STN® LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE TRAINING PROGRAM

# STN®

YOUR CONNECTION TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CAS®

A division of the American Chemical Society.

# Agenda

- Introduction to STN
- Key Databases Overview
- Searching Skills
- Managing STN Results
- Current Awareness
- Understanding and Managing Costs on STN
- Additional Tools for the Modern Information Professional
- Appendices

# STN is the Scientific and Technical Information Network


- STN® is operated jointly by CAS and FIZ Karlsruhe worldwide and is represented in Japan by JAICI

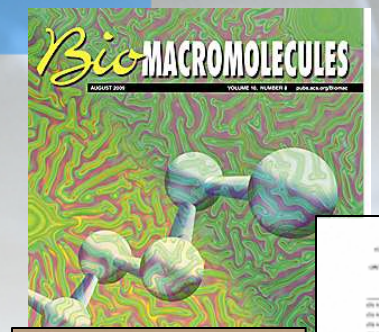
- STN provides access to a variety of worldwide databases covering a broad range of scientific information including but not limited to:
  - Biotechnology
  - Chemistry
  - Engineering
  - Health and safety
  - Government regulations
  - Materials science
  - Medicine
  - Patents
  - Scientific and technical business
  - Pharmaceuticals

# CAS is a not-for-profit division of the American Chemical Society

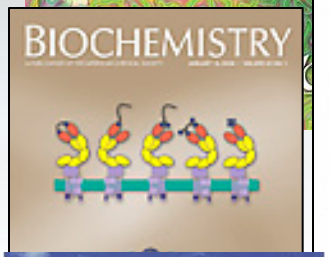
- Located in Columbus, Ohio and was founded in 1907

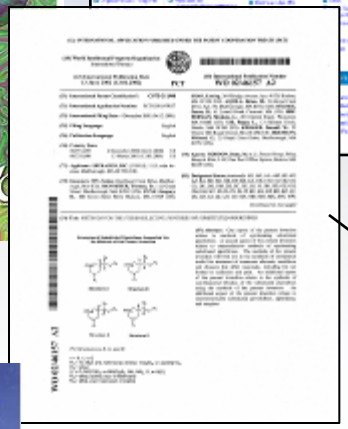
- Produces the world's largest and most comprehensive databases of chemical and related scientific information
- Consists of a team of more than 1,200 employees, providing pathways to published research in the world's scientific literature
- The scientific literature arrives at CAS from >180 countries and in more than 50 languages

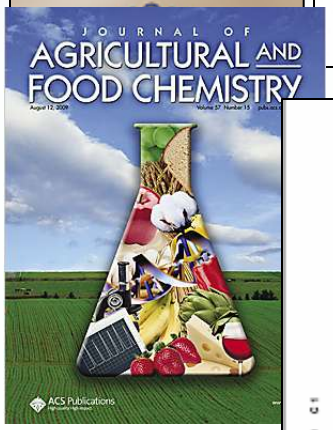
# CAS organizes diverse content from many sources to build its databases

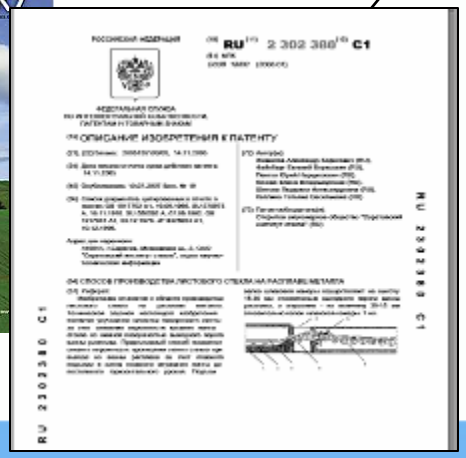









CAS Scientists

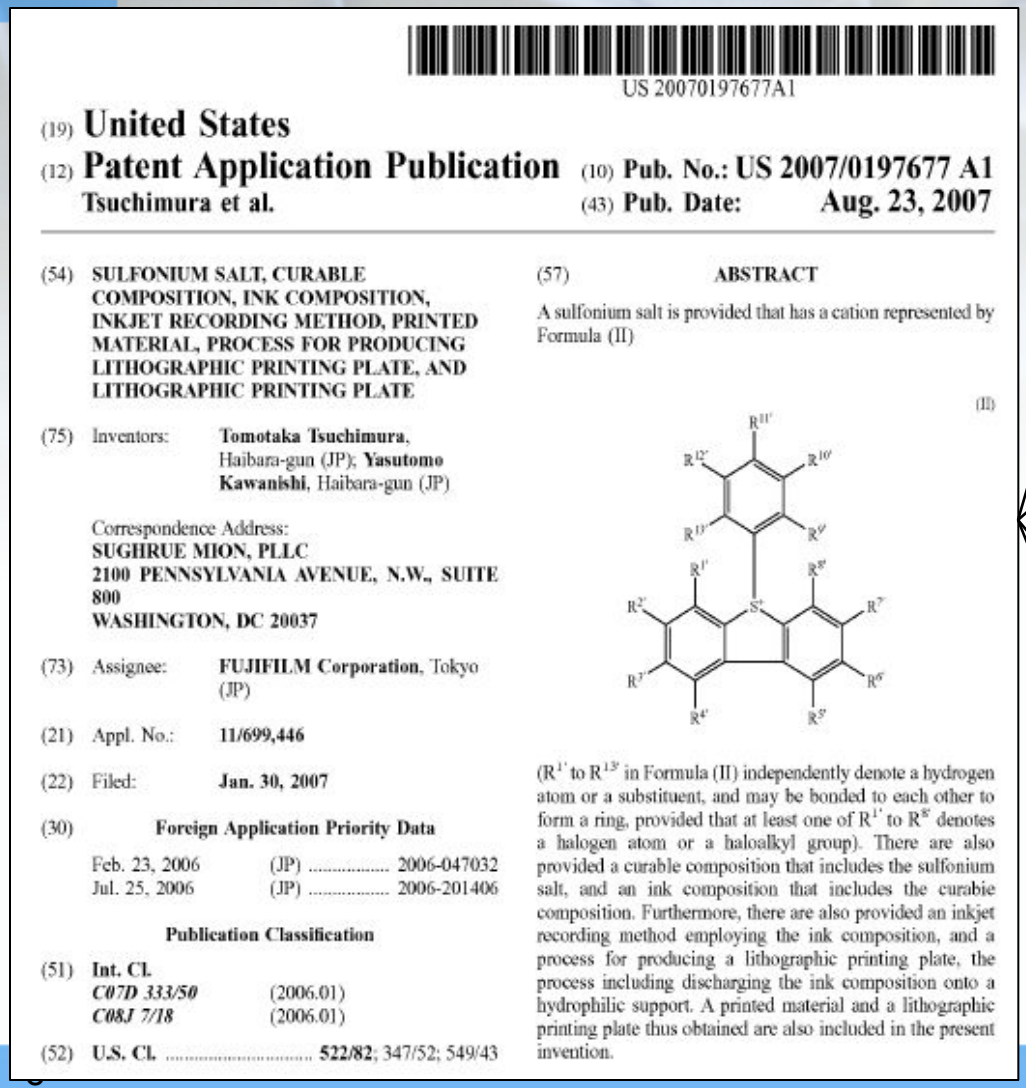
- CAS REGISTRY℠
- CA Family*
- CASREACT®
- CHEMCATS®
- CHEMLIST®
- CIN®
- MARPAT®
- Toxcenter℠

*The CA Family is comprised of CA℠ and CAplus℠



STN®

# One document may provide data *elements* that load into several databases



US 20070197677A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0197677 A1**

**Tsuchimura et al.** (43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 23, 2007**

(54) **SULFONIUM SALT, CURABLE COMPOSITION, INK COMPOSITION, INKJET RECORDING METHOD, PRINTED MATERIAL, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATE, AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATE**

(75) Inventors: **Tomotaka Tsuchimura**, Haibara-gun (JP); **Yasutomo Kawanishi**, Haibara-gun (JP)

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(73) Assignee: **FUJIFILM Corporation**, Tokyo (JP)

(21) Appl. No.: **11/699,446**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 30, 2007**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Feb. 23, 2006 (JP) ..... 2006-047032
Jul. 25, 2006 (JP) ..... 2006-201406

**Publication Classification**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
***C07D 333/50*** (2006.01)
***C08J 7/18*** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **522/82**; 347/52; 549/43

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A sulfonium salt is provided that has a cation represented by Formula (II)

(II)



($R^{1'}$ to $R^{13'}$ in Formula (II) independently denote a hydrogen atom or a substituent, and may be bonded to each other to form a ring, provided that at least one of $R^{1'}$ to $R^{8'}$ denotes a halogen atom or a haloalkyl group). There are also provided a curable composition that includes the sulfonium salt, and an ink composition that includes the curable composition. Furthermore, there are also provided an inkjet recording method employing the ink composition, and a process for producing a lithographic printing plate, the process including discharging the ink composition onto a hydrophilic support. A printed material and a lithographic printing plate thus obtained are also included in the present invention.

**CAS REGISTRY**
- Unique substances
- CAS Registry Numbers®
- Chemical property information

**CAplus**
- Bibliographic resources
- Abstracts
- Controlled vocabulary

**CASREACT**
- Reactions

**MARPAT**
- Markush structures

STN®

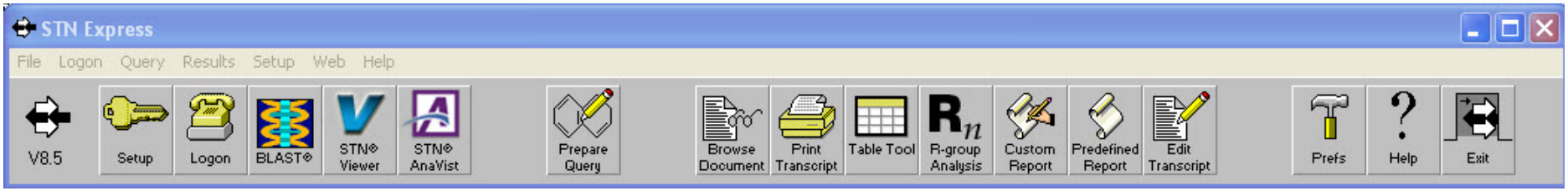
# STN offers two powerful command driven interfaces

