This document is Annex 1 of the report entitled UK Patent Activity for Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge.
Authors: Paul Oldham, Stephen Hall, Colin Barnes
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The document presents the results of a review of UK patent documents of relevance to the Nagoya Protocol.

Except where otherwise stated the term patent in this document typically refers to a patent application (first family member).
Documents are confined to the EP, US and PCT.
In some cases documents are affected by machine translation issues that insert extraneous characters. These have been left as is.

Rankings used in the Worksheets.

1. = Relevant to the Nagoya Protocol. This classification includes examples meriting further discussion.
2. = Potentially Relevant
3. Not Relevant

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
AF0	0	Afghanistan	1. US20100273762A1 2. WO1997026363A2	No relevant results	1. Reference to occurrence of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Afghanistan and other countries. 2. Reference to strains of microorganism capable of nodulating Afghanistan pea. Not the focus of the invention.
DZ0	0	Algeria	1. WO2004042064A2 2. WO2005037053A2 3. WO2007107787A2 4. WO2007148105A2 5. WO2008029136A1 6. WO2008114000A1 7. WO2010034997A1	See below	Two references to a PhD thesis University of Algeria, Literature reference. Reference to growing Pelargoniums as the source of Geranium oil in Algeria and three other countries. One reference to testing a repellant involving plants but without reference to (common) plant sources. One reference to occurrence of West Nile Virus in Algeria and other countries. One reference to a genome wide screen including a family from Algeria (outside the scope of the Nagoya Protocol).
DZ1	1	Algeria	WO2007107787A2	Some commonly available dates are as follows: â€¢ Deglet noor: A semi-dry date, originally imported from Algeria, possesses a delicate flavour, and is firm-textured in appearance, with a colour range from light red to amber or straw. (WO2007107787A220070927: 23) These dates were readily available in the local market as rectangular 25Og blocks and those used were either Babylonian or Algerian dried (tamar) dates. (WO2007107787A220070927: 87)	UK Individual. A document on liquid and solid dosage formulations containing dates (Phoenix dactylifera). The document refers to mixing date material with pharmaceutically active agents. Illustrative examples include adding ibuprofen painkiller to the date mixture etc. The applicant refers to date material originally imported from Algeria and purchased in a market at an unspecified location.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
AO0	0	Angola	1. US20070288211A1 2. US20080233625A1 3. WO2004008183A2 4. WO2006125973A2	4. WO2006125973A2 Banked sera collected in Uganda and The Gambia were obtained from the World Health Organisation TB specimen bank (p://http://www.who.int/tdr/diseases/th/specimen.htrn), and others were collected prospectively from patients presenting with TB to the inpatient and outpatient facilities at St George's Hospital, London, uK. Serum samples (170) from control patients with a range of other inflammatory conditions were collected at St George's Hospital, UK, the Angotrip treatment centre, Angola and The Gambia. Fully informed consent was obtained in each case, in accordance with local Research Ethical Committee policy. Claim 1: A method of diagnosing tuberculosis (TB) in a test subject, said method comprising: (i) providing expression data of two or more markers in a subject, wherein at least two of said markers are selected from transthyretin, neopterin, C-reactive protein (CRP), serum amyloid A (SAA), serum albumin, apoliopoprotein-Al (Apo-Al), apolipoprotein-A2 (Apo-A2), hemoglobin beta, haptoglobin protein, DEP domain protein, leucine-rich	1. Hydrocarbon related surveying (false positive) literature reference 2. Angola rabbits for use in experiments on cerebral cortex. 3. As for 1. 4. St Georges Enterprises Ltd. TB diagnosis using expression data as markers. Test samples from a range of countries including UK. The focus of the invention is a method for diagnosing tuberculosis. Note that the detection of tuberculosis depends on the activation of markers that are compounds present in the human subject (rather than the infectious organism i.e. Mycobacterium tuberculosis). For that reason the document is judged to be outside the scope of the Nagoya Protocol.
AI0	0	Anguilla	1. WO2002074948A2 2. WO2004056983A2 3. WO2007025694A1 4. WO2009034315A2 5. WO2009047531A1	No relevant results	1. Species name anguilla anguilla. 2. Species name Anguilla japonica 3. same as 2 in long list. 4. same. 5. Anguilla anguilla eel.
AG0	0	Antigua	1. WO2006137596A2 2. WO2006137598A1	No relevant results	1.& 2. Reference to Delia antigua in very long list of pest species that are a target of the invention.
AR0	0	Argentina	25 documents	See below	Diseases occurring in Argentina. Passing references i.e. for maize production. Arsenic contamination in Argentina. Species name B. argentina.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
AR1	2	Argentina	WO2009001098A2	Example 1 Treatment of Zuata crude oil with microorganisms endogenous to Argentine bitumen Materials: Bitumen (from Argentina) Treatment medium 1 (TMSI) content per litre: 5 g FeSO -7H2O3 0. (WO2009001098A220081231: 47). It is especially preferred that the inoculate contain microorganisms selected from the species Bacillus thermoleovorans Thermus brockii, Syntrophus aciditrophicus, Acinebacter venetianus, Deferribacter desulfuÎ®cans, Thermosipho geolei, Thermosipho africanus, Symbiobacterium thermophilium, TheÏ€novirga lienii, Sphingomonas stygia, Sphingomonas aromaticivorans, Sphingomonas subterranean, Sphingomonas yanoikuyae, Pseudomonas putida, Burholderia sp. and Archaeoglobus fulgidus. Particular deposited strains that can be used	Statohydro ASA with UK coapplicant and inventor. A method of enhancing oil recovery from subterranean hydrocarbon reservoirs by injecting microorganisms capable of digesting oil and recovering the oil. The invention claims that many microorganisms are capable of digesting oil and that preferably 2-3 microorganisms will be injected with different digesting activity and provide a list (see detail) including specific accession numbers for each. The reference to organisms from Argentinian bitumen is one of a number of examples that include from a muddy volcano etc. No reference is made to the actual species in the compositions from different locations. The document claims a microorganism mixture containing 2 and preferably 3 members of Sphingomonas sp., Pseudomonas sp., BurholdeÎ®a sp., Thermovirga lienii, Archaeoglobusfulgidus, Acinebacter venetianus, Thermosipho geolii and Symbiobacterium sp.(claim 9). It goes on to claim a mixture containing Sphingomonas stygia, Sphingomonas aromaticivorans, Sphingomonas subterranean, Sphingomonas yanoikuyae , Pseudomonas putida, and Burholderia sp. It is unclear whether any of these species are from the Argentinian bitumen or the other sources. Ranked 2 due to these uncertainties.
AR2	0	Argentina	WO2007102007A2	Bacterial strains, culture media and growth conditions. A total of 255 bacterial strains were used in this study: 197 were Rhodococcus spp. (178 R . equi and 19 non-egui isolates) and 58 belonged to different actinomycete genera, including cholesterol oxidase-producing species. The R . equi strains included horse (n = 81), human (n - 35), pig (n = 30), bovine (n = 8), soil (n = 13) and ancillary {n = 11, from sheep, goat, dog, cat, pheasant, primate, iguana and unknown origin) isolates from 14 different countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Dominican Republic, Germany, France, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom) . (WO2007102007A220070913: 47)	University of Bristol. Document on diagnostic methods and reagents using Rhodococcus equi in a DNA containing sample. 255 strains were used to identify a common nucleic acid to identify a first and then second gene useful in determining the amounts of R. equi. R. equi is a pathogen in animals, notably foals along with wild boar and domestic pigs. The document claims a two stage assay for detecting R. equi DNA in a sample by identifying a gene characteristic of the organism focusing on two common genes (listed in claims).
AR3	0	Argentina	WO2004074312A2	The subfamily Phyllomedusinae of the New World phyllomedusine leaf frogs, represented by species distributed from Mexico to Argentina, contains three well-known genera, Phyllonzedusa, Agalychnis, Pachymedusa, and three less well-known genera, Hylomantis, Phasmahyla and Phrynomedusa, found only thus far in Brazil and until now unstudied (Walls, "Red-eyes and other leaf-	University of Ulster. General reference to distribution. Actual sample used was from the Mexican leaf frog obtained from the United States (see also Brazil section and Mexico below).

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AR4	0	Argentina	WO2001021176A1	The organisms studied were strains of Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Streptococcus pyogenes, Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus Jaecalis isolated during 1998-99 in three Medical Centers in	SmithKlineBeecham. The organisms listed are the target of the compound (gernifloxacin) and the document makes no claim to the genetics of the organism.
AR5	2	Argentina	US5476524A	Germplasm and Field Design: An F.sub.2 population was used in the experiment. A cross between inbred lines ZENB8 and HA89 was made in 1990 at Venado Tuerto (Argentina) and a single F.sub.1 plant was self-pollinated the following year in the same location. ZENB8 is a proprietary inbred line derived from a cross between two Argentine populations and maintained through more than 10 generations of self-pollination. HA89 is a public line released by the USDA in Fargo, N. D. The achene of ZENB8 has 33, 43, and 59% of seed oil, kernel oil, and kernel, respectively, while HA89 has 49, 56,	Zeneca Ltd. Document for oil producing sunflowers using RFLP marker for hypodermis pigmentation in order to enhance productivity of plants with the markers to improve oil production (marker assisted selection). After testing the samples for oil productivity in a field in Fargo, ND they then engaged in identifying the genomic markers. Not that both source lines appear to be proprietary and key work conducted in the United States. Ranked 2 due to these uncertainties.
AR6	1	Argentina	EP1407778A1	A composition of the present invention comprising a combination of selected herbal extracts was administered to patients in a double blind controlled clinical trial. The combination tested included Guarana, Damiana, and Paraguay. Guarana is a dough from the seeds of Paullinia sorbolis, which grows in Brazil and Venezuela. It contains 3-6% caffeine, 5-8.5% tannin, 7.8% resins, 2-3% fat, 0.06% saponin, 5-6% starch, and 1.5% colouring agents. Paraguay is a extract of Ilex paraguensis which grows in Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. It contains 1-1.5% caffeine, 4-10% tannin, and 3% resins and fat. Damiana is obtained from the leaves of	Phytofit Ltd. A weight reduction composition (see also Brazil section). In this case a reference to species growing in a number of South American countries including Yerba mate (Ilex paraguensis). There is no precise indication of the source of reference to field collection in the description.
AZ0	0	Azerbaijan	WO2007148121A2	No relevant results	Reference to types of oil viscosity. Does not refer to the genetic materials involved in the invention.
BS0	0	Bahamas	1. US20090192968A1 2. US6399581B1 3. WO2007101973A2	See below	1. false positive. 3. false positive.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BS1	1	Bahamas	2. US6399581B1	2. Collection of Specimens: Two samples. of the sponge Erylus formosus Sollas, 1886 [Class, Demospongiae, Order Choristida, Family Geodiidae] , were analyzed in this study. The first specimen (HBOI #5-VI-86-4-013) was collected by scuba at a depth of 60 feet in the Bahamas off Black Rock in the Little Bahama Bank (latitude 26 15.3° N., longitude 79 39.3° W.). The second specimen (HBOI #16-XI-87-2-019) was collected by	2. Co-application between Harbor Branch Oceanographic and Glaxo Wellcome UK for a new isolated compound for thrombosis, stroke, wound healing etc. Claims an Isolated eryloside F with a particular formula or its salts. Eryloside is a name derived from Erylus.
BD0	0	Bangladesh	1.EP804212B1 2. US20040142002A1 3. US7722906B2 4. WO2003022307A1 5. WO2003083086A2 6. WO2005105727A1 7. WO2010043473A1	See below.	
BD1	2	Bangladesh	EP804212B1	*N. sativa* is characterized by an erect branched stem and alternate finely divided, feathery, grayish-green leaves. The bluish-white, star-shaped flowers are terminal and solitary. Petals are absent. The fruit is a globose capsule with small, black, rough seeds. The plant is cultivated in India, Bangladesh, Turkey, Middle-east and the Mediterranean basin mainly for its seeds or "black cumin" which is almost entirely used for edible and medical purposes, such as spices and for treatment of various diseases. The ripe seeds of N. *sativa,* also known as Kalajira or Kalaonji, are known to have a wide range of medicinal uses (*Kirtikar et al.* 1982, and *Chopra et al.* 1982). The constituents of the seeds include saponin, an essential oil, a bitter compound (nigellone) and tanners. These substances have been shown to have diuretic (*Nadkarni 1976*), cholagogic and antispasmodic (*Tennekoon, et al.* 1991), carminative *(Shayeb and Mabrouk,* 1984), galactogogic (*Vihan* 1987), antibacterial (*Hassan, et al.* 1989), antifungal (*Agarwal, et al* 1979), anthelminthic (*Akhtar* 1991) and emmenagogic (*Siddiqui et al.* 1988) properties. *al-Awadi, et al*. (1985) have	UK individual as applicant. References to the traditional uses of Nigella sativa. However, no specifics were identified on the actual origin or source of the Nigella sativa used in the invention. Common names may be incorrect or shared with other species. While apparently an ABS case this is ranked 2 (for Bangladesh) due to the uncertainties on source and origin of the material.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BD2	0	Barbados	20 documents	No relevant results	Surname. Jatropha curcas (Barbados nut) with very wide distribution. Barbados cherry (Acerola cherry - scientific name Malpighia emarginata) as potential juice source in list (claimed) WO2008112852A1. Species is widely distributed in tropical countries according to GBIF. Data is dominated by Barbados cherry as an actual or potential ingredient in fruit juices.
BY0	0	Belarus	1. WO2004048606A2 2. WO2004050882A1 3. WO2005070194A1 4. WO2005070852A1	No relevant results	1. Included in example of pig breed name. 2. Reference to Mozir refinery factory in Belarus). 3. Reference to geological Lacustrine Quaternary deposits. 4. same as 3.
BZ0	0	Belize	1. WO1997016067A1	The susceptible strain "SUD-S" was collected from the Sudan in 1978 by Ciba-Geigy and subsequently laboratory cultured to provide the standard laboratory susceptible strain. The resistant strain "BELZ" was collected from broccoli in Belize in November 1991. It is an example of this "poinsettia" strain of Bemisia 14bgQj which is the biotype causing control difficulties in American field crops and glasshouses and in European glasshouses at the time of making the present patent application. The tests were carried out as	The document refers to the whitefly pest species as a target for a chemical compound rather than the source of the compound.
BJ0	0	Benin	1. US20080220018A1 2. WO1998002559A1	No relevant results	1. Surname in literature reference 2. false positive (unclear)
BM0	0	Bermuda	29 documents	No relevant results	Bermuda allergen in list; Bermuda grass protein Cyn d 5 as an epitope in list (also listed in claim 6 of WO2010061193A2) but almost world wide distribution; Documents refer to Bermuda grass typically in long lists of common allergens.
BT0	0	Bhutan		No relevant results	Surname Bhutani

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BR1	1	Brazil	EP1407778A1	A composition of the present invention comprising a combination of selected herbal extracts was administered to patients in a double blind controlled clinical trial. The combination tested included Guarana, Damiana, and Paraguay. Guarana is a dough from the seeds of Paullinia sorbolis, which grows in Brazil and Venezuela. It contains 3-6% caffeine, 5-8.5% tannin, 7.8% resins, 2-3% fat, 0.06% saponin, 5-6% starch, and 1.5% colouring agents. Paraguay is a extract of Ilex paraguensis which grows in Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. It contains 1-1.5% caffeine, 4-10% tannin, and 3% resins and fat. Damiana is obtained from the leaves of the plant Turnera diffusa var. aphrodisiaca from California, Mexico and Brazil, and Bolivia and contains ethereal oils, resins, and tannin. These extracts were obtained as powders. The components were mixed and prepared as capsules. Each capsule contained 95 mg Guarana, 112 mg Paraguay, and 36 mg Damiana extract. The subjects for the study were 20 otherwise healthy subjects, complaining of light-moderate overweight with a body mass index between 25 and 30 kg/m 2. None of the subjects were taking any drug or dietary supplement at the time of the study. All were briefed on the protocol and gave consent to the trial. (EP1407778A120040414: 34). Claims: 1. A composition which produces weight loss in a	Phytofit Limited UK, with Natures Remedies Ltd, Natural Medico Tech and Dinamarca. An unusual combination of natural remedy companies as applicants with a Danish inventor. The document focuses on a combination of herbal extracts for a weight loss product. A number of oppositions are recorded for this filing which was refused in Brazil (and appealed in 2009). The oppositions suggest that this may be broadly constructed and affect the interests of other applicants. Assuming that the Guarana species is Paullinia cupana (sorbolis is not recognised in GBIF then its distribution is limited to the Americas according to GBIF data. Ranked 1

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BR2	1	Brazil	US2003072726A1	[0046] Commercial supplies of Sacharomyces cerevisiae from Tesco plc, Sainsburys plc or Hovis yeast were used in Examples 2 and 8. [0047] All other organisms were isolated using the soil isolation protocol described, unless indicated otherwise. 3 Identification Patent of micro- Example organismOrganism characteristicsWhere isolated 1 RhodotorulaYeast with orange, mucoidFrom air onto a glutinis colonies. Colony form:yeast malt agar IMI 379894 circular, entire marginplate. convex elevation. 3 See exampleSee example 1 1 4 See exampleSee example 1 1 5 Paecilo-Filamentous fungusFrom fruiting myces producing light brown body of a fungus variotii powdery sporesgrowing in IMI 379901 Amazon in Brazil 6 Candida versitalis NCYC 1433 8 Candida	UK Individuals. The applicants make reference to Paecilomyces variotii IMI 379001 described as a filamentous fungus producing light brown powdery spores that was isolated “From fruiting body of a fungus growing in Amazon in Brazil. IMI stands for the International Mycological Institute in Egham, Surrey, UKThe information is contained in a Table (distorted in the machine translation of the text) and a soil isolation protocol for the listed specimens is provided. The document is for skin lightening agents and focuses on compounds from natural biological materials such as plant material that have skin lightening properties. The compound is the focus of the claims rather than the organism. The sample from Brazil is referenced with respect to the preparation of Protocatechuic Acid From Caffeic Acid. Protocatechuic acid appears in claim 9. Note the references in the claims and also the claim to the treatment of plant material using a microorganism. This merits closer inspection. Legal status data suggests that the application did not progress to the grant stage. However, a reassignment to company Zylepsis was recorded in June 2002.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BR3	1	Brazil	US2011003021A1	Study Supplement. The ZOTRIM formulation contained 112 mg Yerbe Mate, 95 mg Guarana and 36 mg Damiana. Guarana, a dough made from the seeds of Paullinia cupana, which grows in Brazil and Venezuela, contains 3-6% caffeine, 5-8.5% tannins, 7.8% resins, 2-3% lipid, 0.06% saponin, 5-6% starch and 1.5% coloring agents (Schery (1954) Plants for Man. London: George Allen and Unwin, pp. 518-519). Yerbe matÃ© is an extract of Ilex paraguayensis from Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay containing 1-1.5% caffeine, 4-10% tannins and 3% resins and lipids (Hill (1952) Economic Botany. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, pp. 479-481.). Damiana is obtained from the leaves of the plant Turnera diffusa var. aphrodisiaca from California, Mexico, Brazil and Bolivia and contains ethereal oils, resins and tannins	Nature Remedies Ltd with two UK inventors as co-applicants. The document focuses on a weight loss composition consisting of dietary fibre and herbal extracts where two species, Paullinia cupana and Ilex paraguayensis can be traced to Brazil (and other South American countries). However, the precise source of the materials is unclear. What is significant in this example is its link with the ZOTRIM weight loss product that is marketed by naturesremedies.uk.com in tablet form and can be purchased from Boots.

