朱传娴 客户顾问 hzhu@acsi.info

如何使用SciFinder获取科技信息

中国科技大学 2017.3.21



提纲

- 美国化学文摘社简介
- SciFinder简介及检索方式
 - 文献检索
 - 物质检索
 - Markush检索
 - 反应检索
 - SciPlanner
- SciFinder常见问题及解决



美国化学文摘社—Chemical Abstracts Service

- •ACS的分支机构
- •创建于1907年,简称"CAS"
- •最早创立了《化学文摘》
- •密切关注,索引和提炼着全球化学相关的文献和专利
- •总部座落于俄亥俄州的哥伦布市



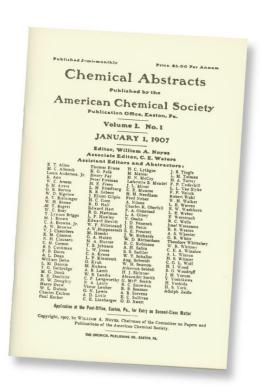


1907年,信息的汇集、管理发生了重大的变化



威廉•诺伊斯 (William A. Noyes)

- "化学文摘"创刊
- 当年编制近12,000条文摘
- 今天, CAS每年收录、创建来 自期刊、专利和其他已公开信 息的文摘达到了100余万条





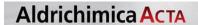
CAS——构建最高质量的化学数据库





























CAS——构建最高质量的化学数据库





CAS数据库——源于化学,超越化学

生物化学:

农化产品管控信息,生化遗传学,发酵,免疫化学,药理学

有机化学各领域:

氨基酸,生物分子,碳水化合物,有机金属化合物,类固醇

大分子化学各领域:

纤维素、木质素、造纸;涂料、墨水染料、有机颜料;合成橡胶;纺织品、纤维

应用化学各领域:

大气污染,陶瓷,精油、化妆品,化石燃料,黑色金属、合金

物理、无机、分析化学各领域:

表面化学,催化剂,相平衡,核现象,电化学



CAS数据库最具价值的内容——人工索引

4. Process for preparation of novel sofosbuvir crystal

By: Zhou, Haohui; Lin, Guoliang; Wu, Yao; Zou, Wenjuan; Chan, Yunxia Assignee: Beijing Winsunny Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China

The invention relates to a novel sofosbuvir crystal having high stability and soly. The novel sofosbuvir crystal is prepd. through crystg. sofosbuvir in pos. solvent and neg. solvent. The method has high repeatability, easy control, high yield, and high product purity.

Patent Information

Patent No.	Kind	Language	Date	Application No.	Date
CN 105732751 O PATENTPAK	Α		Jul 6, 2016	CN 2014-10742897	Dec 9, 2014

Priority Application

CN 2014-10742897

Dec 9, 2014

Indexing

Carbohydrates (Section33-9)

Section cross-reference(s): 34, 63

Concepts

Crystallization Drug bioavailability
Hepatitis C Hepatitis C virus
Homo sapiens Human
Pharmaceutical coated tablets

Substances

1190307-88-0P Sofosbuvir C Absolute stereochemistry. Page 2 in PATENTPAK

NH S NH S

Tips:

- 1. 98%以上的文献,都经过人工索引
- 2. 用Index Term标引文献中的重要技术术语
- 3. 用CAS RN标引出文献中的重要物质
- 4. 用CAS Role标引文献中重要物质的研究领域



CAS人工标引解决的问题

- 检索词的同义词拓展:解决不同科研人员由于教育背景、语言、表达习惯不同导致的对同一个技术术语描述的差异。
- 用名称、分子式等检索化合物,会导致检索不全、不准的问题。CAS RN很好的解决了该问题,帮助检索人员实现精准定位化合物的目标。
- 利用SciFinder中的标引信息(Index Term, CAS RN, CAS Role),
 提高效率, 启发思路。



CAS最新动向—解决方案

PatentPak[™]



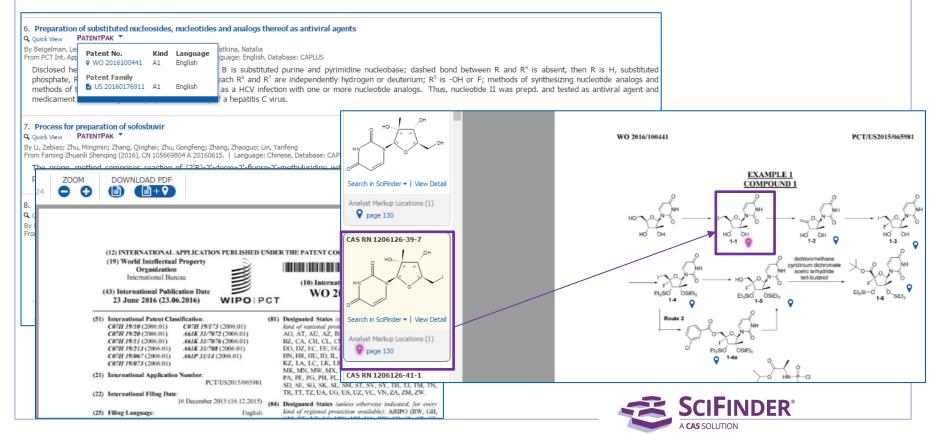






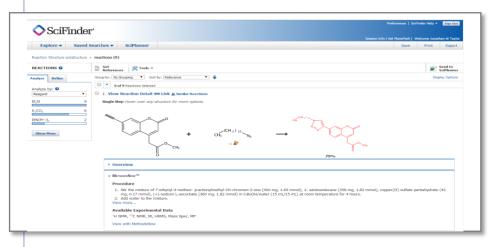
CAS最新动向—解决方案

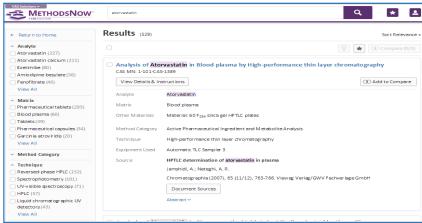
- CAS于2015年2月正式发布PatentPak™
- 专利工作流程解决方案
- 极大节约用户在研究专利时的时间
- 快速查找定位专利中的关键化学信息



CAS最新动向—解决方案

- CAS于2016年2月正式发布MethodsNowTM
- 最大方法信息合集
- 来自重要的全文信息资源:CAS高质量标引、全新的、增值的方法
- 满足合成和分析研究工作者的需求





嵌在SciFinder中的合成模块

单独的分析界面



提纲

- 美国化学文摘社简介
- SciFinder简介及检索方式
 - 文献检索
 - 物质检索
 - Markush检索
 - 反应检索
 - SciPlanner
- SciFinder常见问题及解决



SciFinder覆盖的数据库





SciFinder登录网址: https://scifinder.cas.org/





SciFinder主界面

检索完,请点击退出



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





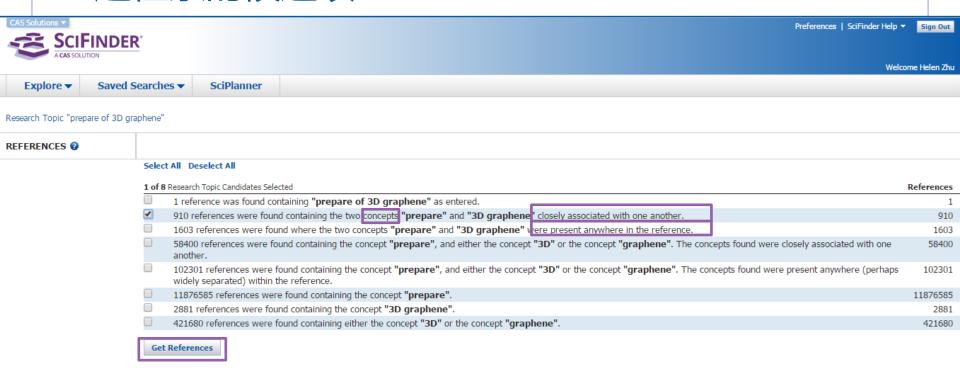
文献检索——主题

主题检索:三维石墨烯的制备

检索式: prepare of 3D graphene



主题检索的候选项



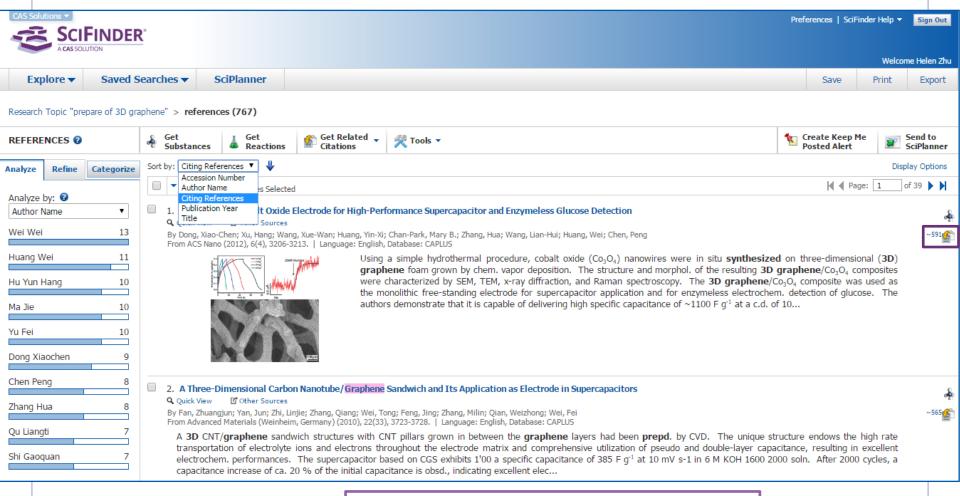
"Concepts"表示对主题词做了同义词的扩展;

