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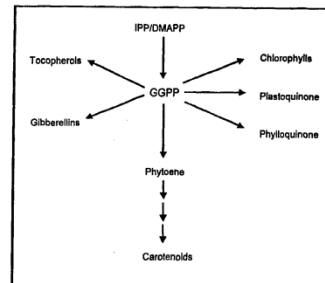
1 History of searching



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C12N 15/52, 15/53, 15/82, 5/10, A01H 5/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/53768
			(43) International Publication Date: 14 September 2000 (14.09.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP00/01850	(22) International Filing Date: 3 March 2000 (03.03.00)	(30) Priority Data: 199 09 637.6 5 March 1999 (05.03.99) DE	(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GREENOVATION PFLANZENBIOTECHNOLOGIE GMBH [DE/DE]; Sonnenstrasse 5, D-79104 Freiburg im Breisgau (DE).		(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BEYER, Peter [DE/DE]; In der Eitzmatt 10, D-79423 Heitersheim (DE). POTRYKUS, Ingo [DE/CH]; Im Stigler 54, CH-4312 Magden (CH).	Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(74) Agent: JOACHIM STÜRKEN PATENTANWALTSGESELLSCHAFT MBH; Engesserstrasse 4b, D-79108 Freiburg im Breisgau (DE).			

(54) Title: METHOD FOR IMPROVING THE AGRONOMIC AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF PLANTS



(57) Abstract

The present invention provides means and methods of transforming plant cells, seeds, tissues or whole plants in order to yield transformants capable of expressing all enzymes of the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway that are essential for the targeted host plant to accumulate carotenes and/or xanthophylls of interest. The present invention also provides DNA molecules designed to be suitable for carrying out the method of the invention, and plasmids or vector systems comprising said molecules. Furthermore, the present invention provides transgenic plant cells, seeds, tissues and whole plants that display an improved nutritional quality and contain such DNA molecules and/or that have been generated by use of the methods of the present invention.

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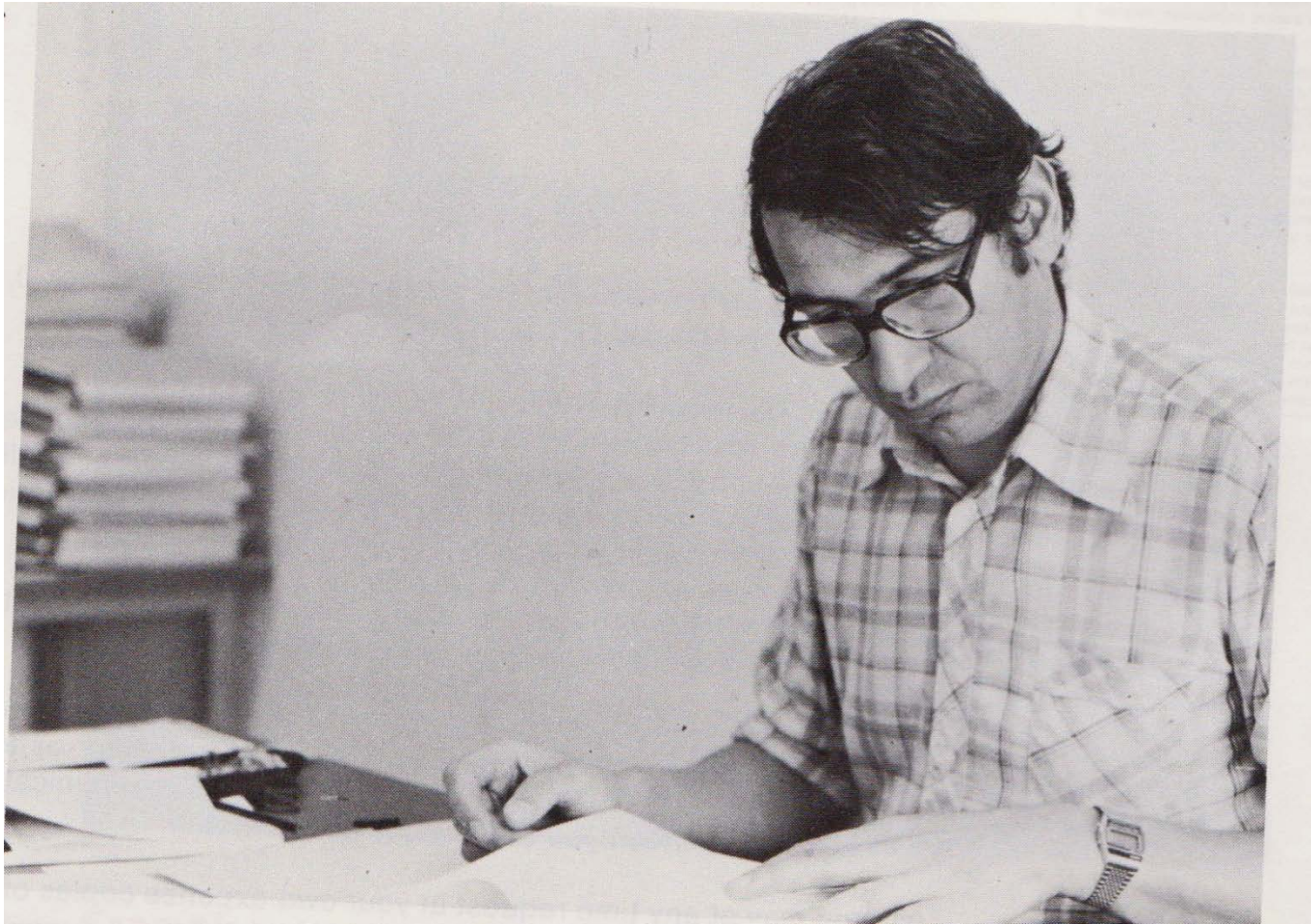
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AP

