

SureChem

Integrating patent chemistry with
public and private non-patent
research resources

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Nicko Goncharoff

ICIC 2012
17 October

Patent chemistry made easy and accessible

We're integrating patent chemistry into the scientific community and giving customers control over data

The image displays a screenshot of the SureChem platform interface, which is designed for patent chemistry search and analysis. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Search Bar:** At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter your SureQuery™" with a "Patent Search" button.
- Chemical Structure:** The central focus is a chemical structure of a complex polycyclic molecule with two hydroxyl groups (HO) and a methyl group (H₃C). Below the structure is a "Manual structure input" field and a "Search SureQuery™" button.
- Search Options:** To the right of the structure, there are options for "SELECT STRUCTURE SEARCH":
 - Substructure
 - Duplicate
 - Exact
 - Similarity
- Search Scope:** Below the search options, there is a section for "SEARCH FOR STRUCTURE IN DOC SECTIONS":
 - All
 - Title
 - Abstract
 - Claims
 - Description
- Filters:** On the right side, there are filters for "Patent authorities":
 - All Inv. Divs (2)
 - US Applications (2)
 - US Grants (1)
 - EP Applications (1)
 - EP Grants (1)
 - WO (1)
- Publication Date:** A section for "PUBLICATION DATE" with a text input field and a "Search" button.
- Chemistry Annotation Coverage:** A note at the bottom right states: "Our Chemistry Annotation Coverage: Chemistry annotations from the full set of US, EP and WO documents are currently available from January 2012 to present. We are currently processing the backlog. Watch this space for updates on available backfile data."
- Results:** On the far right, a "New results on SureQuery™" section shows a grid of chemical structures with navigation arrows.
- Footer:** The bottom of the page features a navigation bar with links for "Support", "Contact Us", "Blog", "Terms and Conditions", "Privacy Policy", and "Work about SureChem". The "DIGITAL" logo is also present.

SureChem Data Collection

Database of automatically mined structure data from text and images

- 20M annotated US, EP, WO full text records and Japan patent abstracts
- 12.8M unique chemical structures
- MEDLINE – 19M abstracts (upcoming)

SureChemOpen

- ✦ Free resource for researchers
- ✦ Enables linking to public and proprietary content



Science is better when data is opened up
Welcome to **SureChemOpen**

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- ✦ Professional search needs
- ✦ Data export, alerts, patent family search, chemical relevance filters...



SureChemDirect

- ✦ API or Data Feed access to chemistry & full text
- ✦ Integrate with internal databases & workflows