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BR4	2	Brazil	US6143703A	As an essential constituent in the concentrate compositions according to the present invention there are present one or more botanical oils, sometimes also referred to as “essential oils" which are useful in providing a blooming effect. By way of non-limiting example these include one or more of. Anethole 20/21 natural, Aniseed oil china star, Aniseed oil globe brand, Balsam (Peru), Basil oil (India), Black pepper oil, Black pepper olcoresin 40/20, Bois de Rose (Brazil) FOB, Borneol Flakes (China), Camphor oil, White, Camphor powder synthetic technical, Canaga oil (Java), Cardamom oil, Cassia oil (China), Cedarwood oil (China) BP, Cinnamon bark oil, Cinnamon leaf oil, Citronella oil, Clove bud oil, Clove leaf, Coriander (Russia), Coumarin 69'C (China), Cyclamen Aldehyde, Diphenyl oxide, Ethyl vanilin, Eucalyptol, Eucalyptus oil, Eucalyptus citriodora, Fennel oil, Geranium oil, Ginger oil, Ginger oleoresin (India) , White grapefruit oil, Guaiacwood oil, GurJun balsam, Heliotropin, Isobornyl acetate, Isolongifolene, Juniper berry oil, L-methhyl acetate, Lavender oil, Lemon oil, Lemongrass oil, Lime oil distilled, Litsea Cubeba oil, Longifolene, Menthol crystals, Methyl cedryl ketone, Methyl chavicol, Methyl salicylate, Musk ambrette, Musk ketone, Musk xylol, Nutmeg oil, Orange oil, Patchouli oil, Pepper-mint oil, Phenyl ethyl alcohol, Pimento berry oil, Pimento leaf oil, Rosalin, Sandalwood oil, Sandenol, Sage oil,	Reckitt Benckiser UK, originally filed by the US subsidiary and reassigned to the UK arm. The invention is for botanical oils as blooming agents in hard surface cleaning compositions,. The documents make reference to Bois de Rose oil from *Aniba rosaeodora* or Brazilian Rosewood which is an endangered tree in Brazil and other Amazonian countries. As will be seen from this case example, Bois de Rose appears as an ingredient in the claimed invention but is not the main focus of the invention. As an ingredient Bois de Rose oil is not a focus of Research and Development within the meaning of Article 2 of the Nagoya Protocol. For that reason it is ranked 2. The example also highlights that endangered species may appear in the ingredients for composition.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BR5	0	Brazil	W02004074312A2	The subfamily Phyllomedusinae of the New World phyllomedusine leaf frogs, represented by species distributed from Mexico to Argentina, contains three well-known genera, Phyllonzedusa, Agalychnis, Pachymedusa, and three less well-known genera, Hylomantis, Phasmahyla and Phrynomedusa, found only thus far in Brazil and until now unstudied (Walls, "Red-eyes and other leaf-frog," Published in the U.S.A. by T.F.H. (WO2004074312A220040902: 16). The tryptophyllins are a large but heterogeneous peptide family first isolated from Phyllomedusa rohdei skin (Montecucchi, Peptides 6:187 195(1985)) and subsequently from the skin of Phyllomedusa sauvagei and Phyllomedusa bicolor. (WO2004074312A220040902: 18). A novel tryptophyllin (herein referred to as PdT-1) has been isolated from the skin secretion of the Mexican leaf frog, Pachymedusa dacnicolor, and its biosynthetic precursor deduced from cloned skin cDNA. In contrast to previous reports on studies on tryptophyllins, PdT-1 exhibits potent myoactive effects. (WO2004074312A220040902: 23). Specimens of Pachymedusa dacnicolor (n=3) were obtained from a commercial source and had been captive-bred in the United States. The frogs were metamorphs (2cm snout to vent length) on receipt and were grown to adult size (8cm snout to vent length) over a	University of Ulster. The document focuses on a vasodilatory tryptophyllin peptide from the defensive skin secretion of the frog Pachymedusa dacnicolor for use in pharmaceuticals where vasodilation is useful using peptides and nucleic acids. This case demonstrates that determining country of origin can be difficult. Thus the applicants list various genera for tree frogs including an unstudied genus from Brazil. However, the focus of the invention is a Mexican tree frog that was bred in captivity in the United States and obtained from a supplier there. See Mexico entry in connection with this example.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BR6	1	Brazil	WO1997042957A1	Paullinia cupana, commonly known as guarana, is a woody vine or sprawling shrub native to the central Amazon Basin. In the Amazon region, the fruits of guarana are dried under the sun, the seeds are crushed, and aqueous extracts are taken orally. The principal article of commerce of guarana in Brazil is a carbonated soft drink. Guarana is widely used in Brazil as a high caffeine stimulant and in certain local medicines, and has been claimed to have some thinning effects on blood. US Patent No. 48161594 and a related paper by M.T.R. Subbiah et al, Brazilian J Med Biolo Res (1988) 21:535-538 disclose that an aqueous extract of guarana decreases platelet aggregation in vitro and in vivo. Subbiah et al attempted to isolate the active fractions of guarana. They found that xanthines, mainly caffeine, present in the guarana extract have some anti-aggregatory activity, but the main fraction responsible for the platelet aggregation Inhibitory activity was a water-soluble, heat-resistant fraction of unknown composition which appeared to be different from salicylates, nicotinic acid or known xanthines. (WO1997042957A119971120: 13). Although referring to studies in Brazil which demonstrated that guarana decreases thromboxane synthesis in the blood platelets and also reverses and inhibits platelet aggregation, there is no suggestion that such	Rio Pharmaceuticals GB. The document is for a composition consisting of a xanthine and a catechin with antiplatelet aggregation activity for use in the treatment of platelet aggregation mediated conditions such as coronary thromboses and posy myocardial infarction. This is a historic example dating to 1997 and did not proceed beyond the year 2000. It appears to be dead. The source of the material is unclear.

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BR7	2	Brazil	WO2005116085A1	Preferably R4-(NH) is the residue of a protein, more preferably a hydrolysed protein and even more preferably a vegetable protein hydrolysate such as a hydrolysate derived from potato, wheat, soya or brazil nut protein, and preferably potato protein. (WO2005116085A120051208: 29) The protein may be derived from either animal or vegetable sources or by! fermentation. It may be in the form of a chemically modified protein For example, quaternised, silanised or copolymerised) provided that at least one free amino groups is still present in the protein molecule. Examples of proteins which are currently used in cosmetic formulations and can be used as the protein component of the current invention include collagen (including bovine, porcine marine and avian), elastin (including bovine, porcine and marine), casein (milk and whey), cereal (including wheat, soya, maize [corn], oat), rice, pea, proteins from seeds or nuts (eg., brazil nut, sesame, cotton, apricot etc) , algal, keratin (including hoof and horn, wool, human hair, etc.), silk, egg and potato. (WO2005116085A120051208: 47) Especially preferred is when the protein hydrolysate is a vegetable protein hydrolysate, particularly wherein the vegetable protein hydrolysate is of potato, ! wheat or brazil nut origin. (WO2005116085A120051208: 52) i R' is preferably the residue of a hydrolysed protein.	Croda International UK. The invention is for a protein-cyclodextrin derivative that is useful in a cosmetic composition in hair or skin products and for retaining and delivering fragrance in a cosmetic. The document focuses on the Brazil nut and this is the only reference to Brazil. Because the Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa) has a distribution mainly limited to South America. It is ranked 2 because of the uncertainty about the actual source.

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BR8	1	Brazil	WO2007144588A1	According to the present invention, the Aroideae are a preferred sub-family of plants within the Araceae family. More preferred are the Montrichardieae tribe and especially the Montrichardia genus. -A most preferred member of the Araceae family is MÏŒntrichardia arborescens, commonly known as Arracacho, mocou mocou, or moko moko. M. arborescens has been reported in all countries from Guatemala to Panama, and in Puerto Rico and in the lesser Antilles, Guyana, Dutch Guyana, French Guyana, Venezuela and Northern Brazil (Bunting, 1973). (WO2007144588A120071221: 51). According to the present invention, the Aroideae are a preferred sub-family of plants within the Araceae family. More preferred are the Montrichardieae tribe and especially the Montrichardia genus. -A most preferred member of the Araceae family is Montrichardia arborescens, commonly known as Arracacho, mocou mocou, or moko moko. M. arborescens has been reported in all countries from Guatemala to Panama, and in Puerto Rico and in the lesser Antilles, Guyana, Dutch Guyana, French Guyana, Venezuela and Northern Brazil (Bunting, 1973). M. arborescens has an important place in the dynamics of the succession process in many lacustrine and riverine environments, given that once it is established it can influence the establishment of other species in the	A coapplication between Colombian company Ecopulpa with a UK individual listed as a co-applicant and inventor. An example of cross country collaboration. Note that the applicants are proposing this species as an environmentally friendly alternative. However, also note that the species is distributed in a number of South American countries. Also note that the document focuses on a process for production of paper pulp and the product resulting from this. Note, the reference to the raw material as a plant of the Araceae family. This document reveals difficulties in identifying sources and also of establishing whether an invention involves research and development on the genetic/biochemical composition of the material. Ranked 1 for illustration.
BN0	0	Brunei	25 documents	No relevant results	Brunei University, street name Brunei Way and use as a Surname
BW0	0	Botswana	1. WO2006000740A2 2. WO2006005943A1 3. WO2006051334A1 4. WO2006097806A1 5. WO2008128842A1 6. WO2008128847A1	See below	1. Two references to mice monoclonal antibodies for particular serotypes for FMDF:5 and SVD virus for testing provided from Botswana veterinary institute.Focus is on a method for determining if a sample contains a microbial agent. 2. below. 3. below. 4. French and Zimbabwe applicant and GB Inventor. Out of scope for a UK document as defined in this study. 5. below. 6. below

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
BW1	2	Botswana	2. WO2006005943A1	Materials and Methods Mycoplasma Strains and Growth Conditions MmmSC challenge strain N6 (March et al., 2000a) was obtained from Willie Amanfu, National Veterinary Laboratory, Gaborone, Botswana.	Moderun Research Institute (an animal health research centre in Scotland). Document relates to identifying DNA/polypeptide sequence for use in a vaccine using expressed antiserum from an animal. Claims a vaccine formulation including a modified phage and expressed peptides of pathogenic Mycoplasma mycoides subs. mycoides small colony type (MmmSC) to use in a vaccine to treat Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP). This appears to be an ABS relevant case but the precise relationship between the Mycoplasma strain from Botswana and the claimed invention requires further clarification.
BW2	1	Botswana	3. WO2006051334A1	Hoodia (common name: Milkweed) is a flowering succulent plant which belongs to the family of Asclepiadaceae. Another name which is sometimes used synonymously with Hoodia is Trichocaulon. Hoodia grows in Namibia, South Africa and Botswana. Although it is difficult to cultivate the plant outside its natural habitat, the plant can be grown in the green house and is available for	Phyto Research Lt UK. Document on new cultured plant cells with appetite suppressant activity from the Hoodia genus for treating obesity and diabetes. Focusing on tissue culture techniques to overcome issues of harvesting from the wild from countries of origin. We were not able to identify the precise source of the Hoodia for use in the cell culture. Because of its restricted distribution this is an ABS case. The document claims cultured plant cells of the genus Hoodia having appetite suppressant activity and extracts arising from the cultures.
BW3	1	Botswana	5. WO2008128842A1	Hoodia genus of plants are succulent desert plants which belong to Apocynaceae family. The Apocynaceae family includes numerous other genera of plants. Hoodia plants grow predominantly in South Africa. Hoodia gordonii also grows in Botswana and Namibia. Certain actives obtainable from Hoodia plants, e.g. steroidal glycosides, have been shown to have appetite suppressant activity and to be useful in weight management products. Many of these species, e.g. Hoodia gordonii, are on the	Unilever [NL, GB, IN]. An indirect ABS case. Refers to In Vitro rooting of Hoodia plants for propagation. The document claims a process of propagating Hoodia plants rather than a direct claim to the genetic material of associated traditional knowledge. Note that Rank 1 is given because the Hoodia is central to this process patent application and originates in Africa.
BW4	1	Botswana	6. WO2008128847A1	Hoodia genus of plants are succulent desert plants which belong to Apocynaceae family. The Apocynaceae family includes numerous other genera of plants. Hoodia plants grow predominantly in South Africa. Hoodia gordonii also grows in Botswana and Namibia. Certain actives obtainable from Hoodia plants, e.g. steroidal glycosides, have been shown to have appetite suppressant activity and to be useful in weight management products. Many of these species, e.g. Hoodia gordonii, are on the	Unilever [NL,GB,IN]. In Vitro Multiplication of Hoodia plants. This patent document is linked to In Vitro Rooting as described above but submitted as a separate invention. The patent document claims a process for propagating Hoodia plants. Note that Rank 1 is given because the Hoodia is central to this process patent application and originates in Africa.
KHO	0	Cambodia	1. US20060134614A1	No relevant results	Frequency of an exon in comparison with other disease groups. Not relevant.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CM1	1	Cameroon	1.US20090037311A1 2. WO2001015716A1	2. Plant materials Venionia glabra (root) and Cissus quadrangulails (leaf and stem) were harvested from the Western and Centre. Provinces of Cameroon respectively. The plant material was washed and dried for three days in an oven at 55'C. The dried material was then ground, seived and stored until required. ChItosan based formulations were made as shoNvn in Table I...Subjects Seventy four overweight (BNU 25-30 kg/m') women (19-32 years) were recruited to take part in the study. They gave their written consent after details of the trial had been verbally explained to them and could drop out of the study at	1. Football related. False positive. 2. document for controlling obesity, weight gain, gastric acidosis, constipation by Medex Scientific UK (also Gateway Health Alliances Inc) with UK inventor. Note machine reading misspelling of names. Claims. “1) A composition comprising extract of one or more plants of one or more of the following plant families: Cissus, Vernonia and Brillantasia. “ The extracts are combined with chitosan.
CV1	2	Cape verde	WO2010070264A1	The genetic origin of Jatropha curcas is believed to be Central America. However, the process described herein was developed with the grain of Jatropha curcas bought in Cape Verde from local suppliers.	D1 Oils Plant Science Ltd UK. The document focuses on a method of extracting oil and phorbol esters from oil seed kernels from Jatropha curcas (claim 2) using a solvent. The claims mainly focus on the solvent used in the method. The applicant then claims the oil in proportions extracted for use in an animal feed. Therefore, the claims are restricted to the oil extracted using the specified (common) solvents of the method rather than the oil of J. curcas per se. Ranked 2 because of the methods focus nature of the document.
TD0	0	Chad	1. WO2006027584A2 2. WO2009015884A1 3. WO2010080528A1	No relevant results	1. Surname. 2 Chad invasive St-4 complex. 3. Surname
CL0	0	Chile	12 documents	See below	Literature references. Reference to septicemia disease in salmon as a problem in Chile. 1 reference to a Meningococcal isolate from Chile along with other countries for use in isolating opa genes for the development of a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine. (US20100183676A1).

