

Question, Query and Relevant Response: Pick any two

Sandy Lawson
Director R&D,
MDL Information Systems GmbH

And in Future Years?

- ▶ Ask Etna, Vesuvius, Mauna Loa, Pele'..
- ▶ Thank you for your attention.



From: The Beilstein File :The Quiet (R)evolution (San Diego May 2001)

The Quest in Question

- ▶ Use of Chemical Information services is largely research driven
- ▶ Research is largely driven by the search for the Unknown
- ▶ The Known is largely accessible, and largely the starting basis for the quest
- ▶ Therefore there is usually a hidden subjective context relationship between question and query

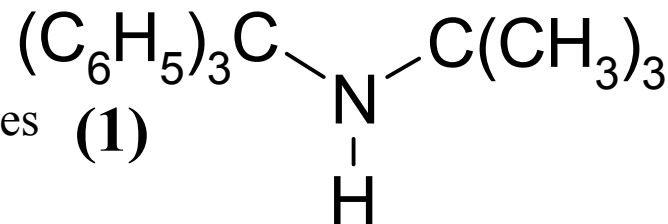
Relevant Response

- ▶ The relevance of the response of any ordered set of data is strongly dependent on the externally superimposed context of the ordering system (Garbage in, Garbage out).
- ▶ Therefore, secondary indexing data are subject to a heterogeneous series of internal conventions, each homogeneous in nature. (That's life in a pluralistic marketplace)
- ▶ The query is a map of the question context onto the order of the underlying data (What I Mean as opposed to What I Say)
- ▶ Primary source data, although subject to external conventions, is naturally heterogeneous (Just Say It)

- ▶ It is not merely an issue of a universal set of standards for querying (In one way or another this has dominated the discussion for 20 years..). The best approach here is a Natural Language Analyzer, operating on source as well as query. This is a separate subject (Reading Machines).
- ▶ In a non-monopolistic environment it is more an issue of moving the issue of “Query Formulation” out of the central focus of attention. This is the subject of this talk.

The Distance between the Quest and the Relevant Response: one example

Sterically shielded secondary N-tritylamines and N-tritylamide bases, readily available and useful synthetic reagents



“It was astonishing to us that N-trityl derivatives of t-alkylamines apparently have never been reported.” (Corey, 2000)

(Nobel Prize 1990: “for his development of the theory and methodology of organic synthesis”)

Melting Point 1-2 of 2

94.5 ethanol Brander; Recl.Trav.Chim.Pays-Bas; 37; 1918; 71.

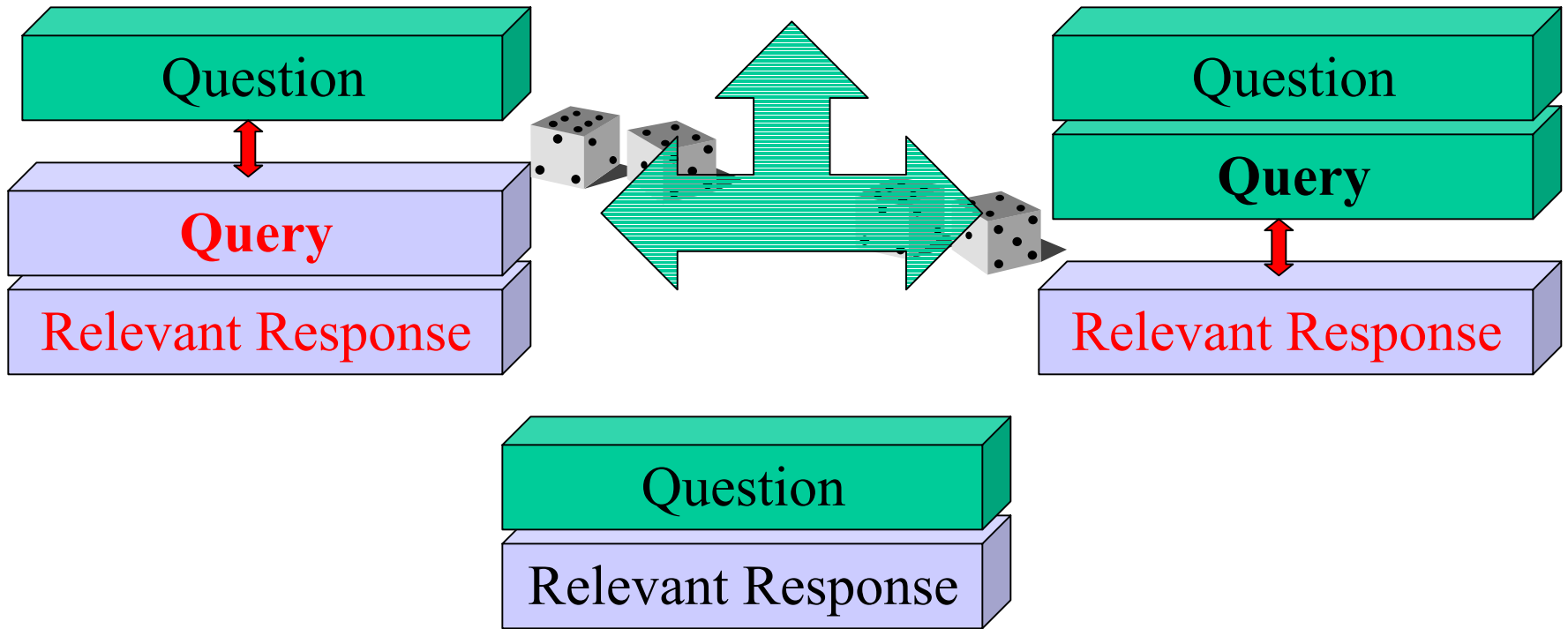
90 - 91 methanol Busch-Petersen, Jakob; Corey, E. J.; Tetrahedron Lett.; 41; 15; 2000; 2515 .

Prep. Brander; Recl.Trav.Chim.Pays-Bas; 37; 1918; 71.; Buckus et al.; J.Org.Chem.USSR (Engl.Transl.); 4; 1968; 1073; Zh.Org.Khim.; 4; 1968; 1113; Maender; Janzen; J.Org.Chem.; 34; 1969; 4072

Ammonium Ion :Arnett, Edward M.; Venimadhavan, Sampath; J.Org.Chem.; 56; 8; 1991; 2742.
Nitroxide radical (ESR) : Maender; Janzen; J.Org.Chem.; 34; 1969; 4072.

