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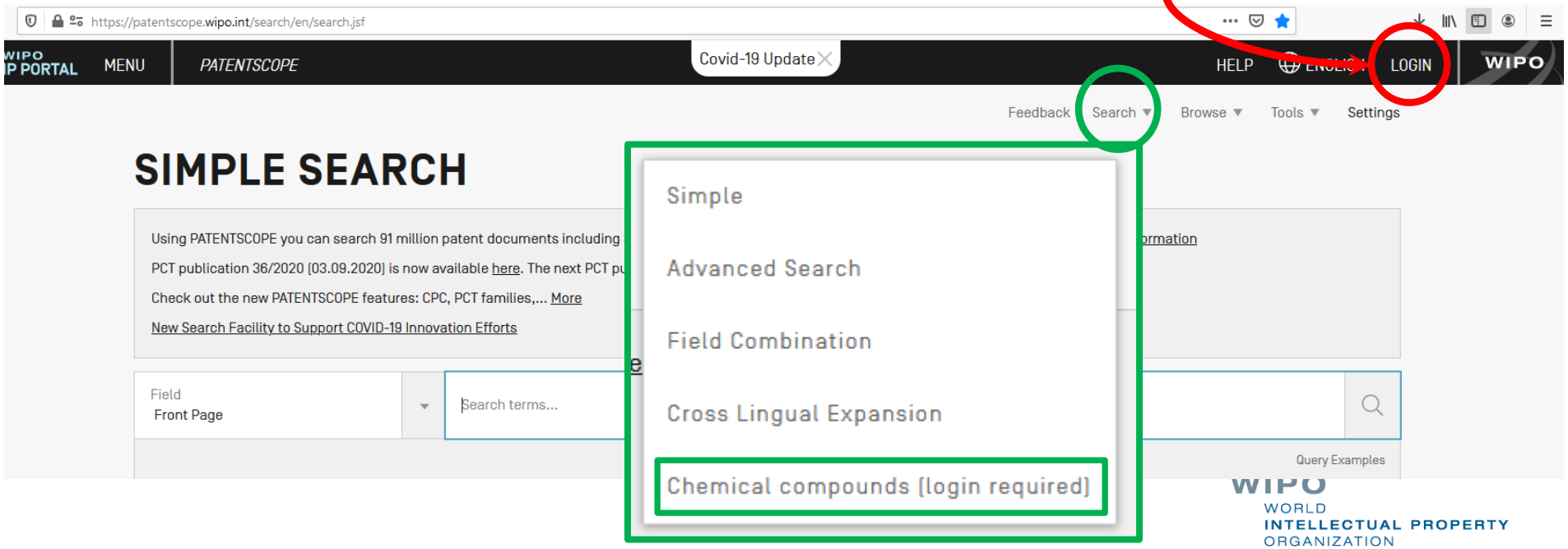

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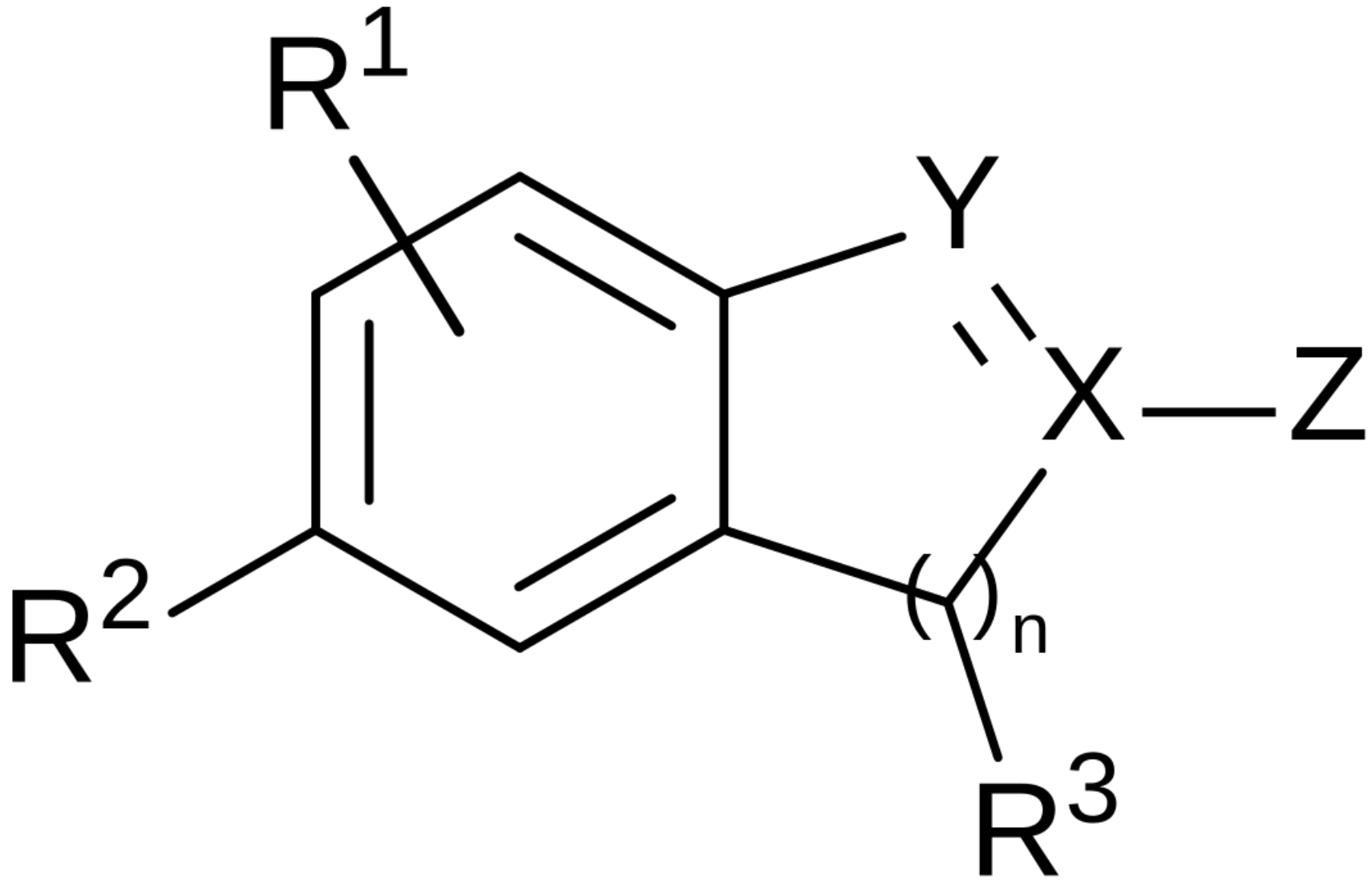

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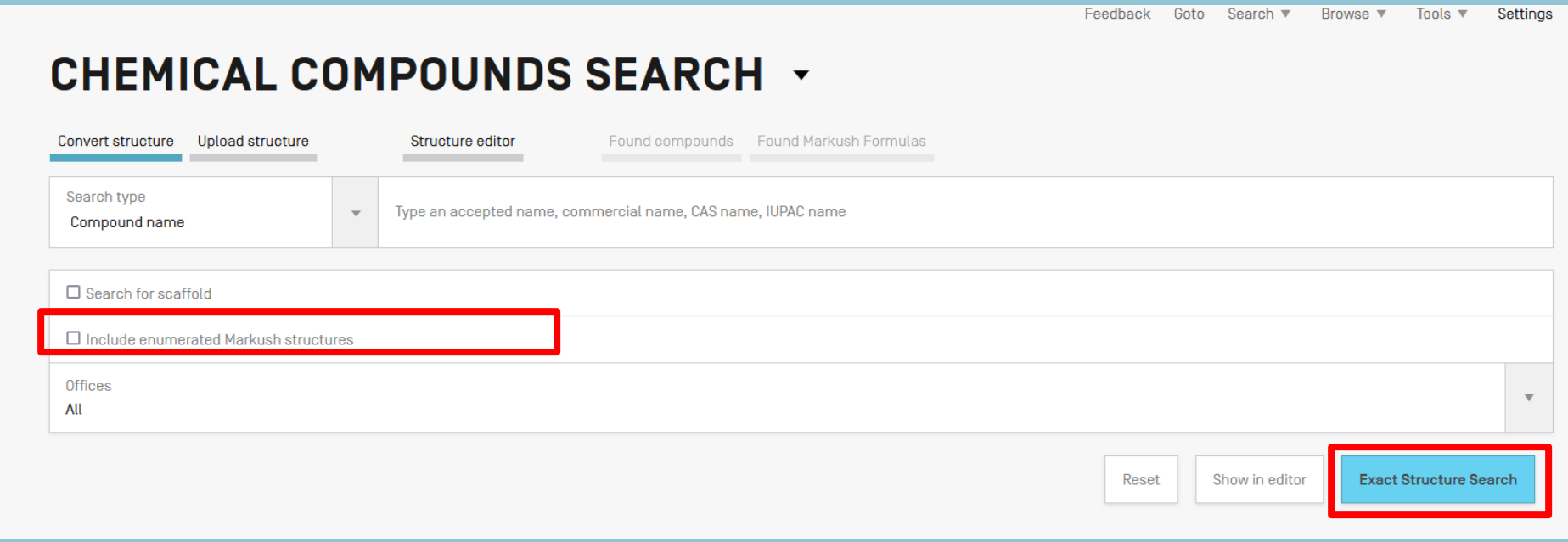

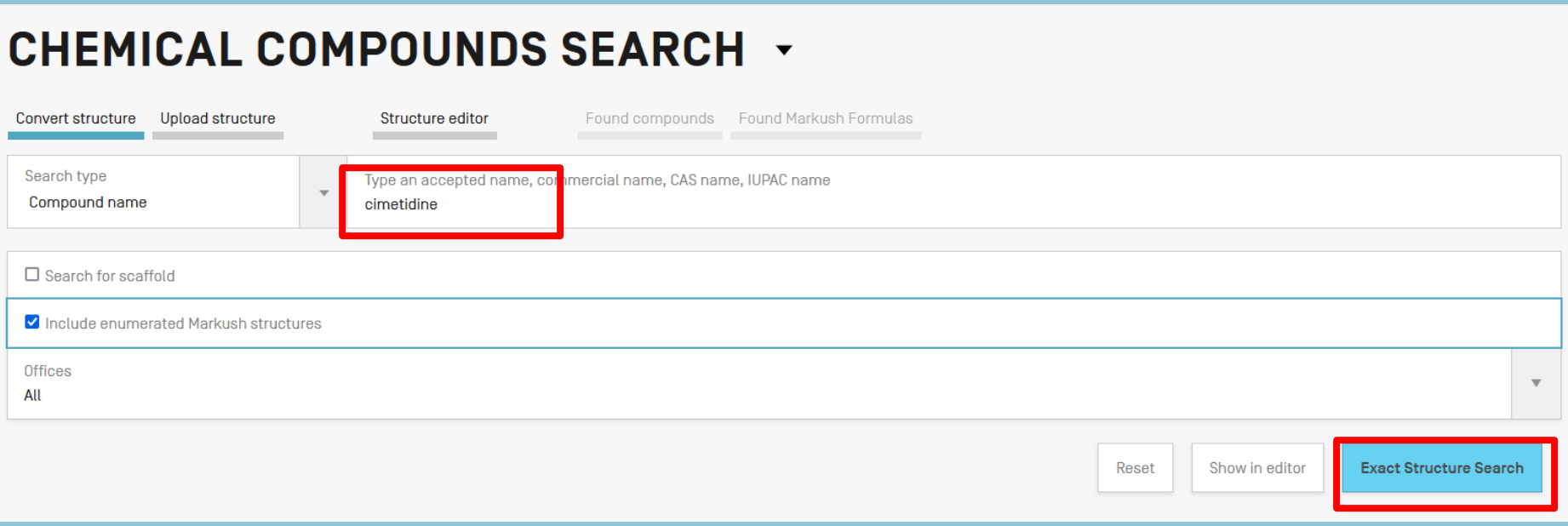
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1. **0560937** PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS EP - 22.09.1993

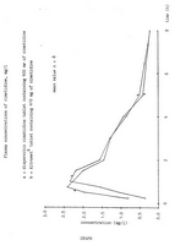
Int.Class A61K 9/16 Appl.No 92903167 Applicant SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP Inventor MARSHALL KEITH

The present invention provides for a phased-release oral dosage form comprising a plurality of H¿2? receptor antagonist pellets in a polymer matrix. Each phase, containing a plurality of pellets which may be optionally coated with a release delaying substance, may have different release rates, thereby providing release of the H¿2? antagonist over an extended duration of time.

2. **0347767** DISPERSIBLE CIMETIDINE TABLETS EP - 27.12.1989

Int.Class A61K 9/20 Appl.No 89110951 Applicant LEK, TOVARNA FARMACEVTSKIH IN KEMICNIH IZDELKOV, D.D. Inventor KOVACIC, MATEJA

There are described novel dispersible cimetidine tablets containing 30 to 90 % by weight of one of the polymorphous modifications of cimetidine A, B or C, 5 to 55 % by weight of one or more disintegrationg agents, 0.05 to 5.0 % by weight of a surfactant, such as sodium lauryl sulphate together with other common adjuvants. The process for the manufacture of dispersible cimetidine tablets is effected on the basis of known methods by granulating the ingredients and by compressing the granulate to tablets. Dispersible tablets disintegrate when brought in contact with water at room temperature within less than 1 minute to yield a fine dispersion, which facilitates the oral application. Therefore such tablets are particularly suitable for certain groups of patients, especiallly for the aged and children. Dispersible tablets containing cimetidine excell by their improved rate of dissolution and good bioavailability.



3. **0650353** PALATABLE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS EP - 03.05.1995

Int.Class A61K 9/20 Appl.No 93914418 Applicant SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP Inventor BHARDWAJ SANJAY

A pharmaceutical granular composition and method for taste masking bitter, unpleasant tasting drugs comprising a drug core and as a taste masking agent methacrylate ester copolymers. The method comprises coating the drug cores with separate layers of aqueous dispersions of the copolymers. Additionally, the coating composition may contain plasticizers and conventional excipients. The granules of the present invention can be used in the preparation of chewable tablets which have good palatability and bioavailability. Preferable copolymers are poly(ethylacrylate, methylmethacrylate) to which quaternary ammonium

Advantages

- Simplicity
- Response times
- Combination with other fields

ENUM:(AQIXAKUUQRKLND-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND EN_AB:(gastric OR gastro)

75 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false Include NPL false

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1. **0108452** TREATMENT OF GASTRIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE WITH CYTOPROTECTIVE PROSTAGLANDINS AND HISTAMINE-2 BLOCKING ANTI-SECRETORY AGENTS. EP - 16.05.1984

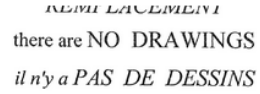
Int.Class A61K 31/415 Appl.No 83201551 Applicant PROCTER & GAMBLE Inventor WAGNER GREGORY STEVEN

Compositions comprising gastric cytoprotective prostaglandin or prostaglandin-like compounds and histamine-2 receptor blocking anti-secretory agents useful in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastric inflammatory conditions are disclosed. These compositions are effective in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastro-intestinal ulceration. They utilize levels of both prostaglandin and anti-secretory agents which are significantly lower than ordinarily required as the prostaglandin potentiates the effect of the anti-secretory agent, and minimizes the side effects which are frequently associated with the administration of prostaglandins. The method of treating and preventing gastric inflammatory diseases using these compositions is also disclosed.

2. **1209044** TREATMENT OF GASTRIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE WITH CYTOPROTECTIVE PROSTAGLANDINS AND HISTAMIN-2 RECEPTOR BLOCKING ANTI-SECRETORY AGENTS CA - 05.08.1986

Int.Class A61K 31/557 Appl.No 440524 Applicant Inventor WAGNER, GREGORY S.

TREATMENT OF GASTRIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE WITH CYTOPROTECTIVE PROSTAGLANDINS AND HISTAMINE-2 RECEPTOR BLOCKING ANTI-SECRETORY AGENTS ABSTRACT Compositions comprising gastric cytoprotective prostaglandin or prostaglandin-like compounds and histamine-2 receptor blocking anti-secretory agents useful in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastric inflammatory conditions are disclosed. These compositions are effective in the treatment and prophylaxis of gastro-intestinal ulceration. They utilize levels of both prostaglandin and anti-sec- retory agents which are significantly lower than ordinarily required as the prostaglandin potentiates the effect of the anti-secretory agent, and minimizes the side effects which are frequently associ- ated with the administration of prostaglandins. The method of treating and preventing gastric inflammatory diseases using these compositions is also disclosed.



3. **0814773** PECTIN LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS EP - 07.01.1998

Int.Class A61K 9/00 Appl.No 96908089 Applicant BOOTS CO PLC Inventor COX GILLIAN

The invention relates to a liquid composition for use in the prevention of gastric reflux, the composition comprising: a pectin gel raft-forming agent; a pectin, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; a pharmaceutically acceptable metal ion component; one or more substances capable of producing a pharmaceutically acceptable gas at the physiological pH normally present in the stomach; the composition forming a gel raft in a gastric environment; in which the metal ion component is coated with a material to prevent the composition from forming a gel raft in a non-gastric environment. Preferably the composition further comprising one or more additional ingredients selected from: one or more antacid agents, one or more antibiotics, one or more anti-cholinergic agents, one or more anti-emetic agents, one or more cytoprotectants, one or more H¿2? receptor antagonists, one or more local anaesthetics, one or more proton pump inhibitors and any suitable and compatible mixtures thereof.