SureChem
Query from
Text

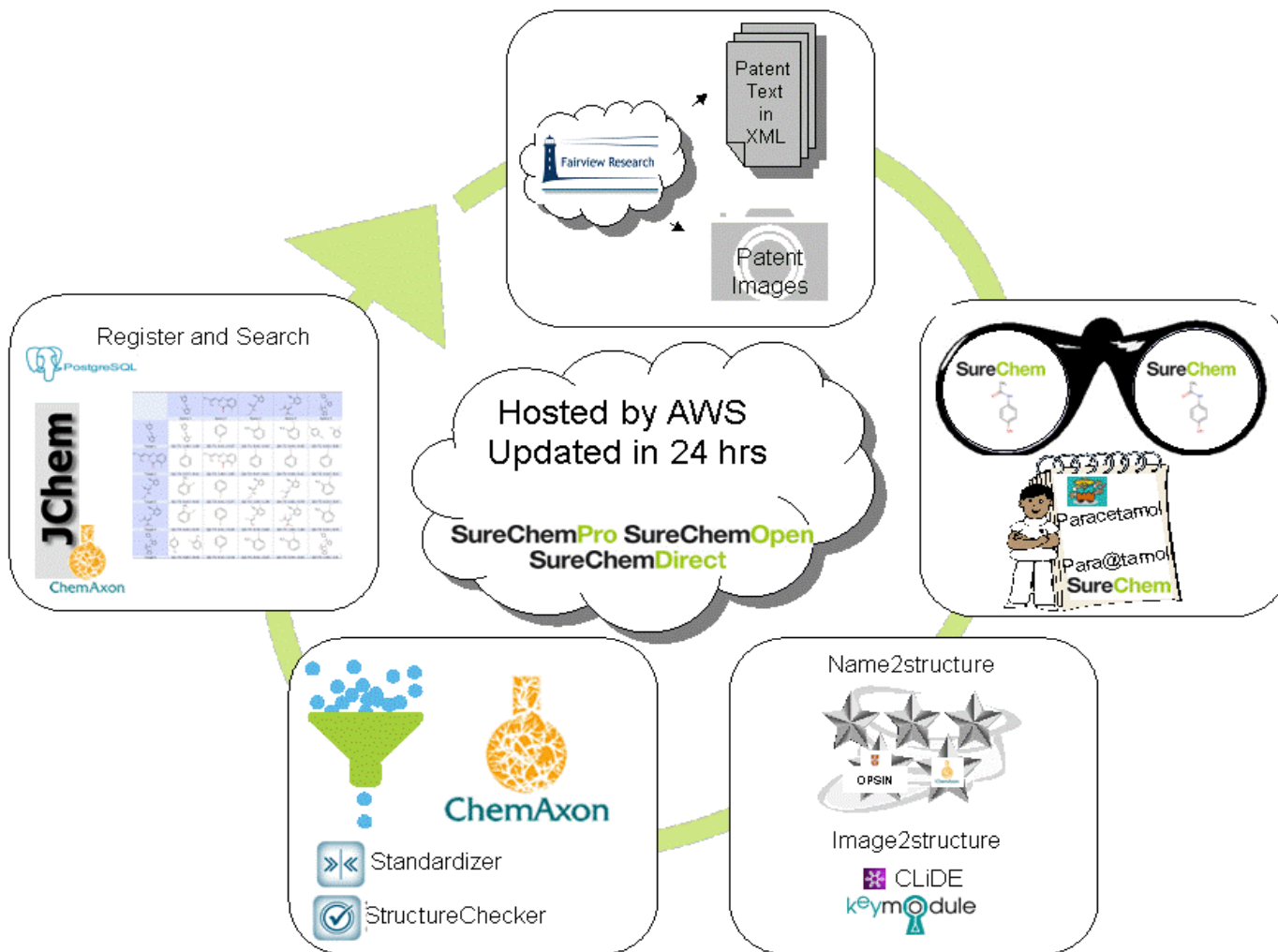


SureChem
Query from
Molecule



SureChem
Matrix Query
from Text

Chemistry Mining Workflow



Public Patent Chemistry – A Changing Landscape



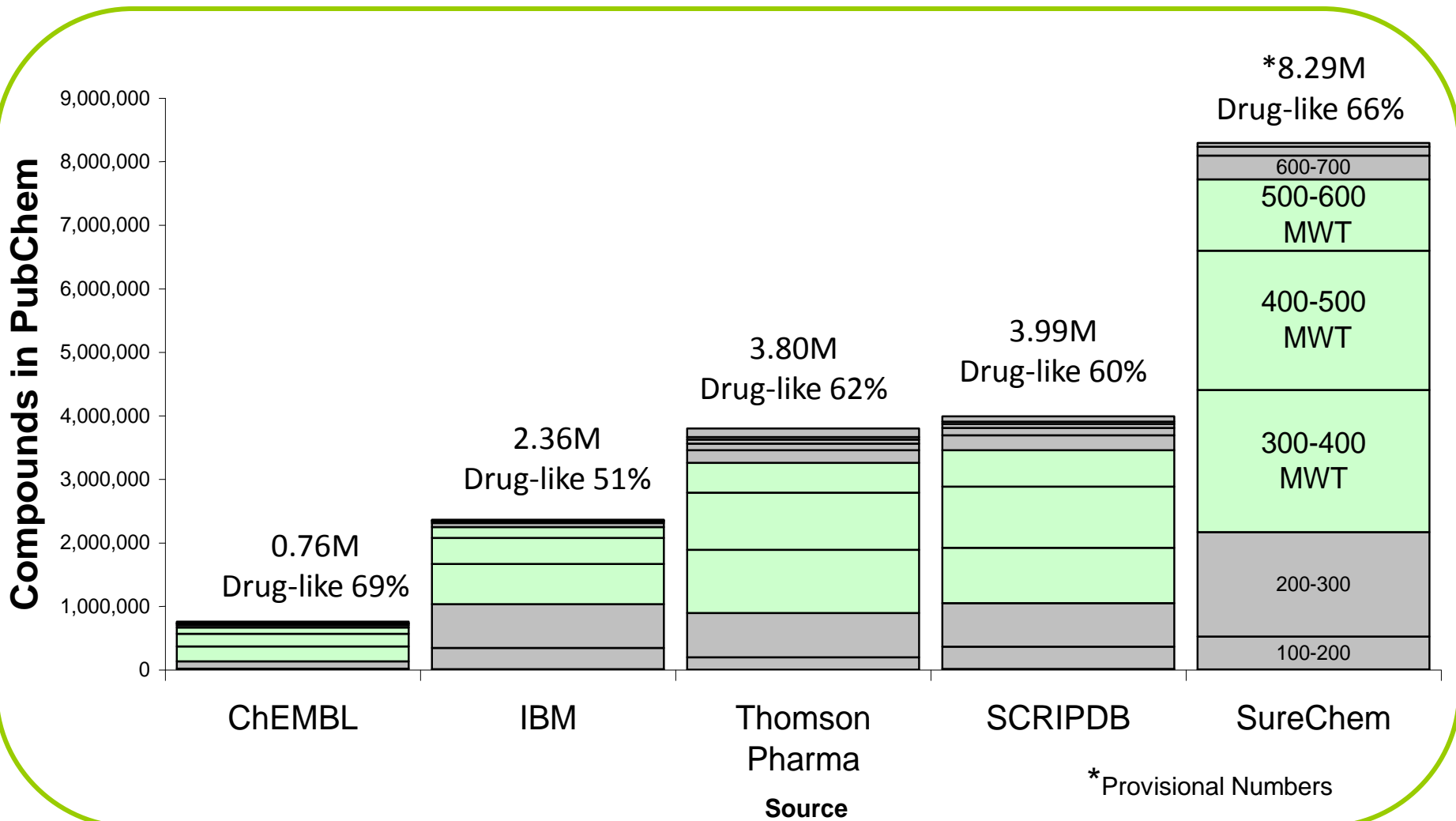
SureChem Depositing All* Structures into PubChem – Q4 2012