Application number: ⓘ DE19971031696

Priority number: ⓘ WO1995US15925

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11 results found in the Worldwide database for:
biomass in the title or abstract AND **AP** as the publication number

Sort by Sort order

1. OPTIMISING THE UTILISATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM BIOMASS RESOURCES IN THE PALM OIL INDUSTRY

★ Inventor: PALANISAMY KRISHNA MOORTHY [MY]	Applicant: PALANISAMY KRISHNA MOORTHY [MY]	CPC: C11B1/16 F01K17/00 Y02E20/14	IPC: C11B1/16	Publication info: AP3481 (A) 2015-12-31	Priority date: 2011-02-07
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2. SOLAR ENERGY GENERATION METHOD AND SYSTEM USING BIOMASS BOILER AS AUXILIARY HEAT SOURCE

★ Inventor: ZHANG YANFENG [CN] YANG QINGPING [CN] (+1)	Applicant: WUHAN KAIDI ENG TECH RES INST [CN]	CPC: F01K7/22 F03G6/00 F03G6/065 (+3)	IPC: F01K11/02 F03G6/06	Publication info: AP3505 (A) 2015-12-31	Priority date: 2010-09-29
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3. PROCESSING BIOMASS

★ Inventor: MEDOFF MARSHALL [US] MASTERMAN THOMAS [US] (+2)	Applicant: XYLECO INC [US]	CPC: C12P2201/00 C12P2203/00 C12P5/02 (+12)	IPC: C12P7/10	Publication info: AP3577 (A) 2016-02-08	Priority date: 2010-07-19
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4. METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FRACTIONATION OF LIGNOCELLULOSIC BIOMASS

★ Inventor: NORTH PETER HERBERT [IE]	Applicant: NOVA PANGAEA TECHNOLOGIES LTD [GB]	CPC: C08H8/00 C13K1/02 C13K13/00	IPC: C08H8/00 C10L1/02 C13K1/02	Publication info: AP3563 (A) 2016-01-27	Priority date: 2009-09-29
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AP2820 (A)
Bibliographic data
Description
Claims
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Bibliographic data: AP2820 (A) — 2013-12-31

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Fermentation process starting from cellulosic biomass and involving the recirculation of detoxified stillage into the process

Page bookmark [AP2820 \(A\) - Fermentation process starting from cellulosic biomass and involving the recirculation of detoxified stillage into the process](#)