- STN Express® Software


- STN® on the Web℠

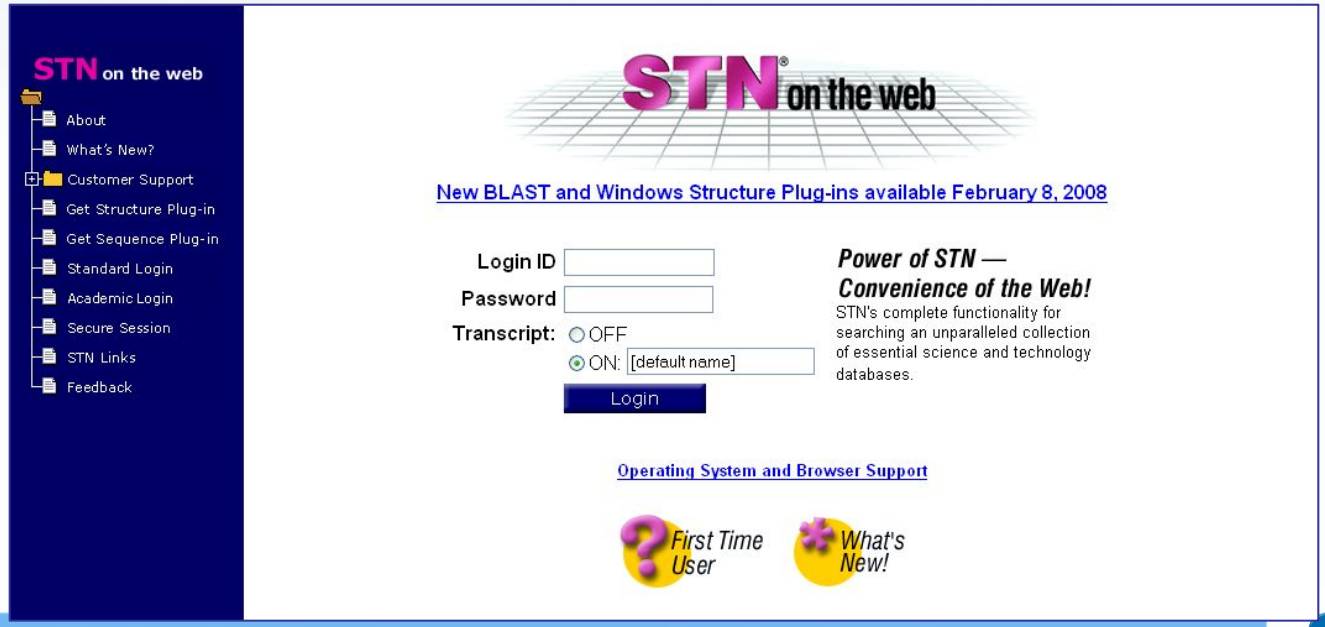
# STN Express is fully integrated software package

- Software is loaded on your PC
- Built in post-processing tools make output easy to interpret for final consumers of the information
- Integrated links take you to full-text resources
- *Discover!* Wizards assist searchers with unfamiliar tasks such as alert set up, file selection, analysis tools, and special displays



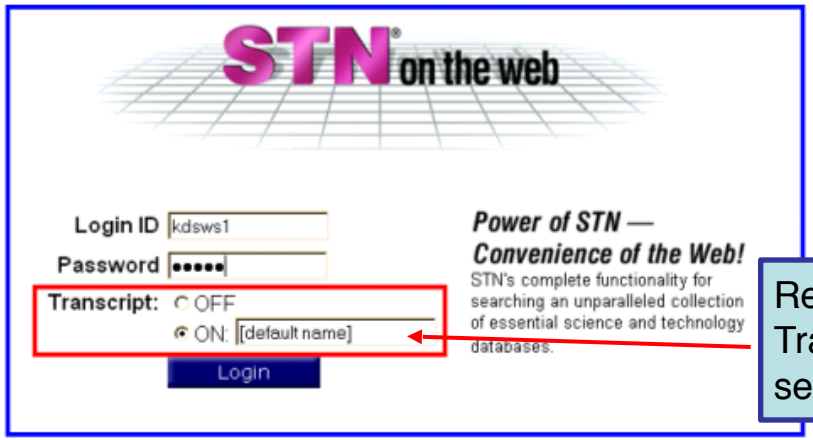
# STN on the Web provides access to STN via the web

- Provides the power of searching STN without loading software on a PC
- Use search commands or search assistants
- Can be accessed anywhere the web is available



# Working with transcripts on STN on the Web

- **STN on the Web** transcripts are saved automatically during your session
- Transcripts are available via the Transcript Assistant for 4 days
- Transcripts can be downloaded as PDF, RTF, or HTML files




Recommend that you create a Transcript name for each search session.

# Use the Transcript Assistant to manage transcripts with STN on the Web

## Transcript Assistant

- To save transcripts to your desktop, you may download them from the server using this Transcript Assistant. See the Transcript Capture Notes for more information about the transcript capture process.
- Transcripts may be downloaded in your choice of these formats
  - **HTML** -- self-extracting compressed EXE format or standard compressed ZIP format, containing session text in an HTML file and session graphics in JPEG or PNG files
  - **RTF (Rich Text Format)** -- self-extracting compressed EXE format or standard compressed ZIP format, containing session text in an RTF file and session graphics in JPEG or PNG files; or a single RTF file containing session text and embedded graphics
  - **Adobe Acrobat Format (PDF)** -- session text and graphics in a single file
- Download a transcript by clicking on the appropriate hyperlink in the table below. For additional information about these formats, see How to get HTML transcripts, or How to get RTF transcripts, or How to get PDF transcripts.
- Point your mouse to the "CLOSED" Capture Status for a list of the first few commands from that session.

| Transcripts are available for 4 days | | Capture Status | Format (all formats include images) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STNweb20080801X124244**<br>2008 08/01 12:42 | Rename | **CLOSED** | HTML<br>EXE or ZIP | RTF<br>EXE or ZIP or RTF | Adobe<br>PDF |
| **Beverages**<br>2008 07/29 08:45 | Rename | **CLOSED** | HTML<br>EXE or ZIP | RTF<br>EXE or ZIP or RTF | Adobe<br>PDF |

Name your transcript something meaningful, otherwise STN assigns a default name.

# STN offers unique advantages

- Provides the world's largest authoritative collection of scientific and technical information for the research community
- Provides researchers with technical information, journals, patents, substance information, chemical reactions, life science information, and chemical structure searching all on one platform
- STN, and the tools and interfaces that support it, is developed primarily by scientists
- Answer set numbers are not file specific and are available when moving between files, providing flexibility in cross-file searching

# STN offers unique advantages (cont.)

- Automatically searching for plurals and abbreviations is an option, i.e. Set Plurals On
- Standard abbreviations are propagated through the major databases, i.e. Prepn for Preparation
- CAplus, REGISTRY, and Derwent World Patents Index databases all on one host with multifile search capability
- Post-processing table and report tools accommodate patent graphics, substance information, and numerical data fields
- Phrases are automatically searched with implied proximity ((W) operator) (e.g., search term “ice cream” automatically searches ice (W) cream on STN)
- Robust search tools to access chemical substances particularly in the area of chemical structure searching

# STN offers unique advantages (cont.)

- Gives access to the complete Chemical Abstracts database
- Offers more precise searching and broad scope of coverage
- Saves time from using multiple sources
- Provides superior data currency and current awareness options
- Includes high quality content from trusted sources
- Provides complete solution for organizations along with related end user and analysis tools

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# Types of database

- The types of databases available on STN include:
  - Bibliographic (CAplus, EMBASE, PIRA)
  - Chemical structure/reaction (REGISTRY, DRUGU, CASREACT)
  - Directory (STNGUIDE[SM])
  - Full text (CNFULL, USPATFULL)
  - Numeric property (REAXYSFILE, SPECINFO)

- Some databases on STN have a very narrow scope (e.g., WELDASEARCH) while others have very broad scope (e.g., CAplus)

# Tools to find databases/clusters

- Tools are available to help choose appropriate databases:
  - STN Database Summary Sheets
  - STNGUIDE on STN (online searchable summary sheets)
  - INDEX command on STN

- Databases on STN are organized into clusters:
  - Some clusters cover the same subject area (e.g., BIOSCIENCE)
  - Some clusters share a similar feature (e.g., FULLTEXT)
  - Cluster names can be used in place of database names to enter all files in the cluster
  - A listing of all the clusters can be found on the STN Database Summary Sheet page on the CAS website
  - LIS training program has its own cluster: **STNLIS**

# STN Database Summary Sheets (DBSS)

A division of the American

Products

Products

Home > Products > STN

THE CHOICE OF PATENT EXPERTS

STN® Database Summa
databases on STN. Ea
producer. Each also in
and a sample record th
database.

**Related Resources** (a

- STN Database C
- Databases with S
- STN Price List

A B C D E F G H I J K L

1MOBILITY
2MOBILITY

A

ADISCTI
ADISINSIGHT
ADISNEWS

Adis Newsletters PDF - 10/12

## CAplus[SM]/HCAplus/ZCAplus (Chemical Abstracts Plus)

**Subject Coverage**

- Analytical chemistry
- Applied chemistry
- Biochemistry
- Chemical engineering
- Macromolecular chemistry
- Organic chemistry

**File Type**

Bibliographic

**Features**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thesaurus | Classification Code (/CC), Company Name (/CO), Controlled Term (/CT), European Patent Classification (/ECLA), F-Term (/FTERM), ICO (in-computer-only) Classification (/ICO), International Patent Classifications (/IPC), National Patent Classifications Current (/NCL), National Patent Classifications Issue (/INCL), and Role (/RL) | | | | |
| Alerts (SDIs) | Daily, weekly (default), biweekly | | | | |
| CAS Registry Numbers® | ☑ | Page Images | ☑ | STN AnaVist | ☑ |
| Keep & Share | ☑ | SLART | ☑ | STN Easy | ☑ |
| Learning Database | ☑ | Structures | ☑ | STN Viewer | ☑ |

**Record Content**

- Bibliographic information and available abstracts
- Cited references for journals, conference proceedings, and basic patents from the US, EPO, WIPO, and German patent offices added to CAS databases since 1997
- Patent examiner citations from British and French patents (2003-present), Canadian patents (2005-present), Japanese patents (2011-present), as well as nearly 300,000 patent records from 1982-2008
- Citing references
- Legal status information for U.S. patents since 1980

# Databases available for LIS Training http://www.cas.org/training/stn/stnlis

- APOLLIT
- BIBLIODATA
- CAPLUS
- CAS REGISTRY
- CASREACT
- CHEMCATS
- CHEMLIST
- CIN
- EPFULL
- ICSD
- INPADOCDB
- INPAFAMDB
- JAPIO
- MEDLINE
- MRCK
- PATDD
- PATDPA
- PATDPAFULL
- PCTGEN
- USPATFULL
- USPAT2
- LBIBLIO
- LCA
- LDPCI
- LDRUG
- LEMBASE
- LINPADOCDB
- LLINPAFAMDB
- LINSPEC
- LMARPAT
- LWPI

# CAplus overview

- The Chemical Abstracts Plus (CAplus) database provides worldwide coverage of a wide range of scientific and technical disciplines all in one source
- Contains scientific literature from 1907 to present, with a particular emphasis on all areas that touch chemistry
- Contains bibliographic information, abstracts, and subject and substance indexing for documents from:
  - More than 10,000 journals from more than 180 countries
  - 63 patent-issuing authorities around the world
  - Other sources such as conference proceedings, books, dissertations, etc.