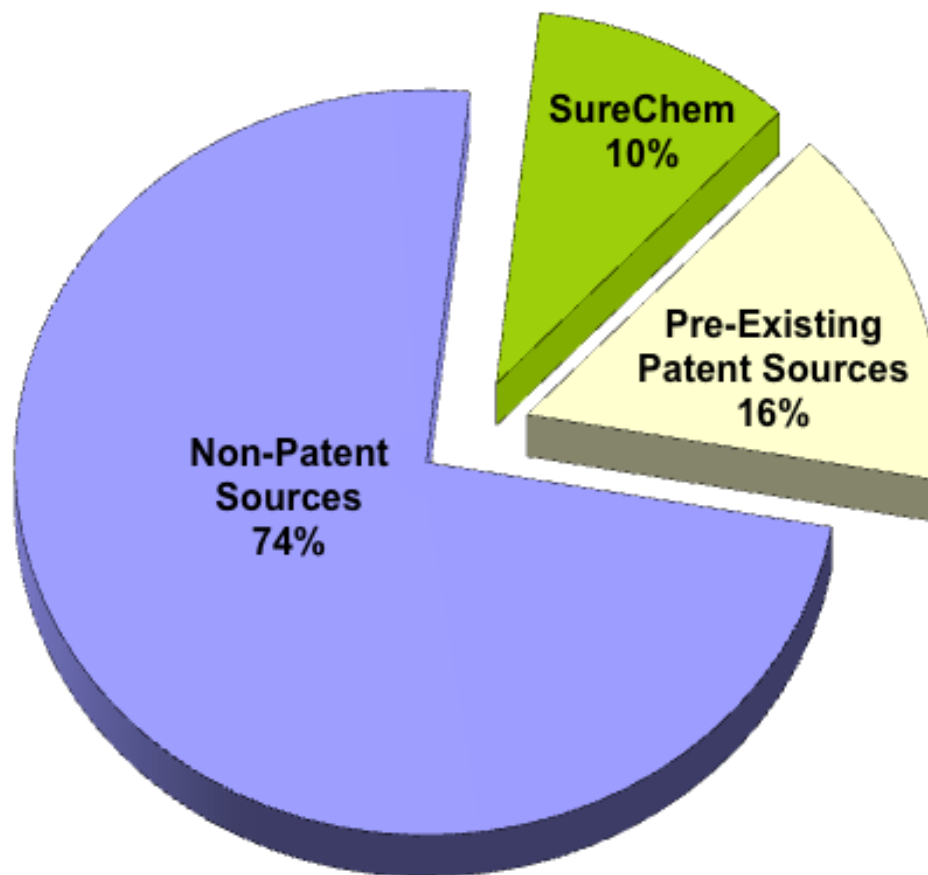
- 1976 to present
- Deposition of structures only
- Currently 'on hold'
- Will link to patents in **SureChemOpen**

* After filtering of fragments and highly common chemistry

Compounds Derived from Patents and Literature found in PubChem By Molecular Weight Range (MWT) and Source