"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;



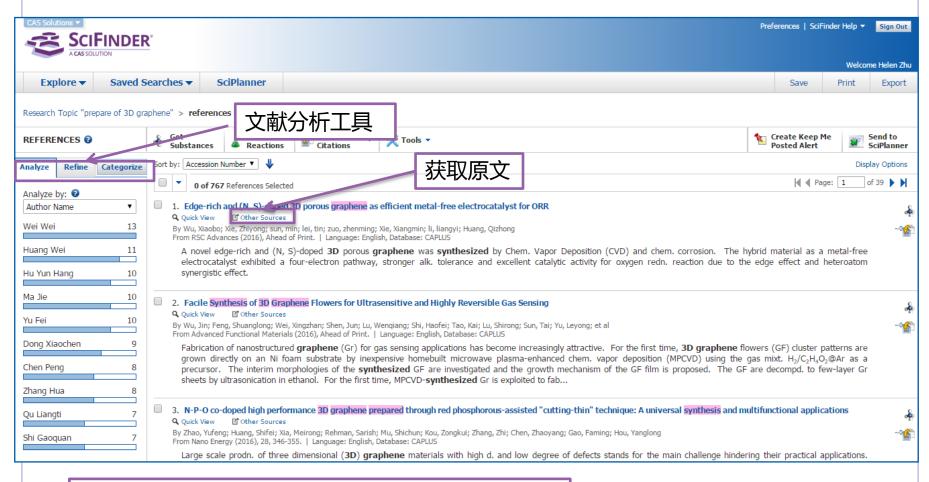
按被引次数排序— Citing References



Citing Reference: 帮助找到最重要的文献



文献检索结果



SciFinder提供强大的文献处理工具,帮助处理文献

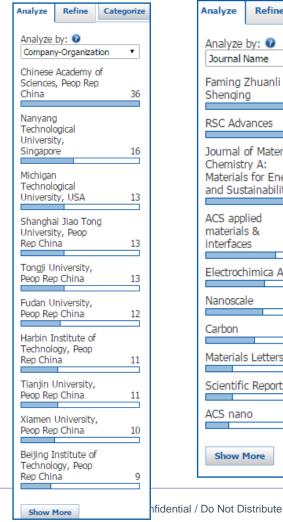


文献检索结果的Analyze

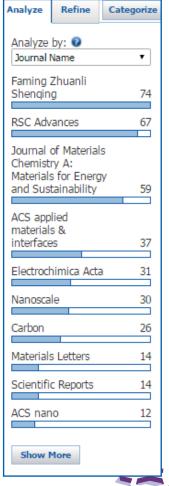
本领域研究人员



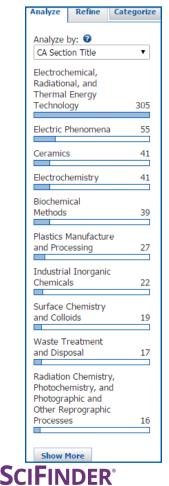
本领域研究机构、 合作伙伴、竞争对手



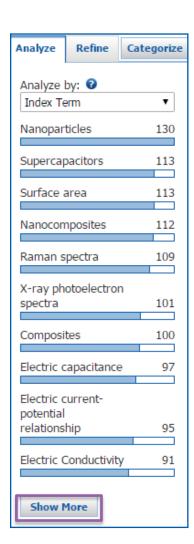
期刊



涉及学科领域

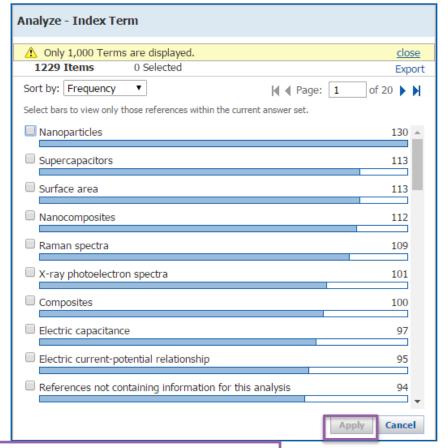


文献检索结果的Analyze



Index Term:

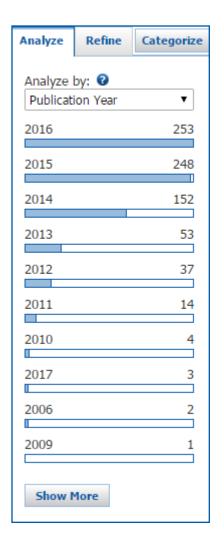
帮助用户了解涉及到的重要技术术语,并修正检索词

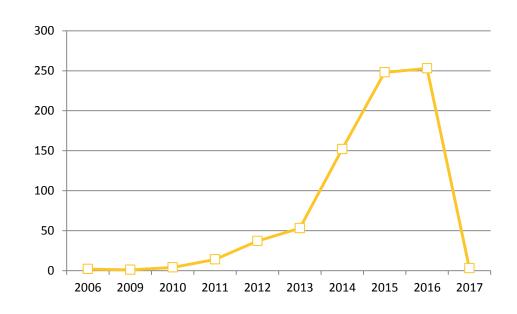


选择感兴趣的内容,点击Apply



文献检索结果的Analyze



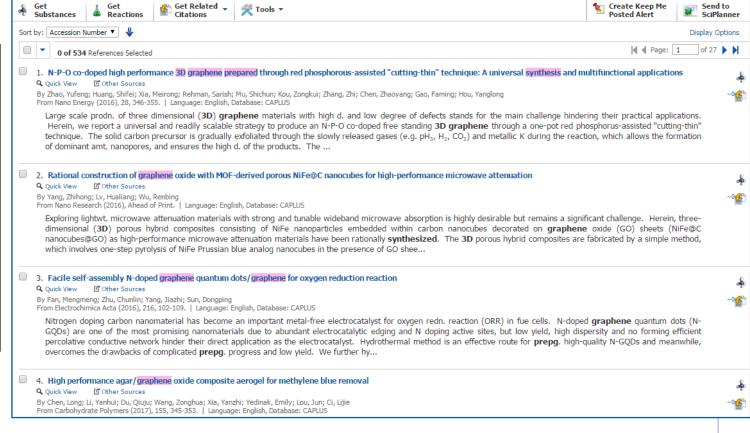


Publication Year: 分析领域发展趋势



文献检索结果的Refine





Refine:帮助用户迅速获得需要的文献

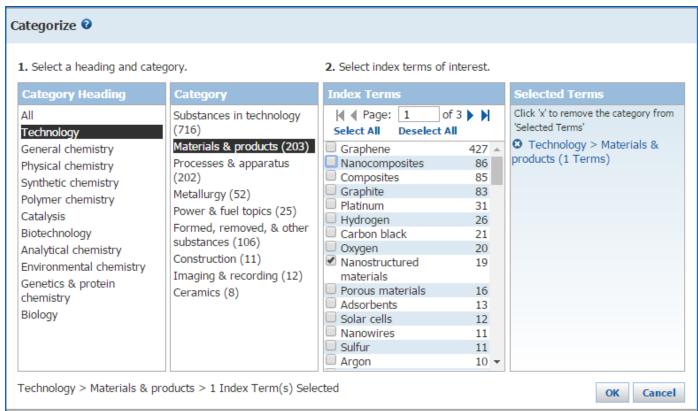


文献检索结果的Categorize

学科领域 主分类 学科领域 副分类

Index Term

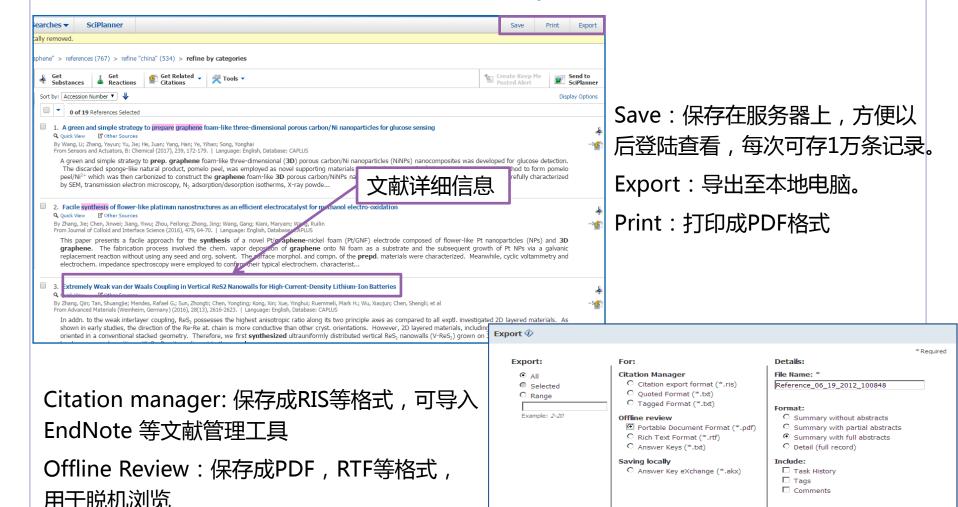
选中的Index Term



Categorize学科分类功能,基于Index Term,根据大学科方向对文献进行自动分类。



结果集的保存— Save, Print, Export





Export Cancel

文献信息-题录、摘要、索引

Extremely Weak van der Waals Coupling in Vertical ReS2 Nanowalls for High-Current-Density Lithium-Ion Batteries

By: Zhang, Qin; Tan, Shuangjie; Mendes, Rafael G.; Sun, Zhongti; Chen, Yongting; Kong, Xin; Xue, Yinghui; Ruemmeli, Mark H.; Wu, Xiaojun; Chen, Shengli; Fu, Lei

In addn. to the weak interlayer coupling, ReS, possesses the highest anisotropic ratio along its two principle axes as compared to all exptl. investigated 2D layered materials. As shown in early studies, the direction of the Re-Re at. chain is more conductive than other cryst. orientations. However, 2D layered materials, including ReS., are always randomly oriented in a conventional stacked geometry. Therefore, we first synthesized ultrauniformly distributed vertical ReS, nanowalls (V-ReS,) grown on 3D graphene foam (3DGF) by chem. vapor deposition with Re-Re sites adjacent to the graphene for the purpose of enhancing the cond. Meanwhile, the Res. nanowalls expose more active sulfur edge sites, which improves easy lithium intercalation and deintercalation. To enhance the cond. of the whole electrode material, 3DGF was selected as template due to its high cond. and high-sp. surface area. Moreover, this favorable vertical structure shortens the pathways and facilitates fast diffusion of both Li + and electrolyte ions. As expected, the V-ReS 2 /3DGF composite demonstrated good cycling stability at high-current-densities when serving as anode material for LIBs. At the high c.d. of 1000 mA/q, the capacity of our ReS, /3DGF anodes still maintained over 200 mAh/g even after 500 cycles. The extremely weak vdW coupling material of ReS, holds great promise for practical applications in LIBs. In addn., it broadens the material choice of anode materials for other alk.-ion batteries.