Disadvantages

- Limited recall
- Only exact compound

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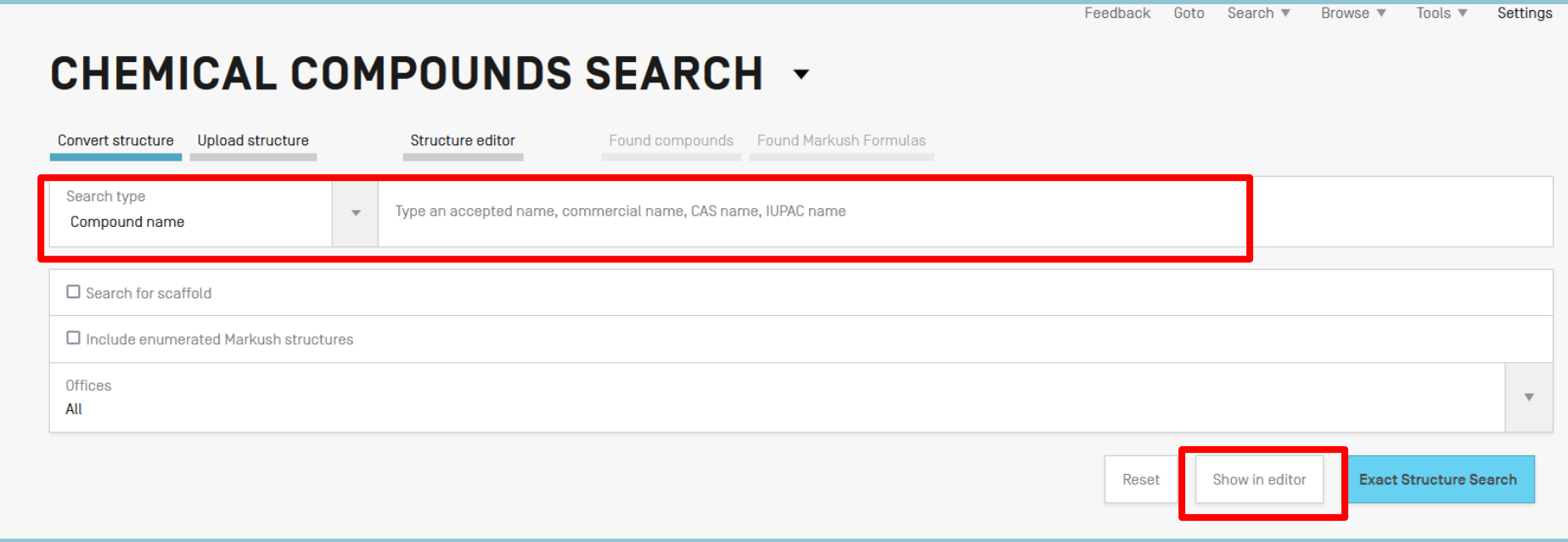

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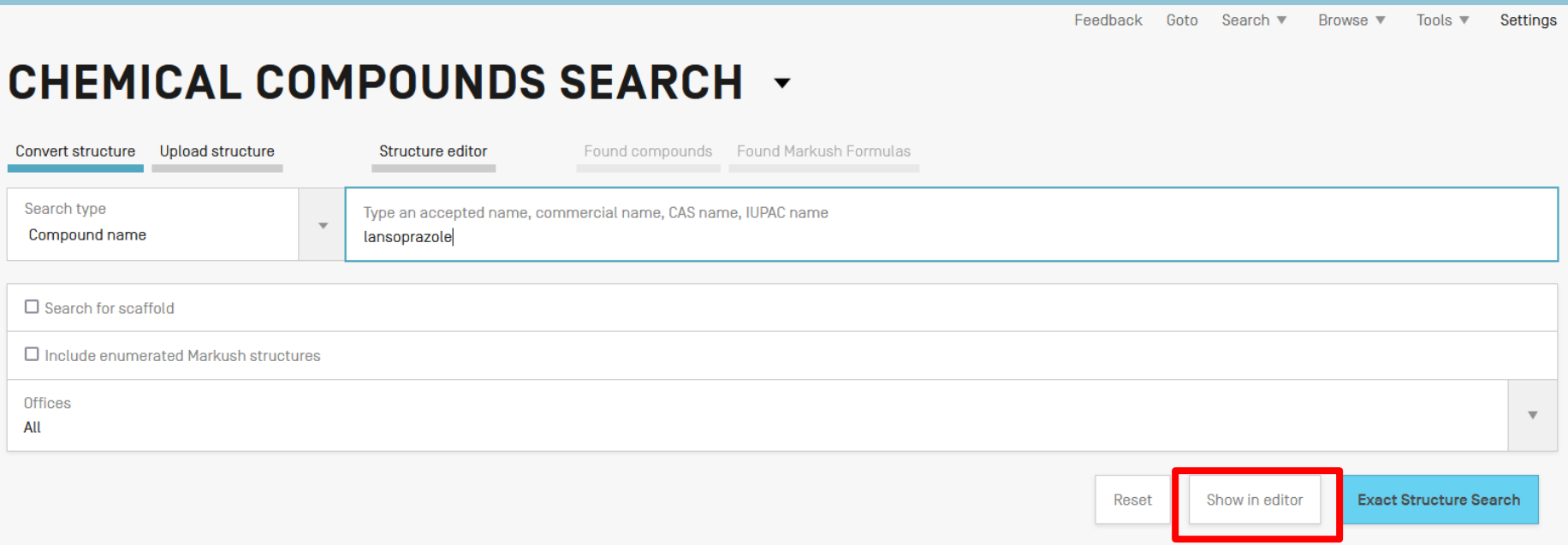
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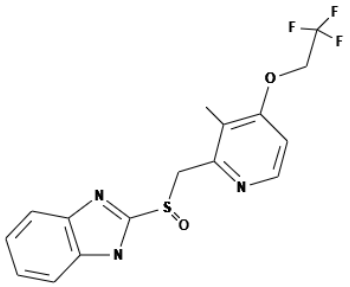

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Molecular Formula: C16H14F3N3O2S

Molecular Weight: 369.3664 g/mol

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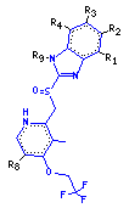

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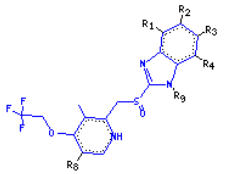

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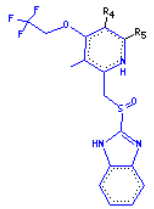

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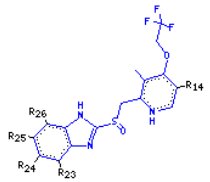

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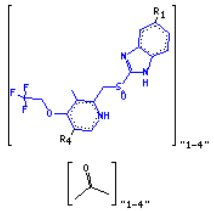

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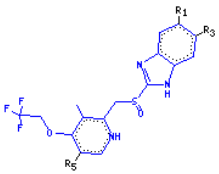

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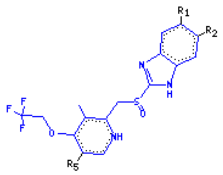

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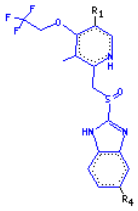

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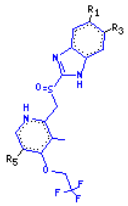

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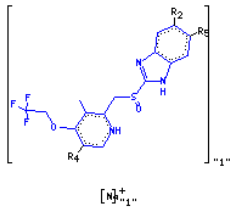

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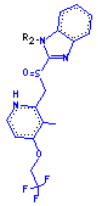

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1. **0446961** 1991

Int.Class A61K 9

The pharmaceuti
carbamoylalkyl,
dialkylcarbamoyl
may optionally b

2. **0423748** STABILIZED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND ITS PRODUCTION. EP - 24.04.1991

Int.Class A61K 9/16 **Appl.No** 90119891 **Applicant** TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD **Inventor** MAKINO TADASHI

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention, which comprises a benzimidazole compound of the formula wherein R<1> is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, cyano, carboxy, carboalkoxy, carboalkoxyalkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoylalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, trifluoromethyl, acyl, carbamoyloxy, nitro, acyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, alkylthio or alkylsulfinyl, R<2> is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, carboalkoxy, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl, alkylcarbonylmethyl, alkoxycarbonylmethyl or alkylsulfonyl, R<3> and R<5> are the same or different and each is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy or alkoxyalkoxy, R<4> is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy which may optionally be fluorinated, or alkoxyalkoxy, and m is an integer of 0 through 4, and a basic inorganic salt of magnesium and/or a basic inorganic salt of calcium, is physically stable.

3. **000003750431** STABILISIERTES ARZNEIMITTEL UND DESSEN HERSTELLUNG. DE - 22.12.1994

Int.Class A61K 31/44 **Appl.No** 3750431 **Applicant** TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD **Inventor** HIRAI SHIN-ICHIRO

1. FR2313045 - COMPOSITIONS ANALGESIQUES RENFERMANT UN DERIVE DE L'ACIDE INDOLE-3-ACETIQUE

National Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | Patent Family | Markush | Documents

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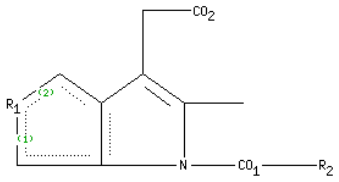
Markush formula



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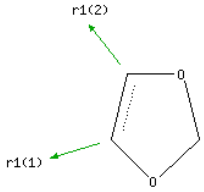

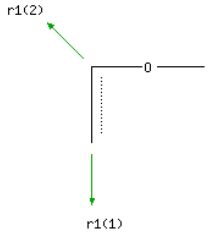

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1. **2313045** COMPOSITIONS ANALGESIQUES RENFERMANT UN DERIVE DE L'ACIDE INDOLE-3-ACETIQUE FR - 31.12.1976

Int.Class C07D 209/28 Appl.No 7616481 Applicant SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO Inventor

2. **49695** SYNERGISTIC ANALGETIC COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING AN INDOLE ACETIC ACID DERIVATIVE AND A NARCOTIC OR ANTI- NARCOTIC ANALGESIC COMPOUND IL - 17.12.1978

Int.Class A61K 045/08 Appl.No 49695 Applicant SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY LTD. Inventor

3. **1513646** ANALGESIC COMPOSITIONS GB - 07.06.1978

Int.Class C07D 209/28 Appl.No 2230076 Applicant SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO Inventor

1513646 Analgesic compositions SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO Ltd 28 May 1976 [2 June 1975] 22300/76 Heading A5B Analgesic compositions comprise, as active ingredients, a synergistic mixture of an indole-3-acetic acid derivative of the formula: wherein R is halobenzoyl, piperonyloyl, or cinnamoyl and R 1 is 5-methoxy or 5, 6-methylenedioxy and an analgesic compound selected from a compound of the formula: wherein R 2 and R 3 are each independently of one another C 1-3 alkyl and R 4 is 4-[4-fluorophenyl]-4-oxobutyl, cyclopropyl methyl or 3- methyl-2-butenyl; a compound of the formula: wherein R; is a hydrogen atom or C 1-3 alkyl; a compound of the formula: and a compound of the formula: wherein R 6 is C 1-3 alkyl; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The compositions may be administered orally, parenterally or rectally in the form of tablets, capsules, solutions, suppositories, powders or suspensions.

1. EP0446961 - STABILIZED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND ITS PRODUCTION

National Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | Patent Family | Compounds | Markush | Documents

PermaLink

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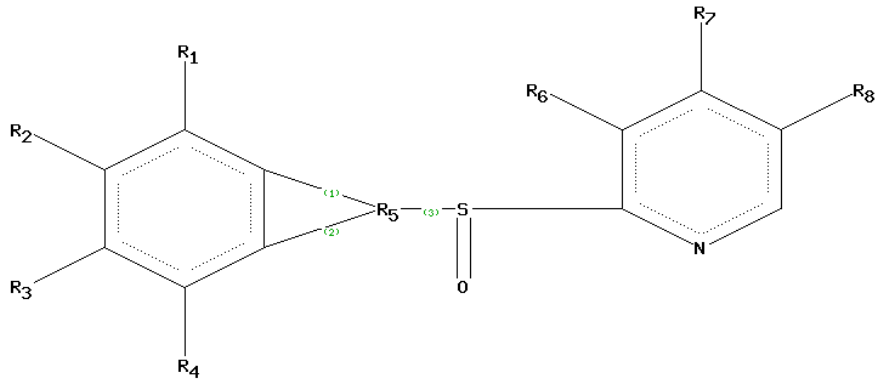

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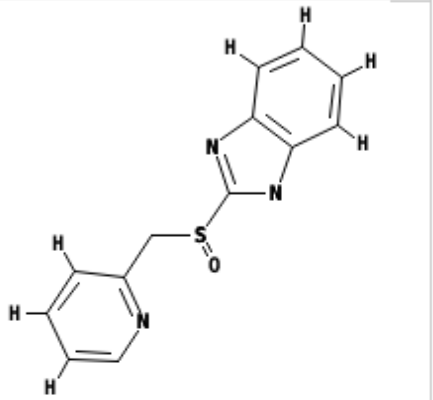

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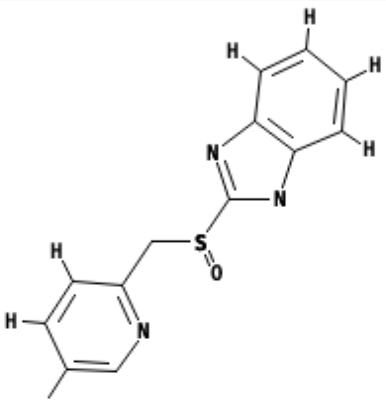

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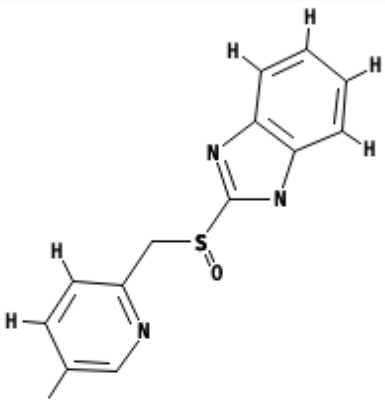

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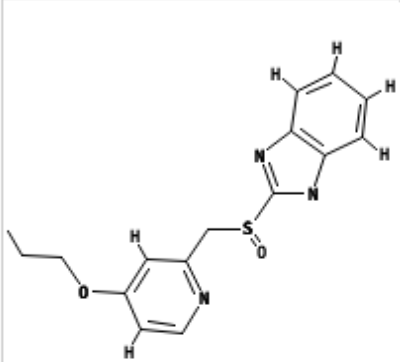

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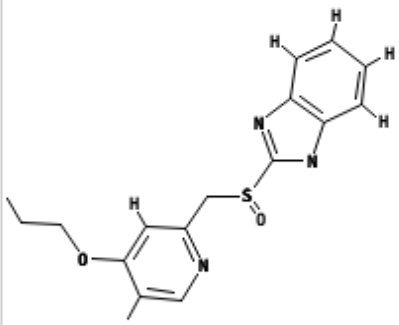

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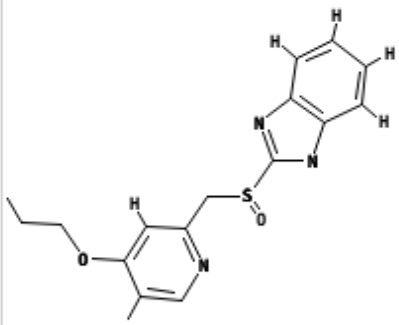

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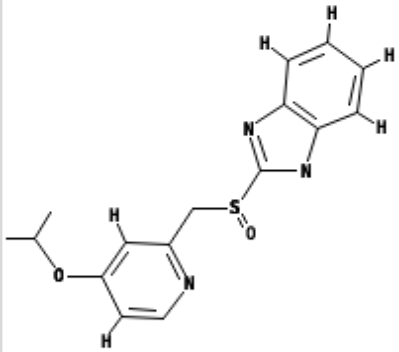

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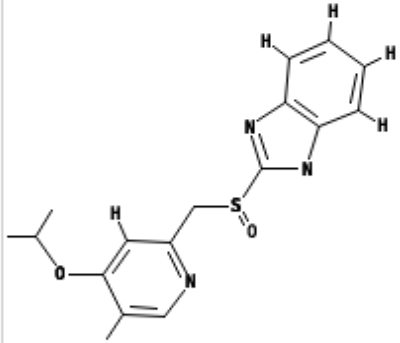

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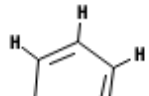

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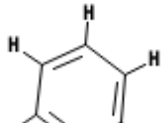

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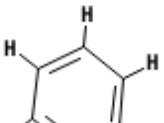