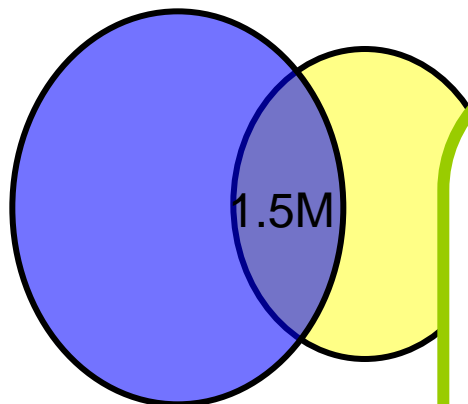


SureChem Deposition Pushes PubChem to 40 Million Compounds

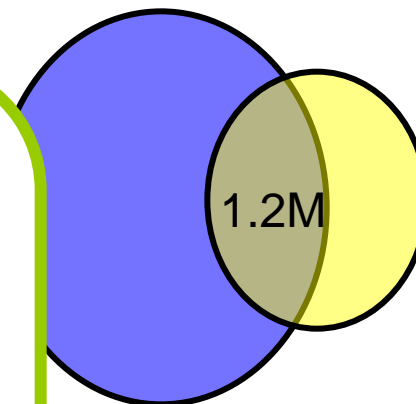


Uniques and Overlaps

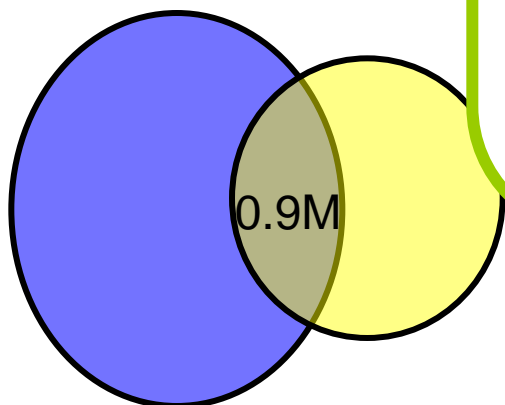
SC - SCIPDB



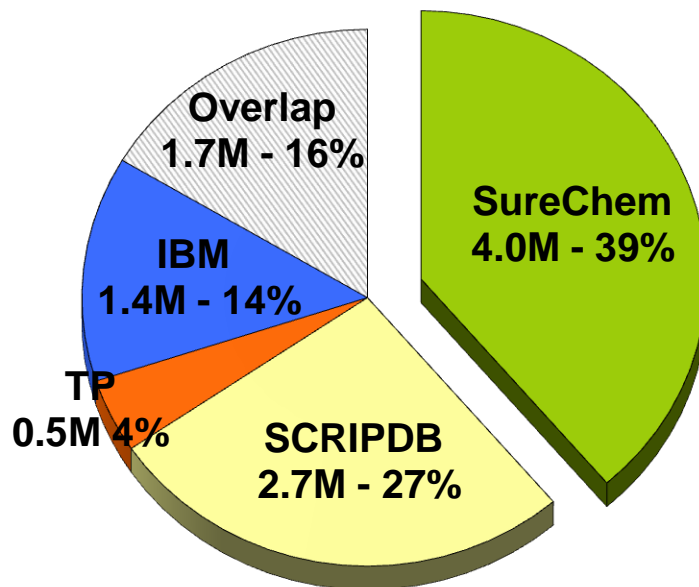
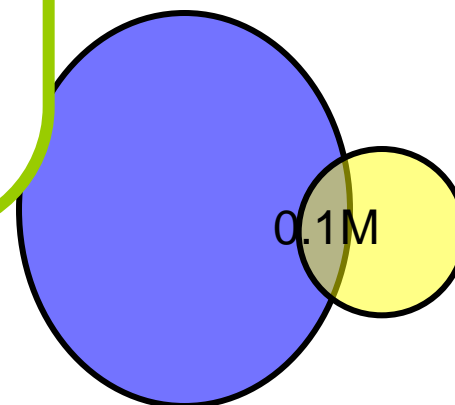
SC - IBM



SC - TPharma

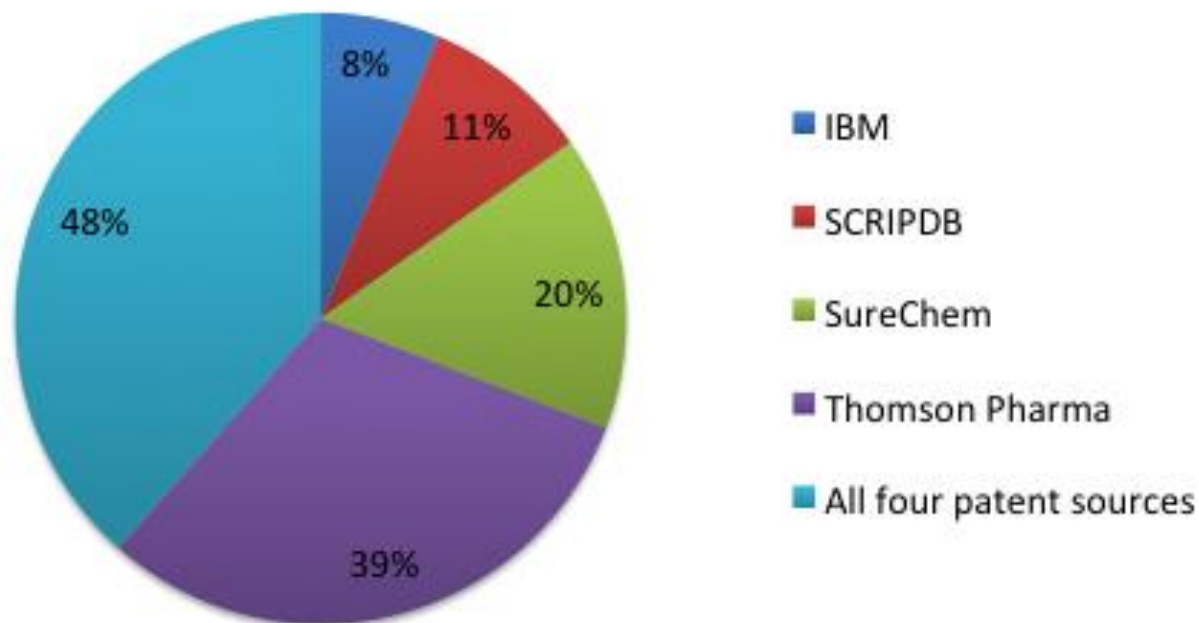


SC - ChEMBL



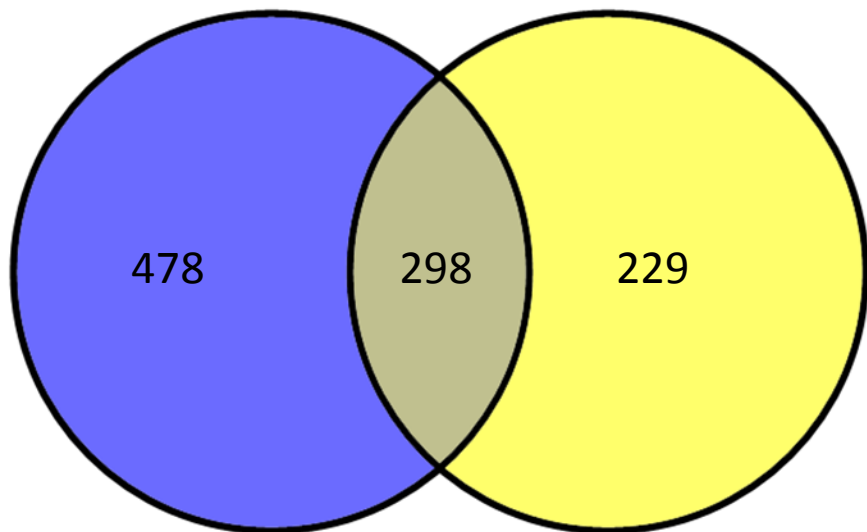
ChEMBL overlaps with Patent Sources in PubChem

Overlaps Between ChEMBL and Major Patent Sources



Intersects – Patent Document View (2 Examples – SC & IBM)

