

Elsevier Life Science Solution

Reaxys案例分享

吴鹏 p.wu.1@elsevier.com 爱思唯尔生命科学客户顾问



今天的内容

- 文献检索的原理简介
- Reaxys数据库**文献**检索的技巧
 - Keytruda 相关信息检索
 - 中枢神经系统常见肿瘤分子病理学及靶向治疗
- Reaxys数据库**专利**检索技巧
 - NASH(Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis)治疗相关的专利检索
 - CD137相关的生物药专利
- Reaxys Medicinal Chemistry数据检索技巧
 - 如何通过靶点筛选小分子抑制剂



文献信息检索的挑战





- 2. 为什么'检索词汇'输入后,得到了'这个结果'?
- 3. 检索结果如何更便捷的查看?



- 1. 怎么检索不到?这么检索这么少?怎么检索这么多?
- 2. 如何缩小范围?如果扩大范围?
- 3. 如何分类,如何整理?



什么是检索词汇

Free text

标题

Non-oncogenic Acute Viral Infections **Disrupt Anti-cancer Responses** and Lead to Accelerated Cancer-Specific Host Death

作者关键词

摘要

SUMMARY

In light of increased cancer prevalence and cancerspecific deaths in patients with infections, we investigated whether infections alter anti-tumor immune responses. We report that acute influenza infection of the lung promotes distal melanoma growth in the dermis and leads to accelerated cancer-specific host death. Furthermore, we show that during influenza infection, anti-melanoma CD8+ T cells are shunted from the tumor to the infection site, where they express high levels of the inhibitory receptor programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1). Immunotherapy to block PD-1 reverses this loss of anti-tumor CD8⁺ T cells from the tumor and decreases infectioninduced tumor growth. Our findings show that acute non-oncogenic infection can promote cancer growth, raising concerns regarding acute viral illness sequelae. They also suggest an unexpected role for PD-1 blockade in cancer immunotherapy and provide insight into the immune response when faced with concomitant challenges.

Index term

正文核心词汇

discordant

anti-tumor

programmed cell death protein 1

Influenza infection







Non-oncogenic Acute Viral Infections Disrupt Anti-cancer Responses and Lead to Accelerated Cancer-Specific Host Death

Frederick J. Kohlhapp, 1911 Erica J. Huelsmann, 211 Andrew T. Lacek, 211 Jason M. Schenkel, 411 Jevgenijs Luscike, 2 Joseph R. Broucek, "Josef W. Goldufsky," Tasha Hughes, "Janet P. Zayas," Hubert Dolubizno," Ryan T. Sowell," Regins Kuhng: Sarah Burd: John C. Kubasiak Arman Nabatiyan, 35 Sh'Rae Marshal, Prayeen K. Bommareddy. Shangguo Li,1 Jenna H. Newman,1 Claude E. Monken,1,2 Sasha H. Shafikhani,3 Amanda L. Marzo,34 Jose A. Guevara-Patino, Ahmed Lasfar, 1/9 Paul G. Thomas, 1/0 Edmund C. Lattime, 1/2 Howard L. Kaufman, 1/2

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12Lead Contact

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In light of increased cancer prevalence and cancerspecific deaths in patients with infections, we investigated whether infections after anti-tumor immune responses. We report that acute influenza infection of the lung promotes distal melanoma growth in the dermis and leads to accelerated cancer-specific host death. Furthermore, we show that during influenza infection, anti-melanoma CD8* T cells are shunted from the tumor to the infection site, where they express high levels of the inhibitory receptor programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1), Immunotherapy to block PD-1 reverses this loss of anti-tumor CD8* T cells from the tumor and decreases infectioninduced tumor growth. Our findings show that acute non-oncogenic infection can promote cancer growth, raising concerns regarding acute viral illness sequelae. They also suggest an unexpected role for PD-1 blockade in cancer immunotherapy and provide insight into the immune response when faced with concomitant challenges

INTRODUCTION

Our current understanding of immunity relies principally on

made to the immune system. Such work has been instrumental in decorat ruction cate molecular signaling networks. However, the imnune system is often to sked with responding to multiple or comitant challenges, and now one type or challenge occases the immune response to another is not well understood.

The majority of the work thus far on concomitant challenges has been done in the context of pathogenic co-infections, and findings in this field are discordant (Kenney et al., 2015; Mueller et al., 2007; Osborne et al., 2014; Stelekati et al., 2014). Further although infections and cancers are two of the most common human maladies and cancer patients are at increased risk of infections, very little information is available regarding the corsequences of concomitant non-encogenic infection and cancer; thus, this subject is a matter of ongoing debate (Coololey etal., 2005; Kohler etal., 1990; Wong et al., 2010). Case studies performed in the late 19th century report carper regression in the context of infection-like reactions (e.g., in response to Coley's toxint, and recent work proposes that anti-tumor Ticel populations can be expanded as a by-product of infection (Coley, 1801; Garrett, 2015; heagwara et al., 2014). However, emerging egidemiological studies report an increased prevalence of cancers and increased can

tion (Attiè et al., 2014; ox et al., 2010; Crum-Ganfone et a 2009; Huang et al., 2011; Su et al., 2011; Swaminathan et a

Therefore, toward advancing the scientific understanding of immunity in the context of multiple concomitant chalstudies in which a single type of challenge or re-challenge is lenges, we investigated the effect of acute, non-oncogenic,



Cell Reports 17, 957-965, October 18, 2016 0 2016 The Author(s). 957
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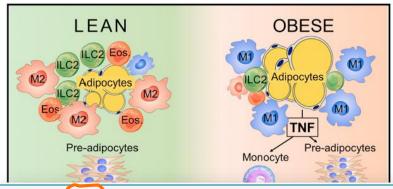
什么是同义词

Report

Cell Reports

PD-1 Is Involved in the Dysregulation of Type 2 Innate Lymphoid Cells in a Murine Model of Obesity

Graphical Abstract



Authors

Guillaume Oldenhove, Elodie Boucquey, Anaelle Taquin, ..., Kevin Englebert, Louis Boon, Muriel Moser

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In Brief

The function of ILC2s is compromised during obesity. Here, Oldenhove et al.

PD-1 is Involved in the Dysregulation of Type 2 Innate Lymphoid Cells in a Murine Model of Obesity Olderhove G., Boucquey E., Taquin A., Acolty V., Bonetti L., Ryffel B., Le Bert M., Englebert K., Boon L., Moser M.

Cell Reports 2018 25:8 (2053-2060.e4) Cited by: 5

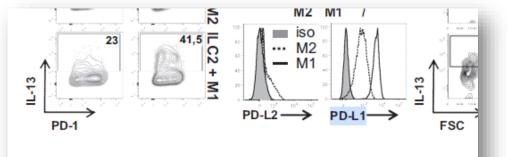
Abstract:

1

Recent observations clearly highlight the critical role of type 2 innate lymphoid cells in maintaining the indirectly by sustaining a Th2-prone engironment enrighed in eosinophils and alternatively activated n individuals. In this work, we identify the PD-1-PD-L1 pathway as a factor leading to ILC2 destabilization triggering interleukin-33 (IL-33)-dependent PD-1 expression on ILC2s and recruiting and activating PD-homeostasis. The function of ILC2s is conspromised during obesity. Here, Oldenhove et al. show that I 2 innate responses, and promoted tissue homeostasis. PD-1 may therefore represent a target for imm

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Other Terms



correlation between PD-1 expression, ILC2 dysfunction, and consequently impaired beige adipocyte function (Figures 1E and S3). By contrast, KLRG1 was expressed by all ILC2s in both lean and obese mice, and ICOS was slightly upregulated in a minor population of ILC2s, regardless of PD-1 expression (Figure 1D).