# CAplus overview - currency

- Currency
  - Time between when a document is published and when it appears in a database
  - CAplus is updated with ~5,000 records **DAILY**
  - An English-language abstract is created for each record, even if the full text is not available in English
    - These abstracts are translated by CAS scientists fluent in the language, instead of by machines, to ensure accuracy

# CAplus overview – patent currency

- Currency (Patents)
  - Patents from the following core patent-issuing authorities are added to the database within 2 days of publication and the documents are complete and fully indexed within 27 days:
    - United States
    - Great Britain
    - Japan
    - Germany
    - France
    - Russia
    - Canada
    - EPO (European Patent Office)
    - WIPO (World Intellectual Property Office)

# Sample CAplus record

AN 1986:620590 CAPLUS Full-text
DN 105:220590
ED Entered STN: 26 Dec 1986
TI Tetrodotoxin and the Haitian zombie
AU Yasumoto, Takeshi; Kao, C. Y.
CS Fac. Agric., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, Japan
SO Toxicon (1986), 24(8), 747-9
CODEN: TOXIA6; ISSN: 0041-0101
DT Journal
LA English
CC 4-5 (Toxicology)

AB In the livers of porcupine fish and puffer fish (preserved in MeOH) from Haiti, tetrodotoxin (I) [4368-28-9] concns. were <0.4 and 1.2 μg/g, resp. In 2 samples of zombie potion collected in 1982 and 1984 in the Artibonite region of Haiti, I content was <1.1 and <0.22 μg/g, resp. The presence of only traces of I in the samples is due to high pH (10-12); at this pH, I decomps. irreversibly into pharmacol. inactive products.
ST tetrodotoxin fish liver Haiti zombie
IT Poisons
(composition of zombie potions, tetrodotoxin in relation to)
IT Diodon holocanthus
Diodon hystrix
Sphaeroides testudineus
(tetrodotoxin of liver of, Haiti zombie potion composition in relation to)
IT Liver, composition
(tetrodotoxin of porcupine and puffer fish, Haiti zombie potion composition in relation to)
IT 4368-28-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of porcupine and puffer fish liver, Haiti zombie potion composition in relation to)

The section of the CAplus record in RED show some of the indexing attributes.

# Derwent World Patents Index® overview

- The Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI℠), produced by Thomson Reuters Scientific, is the largest value-added patent database available:
  - More than 21.7 million patents from 47 patent issuing organizations
  - Unique features to facilitate patent retrieval
  - Intellectually enhanced abstracts and titles for improved relevance and easier scanning of answers
  - Patent Assignee Codes that facilitate efficient and comprehensive company name searching and analysis
  - Patent Classification codes from multiple authorities

# DWPI searching features

- Unique searching features of the DWPI implementation on STN help make the most of its valuable content:
  - Links from World Patents Index to information in other Derwent databases
  - Thesauri for special Derwent indexing such as Patent Assignee Codes and Manual Codes
  - Post-processing and analysis tools provided in STN Express
  - Patent family searching and sorting
  - Derwent specific automatic plural and abbreviation searching


- The LWPI learning database is available for hands-on searching in the STN LIS Training Program

# Features of a Basic Index

- Many databases are constructed so that several indexes are bundled into a single index called the **Basic Index** (default index)
  - Fields making up the Basic Index vary by database
  - The Database Summary Sheet for each file provides information as to what fields are included in its Basic Index, as well as what other specialized indexes are available

- The Basic Index is a good place to start when searching for keywords pertaining to subjects of interest

# CAplus vs. DWPI Basic Index

- In CAplus, the Basic Index is made up of ***single words*** from the following fields:

  Title (TI)
  Abstract (AB)
  Supplementary Terms (ST)
  Indexing Terms (IT)

- In DWPI, the Basic Index is made up of ***single words*** from the following fields:

  Title (TI)
  Abstract (AB)
  Mechanism of Action (ACTN)
  Activity (ACTV)
  Advantage (ADV)
  Abstract, Documentation Type (ABDT)
  Detailed Description (DETD)
  Drawing Description (DRWD)
  Abstract, Extension (ABEX)
  Novelty (NOV)
  Technology Focus (TECH)
  Title Terms (TT)
  Use/Advantage Section (UADV)
  Use Section (USE)

# REGISTRY database overview

- REGISTRY is the complete and authoritative source for CAS Registry Numbers
  - CAS RNs are unique numerical identifiers for substances
    - Like a social security number for a chemical
- Contains chemical substance information registered by CAS from 1907 to present
- All types of chemical substances are indexed
  - Organic and inorganic compounds
  - Sequences
  - Polymers
  - Metals and alloys

# REGISTRY database overview

- Substance identification information
  - Chemical names, including systemic nomenclature
  - Structures
  - Sequences
  - CAS RNs
  - Experimental and predicted/calculated properties
    - Boiling point
    - Melting point
    - Spectra data
    - Molecular weight
    - etc.

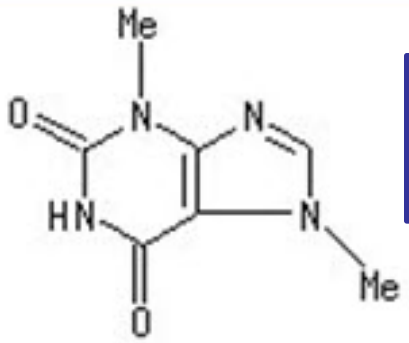
# Sample REGISTRY record

```
RN    83-67-0  REGISTRY
ED    Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN    1H-Purine-2,6-dione, 3,7-dihydro-3,7-dimethyl-  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN    Theobromine (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN    3,7-Dimethyl-3,7-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione
CN    3,7-Dimethylxanthine
CN    Diurobromine
CN    NSC 5039
CN    Santheose
CN    SC 15090
CN    Teobromin
CN    Theosalvose
CN    Theostene
CN    Thesal
MF    C7 H8 N4 O2
CI    COM
LC    STN Files:   ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA,
      CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DETHERM*,
      DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSRESEARCH, IPA,
      MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PS, REAXYSFILE*, RTECS*, SPECINFO,
      TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, USPATOLD, VETU
        (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
      Other Sources:   DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
        (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
```

Sample REGISTRY record

Chemical names, common names and trade names are found in the Chemical Name (CN) field.

# Sample REGISTRY record (cont.)




Chemical substances are indexed to the highest degree of specificity possible.

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

Experimental and calculated properties may be available.

```
3702 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
  47 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3722 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
```

# Sample REGISTRY record (cont.)

```
=> D EPROP

Experimental Properties (EPROP)

   PROPERTY (CODE)    |     VALUE     |   NOTE
======================+===============+=========
IR Absorption Spectra|Spectrum       |(1)   AIST
Melting Point (MP)    |357-358 deg C|(2)    CAS
Melting Point (MP)    |357 deg C     |(3)    APC
Melting Point (MP)    |357 deg C     |(4)    SRC
Melting Point (MP)    |352-355 deg C|(5)     IC
Melting Point (MP)    |350 deg C     |(6)     IC
Melting Point (MP)    |348-351 deg C|(7)    CAS

(1)      "Integrated Spectral Data Base System of Organic
         Compounds" data were obtained from the National
         Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and
         Technology (Japan)
(2)      Bertrand, Gabriel; Compt. rend. 1932 V194, P26-8
         CAPLUS
.
.
.

See HELP PROPERTIES for information about property data
sources in REGISTRY.
```

Example of REGISTRY experimental property information that is measured directly in the laboratory and reported as cited.

# Sample REGISTRY record (cont.)

Predicted properties are qualities that are calculated mathematically based on the structure and other criteria.

```
=> D CALC

Predicted Properties (PPROP)
```

| PROPERTY (CODE) | VALUE | CONDITION | NOTE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 1 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 2 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 3 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 4 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 5 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 6 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 7 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 8 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 9 25 deg C | (1) |
| Bioconc. Factor (BCF) | 1.0 | pH 10 25 deg C | (1) |
| Density (DEN) | 1.60+/-0.1 g/cm**3 | 760 Torr | (1) |
| Freely Rotatable Bonds (FRB) | 0 | | (1) |
| H acceptors (HAC) | 6 | | (1) |
| H donors (HD) | 1 | | (1) |
| Hydrogen Donors/Acceptors Sum (HDAS) | 7 | | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 6.99 | pH 1 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 9.31 | pH 2 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 9.63 | pH 3 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 9.66 | pH 4 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 9.66 | pH 5 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 9.66 | pH 6 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 9.65 | pH 7 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 9.54 | pH 8 25 deg C | (1) |
| Koc (KOC) | 8.59 | pH 9 25 deg C | (1) |

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# Information retrieval cycle[1]

Interview

Indexing
Analysis

Search query
development

This process is
usually iterative.


Online
searching

Analysis

Post-processing

CAS
Full Text Options

[1] Walker and Janes, Online Retrieval A Dialogue of Theory and Practice, 1993, p. 10



STN®

# Basic searching commands

- There are only five (5) basic commands that you need to learn in order to begin searching on STN

| USE THIS COMMAND... | WHEN YOU WANT TO... |
|---|---|
| FILE (FIL) | Enter a single file or multiple files in order to conduct a search |
| EXPAND (E) | View potential search terms in an easy to browse, alphabetical listing |
| SEARCH (S) | Perform a search pertaining to a topic of interest |
| DISPLAY (D) | Look at the record set results in a specified format |
| LOGOFF (LOG) | Terminate an STN online session |

STN provides many other commands so that you can access specialized functionality, but these 5 commands will go a long way in your searching.

# Basic command format

- The general format for entering a command on STN is:

  **=> Command** Instructions <Enter>

  Example: **=> Search (chocolate or cocoa)** <Enter>


For additional information about using STN commands, visit:

**http://www.cas.org/training/stn/commands-qrc**

# Conduct a basic keyword search


**Locate records on the use of talc in metics.**

## Search Strategy

To retrieve references by using a keyword search

| | |
|---|---|
| Step 1 | Understand your search question and identify potential keywords |
| Step 2 | Identify relevant database(s) |
| Step 3 | Build a search query |
| Step 4 | Conduct a preliminary search |
| Step 5 | Evaluate answers |
| Step 6 | Modify the search strategy |
| Step 7 | Display answer(s) |

# Step 1: Understand search question and identify potential keywords

- Keyword searching is used to build concept based search queries and is commonly done as free text searching in the Basic Index

- Have an organized search plan
  - Identify key words
    - Consider synonyms
    - Consider suffixes on root words
    - Don't forget acronyms and abbreviations
  - Consider how search terms will relate to one another
    - Boolean logic
    - Proximity of search terms

# STN truncation symbols

| SYMBOL | FUNCTION | EXAMPLES | RETRIEVAL POSSIBILITIES |
|---|---|---|---|
| ? | Any number of characters (including zero) at the beginning or at the end of a term | BACTERICID? | BACTERICIDE<br>BACTERICIDAL |
| | Left*-or Right-hand truncation | ?ICID? | BACTERICIDE |
| # | Zero or one character at the end of a term | BACTERICIDE# | BACTERICIDE<br>BACTERICIDES |
| ! | Exactly one character within or at the end of a term | T!!TH | TEETH<br>TOOTH<br>TRUTH |
| | | AMIN! | AMINE<br>AMINO |
| | | ORGANI!ATION | ORGANIZATION<br>ORGANISATION |
| !!# | Multiple uses of the symbols # and ! are allowed | T!!TH# | TEETH<br>TOOTH<br>TRUTHS |