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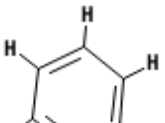


Advantages

- Recall
- Search scope
- Search options

Disadvantages

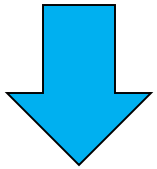
- Long response times
- Complex
- No repeating group

Fields searched

- Entire patent document

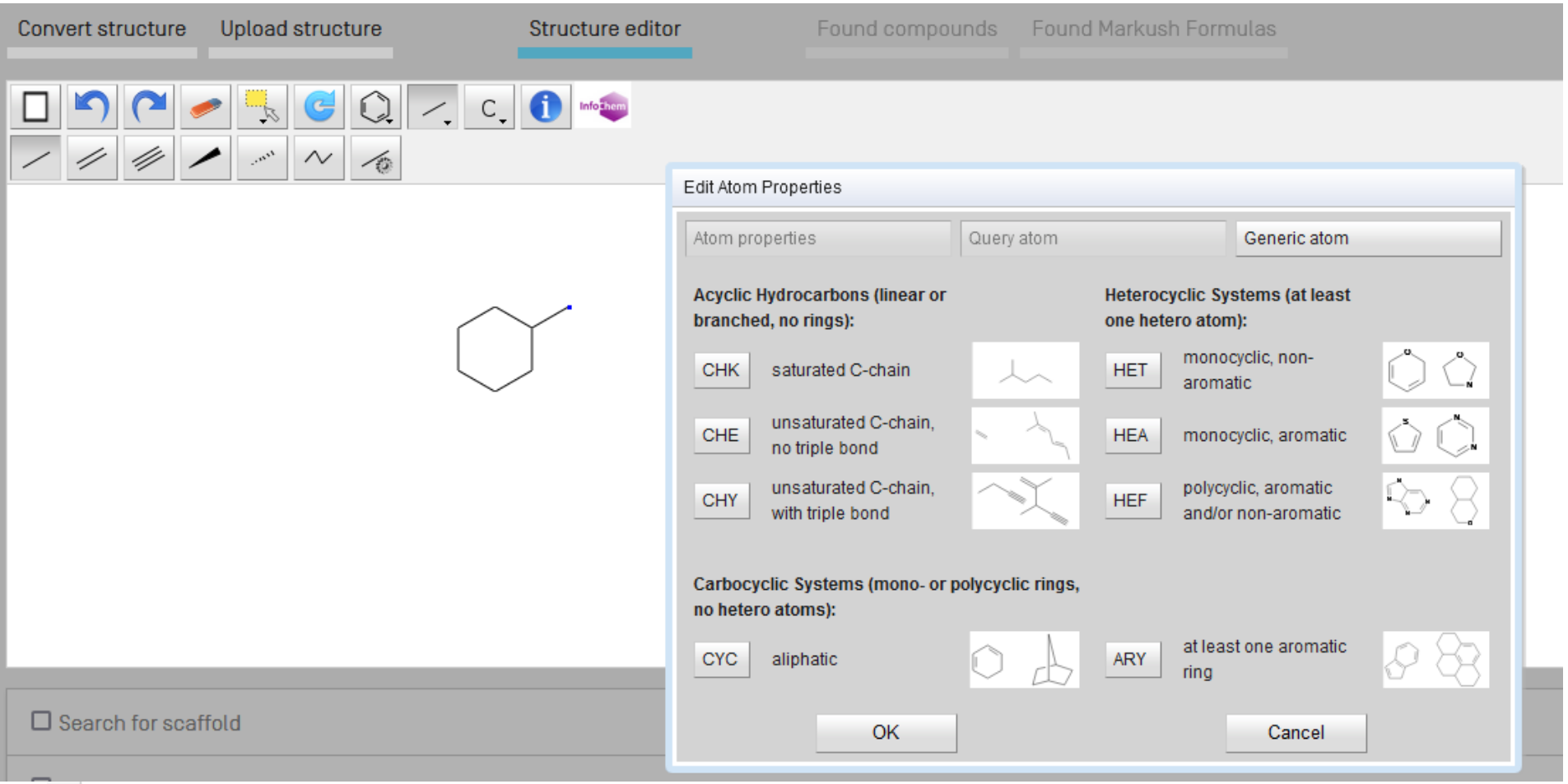
Repeating groups

- all repeating groups in the indexed Markush structures are standardized to one repetition

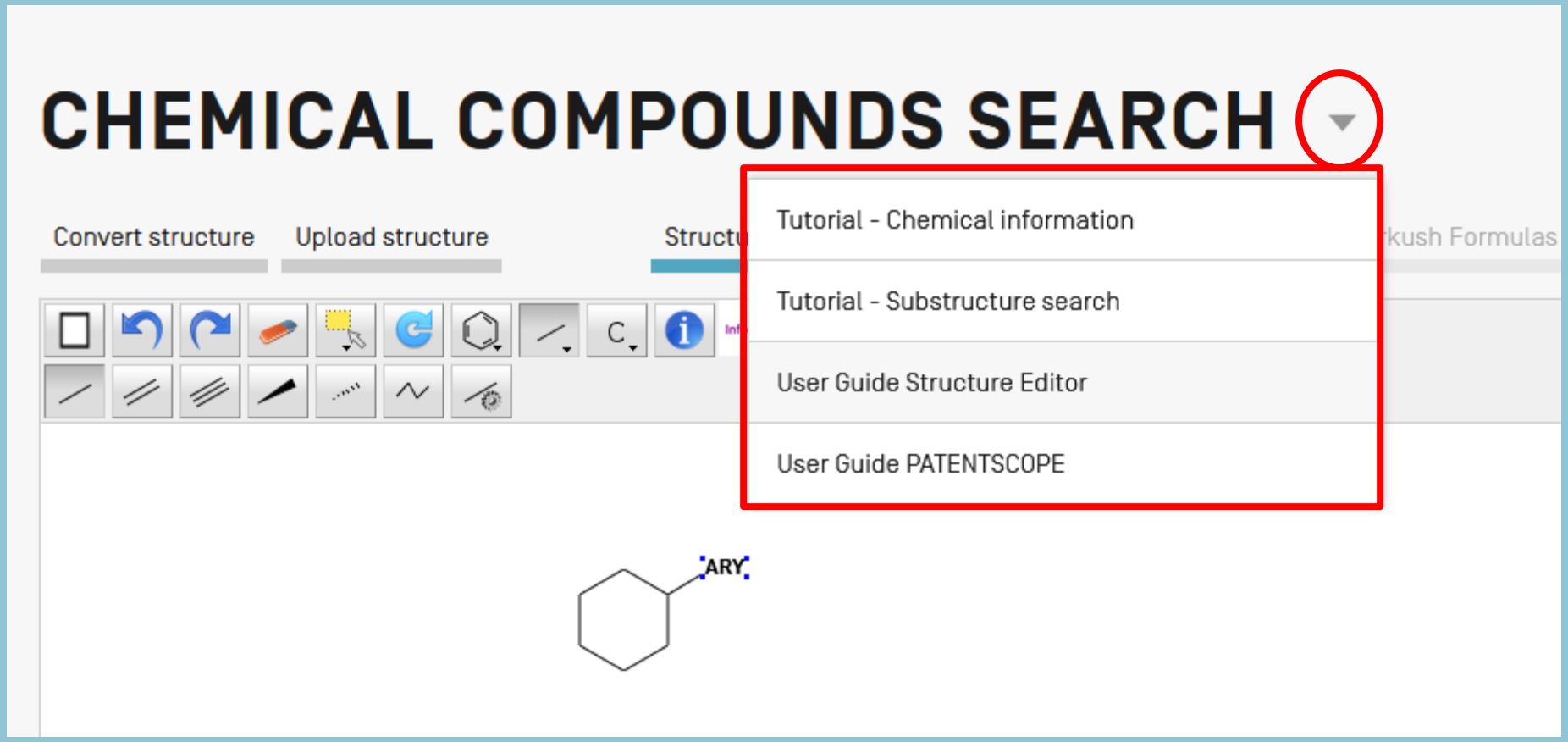


Manual edition

Variable groups



Help


CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS SEARCH
Convert structure
Upload structure
Tutorial - Chemical information
Tutorial - Substructure search
User Guide Structure Editor
User Guide PATENTSCOPE

FAQs

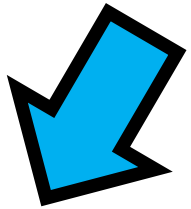
- Where to find help? User's Guide in *Help* menu
- Coverage? IP5 and & the published PCT applications
- Comparison with other tools? None
- Future improvements? Response times

Structure search - the concept

- Recognize names and structures of chemical compounds in patent texts and embedded drawings
- Standardize all the different representations of chemical structures into InchIkeys
- InchIkeys can be used by non chemists

Inchikeys

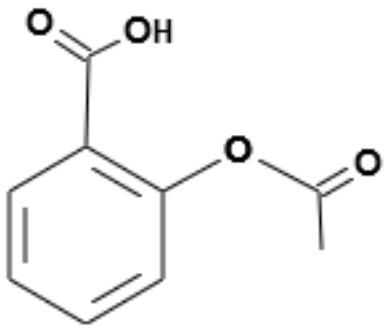
- Definition: a short, fixed-length character signature based on a hash code of the InChI string.



- Provide a precise & robust IUPAC* approved structure-derived tag for a chemical substance.

*International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

Example: InchI – InchIKey for aspirin



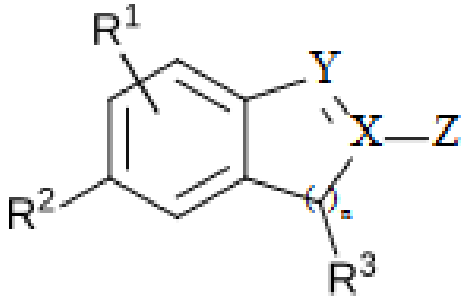
InChI:	InChI=1S/C9H8O4/c1-6(10)13-8-5-3-2-4-7(8)9(11)12/h2-5H,1H3,(H,11,12)
InChiKey:	BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N

InChIKey = a fixed-length (27-character) condensed digital representation of an **InChI**

InChI = is a textual identifier developed to make it easy to perform web searches for chemical structures

Scope

- Works on **developed exact formulas** ≠ Markush structures (-R) that are chemical symbols used to indicate a collection of chemicals with similar structures.



Collections

- China [1996 -2022]
- European Patent Office [1978 -2022]
- Eurasian Patent Office [1998 -2022]
- Japan [1993 -2022]
- Republic of Korea [1980 -2022]
- PCT [1979 -2022]
- Russia [1995 -2022]
- United States [1979 -2022]

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS - DATA COVERAGE

Offices for which PCT national phase information is available

Updated: May 17, 2022

Country	Latest Biblio	Update Frequency	Biblio Data	Abstract	Chemical Data	Chemical indexed	Doc images	OCR (full-text) Indexed	Nb records
PCT	17.05.2022	Daily	19.10.1978 - 12.05.2022		11.01.1979 - 05.05.2022	885,338	4,317,448	**Total: 4,312,245** Arabic: 200 German: 419,733 English: 2,429,926 Spanish: 29,122 French: 141,347 Japanese: 721,193 Korean: 143,548 Portuguese: 5,795 Russian: 21,977 Chinese: 399,404	4,317,448
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)			03.07.1985 - 28.07.2008				1,676	**Total: 1,671** English: 1,671	1,868
Argentina	05.05.2022	Monthly	11.02.1965 - 27.04.2022				9,741	**Total: 8,906** Spanish: 8,906	171,672
Australia	09.05.2022	Weekly	14.01.1900 - 05.05.2022					**Total: 706,341** English: 706,341	1,815,570

IPC codes

- A01N
  A01P
  A23J
  A61K
  A61L
  A61P
  A61Q
  B01J
  B01S
  C01B
  C01C
  C01D
  C01F
  C01G
  C06B
  C07B
  C07C
  C07D
  C07F
  C07H
  C07J
  C07K
  C08F
  C08G
  C08J
  C08K
- C08L
  C09B
  C09C
  C09D
  C09J
  C09K
  C10H
  C10L
  C10M
  C10N
  C11D
  C12C
  C12H
  C12M
  C12N
  C12P
  C12Q
  C13B
  C13K
  C14C
  C23C
  C25B
  C40B
  H05B
  G01N
  G03C

Fields

- Title
- Abstract
- Description
- Claim

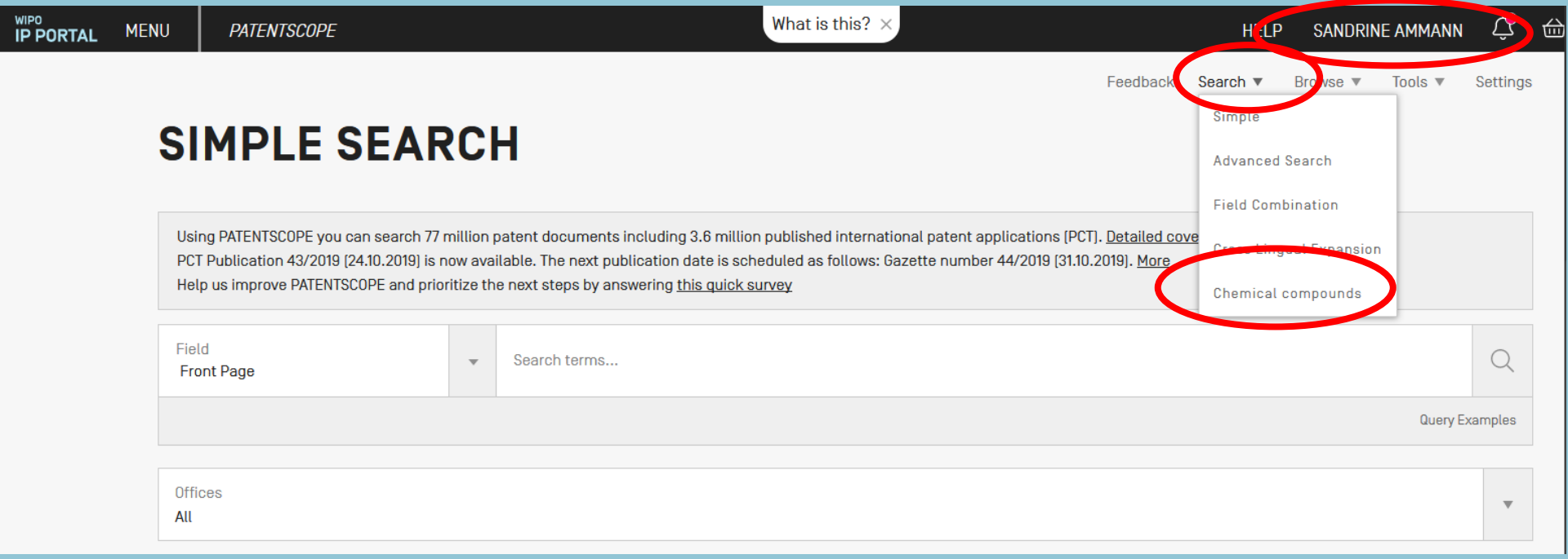
Limitations

- Long automated procedures, no supervision
- Will not recognize 100%! Same drawbacks as the OCR
- Depends on OCR quality for PCT applications
- Does not work with simple formulas such H2O
- Not all collections and related languages

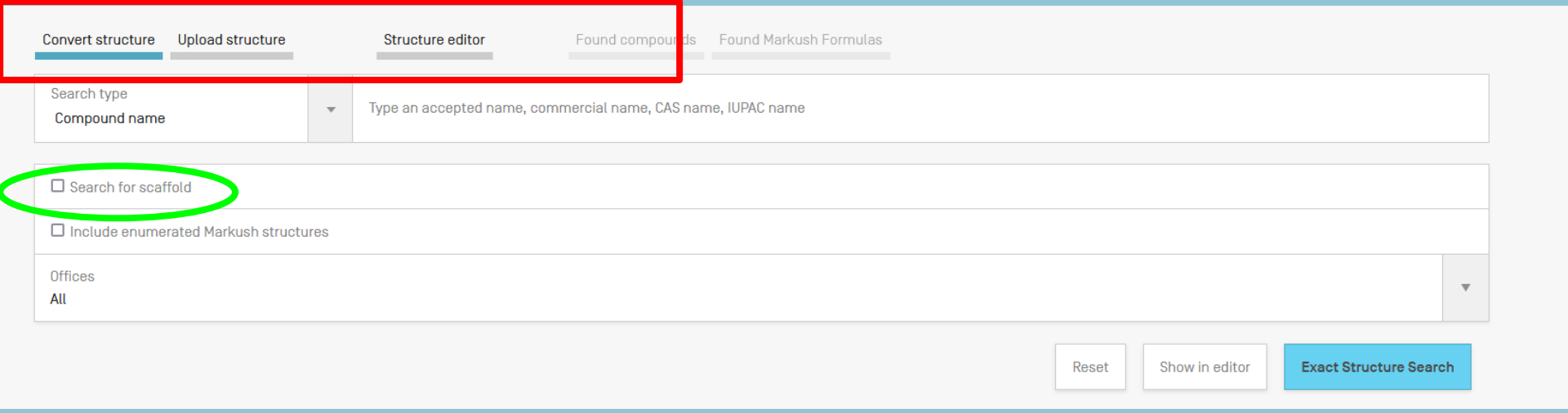
Why is it useful?