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CL1	2	Chile	WO2010010364A2	The content of these "problematic" fatty acids depends on the source of the marine oil. The fatty acid profile in the fish reflects the fatty acid profile of the prey of the fish and, typically, the monounsaturated long chain acids (C 20:1 and C 22:1) are prominent in fish harvested in the northern hemisphere whereas several fish species in the cold waters of the southern hemisphere are almost devoid of those long chain mono-enes. Hence oils from fish caught off the coast of Chile and Peru are currently the most valuable raw materials for production of distilled concentrates of EPA and DHA. (WO2010010364A220100128: 35-36)	Pharma Marine AS (Norway) with UK coapplicant and inventor. A process for producing a food grade fatty acid extract from marine animal visceral material, especially squid by obtaining non-polar lipid fractions and refining. THe focus is oils with a high docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) for use in nutraceuticals and pharmaceuticals. The process is not specific to organisms from the Southern Oceans but to squid in general and squid liver in particular. The fatty acid produced through the process and the food grade or nutraceutical extract is claimed.
CL2	1	Chile	WO2007133272A1	A saponin-comprising extract may be derived from, e.g., but not limited to, edible plants such as soya, beans, peas, oat, Solanum and Allium species, tomato, asparagus, tea, peanut, spinach, sugar beet, yam, blackberry, liquorice root, primula root, senega root, Quillaja, Yucca, and Gyposphila. Commercially available saponin- comprising extracts generally are derived from Yucca, such as Yucca schidigera and Quillaja, such as Quillaja saponaria. [035] Yucca schidigera is a plant that grows wild in the southwestern part of the United States and the northern part of Mexico. Quillaja saponaria is a tree	Coca Cola with UK coapplicant and inventor. Document focuses on beverage preservative containing a saponin extract which may be derived from various sources for use in the beverage industry. The applicants claim a saponin extract that stabilises a microorganism. The saponin may be from a range of genera but in claim 25 focuses on Y. schidigera and Quillaja saponaria. Note that the applicant makes reference to the commercial availability of the saponins.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CL3	1	Chile	WO1999032487A1	Likewise, hanatoxin purified from the venom of the Chile Rose Tarantula (Grammulosa spatulata) (by the,method reported by Swartz KJ, MacKinnon R, Neuron, 15, 941-949, 1995) also blocked the delayed rectifier potassium current in these cells with an IC50 of ca. 60 nM. These results show that both the compound of formula (1) and hanatoxin are antagonists of the delayed rectifier potassium	Glaxo Group Ltd. Chile Rose Tarantula (Grammulosa spatulata) in the identification of antagonists of potassium channel Kv2.1 for treatment of diabetes mellitus. The antagonist is hanatoxin as a natural product from the tarantula (WO1999032487A1). The main focus of the claims is a compound with a specific formula or its salts or solvates with claim 16 referencing the antagonist as a hanatoxin. hanatoxoin in recombinant, synthetic or purified form is also mentioned in claim 24 in relation to assaying compounds. Hanatoxin is material to the invention although possibly in a purified or modified form.
CL4	1	Chile	WO2000004781A1	Synthetic saponins can also be used if they are identical to the naturally occurring compounds in the two plant species. Plants of the genus Quillaja (family name Rosacea) are indigenous to Chile and Peru and are cultivated in the Indian subcontinent and elsewhere. The dried inner part of the bark of the Quillaja saponaria tree contains the colourless, amorphous saponin glycosides quillaic acid and quillaia-sapotoxin which have utility in the present invention. Saponins extracted from the Yucca shidegra plant for use in the present invention include both steroidal and non-steroidal compounds. One commercially available source of Yucca shidegra extract is Foamation 50 (Desert King International, Chula Vista, San Diego, California) a Yucca shidegra extract having a 50% dissolved solids. A typical contents analysis for Foamation 50 is given in Example I herein….The mixtures of the present invention may include solid, powdered or liquid Quillaja saponaria extract. We presently prefer to use the liquid extract. A liquid extract may be obtained from Desert King International, Chula Vista, San Diego, California. This has a similar solids content to Foamation 50 described above i.e. about 50% dissolved solids extract. A substantially pure saponin solution is also available from	Gilbertson and Page Ltd. Anti-mollusc composition made from a mixture of saponins including from species of Yucca and Quillaja saponaria. The origins of the species are references but samples were obtained from a commercial supplier in the United States. The applicants simply claim a synergistic mixture of saponins from the two plant species for use in an anti-mollusc composition in a variety of forms (i.e. a liquid containing water, oil or a clay or a gas). The claims are therefore narrowly constructed.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN1	1	China	EP0195555A1	Abstract: A structured food or animal feed product comprises a gel formed by the interaction of water soluble components of Chinese grass with amylose or high amylose starch having an amylose content not below 25% by weight. In making the product the amylose or high amylose starch is mixed and allowed to interact in an aqueous medium with water soluble components of Chinese grass, with the optional inclusion of other nutritious material, whereby a gellable mixture is produced, which is formed into solid pieces....Chinese grass (Mesona chinesis, Meson_a procumbens) is a herb known in China, where its aqueous extract or infusion is used as a refreshing or tonic drink. (EP195555A119860924: 16). We have now discovered that water soluble or water dispersible constituents of Chinese grass will interact in an aqueous medium with amylose, or starches containing a relatively high proportion of amylose, to produce firm, elastic solid pieces which are stable to pasteurisation or heat sterilisation, for example in canning or bottling. (EP195555A119860924: 17). Claims:	Mars GB Ltd. A structured food product and process formed of a gelled food or animal feed product using gel formed by Chinese grass extract and amylose or high amylose starch. We were not able to identify the source of the material.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN2	1	China	EP1374877A1	Yeast cells that can be included in this composition can all be obtained from the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center ("CGMCC"), a depository recognized under the Budapest Treaty (China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. BOX 2714, Beijing, 100080, China). Useful yeast species include, but are not limited to, Schizosaccharomyces pombe, Saccharmyces sake, Saccharomyces urarum, Saccharomyces rouxii, Saccharomyces carlsbergensis Hansen, Rhodotorula aurantiaca and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. For instance, the yeast cells can be of the strain AS 2.501. In one embodiment, the yeast cells are from the strains selected from the group consisting of AS 2.501, AS2.502, AS2:503, AS2.504, AS2.535, AS2.558, AS2. 560, AS2.561 and AS2.562. Other useful yeast species are illustrated in Table 1. (EP1374877A120040102: 18) Claims: 1. A composition comprising a plurality of yeast cells, wherein said plurality of yeast cells are characterized by an increase in their ability to reduce the level of lipofuscin or monoamine-oxidase type B in the brain of a mammal as a result of having been cultured in the presence	Ultra Biotech Ltd, Douglas, Isle of Man, UK. Anti-ageing dietary supplements

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN3	1	China	EP1375640A1	Generally, yeast strains useful for the invention can be obtained from private or public laboratory cultures, or publically accessible culture deposits, such as the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209 and the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China. (EP1375640A120040102: 50) Claims: 1 1. A biological composition comprising at least one of the following yeast cell components... (continues)...23. The composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein the plurality of yeast cells used in preparing the first yeast cell component comprise cells of Saccharomyces carlsbergensis AS2.420, wherein the plurality of yeast cells used in preparing the second yeast cell component comprise cells of Saccharomyces carlsbergensis AS2.444,	Feed additives for cattle, preventing E. coli infection
CN4	1	China	EP1375641A1	Generally, yeast strains useful for the invention can be obtained from private or public laboratory cultures, or publically accessible culture deposits, such as the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209 and the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China Committee for culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China. (EP1375641A120040102: 51)The beneficial	Feed additive for chicken

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN5	2	China	EP1375642A1	Among strains of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen is a preferred strain. Generally, yeast strains useful for the invention can be obtained from private or public laboratory cultures, or publically accessible culture deposits, such as the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209 and the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Claims: 1. A biological composition comprising at least one of the following yeast cell components: * (a) a first yeast cell component comprising a plurality of yeast cells that are prepared by culturing the yeast cells in an electromagnetic field or a series of electromagnetic fields having a frequency in the range of 7735 to 7755 Mhz and a field strength of 3.5 to 230 mV/cm; 20. The composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein the plurality of yeast cells used in preparing the first yeast cell component comprise cells of Saccharomyces cerevisiae AS2.406, wherein the plurality of yeast cells	Feed additive for cattle

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN6	2	China	EP1375650A1	Yeast cells that can be included in this composition are available from the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center ("CGMCC") , a depository recognized under the Budapest Treaty (China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China). Useful yeast species include, but are not limited to, those commonly used in food and pharmaceutical industries, such as Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Saccharomyces carlsbergensis, Saccharomyces rouxii, Saccharomyces sake, Saccharomyces uvarum, Saccharomyces sp., Schizosaccharomyces pombe, and Rhodotorula aurantiaca. For instance, the yeast cells can be of the strain Saccharomyces carlsbergensis Hansen AS2.420, AS2.440, AS2.444; Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen AS2.375, AS2.501, AS2.502, AS2.503, AS2.504, AS2.535, AS2.558, AS2.560, AS2.561, AS2.562, or IFFI1048. Other useful yeast strains are illustrated in Table 1. (EP1375650A120040102: 19). To prepare the wild Chinese hawthorn extract, 500 g of fresh wild Chinese hawthorn is dried under sterile conditions to reduce water content (â‰¤8%). (EP1375650A120040102: 230). Claims: 1. A composition comprising a plurality of yeast cells, wherein said plurality of yeast cells are	Ultra Biotech. Dietary supplements for treating hyperlipemia

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN7	1	China	EP1732578B1	The Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. Pharmaceutical grade Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus extract manufactured in China is standardized for an Astragaloside IV content of about 0.4 weight percent. The pharmaceutical grade extract must pass extensive safety and efficacy procedures. Preferably, when employed in the practice of the present invention the Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus extract has an Astragaloside IV content of from 0.1 to about 10 weight percentage. Preferably, the Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus extract used in the present invention has a minimum Astragaloside IV content of at least 0.4 percent. The Salvia miltiorrhiza is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. Pharmaceutical grade Salvia miltiorrhiza extract manufactured in China is standardized for a Tanshinone IIa content of about 1.5 weight percent. The pharmaceutical	Phynova Ltd. A botanical drug or dietary supplement for treating hepatitis C infection containing botanical raw material from Silybum, Astragalus, Hedysarum, Salvia or Schisandra

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN8	1	China	US2003064487A1	Yeasts of the Saccharomyces genus are generally preferred. Among strains of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen is a preferred strain. The most preferred strains of yeast are Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen strains having accession numbers AS2. 501, AS2.535, AS2.441, AS2.406, AS2.382, and AS2.16 as deposited at the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC). Generally, the yeast strains can be obtained from private or public laboratory cultures, or publically accessible culture deposits, such as the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Va. 20110-2209 and the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China. (US20030064487A120030403: 53) [0127] Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen strains having accession numbers AS2.501, AS2.535, AS2.441, AS2.406, AS2.382, and AS2.16, each of which is deposited in China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, were used to prepare the yeast cell components of the biological fertilizer.	Ultra Biotech. Biological fertilizer.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN9	1	China	US2004101581A1	This application relates to a material which is suitable for the treatment of atopic disease, non-atopic eczema or psoriasis. The material can be extracted from a freeze-dried decoction of a mixture comprising the following Chinese herbs: Radix Ledebouriella, Fructus Tribuli, Herba Potentilla chinensis, Caulis Clematis armandii, Radix Rehmannia, Radix Glycyrrhiza, Radix Paeonia rubra, Cortex Dictamni radicis, Herba Lopatheri, Spica Schizonepetae. The material comprises one or more of those components present in the freeze-dried decoction which run with Rf values in the ranges 0.00 to 0.100, 0.167 to 0.300, 0.400 to 0.533, 0.700 to 0.833 or 0.900 to 0.967 if the freeze-dried decoction is diluted in aqueous solution and subjected to chromatography on a Whatman 2 cmsÃ—55 cmsÃ—3 mm cellulose strip for 10 hours using a solvent mixture of butanol, ethanol and water in the proportions 4:1:1. dsc - [0001] The invention relates to materials derived from traditional Chinese herbs and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them which are useful in the treatment of atopic disease, in particular atopic eczema, and in treatment of other skin disorders such as non-atopic eczema and psoriasis. [0002] It is to be understood that by the term Chinese herb is meant any herb which is used	Phytotech Ltd. Chinese herb extract from Radix rehmannia and other species for the treatment of atopic disease, non-atopic eczema or psoriasis. 46 family members, 1 citing patent document.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN10	1	China	US2004001815A1	The material can be extracted from a freeze-dried decoction of a mixture comprising the following Chinese herbs: Radix Ledebouriella, Fructus Tribuli, Herba Potentilla chinensis, Caulis Clematis armandii, Radix Rehmannia, Radix Glycyrrhiza, Radix Paeonia rubra, Cortex Dictamni radicis, Herba Lopatheri, Spica Schizonepetae. (US20040101581A120040527: 8) [0001] The invention relates to materials derived from traditional Chinese herbs and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them which are useful in the treatment of atopic disease, in particular atopic eczema, and in treatment of other skin disorders such as non-atopic eczema and psoriasis. (US20040101581A120040527: 10) [0007] A prescription of the Chinese herbs with one selected from each of the following herbs and their Pin yin equivalents or designated by their Materia Medica names:--Radix Ledebouriella, Fructus Tribuli, Herba Potentilla chinensis, Caulis Clematis armandii, Radix Rehmannia, Radix Glycyrrhiza, Radix Paeonia rubra, Cortex Dictamni radicis, Herba Lopatheri and Spika Schizonepetae has been used to effectively treat atopic eczema and psoriasis. (US20040101581A120040527: 16)[0013] Thus in accordance with a first aspect of the invention there is provided a material suitable for the treatment of atopic disease, non-atopic eczema or psoriasis which can be extracted	Ultra Biotech Ltd. Dietary supplements for regulating male hormone