M1-type Macrophages Express PD-L1 and Inhibit ILC2 Function In Vitro

We next examined whether the expression of the PD-L1 was also regulated in the visceral adipose tissue during chronic inflammation. The data in Figure 2A show that MHCII⁺ CD64⁺ cells, which mainly represent macrophages (Tamoutounour et al., 2012), displayed increased levels of PD-L1 in WT obese mice. Of note, two were noted in the adipose tissue of HFD-fed mice:

PD-1 Is Involved in the Dysregulation of Type 2 Innate Lymphoid Cells in a Murine Model of Obesity Oldenhove G., Boucquey E., Taquin A., Acolty V., Bonetti L., Ryffel B., Le Bert M., Englebert K., Boon L., N Cell Reports 2018 25:8 (2053-2060.e4) Cited by: 5

Embase MEDLINE

∨ Abstract

∧ Index Terms

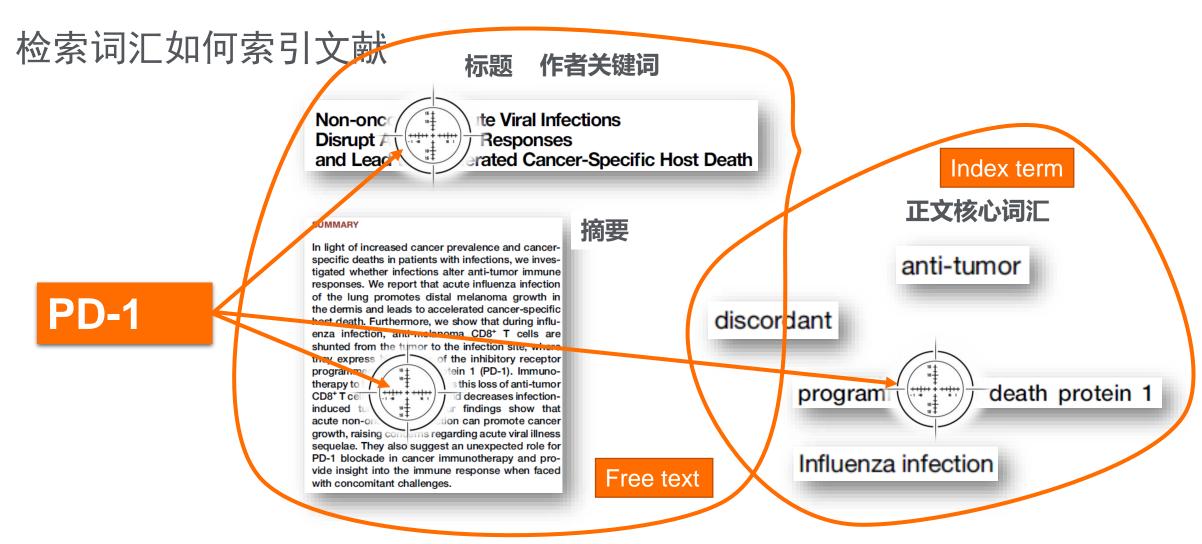
> View Full Text

Drug Terms
interleukin 1 receptor like 1 protein*s, interleukin 33*s, messenger RNA*s, programmed death 1 llgand 1*s, trans

Disease Terms obesity*:

adipose tissue s, animal cells, animal experiments, animal models, articles, bone marrow cells, cell differentia eosinophil counts, glucose tolerances, in vitro study s, intra-abdominal fats, lipid diets, lymphoid cells, macro expressions, protein functions, upregulations.

ELSEVIER



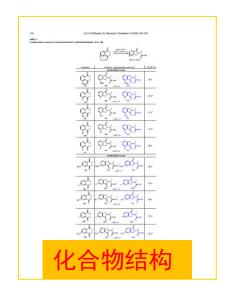
- ▶ 'free text' 匹配是进行词汇的一致性匹配,不做扩展
- ▶ 'index term' 匹配是会包含同义词和下位词的匹配



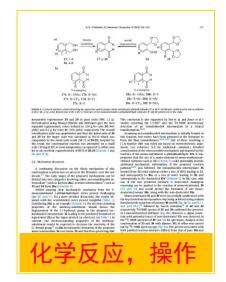
检索词汇,进行 'free text' 命中文献,进行 'index term' 命中文献,再去重呈现结构

一篇全文期刊中的内容

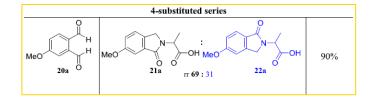














21a: **Mp**: 194–196 °C; **IR** ν_{max} cm⁻¹ (thin film) 3370 (O–H stretch), 1730 (C=O stretch), 1636 (C=O stretch), 1493 (C=C stretch), 1456 (C-H bend), 1447 (C-H bend), 1196 (C-O stretch), 1022, 770; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.48 (d, I=8.5 Hz, 1H, H4), 7.29 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H7), 7.19 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H, H5), 5.00 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.54 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H, H3), 4.48 (d, J)I = 17.0 Hz, 1H, H3), 3.86 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.61 (d, I = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c 174.8 (COOH), 171.0 (C1), 161.6 (C6), 135.8 (C3a), 134.3 (C7a), 125.2 (C4), 121.0 (C5), 107.4 (C7), 56.1 (OCH₃), 51.2 (CH), 48.1 (C3), 15.9 (CH₃); HRMS (ES⁺) m/z calculated for C₁₂H₁₄NO₄ [M+H]⁺: 236.0917; found: 236.0921. See SI1 part IX for experimental procedure and SI2 for ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra.

22a: **Mp**: 191–193 °C; **IR** ν_{max} cm⁻¹ (thin film) 3229 (O–H stretch), 1717 (C=O stretch), 1628 (C=O stretch), 1611 (C=C stretch), 1558 (C=C stretch), 1506 (C=C stretch), 1447 (C-H bend), 1435 (C-H bend), 1298 (C-N stretch), 1206 (C-O stretch), 1086, 1026, 845, 775; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H 7.68 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H7), 7.13 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, H4), 7.04 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H6), 4.98 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.57 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H, H3), 4.50 (d, I = 17.0 Hz, 1H, H3), 3.88 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.60 (d, $I = 7.5 \text{ Hz}, 3\text{H}, \text{CH}_3$); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c 174.8 (COOH), 171.0 (C1),164.9 (C5), 146.2 (C3a), 125.6 (C7), 125.4 (C7a), 116.3 (C6), 108.8 (C4), 56.2 (OCH₃), 50.9 (CH), 48.4 (C3), 15.9 (CH₃); HRMS (ES⁺) m/z calculated for C₁₂H₁₄NO₄ [M+H]⁺: 236.0917; found: 236.0921. See SI1 part IX for experimental procedure and SI2 for ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra.

inseparable regioisomers 28 and 29 in good yield (90%, 1.2 g). Derivatisation using thionyl chloride and methanol gave the now separable regioisomeric esters isolated in 1.06 g for ester 30 (84% yield) and 0.2 g for ester 31 (16% yield) respectively. The overall esterification yield was quantitative and thus the initial ratio of 28 and 29 for the larger scale was calculated as 84:16 which was comparable to the small scale result (88:12 of 28:29). Inspired by this result, the condensation reaction was attempted on a small scale (30 mg of 27) at room temperature (as opposed to reflux) and led to an excellent regioselectivity of 97:3 of 28:29 (Scheme 3 and

Supporting Information中的 内容

methoxybenzoate (S43)

2-(6-Methoxy-1-oxoisoindolin-2-yl)propanoic acid (21a) via methyl 2-(bromomethyl)-5-

S43 was synthesised according to general procedure E using methyl 5-methoxy-2-methylbenzoate (S41, 1.00 equiv, 1.05 g, 5.8 mmol), NBS (1.10 equiv, 1.14 g, 6.4 mmol), AIBN (0.02 equiv, 0.02 g, 0.1 mmol) in CHCl₃ (24 mL). The reaction was refluxed for 21 h. Crude S43 was treated according to general procedure L using alanine (16, 1.5 equiv, 775 mg, 8.7 mmol) and NEt₃ (2.2 equiv, 1.78 mL, 12.8 mmol). The reaction was refluxed for 2 h. Crude 21a was basified using an aqueous solution of NaOH (2 M) and the organic impurities were extracted with DCM. The aqueous layer was acidified using an aqueous solution of HCl (1 M). The organics were extracted with DCM, combined, dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Pure 21a was obtained after trituration in MeCN as a white solid (51 mg, 0.22) mmol, 4% over 2 steps). Characterisation of 21a provided in the main paper and ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 21a given in SI2.