Pick Any Two

Natural Language Interface



Point & Click

Pre- CrossFire, Pre-SciFinder: User, Expert Intermediary, Index and Source

The underlying question

How I say it to the expert

How it is heard by the expert

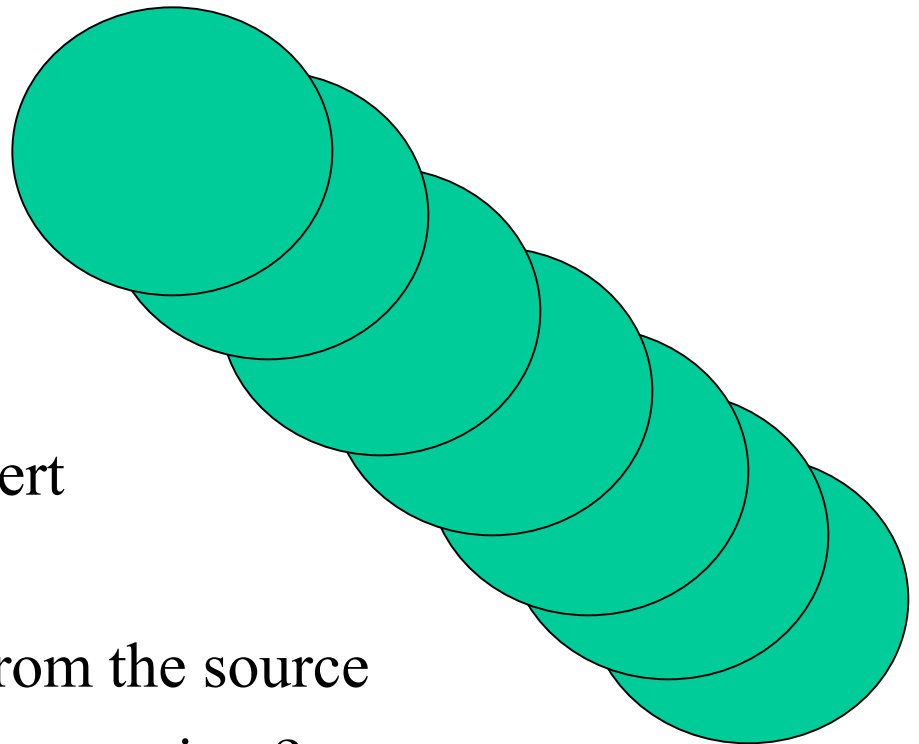
How it is formulated by the expert

How it is heard by the database

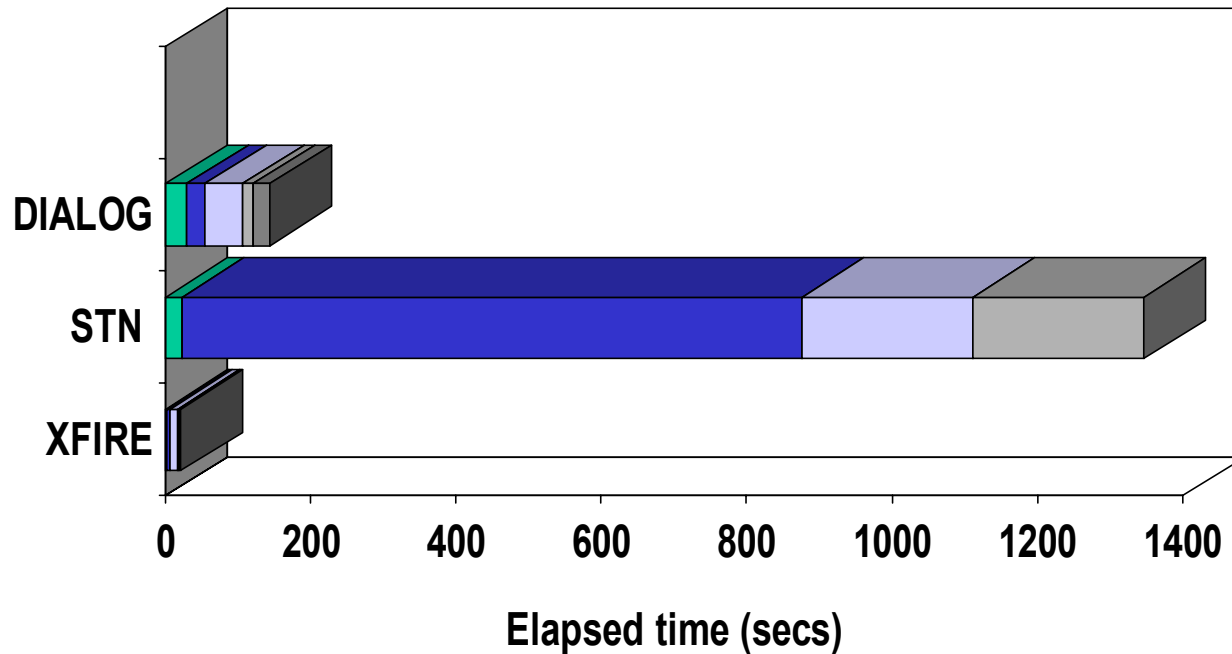
What the database understood from the source

How relevant is the source to the question ?

Efficiency = $(95\% ^ 7 = 63\% \text{ .. } 85\% ^ 7 = 23\%) / (\text{cost} * \text{time})$



XFIRE is Fast



From: Electronic Publishing: The Coming Storm (Munich 1994)

XFIRE DisplayHits: Q01 (1 of 111)

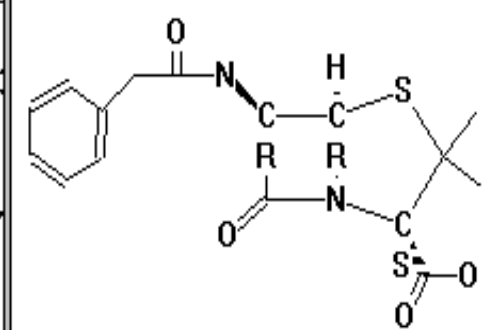
File Edit Task View Options Window Help

Hitset

Identification Data - IDE

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Beilstein Registry Number | 44740 |
| CAS Registry Number | 61-33-6, 7005-30-3, , 70019-71-5 |
| Chemical Name | Benzylpenicillin |
| Beilstein Reference | 4-27-00-05861, 5-27, |
| Molecular Formula | C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₄ S |
| Molecular Weight | 334.39 |
| Lawson Number | 31714, 10590 |
| Structure Keyword | Stereo compound |