- Terms such as “aspirin”, “paracetamol” not always used in patent documents
- Many ways of representing formulas
- Expansion of searches

How does it work?



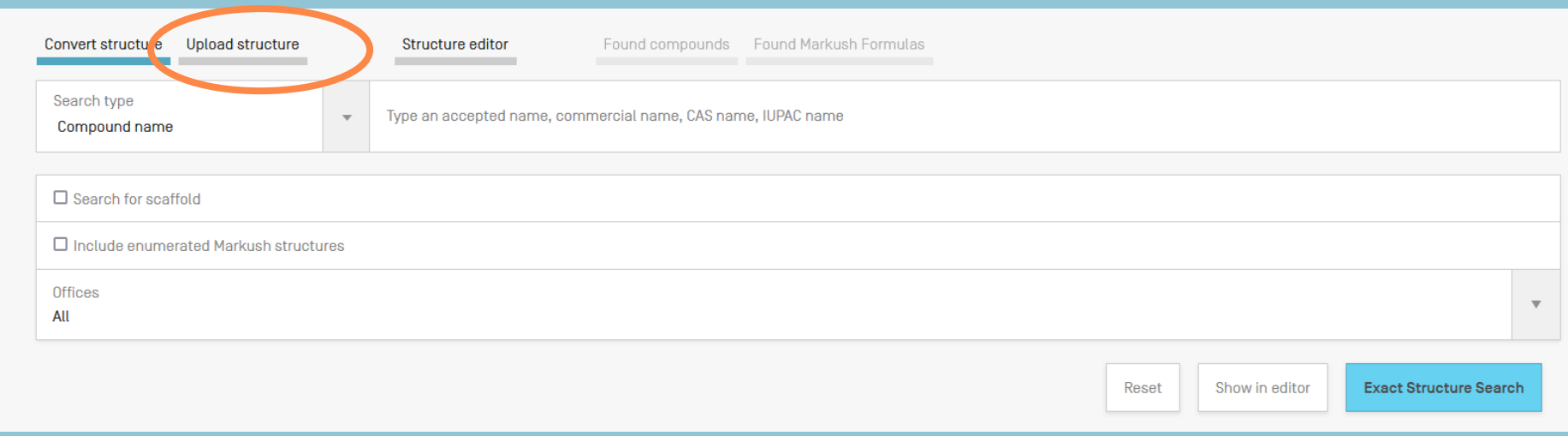
3 options


Convert structure
Upload structure
Structure editor
Found compounds
Found Markush Formulas
Search type
Compound name
Type an accepted name, commercial name, CAS name, IUPAC name
Search for scaffold
Include enumerated Markush structures
Offices
All
Reset
Show in editor
Exact Structure Search

Scaffold

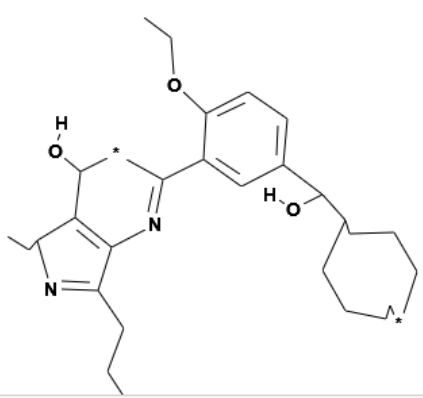
- Basic skeleton of a molecule to which further groups and moieties are attached
- Secondary information is ignored
- ≠Markush
  - Markush =searches for a formula implicitly cited in a patent using a Markush formula
  - Scaffold = searches for formulas explicitly cited in patents

Upload a structure



Example

Convert structure | Structure editor | SubStructure | Upload structure



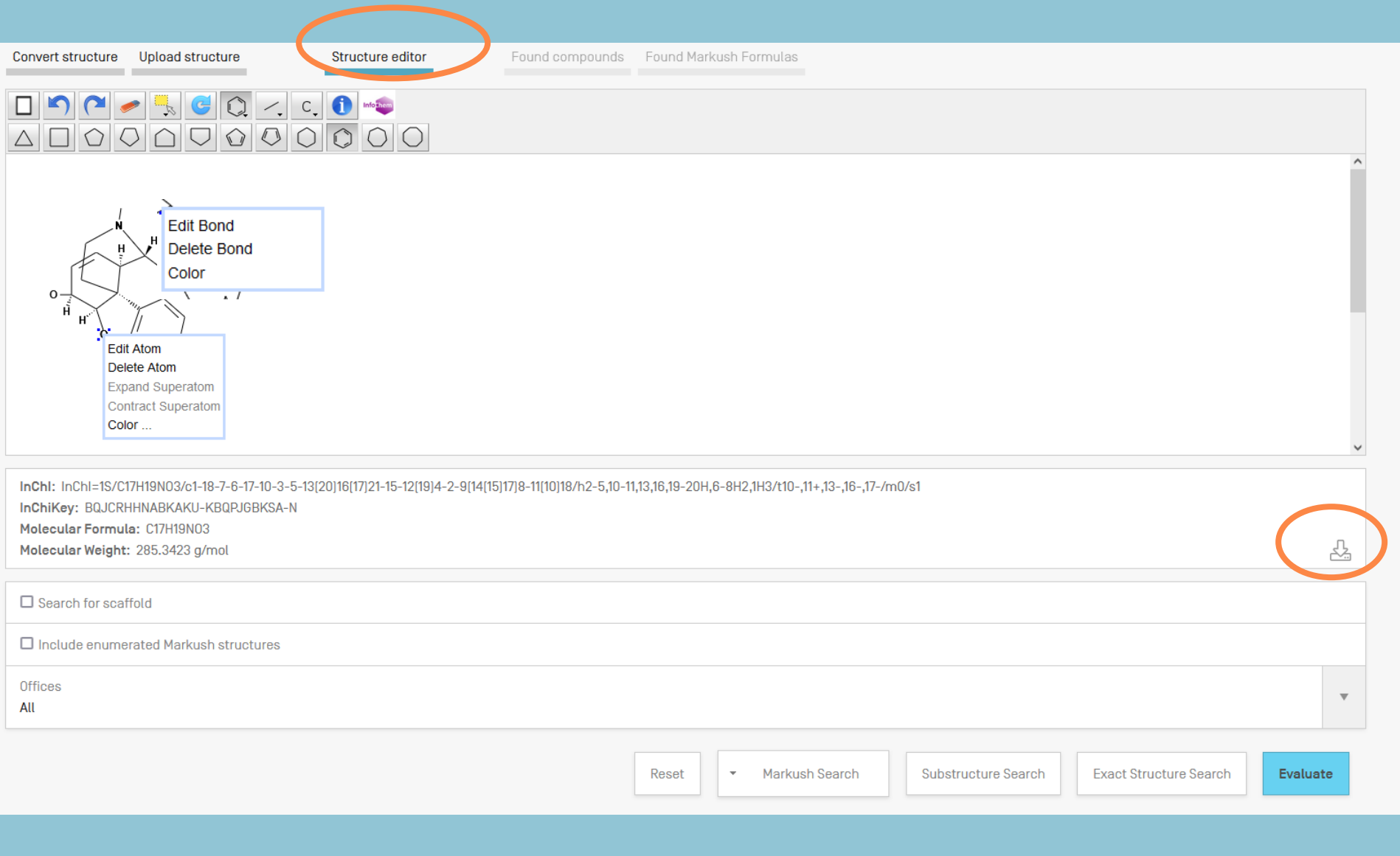
InChI: InChI=1S/C28H40N2O3/c1-6-11-14-20(12-7-2)28(32)21-15-16-26(33-10-5)22(17-21)18-29-27-23(19-31)24(9-4)30-25(27)13-8-3/h15-17,19-20,24,28,31-32H,1-2,6-14H2,3-5H3
InChiKey: IJXUACSRGSIDII-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Molecular Formula: C28H40N2O3
Molecular Weight: 0.0 g/mol

☐ Search for scaffold

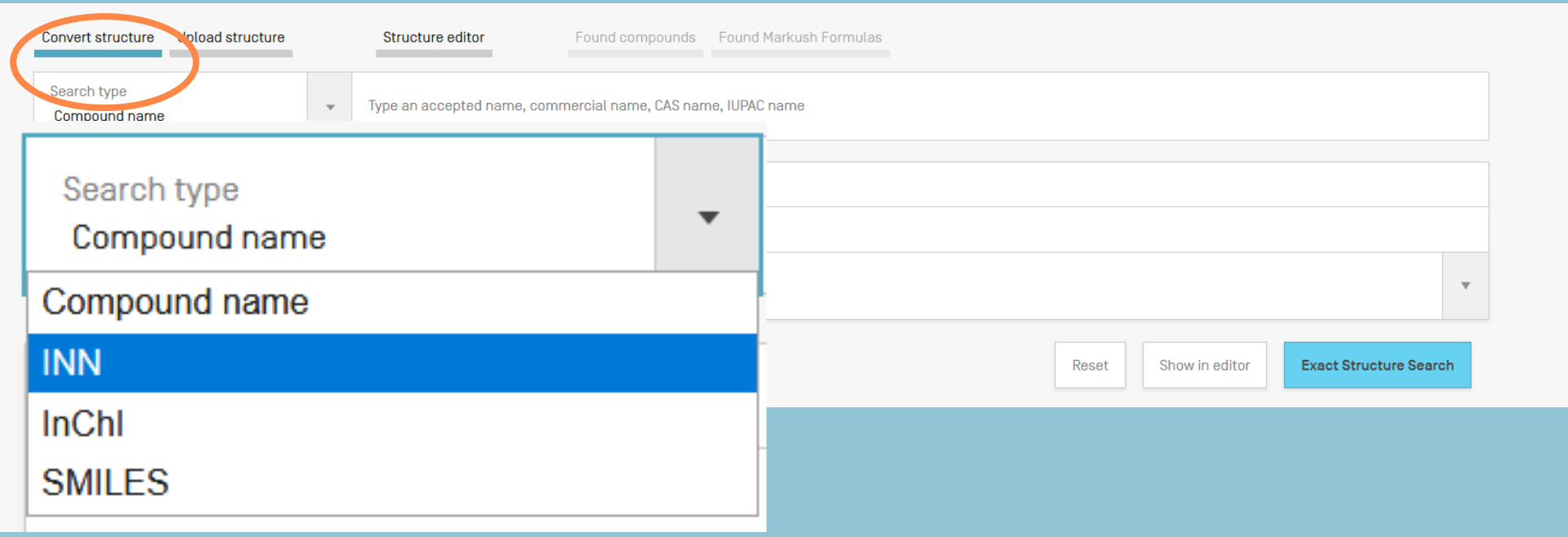
Offices
All

Reset | Substructure Search | Exact Structure Search | **Evaluate**

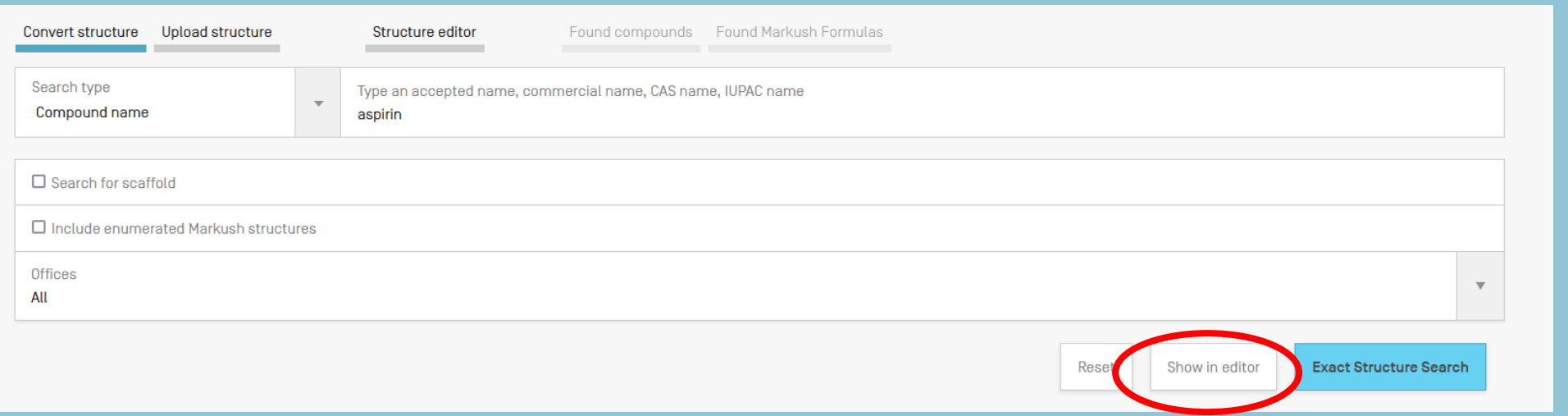
Structure editor

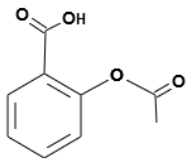


Convert a structure



Convert structure: aspirin





InChI: InChI=1S/C9H8O4/c1-6(10)13-8-5-3-2-4-7(8)9(11)12/h2-5H,1H3,(H,11,12)
InChiKey: BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Molecular Formula: C9H8O4
Molecular Weight: 180.1598 G/mol

☐ Search for scaffold

Offices
All

Reset | Substructure Search | Exact Structure Search | **Evaluate**

Results

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N)

205,523 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false Include NPL false

Sort: Relevance Per page: 100 View: All+Image 1 / 2,056 Download Machine translation

1. **104471403** CANCER DETECTION METHOD — CN - 25.03.2015

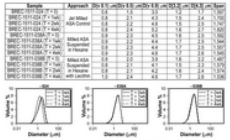
Int.Class G01N 33/574 Appl.No 201380038351.5 Applicant 东丽株式会社 Inventor 井户隆喜

The present invention provides: a cancer detection method that includes measuring, in a biological sample and using an antigen-antibody reaction, of the expression of a polypeptide that has binding reactivity with an antibody against CAPRIN-1 having an amino acid sequence represented by any of the even sequence numbers from SEQ ID NO:2-30 in the sequence listing; a cancer detection method for determining the presence of CAPRIN-1 and the amount thereof in a cancer patient sample, in order to determine the administration, to the cancer patient, of therapeutic treatment that targets CAPRIN-1; and a cancer diagnostic agent or a kit containing an anti-CAPRIN-1 antibody.

2. **WO/2016/176552** DRY POWER FORMULATIONS FOR INHALATION — WO - 03.11.2016

Int.Class A61K 31/616 Appl.No PCT/US2016/030035 Applicant OTITOPIC INC. Inventor YADIDI, Kambiz

A respirable dry powder including acetvisalicylic acid in particles having a mass median aerodynamic diameter (MMAD) within a range of about 0.5 μιη to about 10 μηι. The respirable dry powder may contain a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, such as a phospholipid, in an amount ranging from about 0.1% (w/w) to about 10% (w/w) of the particles.



3. **WO2014014082** 癌の検出方法 — JP - 23.01.2014

Int.Class G01N 33/574 Appl.No 2013535984 Applicant 東レ株式会社 Inventor 井戸 隆喜

4. **1020150034688** 암의 검출 방법 — KR - 03.04.2015

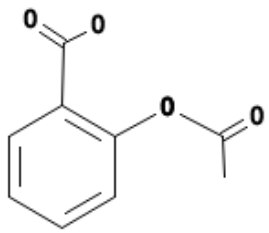
Int.Class G01N 33/574 Appl.No 1020147034434 Applicant 도레이 카부시키가이샤 Inventor 이도 타카요시

1. CN104471403 - CANCER DETECTION METHOD

National Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | Drawings | Patent Family | Compounds | Documents

Title | Abstract | Description | Claims

BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N



본 발명은 CAPRIN-1을 종양 마커로 하는 암의 검출 방법에 관한 것이다.

배경기술

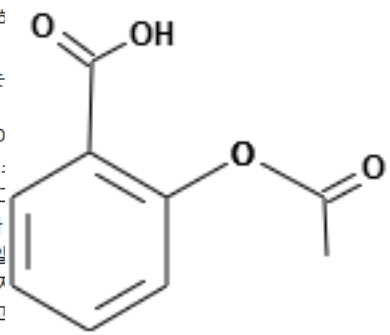
암은 전체 사망 원인의 제 1 위를 차지하는 질환이고, 현재 행해지고 있는 치료는 수술 요법을 주체로 방사선 요법과 화학 요법을 조합시킨 것이다. 지금까지의 의료 기술의 진보에 의해, 암종에 따라서는 조기 발견할 수 있으면 고칠 수 있는 가능성이 높은 질환이 되고 있다. 그 때문에, 암환자의 체력적, 경제적 부담이 없고, 간편하게 검사할 수 있는 암의 검출 방법이 요구되고 있다.