Indexina

Electrochem

Energy Technology (Section52-2)

Concepts

Delithiation

Lithiation

Battery anodes

Current density Intercalation

Lithium-ion secondary batteries

Nanostructured materials

extremely weak van der Waals coupling in vertical ReS2 nanowalls for high-current-d. lithium-ion batteries

Substances

12038-63-0P Rhenium sulfide Q

extremely weak van der Waals coupling in vertical ReS2 nanowalls for high-current-d. lithium-ion batteries

Synthetic preparation; Technical or engineered material use; Preparation; Uses

7439-93-2 Lithium, uses Q 1034343-98-0 Graphene 9

extremely weak van der Waals coupling in vertical ReS2 nanowalls for high-current-d. lithium-ion batteries

Technical or engineered material use; Uses

QUICK LINKS

0 Tags, 0 Comments

SOURCE

Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) Volume28 Issue13 Pages2616-2623 Journal; Online Computer File

2016 CODEN: ADVMEW

ISSN:0935-9648 DOI:10.1002/adma.2015054 98

COMPANY/ORGANIZATION

College of Chemistry and Molecular Science Wuhan University Wuhan, Peop. Rep. China 430072

ACCESSION NUMBER

2016:170829 CAN164:397211 CAPLUS

PUBLISHER

Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

LANGUAGE

English

文献详情界面包括:

- 1. 标题
- 3. 文献中重要的技术术语
- 4. 文献中重要的物质
- 5. 书目信息
- 6. 获得文献中的物质,反应
- 7. 参考文献
- 8. 链接原文



文献检索小结

- 主题检索时,使用介词 in, with, of 等作为连接词
- 跟据检索要求选择合适的候选项
- 通过SciFinder 的Analyze/Refine功能来缩小检索的范围
- 尝试将不同的Analyze/Refine功能组合起来用,会有更多的收益
- 使用Categorize可以让系统来实现自动分类



提纲

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 - 物质检索
 - Markush检索
 - 反应检索
 - SciPlanner
- SciFinder常见问题及解决