BRN=44740



C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₄S

Field Availability: Hitset

| Code | Field Name | Occ. |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| TRAM | Transport Phenomena (MCS) | 2 |
| BSPM | Boundary Surface Phenomen.. | 1 |
| ASSM | Association (MCS) | 2 |
| REA | Chemical Behaviour | 48 |
| BF | Biological Function | 12 |

Occ:

OK Close

DB: BEILD1

From: Electronic Publishing: The Coming Storm (Munich 1994)

CrossFire 1.0, 2.0

The underlying question

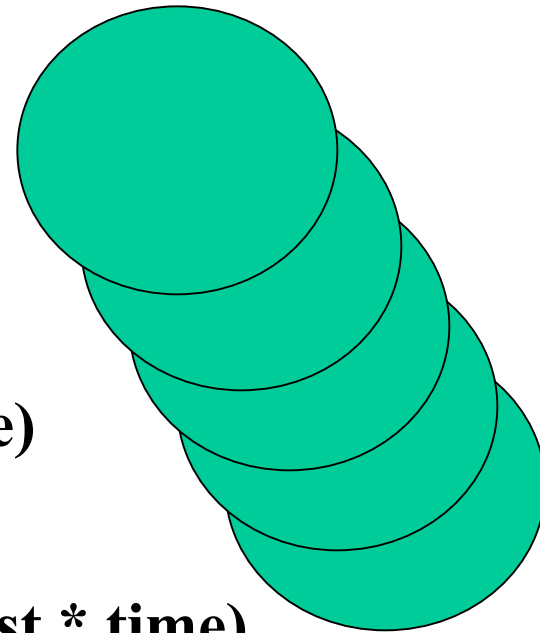
How it is formulated by the user

How it is heard by the database

(What the database understood from the source)

How relevant is the source to the question ?

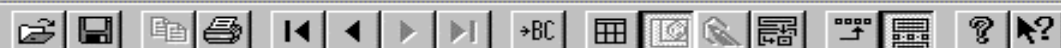
Efficiency= $(95\%^5 = 77\% \text{ .. } 85\%^5 = 44\%) / (* \text{ cost } * \text{ time})$



2nd-Generation

Display Hits - Q01:BS9703AB hit 3 of 3

File Edit Task View Options Window Help



Q01:BS9703AB hit 3 of 3

Title
Abstract



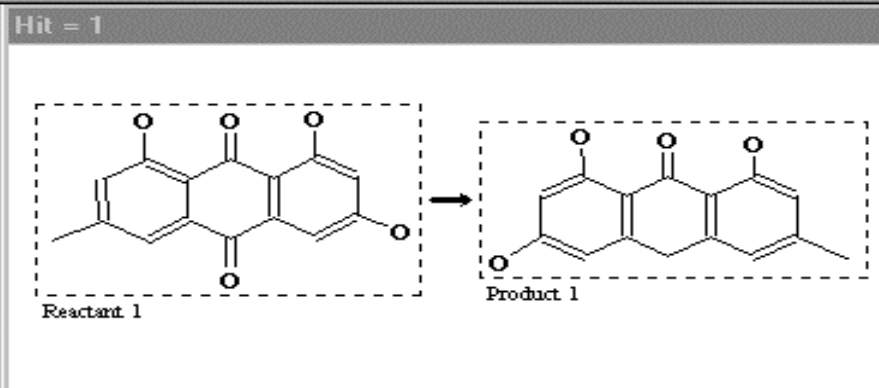
CrossFire

A Convenient Semisynthetic Route to Hypericin
A semisynthetic route to produce hypericin was established using **Cortex frangulae** as the starting point. The emodin isolated from it easily and in good yield was reduced to emodin anthrone by means of SnCl₂. The latter was reacted via a known oxidative dimerization and photocyclization reaction into hypericin. Keywords: Emodin; Emodin anthrone;

1997188:BS9703AB hit 1 of 1

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Reagent | SnCl ₂ *2 H ₂ O, |
| Solvent | acetic acid |
| Time | 5 hour(s) |
| Yield | 88. (BRN=21) |
| Other conditions | Heating |

Ref. 1 [5756860](#); Journal; Falk, H.; Monatsh.Chem.; EN; 124; 3; 1997



The underlying question

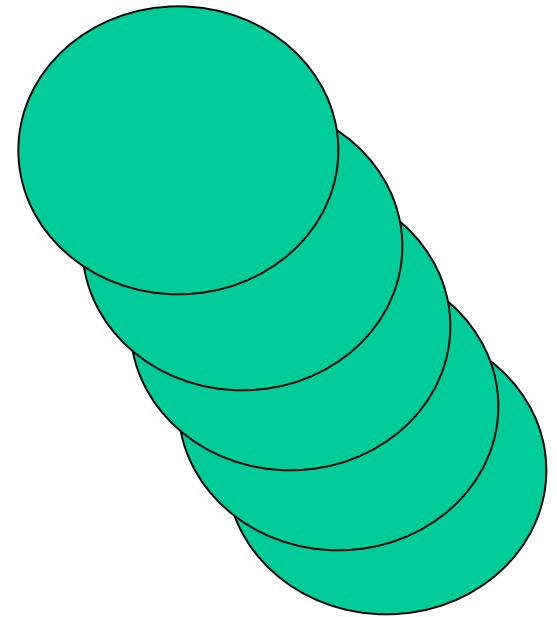
(How it is formulated by the user)

(How it is heard by the database)

What the database understood from the source

How relevant is the source to the question ?

Efficiency= $(95\%^5 = 77\% \dots 85\%^5 = 44\%) / (* \text{ cost } * \text{ time})$



Documents..

Reactions..

Compounds..

