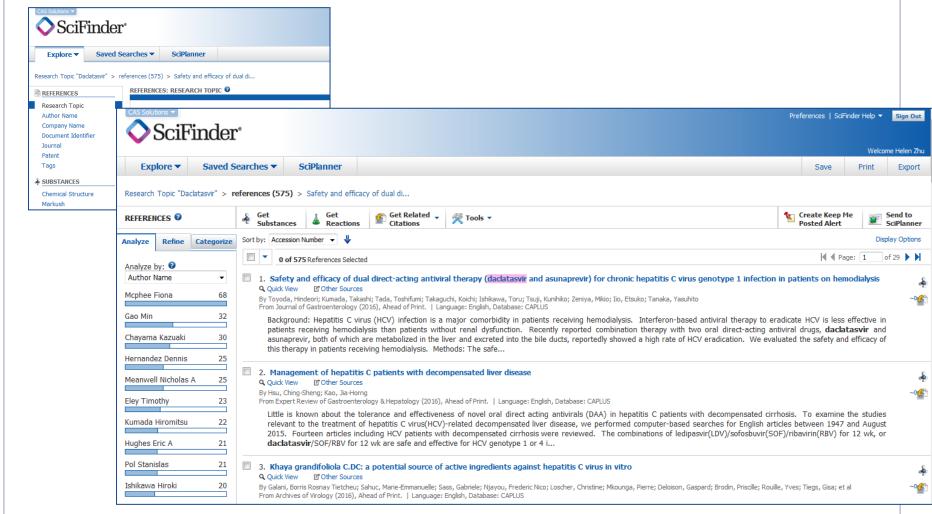
对核心期刊及核心专利机构发布的专利的标引在2-3周内完成

在收录至标引期间的文献可能会漏检!



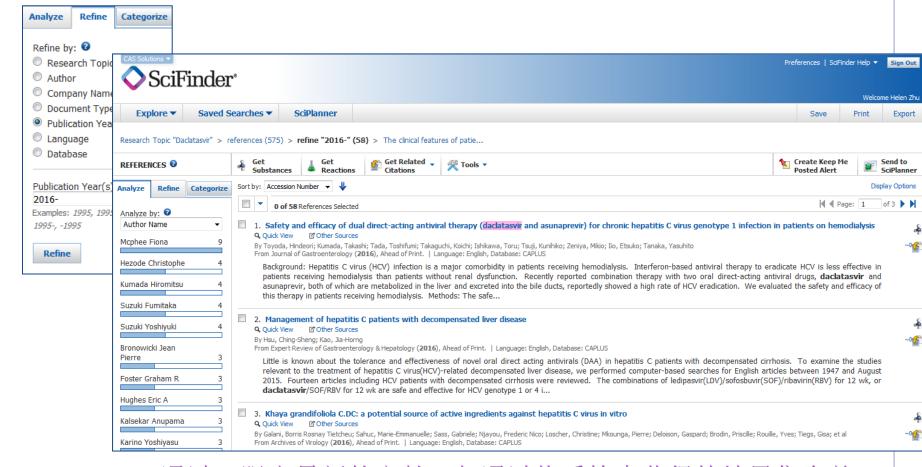
检索治疗肝病的药物Daclatasvir的相关文献





通过主题直接检索物质名称,发现最新的文献





通过PY限定最新的文献,与通过物质检索获得的结果集合并



1. Safety and efficacy of dual direct-acting antiviral therapy (daclatasvir and asunaprevir) for chronic hepatitis C virus genotype 1 infection in patients on hemodialysis

By: Toyoda, Hindeori; Kumada, Takashi; Tada, Toshifumi; Takaguchi, Koichi; Ishikawa, Toru; Tsuji, Kunihiko; Zeniya, Mikio; Iio, Etsuko; Tanaka, Yasuhito

Background: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is a major comorbidity in patients receiving hemodialysis. Interferon-based antiviral therapy to eradicate HCV is less effective in patients receiving hemodialysis than patients without renal dysfunction. Recently reported combination therapy with two oral direct-acting antiviral drugs, daclatasvir and asunaprevir, both of which are metabolized in the liver and excreted into the bile ducts, reportedly showed a high rate of HCV eradication. We evaluated the safety and efficacy of this therapy in patients receiving hemodialysis. Methods: The safety and viral responses were compared among patients infected with HCV genotype 1, between 28 patients receiving hemodialysis, and propensity score-matched 56 patients without renal dysfunction. Results: The redn. in serum HCV RNA levels 1 day after the start of therapy was significantly larger (p = 0.0329) and the disappearance of serum HCV RNA occurred significantly earlier (p = 0.0017) in patients receiving hemodialysis than those without renal dysfunction. The rates of sustained virol. response, i.e., the eradication of HCV, were comparable between two groups. The elevation of serum alanine aminotransferase levels, a known adverse effect of these drugs, was obsd. in comparable rate of patients between the two groups. Conclusions: The therapy with

daclatasvir and asunaprevir has high antiviral efficacy in patients receiving hemodialysis with