SureChem Total: 776 IBM Total : 527

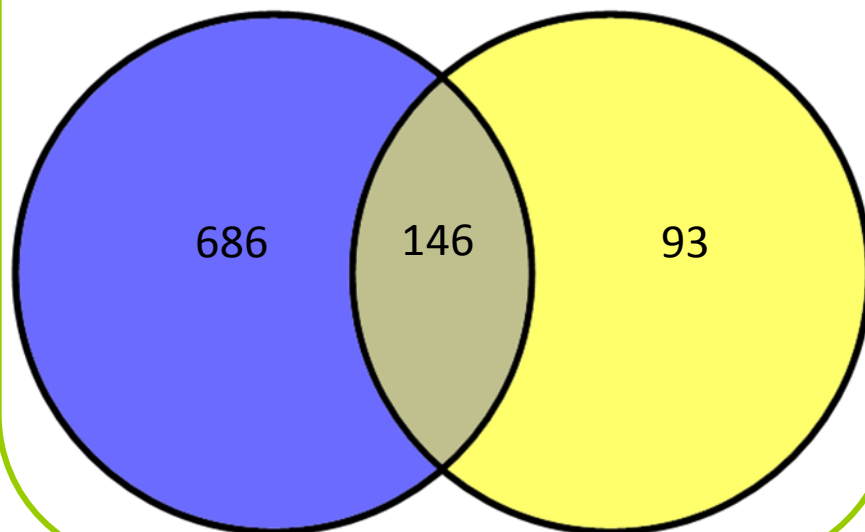


WO-1994018188-A1

4-hydroxy-benzopyran-2-ones and 4-hydroxy-cycloalkyl[b]pyran-2-ones
HIV protease inhibitors, **Upjohn**

US583593, Inhibitors of squalene synthetase and protein farnesyltransferase. **Abbott**

SureChem Total: 832 IBM Total: 239



Identifying Relevant Chemistry - IC₅₀

US-20120035195-A1 BACE2, Hoffman LaRoche

US 20120035195A1

(19) **United States**
 (12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2012/0035195 A1**
Banner et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 9, 2012**

(54) **1,4,5,6-TETRAHYDRO-PYRIMIDIN-2-YLAMINE COMPOUNDS** (51) **Int. Cl.** **Publication Classification**

US 2012/0035195 A1 26

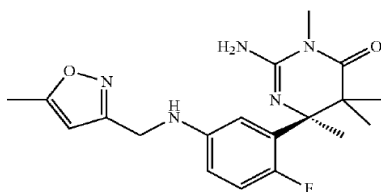
-continued

Example	IC ₅₀ [μM]
104	0.0004 ^(*)
105	0.012 ^(*)
106	0.002 ^(*)
107	0.002 ^(*)

Example 104

(S)-2-Amino-6-{2-fluoro-5-[5-methyl-isoxazol-3-ylmethyl)-amino]-phenyl}-3,5,5,6-tetramethyl-5,6-dihydro-3H-pyrimidin-4-one

[0828]



[0829] The reductive amination of (S)-2-amino-6-(5-amino-2-fluoro-phenyl)-3,5,5,6-tetramethyl-5,6-dihydro-3H-pyrimidin-4-one (intermediate J) and 5-methyl-isoxazole-3-carbaldehyde yielded the title compound as a colorless solid. MS (ESI): m/z=374.3 [M+H]⁺.

https://open.surechem.com/en/document/US-20120035195-A1/

Yahoo! Google Maps YouTube Wikipedia News (104) Popular

104(S)-2-amino-6-(2-fluoro-5-[(5-methyl-isoxazol-3-ylmethyl)-amino]-phenyl)-3,5,5,6-tetramethyl-5,6-dihydro-3H-pyrimidin-4-one

STRUCTURE(S) EXTRACTED FROM THIS IMAGE

Chemical name:
 (S)-2-amino-6-(2-fluoro-5-[(5-methyl-1,2-oxazol-3-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl)-3,5,5,6-tetramethyl-5,6-dihydro-3H-pyrimidin-4-one

SMILES:
 CN1C(N)=NC(=O)C1(C)C2=CC=C(C=C2)NC3=CC=C(C=C3)N4C=CN(C)C4

INCII:
 INC11=ISC19H24FN5O2
 61-11-8-13(24-21-11)10-22-12-6-7-15(20)14-9-1219(6)18(2,3)16(5)
 1,30,45,17,7,7,7,10,6,5,9,7,14,10,17,1,5,17,14,7,21,7,9,10,6,16,16,1

The reductive amination of (S)-2-amino-6-(5-amino-2-fluoro-phenyl)-3,5,5,6-tetramethyl-5,6-dihydro-3H-pyrimidin-4-one (intermediate J) and 5-methyl-isoxazole-3-carbaldehyde yielded the title compound as a colorless solid. MS (ESI): m/z=374.3 [M+H]⁺.

Example 105 (S)-2-amino-6-(2-fluoro-5-(pyridin-2-ylamino)phenyl)-3,5,5,6-tetramethyl-5,6-dihydro-3H-pyrimidin-4-one