The screenshot displays a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled "Display Hits - [Q02:BS9803AB hit 2 of 143]". The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Language**: Title, Abstract
- Substance 1 of 5**: Beilstein Registry, CAS Registry Num, Chemical Name
- Reaction**:
 - Reaction ID: [3871664](#)
 - Reactant BRN: 94993 *ent*-4,5 α -epox
 - Product BRN: [6631865](#) C₈H₁₃NO₂, [6628554](#) C₁₈H₂₁NO₅*
- Reaction Details**:
 - Reaction Classification
 - Solvent
 - Temperature
- Ref. 1**: [5844541](#); Journal; Knabe, Joachim; Ger.); GE; 326; 9; 1993; 551-558;
- Optical Rotatory Power 1 of 2**:
 - Type: <alpha>
 - Concentration: 0.693
 - Solvent: ethanol
- Optical Rotatory Power 2 of 2**:
 - Type: <alpha>
 - Concentration: 0.693
 - Solvent: ethanol

On the right side of the browser window, a chemical structure is displayed, showing a complex polycyclic system with a nitrogen atom and several oxygen atoms. The structure is rendered in a 3D perspective view.

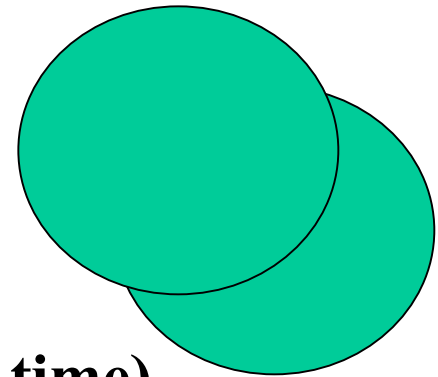
HYPHERLINKED

CrossFire 3.0 onwards: Defined Hyperlink Technology (Index)

The underlying question

How relevant is the source to the question ?

Efficiency= $(95\%^2 = 90\% \dots 85\%^2 = 72\%) / (\text{cost} * \text{time})$





QUERIES

RESULTS

REPORTS

RXN SCHEMES

COPY TO REPORT

PAGE SETUP

PRINT

SAVE

REFINE QUERY

NEW QUERY

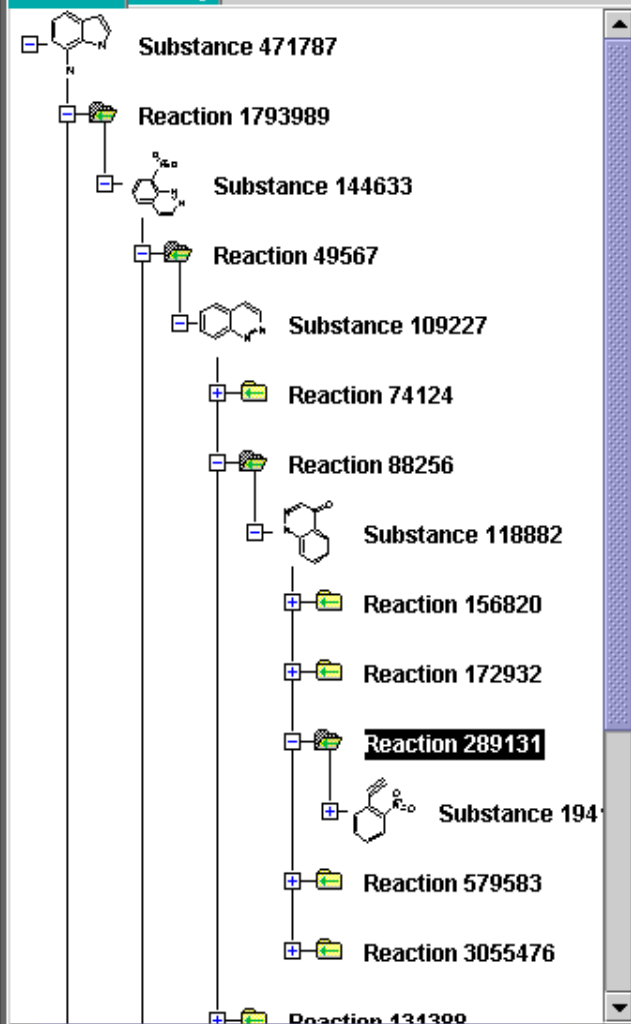
HELP

LOGOUT

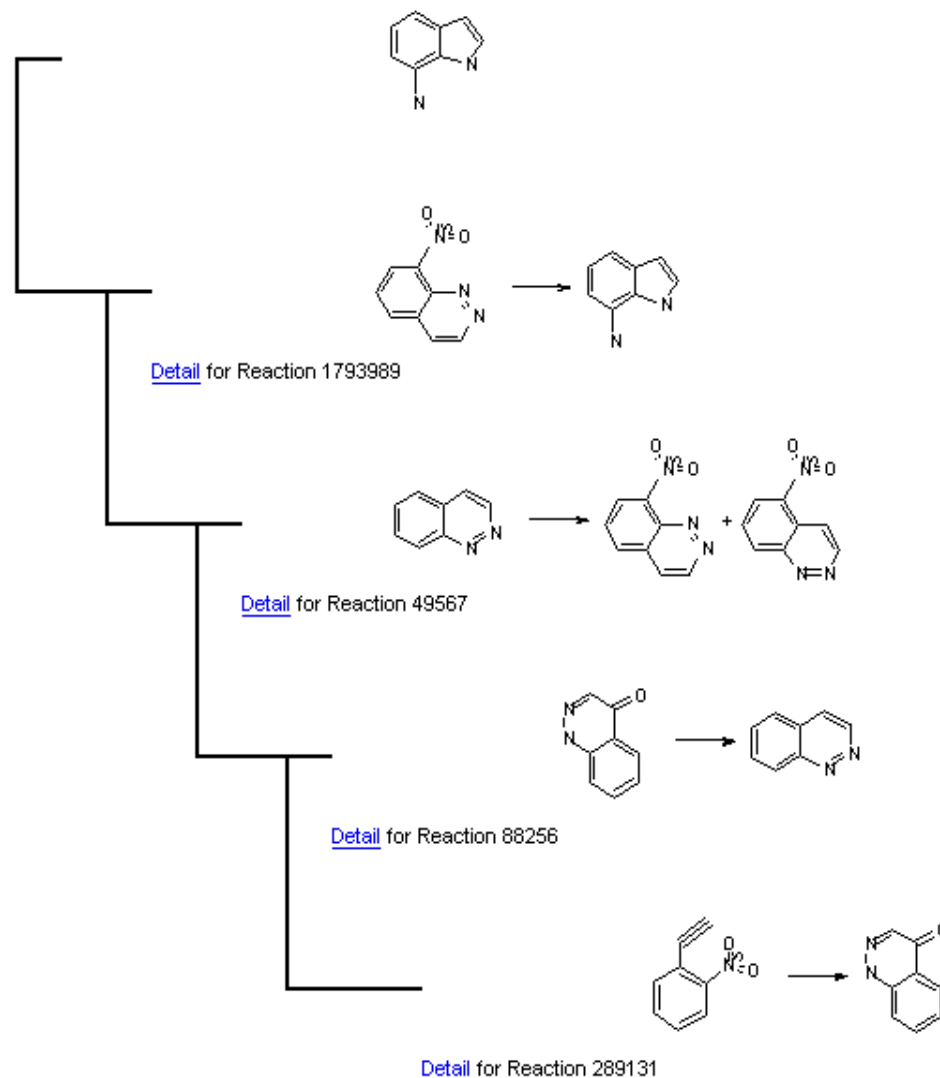
Find in Rxn Tree:

Next

Rxn Tree History



Synthetic Scheme for Substance 471787



Electronic Publishing.. The Coming Storm

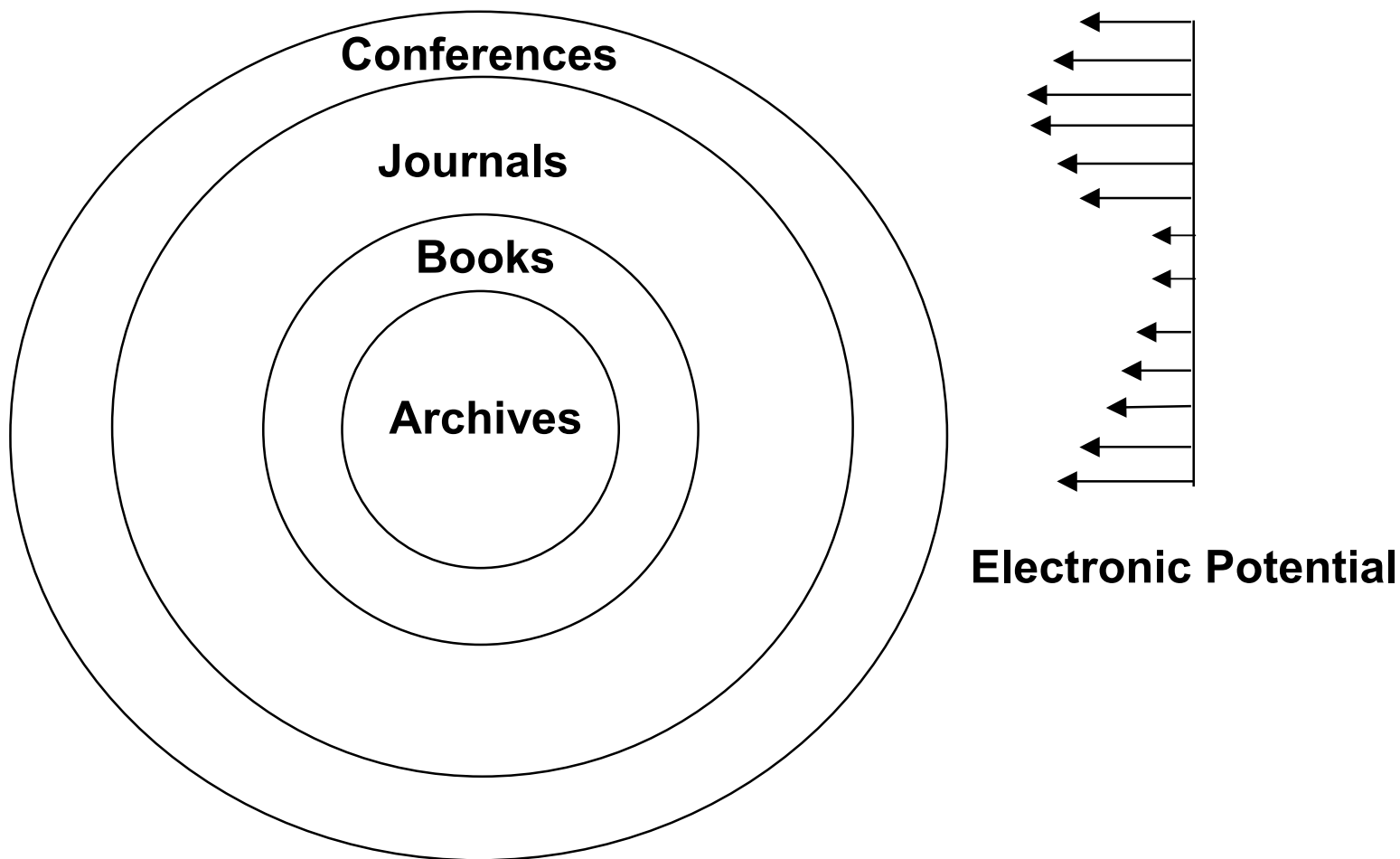
▶ Primary Services

- ◆ Conferences Growth area
- ◆ Journals Storm Clouds
- ◆ Books Well. .maybe

▶ Secondary Services

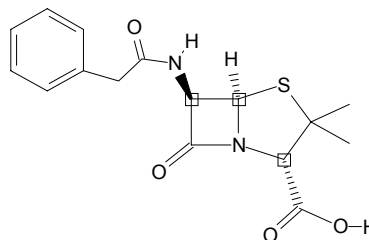
- ◆ Indexing Second Spring
- ◆ Database Mining Growth area

The Tree-trunk Model of Chemical Information

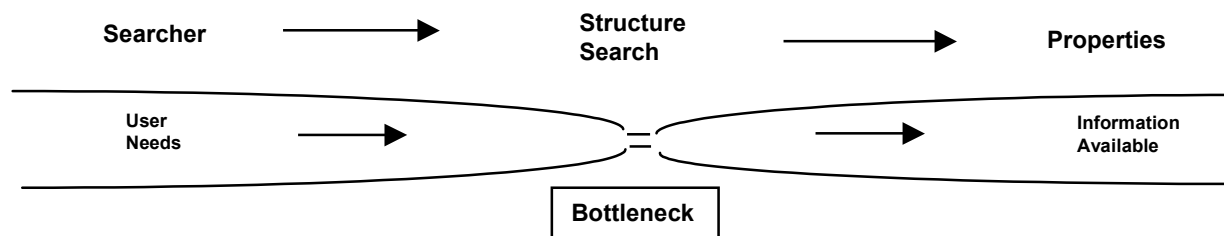


From: *Electronic Publishing: The Coming Storm* (Munich 1994)

The Structure IS the Property



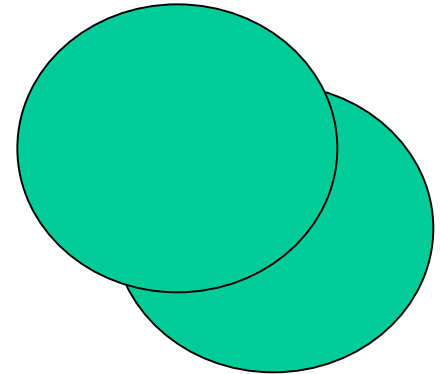
Physical properties..
Biological action..
Acid / base behaviour
Toxicology..
Lipophilicity..
Reactivity..
etc..