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN11	1	China	US2006029613A1	Preferred yeast strains include but are not limited to S. cerevisiae AS2.501, AS2.502, AS2.503, AS2.504, AS2.535, AS2.558, AS2.560, AS2.561 and AS2.562. Generally, yeast strains useful for the invention can be obtained from private or public laboratory cultures, or publicly accessible culture deposits, such as the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Va. 20110-2209 and the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China. (US20060029613A120060209: 55-56) Other ingredients that can be incorporated into the biological compositions of the present invention, may include, but are not limited to, herbs (including traditional Chinese medicine products), herbal extracts, vitamins, amino acids, metal salts, metal chelates, coloring agents, flavor enhancers, preservatives, and the like. (US20060029613A120060209: 168) Claims: 1. A biological composition comprising activated yeast cells, wherein said yeast cells	Ultra Biotech Ltd UK with Hong Kong inventor. Biological compositions and methods for treating cervical cancer with activated yeast cells. 44 family members, citing patents 0.
CN12	1	China	US2006029614A1	Yeast cells that can be included in this composition can be derived from parent strains available from the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center ("CGMCC"), China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China. (US20060029614A120060209: 22) Claims: 1-4. (canceled) 5. A composition comprising yeast cells derived from cells of the strain deposited at the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center with an accession number selected from the group consisting of AS2.559, AS2.311, AS2.994, ACCC2045, IFFI1044, AS2. 180, AS2.612, AS2.377, AS2.282 and AS2.69, wherein said yeast cells	Ultra Biotech Ltd, list an inventor in Hong Kong at Tai Po Industrial Estate. Methods and compositions for treating gastroparesis using a yeast cell in the presence of an alternating electric field.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN13	1	China	US2007053931A1	Yeast cells that can be included in this composition are available from the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center ("CGMCC"), a depository recognized under the Budapest Treaty (China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China). (US20070053931A120070308: 22) To prepare the wild Chinese hawthorn extract, 500 g of fresh wild Chinese hawthorn is dried under sterile conditions to reduce water content (â‰¤8%). (US20070053931A120070308: 237) The culture medium used for this purpose is a mixed fruit extract solution containing the following ingredients per 1000 L: 300 L of wild Chinese hawthorn extract, 300 L of jujube extract, 300 L of Schisandra chinensis (Turez) Baill seeds extract, and 100 L of soy bean extract. (US20070053931A120070308:	Ultra Biotech LTD GB. Dietary supplements for treating hypertension by cultivating a specific years strain (AS2.561) in the presence of an alternating electric field.
CN14	1	China	US2007053932A1	Yeast cells that can be included in this composition are available from the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center ("CGMCC"), a depository recognized under the Budapest Treaty (China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China). (US20070053932A120070308: 19) Claims: 1-18. (canceled) 19. A method of preparing a yeast composition, comprising culturing a plurality of Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast cells in the presence of an alternating electric field or multiple alternating electric fields having a frequency in the range of 2160 to 2380 MHz and a field strength in the range of 0.5 to 320 mV/cm for a period of time of 70-320 hours. 21. The method of claim 19	Ultra Biotech Ltd GB. Methods and compositions for reducing odor using a yeast in the presence of alternating electric fields.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN15	1	China	US2007160693A1	In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), HCV infection is regarded as causing the following pathological changes in the body: (US20070160693A120070712: 37) The Salvia species is typically Salvia miltiorrhiza. Preferably the plant material of the Salvia species which is used in the composition of the invention is the root. The root of Salvia miltiorrhiza is known in TCM as Dan Shen and in Western Europe as Chinese sage root. Alternatively Salvia bowleyana or Salvia przewalskii may be used. Similarly, the Salvia species disclosed in this application may be used interchangeably in TCM (US20070160693A120070712: 53)The Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. Pharmaceutical grade Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus extract manufactured in China is standardized for an Astragaloside IV content of about 0.4 weight percent.(US20070160693A120070712: 73) The Salvia miltiorrhiza is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development,	Phynva Ltd, Oxford (Phynova variant name in patents). A plant based medicament for treatment of Hepatitis C containing Silybum, Astragalus, Hedysarum, Salvia or Schisandra. 22 family members. 1 citing patent.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN16	1	China	US2008044463A1	Surprisingly, in their search for an amphibian bradykinin potentiating peptide, the present inventors have found a bradykinin receptor antagonist peptide in the skin secretion of the Chinese toad, Bombina maxima. (US20080044463A120080221: 19). Acquisition of Toad Skin Secretion Specimens of Bombina maxima (n=3) were obtained from a commercial source and were wild-caught in Yunnan Province in the People's Republic of China. Skin secretion was obtained by gentle massage of the dorsal skin surface and the paired paratoid and tibial glands for 2-3 min following which the induced secretion was obvious as a thick white foam. Secretions were washed from toads with distilled-deionised water, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen, lyophilised and stored at âˆ'20Â° C. prior to analysis. (US20080044463A120080221: 181-182) Claims: 1. An isolated peptide having	Queens University Belfast. “A bradykinin B2-receptor antagonist peptide, kinestatin, isolated from toad (Bombina maxima) defensive skin secretion, and analogs thereof, is disclosed.” 10 family members. 1 citing patent.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN17	1	China	US2008233625A1	Yeast cells that can be included in this composition can all be obtained from the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (â€œCGMCCâ€), a depository recognized under the Budapest Treaty (China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. BOX 2714, Beijing, 100080, China). Useful yeast species include, but are not limited to Schizosaccharomyces pombe, Saccharomyces sake, Saccharomyces uvarum, Saccharomyces rouxii, Saccharomyces carlsbergensis, Rhodotorula aurantiaca and Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen. In one embodiment, the yeast species is Saccharomyces carlsbergensis Hansen or Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hansen. For instance, the yeast cells can be of the strain Saccharomyces carlsbergensis Hansen AS2.443. In one embodiment, the yeast cells are from the strains selected from the group consisting of AS2.501, AS2.502, AS2.503, AS2.504, AS2.535, AS2.558, AS2.560, AS2.561, AS2.443 and AS2.562. Other useful yeast species are illustrated in Table 1. (US20080233625A120080925: 17). The Schisandra chinensis is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant	Ultra Biotech Ltd GB. A dietary supplement for regulating the central nervous system comprising yeast cells useful in assisting recovery of Alzheimer’s disease. 4 family members, 0 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN18	2	China	US20100028262A1	Many clinically successful anticancer drugs are themselves either natural products or have been developed from naturally occurring lead compounds. Great interest is currently being paid to drugs isolated from natural resources which have already been used as a medicine. The dried whole plant of Scutellaria barbata D. Don (Labiatae) is used in Traditional Chinese Medicine as an anti-inflammatory, an antitumour agent, and a diuretic. The Î±,Î²-unsaturated ketone, (E)-1-(4â€²-hydroxyphenyl)but-1-en-3-one has been isolated from this plant and found to have moderate antitumour activity (IC50 of 60 Î¼M for K562). (US20100028262A120100204; 15). Claims: 1.	Spear Therapeutics Ltd UK. Substituted Chalcones as therapeutic agents for anticancer and a range of other treatments. 10 family members, 0 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN19	1		US7422760B2	The Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. Pharmaceutical grade Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus extract manufactured in China is standardized for an Astragaloside IV content of about 0.4 weight percent. The pharmaceutical grade extract must pass extensive safety and efficacy procedures. (US7422760B220080909: 76). The Salvia miltiorrhiza is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. Pharmaceutical grade Salvia miltiorrhiza extract manufactured in China is standardized for a Tanshinone IIa content of about 1.5 weight percent. The pharmaceutical grade extract must pass extensive safety and efficacy procedures. (US7422760B220080909: 77). The Schisandra chinensis is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development	Phynova Ltd UK. Plant based medicament for the treatment of Hepatitis C made up of extracts from three genera. The materials are provided by a commercial supplier in China. 22 family members including China. No citations. See also EP1732578B1 and WO2005079823A1 which are a separate filing but with identical content.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN20	1	China	WO1998013512A1	Ganoderma lucidum has been used for many centuries in the traditional medicines of China and Japan as a component of treatments for inflammatory diseases. (WO1998013512A119980402: 14) Nevertheless, one of the factors which must be evaluated is the toxicity of baicalin baicalein, apigenin, galangin and others. As indicated above baicalin is a main constituent of the Chinese herb Huangqin with a content as high as 4% (Chinese Pharmacopoeia Committee 1985). This herb has been in use for more than one thousand years in China and Japan (Huang, H-C, et al. 1994) with no toxicity recorded in the literature (Chinese Pharmacopoeia Committee 1985). (WO1998036750A119980827: 45). Claims: 1.	Essential Nutrition Ltd UK. A method of producing an extract from Ganoderma lucidum containing ganoderic acid by extraction with liquid carbon dioxide. 9 family members. 4 citing patents.
CN21	1	China	WO2000074696A1	When Tripterygium wiffiordii extract is employed in extract form it is preferably a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially, for example, from the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China, a Chinese manufacturer. (WO2000074696A120001214: 40). When Ligustrum lucidum is employed in extract form it is preferably a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially, for example, from the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China, a Chinese manufacturer. The pharmaceutical grade extract must pass extensive safety and efficacy procedures. Pharmaceutical grade Ligustrum lucidum extract manufactured in China is standardized for oleanolic acid content of about 45 percent by weight. (WO2000074696A120001214: 42). When L, rycibe schmidtii is employed in extract form it is preferably a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially, for example, from the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China, a Chinese manufacturer. (WO2000074696A120001214: 44). The three herb extracts were made at the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development.	Oxford Natural Products PLC. Herbal compositions for treating inflammation and degeneration of joint tissues such as arthritis. Note the commercial supplier. 7 family members, 35 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN22	1	China	WO2000074697A1	Abstract: A herbal composition comprises cranberry fruit, pharmaceutical grade DL-methionine and at least one Chinese herb selected from Ilex chinensis, Desmodium styracifolium and Schisandra chinensis. The herbal composition is useful for treating the symptoms of urinary cystitis and can be formulated into a dietary supplement or a pharmaceutical or veterinary composition.... The present invention relates to herbal formulations comprising cranberry fruit and Chinese herbs which can be administered as dietary supplements and as pharmaceutical formulations to prevent or treat the symptoms of urinary cystitis (12). Schisandra fruit derived from Schisandra chinensis, has been used in China as both a foodstuff and a medicinal herb. It has been classified as an adaptogen because of its ability to balance and regulate many functions of the body. (WO2000074697A120001214: 25)When Rex chinensis extract is employed it is preferably a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially, for example, from the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China, a Chinese manufacturer. (WO2000074697A120001214: 44)When Desmodium styracifolium extract is employed it is preferably a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially, for example from the Institute of Medicinal Plant	Oxford Natural Products PLC for a formulation containing cranberry fruit, DL-methionine and Chinese herbs for use as a dietary supplement supporting urinary tract function. Note the sources in China. 11 family members, 12 citing patents