# Use plurals and abbreviations to increase search results

- STN also provides tools to automatically retrieve plurals, as well as standard abbreviations, which can be toggled on and off with SET commands as follows:

```
=> SET PLURALS ON PERM
=> SET ABB ON PERM
```

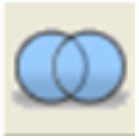
- PERM sets the command on permanently - otherwise you must remember to enter these SET commands each time you log into STN

# Boolean Logic operators

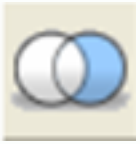
## Boolean Logic

- **"AND"** represents records that mention ***all*** of the concepts, anywhere in the record
  - One concept could be in the title, and another could be in the abstract or indexing

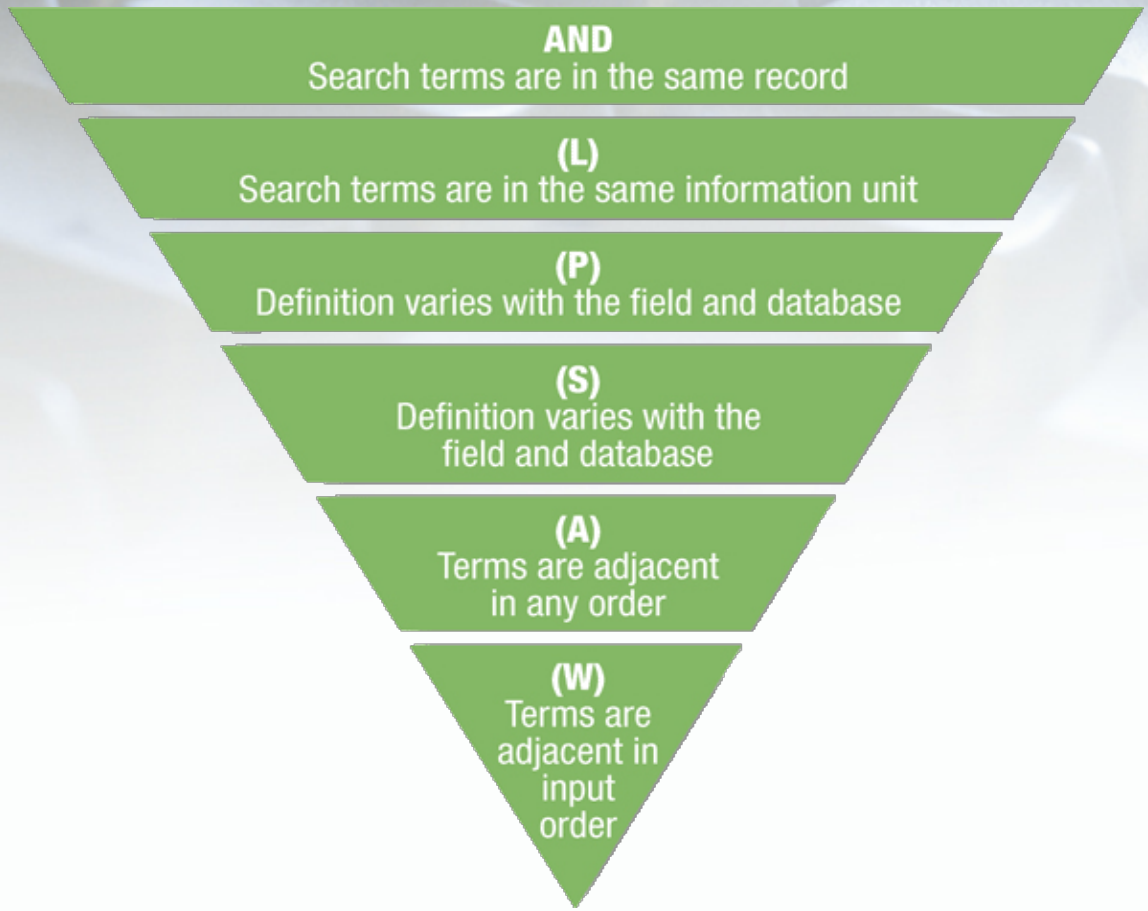
- **"OR"** represents records with ***any*** of the concepts and synonyms
  - Don't forget to use parentheses with concepts that are OR'ed together:
    - => S (bovine ***OR*** cow ***OR*** cattle)



- **"NOT"** ***removes*** a concept or answer set from results
  - Use NOT to compare results between sets
    - => S L3 ***NOT*** L1
    - Beware of using NOT to remove concepts as you can accidentally remove good results as well



# Proximity operators




Proximity operators are used to specify the desired proximity of search terms with respect to one another within records.

# Proximity operators clarification

- Use HELP (S) or HELP (P) to see definitions and how to apply proximity connectors in different files
  - (P) usually means within the same paragraph
  - (S) usually means within the same sentence
  - HELP commands are at no cost
- (nA) or (nW) are used to specify that terms are “n” words apart, where “n” is any number from one or greater (the higher the number, the further the terms are apart from each other)
- It is very straightforward to search bound phrases on STN with implied proximity
  - Example: If you type **S CHOCOLATE MILK,** STN implies chocolate (W) milk saving effort and keystrokes

# Step 2: Identify a relevant database

- A variety of worldwide databases of scientific and technical information are available on STN
- Information about the databases can be found in the following resources:
  - STN Database Summary Sheets: **http://www.cas.org/products/stn/dbss**
  - **STNGUIDE** is a no-cost file that provides searchable access to all of the information covered in the STN DBSS
  - Use the INDEX command
  - Call the CAS Help Desk if you are at a loss: **1-800-753-4227 (North America)**
- Use the FILE command to enter a database

  => **FILE CAPLUS**

# Step 3: Build a search query

- Building a search query requires the following:
  - Identify the main concepts
  - Choose a set of search terms
- Utilize information from preliminary interview with your client (Who, What, When, Where, Why, How….)
- Exhaust whatever resources you have at your disposal in terms of finding keywords
- Check the validity of your terms in the database in which you will conduct your search

# Step 3: Build a search query

- Verify search terms using **EXPAND**
  - The **EXPAND command (E)** is used to verify that a term of interest is in the database
  - **EXPAND** results are in an alphanumeric list of indexed terms
  - Can not use truncation symbols with **EXPAND command (E)**
  - Basic EXPANDing puts your term as the third entry
    - It assigns an E-reference number to each term in the list
    - The default displayed list is 12 E-numbered terms at a time
    - To continue the list, type the letter E at the command prompt
  - **EXPAND** is useful in keyword searching to:
    - Determine if a term is in the database
    - Identify related terms of interest
  - **EXPAND** is a cost-free command

# Step 4: Conduct a preliminary search

- Collect all of the relevant terms
- Determine what Boolean operators are appropriate
- Use the **SEARCH command (S)** to retrieve records using your search terms
- Records are placed in an answer set labeled L1
- Answers are arranged in reverse chronological order (most recent first)

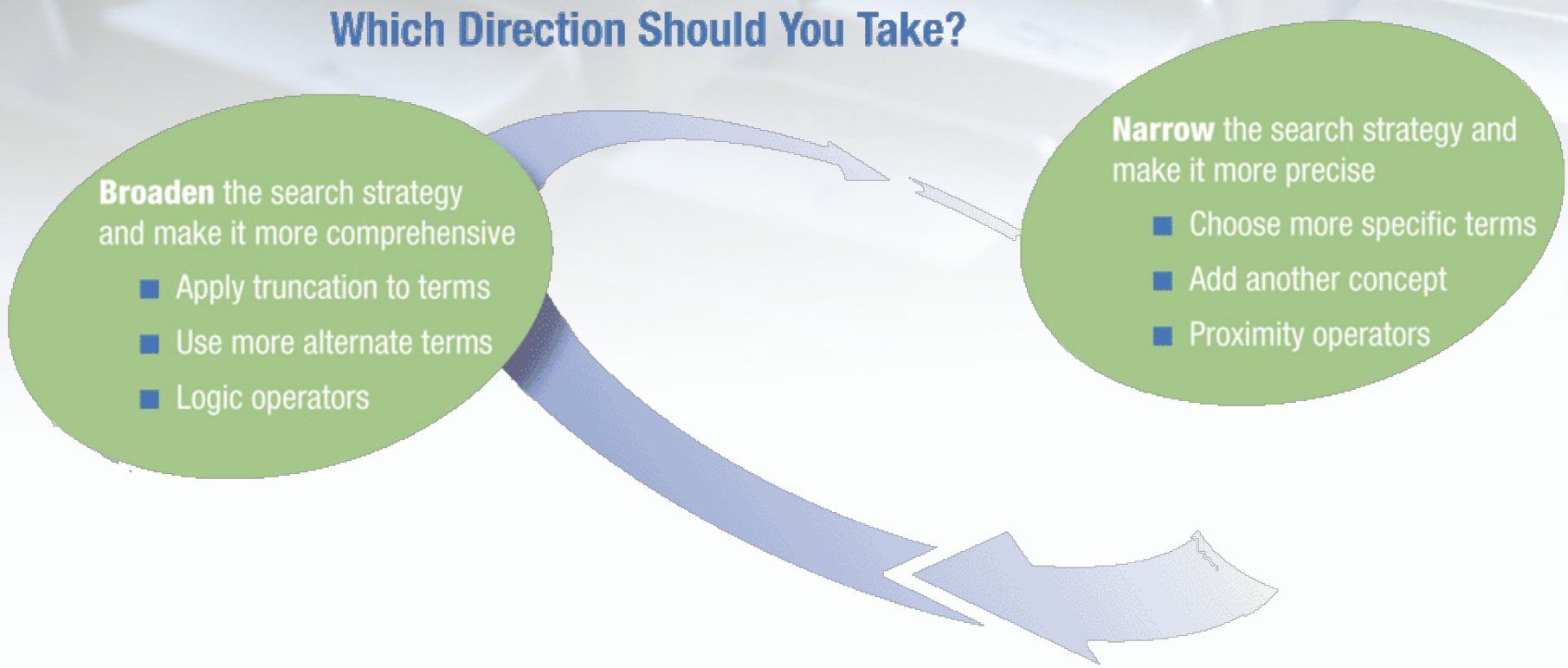
# Step 4: Conduct a preliminary search (cont.)