최근에는, 종양 마커 등의 종양 생산물을 측정하는 방법이 보급되어 왔다. 종양 생산물이란, 종양에 관련되는 항원, 효소, 특정 단백질, 대사산물, 종양 유전자, 종양 유전자 생산물 및 종양 억제 유전자 등을 가리키고, 암태아성 항원 CEA, 당 단백질 CA19-9, 전립선 특이 항원 PSA, 갑상선에서 생산되는 펩티드 호르몬인 칼시토닌 등이 일부의 암에서 종양 마커로서 암진단에 활용되고 있다. 그러나, 다른 많은 암종에 있어서는 암진단에 유용한 종양 마커는 존재하지 않는다. 또한, 현재 알려져 있는 종양 마커의 대부분은 체액 중에 극히 미량(pg/mL 오더 정도)밖에 존재하지 않기 때문에, 그들을 검출하기 위해서는 고감도한 측정법이나 특수한 기술을 필요로 한다. 이러한 현재 상황 중에서, 각종 암을 간편한 조작으로 고감도로 검출할 수 있는 신규한 암 검사 수단을 제공할 수 있으면, 각종 암에 대한 진단 용도가 열린다고 기대된다.

한편, 최근 새로운 수술법의 개발이나 새로운 항암제의 발견에도 불구하고, 일부 암을 제외하고 대부분의 암에서는 효과적인 암 진단 기술이 확립되어 있지 않다. 그러므로, 암을 조기에 발견할 수 없고, 암의 치료 성적은 그다지 향상되지 않은 것이 현재 상황이다.

최근, 분자생물학이나 암면역학의 진보에 의해, 암에 특이적으로 반응하는 항체나, 암화나 암의 악화에 관련되는 암 항원에 대한 분자 표적약 등, 암 항원류를 타깃으로 한 특이적 암 치료법에의 기대가 높아지고 있다. 그 중에서도, 암세포 상의 항원 단백질을 표적으로 한 암을 치료하기 위한 항체 의약이 복수 상시되어 암 치료에 사용되고 있다. 항체 의약은 암 특이적 치료약으로서 일정 약효를 얻을 수 있으므로 주목받고 있지만, 표적이 되는 항원 단백질의 대부분은 정상세포에도 발현되는 것이고, 항체 투여의 결과, 암세포뿐만 아니라 항원이 발현되는 정상세포도 장해되어버려, 그 결과 생기는 부작용이 문제가 되고 있다. 또한, 암환자에 의해 병인은 다양하기 때문에 암 치료의 효과는 개인차가 매우 크다. 예를 들면, 수술, 화학 요법 또는 방사선 요법에 있어서, 암의 진행 단계에 의해 그 치료 및 예후는 크게 좌우된다. 개체의 다양성에 의해, 동일한 암 치료약에 대해서도 개개인으로 다른 감수성을 가진다는 것이 알려져 있고, 어떤 환자에 유효한 약이 다른 환자에게도 유효하다고는 할 수 없다.

그래서, 미리 환자의 질환 관련 유전자나 단백질의 발현을 측정하고, 어떤 특정 약품이 특정 유전자 또는 단백질을 발현하고 있는 암환자에 대하여 유효할 것인지 아닌지를 평가한 후에, 그 암환자에의 치료약의 투여 결정이 이루어지고 있다. 구체적으로는, 어느 종류의 암에 대한 질환 관련 유전자나 단백질을 측정하는 검출법을 사용하여, 임상 현장에서 암환자 유래의 시료, 예를 들면 혈청이나 조직 중에 암 항원이 존재하는지 아닌지를 검사한 후에 암 항원 특이적인 치료약의 투여 결정이 이



직을 면역 조직 화학 염색 EGFR 검출법 「EGFRpharm(DAKO Corporation)」에 의해 평가하고, 대장암에 있어서의 얼비툭스의 유효성을 예측한 후에 얼비툭스의 투여를 결정하

조직화학 염색 Her2검출법 「허셉 테스트」에 의해 평가하고, 유방암에 있어서의 허셉틴의 유효성을 예측한 후에, 허셉틴의 적용을 결정하고 있다.

그런데, 반려동물은 가족의 일원으로서 사육되고, 기르는

가 많다. 그 때문에, 반려동물의 암 감염에 의해, 기르는 주인이 장래 암을 발병할 위험성이 높은 것을 예측할 수 있는 것이 알려져 있다.

대표적인 반려동물인 개는 인간과 비교하여 7배 빨리 나이

ㅡ. 일본에서는 약 670만마리, 또한 미국에서는 약 1764만마리라고 알려져 있다. 광견병 예방접종 이외에 5종, 7종, 8종 등의 혼합백신이 일반적으로 보급되고, 개 파보바이러스

라인플루엔자[컨넬코프], 개 아데노바이러스 2형 감염증[컨넬코프], 개 전염성 간염, 개 코로나바이러스 감염증, 및 렙토스피라병이라는 치사율이 높은 감염증이 감소했다.

냥의 고령개는 전체 사육수의 35.5%를 차지하고 있다. 사망 원인도 인간과 같이 암이나 고혈압, 심장병 등이 증가의 일로를 걷고 있다. 미국에서는 1년에 약 400만마리의 개가

로 약 160만마리에 어떤 종양이 있다고 알려져 있다. 그러나, 반려동물은 인간과 같이 건강진단이 보급되어 있지 않기 때문에 발견이 늦어, 종양이 커지고 처음으로 주인이 일

| 악성인 경우, 수술 등의 외과적 요법이나 항암제 등의 투약을 행한다 해도, 이미 너무 늦은 경우가 대부분이다. 그 때문에, 수의사가 악성이라고 판단했을 경우에는 수술하

ㅏ. 수술을 행할 경우에도, 마진 확보의 크기나 수술 중의 혈액, 세포 비산 대책이라고 한 수술 중의 대책도 엄중하게 실시할 필요가 있다. 수술 후 즉시 항암제 치료를 시작하고

냥직하다. 따라서, 암에 걸린 반려동물에 있어서도 암 치료약의 투약은 필수적이고, 어떤 종류의 암에 대한 질환관련 유전자나 단백질을 측정하는 검출법이 존재하면, 지금까

게도 수의사에 있어서도 메리트가 크다.

Cytoplasmic-and proliferation-associateed protein 1[CAPRIN-1]은 휴지기의 정상세포가 활성화나 세포분열을 일으킬 때에 발현되고, 또한 세포내에서 RNA와 세포내 스트레스 과립을 형성하여 mRNA의 수송, 번역의 제어에 관여하는 것 등이 알려져 있는 세포내 단백질이다. 한편으로, 본 발명자들은 유방암세포의 막 표면에 CAPRIN-1이 고발현하고 있는지, CAPRIN-1에 대한 항체가 유방암세포에 대하여 강한 항종양 효과를 발휘하는지를 발혀냈다[특허문헌 1]. 또한, 세포 표면에 발현하고 있는 CAPRIN-1에 결합하는 항체를 사용하여, 환자에 유래하는 시료 중의 CAPRIN-1의 발현을 측정함으로써, 암의 검출 및 암의 악성도를 평가할 수 있는 것이 보고되고 있다 즉, 세포막 단백질의 하나인 CAPRIN-1은 암 치료 등의 타깃이 될 수 있는 것이 기재되어 있다. 한편 상술한 바와 같이, 암환자의 다양성으로부터 CAPRIN-1을 표적으로 한 치료약, 예를 들면 항체의 투여를 결정하기 위해서는 미리 암환자 유래 시료 중의 CAPRIN-1의 발현을 검증할 필요가 있다. 그러나, 이와 같이 특이적인 치료약을 적용하기 위한 CAPRIN-1의 검출 방법에 관한 보고는 없고, 또한 암환자 시료를 사용한 암을 검출하는 시약은 존재하지 않는다.

선행기술문헌

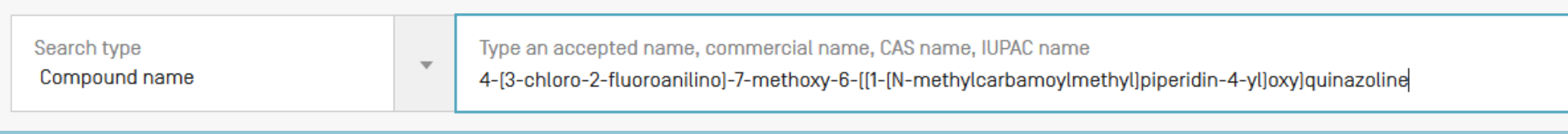
특허문헌

[특허문헌 0001] WO2010/016526

[특허문헌 0002] WO2010/016527

Example formula searching

- 4-(3-chloro-2-fluoroanilino)-7-methoxy-6-((1-(N-methylcarbamoylmethyl)piperidin-4-yl)oxy)quinazoline



1. **2303276** FUMARATE SALT OF 4-[3-CHLORO-2-FLUOROANILINO]-7-METHOXY-6-{[1-[N-METHYLCARBAMOYLMETHYL]PIPERIDIN-4-YL]OXY}QUINAZOLINE

EP - 06.04.2011

Int.Class A61K 31/517 **Appl.No** 09746098 **Applicant** ASTRAZENECA AB **Inventor** BOARDMAN KAY ALISON

4-[3-chloro-2-fluoroanilino]-7-methoxy-6-{[1-[N-methylcarbamoylmethyl]piperidin-4-yl]oxy}quinazoline difumarate, pharmaceutical compositions containing the difumarate, the use of the difumarate in the treatment of hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer and processes for the manufacture of the difumarate are described.

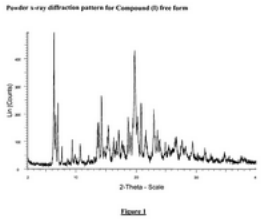


Figure 1

2. **20120108814** PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 4-[3-CHLORO-2-FLUOROANILINO]-7-METHOXY-6-[[1-[N-METHYLCARBAMOYMETHYL]PIPERIDIN-4-YL]OXY]QUINAZOLINE

US - 03.05.2012

Int.Class C07D 239/72 **Appl.No** 13264217 **Applicant** Boardman Kay Alison **Inventor** Boardman Kay Alison

Processes for the preparation of 4-[3-chloro-2-fluoroanilino]-7-methoxy-6-{[1-[N-methylcarbamoylmethyl]piperidin-4-yl]oxy}quinazoline, salts thereof, and the intermediates used in the process are described.

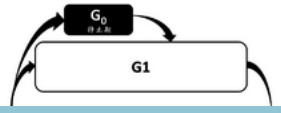
FIGURE 1

3. **109562176** COMBINATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEOPLASMS USING QUIESCENT CELL TARGETING AND EGFR INHIBITORS

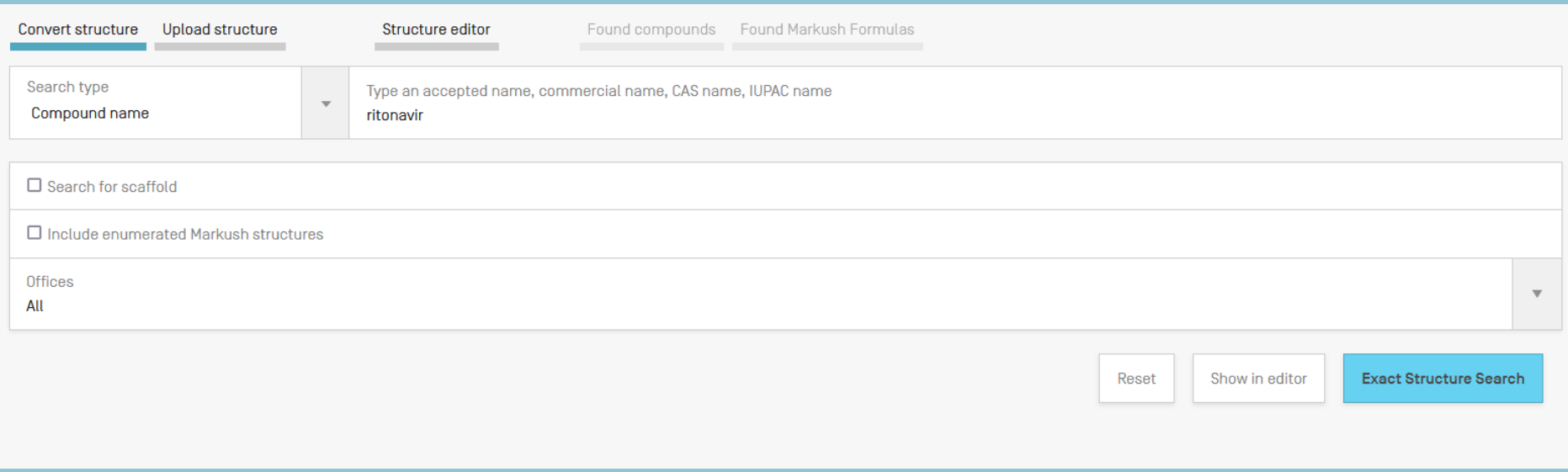
CN - 02.04.2019

Int.Class A61K 45/06 **Appl.No** 201780037696.7 **Applicant** FELICITEX THERAPEUTICS INC **Inventor** VILENCHIK MARIA

The present invention provides compositions and methods for the treatment of neoplasms, in particular, by targeting of quiescent cancer cells with therapeutic agents in combination with other treatments effective against certain neoplastic conditions, in particular, anti-cancer treatment with EGFR inhibitor agents.



Example: Ritonavir



ANALYSIS

Close

Filters | Charts

Countries		Offices		Applicants		Inventors		IPC code		Publication Dates		Filing Dates	
United States of America	10,331	United States of America	12,606	Human Genome Sciences, Inc.	366	Ruben Steven M.	328	A61K	22,637	1994	1	1993	5
PCT	6,805	Japan	7,231	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC.	336	Rosen Craig A.	309	A61P	11,272	1995	6	1994	7
Japan	4,047	PCT	6,805	BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	290	RUBEN, Steven, M.	249	C07D	9,524	1996	29	1995	44
China	2,759	China	4,132	RUBEN, Steven, M.	249	ROSEN, Craig, A.	248	C07K	4,565	1997	51	1996	66
European Patent Office	1,893	European Patent Office	2,381	ROSEN, Craig, A.	248	Ni Jian	157	C12N	3,188	1998	111	1997	184
Republic of Korea	768	Republic of Korea	2,053	ASTRAZENECA AB	239	Shi Yanggu	92	C12Q	1,833	1999	145	1998	281
Eurasian Patent Organization	509	Canada	1,375	Gilead Sciences, Inc.	219	Ebner Reinhard	88	G01N	1,765	2000	392	1999	368
Russian Federation	268	India	1,068	NOVARTIS AG	195	Moore Paul A.	82	C07C	1,459	2001	540	2000	876
		Eurasian Patent Organization	1,056	MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP.	191	BARASH, Steven, C.	70	C07H	1,426	2002	902	2001	890
		Russian Federation	874	AbbVie Inc.	189	NI, Jian	69	C12P	1,057	2003	1,113	2002	1,095
		Mexico	804			Meanwell Nicholas A.	68	A01N	974	2004	1,014	2003	1,130
						Barash Steven C.	67	C07F	786	2005	1,212	2004	1,284

Patent landscape Report on Ritonavir-

- Ritonavir is an antiretroviral drug from the protease inhibitor class used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. Ritonavir is included in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML)1.