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN23	2	China	WO2001043753A2	Unexpectedly, it was found in cognitive tests that administering a combination of extracts of the root of Panax ginseng C.A. Meyer and of the leaves of Ginkgo biloba to humans positively effects cognitive skills, for example such as the speed and quality of memory in normal, healthy subjects. Both Panax gi. nseng and Ginkgo biloba have been extensively used 25 for various indications in Chinese medicine and are described in the traditional Chinese Pharmacopoeia. Ginkgo extracts and Ginseng extracts are known to have effects on cognitive functions, yet the effects produced by the combination are of a novel type. Therefore the present invention is directed to a method to enhance the speed of memory and 30 memory quality in normal, healthy subjects which comprises the administration of a medication and / or a dietary supplement containing a combination of Ginseng and Ginkgo. Claims: 1. A method to improve the speed	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmation with UK inventor as coapplicant. Combination of Ginseng and Ginko to improve cognitive skills. Refers to Chinese medicine.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN24	1	China	WO2002020431A1	Generally, the yeast strains can be obtained from private or public laboratory cultures, or publically accessible culture deposits, such as the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209 and the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian, P.O. Box 2714, Beijing, 100080, China. (WO2002020431A120020314: 73). Claims: I. A biological fertilizer composition comprising at least one of the following yeast cell components: (a) a first yeast cell component comprising a first plurality of yeast cells that fix nitrogen; (b) (c) a second yeast cell component comprising a second plurality of yeast cells that decompose phosphorus compounds; or a third yeast cell component comprising a third plurality of yeast cells that decompose potassium compounds. 9. The biological fertilizer composition of claim 2 or 4 wherein	Ultra Biotech Ltd. A biological fertilizer based on yeasts that fix nitrogen and decompose other compounds. The document has 33 family members and 55 citing documents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN25	1	China	WO2002063976A1	As a food product, rice fermented with a red Monascus fungus (red rice) has been known and used for hundreds of years in China. Red rice was used and still is used in wine making, as a food-colouring agent and as drug in traditional Chinese 30 medicine. We have found that most red rice available on the market contains no statins or statins in very low amounts. The Food and Drug Administration has concluded that red yeast rice available in the market does not contain significant amounts of lovastatin (FDA, Docket No. 97-0441, Final Decision). (WO2002063976A120020822: 30). Claims: 1. Food product comprising an amount of soy protein of at least 5 grams per average serving, characterized in that the food product comprises at least 5 mg/kg stating. 5. Food product according to any of claims 1-4, wherein the fermented soy ingredient is the product of fermentation with one or more filamentous fungi, from the group of	Unilever [NL, GB, IN] A food product comprising soy protein and statins for use as a food spread, meat product, baking product or beverage including Monascus ruber. 18 family members, 12 citing documents.
CN26	2	China	WO2003029176A1	Great interest is currently being paid to drugs isolated from natural resources which have already been used as a medicine. The dried whole plant of Scutellaria barbata D. Don (Labiatae) is used in Traditional Chinese Medicine as an anti-inflammatory, an antitumour agent, and a diuretic. The a,,0-unsaturated ketone, (E)-1-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)but-1-en-3-one has been isolated from this plant 30 and found to have moderate antitumour activity (ICED of 60 hum for K562). (WO2003029176A120030410: 17. Claims: 1. A compound of the following formula: RACK, I jig R (1) RA3 RBS wherein: 5 RANK is primary or secondary aliphatic saturated C2 6alkyl; f RB2 RB3 RB4 and RB5 is independently-H.-OH, or-OM; each of Rut and R2 is independently:-H. optionally substituted C, 4alkyl, or 10 optionally substituted C5 20aryl; RA3 is-H.-OH,-	Cancer Research Technology GB. Treatment of proliferative disorders.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN27	2	China	WO2003105877A1	The present invention concerns compounds and 5 compositions which are therapeutically active, e.g. against some types of cancer. Thus it provides compounds, compositions, methods of manufacturing compositions and methods of treatment. It is primarily concerned with pharmaceuticals derived from Fagopyrum dibotrys (or Fagopyrum cymosum meisen) (golden buckwheat; jinqiaomai). Background Art Fagopyrum dibotrys is one of the innumerable plants used in Chinese traditional medicine. The whole plant, particularly the rhizome, is used as a medicament, allegedly having a wide range of beneficial effects, including antitumour activity. (WO2003105877A120031224: 12-13). Claims: 1. A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) comminuting rhizomes of Fagopyrum 5 dibotrysi (b) extracting the comminuted	Medipearl Pte Ltd, SG with UK coapplicant and inventor. Pharmaceutical compositions from the rhizomes of Fagopyrum diobtrys as an anti-cancer agent with activity analysed at the genetic level.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN28	1	China	WO2004062379A2	Artemia for use in aquiculture may be obtained commercially in the dormant egg or cyst form (e.g. from Wudi County Haotian Artemia Cysts Co., Ltd of Wudi County, Shandong, China). These may be hatched in aqueous saline (e.g. filtered sea water) and within 1 8 to 4 8 hours produce the live baby shrimp or nauplius form which is used as fish feed. The Artemia comprise about 4 8 protein and 18 lipid and thus are generally 2 0 considered to be an excellent nutrient for fish, including shellfish, in aquiculture. (WO2004062379A220040729: 13). Claims: 1. A fish feed comprising a live feed component which has been fed with an acylglycerol composition which comprises mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaeneoic acid and docosahexaeneoic acid. 12. An aquatic animal organism having a maximum0 dimension of 2mm and having in its digestive tracts mono and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA residues. 13. Milk powder containing mono and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA	Forinnova AS, a Norwegian company with two UK co-applicants and inventors. Fish Feed Compositions containing live feed that has been fed with an acylglycerol composition comprising mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaeneoic acid and docosahexaeneoic acid. The document claims a fish feed produced through a described process resulting in claims to the fish feed in particular forms. Note that the Artemia (a very common brine shrimp) is available from a named commercial supplier in China). 9 family members. 1 citing patent.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN29	1	China	WO2005047509A2	Ten M. ulcerans clinical isolates were used, identified as follows: Agy99 (origin: Ghana 1999; this strain was used for the MU genome sequencing project); Kob (origin: Ivory Coast 2001); 1615 (origin Malaysia 1963); Chant (origin South East Auskalia 1993); IP105425 (from the reference collection of the Institut Pasteur and derived from the reference skein ATCC 19428; origin: South East Australia 1948); 01G897 (origin: French Guiana 1991); ITM-51 14 (origin: Mexico 1958); ITM 941331 (origin: Papua New Guinea 1994); ITM-98912 (origin: China 1997); ITM 941328 (origin: Malaysia 1994). MU isolates were grown as described for M. marinum. (WO2005047509A220050526: 344) It was discovered that mycolactones from a pathogenic strain of M. ulcerans from China (MU98192) all possess an extra methyl group at C2' compared to mycolactone A (see Figure 31), as the apparent result of the recruitment of a single catalytic domain of altered specificity in the mycolactone PKS. For details of the growth of M. nIcerars strains and extraction of metabolites, see Examples 20-21. Preliminary LC-MS analysis of the cell extract showed that normal mycolactones, with characteristic values of m/z 765, 763, 749, and 747, were not produced by the Chinese skein, MU98912. However, at least three new components at m/z 779, 777 and	Biotica Technology UK with co-applicants from the Institut Pasteur and US universities. The mycolactone locus, an assembly line for producing novel polyketides with therapeutic and prophylactic uses. Note the isolation of a defined strain and its comparison with other strains originating from samples in humans. Links to pathogens under the Nagoya Protocol. Note that Biotica Technology is/was one of the leading companies on synthetic biology in the UK.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN30	2	China	WO2005082388A1	The claimed invention is based on the finding that PYN 5C, a lyophilised 70% ethanolic extract of a Scutellaria spp inhibited SARS-CoV in cell culture. By reference to what is known about: i) the composition of SHL and similar herbal combinations; ii) the presumed actives of Scutellaria spp, Lonicera spp, Forsythia spp and Rabdosia spp; and iii) alternative Chinese herbs providing similar medicinal effects in Traditional Chinese Medicine the applicant, by way of extrapolation, proposes that in addition to their, Scutellaria extract different extracts to the one they have initially tested, as well as alternative herbal materials or their identifiable botanical ingredients or active constituents, may be responsible for the SARS-CoV inhibitory activity and may additionally prove useful in treating other viral infections, particularly RNA viruses and more particularly positive RNA stranded viruses including, for example, RSV, influenza and Avian Flu. Thus, for example, in US 6,083,921, the contents of which document is incorporated by reference, it is suggested that: a) Baicalin isolated from Radix Scutellariae; b) Chlorogenic acid isolated from Flos Lonicerae and c) Forsythiaside isolated Tom Fructus Forsythiae I are the active components of SHL (WO2005082388A120050909; 83-85)	Phynova Ltd UK. Extracts of Scutellaria for the Treatment of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Coronavirus infections.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN31	1	China	WO2005104864A1	It has been shown that statins can be produced by a variety of filamentous fungi, including Monascus, Aspergillus, 2 5 Penicillium, Pleurotus, Pythium, Hypomyces, Paelicilomyces, Eupenicillium, and Doratomyces. As a food product, rice fermented with a red Monascus fungus (red rice) has been known and used for hundreds of years in 3 0 China. Red rice was used and still is used in wine making, as a food-colouring agent and as drug in traditional Chinese medicine. We have found that most red rice available on the market contains no statins or statins in very low amounts. The Food and Drug Administration has concluded that red yeast rice available in the market does not contain significant amounts of lovastatin (FDA, Docket No. 97-044 1, Final Decision). (WO2005104864A120051110; 40-41) Claims:	Unilever [NL, GB, IN]. An edible oil composition containing statins useful in preparing a food product such as pasta, and cows milk with statins involving the Monsancus ruber fungus. Source unclear. 26 family members, 5 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN32	1	China	WO2006056317A1	Ku Gan Cao (Chinese pinyin) is a traditional medicine in China, which is the root of the plant Sophora alopecuroides L. This plant is a shrub, growing wild in fields, along river banks and in meadows, and widely available in Inner Mongolia, Xin Jiang autonomous region and Tibet in China, among other places. In traditional Chinese medicine, the cut pieces of the root are used as a fever reducer, as a pain reliever, and as an antibacterial agent. A different name, Ku Dou Geng, is also commonly used in the traditional Chinese medicine market. (WO2006056317A120060601: 20-21) Sophora alopecuroides L. as used in accordance with the present invention, was harvested in the County of Ding Bian, Shanxi province, China. Sophora alopecuroides L. is then subjected to extraction. (WO2006056317A120060601: 49) This example illustrates in vitro tyrosinase inhibition activity of the inventive plant extracts of Sophora alopecuroides L. Original root freshly collected in the County of Ding Bian, ShanXi province, China, obtained via a local agency, Xin Zheng, which deals in raw materials of Traditional Chinese Medicine, was used. (WO2006056317A120060601: 97) Claims: 1.	Unilever [UK, NL, IN]. A skin lightening cosmetic composition comprising a Sophora alopecuroides extract and carrier. 12 family members and 0 citations.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN33	1	China	WO2006117566A2	Abstract: This invention relates to a method of preparing a Schizandra, Trichosanthes, Glychine, or Yucca extract. Also disclosed are compositions containing at least two of these extracts, and methods of using the compsotion for inducing apoptosis or cell cycle arrest and inhibiting angiogenesis or tumor cell metastasis. Schizandraceae is native to northern China..... Trichosanthes, also called gourd, belongs to the Cucurbitaceae family. It is mainly found in tropical and subtropical regions in Asia. (WO2006117566A220061109: 30) Example 8: A Four-extract Mixture Inhibited Prostate and Breast Cancer Xenograft Growth in Nude Mice Human prostate carcinoma cell line PC-3 was used for xenograft implantation in male balb/c flu/flu mice (SIPPRJBK Laboratory Animal Ltd, Shanghai, China). (WO2006117566A220061109: 88) Claims: 1. A composition comprising at least two extracts selected from the group consisting of a	Ultra Biotech Ltd UK. with Chinese inventors. A botanical anticancer formulation consisting of plant extracts. 8 family members and 0 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN34	1	China	WO2007020382A2	The Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. Pharmaceutical grade Astragalus membranaceus var mongholicus extract manufactured in China is standardized for an Astragaloside IV content of about 0.4 weight percent. (WO2007020382A220070222: 77). The Salvia miltiorrhiza is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. (WO2007020382A220070222: 78). The Schisandra chinensis is preferably employed in the form of a pharmaceutical grade extract that can be obtained commercially from, for example, a Chinese manufacturer, the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Haiding District, Xibeiwang, Beijing 100094, China. (WO2007020382A220070222: 80). Claims: 1. The use of a botanical drug or dietary supplement consisting essentially of botanical raw materials, botanical drug substances or botanical ingredients from each of: (a)The fruit of Silybum marianum; (b) The root of	Phynova Ltd UK. Further medical use of a botanical or dietary supplement containing fruit of Silybum/Schisandra and root of Astragalus/Saliva to prevent or treat liver inflammation and heptocellular carcinoma. 9 family members, 9 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN35	1	China	WO2007049089A1	Examples Example 1 During the course of screening for angiogenic reagents from Chinese herbal medicine, the methanol extract of Geum Japonicum thunb var (EGJ) has been identified that showed potent dual effects on stimulating early growth of new vessels both in ischemic heart muscles and infarcted heart muscles (< 48 hours), and on triggering myocardial regeneration in myocardial infarction. The whole plant of Geum Japonicum Geum Japonicum collected from Guizhou Province of China in August was dried and percolated with Methanol at room temperature for 7 days. (WO2007049089A120070503: 40-41) 1. The use of a compound having the formula: in at least one of the functions of stimulating growth of functional blood vessels, regeneration of myocytes or myocardium, and	Lead Billion Ltd with UK and Chinese inventors. Use of a GA and NIF to treat ischemic or damaged tissues where GA is gemin A and NIF is niga-ichigoside F1 for stimulating growth of functional blood vessels and promoting cardiac differentiation of bone marrow cells. Note the screening of medicines for activity and the collection in a province of china.
CN36	1	China	WO2007054208A1	Example 3 From Xi Yang Shen powder (Panax Quinquefolium root) polysaccharides were extracted as described below. The starting material was sold under the name "Plum Flower Brand" and was manufactured by Lanzhou and Guang Zhou factories (China). Claims: 1.An edible product containing: • probiotic bacteria in an amount of at least 103 bacteria per gram;	Unilever (GB, IN, NL]. Edible Product containing ginseng polysaccharides and beneficial bacteria.
CN37	2	China	WO2007107914A1	Gingko Biloba is a large, bold-textured, urban-tolerant shade tree and it is known as a living fossil. That plant is widely used in traditional Chinese medicine and from the late 1950s, its medicinal and cosmetical properties have been studied. Extracts of Gingko Biloba, preferably leaf extracts, are already used in cosmetic compositions. In fact, Gingko biloba is known for preventing and/or treating acne and dermatitis, exhibiting high skin moisture-keeping effect, reducing excess fat, preventing and/or treating scalp conditions, etc. (WO2007107914A120070927: 21). Claims: 1. Cosmetic composition comprising a Gingko	Proctor & Gamble. Cosmetic composition comprising Gingko biloba and sunscreen agents. 4 family members, 0 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN38	1	China	WO2007144569A2	The plant which exhibits the activity is a member of the Leguminosae family, more particularly huang qi: Pharmaceutical name: Radix Astragali Membranaceous; Botanical name: Astragalus membranaceus (Fisch) Bge. or Astragalus membranaceus Bge var. Mongholicus Hsiao (hereafter Astragalus). The plant may be referred to as Milkvetch in Europe and it is the root which is used. In traditional Chinese herbal medicine a dosage (based on dry raw material) of 9-3Og and occasionally up to 6Og is used. Typically it is taken as a decoction. According to Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China (English Edition 2000) Vol I a cold water extraction method gives a water soluable extractive of not less than 17%. (WO2007144569A220071221: 23-25) Claims: 1. A single herb Astragalus extract, or an active fraction thereof, for use as an antiviral in the treatment of hepatitis C. 2.A single herb Astragalus extract, or an active fraction thereof as claimed in claim 1 wherein	Phynova Ltd. An Antiviral product for use in treating Hepatitis C and the process for manufacturing the product based on an Astralagus extract. 11 family members. 1 citing patent.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN39	1	China	WO2008007063A2	Most preferably the plant species is Cassia obtusifolia and more particularly still Cassia obtusifolia grown in the habitat of Hubei Provence of China since plant material from this region has been found by the applicant to contain a higher percentage of aurantio-obtusin, measured as and calculated on the basis of the total aglycone after acid hydrolysis, than plant material from other regions (greater than 0. (WO2008007063A220080117: 55) Cassia seeds usually refer to mature dried seeds of Cassia tora L and Cassia obtusifolia and are widely available. Cassia occidentalis on the other hand is only used in some local areas of southern China. (WO2008007063A220080117: 70) Through a systematic phytochemical study on Cassia seeds, the applicant has determined that plant material from North China mainly contained chrysophanol, physcion, obtusifolin, emodin, and aruantio-obtusin. (WO2008007063A220080117: 72) Claims: 1. A plant extract, from a member of the Leguminosae family, comprising by analysis: i) at least 1% aurantio-obtusin (by hplc	Phynova Ltd with Chongquing Inst of Ecological Material Medica in China. A an anti-obesity product and its method of preparation involving members of Leguminosae family useful for treating obesity, metabolic disease and liver disease. Description suggests that material was obtained in northern china. 10 family members, 0 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN40	1	China	WO2008011811A1	A seed liquid containing 106 to 108 cells/ml of'Rhodosporidium toruloides AS 2.1389, obtained from China General Microbiological Culture Collection Centre, CGMCC, grown in a YEPD culture substrate, was used to inoculate the sterilised stem tuber suspension, at a concentration of 20% v/v. The YEPD substrate comprised 10g/L yeast extract, 10g/L peptone, and 20g/L glucose in an aqueous medium, and had a pH of 6. All reagents were purchased from Aoboxing Bio-tech Co. Ltd (Beijing). Ventilated fermentation, by vigorous stirring of the solution, was carried out at 300C for 5 days, and the microbial mass was collected after centrifugation at 5000 rpm for 10 min. (WO2008011811A120080131: 54) Claims: 1. A process for the production of one or more fatty acids or derivatives thereof from a carbohydrate, which process comprises treating the carbohydrate with a microÂ¬ organism which converts the carbohydrate to a microbial oil comprising one or more fatty acids or derivatives thereof, characterised by the carbohydrate being derived from Jerusalem Artichoke. 6. A process as claimed	Dalian Chemical Physics Inst with BP PLC and Chinese inventors. The document relates to the Biological Production of Fuels (biofuels) by producing fatty acids from carbohydrate, by treating the carbohydrate with a microorfanis, to produce a microbial oil where the carbohydrate is from Jerusalem artichoke. Note the reference to the R. toruloides from the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Centre. The species is also referenced in the claims. There are 11 family members and 8 citing patents.
CN41	2	China	WO2008012555A2	Zhu, M. et al., Transplantation 2005;79: 289-296 describes the use of siRNA to reduce expression of the galactosyltransferase enzyme α-l,3-galactosyltransferase and, consequently, reduce synthesis of the α-Gal epitope (Galαl-3GalySl-4GlcNAc-R). In Zhu et al., α-l^-galactosyltransferase-specific siRNA was transfected into the porcine aortic endothelial cell line, PED. α-Gal expression was assessed by Western blotting, flow cytometric analyses (FACS) and immunofluorescence. RNA interference was successfully achieved in PED cells as shown by the specific knock-down of αl,3 galactosyltransferase mRNA levels. Flow cytometric analysis using the Griffonia simplicifolia isolectin B4 lectin confirmed the suppression of α-1,3-galactosyltransferase activity, as evidenced by decreased α-Gal. The siRNA duplexes used by Zhu et al. were synthesised by in vitro transcription with T7	Isis Innovation. Epitope Reduction Therapy using a glycolipid biosynthesis inhibitor for autoimmune conditions. Note that this is likely to be a false positive and merits further analysis. Of interest however is that the siRNA duplexes were obtained from a company in China. This does not however necessarily mean that the genetic material was obtained from China. It is ranked 2 accordingly.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN42	1	China	WO2008029136A1	Pelargoniums are now grown, and.geranium oil is now produced, mainly in Algeria, Egypt, China, and Australia: Geranium oil includes various chemical constituents, including geraniol, geranyl formate, citronellol, citronellyl formate, linalool, eugenol, myrtenol, terpineol, citral, methone and sabinene. (WO2008029136A120080313: 31). Preferably, geranium oil is extracted from Pelargonium graveolens or Pelargonium capitatum grown in Kunming City of the Yunan Province in China. (WO2008029136A120080313: 51). [025] Plants from which extracts can be prepared and natural substances isolated may include the higher plants: Acanthopanax, Acarithopsis, Acanthosicyos, Acanthus, Achyranthes, Acokanthera, AconitufÎ®, Acorus, Acronychia, Actaea, Actinidia...(continues to long list of genera). Claims: 1. A cancer treatment composition, comprising: geranium oil; and a chemotherapeutic agent or plant extract selected from the group consisting of plant-derived bioactive compounds, wherein said cancer is selected from the group consisting of	Ultra Biotech GB (registered in Isle of Man) with Chinese inventors). the invention relates to a Pharmaceutical composition and method for cancer treatment based on a combination of conventional or plant based anticancer agents and geranium oil or compounds. The invention focuses on treating lung, breast, ovarian, prostate, colon and liver cancer. Note that the plants are grown in Kunming city in Yunan Province in China. Note that Ultra Biotech in the UK is potentially a holding company for an operation based elsewhere and merits further research.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN43	2	China	WO2008038030A2	The present invention relates to dispiro tetraoxane compounds, particularly but not exclusively, for use in the treatment of malaria and/or cancer, and methods for producing such compounds. The discovery of artemisinin and the establishment that the peroxide pharmacophore is important for antimalarial activity has seen many attempts by chemists to synthesise simple but effective synthetic or semi-synthetic endoperoxides. Artemisinin (2) is a naturally occurring endoperoxide sesquiterpene lactone compound of Artemisia annua, an herbal remedy used in Chinese medicine. (WO2008038030A220080403: 11-13). Claims: 1. A compound having the formula (I) (I) wherein ring A represents a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic or multicyclic ring; m=any positive integer; n=0-5; X=CH and Y=^C(O)NR1R2, -NR 1R2 or -S(O) 2R4, where R1, R2 and R4 are each individually selected from the group consisting of H, substituted or unsubstiruted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted amine, substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic ring, substituted or	Liverpool University. Dispiro Tetraoxane compounds with a defined formula for the treatment of malaria and cancer.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN44	2	China	WO2008071968A1	Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States. In the US, cancer accounts for 1 in every 4 deaths. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 2007, there would be 1.44 million new cases of cancer and that cancer would cause 560,000 deaths. Current cancer therapy involves surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiation treatment to eradicate neoplastic cells in a patient (see, for example, Stockdale, 1998, "Principles of Cancer Patient Management", in Scientific American: Medicine vol. 3, Rubenstein and Federman, eds., Chapter 12, Sections IV and X). All of these approaches pose significant drawbacks for the patient. Almost all chemotherapeutic agents are toxic, and chemotherapy can cause significant, and often dangerous, side effects, including severe nausea, bone marrow depression, immunosuppression, etc. Additionally, many tumor cells are resistant or develop resistance to chemotherapeutic agents through multi-drug resistance. Therefore, there is a significant need for novel compounds and methods that are useful for treating cancer with increased specificity and reduced side effects. [0003] Natural cucurbitacins are predominantly found in the family Cucurbitaceae which contain some 900 species in about 100 genera, many familiar as	Ultra Biotech Ltd, Douglas, Isle of Man UK. Cucurbitacin B and uses. The patent document focuses on a method for using the compound to treat a range of cancers (claimed). The patent document is therefore confined to the use of the compound in the claimed method. 3 family members, 2 citing patents. It is ranked 2 because of the uncertainty of the relationship between the reference to Traditional Chinese Medicine and the actual source of the genetic material.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN45		China	WO2008102133A1	Lo Han Guo (hereinafter called "LHG"), sometimes spelled Lo Han Kuo, is the common name for the Chinese fruit Momordica grosvenorii (Swingle), also called Siraitia grosvenorii, belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family. Siraitia grosvenorii is an herbaceous perennial vine native to southern China and best known for its fruit, the LHG. Botanical synonyms include Momordica grosvenorii and Thladiantha grosvenorii. The fruit is well known for its sweet taste. The fruit extract is many times sweeter than sugar, and has been used as a natural sweetener in China for nearly a millennium due to its flavour and low level of food energy.Agric. Biol. Chem., 53 (12). 3347-3349, 1989 Sweet Cucurbitane Glycosides from Fruits of Siraitia siamensis (chi-zi-Lo-han-guo), a Chinese Folk Medicine by Ryoji KASAI, Rui-Lin Nie, Kenji NASHI, Kazuhiro OHTANI, Jun ZHOU, Guo-Da TAO and Osamu TANAKA describes a laboratory scale process for the isolation of various glycosides from LHG using chromatography on a highly porous polymer, then on silica gel and finally by HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography) on a	Cadbury Schweppes PLC. Methods of making sweetener compositions involving improving the taste of a fruit extract from Cucurbitaceae family with the extract in liquid form by heating to remove off-flavour material by evaporation. Note that the claims focus on methods involving members of the family and narrow to Lo Han Guo.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN46	1	China	WO2008102137A1	The present invention relates to improved sweetener compositions, and additionally methods of making improved sweetener compositions. Lo Han Guo (hereinafter called "LHG"), sometimes spelled Lo Han Kuo, is the common name for the Chinese fruit Momordica grosvenorii (Swingle), also called Siraitia grosvenorii, belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family. Siraitia grosvenorii is an herbaceous perennial vine native to southern China and best known for its fruit, the LHG. Botanical synonyms include Momordica grosvenorii and Thladiantha grosvenorii. (WO2008102137A120080828: 11-12) The fruit is well known for its sweet taste. The fruit extract is many times sweeter than sugar, and has been used as a natural sweetener in China for nearly a millennium due to its flavour and low level of food energy. Agric. Biol. Chem., 53 (12). 3347-3349, 1989 Sweet Cucurbitane Glycosides from Fruits of Siraitia siamensis (chi-zi-Lo-han-guo), a Chinese Folk Medicine by Ryoji KIASAI, Rui-Lin Nie, Kenji NASHI, Kazuhiro OHTANI, Jun ZHOU, Guo-Da TAO and Osamu TANAKA describes a laboratory scale process for the isolation of various glycosides from LHG using chromatography on a highly porous polymer, then on silica gel and finally by HPLC (high	Cadbury Schweppes PLC. A patent document for improved sweetener compositions for use in a beverage, foodstuff or chewing gum from Lo Han Guo fruit. The applicant notes the commercial availability of LHG at line 18 but notes that it is not currently suitable as a sole sweetener and must be used in combination with others. 4 family members, 1 citing document.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN47	1	China	WO2009016374A1	The Steviosides obtained from the Stevia {Stevia Rebaudiana) or the Rubus suavissimus plants are from about 50 to 450 times sweeter than sugar. Since these intensely sweet Stevia-derived sweet substances can be used in amounts from about l/50th to l/450th that of sugar an interest has arisen in Steviosides as sugar-substitute sweeteners. Steviosides, however, have a characteristically bitter taste that is not present in sugar, in addition, liquorice flavours are often observed in Stevia extracts. The sweetness intensity and level of the "off-flavours" (i.e. the bitterness and liquorice flavours) depends upon the purity of the plant extract and the level of rebaudioside A present. Lo Han Guo (hereinafter called "LHG"), sometimes spelled Lo Han Kuo, is the common name for the Chinese fruit Momordica grosvenoή i (Swingle), also called Siraitia grosvenorii, belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family. Siraitia grosvenorii is an herbaceous perennial vine native to southern China and best known for its fruit, the LHG. Botanical synonyms include Momordica grosvenorii and Thladiantha grosvenorii. The fruit is well known for its sweet taste. The	Cadbury Holdings Ltd. Sweetener compositions to improve the taste of a beverage or foodstuff using extracts from Stevia rebaudiana and/or Rubus suavissimus and extract from fruit of Cucurbitaceae in a specific weight ratio. See other Cadbury documents relating to Lo Han Guo. 9 family members. 3 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN48	1	China	WO2009050451A1	In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) it is also referred to as Danshen. (WO2009050451A120090423: 17)2.0 Testing The resulting extracts were tested for their antimicrobial activity by the National Institute for the Control of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products (NICPBP), National Center for Drug Resistance of Bacteria Beijing, PR China. (WO2009050451A120090423: 85) 5.1.6 Activity Samples: purified Tanshinones, Batch No. JZ0601, Test Lab: National Institute for the Control of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products (NICPBP), National Center for Drug Resistance of Bacteria Beijing, PR China. (WO2009050451A120090423: 154) Bacterial Strains: 107 strains collected and kept by National Monitoring Center for Antibiotic Resistant Bacterial (China) were used to test the activity. (WO2009050451A120090423: 158)Claims: 1. A selectively purified tanshinone compounds containing extract from the root of a Salvia spp comprising o Cryptotanshinone, o Dihydrotanshinone, o Tanshinone I, and o Tanshinone ILA,	Botanic Century Beijing Co Ltd. with UK individual as co-applicant. The document is for an antibacterial composition comprising Salvia extracts which discloses new tanshinone compounds for use in an antibacterial treatment for drug resistant bacteria. 7 family members and 0 citing patents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN49	1	China	WO2009068872A1	The plant which exhibits the activity is a member of the Leguminosae family, more particularly Huang Qi: Pharmaceutical name: Radix Astragali Membranaceous; Botanical name: Astragalus membranaceus (Fisch) Bge. or Astragalus membranaceus Bge var. Mongholicus Hsiao (hereafter Astragalus). The plant may be referred to as Milkvetch in Europe and it is the root which is used. In traditional Chinese herbal medicine a dosage (based on dry raw material) of 9-3Og and occasionally up to 6Og is used. Typically it is taken as a decoction. According to Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China (English Edition 2000) Vol I a cold water extraction method gives a water soluable extract of not less than 17%. (WO2009068872A120090604: 26-28) According to Chang HM and But PP (1987) Pharmacology and applications of Chinese Materia Medica (Vol ii) World Scientific Publishing, Astragalus membranaceus may enhance immunological function (WO2009068872A120090604: 31).Claims: 1. An Astragalus extract or an active fraction thereof or an active compound isolated therefrom, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease caused by a genus of the flaviviridae family selected from: â€¢ the genus - Flavivirus	Phynova Ltd UK, A novel antiviral products and its use in treating “ the flaviviridae family of viruses including the genus flavivirus, particularly Dengue.” Note the traditional medicine reference and use of name Huang Qi along with other references to Chinese medicines. We were not able to identify the source of the samples in the document. 3 family members, 0 citing documents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN50	1	China	WO2009087368A1	Ganoderma lucidum (G. lucidum), also known as LingZhi in Chinese and Reishi in Japanese, is a popular medicinal fungus in use for 2000 years and described in Shen Nong's Herbal Classic as being applied in the treatment of various diseases. G. lucidum is widely distributed in both tropical and temperate geographic regions and grows as a parasite on a wide variety of trees. The wild form of G. lucidum is generally rare and today is artificially cultivated indoors or outdoors on a bed of logs or woodchips . The anti-cancer properties of G. lucidum has attracted much attention. EXAMPLE 1 Total extracts of polysaccharide and triterpene of G. lucidum were used. G. lucidum was obtained from the cultivation base of Green Valley Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Claims: 1. A composition comprising one of, or	Nottingham University. Compositions comprising ganoderma lucidum extracts for use in treating pre-cancerous lesions, inhibiting angiogenesis and cancer cell proliferation. Note the commercial source.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN51	1	China	WO2010046710A1	Andrographolide is a diterpenoid lactone of the plant Andrographis paniculata , known to possess anti-tumour activity for certain specific cancers such as breast cancer and to have an antiinflammatory effect . There has been no previous clinical indication that the compound may be useful in treating diseases associated with oxidative stress for example and without limitation ALS. The present invention therefore recognises new therapeutic effects of andrographolide. (WO2010046710A120100429: 33) The lowest dose at which toxicity was observed is also included in the table. Compounds are ranked according to activity in the reporter assay. The most potent ARE inducer was the natural product andrographolide, the only compound with a sub-micromo!ar EC50 (740 nM), this compound comes from the natural product AÏ€drographis paniculata, and is used widely in Chinese and Indian herbal medicine. Of the 26 other natural products, a further two have been used in man; securinine, a GABAA receptor antagonist and CNS stimulant and isoÏ‹quiritigenin, a component of liquorice root which is an aldose reductase inhibitor. The remaining 19 products were synthetic small molecules or derivatives and of these a total of six molecules were approved drugs. Two alkylating antineoplastic drugs (pipobroman	Sheffield University. Therapeutics for neurological disorders, notably motor neurone disease among others. The compound of interest is derived from Andrographis paniculata as a andrographolide compound. We were unable to identify the precise source of the material. However, note that the chemical structure of Andrographolide has been described and is listed by IUPAC.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CN52	1	China	WO2010100486A2	As noted below, the allicin in the solution comprising allicin may be derived from garlic, which may be hard-necked or soft-necked. Varieties of hard-necked garlic include Rocambole, Porcelain, Purple Stripe (sometimes referred to as 'Purple Streak)', Marbled Purple Stripe, Glazed Purple Stripe, Pure White and Pearl white. Varieties of soft-necked garlic include Artichoke, Asiatic, Turban, Silverskin and Silverskin Creole. Advantageously, the allicin is derived from hard-necked garlic, such as for example, Pure White or Pearl White (e.g., Pure White or Pearl White garlic obtained from the Tiashan region of China). The yield of ajoene when the allicin in the acidic solution of allicin which is heated and converted to ajoene is derived from hard-necked garlic has been found to be significantly improved (of the order of 20-25% increase in yield) compared to conversion in a non-acidic solution. (WO2010100486A220100910: 38)Varieties of soft-necked garlic include Artichoke, Asiatic, Turban, Silverskin and Silverskin Creole. Advantageously, the allicin is derived from hard-necked garlic, such as for example, Pure White or Pearl White (e.g., Pure White or Pearl White garlic obtained from the Tiashan region of China). (WO2010100486A220100910: 59). Claims: 1. A process for the preparation of ajoene, the process comprising a step of heating an acidic	Neem Biotech Ltd UK. Process for preparing ajoene by heating an acidic solution containing allicin to convert the allicin to ajoene. The patent document makes reference to the use of Pure White or Pearl white garlic obtained from the Tiashan region of China. This is a product by process patent with the bulk of the claims focusing on the process for obtaining the ajoene. The patent claims are restricted to ajoene obtained through the described process. 16 family members, including China. 1 citing patent document.
CO0	0	Colombia	20 documents	B. subtilis strain PSL1, a strain maintained by the Bacillus Genetic Stock Centre, Colombia, Ohio (BGSC strain IA510).	References to Colombia agar (for Columbia agar), company named Andercol from Colombia, Colombia broth. Note that as in this example, Colombia may refer to Colombia, Ohio in the United States.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CO1	2	Colombia	WO2003045596A1	Catabolism of Cvanide by Trichoderma ill vitro and ill viva l A number of strains of Trichoderma were investigated for their ability to protect l lettuce seeds and seedlings from the effect of varying levels of cyanide. The strains used in this Example were obtained from a range of sources. T. harzia' um (TH1, IMI 275950) was isolated from wheat straw, T. harzianzlr' (T4, IMI 298372) was isolated as an antagonist of Rhizocto' ia solani [Ridout et al., (1986) J. General Microbiology 132:2345-2352], T. harzianunir (T12, WT) were isolated from soil in Colombia, S. A., and T. harzia um (T12B and T9S, benomyl resistant rhizosphere competent mutants of T12 and WT respectively) were obtained from Prof. R. Baker at Colorado State University and T. harzianum (NT4, IMI 351108), T. hamatium (NTl l), Trichoderfina (NT7) were obtained from Prof. J. Peberdy, Nottingham University. T. pseudokor i:rzgii (2TF2, IMI 322662) was isolated from onion tissue [Jackson et al., (1991) supra]. All other isolates T. harzianum (10, IMI 351107; 20, IMI 337473; 43, IMI	University of Surrey. The focus of the invention is bioremediatory fungi such as T. harzianum that catabolise cyanide and are capable of detoxifying contaminated environmental areas in association with a suitable rhizosphere. The strains were obtained from a variety of sources. Applicant claims a method for detoxification involving application of bioremediatory fungus or spores combined with a rhizosphere. References Trichoderma on the genus level in the patent claims. Note that species names are affected by machine translation issues. The check named is Trichoderma harzianum. Also note that the specific contribution of the sample from Colombia is likely to require investigation. This illustrates the problem with a range of sources.
CO2	0	Colombia	US20080244791A1	All three constructs along with the promoterless vector were then stably transformed into Arabidopsis (accession Colombia) and rice (Nipponbare) by dipping plants in Agrobacterium solution for 2 mins, covering with a plastic bag to retain humidity for 24 hrs, removing the plastic bag, and harvesting the seed when ready.	UK individuals. The relationship between the common Arabidopsis model organisms and the name Colombia accession would require further investigation in this case. The patent document claims a promoter exhibiting root-specific expression of genes linked to the promoter and an isolated nucleic acid comprising the promoter. This is a false positive on the name Colombia which refers actually to the most common ecotype of Arabidopsis which is Columbia (along with Landsberg). References to British Colombia reflect a common misspelling.
CO3	0	Colombia	US20080271207A1	Plant Material and mutant selectionâ€”Wild-type Arabidopsis thaliana (ecotype Colombia 0 and Landsberg erecta) were obtained from the Nottingham Arabidopsis Stock Centre (University of Nottingham, UK). (US20080271207A120081030: 154)	University of York. The patent document claims an isolated transgenic cell transformed with a vector with a defined sequence and extends to a transgenic plant and seed produced with the claimed invention. The invention itself is a plant lipase polypeptide and DNA. This is a false positive on the name Colombia which refers actually to the most common ecotype which is Columbia (along with Landsberg).