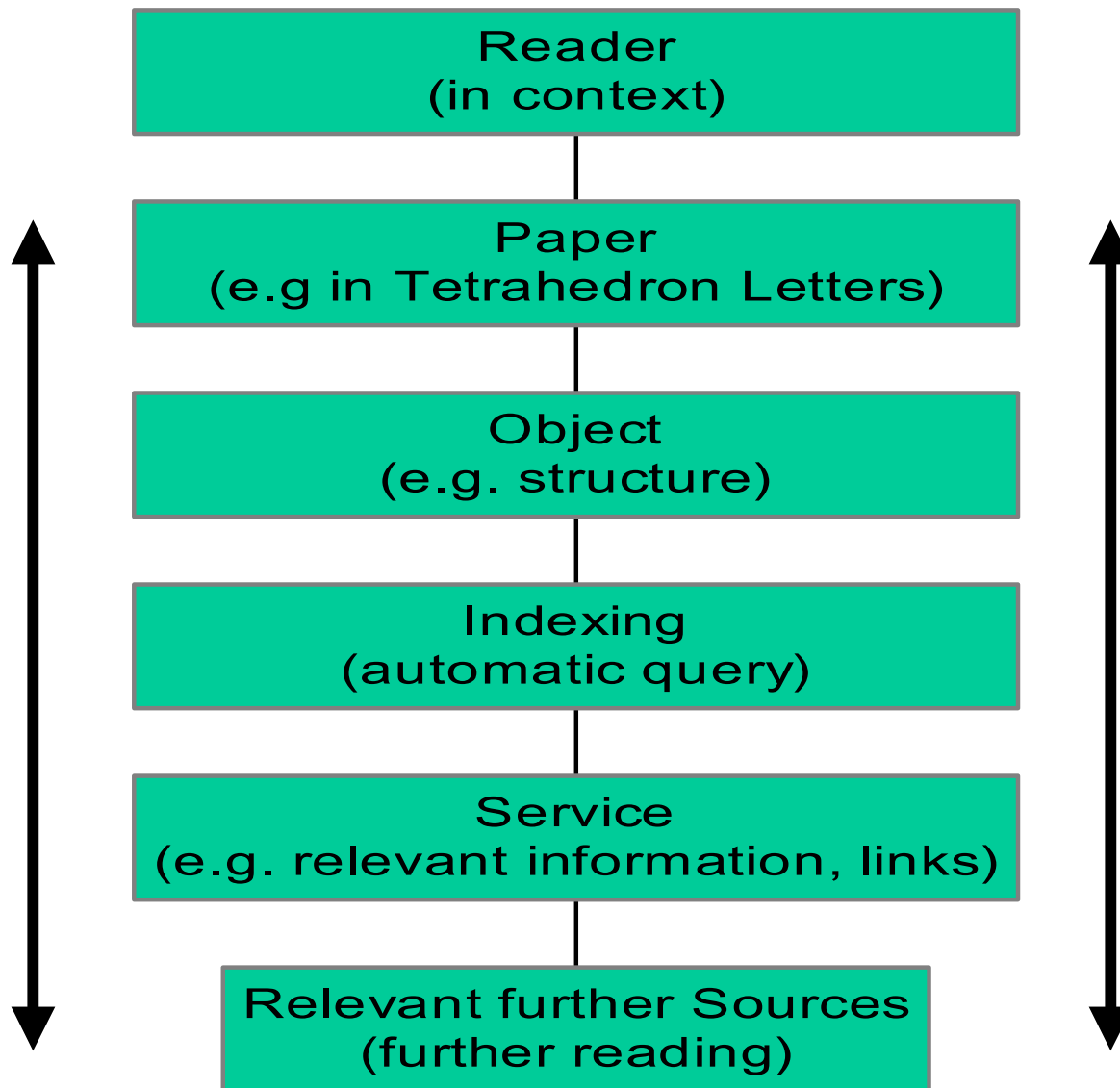
(How relevant is the source to the question?)

The underlying question

Efficiency= $(95\% - 85\%) / (\text{cost} * \text{time})$



Something Old, Something New..



Search for hetero-Diels-Alder reactions

Forms Query Browse Update <RXN> 7 of 20

Summary Reference Reagents Conditions Table

ChemInform RX 1992 - 1996 RXN 7 of 20 Variation 1 of 1 Path A Step 1 OF 2

Cluster # Item # Value:

REGNO: 235389

REFNO: 9433054

| Variation | Literature Reference | Reagents | % Yield |
|-----------|---|-------------|---------|
| 1 | VAN DE WEGHE, P.; COLLIN, J.; Tetrahedron Lett [TELEAY] 1994, 35 (16), 2545-2548. | SmI2 (cat.) | 84.3 |
| | | CH2Cl2 | 13.7 |

| BROAD | MEDIUM | NARROW |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 292719508717176 | 330789623257863 | 360076379380431 |
| 292719508717176 | 330789623257863 | 360076379380431 |

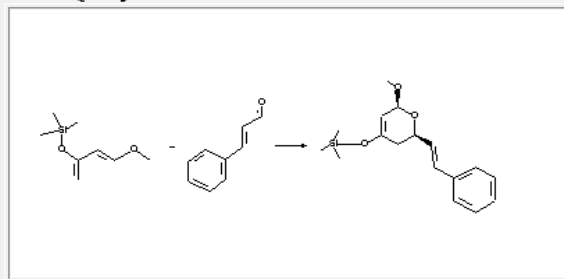
Table of Contents

- CAC
- COFGT
- EROS

iMRW - integrated Major Reference Works

Search Results - Related reactions in All Licensed iMRW Publications

Your Query:



[Return to Previous Results](#)

[Return to Previous Results from All Licensed iMRW Publications](#)

[Return to Product Selection](#)

[New Query](#)

[Hints and Tips](#)

Select a Search Page:

- [All licensed iMRW publications](#)
- [CAC only](#)
- [COFGT only](#)

The related reactions are grouped in categories named Broad, Medium and Narrow. These classifications are made on the basis of the reaction centers of your reaction of interest, shown above. Click Hints and Tips for more information.