- The additional terms from the **EXPAND** search in quotes in the query below were found using the CA Lexicon
  - A Wizard is available to help with this in STN Express
  - In STN on the Web, type E COSMETICS/CT to access the Lexicon
  - Use of thesauri is covered more fully in advanced STN workshops

# Step 5: Evaluate answers

- Once the search has been conducted, review the records to determine if the query retrieved the desired results
- No-cost display formats are useful in keyword searching to identify additional, file-specific terminology to enhance results
- No-cost formats allow a pre-defined portion of the record to be viewed for free:
  - D TRIAL, for most STN databases
  - D SCAN, for CAS databases and BIOSIS® (benefit of random record retrieval of old and new records)

# Step 6: Modify search strategy



# Step 7: Display records

- Answers may be displayed in pre-defined formats or custom field displays
- DISPLAY command requires three pieces of information
  - Answer set L-number
  - Answer number(s) to be displayed
  - Format

  => **DISPLAY L2 IBIB ABS 1 200**

# Live demonstration

# Refine results using specialized indexes

- Another technique for adjusting a search strategy is to refine an answer set using search terms that are not in the Basic Index
  - This technique, called searching specialized indexes, allows the use of search terms to specify that records are:
    - From a particular type of source document (e.g., patent, journal article, review article)
    - Written in a particular language
    - Published within a specific time period
    - Written by a particular author
    - From a certain company or university


What patent publications have appeared covering the use of talc in cosmetics? Using the same search question as before, refine those results by finding patents in English since 2000.

# Live demonstration

# Author name searching

- Author names are searched in the Author Name Field (/AU)
  - Are inverted in STN, that is, the last name is first, followed by the first name, initials, etc., and must be searched in this format
  - Are case-insensitive
  - Displayed in the order in which they appear in the original document, separated by semicolons

# Author searching tips

- In CAS databases, names are taken from the original documents
  - Consequently, the exact form of entry of the name may vary, depending on how the author is cited in a particular publication
  - First and middle names may be given in full or both may be given as initials
  - Middle name or initial may not be present in all entries
  - Author names are displayed in the order in which they appear in the original document

# Tips for searching author names

| FOR AUTHOR NAMES | EXAMPLE | TIP | EXAMPLE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Where there may be confusion about the form of the name | Karl Wurth<br>Karl A. Wurth<br>K.A. Wurth | EXPAND on the last name and first initial | WURTH K/AU |
| With internal punctuation (apostrophes, hyphens) | O'Brian | EXPAND on variations with punctuation eliminated | OBRIAN/AU<br>O BRIAN/AU |
| With internal spaces | La Bar | EXPAND on variations with spaces eliminated | LA BAR/AU<br>LABAR/AU |
| Containing an umlaut | Müller | EXPAND on variations substituting:<br>ae for ä<br>oe for ö<br>ue for ü | Muller/AU<br>Mueller/AU |
| Where there may be confusion about the surname | Bing Chen | EXPAND using both names as the surname | BING/AU<br>CHEN/AU |
| Where the last name contains a prefix | Van der Beek | EXPAND both with and without blanks | VAN DER BEEK/AU<br>VAN DERBEEK/AU<br>VANDERBEEK/AU<br>VANDER BEEK/AU |
| Where the names are transliterated from another alphabet (ex: the Cyrillic alphabet) | Spasski | EXPAND using alternate spellings | ...SKI/AU<br>...SKY/AU |

# Author name search strategy


Locate research published by the British physicist Stephen W. Hawking. We are particularly interested in his research on cosmology, the universe and gravity.

**Search Strategy**

To retrieve research written by a known author

Step 1 Conduct a preliminary search

Step 2 Modify the search strategy

Step 3 Display answer(s)

# Live demonstration

# Company name searching

- Company name searches can be done in support of competitive intelligence, joint ventures, technology transfer, or patent portfolio management

- Several files on STN provide tools to help you with company name searching
  - Derwent Patent Assignee Code (/PACO)
  - CAplus Company Name thesaurus (/CO)

# Company name search strategy


Conduct a search on Syngenta and subsidiaries.

## Search Strategy

To locate research done by a company

| | |
|---|---|
| Step 1 | Locate company name variations using the Patent Assignee Code thesaurus (/PACO) in DWPI |
| Step 2 | Locate company name variations using the CAplus Company Name thesaurus (/CO) |
| Step 3 | Conduct a simultaneous multifile search using terms gleaned from DWPI and CAplus |
| Step 4 | Refine and display answers |

# Live demonstration

# Multifile substance-based searching

- Continuous search history on STN provides a mechanism for easy data transfer between databases that is not possible on other platforms

- Synergy between REGISTRY and CAplus databases
  - Ability to locate substance information and then easily capture bibliographic records in other databases to put the substance into a particular context

# Chemical name search strategy

- A substance may be identified by a common name or a trade name - REGISTRY is a rich resource for chemical nomenclature


**What has been reported on the substance called theobromine?**

## Search Strategy

To locate research done on a named compound

**Step 1** Locate the REGISTRY record for the substance
**Step 2** Locate references related to this substance
**Step 3** Refine and display answers as needed

# Step 1: Locate the REGISTRY record for the substance

- Using a chemical name to locate the REGISTRY record associated with a compound requires that you:
  - Enter REGISTRY
    => **FILE REGISTRY**
  - Verify that the chemical name is in the database
    - Use **EXPAND (E)** to determine a chemical name's searchability and to identify related compounds of interest
    - In REGISTRY, chemical names are in the **Chemical Name index (CN)**. Search the name with **/CN** at the end of the chemical name
  - Run the search
  - Display answers

# Step 2: Locate references for substance


**What has been reported on the substance called theobromine?**

- CAplus database has bibliographic references and abstracts discussing substances known by a chemical name
  - L-number generated in the REGISTRY search is the key to locating relevant references
- Locating CAplus references requires you:
  - Enter CAplus
  - Search the REGISTRY L-number from the REGISTRY search
  - Evaluate answers

# Multifile substance and reference search strategy


**Extend the search on theobromine to other STN databases.**

## Search Strategy

To conduct a multifile substance & reference search on STN

**Step 1** Locate the REGISTRY record for the substance
**Step 2** Create search terms using **SELECT CHEM**
**Step 3** Preview multifile retrieval using **INDEX**
**Step 4** Conduct a simultaneous multifile search
**Step 5** Remove duplicate records
**Step 6** Refine and display as desired

# Live demonstration

# Searcher's checklist summary

- Use truncation effectively
- Determine appropriate proximity between search terms
- Using EXPAND and EXPAND LEFT
- Expand a search into other databases
- Account for database idiosyncrasies
- Check your SET commands
- Avoid implied concepts
- Use online thesauri to identify controlled terms
- Use controlled vocabulary
- Use CAS RNs for chemical substances
- Use STNindex
- Relevancy ranking with FOCUS
- Saving your session
- Log off

# Agenda

- Introduction to STN
- Key Databases Overview
- Searching Skills
- Managing STN Results
- Current Awareness
- Understanding and Managing Costs on STN
- Additional Tools for the Modern Information Professional
- Appendices

# Manage STN search results for future recall

## Store and manage STN search results

**Step 1** Save answers
=> **SAVE [Answer set L-number] [File name]/A [Title]**

**Step 2** Recall the saved search in a future online session
=> **DISPLAY SAVED**

**Step 3** Reuse the saved results for display
=> **ACTIVATE [File name]/A**

**Step 4** Maintain saved items for currency, deleting as needed
=> **DELETE [File name]/A**

The file name must begin with a letter, have 1-12 characters, contain only letters or numbers, and end in /A. TITLE must be included on the command line if you wish to add a descriptive title.

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# Current awareness alerts

- Current awareness alerts are valuable for all users of scientific and technical information
- Current awareness alerts known as SDI* or ALERT
- Current awareness alerts allow monitoring of:
  - New developments in research
  - Competitor organizations
  - Potential new markets or uses for a company's products
- Current awareness information may be obtained through:
  - Periodic searches performed manually to assess information in an area at any given time
  - Automatic current awareness alerts to continuously monitor new literature in an area of interest

* SDI stands for selective dissemination of information

# Agenda

- Introduction to STN
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# Understanding/Managing costs of STN

- A summary of the costs associated with searching STN is provided in the STN Price List
- A list of costs associated with searching any specific file can be seen by entering **HELP COST** at the command prompt in that file
- Some common costs associated with searching on STN
  - Connect-hour fees
  - Search term fees
  - Display fees
  - Command specific charges
  - Alert (SDI) costs

# Other ways to manage STN costs

- H and Z databases
- Set cost limit parameters
  - Use SET NOTICE
- Cost center management
  - Use SET ACCOUNT

# Understanding/Managing costs on STN

- STN usage is normally billed monthly
- Organizations may also enter into a fixed cost agreement for use of certain databases on STN
  - Fixed cost agreements have the benefit of allowing an organization to know what its costs for STN searching will be each month, which often makes budgeting easier
- Special STN pricing is available for colleges and universities that will be using STN in academic research pursuits with no commercial involvement
- Any questions regarding STN pricing can be directed to CAS Customer Center at help@cas.org or by phone at 1-800-753-4227

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# Additional tools for the info professional

- Information professionals are often asked not only to find needed information but also to provide other key functions such as
  - Choosing, administrating, and providing training for end user resources
  - Developing and maintaining information portals
  - Providing high-level analysis of information to support organizational decision making
  - Being a key member of the intellectual property management effort
  - Providing competitive intelligence

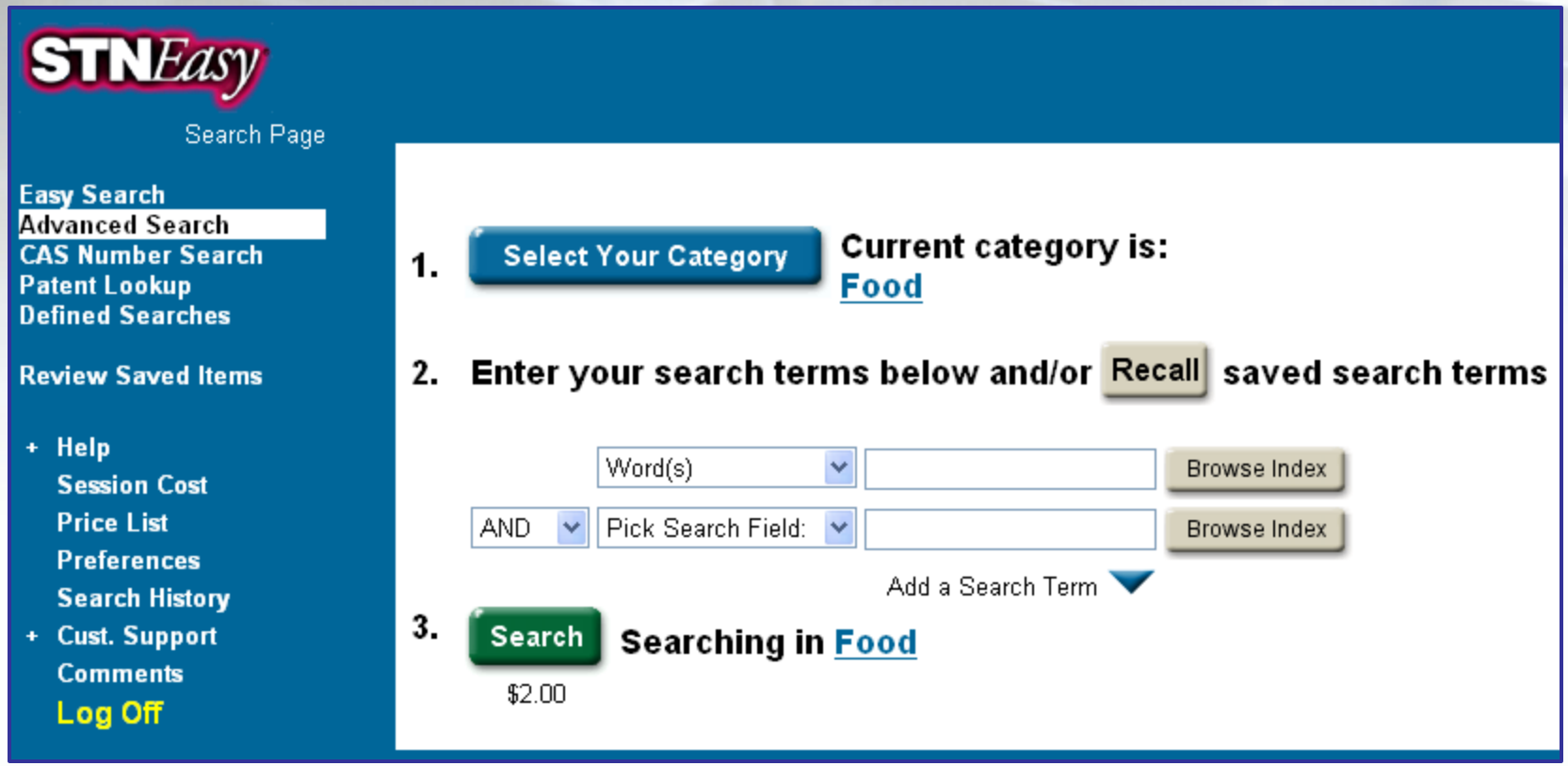
# Additional tools for the info professional