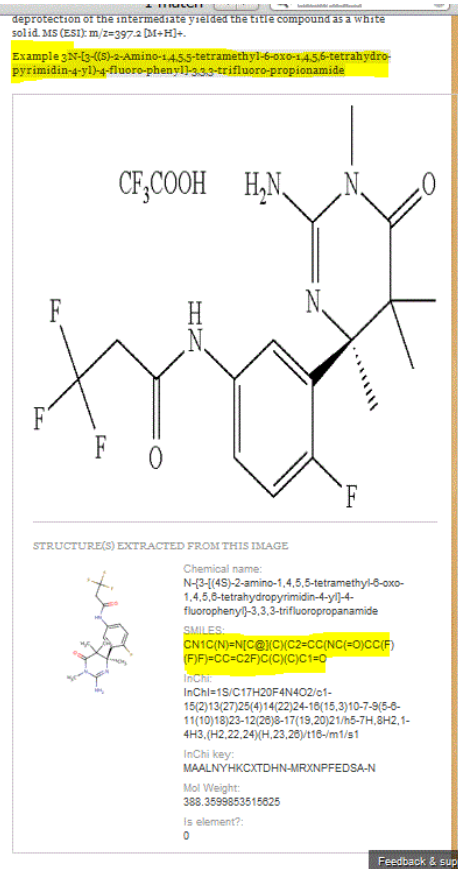
Structures with IC₅₀ Values

US-20120035195-A1

WO 2012019966

Example	IC ₅₀ [μM]
3	0.011 ⁰³
4	0.085 ⁰³
5	0.011 ⁰³
6	0.350 ⁰³
7	1.010 ⁰³
8	0.009 ⁰³
9	0.025 ⁰³
10	0.002 ⁰³
11	0.014 ⁰³
12	0.023 ⁰³
13	0.190 ⁰³
14	0.120 ⁰³
15	0.007 ⁰³
16	0.009 ⁰³
17	0.360 ⁰³
18	0.023 ⁰³
19	0.074 ⁰³
20	0.066 ⁰³
21	0.014 ⁰³
22	0.005 ⁰³
23	0.007 ⁰³
24	0.039 ⁰³
25	0.004 ⁰³
26	0.274 ⁰³
27	0.157 ⁰³
28	0.043 ⁰³
29	0.032 ⁰³
30	0.033 ⁰³

PDF



SureChemOpen



WO2012019966_BACE2_Roche_IC...

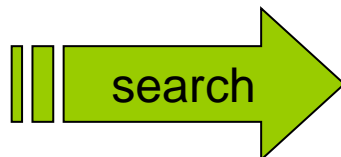
C35

Example	IC50	SMILES
1	0.057	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC3=CC=CC=C2)C=C(C)C2)C(C)C1=O
2	0.082	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
3	0.01	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
4	0.085	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
5	0.01	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
6	0.35	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
7	1.01	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
8	0.009	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
9	0.025	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
10	0.002	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
11	0.014	CC[C@H]1C(=O)N(C)C(N)=N[C@]1(C)C
12	0.023	CN1C(=O)C[C@](C)(N=C1N)C1=CC=C(C)C1
13	0.19	C[C@]1(C)C(=O)N(CC2CC2)C(N)=N1
14	0.12	CCC[C@]1(CC(=O)N(C)C(N)=N1)C1=O
15	0.007	CN1C(=O)C[C@]2(CCC3=C2C=C(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)C=C3)C1=O
16	0.009	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
17	0.36	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
18	0.023	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
19	0.074	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
20	0.066	COC(F)C(=O)NC1=CC=C(F)C=C1[C@]1(C)C
21	0.014	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC3CC=CC=C2)C=C(C)C2)C(C)C1=O
22	0.005	CC1CC(C)C1)NC1=CC=C(F)C=C1)[C@]1(C)C
23	0.007	CCOC(=O)NCCC(C)NC1=CC=C(F)C=C1)[C@]1(C)C
24	0.039	CC1CC(C)C1)NC1=CC=C(F)C=C1)[C@]1(C)C
25	0.004	CC1CC(C)C1)NC1=CC=C(F)C=C1)[C@]1(C)C
26	0.274	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
27	0.157	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
28	0.043	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
29	0.032	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O
30	0.033	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C2=CC(NC(=O)C(F)(F)F)=CC=C2)C(C)C1=O

Excel

Search IC₅₀ Structures in PubChem

File	Home	Insert	Page Layout	Formulas
C25				
CC1CCC(C1				
A	B			
Example	BACE2 IC50	SMILES		
1	0.057	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
2	0.082	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
3	0.01	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
4	0.085	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
5	0.01	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
6	0.35	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
7	1.01	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
8	0.009	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
9	0.025	CN1C(N)=N[C@](C)(C)		
10				