Select a Search Page:

- [All licensed iMRW publications](#)
- [CAC only](#)
- [COFGT only](#)
- [EROS only](#)

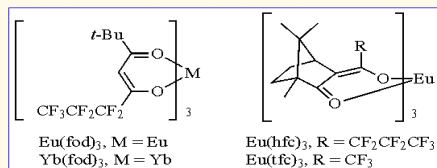
- **CAC**
[Broad: 30 Hits](#) [Medium: 4 Hits](#) [Narrow: 0 Hits](#)
- **COFGT**
[Broad: 11 Hits](#) [Medium: 0 Hits](#) [Narrow: 0 Hits](#)
- **EROS**
[Broad: 68 Hits](#) [Medium: 10 Hits](#) [Narrow: 1 Hit](#)

Groups from which examples were taken

Information from EROS

The lanthanide shift reagent catalyzed Diels-Alder cycloaddition reaction of oxygenated dienes with aldehydes has been extensively investigated. $\text{Eu}(\text{fod})_3$ effectively catalyzes this reaction at room temperature and, in many cases, allows the relatively unstable silyl enol ether intermediates to be isolated (eqs 6-11).^{3,8-10}

Lanthanide Shift Reagents



$(\text{Eu}(\text{fod})_3)$

(mild Lewis acids capable of catalyzing a variety of synthetic transformations)

Alternate Names: $\text{Eu}(\text{fod})_3$ = tris(6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptafluoro-2,2-dimethyl-3,5-octanedionato)europium; $\text{Yb}(\text{fod})_3$ = tris(6,6,7,7,8,8,8-heptafluoro-2,2-dimethyl-3,5-octanedionato)ytterbium; $\text{Eu}(\text{hfc})_3$ = tris[3-(heptafluoropropylhydroxymethylene)-(+) or (-)-camphorato]europium; $\text{Eu}(\text{tfc})_3$ = tris[3-(trifluoromethylhydroxymethylene)-(+) or (-)-camphorato]europium.

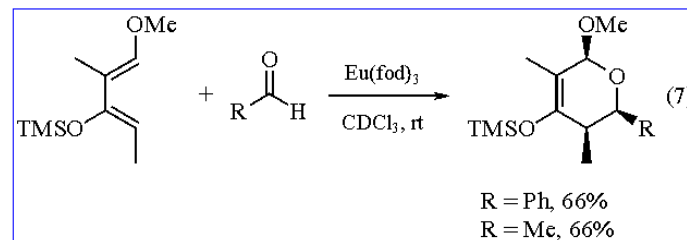
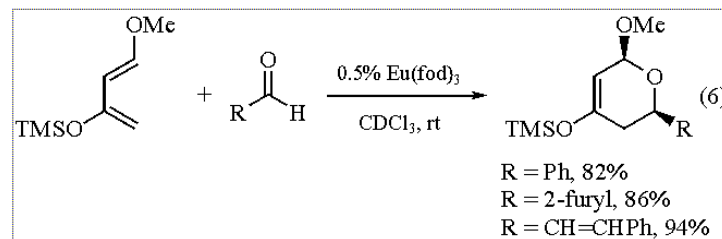
Physical Data: $\text{Eu}(\text{fod})_3$: mp 203-207 °C; $\text{Yb}(\text{fod})_3$: mp 108-111 °C; $\text{Eu}(\text{hfc})_3$: mp 156-158 °C; $\text{Eu}(\text{tfc})_3$: mp 195-198 °C.

Solubility: generally sol in a wide variety of organic solvents; commonly used in chlorinated solvents such as CH_2Cl_2 and CHCl_3 .

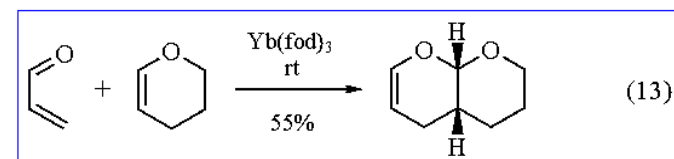
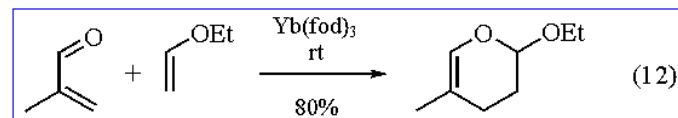
Form Supplied in: hygroscopic solids; commercially available. *Drying:* if necessary, they can be dried and stored over P_2O_5 .

Purification: can generally be used directly without purification. Occasionally contain insoluble material which can be removed by filtration of a solution of the reagent through a millipore filter or a plug of cotton or glass wool. Insoluble material can also be separated and removed by centrifugation.

Handling, Storage, and Precautions: though hygroscopic, they can be handled for short periods of time in the presence of air without deleterious effect. In general, the use of glove bags or dry boxes is



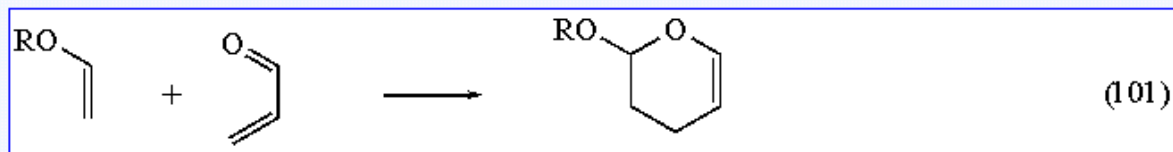
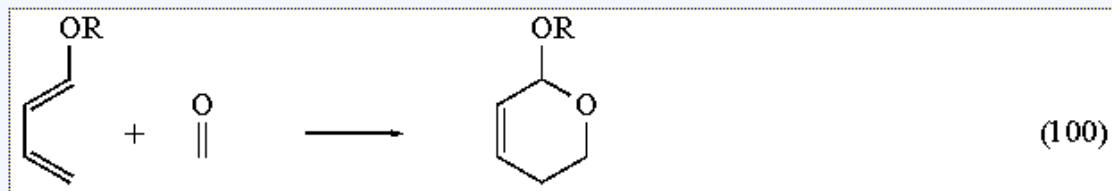
Enol ethers undergo [4 + 2] cycloaddition with α,β -unsaturated aldehydes in the presence of catalytic amounts of lanthanide shift reagents to give dihydropyran derivatives (eqs 12 and 13).¹¹