- In order to support information professionals in all the roles they are asked to fill within their organizations, STN and CAS offer a suite of tools that integrate with or augment what STN provides
- End user tools are designed for use by individuals whose primary skill set or training is not in information retrieval
- End users often want to be able to do some of their own information retrieval, but without some guidance as to what tools will get them high quality information for their needs, they can get lost in a sea of available options
- The upcoming slides will highlight some STN tools and the situations in which they are most frequently used

# End user tool – STN Easy


- STN Easy® is the end user interface of STN
- Provides access to key databases from STN in an easy-to-use, point-and-click format
- Users can get started with very little training and the simplified pricing model protects them from unexpected costs
- Does not allow for all the types of complex search queries that can be done in STN, but it is a great starting point for quick access to journal literature, patent information, substance data, regulatory information, and many other things

# End user tool – STN Easy interface



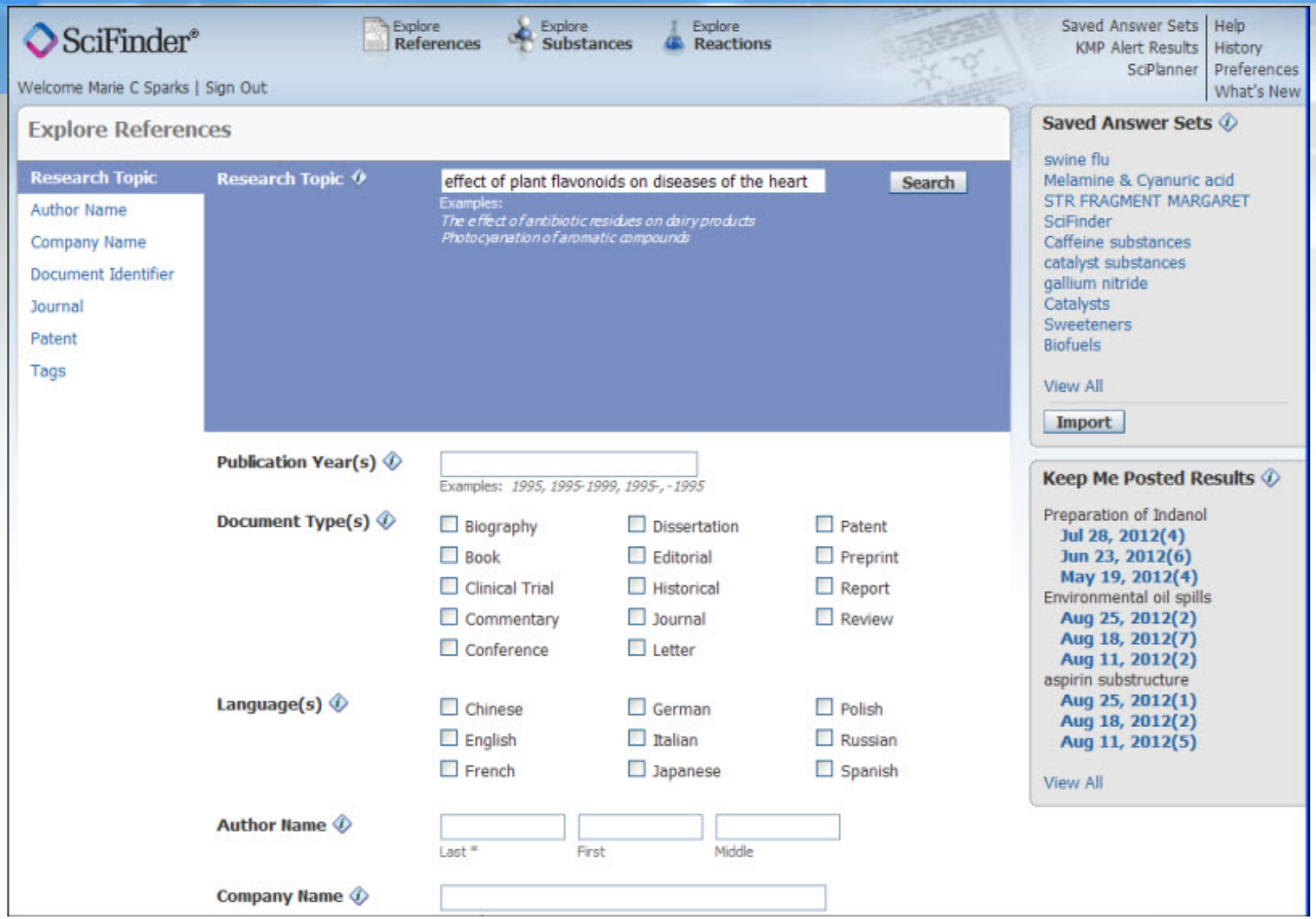
# End user tool – STN Easy for Intranets


- STN Easy® for Intranets℠
  - Provides customizable searching for end users from a corporate information portal or intranet
  - The interface and file availability can be customized to meet the exact needs of an organization
  - The portal interface can also serve as a convenient place to post results of current awareness alerts for use by groups of people with similar needs

# End user tool – SciFinder


- SciFinder® is an end user interface for the databases produced by CAS
- Contains the full CAplus database and REGISTRY, as well as MEDLINE and information on reactions (CASREACT), regulated substances (CHEMLIST), and chemical suppliers (CHEMCATS)
- Interface is extremely intuitive and the pricing models are protective for end users
- Offers extremely powerful searching tools and analysis capabilities without being too complicated
- Extremely popular tool for chemists, as well as in many non-chemistry, science or technology companies
- Covers a broad range of content areas and allows users to search patent, journal, and substance information in one place

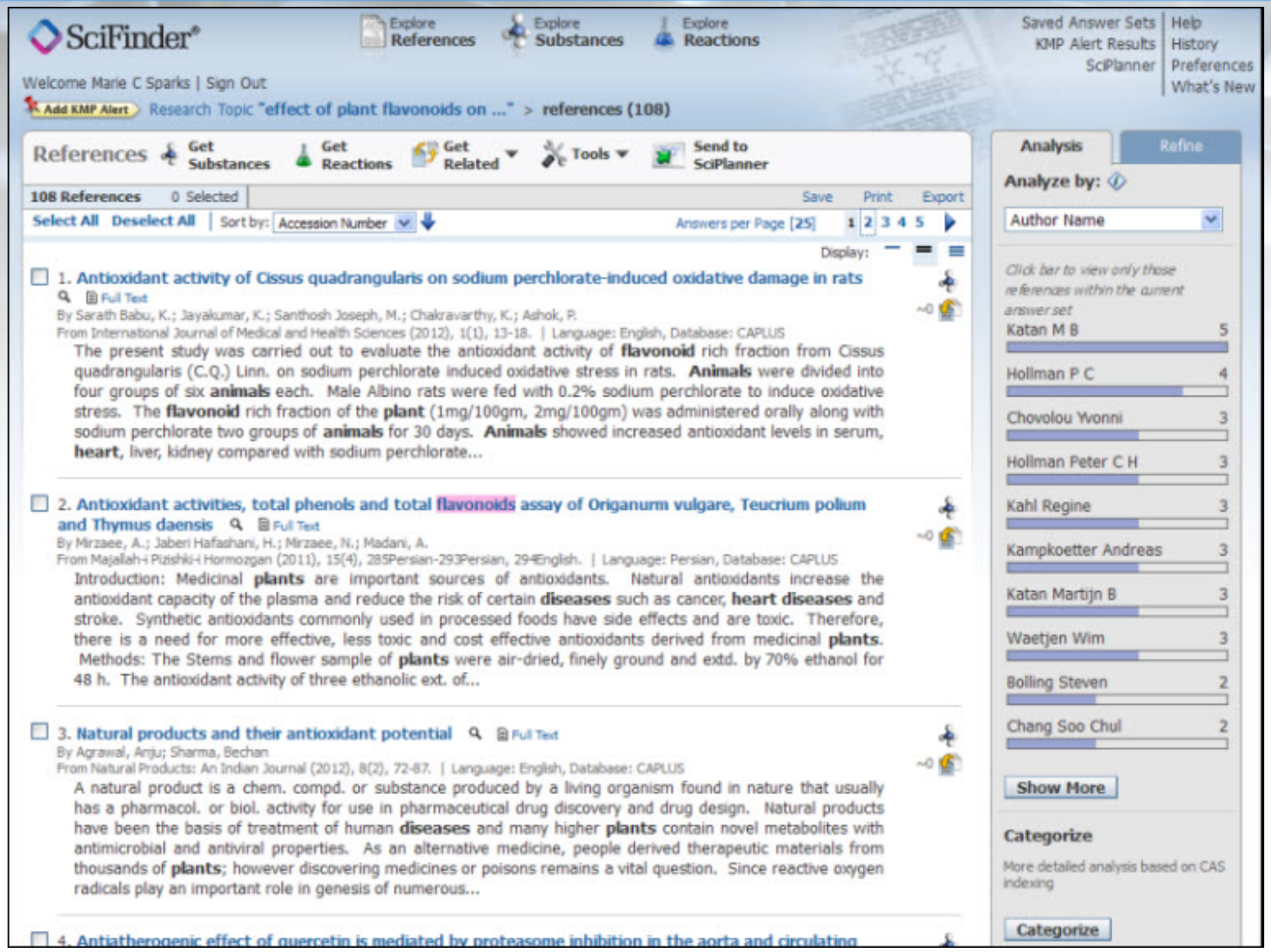
# SciFinder is intuitive and requires minimal training