PubChem

Results: 12

Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Default order

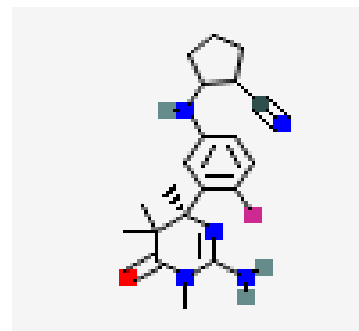
MW: 371.451743 g/mol MF: C₂₀H₂₆FN₅O

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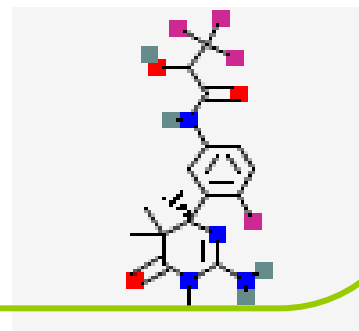
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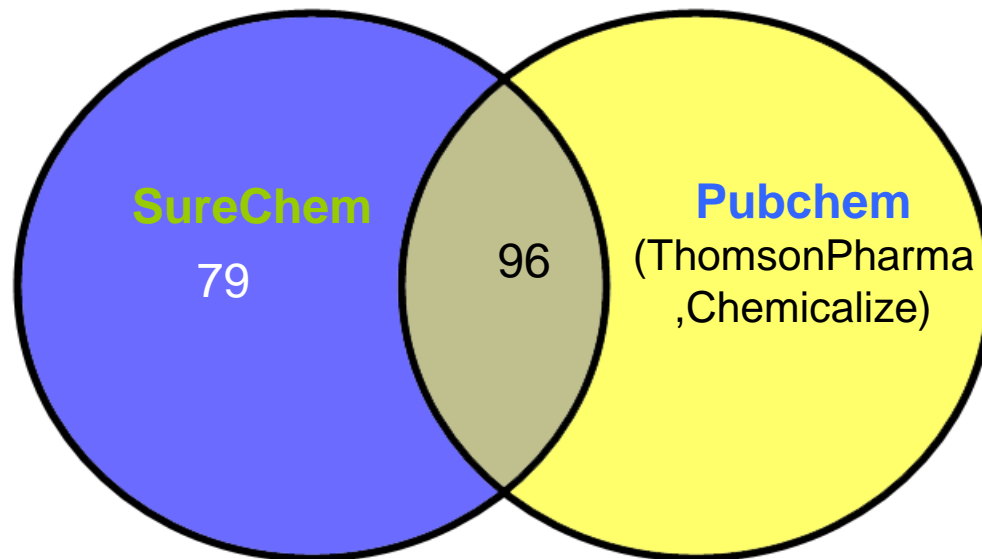
1.



2.



SureChem Unique Contribution



Stage	No. of Structures
Available from SureChem (SC)	1848
Pre-Exist in PubChem	669
Pre-Exist – not from IC ₅₀ table	573
Pre-Exist – from IC ₅₀ table	96 (12 from TP + 84 via chemicalize.org)
Unique-SC with IC ₅₀	79
Unique-SC – beyond IC ₅₀ table	1100

SureChem Chemical Relevance Filtering

- Frequency counts of chemicals within patents
- Additional molecular property filtering and structural alerts
- Structural identification of “Likely Exemplars”
- Natural Language Processing – based indexing of Exemplified Compounds

Automated indexing of Exemplified Compounds in text

concentrated in vacuo to remove residual DCM. The white powder (b1 mg, 12%) was then dried at 60° C. under high vacuum for 1 hour. LRMS (APCI+): 100% purity, 220 nm, m/z 422 (M+1); H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 13.79 (s, 1H), 12.49 (s, 1H), 11.84 (s, 1H), 8.39 (d, J=5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J=12.1 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 4H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 6.51 (d, J=5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 2H); F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ -129.2 (m).

Example 2

Preparation of N-(4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)-3-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide

Step A: Preparation of N-(4-(1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)-3-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide : To a stirred mixture of 4-(1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)-3-fluorobenzeneamine (73 mg, 0.20 mmol, obtained from Example 1, Step D) and ((4-fluorophenyl)carbonyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (49 mg, 0.220 mmol, prepared from cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylic acid and 4-fluoroaniline using the methods of WO 2005/030140 and by Shih and Rankin, Synth. Comm. 1996, 26(4), 833-836) in DMA (2 mL) was added N1-((ethylimino)methylene)-N3,N3-dimethylpropane-1,3-diamine hydrochloride (EDCI) (77 mg, 0.400 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The phases were separated, and the organic phase washed with water (3x10 mL), brine (10 mL), dried (Na 2 SO 4), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude was purified by preparative TLC eluting with 3% MeOH/DCM. The product was obtained as a waxy solid (42 mg, 33%). H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl 3) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.36 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.26 (m, 4H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.83 (d, J=9 Hz, 2H), 6.40 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.62 (m, 2H, overlaps with water).

Step B: Preparation of N-(4-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)-3-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide : Prepared according to the procedure for Example 1, Step F, substituting 4-(1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)-3-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide (0.040 g, 0.0702 mmol) for 1-(4-(1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)-3-fluorophenyl)-3-(2-phenylacetyl)thiourea . The product was obtained as a white powder (7 mg, 20%). LRMS (ESI+): 94% purity, 220 nm, m/z 450 (M+1) detected; H NMR (MeOD, 400 MHz) δ 8.34 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.49 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 1.64 (s, 4H).

Example 3

Preparation of N-(3-fluoro-4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)phenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide

Step A: Preparation of 4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine : A stirred mixture of 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (27.6 g, 70.0 mmol, obtained from Example 1, Step C) and TFA (53.9 mL, 700 mmol) was heated to reflux for 18 hours under N 2 . The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature, and then concentrated in vacuo using toluene (4x100 mL) to azeotrope residual TFA. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (200 mL) and carefully neutralized (pH=8-9) with saturated aqueous NaHCO 3 (100 mL). The biphasic suspension was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The suspension was filtered. The resulting solid was dried by toluene azeotrope (2x200 mL) to obtain the product (18.7 g, 97%). H NMR (DMSO-d6, 400 MHz) δ 13.85 (br s, 1H), 8.40 (m, 2H), 8.15 (m, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.66 (m, 1H), 6.65 (m, 1H).

Step B: Preparation of 4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine : A similar pyrazole alkylation protocol was utilized by Lynch, B. et al. Can. J. Chem. 1988, 66, 420-428. To a stirred mixture of 4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (0.250 g, 0.912 mmol) absolute EtOH (0.5 mL), and a 1.5 M sodium ethoxide-ethanol solution (1.22 mL, 1.82 mmol; prepared from absolute EtOH and Na metal) at 0° C. under N 2 was added iodomethane (0.114 mL, 1.82 mmol). The suspension was allowed to warm to room temperature slowly as the ice melted, and stirring was continued for 18 hours at room temperature. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo, suspended in DCM and loaded onto a preparative TLC plate, eluting with 3% MeOH/DCM to separate the two pyrazole regioisomers. The desired 1-methyl isomer was obtained as a white solid (49 mg, 19%). H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl 3) δ 8.44 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (m, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.41 (m, 1H), 6.49 (d, J=5 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (s, 3H).