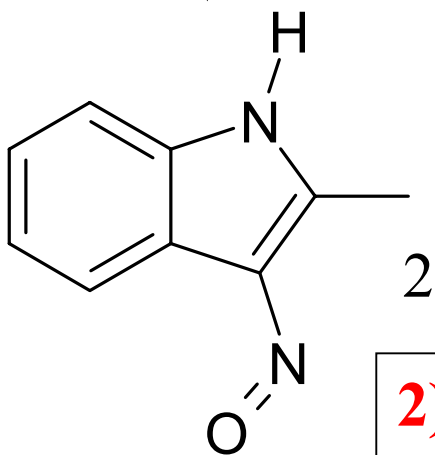
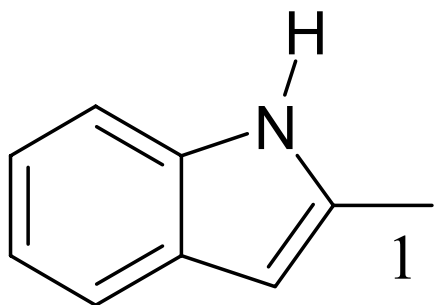


Lanthanide shift reagents catalyze the addition of silyl enol ethers to aldehydes.^{4,12} The yield and diastereoselectivity obtained with lanthanide shift reagents are often better than those observed with more conventional catalysts (eq 14).

4.04.3.3.4 By hetero Diels-Alder reactions

The hetero Diels-Alder cycloaddition is a useful method for the preparation of 2-alkoxypyran derivatives which has been widely exploited in natural-product synthesis. Two modes of reaction are possible and have been studied. Cycloaddition of an alkoxy-substituted diene with an aldehyde as the dienophile has been most widely studied (Equation (100)). Alternatively, an inverse electron demand, Diels-Alder reaction between an enol ether and an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl derivative provides pyran derivatives (Equation (101)). Both types of reactions may occur under thermal conditions, but they are generally carried out with Lewis acid catalysis or under high pressure. Numerous examples have appeared in the literature, and reviews should be consulted for further details [362] [486] [493] [494].





▶ The Mechanism of the Nitrosation of Indoles

By John Doe

Summary : The kinetics of nitrosation of several alkyl-indoles in dilute HClO₄ at room temperature are reported.

▶ **Discussion.** Indoles are known to be very prone to electrophilic substitution in the five membered ring. (Ref. 1). In the case of aromatic nitrosation, the products depend on the presence or absence of substitution on the ring nitrogen. (Ref. 2). Etc..

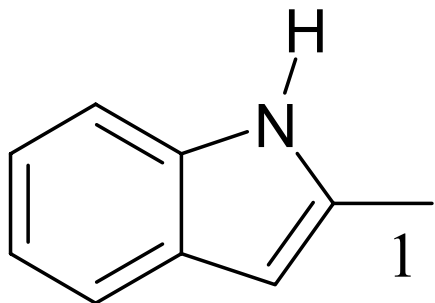
▶ **Experimental.** 2-methyl-indole (5g) was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (200 ml) .. Etc..

▶ References.

1) Peter Grimes, JACS..

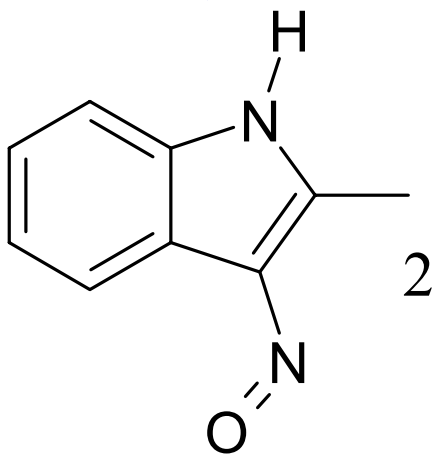
2) John Smith, TETRAHEDRON..

2) Even after indexing, it is not enough to rely on Querying (a passive method), the paper itself should be alive with Point & Click access.



(Beilstein)

Related reactions



(Beilstein)

- ▶ **The Mechanism of the Nitro** Secrets Related Papers

The [kinetics of nitrosation](#) of several [alkyl-indoles](#) in dilute HClO₄ at room temperature are reported.
- ▶ **Discussion.** Indoles are known to Review one to electrophilic substitution in the five Dymond ring. (Ref. 1). In the case of [aromatic nitrosation](#), the products depend on the presence of substitution on the ring nitrogen. (F
- ▶ **Experimental.** 2-methyl-indole 1 (5g) was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (200 ml) .. Etc..
- ▶ **References.** Litlink
 - 1) [Peter Grimes, JACS..](#)
 - 2) [John Smith, TETRAHEDRON..](#)

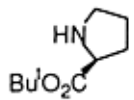
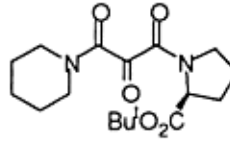
4) Electronic articles update their hyperlinks in step with the publication of new papers.



We now report a further method for forming the tricarbonyl array starting from oxalic acid mono amides which are readily available by monoacylation of an amine such as piperidine with dimethyl oxalate or by treatment of the amine with the acid chloride of oxalic acid monomethyl ester. Hydrolysis of the ester with LiOH yields the corresponding carboxylic acid **1** (~98%).

To form the oxomalondiamides, the monoamide **1** was transformed to the acid chloride and then coupled with the cyano ylide in the presence of BSA to form the diacyl cyano ylide **2**.³ Oxidation of **2** yielded a labile triacyl nitrile **3** which was trapped by nucleophiles to give products **4**⁴ ([Table 1](#)).⁵

Table 1 Coupling of tricarbonyl intermediate **3** with various nucleophiles^a

| Entry | NuH | Products (4) | Yield, % |
|-------|---|---|----------|
| a |  |  | 89 |

And in Future Years?

All the best for Guenter and the Team..

And thank you for
your attention today!