Inventor(s): JONSSON LEIF [SE]; BJORN ALRIKSSON [SE] ±

Applicant(s): SEKAB E TECHNOLOGY AB [SE] ±

Classification: - international: [C12P7/10](#)
 - cooperative: [C12P7/10](#); [Y02E50/16](#); [Y02E50/17](#)

Application number: AP20110005639 20090930

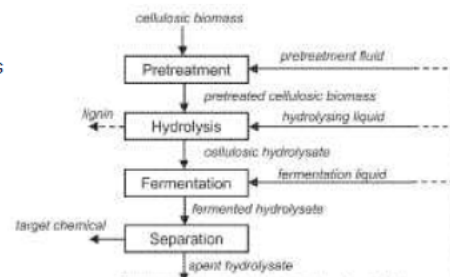
Priority number(s): [WO2009EP62690 20090930](#) ; [EP20080165507 20080930](#)

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Abstract not available for AP2820 (A) Abstract of corresponding document: EP2169074 (A1)

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A method for preparing a target chemical derivable from cellulosic biomass, involving detoxification of spent hydrolysate is provided. The method comprises the steps of providing cellulosic biomass, subjecting the cellulosic biomass to aqueous pretreatment, aqueous hydrolysis, and fermentation under conditions in which at least a part of the fermentable sugars are fermented into a primary target chemical, separating the primary target chemical from the fermented hydrolysate to provide a spent hydrolysate comprising inhibitory substances and detoxifying the spent hydrolysate by decreasing the concentration of at least one of the inhibitory substances using a detoxification biocatalyst selected from the group consisting of wild type, mutant and recombinant filamentous fungi and recirculating at least a part of the detoxified spent hydrolysate, optionally after further purification.





US 20110217746A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0217746 A1**

Jönsson et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 8, 2011**

(54) **FERMENTATION PROCESS STARTING FROM CELLULOSIC BIOMASS AND INVOLVING THE RECIRCULATION OF DETOXIFIED STILLAGE INTO THE PROCESS**

(75) Inventors: **Leif Jönsson**, Umea (SE); **Björn Alriksson**, Karlstad (SE)

(73) Assignee: **SEKAB E-TECHNOLOGY AB**, Örnsköldsvik (SE)

(21) Appl. No.: **13/121,611**

(22) PCT Filed: **Sep. 30, 2009**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/EP09/62690**

§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **May 31, 2011**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 30, 2008 (EP) 08165507.8

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
C12P 7/10 (2006.01)
C12P 1/00 (2006.01)
C12M 1/00 (2006.01)
A62D 3/02 (2007.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/165**; 435/41; 435/289.1; 435/262

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for preparing a target chemical derivable from cellulosic biomass, involving detoxification of spent hydrolysate is provided. The method comprises the steps of providing cellulosic biomass, subjecting the cellulosic biomass to aqueous pretreatment, aqueous hydrolysis, and fermentation under conditions in which at least a part of the fermentable sugars are fermented into a primary target chemical, separating the primary target chemical from the fermented hydrolysate to provide a spent hydrolysate comprising inhibitory substances and detoxifying the spent hydrolysate by decreasing the concentration of at least one of the inhibitory substances using a detoxification biocatalyst selected from the group consisting of wild type, mutant and recombinant filamentous fungi and recirculating at least a part of the detoxified spent hydrolysate, optionally after further purification.

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▼ ★★★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> A61K 33/00	Medicinal preparations containing inorganic active ingredients
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★ <input type="checkbox"/> A61K 36/00	Medicinal preparations of undetermined constitution containing material from algae, lichens, fungi or plants, or derivatives thereof, e.g. traditional herbal medicines {(antigens from pollen A61K 39/36)}
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<input type="checkbox"/> A61K 36/11	• Pteridophyta or Filicophyta (ferns)
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Priority number: WO1995US15925

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1. ANTI-PARASITIC METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS UTILIZING DIINDOLYLMETHANE-RELATED INDOLES

★ Inventor:	Applicant:	CPC:	IPC:	Publication info:	Priority date:
ZELIGS MICHAEL A [US]	BIORESPONSE LLC [US]	A61K2300/00 A61K31/12 A61K31/155 (+19)	A61K31/404 A61K31/407 A61K45/06	US2016101083 (A1) 2016-04-14	2006-10-27