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CO4	2	Colombia	WO1991003255A1	The 01BFS 1860 and C3 Indaial viruses used in this study are FMDV vaccine strains from Coopers Animal Health Ltd, Pirbright, Surrey. The low and high passage OlKaufbeuren strains are the 7th and 64th passage isolates described by Strohmaier et gl. (J. gen. Virol. RQ 295-306), 1982). The B and C variants of A 12 119 virus are those identified by Rowlands et al. (Nature, London 306, 694-697, 1983). 0 Colombia 9834 virus was obtained from the VECOL Laboratories, Colombia. The remaining type 0 viruses are primary field isolates obtained from the FMDV World Reference Laboratory, Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright, Surrey and subsequently passaged three times in baby hamster kidney (BHK)21 cells. one of these viruses, 0 Thailand 1/80, was found to be a mixed antigenic population and two plaque-picked clones (clones 2 & 10), respectively susceptible and resistant to neutralization by	Wellcome Foundation UK. Reference to a supplier (Vecol Labs in Colombia) for Foot and Mouth Disease. The patent document focuses on a polypeptide that is useful as a vaccine against Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype O or A. The sample formed part of various samples analysed to develop the invention. The patent document dates to 1991.
KM1	1	Comoros	1. WO1999023099A1 2. WO2005087244A1	1.The tunicate Cysrodtes violatinctus was collected by SCUBA at 5 m depth on Prevoyante reef in lagoon of Mayotte (Comoros islands), north-west of Madagascar during april 1996. Reference samples (AM-35) are deposited at the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris. The freshly	1. Insti Biomar with UK individual as co-applicant. For cytotoxic pyridoacridine alkalods. Patent Document directly focuses on Shermilamine D, isolated from the tunicate. Applicants claim a Shamfilamine with specific formula and reference the organism in claim 9. 2. References Comoros Palmarosa essential oil as one among other oils tested. Oils provided by Natural Touch Aromatherapy in Hampshire, UK. Genus focused claims but the Comoros genus is not referenced in
CR1	2	Costa Rica	1. US20090038355A1 2. US6133035A	2. Grand Nain inflorescences ("buds") from fields located in Costa Rica were used as the starting material. The outer bracts and flower hands of the buds were removed and discarded until approximately the terminal 2 cm of the true stem with inflorescences and bracts remained.	Plant Impact PLC 1. A two season field trial with replicated plots of cocoa plants was carried out in Costa Rica to test a nitrate formulation. 2. DNA Plant Techn Corp with Zeneca Ltd. Refers to plant tissue culture and methods for genetic alteration in banana. Claims method of producing transformed banana plant by transforming embryonic material with Agrobacterium with a gene of interest. The gene of interest does not seem to be from the Costa Rica sample (?).
CU0	0	Cuba	1. US20100298357A1 2. US7309601B2 3. WO1999003963A1 4. WO2002027022A2 5. WO2004067702A2 6. WO2006008504A1	See below	1. measured using cuba radiation 2. See below 3. false positive 4. Cuba Exon 8 869G>A Arg290Gln BI 5. testing background levels of a mycobacterium in various soil samples including from Cuba. The patent document focuses on a method for identification of Mycobacterium in a sample 6. literature reference to vaccination results in Cuba.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CU1	1	Cuba	2. US7309601B2	With the aim to confirm this result, specific oligonucleotides were designed for the *Candidatus Endoecteinascidia frumentensis* 16S rDNA. These oligonucleotides (EFRU-F1, 5'-CGG TAA CAT AAT A AA TGT TTT TTA CAT TTA TG-3' (SEQ ID:2) and EFRU-R1, 5'-TAT GCT TTT GGG GAT TTG CTA GAT T-3' (SEQ LD:3)) were used as primers for the PCR amplification experiments performed with total DNA isolated from adult zooids from different locations around the world (Formentera, Menorca, Túnez, Cádiz, Cuba, Florida, Puerto Rico) and with DNA obtained at different phases of development (stolon, embryos, larvae, buds and adult zooids). Claims 1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising (a) a nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO: 1 or a modification, variant or fragment thereof having at least 95% identity to SEQ ID NO: 1; or (b) a complement to (a); wherein said sequence, modification, variant, fragment thereof, or complement identifies bacteria involved in the biosynthesis of ecteinascidin compounds. 2. A polynucleotide according to	Pharma Mar (Spain) with UK individual as coapplicant. Identifying microorganisms associated with Ecteinascidia turbinata sea squirt against DNA samples from the areas noted. Focus of the invention is not the samples but the identification of the isolated bacterium *Candidatus Endoecteinascidia frumentensis* as an endoymbiont that is useful is biosynthesizing ecteinascidin compounds for antitumour agents. Pharma Mar (Spain) with UK inventors and UK priority. Patent expired in 2012 but extant elsewhere. This case therefore relates to the use of samples to identify an endosymbiont that is then claimed. The sequence has been deposited with Genbank as AY054370 along with two other sequences with delayed publication. Note that ranked 1 for the purpose of discussion and could be ranked 2 (uncertain or indirect).
CD0	0	Democratic Republic of Congo (and Zaire)	1. EP1598429A1 2. WO1990015145A2 3. WO1995005454A1 4. WO2005108564A2 5. WO2008007104A1	No relevant results	1. sequence corresponding to base pairs of Zaire ebolavirus referenced in patent document relating to amplicon contaimination during PCR. 2. false positive. 3. Discussion of HIV african isolate from Zaire in comparison with others in patent documents on engineering bacteriophages to display T and B cell epitopes. 4. murine adapted Ebola Zaire virus for identification of Ebola virus immunogens. Precise source unclear but appears unlikely that field collected. 5. Reference to neutralisation of HTLV virus from African isolates from Tanzania and Zaire using antiserum generated by invention focusing on a chimera.
DM0	0	Dominica	15 documents	No relevant results	Species name Rhyzopertha dominica.
DO0	0	Dominican Republic	1. EP863201A2 2. WO1997007781A1	No relevant results	Both patent documents make reference to a commercial source of polymeric mesh sponge from Sponge Factory Dominica.
EG0	0	Egypt	16 documents	No relevant results	literature references, disease prevalence, Hepatitis C (HCV), practices in Ancient Egypt.
SV0	0	El salvador	WO2002020054A2	No relevant results	literature ref on plasmodium