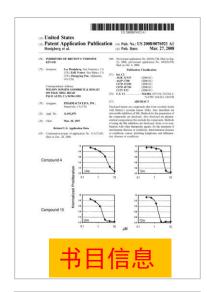


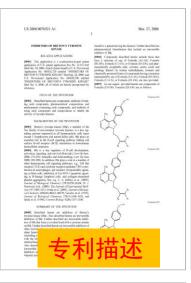
一些关键的概念

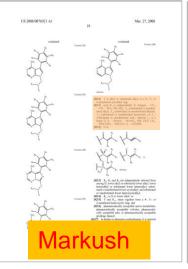
SI1 part IV.3).

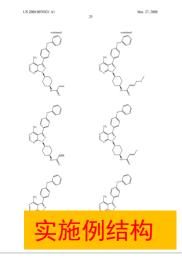


一篇典型的药物方面专利原文

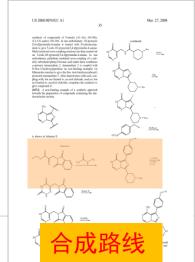


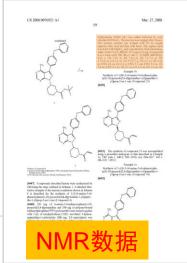














典型药物专利中的内容:

- 1. 书目内容
- 2. 专利描述
- 3. Markush结构及实施例
- 4. 反应合成路线
- 5. 实施例的实验室据
- 6. 实施例的应用数据



今天的内容

- 文献检索的原理简介
- Reaxys数据库**文献**检索的技巧
 - Keytruda 相关信息检索
 - 中枢神经系统常见肿瘤分子病理学及靶向治疗
- Reaxys数据库**专利**检索技巧
 - NASH(Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis)治疗相关的专利检索
 - CD137相关的生物药专利
- Reaxys Medicinal Chemistry数据检索技巧
 - 如何通过靶点筛选小分子抑制剂