SciFinder检索选项——物质检索

- 物质检索方法
 - 一结构式检索
 - —分子式检索
 - 一理化性质检索
 - 一物质标识符检索:化学名称, CAS RN



Chemical Structure

Markush

Molecular Formula

Property

Substance Identifier

物质检索策略推荐

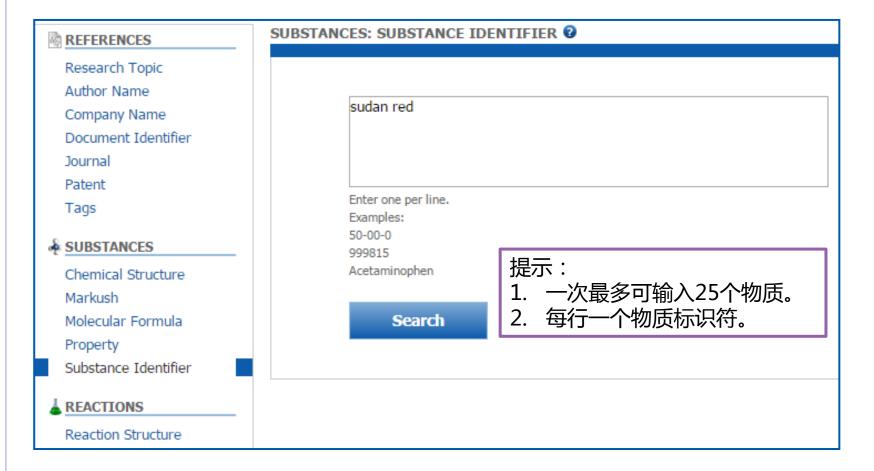
—有机化合物,天然产物:结构检索

—无机物,合金:分子式检索

—高分子化合物:分子式检索和结构检索



物质检索——标识符检索

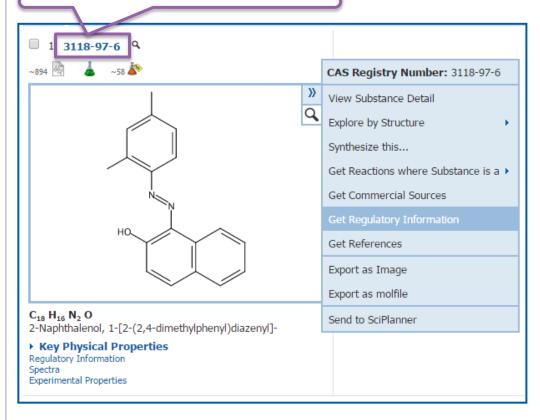


物质标识符包括CAS RN和化学名称, 化学名称可以是通用名称、商品名、俗名。



SciFinder中的物质记录

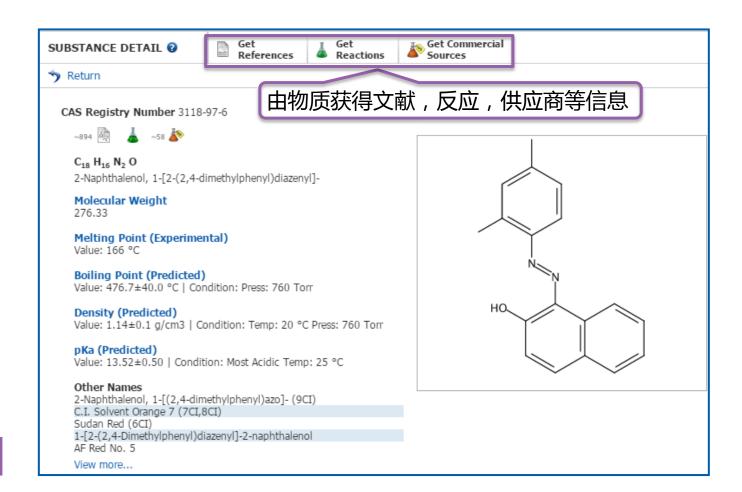
点击CAS RN 获得物质详细信息



在SciFinder中,鼠标滑过物质,即可打开物质标准菜单,获得与物质相关的所有内容



SciFinder中的物质记录



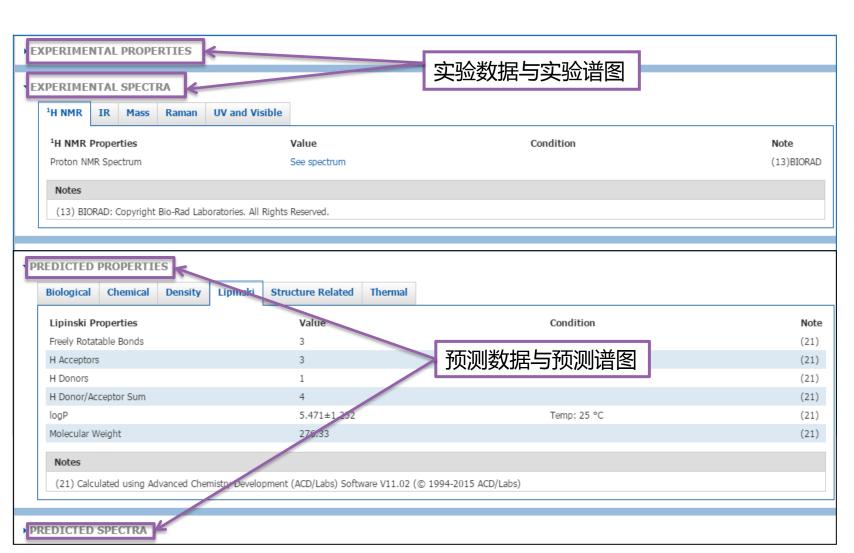
物质详情



通过物质获得文献



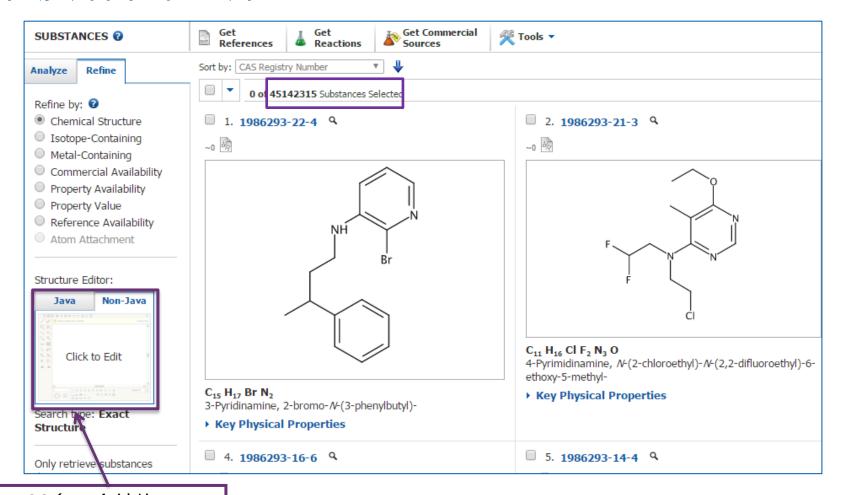




物质检索——Property explore



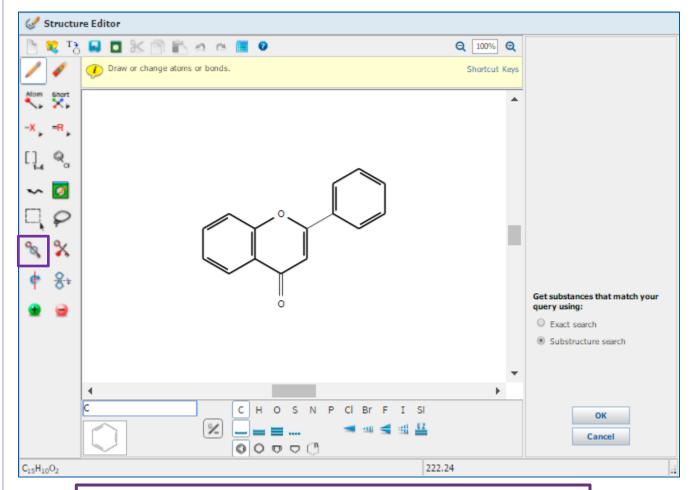
物质结果集的筛选——Refine



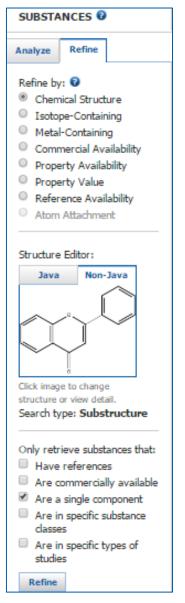
4500多万个结构, 如何筛选黄酮类物质?



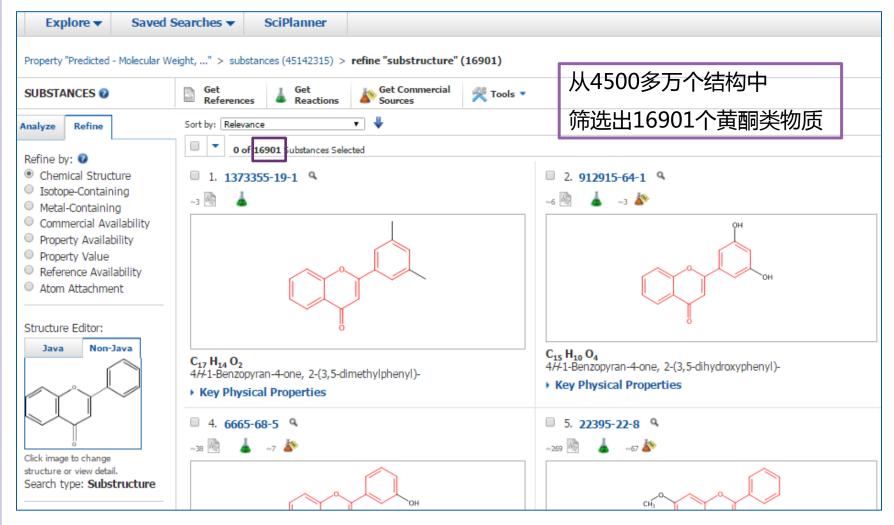
物质结果集的筛选——Refine



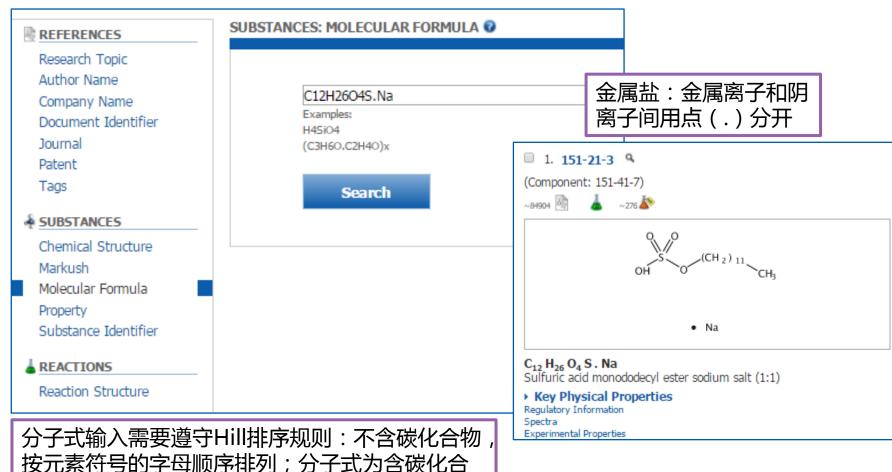
锁环工具:避免在被锁定的环结构上出现新的环结构



物质检索结果集



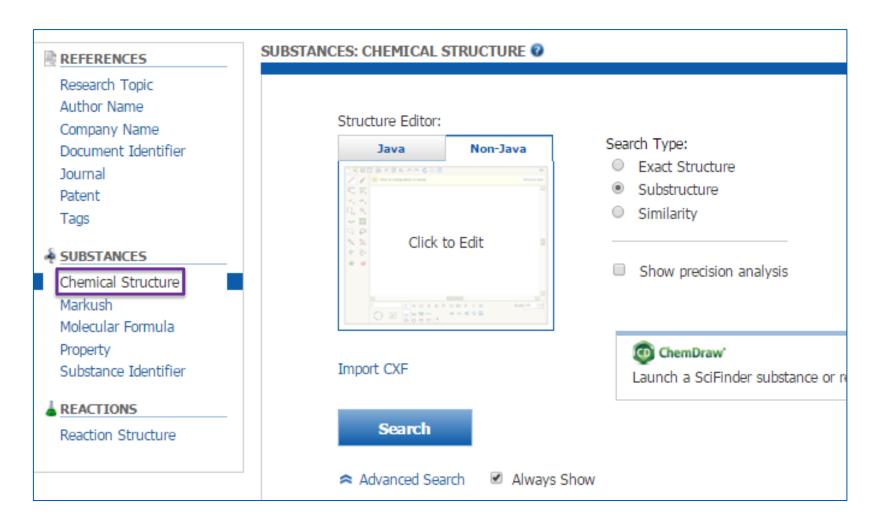
物质检索——分子式



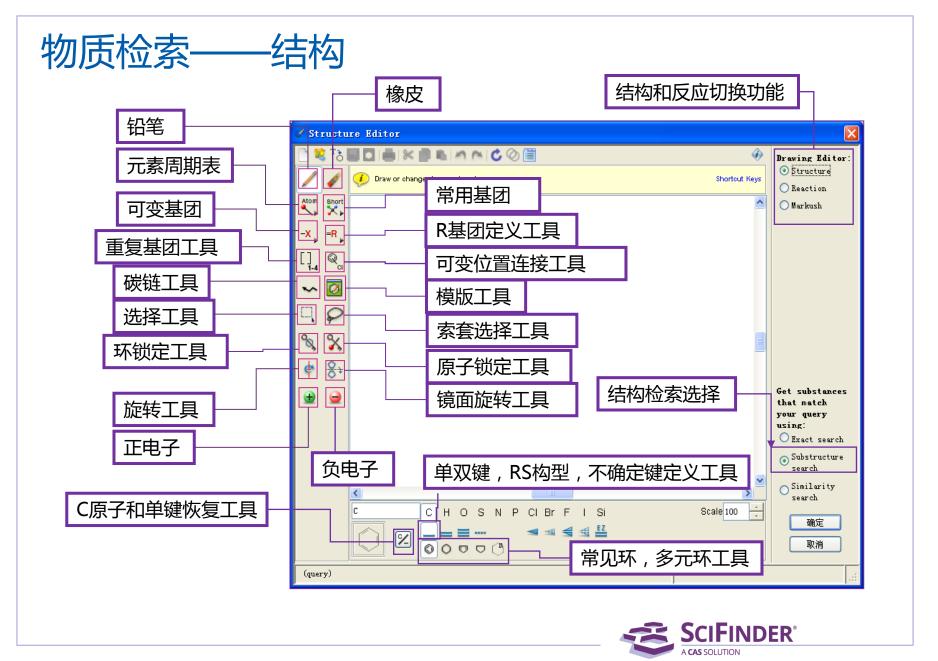
分子式输入需要遵守HIII排序规则: 不含碳化合物 按元素符号的字母顺序排列; 分子式为含碳化合物时,则"C"在前; 如有氢则紧随其后,其它元素符号按字母顺序排在氢的后面