2. Herpes Treatment

★ Inventor:	Applicant:	CPC:	IPC:	Publication info:	Priority date:
AZIZKHANI BEHNAM [IR]	AZIZKHANI BEHNAM [IR]	A61K2236/00 A61K2300/00 A61K31/573 (+6)	A61K31/573 A61K36/8962 A61K47/10 (+1)	US2015352171 (A1) 2015-12-10 US9283258 (B2) 2016-03-15	2013-01-11

3. Saponins and chromans derivatives mixture compositions against leishmaniasis, Trypanosomiasis americana, malaria, Trypanosomiasis africana and Fasciola hepatica

★ Inventor:	Applicant:	CPC:	IPC:	Publication info:	Priority date:
EHEVERRI-LOPEZ LUIS FERNANDO [CO] QUINONES-FLETCHER WINSTON [CO] (+10)	UNIV ANTIOQUIA [CO]	A61K2300/00 (+11)	A61K31/353 A61K31/382 A61K31/704	US9168268 (B1) 2015-10-27	2013-04-09

4. Atractylodes Lancea extract feed additive and preparation method thereof

★ Inventor:	Applicant:	CPC:	IPC:	Publication info:	Priority date:
CHEN JIANGMING [CN] HUANG SHUNJIE [CN] (+4)	SHANGHAI ZHAO XIANG BIOLOG TECHNOLOGY CO LTD [CN]	A23K1/001 A23K1/14 A23K1/1643 (+5)	A23K1/16 A61K36/284	US2015297656 (A1) 2015-10-22	2014-04-16

Refine search → Results page 1 → WO2007129136 (A1)

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Bibliographic data: WO2007129136 (A1) — 2007-11-15

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ANTI **MALARIA** L PROPERTIES OF EXTRACTS OF ELAEIS GUINEENSIS (OIL PALM) LEAVES

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Inventor(s): KINNOUDO CELESTIN [BJ] ±

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Classification: - international: **A61K36/889**; **A61P33/06**

- cooperative: **A61K36/888**

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Abstract of WO2007129136 (A1)

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The leaves of ELAEIS GUINEENSIS, a tropical African plant, French name oil palm, family Arecaceae in the large family of Palmae, harvested at an altitude of less than 300 meters, decocted for 45 minutes at 100°C give an anti-**malaria** substance after dehydration (the extract of 100 kilograms of leaves gives 3077 grams, moisture level less than 10%). Any pharmaceutical industry can transform this extract into a drug (syrup, gel capsule, oral ampule, etc.). This substance taken orally at 1 g per 10 kg of body weight destroys Plasmodium, causal agent of **malaria**. The dosage frequency is at least four times the first day of treatment and at least 3 times the following days. The thick drop and the parasitic density constitute the medical exams for evaluation and confirmation of the efficacy of this extract.

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Bibliographic data

Description

Claims

Mosaics

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ANTI MALARIAL PROPERTIES OF EXTRACTS OF ELAEIS GUINEENSIS (OIL PALM) LEAVES

Description of WO2007129136 (A1)

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TITRE DE L'INVENTION

PROPRIETES ANTIPALUDEENNES DES EXTRAITS DES FEUILLES DE ELAEIS GUINEENSIS (PALMIER A HUILE)

DOMAINE TECHNIQUE : PHARMACIE

Nous avons découvert une plante dont l'extraction des feuilles par décoction à 100°C sert à fabriquer de médicament antipaludéen d'efficacité immédiate en monothérapie sur tous les types de plasmodium agent causal du paludisme. Le traitement qu'offre cette médication consiste à détruire en un laps de temps les plasmodiums tant dans le foie que le sang en général. L'origine naturelle de cette substance active fait d'elle une médication qui échappe à la possibilité de développement de résistance de la part de tous les types de plasmodium.

La technique que nous proposons est la décoction à 100°C qui s'utilise depuis longtemps en pharmacopée : les feuilles sont baignées dans l'eau portée à ébullition pendant 45 minutes et laissées pendant 5 heures.