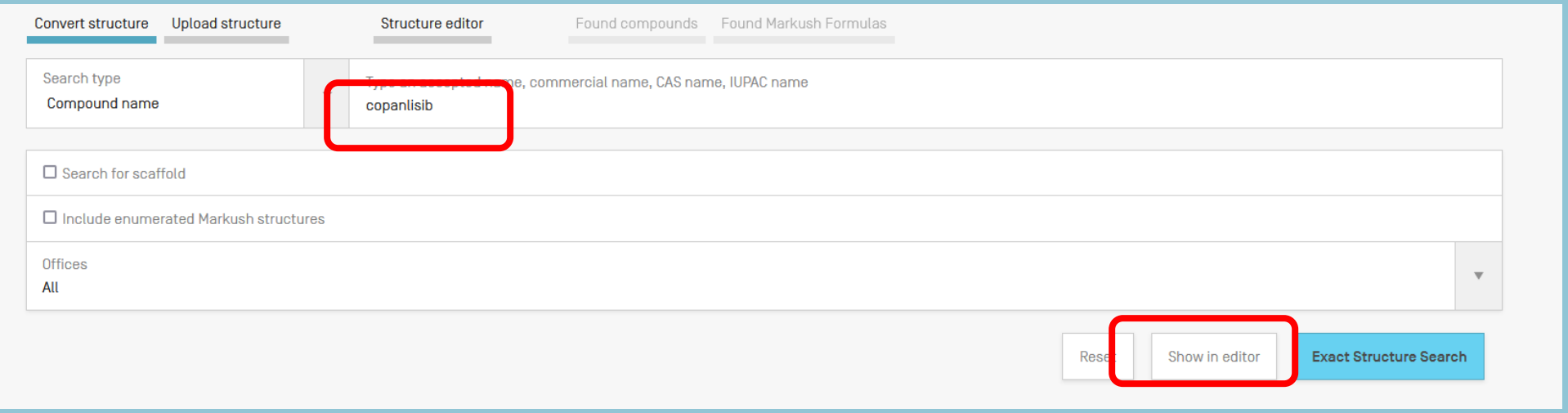
- The originator company is Abbott Laboratories, which markets Ritonavir under the brand name Norvir, or in combination with the protease inhibitor Lopinavir, as Kaletra or Aluvia. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the drug **in March 1996** for oral solution and in June 1999 for capsules.

http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/patents/946/wipo_pub_946.pdf

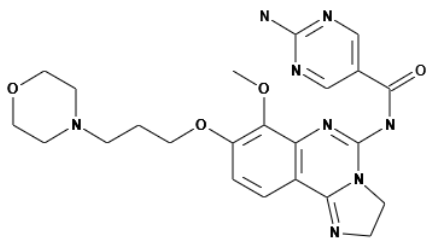
Sub-structure search – the concept

- Identification of elements in larger structures

Substructure search



Convert structure | Upload structure | Structure editor | Found compounds | Found Markush Formulas



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InChiKey: PZBCKZWLPGJMAO-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Molecular Formula: C23H28N8O4
Molecular Weight: 480.5278 g/mol

☐ Search for scaffold

☐ Include enumerated Markush structures

Offices
All

Reset | Markush Search | Substructure Search | Exact Structure Search | **Evaluate**

Substructure search results [13 + 70%]

[1 of 1] 1 24

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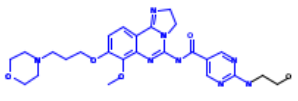

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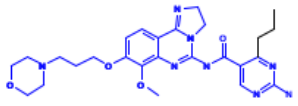

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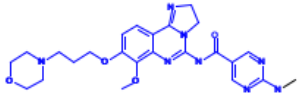

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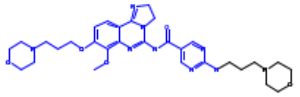

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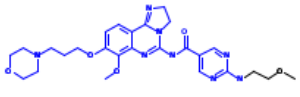

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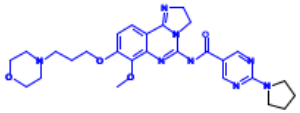

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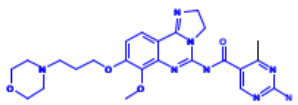

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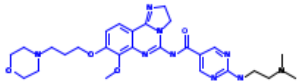

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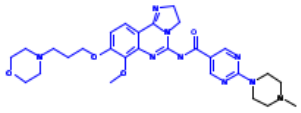

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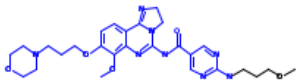

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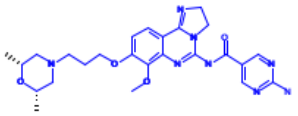

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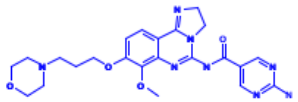

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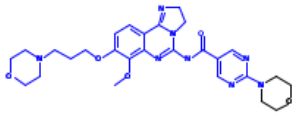

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Results

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N)

11,475 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

COUNTRY=KR

Sort: Relevance Per page: 100 View: All+Image 1 / 115 Download Machine translation

1. **1020140028011** 신규한 티카그렐러 공결정

Int.Class C07D 487/04 Appl.No 1020137030753 Applicant 아스트라제네카 아베 Inventor 코스그로브 스테판 데이비드

본 발명은 코포머 분자가 아세틸 살리실산인 것인 하기 화학식(I)의 화합물의 신규한 공결정, 상기 공결정을 제조하는 방법, 상기 공결정을 함유하는 약학 조성물, 관상 동맥, 뇌혈관 또는 말초 혈관 질환 환자에서 동맥 혈전성 합병증을 예방하는 데 사용하기 위한 약제의 제조에서 상기 공결정의 용도, 및 치료적 유효량의 상기 공결정을 투여함으로써 인간 또는 동물 신체에서 상기 질환을 치료하는 방법에 관한 것이다: <화학식(I)> . JPEG pct00015.jpg 68 75

WIPO Translate ▶

Google Translate

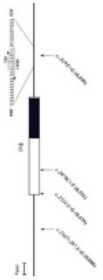
2. **1020060120388** CYSLTR2 POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH ASPIRIN INTOLERANCE IN ASTHMA, PARTICULARLY FOR DIAGNOSIS AND ANTICIPATION OF ASPIRIN INTOLERANCE INCLUDING FOUR HUMAN CYSLTR2 GENE POLYMORPHISMS

KR - 27.11.2006

Int.Class C12N 15/11 Appl.No 1020050042207 Applicant SNP GENETICS, INC. Inventor SHIN, HYOUNG DOO

PURPOSE: CysLTR2[cysteinyl-leukotriene receptor 2] polymorphisms associated with aspirin intolerance in asthma are provided to diagnose and anticipate the aspirin intolerance, and develop drugs for controlling aspirin intolerance.

CONSTITUTION: The CysLTR2 polymorphisms for diagnosis and anticipation of aspirin intolerance are provided, wherein the CysLTR2 polymorphisms include CysLTR2-819G>T, CysLTR2+2079C>T, CysLTR2+2534A>G and CysLTR2+2842A>G gene polymorphisms.



Result sorting

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N)

11,475 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

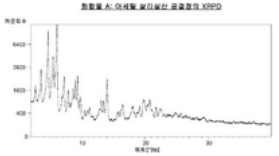
Sort: Relevance ▼ er page: 100 ▼ View: All+Image ▼ 1 / 115 ▼ Download ▼ Machine translation ▼

- Relevance
- Pub Date Desc
- Pub Date Asc
- App Date Desc
- App Date Asc

1. 1020… 공결정 KR - 07.03.2014

Int.Class C… 7030753 Applicant 아스트라제네카 아베 Inventor 코스그로브 스테판 데이비드

본 발명은 … 인 하기 화학식[I]의 화합물의 신규한 공결정, 상기 공결정을 제조하는 방법, 상기 공결정을 함유하는 약학 조성물, 관상 동맥, 뇌혈관 또는 말초 혈… 을 예방하는 데 사용하기 위한 약제의 제조에서 상기 공결정의 용도, 및 치료적 유효량의 상기 공결정을 투여함으로써 인간 또는 동물 신체에서 상… 이다: <화학식[I]> . JPEG pct00015.jpg 68 75

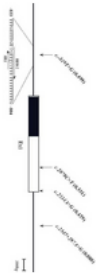


2. 1020060120388 CYSLTR2 POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH ASPIRIN INTOLERANCE IN ASTHMA, PARTICULARLY FOR DIAGNOSIS AND ANTICIPATION OF ASPIRIN INTOLERANCE INCLUDING FOUR HUMAN CYSLTR2 GENE POLYMORPHISMS KR - 27.11.2006

Int.Class C12N 15/11 Appl.No 1020050042207 Applicant SNP GENETICS, INC. Inventor SHIN, HYOUNG DOO

PURPOSE: CysLTR2(cysteinyl-leukotriene receptor 2) polymorphisms associated with aspirin intolerance in asthma are provided to diagnose and anticipate the aspirin intolerance, and develop drugs for controlling aspirin intolerance.

CONSTITUTION: The CysLTR2 polymorphisms for diagnosis and anticipation of aspirin intolerance are provided, wherein the CysLTR2 polymorphisms include CysLTR2-819G>T, CysLTR2+2079C>T, CysLTR2+2534A>G and CysLTR2+2842A>G gene polymorphisms.



Analysis

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N)

186,690 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

Sort: Relevance ▼ Per page: 100 ▼ View: All+Image ▼ 1 / 1,867 ▼

1. **2212274** ROOM TEMPERATURE STABLE NON-CRYSTALLINE ASPIRIN

Int.Class A61K 31/616 **Appl.No** 08840270 **Applicant** OVOKAITYS TODD F **Inventor** STRACHAN JOHN SCOTT

The present invention provides stable non-crystalline aspirin that does not crystallize at room temperature during storage for prolonged periods of time ar stable non-crystalline aspirin.

2. **20090131710** ROOM TEMPERATURE STABLE NON-CRYSTALLINE ASPIRIN AND METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

Int.Class A61K 31/235 **Appl.No** 12252447 **Applicant** Ovokaitys Todd F. **Inventor** Ovokaitys Todd F.

The present invention provides stable non-crystalline aspirin that does not crystallize at room temperature during storage for prolonged periods of time ar

Analysis

ANALYSIS

Close

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Countries		Offices		Applicants		Inventors		IPC code		Publication Dates		Filing Dates	
United States of America	59,661	United States of America	70,586	BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	1,840	DOBIE KENNETH W.	278	A61K	141,176	2011	9,653	2011	8,611
China	39,285	China	47,911	ASTRAZENECA AB	1,797	RUBEN STEVEN M.	245	A61P	71,217	2012	8,881	2012	8,702
PCT	33,398	PCT	33,398	NOVARTIS AG	1,553	ROSEN CRAIG A.	234	C07D	50,254	2013	9,074	2013	8,776
Japan	27,094	Japan	28,749	MERCK & CO., INC.	1,358	AMMERMANN EBERHARD	226	C07K	17,087	2014	10,013	2014	9,201
European Patent Office	11,998	Republic of Korea	18,251	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	1,302	SCHELBERGER KLAUS	220	C12N	15,520	2015	9,328	2015	8,833
Republic of Korea	11,475	European Patent Office	14,229	MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP.	1,144	ZHAO MING	219	C07C	11,233	2016	9,611	2016	8,844
Eurasian Patent Organization	1,887	Canada	6,561	GENENTECH, INC.	908	PENG SHIQI	215	A61L	9,679	2017	9,012	2017	9,047
Russian Federation	1,882	India	5,564	ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.	829	STRATHMANN SIEGFRIED	213	G01N	9,149	2018	9,845	2018	7,708
		Russian Federation	5,046	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	748	LORENZ GISELA	199	A01N	8,812	2019	9,574	2019	4,812
		Eurasian Patent Organization	4,104	PFIZER INC.	670	BENNETT C. FRANK	195	A61Q	7,490	2020	5,603	2020	720

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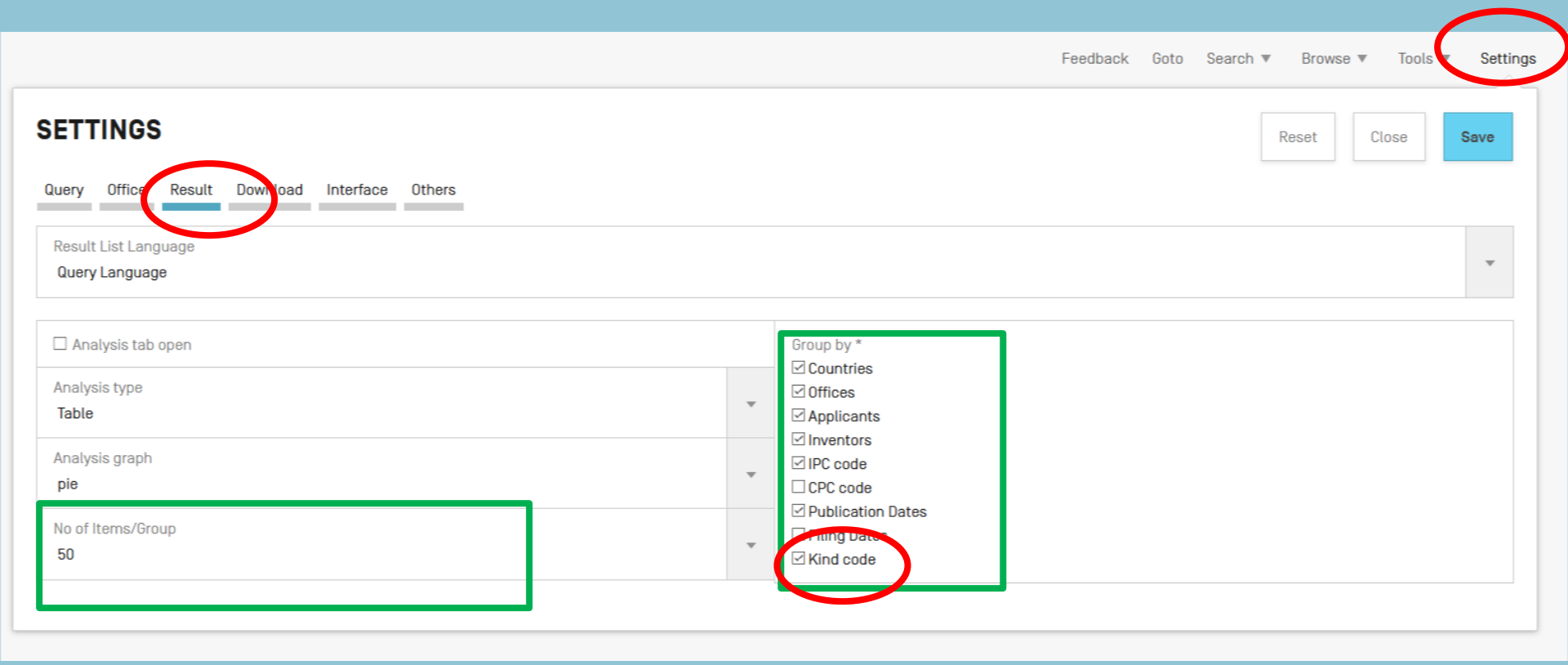
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Query Language
Analysis tab open
Analysis type
Table
Analysis graph
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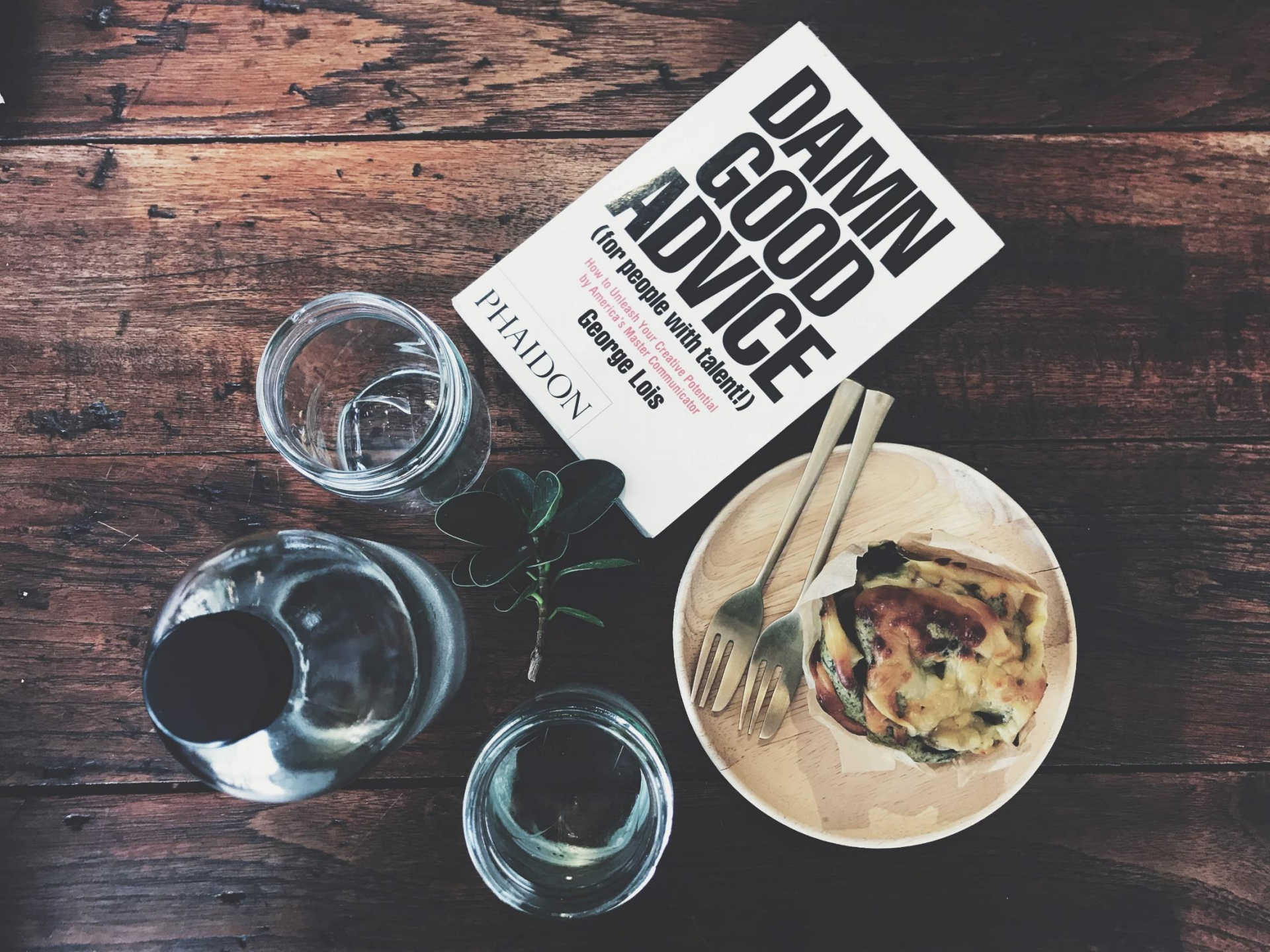
Group by *
Countries
Offices
Applicants
Inventors
IPC code
CPC code
Publication Dates
Kind code