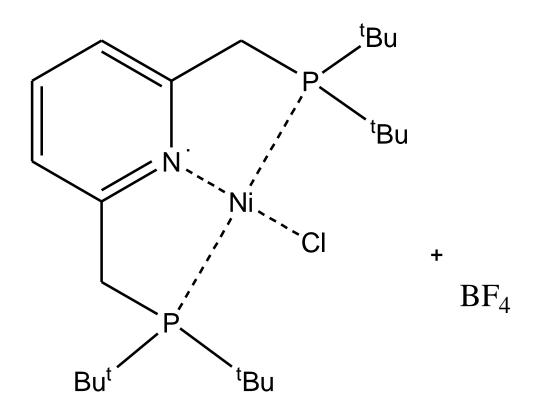
物质检索——结构







物质检索——精确结构检索

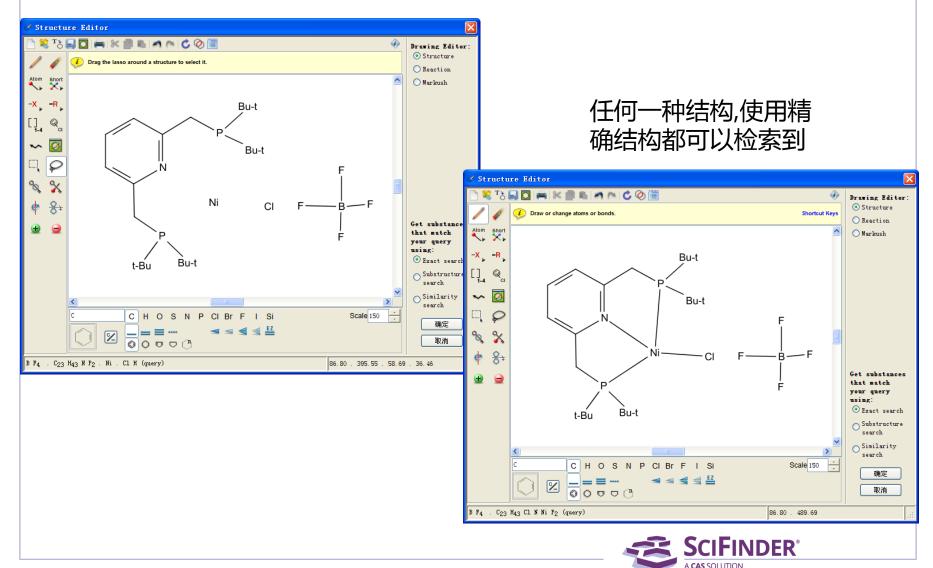


该结构中包含:

配体金属阳离子阴离子



物质检索——精确结构检索



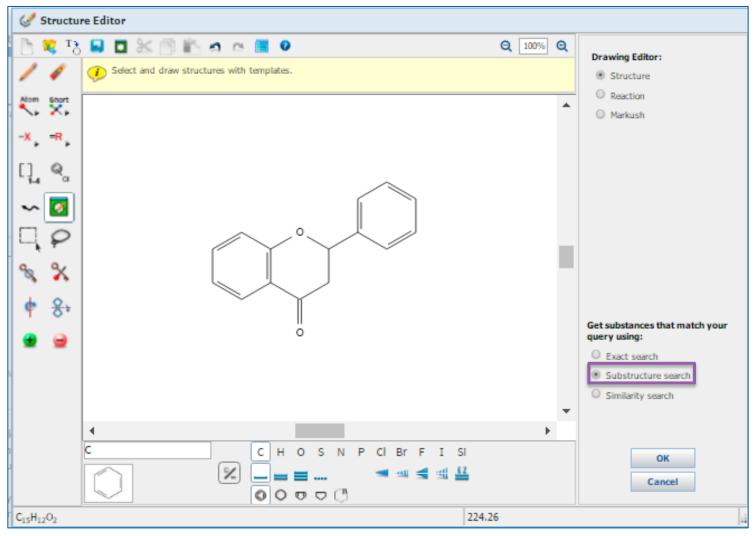
物质检索——精确结构检索

■ 精确结构检索:

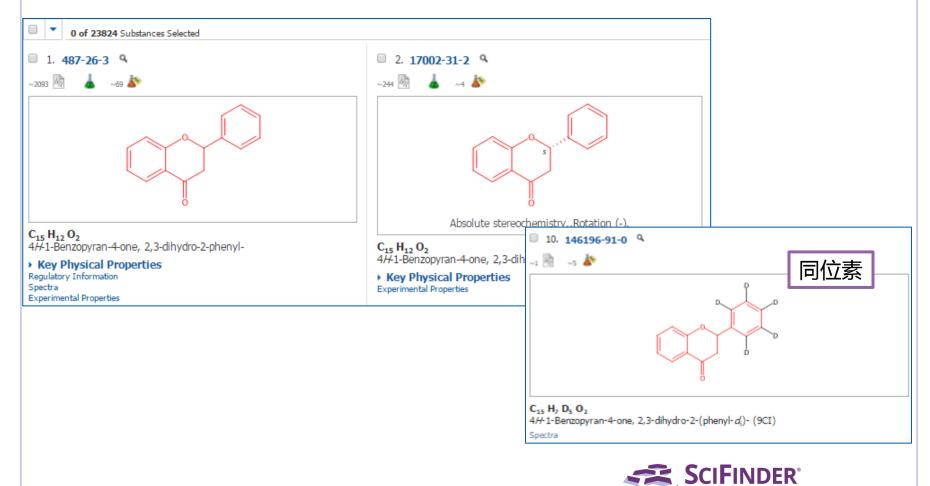
获得被检索结构的盐,混合物,配合物,聚合物等,被检结构不能被取代



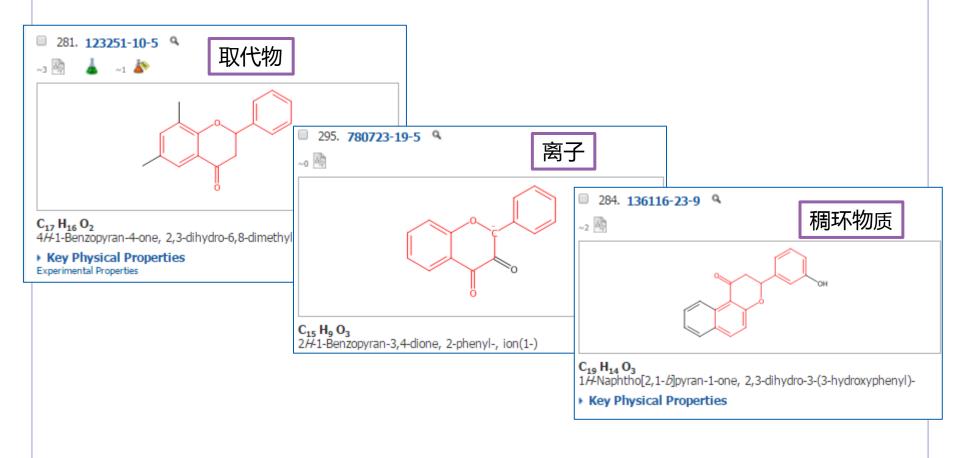
物质检索——亚结构检索



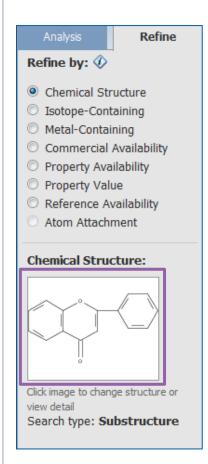
物质检索——亚结构检索



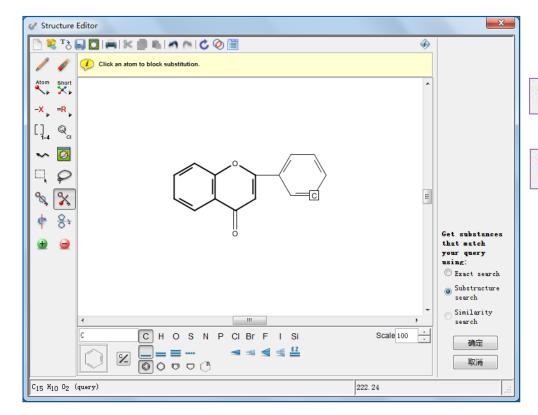
亚结构检索结果



亚结构检索结果的限定



化学结构的再次限定

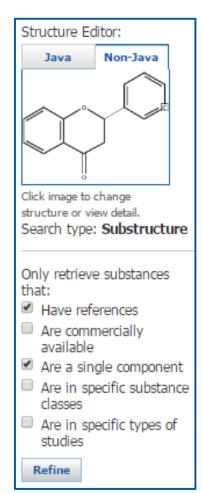


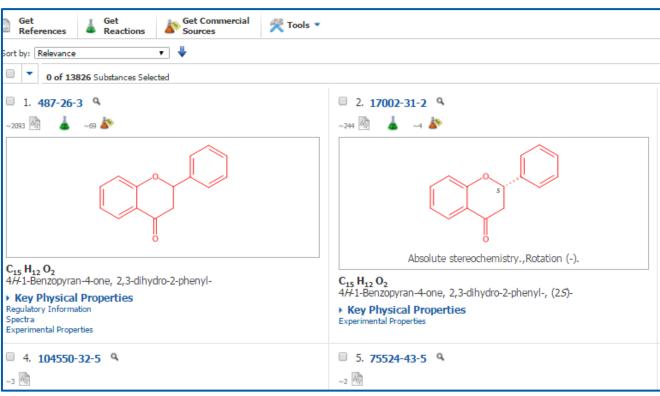


环锁定

原子锁定

亚结构检索结果的限定







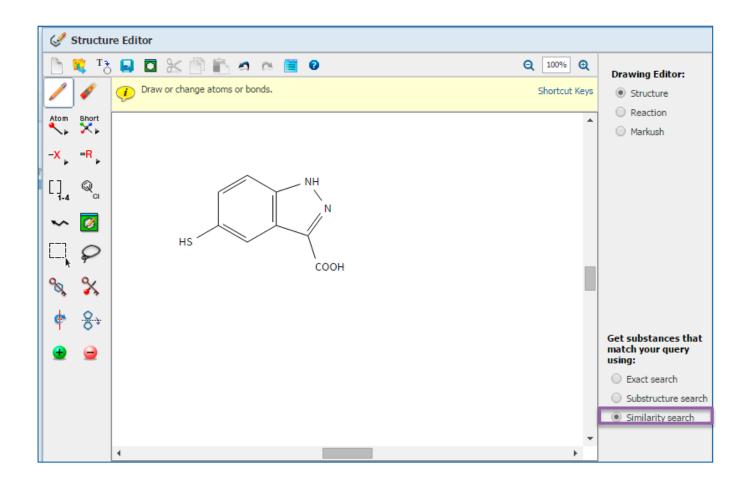
物质检索——亚结构检索

■ 亚结构检索:

包括精确结构检索结果,及被检索结构的修饰结构

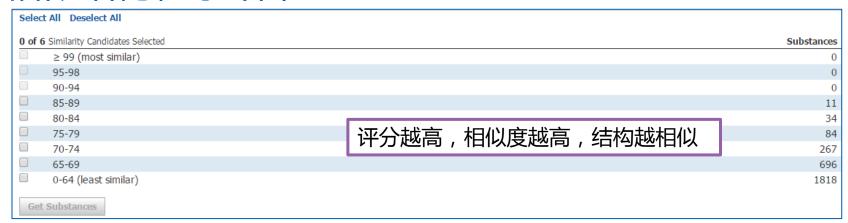


物质检索——相似结构检索



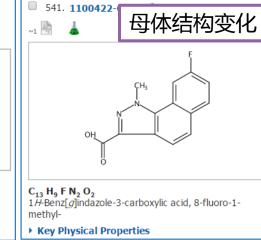


相似结构检索结果









Score: 65

Key Physical Properties

物质检索——相似结构检索

■ 相似结构检索:

获得片段或整体结构与被检索结构相似的结果,母体结构可以被取代,也可以被改变



提纲

- 美国化学文摘社简介
- SciFinder简介及检索方式
 - 文献检索
 - 物质检索
 - Markush检索
 - 反应检索
 - SciPlanner
- SciFinder常见问题及解决



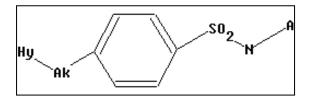
Markush检索

- 具体物质[Specific Substance]:
 - 以具体化学结构陈述的特定物质,会被分配CAS RN
- 预测性物质[Prophetic Substance]:
 - 使用Markush结构陈述的预测物质,一个Markush可以陈述上百或上千个化学物质
 - 专利中所陈述的预测物质,不会被分配CAS RN
 - Markush检索,能检索到通过结构检索检不到的专利

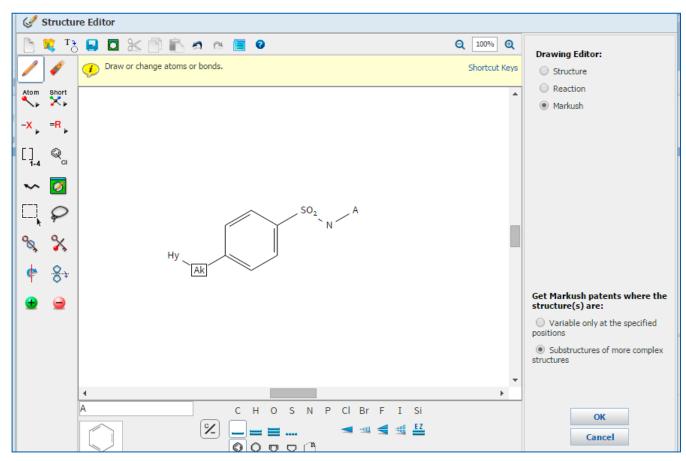
R1 = H, Br, Cl, I
$$R2 = Br, Cl, I, ---CH_2-halogen, ---CH-halogen,$$

$$CH_3$$

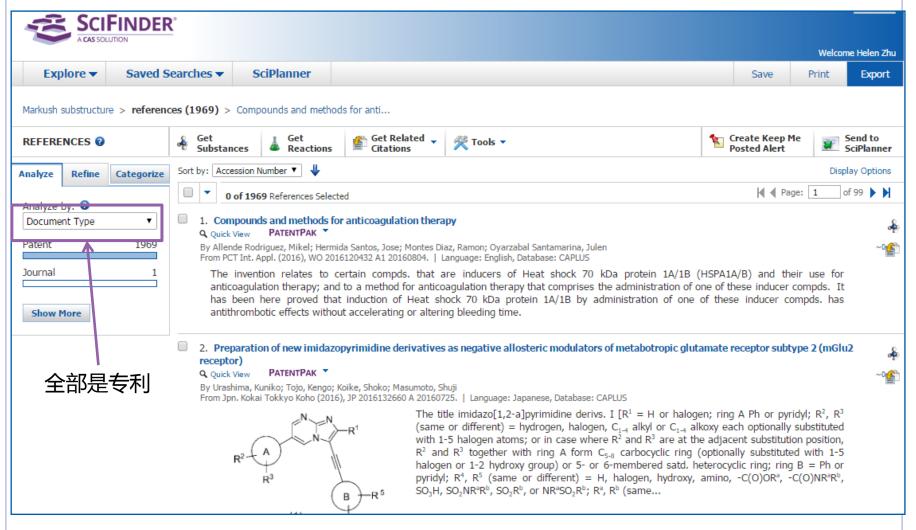




可用SciFinder中的Markush检索 查看专利中化合物结构保护范围。



Markush检索



提纲

- 美国化学文摘社简介
- SciFinder简介及检索方式
 - 文献检索
 - 物质检索
 - Markush检索
 - 反应检索
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SciFinder检索选项——反应检索

反应检索方法结构式



Reaction Structure

■ 常用获取方法

已知物质:由物质获取反应

已知文献:从文献中获取反应

精确结构反应检索

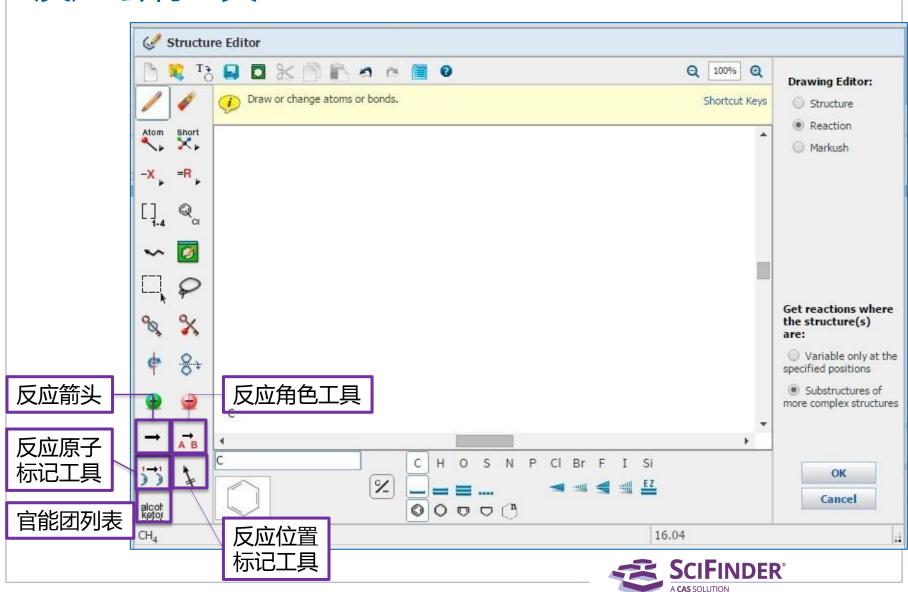
亚结构反应检索

Get reactions where the structure(s) are:

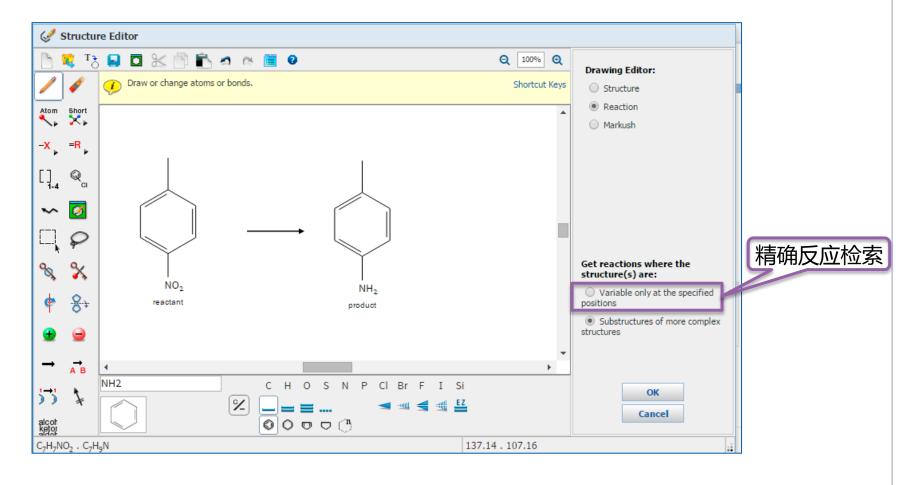
- Variable only at the specified positions
- Substructures of more complex structures