TECHNIQUE ANTERIEURE

De façon générale si une industrie pharmaceutique a connaissance des vertus thérapeutiques d'une plante, les procédés et les techniques utilisées pour l'extraction du principe actif ou substance active varient selon les objectifs. Par exemple par la distillation on peut extraire les huiles essentielles d'une plante, on peut utiliser l'eau ou l'alcool pour extraire des principes actifs selon que ce dernier soit soluble dans l'eau ou dans l'alcool. Dans le cadre de la présente invention, le processus commence par la décoction et passe par la déshydratation pour l'obtention d'une substance active transformable en médicament pour usage humain.

EXPOSE DE L'INVENTION

Nous allons exposer de la connaissance de la plante ressource jusqu'à l'obtention du principe actif transformable en médicament.

1-LA PLANTE

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MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO,
NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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(81) États désignés (sauf indication contraire, pour tout titre de
protection nationale disponible) : AE, AG, AL, AM, AT,
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Déclarations en vertu de la règle 4.17 :

- relative au droit du déposant de demander et d'obtenir un
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En ce qui concerne les codes à deux lettres et autres abrévia-
tions, se référer aux "Notes explicatives relatives aux codes et
abréviations" figurant au début de chaque numéro ordinaire de
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(54) Titre: ANTIMALARIAL PROPERTIES OF EXTRACTS OF ELAEIS GUINEENSIS (OIL PALM) LEAVES

(54) Titre : PROPRIÉTÉS ANTIPALUDEENNES DES EXTRAITS DES FEUILLES DE ELAEIS GUINEENSIS (PALMIER A
HUILLE)

(57) Abstract: The leaves of ELAEIS GUINEENSIS, a tropical African plant, French name oil palm, family Arecaceae in the large
family of Palmae, harvested at an altitude of less than 300 meters, decocted for 45 minutes at 1000C give an antimalarial substance
after dehydration (the extract of 100 kilograms of leaves gives 3077 grams, moisture level less than 10%). Any pharmaceutical
industry can transform this extract into a drug (syrup, gel capsule, oral ampule, etc.). This substance taken orally at 1 g per 10 kg
of body weight destroys Plasmodium, causal agent of malaria. The dosage frequency is at least four times the first day of treatment
and at least 3 times the following days. The thick drop and the parasitic density constitute the medical exams for evaluation and
confirmation of the efficacy of this extract.

6 A1

(57) Abrégé : Les feuilles de ELAEIS GUINEENSIS, plante d'Afrique tropicale, nom français palmier à huile, famille arecaceae
de la grande famille des palmacees, récoltées à une altitude inférieure à 300 mètres, décoctées pendant 45 minutes à 1000C donnent
après déshydratation une substance antipaludéenne (l'extrait de 100 kilogrammes de feuilles donnent 3077 grammes, taux d'humidité
inférieure à 10%). Toute industrie pharmaceutique peut transformer cet extrait en médicament (sirop, gélule, ampoule buccale, etc.).

95 évaporer le liquide jusqu'à obtenir une substance noire de PH situé
entre ? et ? et de taux d'humidité inférieur à 10 pour cent (mesure faite
avec un réfractomètre). Vers la fin, le chauffage doit être doux et
maîtrisé de telle façon que la substance ne sera pas carbonisée. La
substance se solidifie sans aucune intervention particulière après
refroidissement si la déshydratation est parfaite.

100 Une précision importante: cent kilogrammes (100KG) de
feuilles décoctées donnent 3077 grammes de la substance active pure
ou 1kg de l'extrait pur est donné par 32,5 kg de feuilles, et taux
d'humidité inférieur à 10 pour cent. Ce pur concentré de la substance
se conserve sans autre précaution et peut être expédié partout dans le
105 monde sans difficulté. Si le taux d'humidité n'est pas respecté la
substance va moisir et cela affecte la qualité du produit fini.

Dans l'eau chaude cet extrait se dissout facilement et peut être
exploitée aisément.

110 NB : Au cours de la déshydratation le liquide a tendance à monter et à
remplir son contenant pour le déborder. Une surveillance est de
rigueur pour empêcher ce débordement qui fait perdre de molécules et
qui diminue la quantité du principe actif qui doit s'extraire de la
quantité totale des feuilles.