STN®

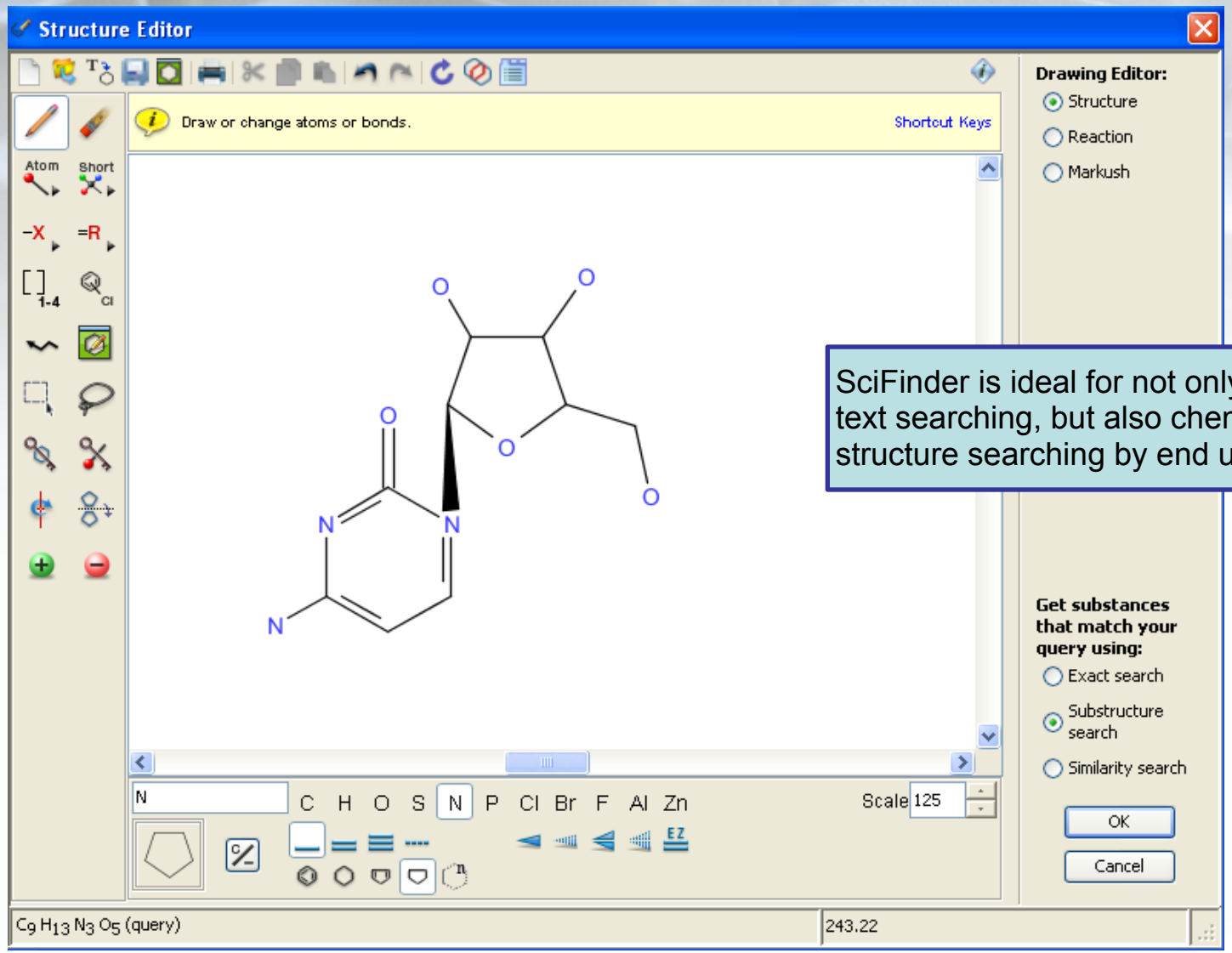
# SciFinder search results






STN®

# SciFinder drawing tool




SciFinder is ideal for not only text searching, but also chemical structure searching by end users.



STN®

# STN analysis tools

- Corporate librarians and information professionals are often asked not only to retrieve information but also to analyze it

- Some of these requests might include:
  - Show me the trends in research in an area
  - Compare the various companies working in an area
  - Help us to find new ways to generate revenue from our existing patents
  - Where is the largest current area of growth in this industry?
  - Provide a competitive assessment of a technology
  - Analyze the patent landscape – who are the competitors, what are they doing, what do we expect them to do next, where do we have a strategic advantage?

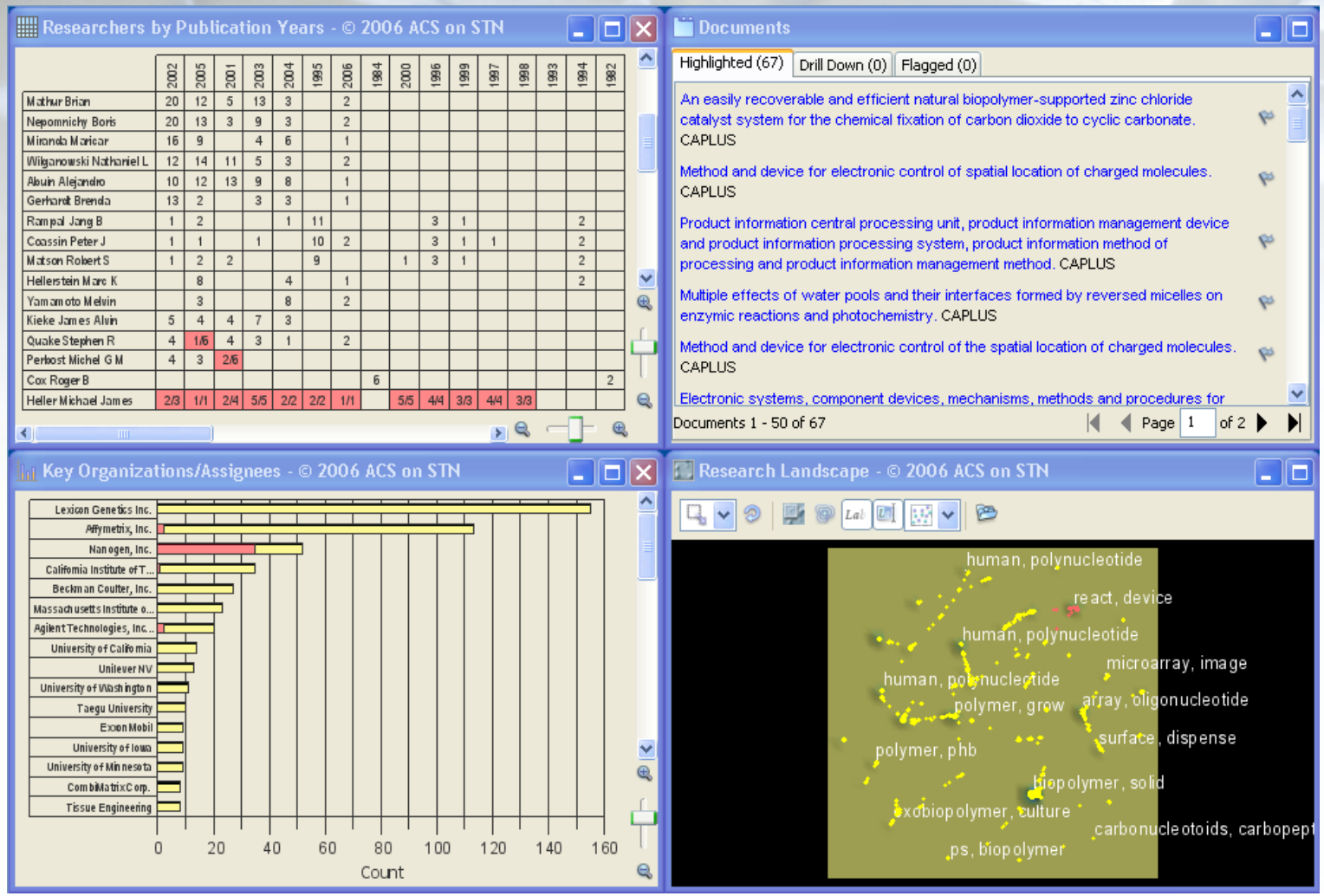
# STN analysis tools

- These types of requests require more than just a list of references
- Tools are needed that allow comparison of data in a very in-depth way
- An information professional that is skilled in this area can provide immense value to diverse projects including competitive intelligence, research and development planning, strategic planning, and patent portfolio management

# STN analysis tool - STN AnaVist


- STN® AnaVist™
  - A tool for analysis and visualization of journal and patent data
  - Information can be analyzed and easily shared with interested parties so that they can further investigate the area of interest
  - The research landscape (shown on the next slide) provides a visual representation of the “peaks” in a research area
  - Interactive charts allow for easy comparison of various aspects of a data set, such as the different companies that have been assigned patents
  - Seamlessly integrates with STN Express so that searches can be easily transferred from STN Express to STN AnaVist when higher level analysis is needed