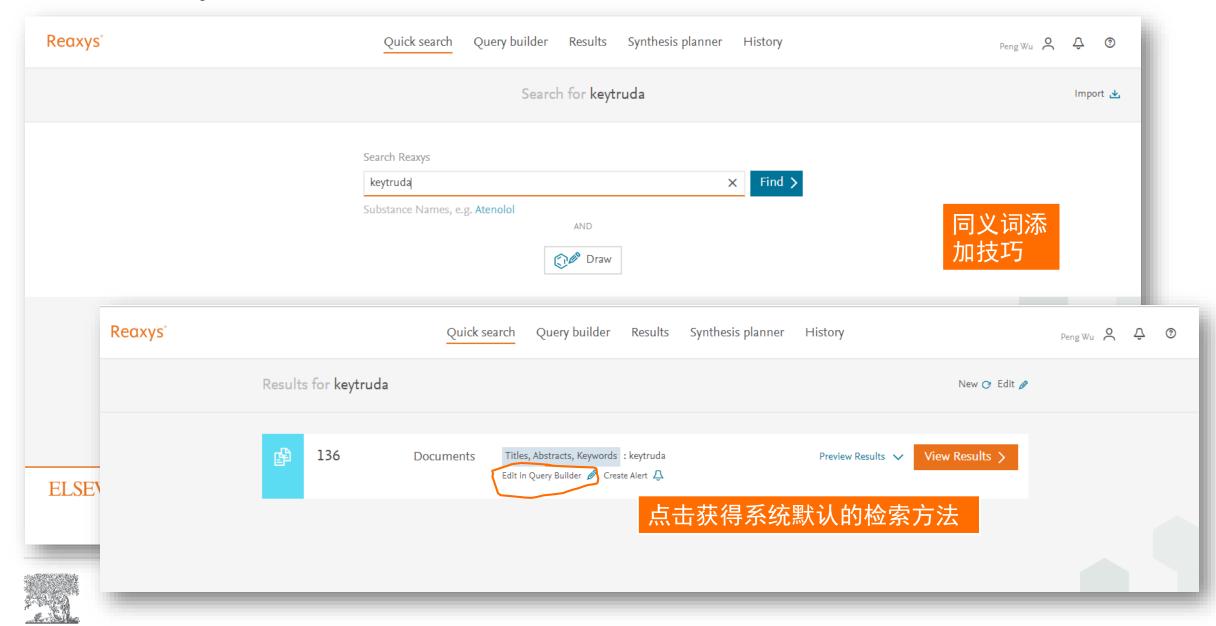
Reaxys文献检索技巧

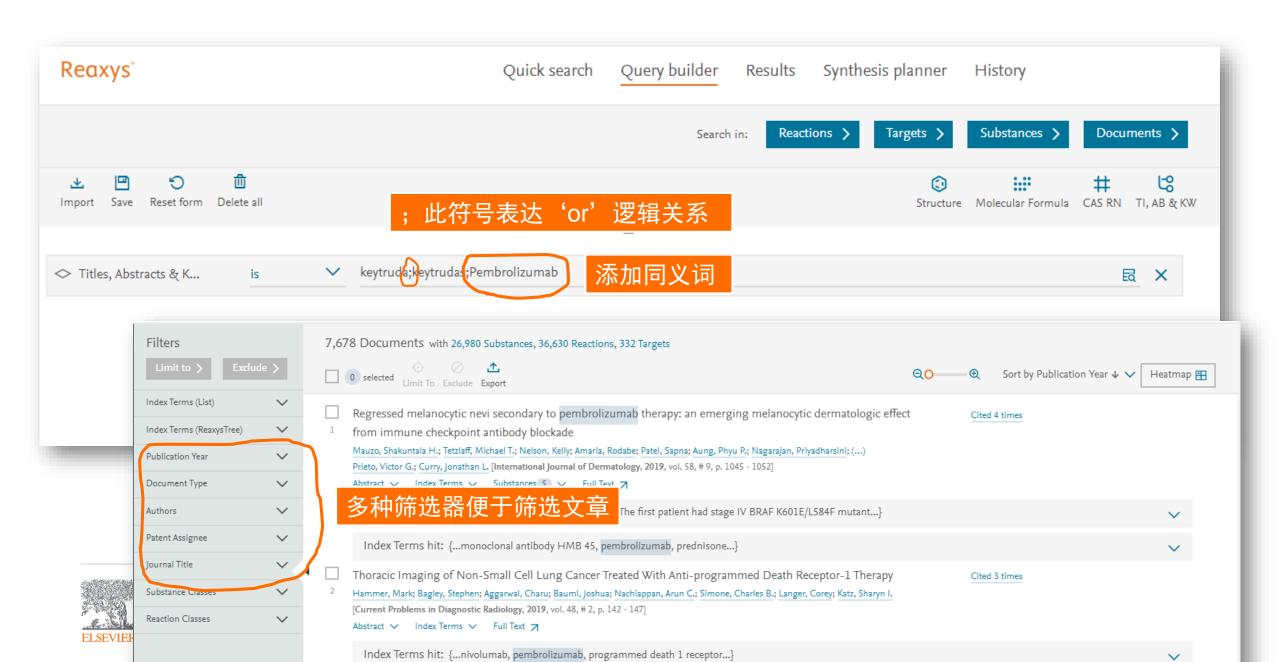
Case 1: Keytruda 相关信息检索

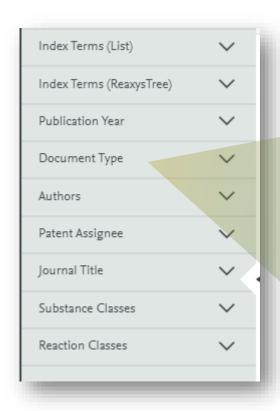
Case 2: 中枢神经系统常见肿瘤分子病理学及靶向治疗



Case 1: Keytruda相关信息检索







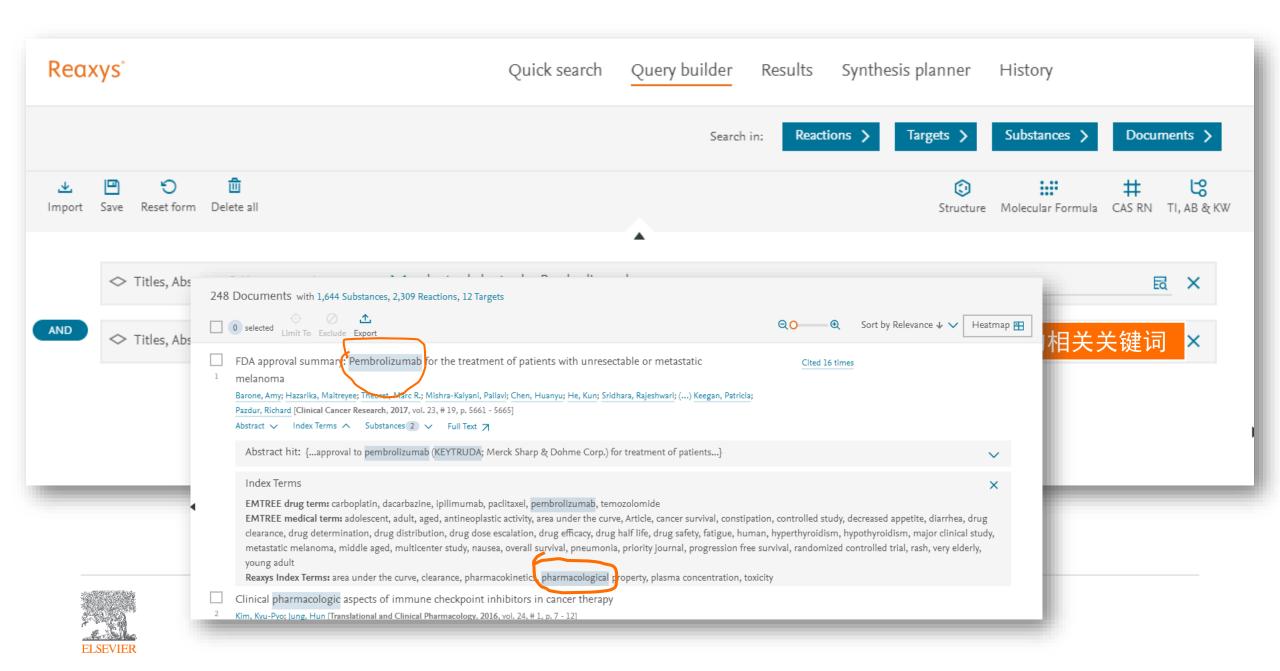
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article	2,656
patent	795
note	403
editorial	327
letter	319
short survey	133
	View more
Publication Year	^

Publication Year	^
2019	1,769
2018	2,256
2017	1,800
2016	1,141
2015	573
2014	138
2013	1
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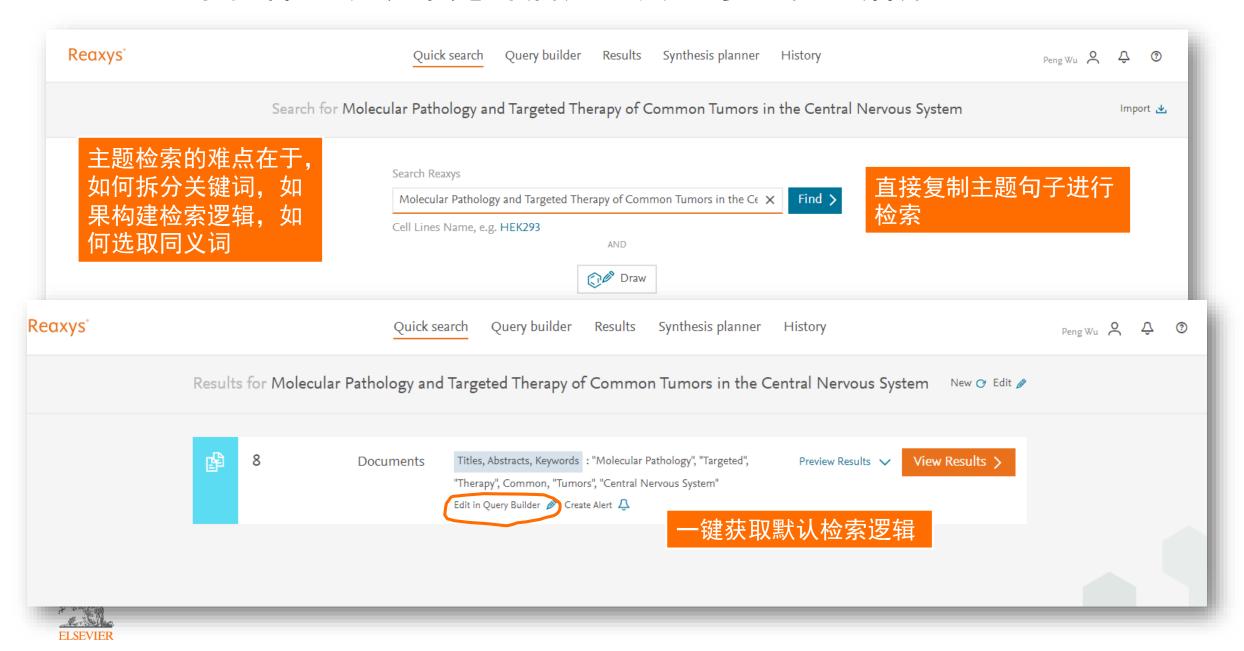


可直接数据词汇进行筛 选,如'Lancet'