Step C: Preparation of 3-fluoro-4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yloxy)benzenamine : Prepared according to the procedure of Example 1, Step D, substituting 4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (49 mg, 0.17 mmol, obtained from Example 3, Step B) for 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine . Yield: 22 mg, 42%. The product was used in the next step without purification. H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl 3) δ 8.34 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.04 (m, 1H), 6.55 (m, 1H), 6.49 (m, 1H), 6.42 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (s, 3H), 3.86 (br s, 2H).

Conclusion

SureChem deposition into PubChem:

- Significantly expands public patent chemistry scope
- Contributes unique and timely MedChem-relevant data
- Enables open drug discovery and chemical biology
- Advances progress toward a more open, federated chemical information network



SOFTWARE THAT UNDERSTANDS SCIENCE

We are an innovative technology company developing software and apps that change the way science is done.

[OUR STORY >](#)

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Dr. Eli Lewis explains how he has benefitted from using LabGuru at Ben-Gurion University

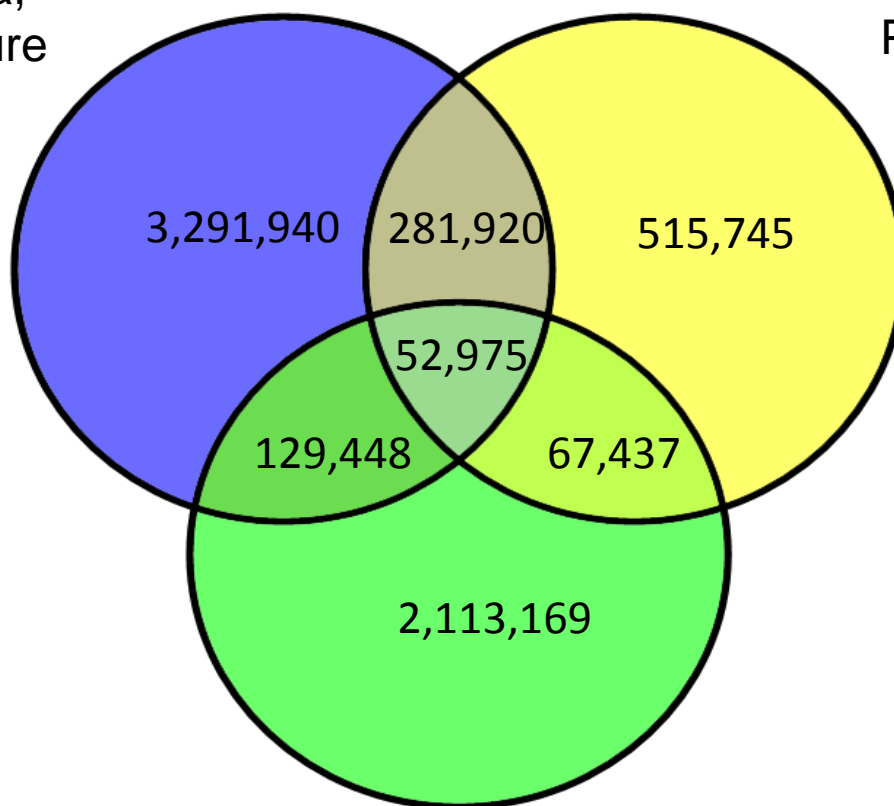
[LabGuru in practice](#)

Patent & Literature Sources in PubChem

The Big Three

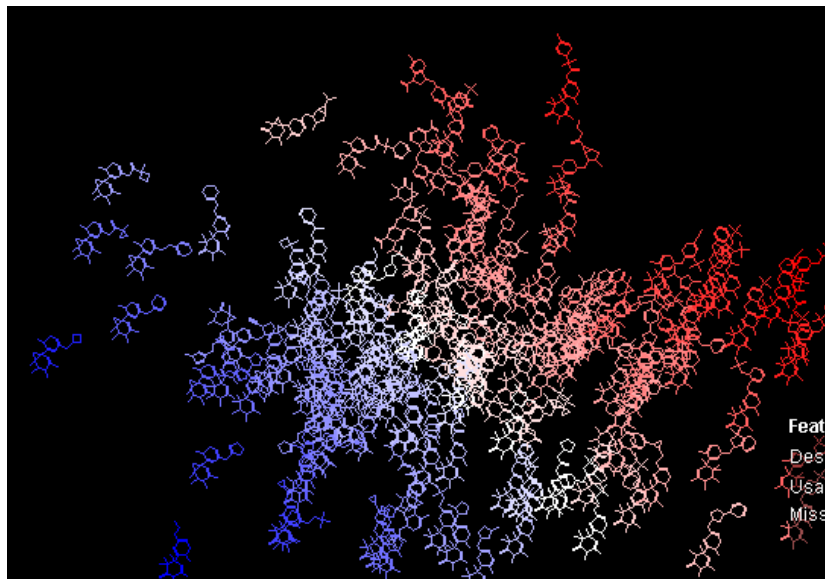
Thomson Pharma,
patents and literature
3,756,283
41% lead-like

ChEMBL +
PubMed + Journals
918,077
45% lead-like



IBM, pre-2000 patents **2,369,481** 32% lead-like

Identifying Relevant Chemistry



Patent
US-20120035195-A1

<http://opentox.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/ches-mapper/>