# STN AnaVist - visualization

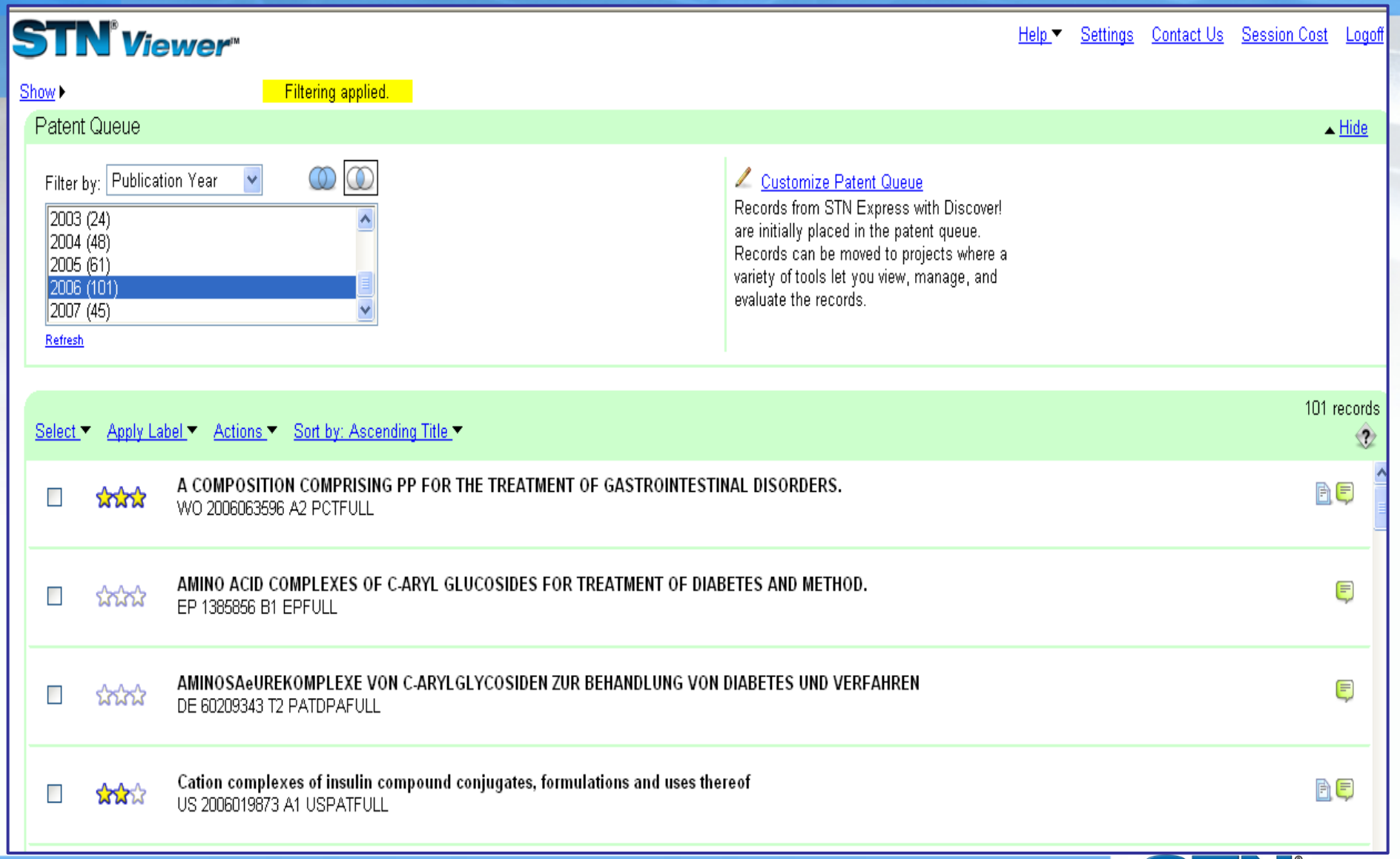



| | 2002 | 2005 | 2001 | 2003 | 2004 | 1995 | 2006 | 1984 | 2000 | 1996 | 1999 | 1997 | 1998 | 1993 | 1994 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mathur Brian | 20 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nepomnichy Boris | 20 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Miranda Maricar | 16 | 9 | | 4 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilganowski Nathaniel L | 12 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Alvuin Alejandro | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 8 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gerhardt Brenda | 13 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rampal Jang B | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 11 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Coassin Peter J | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 10 | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Matson Robert S | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 9 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Hellerstein Marc K | | 8 | | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Yamamoto Melvin | | 3 | | | 8 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kieke James Alvin | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quake Stephen R | 4 | 1/6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Perkost Michel G M | 4 | 3 | 2/6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cox Roger B | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Heller Michael James | 2/3 | 1/1 | 2/4 | 5/5 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 1/1 | | 5/5 | 4/4 | 3/3 | 4/4 | 3/3 | | | |

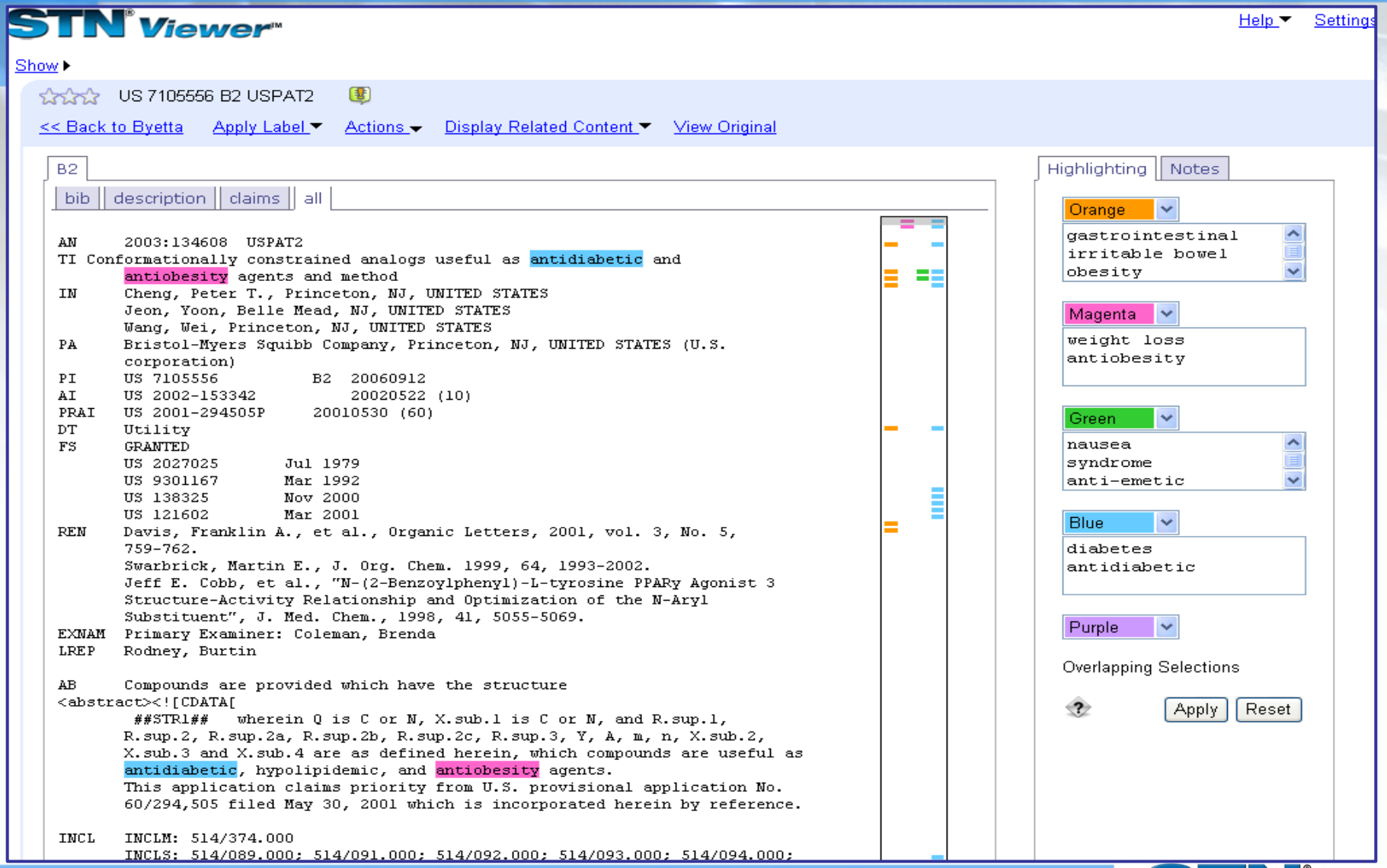
# STN analysis tool – STN Viewer


- STN® Viewer™
  - Web based workflow productivity tool used to review and analyze full-text patents
  - Full-text patents can be long and complicated documents, making it challenging to quickly find information of interest
  - Allows users to view, highlight, navigate, and annotate full-text patent documents
  - Annotated patents can be shared with others thus saving users time and promoting collaboration
  - Seamlessly integrates with STN Express

# STN Viewer – Patent Queue



# STN Viewer highlighting feature



# Obtain full-text documents


- CAS Full Text Options
  - Helps to integrate STN and other CAS products with the full text of more than 7,400 journals from 360 publishers and full text patents
  - Increases the use and value of an organization's electronic access rights and print journal holdings
  - Links to Full Text appear in STN transcripts and report output
  - If a document is already purchased by your organization, links to the document free of charge
  - For documents that must be purchased, CAS Full Text Options will link users to the publisher sites
  - Requires very little setup and maintenance, but can be highly customized if desired

# Hyperlink to full text

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2011:218199 CAPLUS
TI A new computational method to split large biochemical networks into coherent subnets
AU Verwoerd, Wynand S.
CS Centre for Advanced Computational Solutions, Dept. WF & Molecu Bioscience, Lincoln University, Christchurch, N. Z.
SO BMC Systems Biology (2011), 5, 25
CODEN: BSBMCC; ISSN: 1752-0509
URL: http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1752-0509-5-25.pdf
PB BioMed Central Ltd.
DT Journal; (online computer file)
LA English
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

A CAplus record with a hyperlink to the full text article from the journal, "BMC Systems Biology located in the SOurce field.

CAS Full Text Options

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**A new computational method to split large biochemical networks into coherent subnets.**
BMC Systems Biology (2011), 5, 25 CODEN: BSBMCC; ISSN: 1752-0509 URL: http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1752-0509-5-25.pdf; English

• Email Reference

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# Searching support – Science IP®


- At times, information professionals need to have a trusted backup source for searching
- Some cases in which this might be needed include:
  - Coverage during a vacation or extended absence from work
  - Overflow help for times of high workload
  - Specialized search requests for which in-house staff do not have the appropriate training
  - Double check comprehensiveness for critical searches such as patentability
- At times like these, many information professionals turn to Science IP, the CAS Search Service

# Agenda

- Introduction to STN
- Key Databases Overview
- Searching Skills
- Managing STN Results
- Current Awareness
- Understanding and Managing Costs on STN
- Additional Tools for the Modern Information Professional
- Appendices

# Appendices

- Below are the various Appendices that are covered in the curriculum workbook:
  - Appendix I:  Links to Additional Information on the Web
  - Appendix II:  STN Command and Aliases
  - Appendix III:  STN FAQs
  - Appendix IV:  Search Request Form Example

# STN FAQs

- Refer to the curriculum workbook for the answers to these questions
  - What does STN stand for?
  - How can I get help when I have a question while I am searching?
  - I am stuck at a colon prompt in STN, how do I get back to the arrow prompt?
  - How do I retrieve my transcript on STN?
  - Is STN just for chemistry searching?
  - Do I need a separate login ID for STN on the Web, STN Express, and STN Easy?



Workbook pg. 121-122

# Summary

- Introduced STN and explored its database coverage, search interfaces, and what makes STN unique in today's information world
- Developed STN searching skills that included use of
  - Truncation
  - Boolean logic
  - Proximity operators
  - Basic commands
  - Search strategy development
  - Results management
- Learned about current awareness alerting
- Introduced additional STN tools that information professionals may use to support their user clientele

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**To register for a live event or to see interactive materials, you will be asked to login.**

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- SciFinder Training Events
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**STN e-Seminar:**
Search Organometallics and Coordination Compounds
September 27, October 13
Virtual Patent Forum: A Class on Classification
October 25

**For a full list of training events please visit the** Calendar

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- All STN Topics
- General
- Bibliographic Search
- Substance Search
- Patent Search
- Post-processing
- CAplus
- REGISTRY
- Reaction Search
- Speciality Topics
- STN Training Events

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- Getting Started with CAS Learning Solutions
- FAQs for CAS Learning Solutions
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- Getting Started with Training
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# Questions

Any questions…..

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