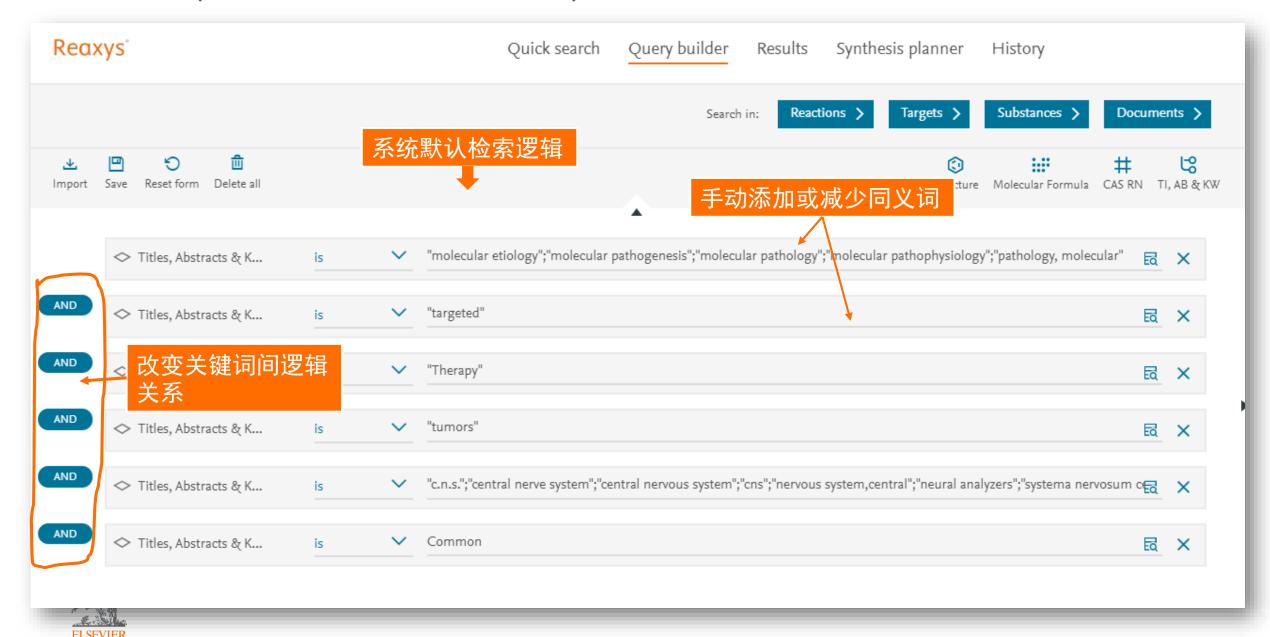


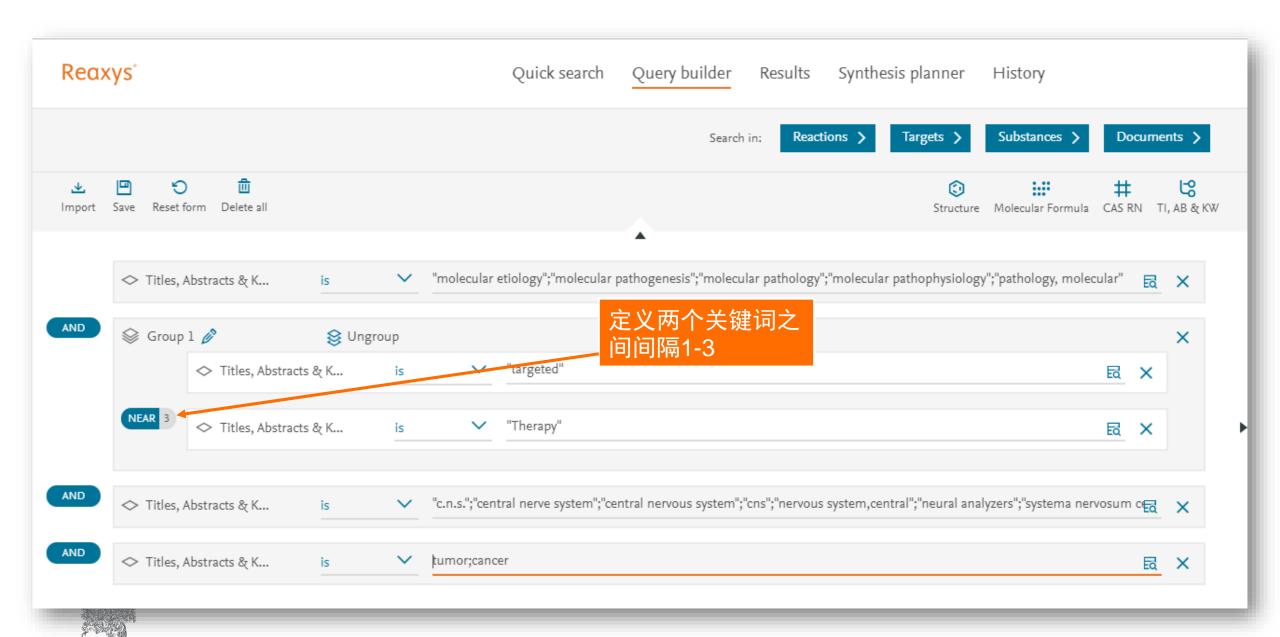


Case 2: 中枢神经系统常见肿瘤分子病理学及靶向治疗



手动调节,控制检索文献的范围,精确度





	Documents with 39 Substances, 0 Reactions, 1 Targets
1	Molecular pathogenesis and therapeutic implications in pediatric high-grade gliomas Juratli, Tareq A.; Qin, Nan; Cahill, Daniel P.; Filbin, Mariella G. [Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2018, vol. 182, p. 70 - 79] Abstract へ Index Terms へ Substances 10 ∨ Full Text 7
	High-grade gliomas (HGG) are the most common malignant brain tumors in the pediatric population and account for a large subset of all pediatric central nervous system neoplasms. The management of pediatric HGG continues to be challenging, with poor outcome in many cases despite aggressive treatments. Consequently, parallel research efforts have been focused on identifying the underlying genetic and biological basis of pediatric HGG in order to more clearly define prognostic subgroups for treatment stratification as well as identify new treatment targets. These cutting-edge advances have revolutionized pediatric neuro-oncology and have revealed novel oncogenic vulnerabilities that are being therapeutically leveraged. Promising treatments – including pathway-targeting small molecules as well as epigenetic therapy – are being evaluated in clinical trials, and recent genomic discoveries in rare glioma subgroups have led to the identification of additional new potentially-actionable alterations. This review summarizes the current state of knowledge about the molecular characterization of pediatric HGG in correlation to the revised World Health Organization (WHO) classification, as well as provides an overview of some targeted treatment approaches in the modern clinical management of high-grade gliomas.
	Author keyword: Brain tumor, CNS, Epigenetics, IDH, Pediatric glioma, Targeted therapy EMTREE drug term: histone H3 EMTREE medical term: anaplastic ganglioglioma, antiangiogenic activity, cancer patient, cancer prognosis, cancer staging, cancer survival, carcinogenesis, child, childhood cancer, disease association, gene mutation, gene targeting, genetic code, glioblastoma, glioma, human, malignant transformation, missense mutation, molecular pathology, molecularly targeted therapy, outcome assessment, overall survival, pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma, pontine glioma, priority journal, Review, somatic mutation, world health organization Reaxys Index Terms: Permeability, acetylation, domain boundary, maximum tolerated dose, methylation, separation method, transfer reaction
2	Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma as a model of YAP/TAZ-driven cancer: Insights from a rare fusion sarcoma Lamar, John M.; Nehru, Vijeyaluxmy Motilal; Weinberg, Guy [Cancers, 2018, vol. 10, #7, art. no. 229]



Reaxys专利检索技巧

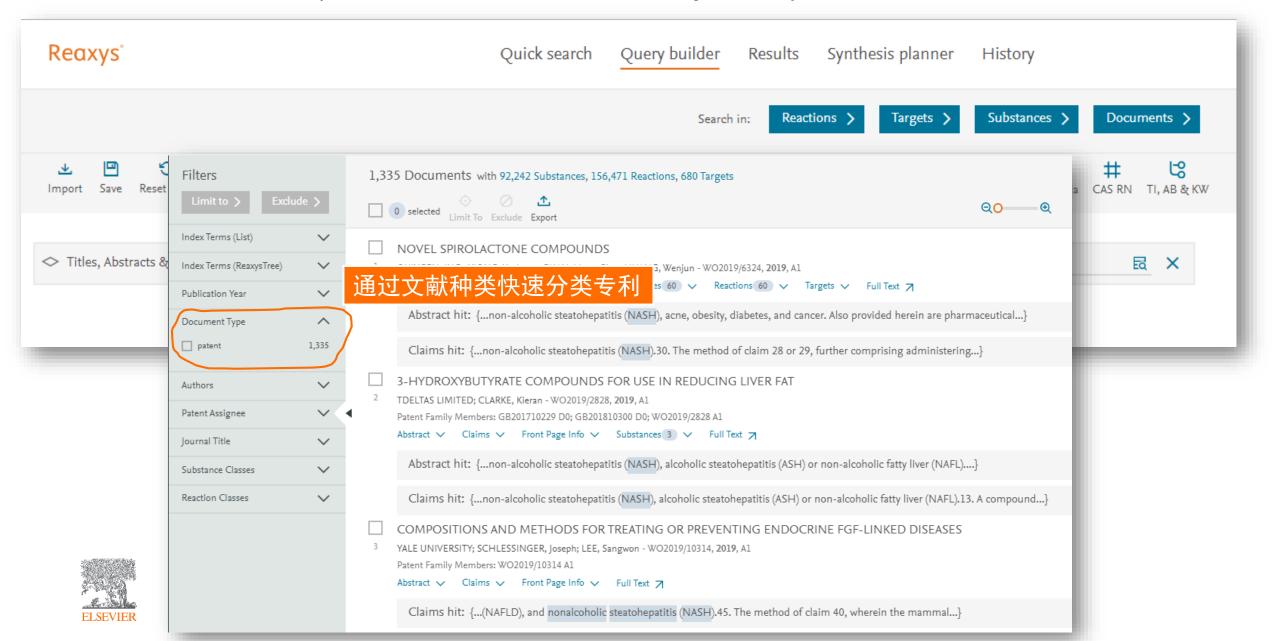
Case 3: NASH(Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis)治疗相