反应绘制工具

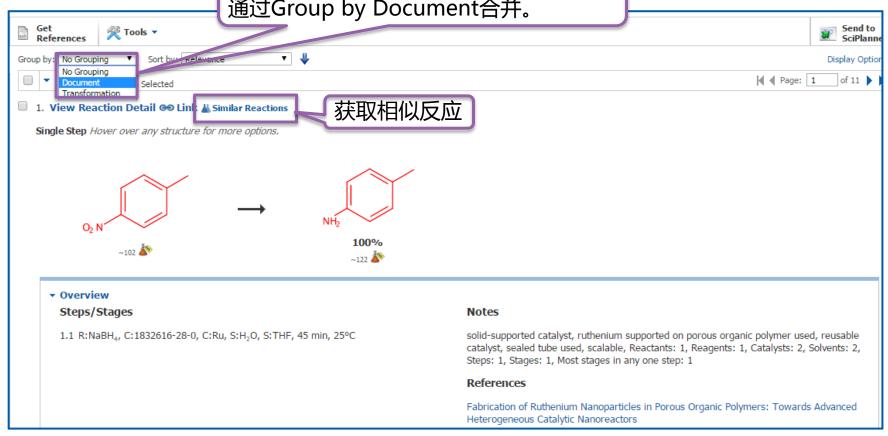


SciFinder反应检索——精确反应检索



反应检索结果







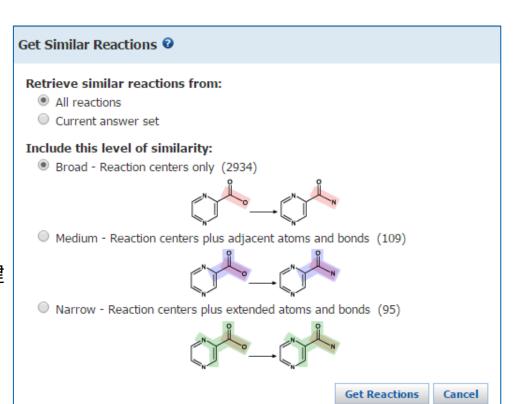
获取相似反应

选择相似反应的相似限制:

Broad: 仅反应中心相似

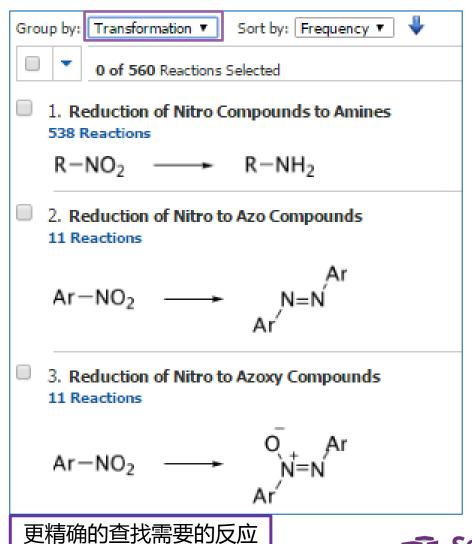
Miedum:反应中心及附属原子和键

Narrow:反应中心及扩展的原子和键



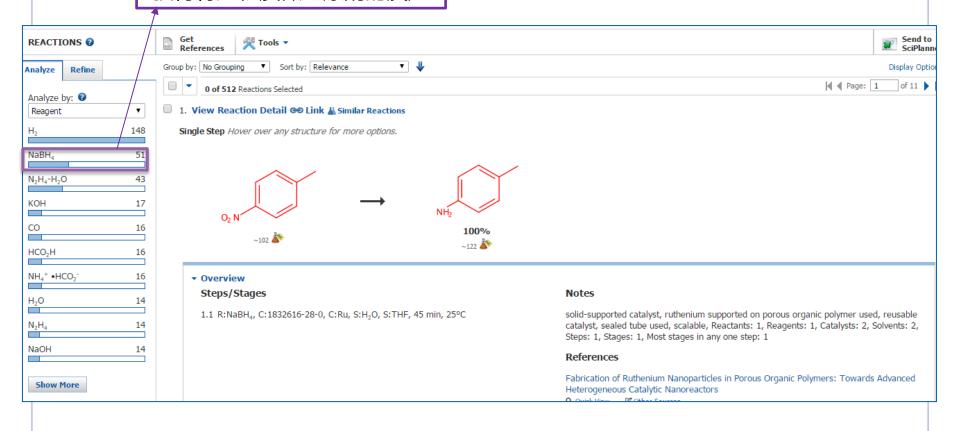


按照反应类型排序



反应检索结果的筛选

获得特定物质做还原剂的反应



SciFinder囊括最大的反应实验过程合集

Single Step Hover over any structure for more options.



▼ Overview

Steps/Stages

1.1 R:H₂, R:Cs₂CO₃, C:1610424-70-8, C:1034343-98-0 (oxide), S:PhMe, 2 h, 100°C, 1 atm solid-supported catalyst, palladium catalyst supported on graphene oxide prepared and

Notes

n solid-supported catalyst, palladium catalyst supported on graphene oxide prepared and used, reusable catalyst, Reactants: 1, Reagents: 2, Catalysts: 2, Solvents: 1, Steps: 1, Stages: 1, Most stages in any one step: 1

References

Catalyst Enhancement and Recyclability by Immobilization of Metal Complexes onto Graphene Surface by Noncovalent Interactions

Q Ouick View M Other Sources

By Sabater, Sara et al

From ACS Catalysis, 4(6), 2038-2047; 2014

▼ Experimental Procedure



General/Typical Procedure: **General Procedure for Nitroarene Reductions.** Molecular hydrogen was added with a balloon filled with 1 atm of H_2 to a mixture of nitroarene (0.3 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (0.3 mmol), anisole as internal standard (0.3 mmol), and NHC-Pd-rGO (6 \times 10⁻³ mmol, based on metal) in toluene (5 mL). The system was then evacuated and backfilled with H_2 in cycles for three times before putting the reaction vessel in an oil bath at 100°C for 2h. Yields were determined by GC analyses using anisole (0.3 mmol) as internal standard. Products were identified according to spectroscopic data of the commercially available compounds. Entry: 4; Yield 100%.

不用阅读全文,直接获得包含实验过程的反应记录



SciFinder囊括最大的反应实验过程合集

2 Steps Hover over any structure for more options.



▼ Overview

Steps/Stages

- 1.1 C:Pd(PPh₃)₄, S:BuNH₂, 21 h, 100°C
- 2.1 R:DMSO, R:Cl(O=)CC(=O)Cl, S:CH2Cl2, 15 min, -78°C
- 2.2 S:CH2Cl2, -78°C; 2 h, -78°C
- 2.3 R:Et₃N, 30 min, -78°C; -78°C \rightarrow rt
- 2.4 R:H₂O, R:NH₄Cl, 30 min, rt

Notes

1) key step, alternate catalyst concentration, catalyst (CuI) and tem yield, Sonogashira coupling, 2) key intermediate, Swern oxidation, s method shown, Reactants: 2, Reagents: 5, Catalysts: 1, Solvents: 2, S Most stages in any one step: 4

References

Synthesis of Bioactive Speciosins G and P from Hexagonia speciosa

Q Quick View Other Sources
By Guerrero-Vasquez, Guillermo A. et al

From Journal of Natural Products, 77(9), 2029-2036; 2014

Experimental Procedure:

我们可以做得更好

- 更好的阅读体验?
- 这些数字代表什么?
- 查免费的Supporting Information? 可能只有图谱。

▼ Experimental Procedure



Sten

General Procedure for the Sonogashira Coupling. \$1.0,11 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 hask ander an argon atmosphere. A mixture of terminal alkynes 7, 25, 26, or 27 (9.21 mmol) in n-butylamine (10 mL) and Pd(Ph)₂), (5% or 3%) was added, with the optional addition of CuI (3%) where appropriate. The mixture are hasked for 21 h at 98 °C and poured intoH₂O(80 mL). The product was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 80 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes, 10-50%). 3-(25-8is/methoxymethoxyn)phenyl/prop-2-yn-1-of-2 (8). Yield 96%; colorless oil. IR (KBT) V max 3310, 2230 cm²; ½1 H NMR (CDC)₄ v00 MHz) 5 3.46 (3H, s, H-4b), 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-6), 7.10 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-3); ½1 (2H, H-3); ½2 (2H, H-3); ½3 (2H, S) (3H, S) (3

Sten 2

Generation of the Key Aldehyde. Oxalyl chloride (272.3 μ L, 3.12 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (9 mL) was added to a stirred solution of DMSO (332 μ L, 4.68 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₃ (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 alcohol 17 (300 mg, 1.56 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₃ (12 mL) was added dropwise (Note: Swern oxidation could be scaled-up to 1.56 mmol of starting material). After the starting material had been consumed (nearly 2 h), Et₃N (1.88 mL, 7.8 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for a further 30 min and was allowed to warm to rt and quenched with saturated NH₂Cl and H₂O, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. The organic phase was decanted off, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure. 3-{2,5-} Bis(methoxymethoxy)pheny/lprop-2-ynal (9). Yield 91%; colorless oil. IR (KBr) V_{max} 1660, 2194 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 3.46 (3H, s, H-4b), 3.51 (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= 2.2 and 1.3 Hz, H-3), 9.44 (1H, s, H-9); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 56.18 (C-4b), 56.54 (C-1b), 92.05 (C-8), 92.27 (C-7), 95.22 (C-4a), 95.58 (C-1a), 110.70 (C-2), 116.72 (C-6), 122.0 (C-3), 151.85 (C-4), 154.88 (C-1), 176.92 (C-9); HRESIMS m/z 273.0741 [M + Na]* (calcd for C₁₁H_{1,0}O₂ 273.0739).