3-2-Précision importante

115 Le matériel qui sert à la décoction et à la déshydratation doit
être inoxydable.

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ANTI **MALARIA** L PROPERTIES OF EXTRACTS OF ELAEIS GUINEENSIS (OIL PALM) LEAVES

Claims of WO2007129136 (A1)

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REVENDECATIONS

185 1- L'utilisation de l'extrait des feuilles de la plante médicinale de nom scientifique *Elaeis Guineensis* pour la fabrication d'un médicament destiné au traitement du paludisme dont l'agent causal est le plasmodium.

2- Les preuves médicales de l'efficacité de cet antipaludéen se 190 démontrent par l'annulation progressive voire complète de la densité parasitaire et la négativité de la goutte épaisse.

3- L'utilisation de la plante médicinale de nom scientifique *Elaeis Guineensis*, nom en français palmier à huile, selon les revendications 1 et 2 sous forme d'un extrait des feuilles de ladite plante.

195 4- L'utilisation de la plante *Elaeis Guineensis* selon la revendication 3 dans laquelle ledit extrait des feuilles de ladite plante est obtenue par la procédure de fabrication comportant au moins : a- Une étape de décoction de la partie aérienne de la plante médicinale *Elaeis Guineensis*, laquelle étape de décoction comprend : 00 - Une première phase de cuisson à température d'ébullition préférentiellement pendant 45 minutes, - Une phase d'ajout d'un volume d'eau évaporée pendant la première phase de cuisson, - Une seconde phase de cuisson jusqu'à ébullition et 05 - Une phase de repos sans chauffage préférentiellement pendant 5 heures ; b- Une étape de séparation de la partie aérienne de la plante médicinale *Elaeis Guineensis* du liquide issu de l'étape de décoction, laquelle étape de séparation comprend :

210 - Le retrait de la partie aérienne de la plante médicinale *Elaeis Guineensis* du liquide issu de l'étape de décoction ;
 - Un rinçage complet de la partie aérienne de la plante *Elaeis Guineensis* par de l'eau de façon à obtenir un liquide qui servira pour une nouvelle décoction ou qui sera filtré et soumis à la

215 déshydratation. c- Une étape de déshydratation dudit liquide filtré, laquelle étape de déshydratation comprend l'évaporation sous chauffage dudit liquide filtré de façon à obtenir ledit extrait de *Elaeis Guineensis*, ladite évaporation sous chauffage étant maintenue jusqu'à ce que la

220 couleur dudit extrait de *Elaeis Guineensis* soit noire et que la teneur d'humidité dudit extrait de *Elaeis Guineensis* soit inférieur à 10%

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CLAIMS WO2007129136

CLAIMS

185 1- The use of the extract of the leaves of the medicinal plant scientific name *Elaeis Guineensis* for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of malaria which is the causative agent *Plasmodium*.

2- Medical evidence of the effectiveness of the antimalarial 190 is shown by the progressive or full cancellation of parasite density and negativity of thick.

3- The use of medicinal plant scientific name *Elaeis Guineensis*, name French oil palm, according to claims 1 and 2 in the form of an extract of the leaves of that plant.

195 4- Use of *Elaeis guineensis* plant according to claim 3 wherein said extract of the leaves of said plant is obtained by the manufacturing process comprising at least: a- A decoction step of the aerial part of the medicinal plant *Elaeis guineensis*, decoction which step comprises: 00 - A first phase of boiling temperature cooking preferably for 45 minutes, - A phase of adding a volume of water evaporated during the first cooking phase, - A second phase of cooking to boiling and 05 - A heating without resting phase preferably for 5 hours; b- A step of separation of the aerial part of the medicinal plant *Elaeis guineensis* the liquid from the decoction step, wherein the separation step comprises:

210 - The withdrawal of the aerial part of the medicinal plant *Elaeis guineensis* the liquid from the decoction step; - A complete rinse of the aerial part of the plant *Elaeis guineensis* with water so as to obtain a liquid to be used for a new or decoction that is filtered and subjected to the

215 dehydration. c- A step of dehydration of said filtered liquid, wherein dehydration step comprises evaporating under heat of said filtered liquid in order to obtain said extract of *Elaeis guineensis*, said evaporation under heat being maintained until the

220 color of said extract of *Elaeis guineensis* is black and that the moisture content of said extract of



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