关的专利

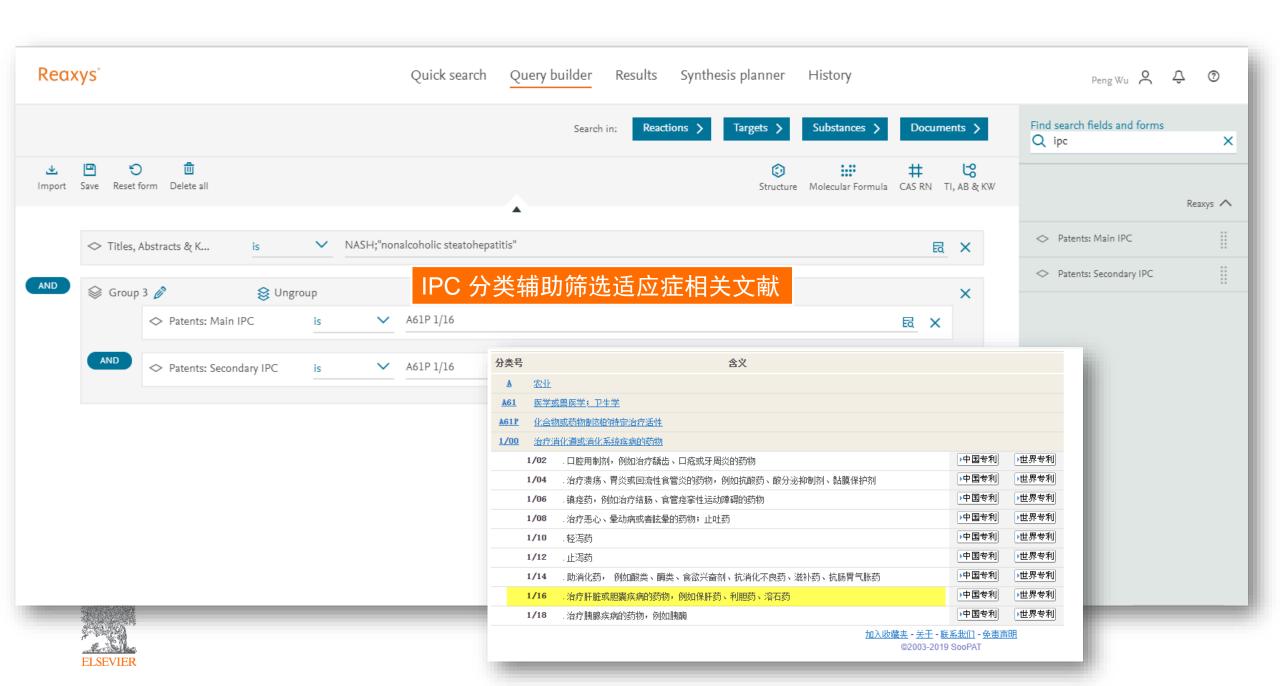
Case 4: CD137相关的生物药专利



Case 3: NASH(Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis)治疗相关的专利



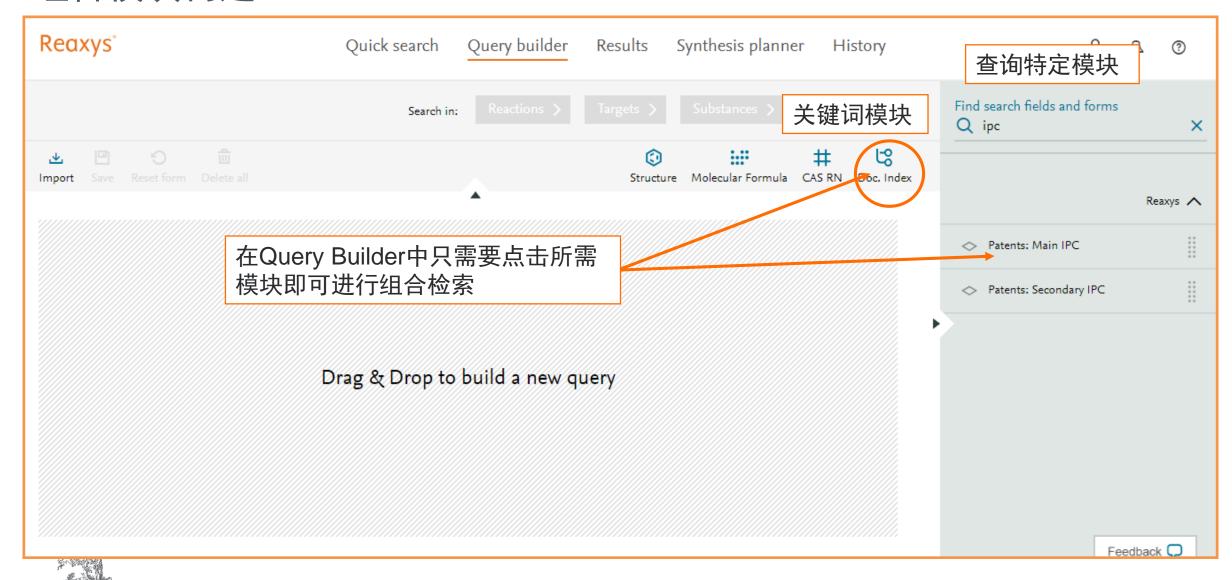
ì	COMPOSITIONS AND ME YALE UNIVERSITY; SCHLESSING Patent Family Members: WO2019 Abstract	ER, Joseph; LEE, Sangwon - WO /10314 A1	2019/10314 , 2019 , A1	ocrine FGF-LINKED DISEASI 台疗或预防内分泌		成分和方法
	•					x as a catalytic subunit that ultimately ne FGF-related diseases or disorders.
	Claims hit: {(NAFLD), a	nd nonalcoholic steatohepati	tis (NASH).45. The method	of claim 40, wherein the mammal	}	~
	Front page info			一部分文献与 'N	IASH'的治疗	并没有关系 ×
	YALE UNIVERSITY; SCHLESSINGER, Joseph; LEE, Sangwon			SCHLESSINGER, Joseph; LEE, Sangwon		
	Patent No	Kind Code	Publ. Date	Application No	Filing Date	Indexed Patent
	WO2019/10314	Al	2019/01/10	WO2018-US40932	2018/07/05	yes
	Priority No			Priority Date		
	US2017-529215P		2017/07/06	2017/07/06		
	Patent Classification					
	Main IPC C07K 16/28					
	Secondary IPC G01N 33/50; G01N 33/574; G01N 33/68; G01N 33/74; A61K 39/395; A61K 45/06; A61P 3/04			4		



Case 4: 检索2019年2月,与CD137相关的,人用药,含抗原或抗体的医药配置品(生物药类专利)



组合模块构建



检索结果

	METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR PREPARING GENETICALLY ENGINEERED CELLS					
JUNO THERAPEUTICS, INC.; BONYHADI, Mark L. WO2019/32929, 2019, A1						
	Patent Family Members: WO2019/32929 A1					
	Abstract ✓ Claims ✓ Front Page Info ✓ Full Text					
Ì	Claims hit: {of CD28, CD137 (4-1-BB), OX40, or ICOS.42. The method of claim 41, wherein}	~				





Claims

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED:

- A method for genetically engineering
 (a) incubating an input composition, un
 T cells, wherein the stimulating condition
 or more intracellular signaling domains
 (b) introducing a nucleic acid encoding
- (b) introducing a nucleic acid encoding incubating.

 2. A method for genetically engineering
- A method for genetically engineering population of T cells comprising naive-the stimulating conditions comprises the or more intracellular signaling domains the incubating the input composition units the incubating the input composition.

专利 'Claim'部分的摘取和可索引, 对于生物药类专利的检索非常有利。

通常生物药类的专利,不具有结构式, 且专利标题和摘要一般会撰写得比较简 单,造成了生物药类专利检索的困难

the incubating the input composition under stimulating conditions is performed prior to, during and/or subsequent to introducing a nucleic acid encoding.