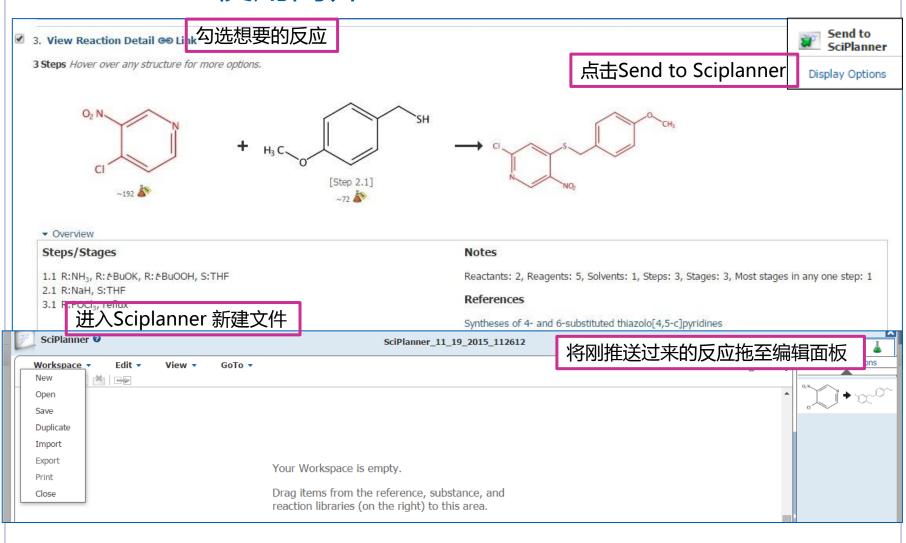
MethodsNow Synthesis

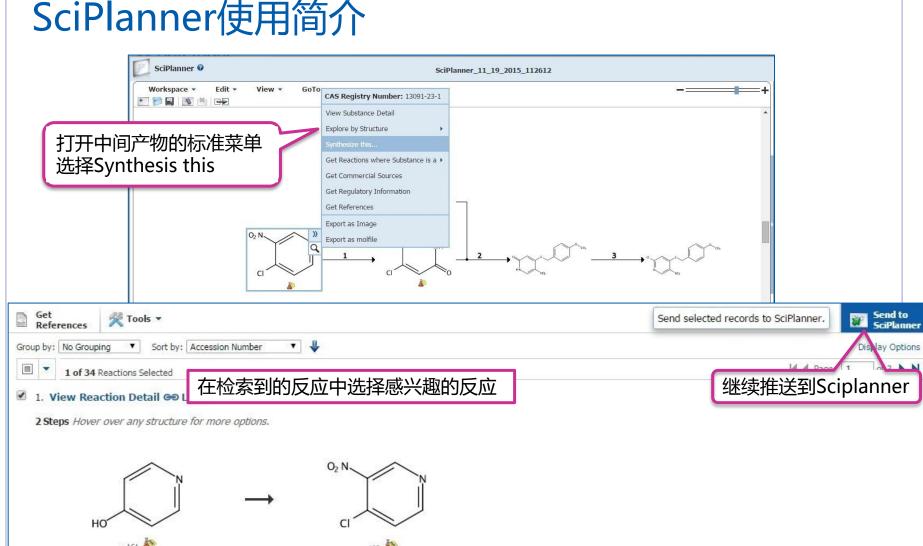


提纲

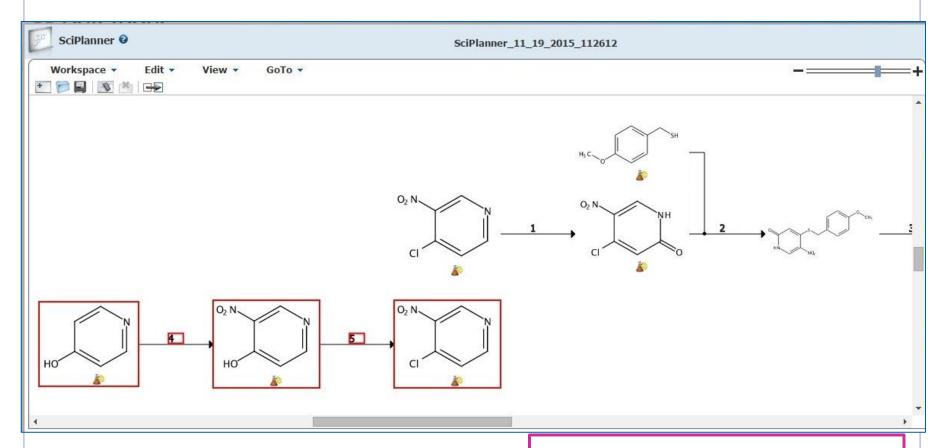
- 美国化学文摘社简介
- SciFinder简介及检索方式
 - 文献检索
 - 物质检索
 - Markush检索
 - 反应检索
 - SciPlanner
- SciFinder常见问题及解决





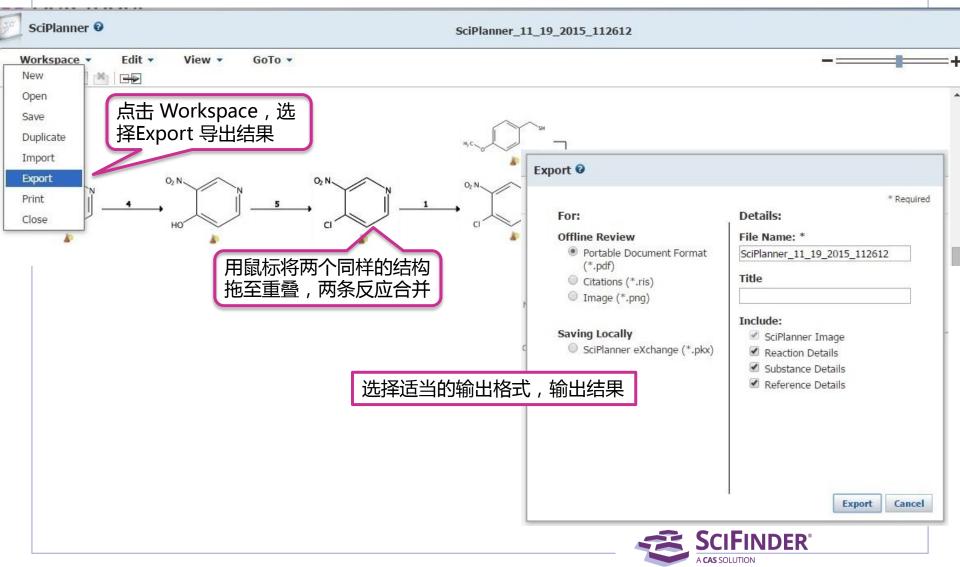




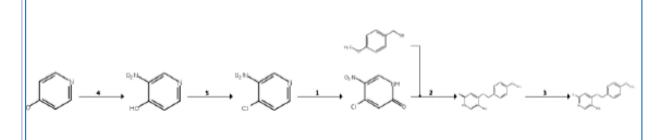


步骤同前,将推送过来的反应拖到编辑面板中,可以看到两条反应中存在同样的结构





SciPlanner导出结果



Reaction Stages

5

R:POCl₃, S:PhMe, 0°C → rt; 16 h, rt → 110°C

Yield 90%

Reactants: 1, Reagents: 2, Solvents: 2, Steps: 1, Stages: 2

Transformation:

Notes

1. Formation of Alkyl Halides from Alcohols

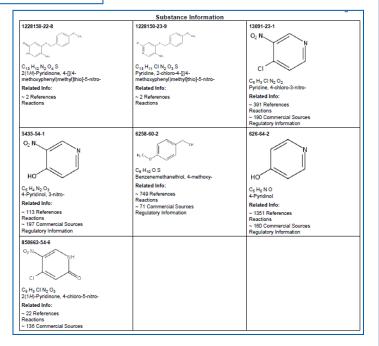
References

High color rendering index and color stable hybrid white efficient OLEDs with a double emitting layer structure using a single phosphorescence dopant of heteroleptic platinum complexes

By Poloek, Anurach et al

R:K2CO3, S:H2O, cooled, pH 10

From Journal of Materials Chemistry C: Materials for Optical and Electronic Devices, 2(48), 10343-10356; 2014





提纲

- 美国化学文摘社简介
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 - 反应检索
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- SciFinder常见问题及解决

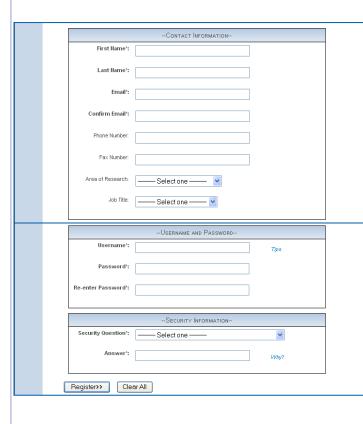


SciFinder浏览器选择建议

- Windows 7以上用户建议升级IE到10以上
- Chrome和FireFox浏览器在所有系统上的表现都优于IE浏览器
- 不建议使用360浏览器检索SciFinder,会被自动拦截相关功能或插件



如何获取SciFinder账号



请注意:

- 1.必须输入真实姓名和学校邮箱。
- 2.用户名必须是唯一的,且包含 5-15 个字符。它可以只包含字母或字母组合、数字和/或以下特殊字符:
- -(破折号)
- _(下划线)
- .(句点)
- @ (表示 "at" 的符号)
- 3.密码必须包含 7-15 个字符,并且至少包含三种以下字符:
- 字母
- 混合的大小写字母
- 数字
- 非字母数字的字符(例如@、#、%、&、*)

例:abc@123

4.从下拉列表中选择一个密码提示问题并给出答案。 单击 Register (注册)。



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