DAMN GOOD ADVICE
(for people with talent!)
How to Unleash Your Creative Potential by America's Master Communicator
George Lois
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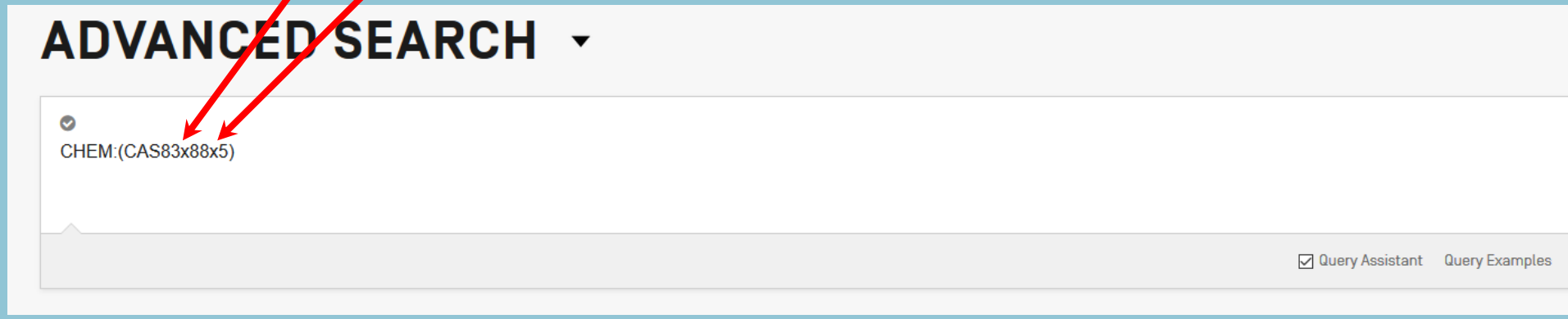
Search by CAS number

- CAS83-88-5



本发明还提供了所述洗手液在日化用品中的应用。

优选的，所述日化用品为洗手巾，所述洗手液吸附于所述洗手巾上。

优选的，所述洗手液通过喷涂或浸泡的方法吸附至所述洗手巾上。

进一步的，所述洗手巾为棉浆纸、木浆纸或无纺布中的一种制成。

本发明中各组分的性质如下：

维生素B1，化学式$C_{12}H_{16}N_4OS(\cdot HCl)$，为白色晶体，在有氧化剂存在时容易 被氧化产生脱氢硫胺素，后者在有紫外光照射时呈现蓝色荧光。

维生素B2，化学式：$C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_6$，又叫核黄素，微溶于水，CAS号：83-88-5； 为体内黄酶类辅基的组成部分，当缺乏时，就影响机体的生物氧化，使代谢发 生障碍。

维生素C，化学式$C_6H_8O_6$，又称L-抗坏血酸，为酸性己糖衍生物，是稀醇 式己糖酸内酯，是高等灵长类动物与其他少数生物的必需营养素。

十二烷基硫酸钠，白色或淡黄色粉状，溶于水，对碱和硬水不敏感，CAS 号：83-88-5，在日化行业用作乳化剂、灭火剂、发泡剂及纺织助剂，主要用作 牙膏和膏状、粉状、洗发香波的发泡剂。

丙三醇，俗称甘油，是无色味甜澄明黏稠液体，无臭、有暖甜味，CAS号： 56-81-5，在日化行业可用作软化剂、润滑剂或塑化剂。可与水以任何比例互溶， 低浓度丙三醇溶液可做润滑油对皮肤进行滋润。

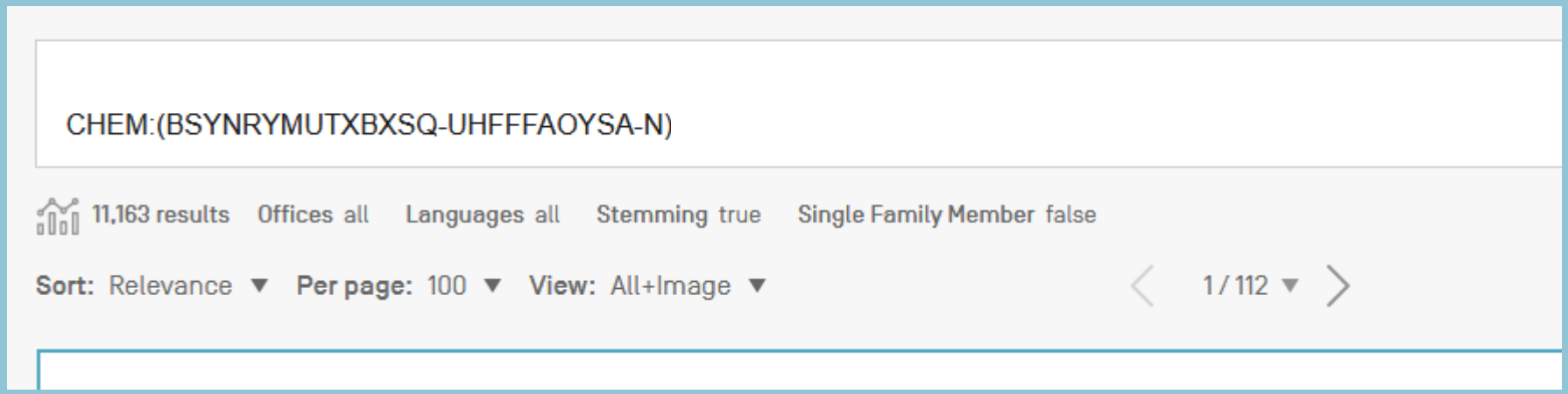
羧甲基纤维素钠，又名羧甲基纤维素钠盐，为白色纤维状或颗粒状粉末。 无臭、无味、无味、有吸湿性，不溶于有机溶剂。CAS号：9004-32-4，在日用 化学工业中用作黏结剂、抗再沉凝剂。

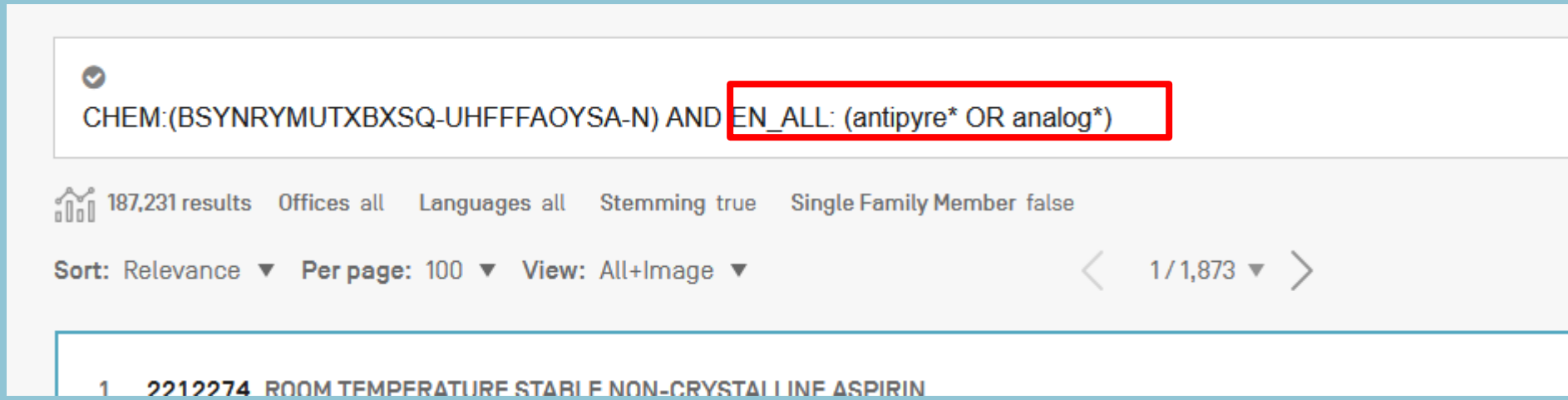
羊毛脂，是附着在羊毛上的一种分泌油脂，为淡黄色或棕黄色的软膏状物； 有黏性而滑腻；臭微弱而特异。CAS号：8006-54-0，羊毛脂在氯仿或乙醚中易 溶，在热乙醇中溶解，在乙醇中极微溶解。日用化学工业制造防裂膏、冷霜、 高级香皂，对保护皮肤防止裂口具有特殊的效能。

硬脂酸钠，又名十八酸钠，为白色细微粉末或块状固体，CAS号：822-16-2， 有滑腻感，有脂肪味，在空气中有吸水性。微溶于冷水，溶于热水或醇溶液， 水溶液因水解而呈碱性。在日用化学工业中用作洗涤剂，用于控制漂洗过程中 的泡沫。

本发明的有益效果为：

Compound + keywords + wildcard





CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND EN_ALL: (antipyre* OR analog*)

73,869 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

Sort: Relevance ▼ **Per page:** 100 ▼ **View:** All+Image ▼ 1 / 739 ▼

1. **2027860** THE USE OF NICOTINE, ANALOGUES THEREOF, PRECURSORS THEREOF OR DERIVATIVES THEREOF IN THE TREATMENT C
CAPABLE OF IMPROVEMENT WITH ALPHA-MSH ADMINISTERED IN PROPHYLACTIC OR THERAPEUTIC FORM

Int.Class A61K 31/465 **Appl.No** 06747531 **Applicant** SOLIS HERRERA ARTURO **Inventor** SOLIS HERRERA ARTURO

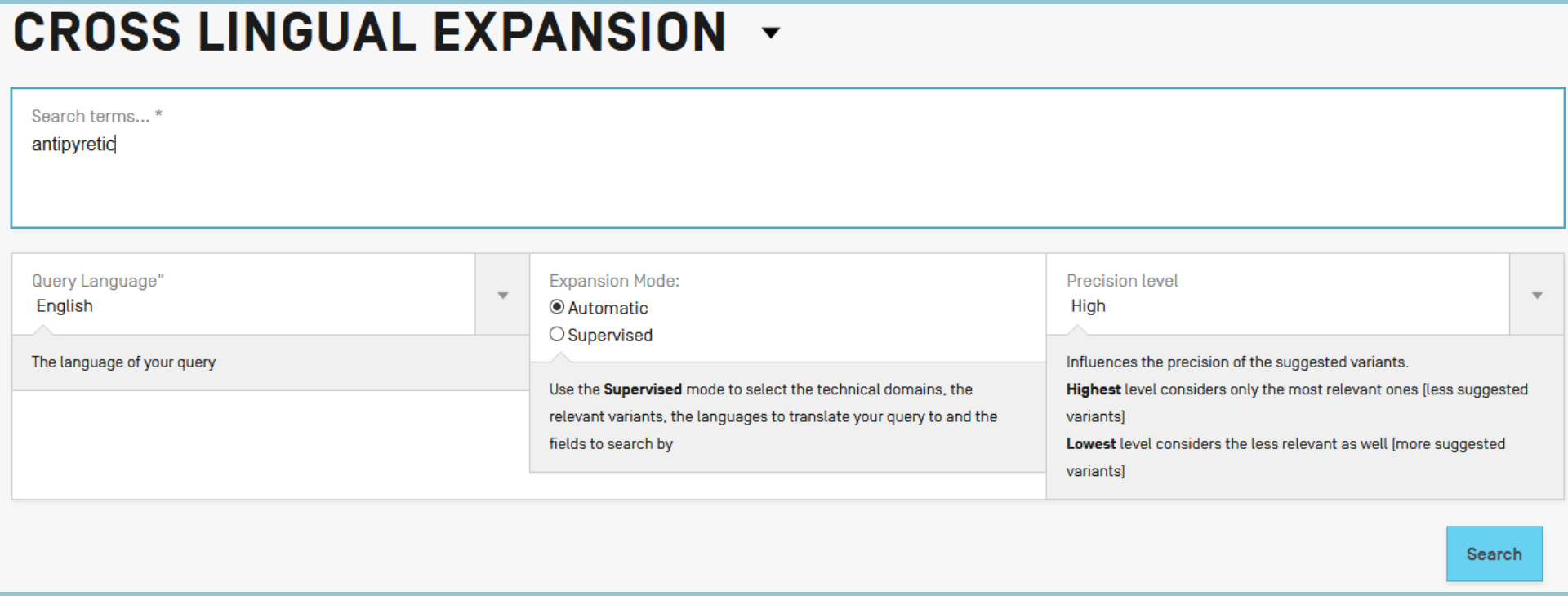
This invention protects the use of nicotine, analogues thereof precursors thereof or its derivates for treatment of inflammatory, infectious, candidal or
of the central nNervous system, of kidneys, the lungs, liver], depression, obesity, bone disease and the like, which can be improved by means of intensi
given the fact that this hormone are extraordinary properties: e.g. , it has an antipyretic potency 20,000 times as great as acetaminophen, its antimicr
gentamycine, it is the best anticandidiasic known; it inhibits apoptosis of various stem cells, and significantly modulates the inmmune reactions, and
affect its release may have significant therapeutic potential. This patent protects the use of nicotine, analogues thereof, precursors thereof or its derivat
and/or reducing the bioavailability of ±-MSH in blood and/or central or peripheral tissues to accentuate or diminish the effect of the ±-MSH by means of
its effect on the corresponding receptors of any cell, tissue or organ in the body, administrated for therapeutic and/or prophylactic purposes in the short

2. **4812446** PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS PROVIDING ENHANCED ANALGESIA

Int.Class A61K 31/13 **Appl.No** 07074655 **Applicant** The Procter & Gamble Company **Inventor** Brand Larry M.

An analgesic composition comprising capsaicin or a capsaicin analogue and an analgesic selected from the class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, a
disclosed. This combination has been found to exhibit unexpectedly enhanced analgesic activity in humans and lower animals without a correspondi
effects.

Antipyretic in Japanese?



EN_AB:("antipyretic") OR FR_AB:("antipyrétique") OR DE_AB:("antipyretischer" OR "Fieber erniedrigender" OR "Antipyretikum" OR "fiebersenkende") OR ES_AB:("antipireticas" OR

48,388 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

FULL QUERY

Close Edit

EN_AB:("antipyretic") OR FR_AB:("antipyrétique") OR DE_AB:("antipyretischer" OR "Fieber erniedrigender" OR "Antipyretikum" OR "fiebersenkende") OR ES_AB:("antipireticas" OR "antipertico" OR "antipirectica") OR PT_AB:("antipirética") OR JA_AB:("解熱") OR RU_AB:("жаропонижающую" OR "антипиретической" OR "проявляющие антипиренную" OR "жаропонижающей активностью") OR ZH_AB:("解热" OR "退热" OR "清热") OR IT_AB:("antipiretica" OR "antiprietica") OR SV_AB:("antipyretisk" OR "feberbehandlings") OR NL_AB:("antipyretische") OR DA_AB:("antipyretiske" OR "antipyretisk")

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND JA_AB:("解熱")

65 results Offices all Languages all Stemming true Single Family Member false

Sort: Relevance Per page: 100 View: All+Image 1 / 1 Download Machine translation

1. **2008518914** COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ACETAMINOPHEN, CAFFEINE AND OPTIONALLY AN ALKALINE SUBSTANCE TO ENHANCE ABSORPTION

JP - 05.06.2008

Int.Class A * 661 K 31/167 Appl.No 2007539060 Applicant ノバルティス アーゲー Inventor ロン・リュー

analgesia／ An effective amount of acetaminophen, caffeine, and optionally a first analgesic containing aspirin／ The active expression of the antipyretic composition is analgesia to the first composition／ At least one alkaline material is included to accelerate the onset of antipyretic activity, thereby increasing the production of the second composition. The second composition comprising the alkaline material is biologically equivalent to the first composition, but is more analgesic than the first composition／ The expression of the antipyretic activity is fast

2. **2003171266** ANTIPYRETIC PREPARATION CONTAINING XYLITOL

JP - 17.06.2003

Int.Class A61K 31/047 Appl.No 2002358676 Applicant ROQUETTE FRERES Inventor WILS DANIEL

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an antipyretic preparation to be administered by any means except for oral administration.

SOLUTION: The antipyretic preparation is composed of an antipyretic agent and a synergistically active amount of xylitol. The antipyretic agent content is 2-100 mg and the xylitol content is 0.5-15 g wherein the content means the daily dose per 1 kg body-weight.