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ET0	0	Ethiopia	1. EP1612225A1 2. EP1772483A1 3. EP761688A2 4. WO2003092385A1 5. WO2004032631A1 6. WO2004089991A1	See below	1. General reference unmodified arabic gum production 2. same as 1. 3. Reference to Louse Borne Relapsing Fever in Ethiopia 4. see below 5. see below. 6. reference to countries producing gum arabic.
ET1	1	Ethiopia	4. WO2003092385A1	4. Preferably, the plant material is obtained from a plant in the genera Detarium, Ximenia, Polygonum, Commiphora or Boswellia. In particular, it is preferred that the plalt material is obtained from the plant Detarium microcarpum, Ximenia americana, Polygonum limbatum, Commiphora molmol, Commiphora guidotti (previously 25 referred to by those in the art as Commiphora erythraeJ or a Boswellia sp. Detarium microcarpum, Ximenia americana and Polygonum limbatum are indigenous to Nigeria and as indicated above are lcnown to have molluscicidal activity against aquatic snails. These three plants are referred to herein as Afribark plants and have 30 been found to have both molluscicidal and mollusc-repellent effects on terrestrial molluscs. Commiphora molmol, Commiphora guidotti and Boswellia sp. are indigenous to the "Horn of Africa" (Somalia and Ethiopia). Furthermore, exudates from Commiphora molmol and Commiphora guidotti, when	Compton Developments Ltd. Applicant constructs claims on the family and genus level in relation to use a terrestrial molluscicidal or repellant agent. Precise source of the actual plant material is unclear. Applicant is Compton Developments UK.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ET2	1	Ethiopia	5. WO2004032631A1	5. I have now discovered that extracts from a certain genus of plants, 1 0 Phytolacca, are extremely useful in ensuring high leather quality. These extracts can not only prevent infestation, but if used on an infested animal where skin damage has already occurred, can allow normal healing processes to remove the damage. I This plant, Phytolacca, is indigenous in Ethiopia and is also well known in other parts of Africa. Furthermore, it is known that extracts of Phytolacca can be 15 used to treat human and animal diseases. In particular, such extracts have been disclosed as molluscicides (for example against mussels), insecticides (for example against mosquitoes) and as herbal medicines for treatment of, for example, diphtheria in calves and as cures for fungal and worm infestations. A common species of Phytolacca, Phytolacca dodecandra, is a perennial, large shrubby herb that is known 20 in Africa by various names including Endod, L'Herit and Soapberry. It is easily cultivated over a wide range of environmental conditions, and is in fact regarded as a weed in many places. It is known to have low mammalian toxicity in general, although its seeds and leaves can be poisonous if taken orally. It is known to be poisonous to fish, although being biodegradable, it does not	5. Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organisation and Pittards PLC, GB (a producer of quality leather). Use of extract for treating skin infestation by an organism impairing quality of leather, notably in sheep. Claims use of extract for dealing with skin infestation affecting quality of leather and therefore narrowly focused. Patent Document and family appear to be dead according to legal status data in the UK, Australia and at the EPO.
FO0	0	Faroe islands	1. WO1996008138A2 2. WO2000038530A1	No relevant results	1. Treating sea lice in farmed salmon. Testing in Faroe Islands. 2. General reference to problem with rigor mortis onset in fish in Faeroes and Scotland.
FJ0	0	Fiji	1. US20050177911P1 2. US5604121A 3. US6521452B1 4. WO2003018621A2 5. WO2003039450A2	No relevant results	1. false positive. 2. reference to Fiji disease in crops in a long list of plant diseases. 3. Sugar cane and Fiji disease. 4. false positive. 5. Fiji virus F4i disease in very long list of viruses.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
GM0	0	Gambia	1. US20080226678A1 2. US20100285050A1 3. US5972351A 4. US6358969B1 5. WO1995000173A1 6. WO1997032998A2 7. WO2000047768A1	See below	Isis Innovation. Reference to a safety study for BCG in Gambia and UK and tests in Gambia for immunogenicity. Not material to the invention. 2. Clinical study of Recombinant MVA in the UK, Gambia. Not ABS. 3. Reference to assay on donors from a village in Gambia and analysis of frequencies of Plasmodium falciparum allelic variants. The patent document claims a peptide useful in a vaccine against malaria and HIV-2. Potential ABS case. 4. see below. 5. See below. 6. Research in TB and leprosy clinics in the Gambia to identify polymorphism for autoimmune or infectious diseases. Human DNA and therefore outside the scope of the Nagoya Protocol. 7. Studies of DNA samples from children in Gambia in relation to cerebral malaria identifying an allele (TNF-376A) and susceptibility to cerebral malaria. This related to a human allele and is outside the scope of the Nagoya Protocol.
GM1	1	Gambia	4. US6358969B1	A culture producing 29-desmethylrapamycin has been classified as Streptomyces sp. and has been deposited in the National Collection of Industrial and Marine Bacteria, 23, St. Machar Drive, Aberdeen AB2 1RY, Scotland, UKI under the accession number NCIB 40319. The culture was isolated from a	SmithKline Beecham. The patent document focuses on a new 3-desmethylrapamycin or derivatives from the Gambian Streptomyces for use as an immunosuppressant and to treat fungal infections, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, multiple sclerosis. The patent document claims a compound of a specified formula as 29-desmethylrapamycin. The patent document has 9 family members.
GM2	2	Gambia	5. WO1995000173A1	Example 4 In The Gambia, as in many parts of the developing world, enteric infections in infancy and childhood are the principal cause of malnutrition and growth faltering. It has been speculated that early infection with H. 13Y1ori may compromise the gastric acid barrier (7) , and might facilitate the passage of enterapathogenic bacteria from contaminated foods (8) to the immunologically naive infant gut. If this is so, specific human milk IgA antibody may play a crucial role in delaying the onset of H. Dylori infection, and maintaining the integrity of the gastric acid barrier, throughout the vulnerable weaning period. Claim 1: A method of eliciting an anti-H. vvlori secretory IgA response in the milk of women, comprising administering to women an immunologically effective amount of a vaccine, said vaccine comprising one or more H. lovlori antigens in a physiologically acceptable diluent. 2. A method of protecting	Medical Research Council UK. Refers to high rate of infection with Heliobacter pylori (note errors in machine translation of species name) infection in children in the Gambia associated with malnutrition and faltering growth in early childhood. The patent document claims a method for eliciting a response in the milk of women and antigens for an orally administered vaccine - Medical Research Council. The patent document claims make clear that the invention is a vaccine containing an H. pylori antigen administered to the mother and transmitted to infants through breast milk. However, the patent document has a family with 3 members and suggests that this approach was not successful. More recent work by the MRC on H. pylori infection in children appears to focus on antibiotics (from reviewing the scientific literature).
GH0	0	Ghana	1.WO2004034814A1 2. WO2005100596A1	No relevant results	Reference to commercially available cassava starch from Dunkwa Goldfields Ltd., Ghana 2. reference to variants in individuals from malaria endemic Gnha among others.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
GL1	2	Greenland	16 documents	One possible source of AFP materials is fish. Examples of fish AFP materials are AFGP (for example obtainable from Atlantic cod, Greenland cod and Tomcod), Type I AFP (for example obtainable from Winter flounder, Yellowtail flounder, Shorthorn sculpin and Grubby sculpin), Type II AFP (for example obtainable from Sea raven, Smelt and Atlantic herring) and Type III AFP (for example obtainable from Ocean Pout, Atlantic wolffish, Radiated shanny, Rock gunnel and Laval's	Unilever [NL, GB] Reference to Antifreeze proteins and Ice recrystallisation inhibitory activity from Greenland Cod among other organisms. Mainly appears as a surname.
US0	0	Guam	1. EP1512409B1 2. WO2005054221A1 3. WO2007138334A2 4. WO2009043784A1 5. WO2010014349A1	No relevant results	1. material called guam. 2. Guam Parkinsonism disease. 3. Parkinson's-Dementia complex of Guam. 4. same as 3. 5. Discussion of a non-protein amino acid produced by various cyanobacteria associated with neurological diseases among Chamorro people of Guam (dementia complex) literature citation. Invention is for an immunoassay to detect the amino acid.
GY	1	Guyana	EP610059A1	The invention relates to polyacetylene derivatives, and especially to the tetrahydro pyranol derivatives known as cunaniols, and their derivatives. The term "cunani" has long been used by Amerindians for a group of fast acting fish poisons.Such fish poisons are generally derived from plants, and especially from the leaves thereof. South America probably possesses greater numbers of recorded fish poison plants than any other continent. For example, Guyana is thought to have about 40 such fish poison plants. Effective fish poisons may be derived from the root of the Kurukuruwai plant, or from the sap, leaves or stems of the Kumarau plant. The fruit of the Sisal plant may be crushed in water and used as a fish poison. The present invention however is concerned	UK Individual. Previously published biopiracy case involving the Wapishana of Guyana. See TK45 in the Traditional Knowledge section of the main report.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
GY	1	Guyana	US6048867A	The invention relates to alkaloids, and especially to bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids, and derivatives thereof. It has been known for some time that Amerindian peoples of the Rupununi area of Guyana, South America chew the nuts of the greenheart tree (Ocotea rodiaei) as a crude form of contraception. Also, infusions of the bark of the greenheart tree have been used as a febrifuge and as an anti-periodic in fevers. Some bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids from other plants are known to have similar uses, and it was considered possible that the activity of the greenheart tree was attributable to a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid. Although bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids have been extracted from the greenheart tree, no biological activity had previously been reported for such alkaloids. We have now isolated an active bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid which we have	UK Individual. Previously published biopiracy case involving the Wapishana of Guyana. See TK44 in the Traditional Knowledge section of the main report.
IS0	0	Iceland	1. WO2000011316A1 2. WO2003076658A2 3. WO2003089633A2	No relevant results	1. false positive document referencing boreholes. 2. Literature references for human DNA PARK8 gene. 3. Literature reference for Rhodothermus marinas from Iceland. Contribution to invention, if any, is unclear.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN1	1	India	EP1711174B1	Casuarine can be isolated from several botanical sources, including the bark of Casuarina eguisetifolia (Casuarinaceae), the leaves and bark of Eugenia jambolana (Myrtaceae) and Syzygium guineense (Myrtaceae) (see e.g. Nash et al. (1994) Tetrahedron Letters (35) 7849-7852). Epimers of casuarine, and probably casuarine itself, can be synthesised by sodium hydrogen telluride-induced cyclisation of azidodimesylates (Bell et al. (1997) Tetrahedron Letters (38) 5869-5872). (EP1711174B120080319: 73). Casuarina equisetifolia wood, bark and leaves have been claimed to be useful against diarrhoea, dysentery and colic (Chopra et al. (1956) Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (India), New Delhi, p. 55) and a sample of bark has recently been prescribed in Western Samoa for the treatment of breast cancer. An African plant containing casuarine (identified as Syzygium guineense) has been reported to be beneficial in the treatment of AIDS patients (see Wormald et al. (1996) Carbohydrate Letters (2) 169-174). (EP1711174B120080319: 74). Eugenia jambolana is a well-known tree in India for the therapeutic value of its seeds, leaves and fruit against diabetes and bacterial infections. Its fruit have been shown to reduce blood sugar levels in humans and aqueous extracts	Summit Corp PLC. Adjuvant composition for use in a vaccine consisting of a Th1- activating alkaloid with auxiliary adjuvants. While there are two clear references to India, the precise source of the materials is unclear. Only the casuarine compound is mentioned in the claims. This example illustrates that a compound may originate from more than one country and it can be difficult to determine the origin in the absence of a clear disclosure requirement.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN2	2	India	EP1996217B1	Of particular interest to the invention is the glycopeptide antibiotic known as vancomycin. Vancomycin is produced by Streptococcus orientalis, an actinomycete isolated from soil samples in Indonesia and India. Vancomycin is a complex tricyclic glycopeptide with a molecular mass of approximately 1500Da. Vancomycin is active primarily against Gram-positive bacteria. Strains of bacteria are considered susceptible at a minimum inhibitory concentration of less than or equal to 4 Âµg/mL. Strep. Pyogenes, Strep. Pneumoniae, Corynebacteraium spp. are highly susceptible, as are most strains of Enterococcus spp. Most species of Actinomyces and Clostridium spp. are also sensitive to vancomycin, but at higher concentrations of antibiotic. Vancomycin is employed only to treat serious infections and is particularly useful in the management of infections due to methicillin-resistant staphylococci, including pneumonia,	Cambridge Enterprises Ltd. A patent document focusing on Novel Antibiotic compositions and pharmaceutical compositions. What is interesting about this case is that Vancomycin was reportedly first isolated by Edmund Kornfeld in 1953 while working at Eli Lilly. The core compound is well known and it is the modifications to the compound, through the addition of the specified moieties that is new and novel. This example also illustrates the difficulties involved in tracking back on the sources of actual compounds. In this case the compound is reported to have been isolated from soil samples in Indonesia (Borneo) and in India. The question that would arise here in the case of such shared genetic resources is how would both access and benefit-sharing criteria be addressed
IN3	2	India	EP53016A2	The tree Shores robusta of India is related botanically to S. stenopters, the source of Borneo tallow, and yields a vegetable fat similar in its chemical constitution and physical properties. Like Borneo tallow, the fat of S. robusta, known as sal fat, is prized particularly for its sharp melting characteristics in the region of body temperature and is used as a constituent in commercially valuable edible and non- edible formulations. In the manufacture of cocoa butter substitutes there is a need for fat containing the specific 2-oleyl disaturated triglycerides, principally of palmitic and/or stearic acid. Sal fat is among the few vegetable fat sources rich in these components, especially the 005301 6 - 2 - pA.193 stearine fractions of the fate Thus, on acetone fractionation a solid stearine can be obtained from sal fat in 50-70% yield which	Unilever [GB, NL] with Indian inventors. A patent document focusing on fat refining, specifically sal fat used in chocolate with impurities removed. Note that the patent document focuses on a process for purifying sal fat rather than the sal fat from Shores robusta per se.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN4	2	India	EP79794A1	The present invention relates to compositions which act as thickening or binding agents with viscosifying properties and which include Sesbania gum. The plant Sesbania aculeata, Pers (syn. Sesbania bispinosa Jacq. Fawcet & Rendle-Family Leguminosae, Sub-family Papil ionaceae) and its cultivars, more particularly the seeds thereof, yield a galactomannan gum known as Sesbania gum. The natural habitat of this plant is the monsoon region of South Asia and Southeast Asia. Common names for this plant are Dhaincha and Jantar. A description of this plant and its cultivation can be found in Hooker, The Flora of British India, 1879 Vol. II pages 114-115; Lecomte, Flore Generale de LI Indo-China, 1908 Tome II, pages 411-412; The Wealth of India, 1972, Vol. IX, pages 293-295; Index Kewensis 1895. (EP79794A119830525: 12-13). Claims: 1. A composition which acts as a viening agent, or binder, which composition Sesbania gum. 2. A drilling fluid composition comprising Sesbania gum either as a viscosifier or thickening agent, as a water-loss adjusting	Kins Development UK. This case involves the use of Sesbania gum as a thickening agent in drilling operations. It is included here to illustrate that there are patent applications involving species that do not necessarily involve research and development on the genetic or biochemical properties of the species. A second point is that the applicants emphasise that the use of this plant has positive implications for development because it does not involve displacement of food crops and can grow in poor soils.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN5	1	India	US20070298142A1	Some embodiments of the present invention relate to various methods of using specially processed components of the Indian Mulberry or Morinda citrifolia L. plant to inhibit COX-2, TNF-Î±, IL-8 & IL-6. (US20070298142A120071227: 30). 1. General Description of the Morinda citrifolia L. Plant The Indian Mulberry or Morinda citrifolia plant, known scientifically as Morinda citrifolia L. ("Morinda citrifolia "), is a shrub or small tree up to 10 m in height. The leaves are oppositely arranged with an elliptic to ovate form. The small white flowers are contained in a fleshy, globose, head-like cluster. The fruits are large, fleshy, and ovoid. At maturity, they are creamy-white and edible, but have an unpleasant taste and odor. The plant is native to Southeast Asia and has spread in early times to a vast area from India to eastern Polynesia. It grows randomly in the wild, and it has been cultivated in plantations and small individual growing plots. The Morinda citrifolia flowers are small, white, three to five lobed, tubular, fragrant, and about 1.25 cm long. (US20070298142A120071227: 40). Herbs and botanical extracts may include, but are not limited to, alfalfa grass, bee pollen, chlorella powder, Dong Quai powder, Ecchinacca root, Ginko Biloba extract, Horsetail herb, Indian mulberry, Shitake mushroom, spirulina seaweed, grape seed extract, etc. (US20070298142A120071227: 80). Claims: 1	A UK individual is listed as a co-applicant with Tahitian Noni International in the United States. The claimed invention focuses on Morinda Citrifolia enhanced products for use as animal feed in both dry and liquid form including a pasterurized fruit puree. Legal status information reveals the patent was refused in Japan, is dead in Canada, dismissed in Brazil, suspended in Argentina and reassigned to Tahiti Noni International in Utah in 2007.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN6	1	India	US2009220624A1	Examples of the present invention will now be described. In the following Picrorrhiza kurroa is obtained from SAMI Labs Limited, of Bangalore, India; apocynin (acetovanillone) is obtained from Sigma-Tau (Aldritch); Ginkgo biloba and Ginger obtained from MediHerb (see above) and/or Cambridge Commodities Limited. These, lecithin, androsin, gingerols etc., and the other reagents are also widely available elsewhere. (US20090220624A120090903: 56). Claims: 1. A composition comprising ginkgo biloba or extract or component thereof; apocynin; and a gingerol; wherein at least 3.9% by weight of the composition is gingerol; and at least 0.05% by weight of the composition is apocynin.2. A composition according to claim	UK individual. Compositions comprising apocynin, ginko and ginger and uses for treating diseases such as CF and COPD. Note that the material was provided by a commercial supplier in Bangalore. The applicant lists the results of a questionnaire and tests of samples on horses. It is debatable whether the applicant conducted research and development on the genetic/biochemical composition of the material. Ranked 1 because of source.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN7	1		US20100116898A1	Plant stem material that is useful for preparing the transfer element is taken from plants of the family Fabaceae, of the genus Aeschynomene or Sesbania. These include, without limiation, a number of species often called jointvetch, shola or sola, for example Aeschynomene afraspera (sola pith), Aeschynomene americana (American joint-vetch, joint-vetch or pega pega), Aeschynomene aspera (sola pith plant, sola), Aeschynomene falcate (Australian joint-vetch), Aeschynomene indica (curly indigo, hard sola, Indian joint-vetch, kat sola, northern joint-vetch, or sensitive joint-vetch) and Aeschynomene villosa. The stem material of sola plants is very light in weight and contains a characteristic central pith. Furthermore, useful Aeschynomene and/or Sesbania species include, for example, without limitation, the following: Genus Aeschynomene: A. abyssinica, A. acapulcensis, A. acutangula, A. afraspera, A. americana, A. amorphoides, A. angolense, A. aphylla, A. aspera, A. batekensis, A. baumii, A. bella, A. benguellensis, A. bracteosa, A. bradei, A. brasiliana, A. brevifolia, A. brevipes, A. bullockii, A. burttii, A. carvalhoi, A. chimanimaniensis, A. ciliata, A. compacta, A	The Swiss company Givaudan with two UK inventors listed as coapplicants. This patent document for a transfer wick for the delivery of fragrances illustrates the issue of essential incorporation of a species or genus (for a specific use) in a patent document. However, its use as a transfer wick (burning element) for the delivery of fragrances also raises the question of whether this constitutes utilization as a genetic resource under the Nagoya Protocol since it does not appear to involve research and development on the genetic/biochemical properties of the species/genus. In addition, this case illustrates the use of a commercial suppler in the country of origin... in this case SB Enterprise, Kolkata (Calcutta) in India. As of July 2010 the patent application was deemed to be withdrawn at the European Patent Office. In the case of the US the last entry was a reassignment by the UK co-applicants to Givaudan as the new and sole owner.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN8	2	India	US6346539B1	Certain plant remedies, usually administered as mixtures of herbs or extracts, particularly those used in traditional Chinese medicine and Indian Ayurvedic medicine, have been employed for the treatment of vitiligo for a long time and in many cases have given positive results in small scale studies. (US6346539B120020212: 15) The fruit of black pepper (Piper nigrum L.) and long pepper (Piper longum L.) are both important medicinal herbs in Ayurvedic and Unani (traditional Indian) medicine systems, in which remedies generally consist of mixtures of herbs. A wide range of the medicinal uses of black pepper have been documented by Kirtikar and Basu (Indiam Medicinal Plants, 2 nd Edition, Vol. 3, (1935) pages 2128-2135), including its use in the treatment of leucoderma. Black pepper has also been implicated as a possible adjunct to Vernonia anthelmintica in the treatment of leucoderma (Indian Medicinal Journal, Vol. 1, 3 rd Edition, (1982) 1267-1270). These two herbs are employed as a constituent in many traditional herbal preparations for a variety of uses, including gastro-intestinal and skin ailments. (US6346539B120020212: 16). Piper nigrum L . fruit (black pepper, Piperaceae), originally from India, was purchased from the Food Centre, 70 Turnpike Lane, London N8, UK. The rest of the herbs were either supplied by East-West Herbs, Kingham, Oxon, UK or by	BTG International UK. The invention relates to the treatment of skin conditions using piperine or its active analogs or derivatives from Black Pepper (piper nigrum) purchased from a supermarket in London. The document is ranked 2 for discussion to reflect uncertainty about the applicability of the Nagoya Protocol in these circumstances.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN9	2	India	WO1995021199A1	EXAMPLE 5 Dry seeds of fenugreek were purchased from the local market. The source was Trigonella. foenum-graecum, grown in India. The seeds (125 gr) were crushed and introduced into a solvent having a specific gravity in the range of between 1.25 and 1.35, selected from CH,Cl,, CHC1,, and CCl.. The gum component of the outer coating of the seeds sank to the bottom while the kernels floated, thereby allowing separation and further processing of the fenugreek without the kernel component thereof. The procedure of Example 4 was then followed. (WO1995021199A119950810: 74). Claims: 1. An isolated galactomannan having at least 50 repeating units of mannose and galactose in a ratio of between 0.5-1.0 and 1.8-1.0, and	Yissum Research and Development company of the University of Jerusalem with the UK agent listed as a co-applicant. Retained in the record to illustrate this issue. galactomannan products as an ingredient in nutraceuticals and cosmetic products.
IN10	1	India	WO2000042143A1	The present invention contains as an essential element gum Ghatti. Gum Ghatti is derived from Anogeissus latifolia a large gregarious tree belonging to the family Combretaceae, commonly found in the dry deciduous forests of India and Sri Lanka. The tree yields a gum or a water swellable, branched hydrocolloid commonly known as Indian gum or gum ghatti, which occurs in straw coloured vermiform tears and dries without cracking. (WO2000042143A120000720: 32) Claims: 1. A detergent composition suitable for cleaning laundry or hard surfaces comprising up to 50%wt. of the total detergent composition of detergent active and gum ghatti, a gum of the	Unilever [GB, NV, IN]. A detergent composition involving gum ghatti branched hydrocolloids from species of the genus Anogeissus. This is an example of cross country co-patent activity.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN11	1	India	WO2004039385A2	The Medicines Control Agency/Department of Health, UK, issued an exemption from licenses order for the i 35 study drug. The study was approved by the Joint Ethics Committee of University College London/University College London Hospitals. All patients gave informed consent. Study drug: The Mucuna pruriens seed powder preparation was light, yellowish powder, which was manufactured and formulated under Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) conditions in Germany (Wiewelhove GmbH TM) from raw bean 10 material obtained in India and packed in sachets (unit) of 7.5 grams. To enhance stability and dissolvability in water, and to improve taste ascorbic acid, tangerine oil, sillcium dioxide, saccharine-Na and citric acid, as well as sorbitol and lecithin were added. Matching placebo sachets containing powder material with the same consistency, colour and taste were produced for the study. Quality Assurance 15 Certificates for the preparation and placebo were obtained from an independent laboratory (LAT GmbH, Munich, Germany). The HPLC-analysis provided demonstrated a L-Dopa content of 4. 86% or 250 mg per	Phytrix AG with UK Inventor as co-applicant. A pharmaceutical composition from Mucuna pruriens seed powder and its extracts. Note that the material may have been sourced from the Laboratory mentioned in Germany.
IN12	1	India	WO2004105718A1	It is an essential aspect of the present invention that the plant extracts of Symplocos or Rubia are incorporated in the cosmetic composition. However, other plant extracts from Glycyrrhiza, Coriandum, Acorus and useful conventional ingredients may be added to the composition. Symplocos, is a genus belonging to the family Symplocaceae, commonly available in India. It has several species of which S. recemosa, S. paniculata and S. cochinchinensis are the preferred species for use in the composition. Rubia, is a genus belonging to the family Rubiaceae of which R. cordifolia, commonly available in India is the preferred species	Unilever [GB, NL, IN}. Document for skin lightening from extracts of plants from Symplocos or Rubia. Co-applicants across countries.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN13	1	India	WO2009016362A2	Gum ghatti, also known as Indian gum, is the dried exudate of Anogeissus latifolia, a large tree found abundantly in the dry deciduous forests of India. Gum ghatti was originally developed around 1900 as a substitute for gum arabic. However, several studies have demonstrated that the raw form of the gum is not currently suitable for certain applications due to the variation in solubility and viscosity of the raw material. (WO2009016362A220090205: 14). Experimental - gum modification (1) Initial modification studies Commercial ghatti gum (Gums & Colloids India, regular gum ghatti Lot 40138) was used. (WO2009016362A220090205: 54). For the matching controlled experiments we have used a Karaya gum sample supplied by the Gums and Colloids Group (India) as white cleaned nodules	Phillips Hydrocolloids & Reckitt Benckiser for Compositions comprising polysaccharide gums. The abstract specifies that it “relates to modified forms of naturally occurring polysaccharide gums, including ghatti, karaya and kerensis gums...” Note that the source is a commercial supplier in India, the Gums and Colloids Group is a New Delhi company founded in 1940 that supplies Gum acacia, Gum ghatti and Gum karaya.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN14	1	India	WO2009077187A2	However, in general, people do not prefer medicinal solutions to solving the problem of reduced immunity. This is because, although medicinal solutions are believed to be effective, they are believed to cause undesirable side-effects. Thus, there is a continuing demand for "natural" solutions to such problems. The science of herbal medicine is one of the ancient sciences, which finds place in modern medical research. Examples of herbal medicine include Ayurveda in India and Traditional Chinese Medicine in China. (WO2009077187A220090625: 15). Shatavari sometimes spelt as ShatawariJ, also known as Shatamuli includes the herb Asparagus racemosus. It belongs to the family of Liliaceae. The plant is found throughout central and southern India and in lower Himalayas. The herb contains steroidal saponins. It has been traditionally used for making general tonics and is especially used as a tonic for female reproductive function and to increase lactation. Additionally it has been used for providing relief from dysentery, spasms, and also for antioxidant, immunostimulant, and antibacterial benefits. For the purposes of the present invention the preferred parts of Shatavari are tuberous roots. (WO2009077187A220090625: 37-38). Evaluation of the immunological efficacy of herbs using activation of macrophage in in-	Unilever [GB, NL, IN]. An edible composition for enhancing immunity for treating colds or influenza in a food product. The patent document references Chinese and Indian traditional medicine and a supplier of a cell line in India.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN15	1	India	WO2009077188A1	Examples of herbal medicine include Ayurveda in India and Traditional Chinese Medicine in China. (WO2009077188A120090625: 14). Shatavari sometimes spelt as Shatawari, also known as Shatamuli includes the herb Asparagus racemosus. It belongs to the family of Liliaceae. The plant is found throughout central and southern India and in lower Himalayas. The herb contains steroidal saponins. It has been traditionally used for making general tonics and is especially used as a tonic for female reproductive function and to increase lactation. (WO2009077188A120090625: 38). Arogyapacha includes the herb Trichopus zeylanicus that predominantly grows in southern parts of India. The fruit is usually used for medicinal purposes. This herb is believed to provide vitality and vigor to the person consuming it. Modern pharmacological studies have proven that this plant is a very effective restorative tonic. In the present invention any part of the Arogyapacha plant, although preferably the leaves, are used. (WO2009077188A120090625: 41). Eletteria cardamomum is also known as cardamom and is a common flavouring spice used in India and other countries. (WO2009077188A120090625: 48).Ocimum sanctum is also commonly known as Holy	Unilever [GB, NL, IN]. An edible composition useful for enhancing the immunity of tea drinkers and the process for manufacturing. It involves a mixture of black tea and herbs. This document makes reference to Indian and Chinese traditional medicine. Note also the reference to a supplier of a cell line in India as in WO2009077187A2. Note also the reference to the International Depositary Authority under the Budapest Treaty as ATCC.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN16	1	India	WO2009083454A2	Plant material from any plant belonging to Graminaceae family can be used according to the present invention. The plant belonging to Graminaceae family is preferably selected from maize, wheat, rice, barley, sorghum, triticale, rye, millet, buckwheat, fonia, or quinoa. More preferably the plant is sorghum, millet, wheat or rice. More preferably still the plant is sorghum or millet but especially millet. The millet variety that is particularly preferred is Eleusine coracana, which is also known as Ragi in India. Ragi, also known as finger millet, originated in Eastern Africa and was introduced to India nearly 3000 years ago. It has relatively low commercial value and is considered to be a "poor man' s food" . (WO2009083454A220090709: 54). Seeds of Ragi, maize, peas, green gram, and sorghum were purchased from local market in Bangalore, India. Tea seeds were procured from Tea gardens in South India. (WO2009083454A220090709: 85). Claims: 1. A process for the enzymatic preparation of a gamma-glutamyl compound, the process comprising a step of contacting a gamma-glutamyl donor and a gamma-glutamyl acceptor with an aqueous medium comprising a gamma glutamyl transpeptidase enzyme derived from a plant material where	Unilever [GB, NL, IN] A process for the preparation of a Gamma Glutamyl Compound that is useful in a tea product. Note that this is a product by process patent application where the claims are limited to the product produced through the specified process.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN17	2	India	WO2009111294A1	Background of the Invention Camptothecin is a water-insoluble, cytotoxic alkaloid produced by Camptotheca accuminata trees Indigenous to China and Nothapodytes foetida trees indigenous to India. Carnptothecin and a few close congeners thereof are the only class of compounds known to inhibit topoisomerase I. Inhibition of topoisomerase II is the major target of Important commercial oncolytic agents {e.g., etoposide) as well as other oncolytic agents still undergoing development. Carnptothecin (and its known congeners) have no effect on topoisomerase II and none of the known topoisomerase II inhibitors has any significant effect on topoisomerase I. (WO2009111294A120090911: 13-16). Claims: 1. A topotecan-containing composition, comprising: a) topotecan or a pharmaceutically acceptable sail thereof; and b) a pharmacologically suitable fluid comprising an aqueous diluent wherein: i) the	Eagle Pharmaceuticals Inc in the US with a UK co-applicant and inventor. Note that Camptotheca acuminata is the best known source of Camptothecin. The reference to an alternative source from India is what is noteworthy here. The focus of this invention is the aqueous solution that provides longer shelf life of topotecan rather than topotecan per se as a prior art compound. This example is ranked 2 to illustrate the importance of care in claims interpretation for prior art compounds.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN18	2	India	WO2009153572A1	By "sandalwood extract" we include where the extract is the essential oil prepared from trees of the genus Santalum. The extract can be obtained commercially from very many sources. Examples of sandalwood extract that can be used in the present invention include: Sandalwood oil manufactured by SAFC (e.g. W30,050-0 lot no. 03722CC-396) and Sandalwood oil manufactured by Fluka (355263/1 lot no. 52706264), Sandalwood oil from Swiss Herbal Remedies (B/N 540). WO2009153572A1: 25). Sandalwood oil, and control oils of commercial essential oil mixes or pure oils of eugenol or cinnamaldehyde were added in the amount of 500 Âµg/ml to the 30ml buffered solution of rumen fluid prior to incubation. Sandalwood oil was obtained from Cardiff University and Sigma [SAFC (e.g. W30,050-0 lot no. 03722CC-396) and Sandalwood oil manufactured by Fluka (355263/1 lot no. 52706264) (WO2009153572A1: 60). Table 1 shows the results of the methane production and HPLC analysis, and demonstrates that the Sandalwood oil when compared to the control experiments significantly decreased methane production and stimulated propionate production at the expense of acetate formation. Table 11 - Purity of chemical analogues by gc-ms: Javanol (sample A) Total %Purity = 98.62% Table 12 - Purity of chemical	Aberystwyth University and Compton Developments. This document is for biological materials and uses thereof consisting of a sandalwood analogue as an additive to animal foodstuffs for the reduction of methane production and reducing bacterial mediated protein breakdown and bacterial growth in the stomach. The patent document also provides products and methods for making food products incorporating sandalwood extracts or analogues. The example highlights the complexity of interpreting documents based on comparative analysis of samples from different countries. Thus the India and Indonesia samples are preferred for one reason and the Asia/Pacific/Australia samples for another. While the applicants claim a sandalwood extract and analogue with whom would benefits be shared in a Nagoya Protocol context? The claims are restricted to the use of the sandalwood extract or analogue for use in foodstuff. Note also that the Sandalwood appears to come from a commercial supplier. Ranked 2 to reflect the uncertainties