Indexing

Pharmacology (Section1)

Citations

Anon; Tada T, Kumada T, Toyoda H, et al Viral eradication reduces all-cause mortality in pal Berenguer, M; Hepatology, 10.1002/hep.22545 2008, 48, 1690 Q Chayama, K; Hepatology, 10.1002/hep.24724 2012, 55, 724 Q

Deltenre, P; Alim Pharmacol Ther, 10.1111/j.1365-2036.2011.04741.x 2011, 34, 454 Espinosa, M; Nephrol Dial Transplant, 10.1093/ndt/16.8.1669 2001, 16, 1669

标引未完成

17. The clinical features of patients with a Y93H variant of hepatitis C virus detected by a PCR invader assay

By: Kan, Toshiki; Hashimoto, Senju; Kawabe, Naoto; Murao, Michihito; Nakano, Takuji; Shimazaki, Hiroaki; Nakaoka, Kazunori; Ohki, Masashi; Takagawa, Yuka; Kurashita, Takamitsu; Takamura, Tomoki; Yoshioka, Kentaro

Background: Resistance-assocd. variants (RAVs) reduce the efficacy of interferon (JFN)-free therapy with asunaprevir and daclatasvir for patients infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) genotype 1b. The characteristics of patients with an L31 or a Y93 variant in the nonstructural 5A region detected by a polymerase chain reaction invader assay. Results: L31M and Y93H variants were detected in 4.6 and 21.4 % of patients, resp. Patients with a L31M variant had no significant tharacteristics. Patients with a Y93H variant had significantly higher HCV RNA levels (6.5 ± 0.5 log copies per mL vs 6.1 ± 0.7 log copies per mL, p = 0.0002), higher frequency of mutant type of the IFN-sensitivity-detg. region (88.4 % vs 71.7 %, p = 0.0251), and higher frequency of TT genotype at rs809917 of IL288 (91.7 % vs 54.3 %, p < 0.0001) than those with Y93 wild-type strains. Multivariate anal. identified HCV RNA levels [odds ratio (OR) 3.72, 95 % confidence interval (CT) 1.71-8.06, p = 0.0009) and TT genotype at rs8099917 (OR 7.45, 95 % CI 2.11-26.4, p = 0.0018) as factors assocd. with the presence of a Y93H variant. Conclusion: The presence of a Y93H variant was assocd. with higher HCV RNA levels and TT genotype at rs8099917 of IL28B. Thus, patients with a Y93H variant may be ideal candidates for IFN-based therapy rather than IFN-free therapy, although the high viral load of these patients may reduce the response rate of IFN-based therapy.

Indexina

Immunochemistry (Section15-2)

Section cross-reference(s): 3

Concepts

Animal gene

IL28B; clin. features of patients with a Y93H variant of hepatitis C virus detected by a PCR invader assay

Biological study, unclassified; Properties; Biological study

Aging, animal Genetic polymorphism Hepatitis C Homo sapiens Immunotherapy Blood platelet Genotypes Hepatitis C virus Human

Leukocyte

Substances

57-88-5 Cholesterol, biological studies 4 60-27-5 Creatinine 4 635-65-4 Bilirubin, biological studies 4 9000-86-6 Alanine aminotransferase 4 9000-97-9 Aspartate aminotransferase 4

9001-26-7 Prothrombin Q 9004-61-9 Hyaluronic acid Q

9004-61-9 Hyaluronic acid 9046-27-9 γ-GTP 9

clin. features of patients with a Y93H variant of hepatitis C virus detected by a PCR invader assay $\,$

Biological study, unclassified; Biological study

目标物质未做重点研究



文献检索练习

- 检索"多功能载药蛋白纳米粒"的文献。被引次数最高的文献来自哪份期刊?发文最多的研究机构是哪家?该研究领域专利多还是期刊多?在中国发文最多的机构是哪一家?其中研究紫杉醇(paclitaxel)的有多少文献?
- 检索中药五味子的相关文献。找出分析五味子素(Schisandrin)的相关文献
- 检索你导师发表的文章,并判断他的主要研究方向。



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