- 3. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the incubating is carried out for at least 3 days.
- 4. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the incubating is carried out for at least 4 days.
- 5. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the incubating is carried out for at least 5 days.
- 6. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the incubating is carried out for at least 6 days.
- 7. A method for stimulating T cells, the method comprising:

cells expressing the genetically engineered recombinant receptor.

ation of T cells com ains of one or more

n the introducing is

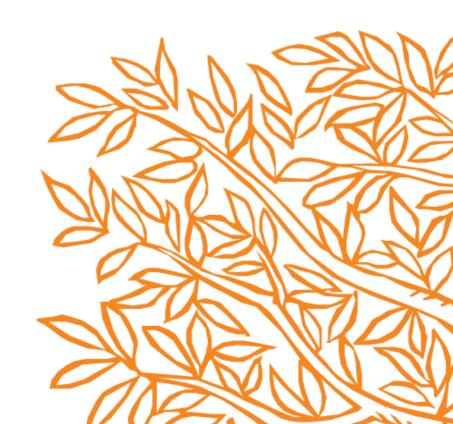
or between 2 and 6

ains of one or more

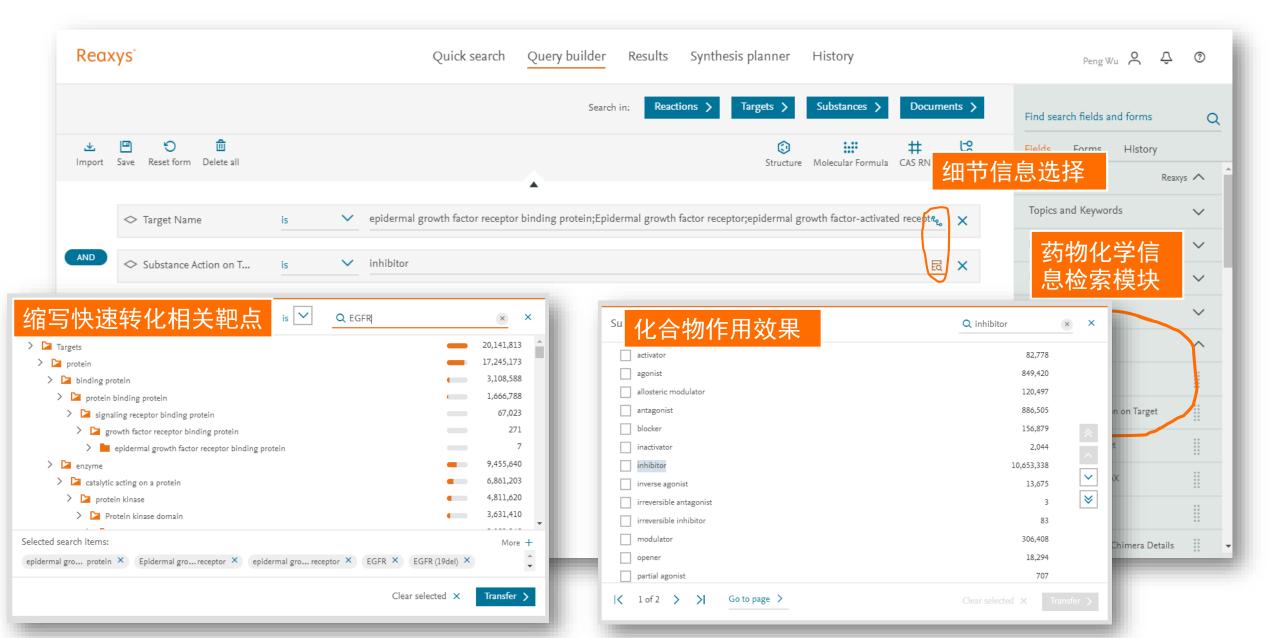


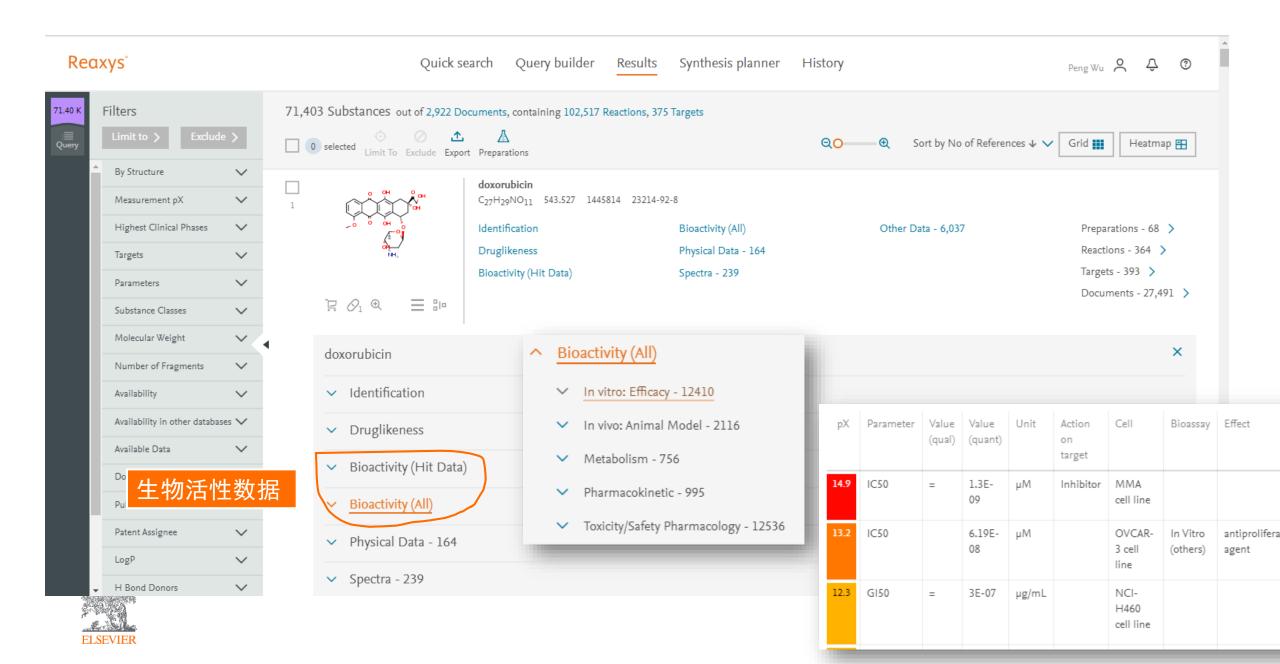
Reaxys Medicinal Chemistry模块应用

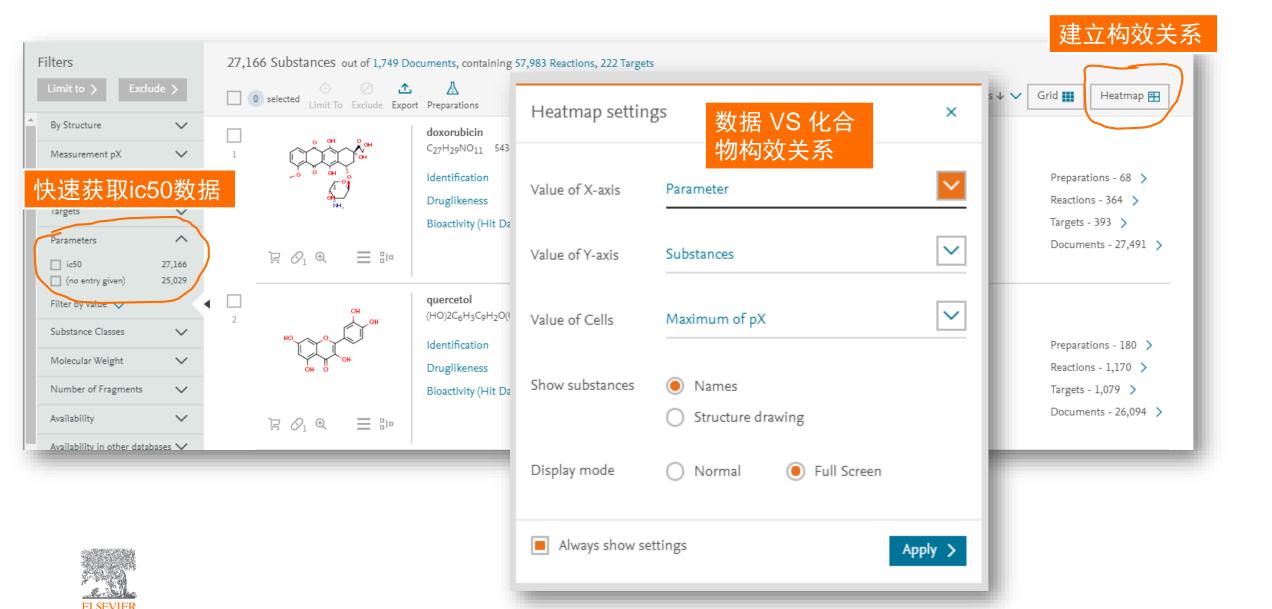
Case 5: 如何通过靶点筛选小分子抑制剂

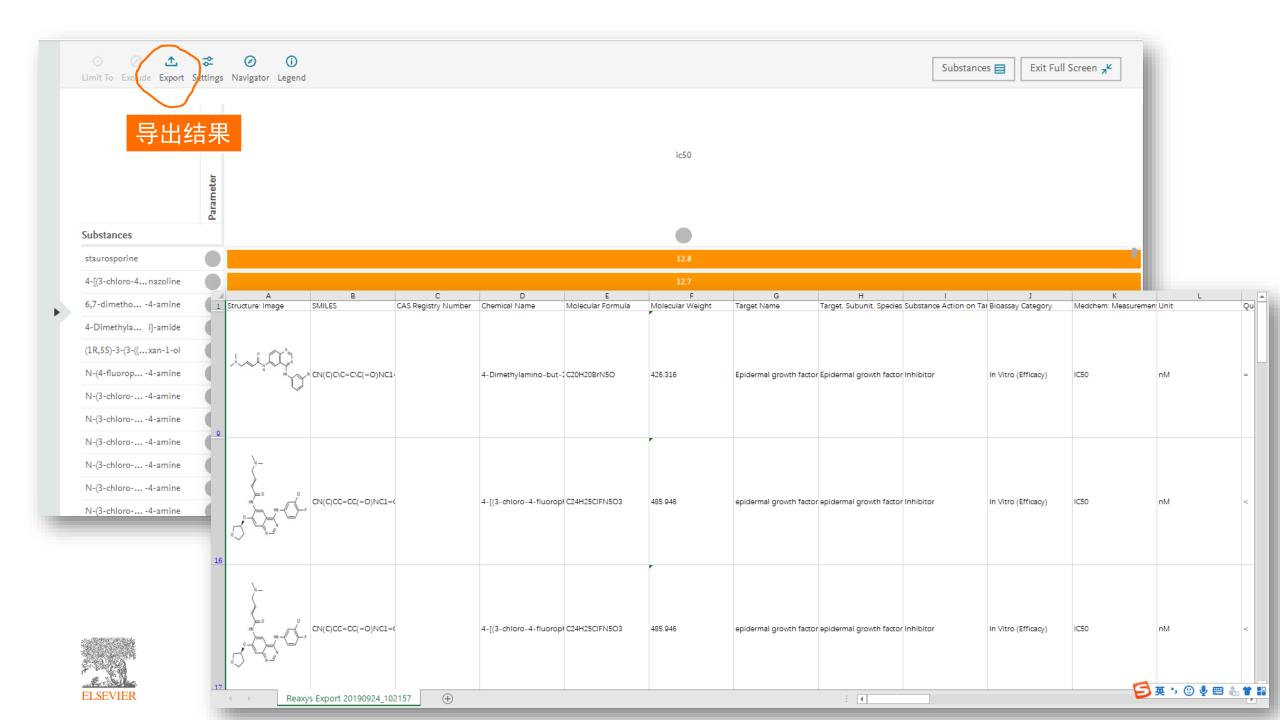


Case 5: 如何通过靶点筛选小分子抑制剂

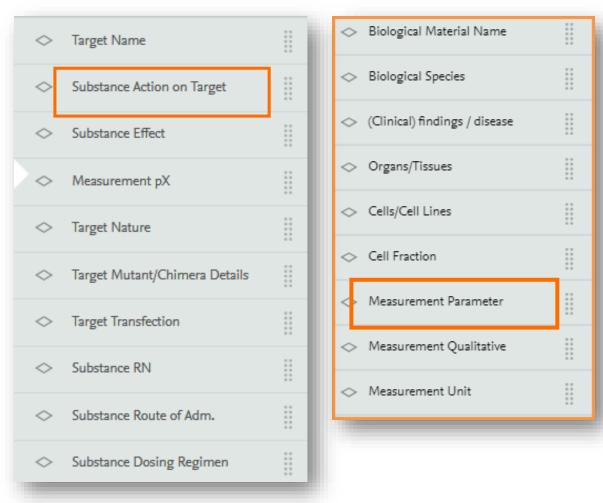


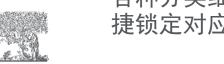




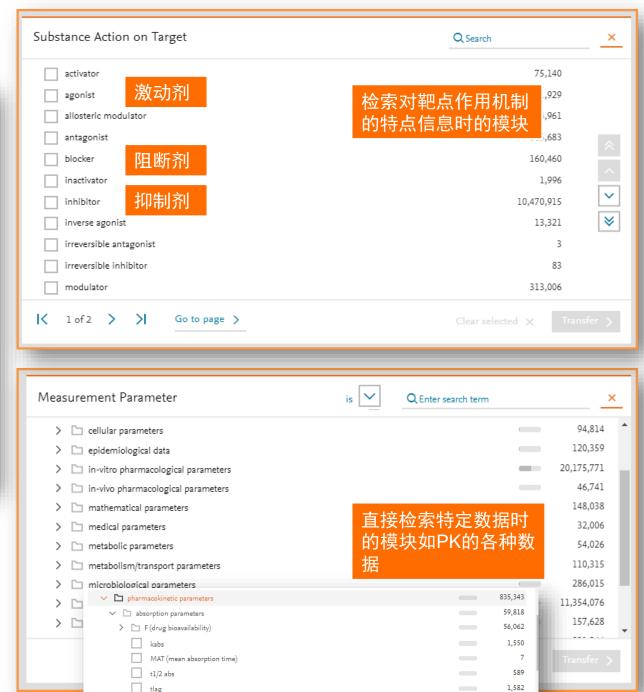


RMC-特定的信息检索方法

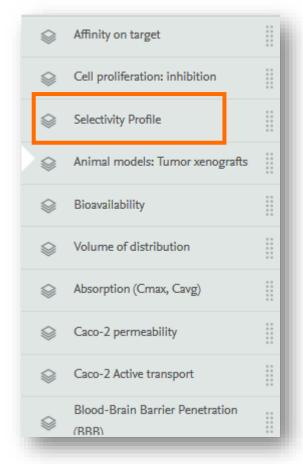




各种分类细致的信息检索模块,快 捷锁定对应结果



RMC-组合信息便捷检索

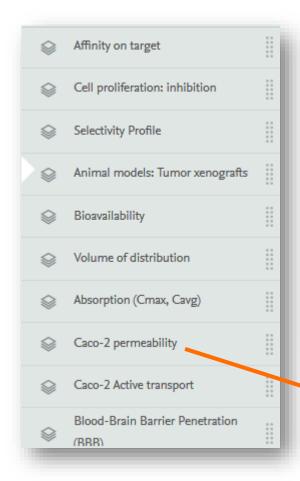


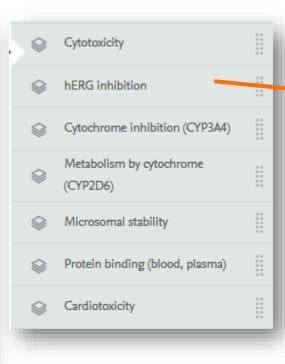
预设的组合检索模块,便捷检索综合信息,如对于不同亚型的同类靶点,差异抑制性

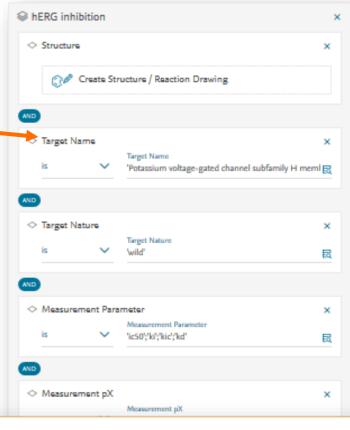




RMC-组合信息便捷检索

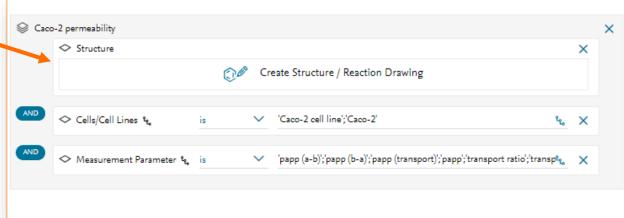






只需要特定结构即可初 步快速检索特殊信息





Thank you