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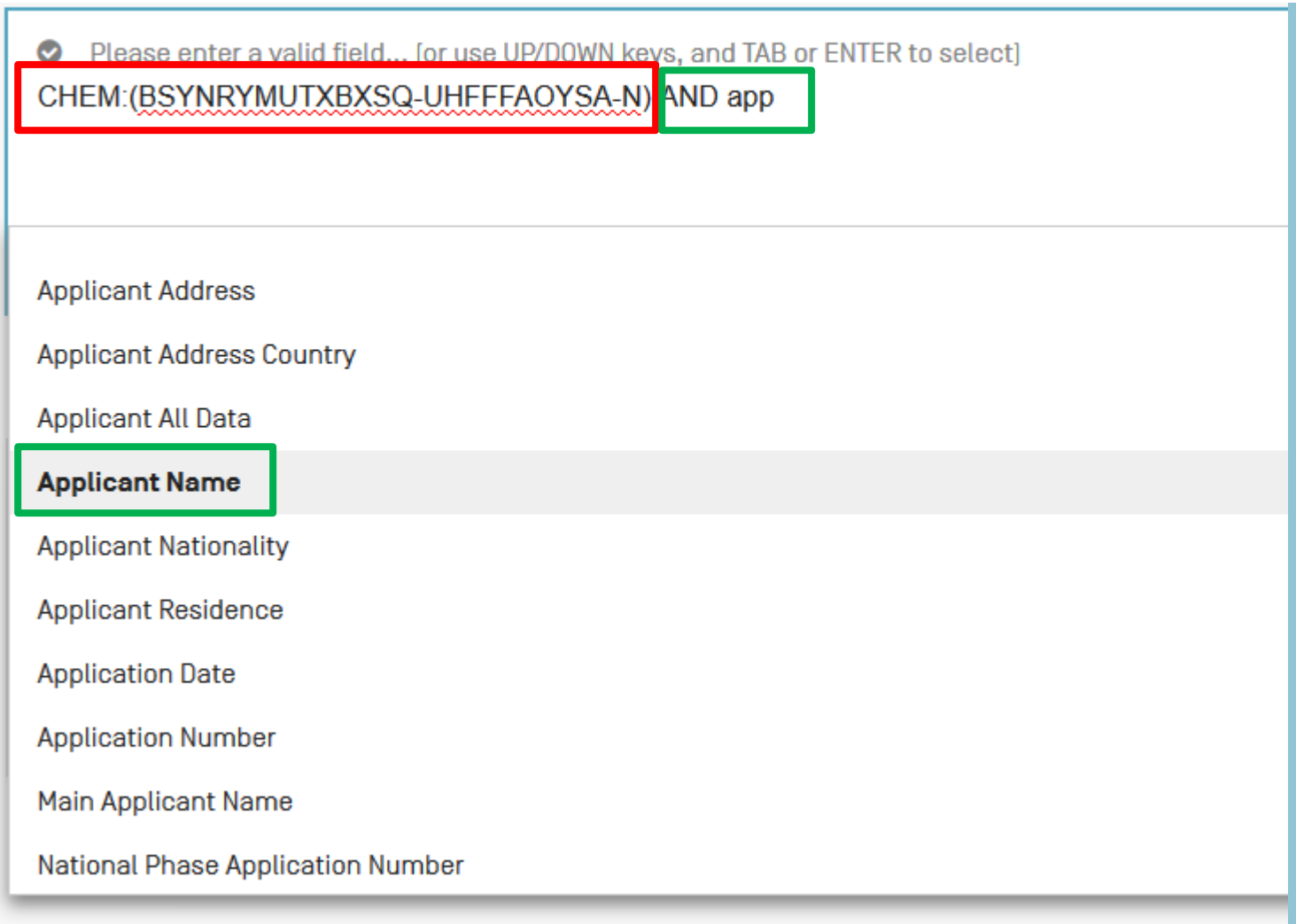
	温度上昇（℃）	汚染のポジティブコントロールと比較した悪臭（%）
バッチ1	0．35	—
バッチ2	2．95	0
バッチ3	1．57	46
バッチ4	2．73	7．5
バッチ5	0．82	72

Combine with applicant



ADVANCED SEARCH

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND PA:novartis

Query Assistant Query Examples

1. WO2003033001 - COMBINATIONS COMPRISING COX-2 INHIBITORS AND ASPIRIN

PCT Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | National Phase | Notices | Compounds | Documents

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau

PermaLink Machin

Publication Number
WO/2003/033001

Publication Date
24.04.2003

International Application No.
PCT/EP2002/011380

International Filing Date
10.10.2002

Chapter 2 Demand Filed
13.03.2003

IPC
A61K 31/365 [2006.01] A61K 31/415 [2006.01]
A61K 31/60 [2006.01] A61K 45/06 [2006.01]
View more classifications

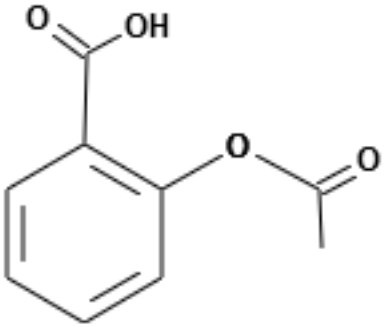
Applicants
NOVARTIS AG [CH/CH]; Lichtstasse 35 CH-4056 Basel, CH [AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BE, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CY, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GD, GE, GH, GR, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IN, IS, IT, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LT, LU, LV, MA, MC, MD, MK, MN, MX, NL, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TN

Title
(EN) COMBINATIONS COMPRISING COX-2 INHIBITORS AND ASPIRIN
(FR) COMBINAISONS CONTENANT UN INHIBITEUR DE COX-2 ET DE L'ASPIRINE

Abstract
(EN)
A pharmaceutical compsition is provided for treatment of conditions in mammals which are responsitive to COX-2 inhibition which comprises COX-2 inhibitor and low-dosa aspirin for simultaneous, sequential or separate use.
(FR)
L'invention se rapporte à une composition pharmaceutique utile dans le traitement d'états chez les mammifères qui sont réceptifs à l'inhi comprenant à la fois un inhibiteur de COX-2 et de l'aspirine faiblement dosée pour une utilisation simultanée, séquentielle ou séparée.

Also published as
NO20041432 MXPA/a/2004/003365 KR1020040044891 VN9290 ZA2004/01302 IL160620 EP1435968 JP2005505606 US20040235802 US2
CN1625405 CA2458981 NZ532158 AU2002342814 AU2006249254 ID039.128

It has been proposed to treat a condition selected from the group consisting of acute coronary ischemic syndrome, thrombosis, thromboembolism, thrombotic
first or subsequent thrombotic stroke, in a patient having the condition, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of an antipla
amount of a COX-2 inhibitor (US Patent No. 6,136,804; Merck). This combination therapy is stated to provide enhanced treatment options as compared to adminis
alone. Aspirin is identified as an antiplatelet agent that may be used in this combination therapy and recommended for use at dosages generally in the range fr
found, in accordance with the present invention, that diseases involving platelet aggregation, such as those identified above, may be treated or avoided during t
administered in combination with aspirin at d and furthermore that particular advantageous results are obtained if a 5-alkyl-2-
in combination with aspirin as antiplatelet inh



Accordingly the present invention provides a ph eatment of conditions in mammals which are responsive to COX-2 inhibition whic
inhibitor and low-dose aspirin, for simultaneo

Further the invention provides the use of a COX a medicament, for use in combination with low-dose aspirin for treatment of co
inhibition.

In a further embodiment the invention provides uffering from a condition which is responsive to COX-2 inhibition comprising admi
inhibitor in combination with low-dose aspirin.

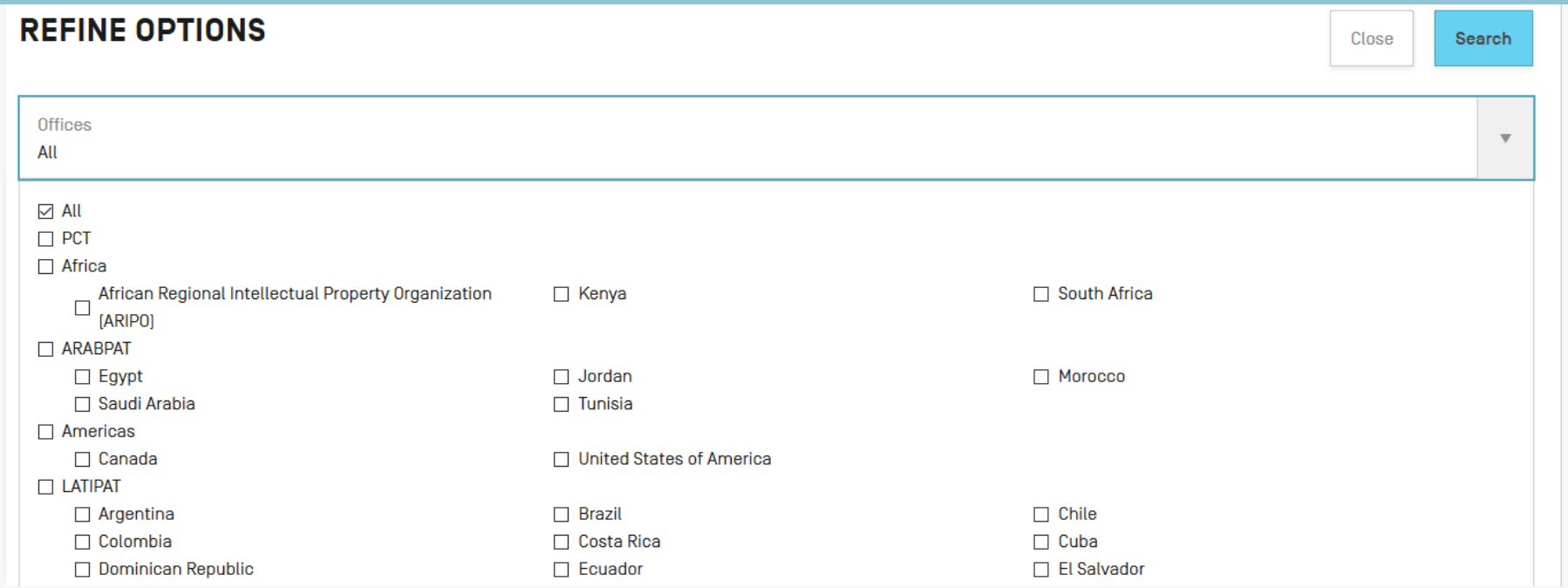
Yet further the invention provides use of low-dose aspirin to treat acute coronary ischemic syndrome, thrombosis, thromboembolism, thrombotic occlusion an
infarction, and first or subsequent thrombotic stroke, in a patient having the condition, when the low-dose aspirin is administered in combination with an effect
aspirin is administered together with the COX-2 inhibitor for cardio-protection, e.g. in view of the anti-platelet aggregation activity of aspirin.

In the present description the term "treatment" includes both prophylactic or preventative treatment as well as curative or disease modifying treatment, includi
suspected to have contracted the disease as well as ill patients. In preferred embodiments of the invention "treatment" comprises primary or secondary prevent

The invention is generally applicable to the treatment of conditions in mammals which are responsive to COX-2 inhibition. For instance, for the treatment of cycl
inflammation, pyresis, pain, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, migraine headache, neurodegenerative diseases (such as multiple sclerosis), Alzheimer's disea
COX-2 inhibitors are further useful for the treatment of neoplasia particularly neoplasia that produce prostaglandins or express
cyclooxygenase, including both benign and cancerous tumors, growths and polyps. COX-2 inhibitors may be employed for the treatment of any neoplasia as for
Publication No. WO 98/16227, published 23 April 1998, in particular epithelium cell-derived neoplasia. COX-2 inhibitors are in particular useful for the treatment of
breast cancer and, especially gastrointestinal cancer, for example cancer of the colon, and skin cancer, for example squa us cell or basal cell cancers and mela

The compositions, uses and methods of the present invention represent an improvement to existing therapy of conditions in mammals which are responsive to

Combine with a country

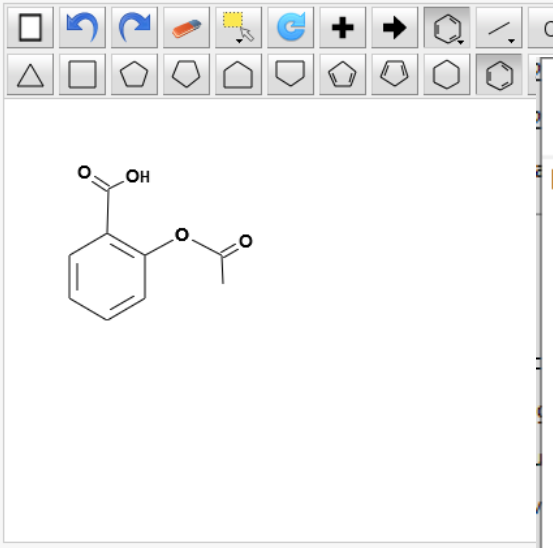


Combine 2 compounds

Convert structure | Structure editor | SubStructure | Upload structure

Search type
Compound name

Type an accepted name, commercial name, CAS name, IUPAC name
aspirin



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BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N

InChI: InChI=1S/C9H8O4/c1-6(10)13-8-5-3-2-4-7(8)9(11)12/h
InChiKey: BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Molecular Formula: C9H8O4
Molecular Weight: 180.1598 G/mol

☐ Search for scaffold

Offices
All

The present invention relates to orally disintegrating tablets, useful in particular for the treatment of pain, comprising a fixed dose combination of acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen, caffeine and corresponding manufacturing processes.

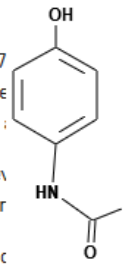
In an effort to develop more convenient dosage forms with an increased likelihood of improved compliance for certain product indications and patient populations, solid dosage forms are developed that can be ingeste simply by placing them in the oral cavity, e.g. on the tongue. The products are designed to disintegrate rapidly on contact with saliva, thus eliminating the need to chew the tablet, swallow an intact tablet, or take the ta with any liquids [7, 8, 9].

A fixed dose combination is a pharmaceutical preparation which contains one or more active pharmaceutical ingredients combined in a single dosage form presented in certain fixed doses. Typically, these fixed dose combination drug products offer benefits over the individually dosed single dose preparations, e.g. efficacy, dose reduction, ease of administration, safety, convenience, compliance.

A known fixed dose combination for the treatment of pain is the triple combination of acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen and caffeine. A triple combination of the above ingredients is also listed as a drug product al with specifications within USP 31 ; the monograph is entitled "Acetaminophen, Aspirin and Caffeine Tablets"

[1]-

Paracetamol



Acetylsalicylic acid, also known as aspirin [USAN], is 2[acetyloxy]benzoic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, with a molecular mass of 180.157 salicylic acid, CAS 50-78-2, appears as colourless or white crystalline powder. Acetylsalicylic acid is slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and soluble in chloroform and e alicylic acid should be stored in airtight containers. The compound is stable in d air but hydrolyses in contact with moisture to acetic and salicylic acids. Its pK_a-value is 3.49. Acetylsalicylic acid exhibits nt stability profile. The compound is sensitive to temperature as well.

Acetylsalicylic acid has a slightly bitter and pronounced acidic taste. Acetylsalicylic acid is used as an analgesic to relie s and pains. Furthermore, the compound has an antipyretic effect, and is also us an anti-inflammatory medication. Due to its anti-clotting effect acetylsalicylic acid [aspirin] is also indicated in long-terr r prevention of heart attacks, strikes and blood clot formation [2].

Acetaminophen [USAN], also termed paracetamol, is N-[4-hydroxyphenyl]acetamide, $C_8H_9NO_2$, with a molecular mass c l. Acetaminophen, CAS 103-90-2, appears as white odourless crystalline powde which is sparingly soluble in water, soluble 1 in 20 of boiling water, and in 1 in 10 of alcohol. The compound is very slightly soluble in ether and in methylene chloride. Its pK_a-value is 9.38. The compound has a pronounce bitter taste. The drug substance is widely used as analgesic compound and antipyretic medication. In combination with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or opioid analgesics, acetaminophen is used also in the management of more severe pain [2].

Caffeine, which is 1,3,7-trimethyl-1H-purine-2,6[3H,7H]-dione, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, with a molecular mass of 194.19 g/mol. Caffeine, CAS 58-08-2, appears as odourless, white needles or powder, which sublime readily. Caffeine is sparingly soluble in water and freely soluble in boiling water and in chloroform. Caffeine is slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol and in ether. Its pKa-value is in the order of 0.6. The compound has a pronounced, long lasting, distinct bitter taste [2].

Drug products comprising these actives ingredients in a certain ratio are known for decades, e.g. in 1946 Germany's Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH developed Thomapyrin® and Bristol-Myers Squibb introduced its Excedrin® Ext Strength within the United States within the early 60ties. Both products are non-prescription, over-the-counter pain relievers [3, 4].

The current German Thomapyrin® drug product [Thomapyrin® classic] comprises 250 mg acetylsalicylic acid, 200 mg acetaminophen and 50 mg caffeine. The current marketed drug product is formulated as an immediate release tablet.

Immediate release Excedrin Extra Strength for the US market comprises 250 mg acetylsalicylic acid, 250 mg acetaminophen and 65 mg caffeine. In contrast to the European product, the US preparation contains slig higher drug substance loads for acetaminophen and caffeine, i.e. 50 mg and 15 mg, respectively. In addition, the US product is formulated as film-coated tablet instead of a plain tablet.

Combine with dates/IPC

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND (AD:2018 OR PD:2018)

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND DP: [2018 TO 2019]

CHEM:(BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N) AND IC:C01

Restrict to the *claims* field

- CHEM:((BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N BEFORE1000 description) AND (claims BEFORE1000 BSYNRYMUTXBXSQ-UHFFFAOYSA-N))

Can I search?

- CAS name
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- Monomer
- Stereoisomer
- Transition metal complex like cisplatin

- Antibody sequence
- Compound within genus
- Inorganic cluster
- Intermediate and impurity search
- Metal-organic framework
- Peptide
- Polymer
- Polymorphs
- Poly(vinyl alcohol)
- Protein sequences
- Reaction search
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