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN19	1	India	WO2010119294A2	Commercially available products comprising combinations of herbal components of use in improving the general health of animals include anti-arthritic preparations such as Elastinâ„¢ feed supplement suitable for use with dogs, cats and horses which comprises a combination of Boswellia Serrate gum, Glycyrrhiza Glabro roots, Curcuma longa, Tinospora Cordifolia stems, Trigonella foerum-graecum seeds, Vitex negundo , Withania Somnifera, Zingibar Officinale and Phyllanthus embelica fruits and Hepasan â„¢ feed supplement , a liver tonic for dogs comprising a combination of Boehaaria diffusa, Terminalia arjuna, Eclipta alba, Terminalia chebula , Achyranthes aspera and Andrographis paniculata (all of which products are available from Ron Fields Nutrition, Hereford, UK) . (WO2010119294A220101021: 17) Andrographis paniculata , commonly known in Ayurvedic medicine as Kalmegh, is a herbaceous plant of the Acanthaceae family, which is well known for treating infections and as an immunostimulant agent amongst other pharmacological activities. In the active ingredient according to the present invention, the Andrographis paniculata is suitably present in an amount of from 10 to 20 % of the total weight of plant-derived material in the composition, for example 15% of the total weight of plant- derived material in the	Ron Fields Nutrition UK. An oral composition for treating arthritis and respiratory infections in animals from a range of plants notably as part of animal feed and an animal chew. Legal status suggests the application is dead as of September 2012. Note that Boswellia serrate in the machine version is actually Boswellia serrata. Note that the applicants list themselves as suppliers of the plant materials.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN20	1	India	**WO2010046316A2**	Some people believe that synthetic chemicals cause side effects. Hence, more and more people prefer use of materials which are "natural" e.g. actives based on herbal origin. Jain, A and Basal, E. in the article "Inhibition of PropionibacteÎ®um acnes - induced mediators of inflammation by Indian herb", in the Journal Phytomedicine, 10 2003, 10:34-38 have indicated that herbs like Rubia Cordifolia, Curcuma longa, Hemidesmus indicus and Azadirachta indica have the capacity to suppress P. Acnes induced inflammatory mediators. (WO2010046316A220100429: 17). The present invention provides for a topical composition comprising a mixture of extracts of two herbal actives. The first active is the herb Azhadirachta indica. The second active is a herb selected from either Momordica charantia or Sesamum indicum. It is particularly preferred that the extract is a water extract. Azadirachta indica, also known as Melia azadirachta, is a large evergreen tree which can grow up to a height of 18 meters and can have a girth of up to 2.4 meters. It grows in the wild throughout India and in similar tropical climatic countries. It is also cultivated widely in India. The tree is deeply associated with Indian culture and is known as Neem, Nim, Nimba, Nimb, Veppa, Bevinamara	Unilever (GB, NL, IN). A topical composition and method for preventing acne on the skin. The invention provides a combination of herbal extracts that interact to provide a cosmetic for the prevention, reduction and treatment of acne from the three species A. indica. M. carantia or S. indicum. The references to India in this application are extensive including to traditional knowledge.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN21	2	India	US6280751B1	Essential oils may be extracted from plants in a number of ways. One of the oldest methods is distillation, practised in ancient Persia, Turkey and India thousands of years ago. (US6280751B120010828: 23) Spices are conventionally used as flavourings in, for example, Indian or Thai dishes. (US6280751B120010828: 30). Hot spices, such as pepper, were regarded as an appetite stimulant and a digestive aid; asafoetida, now known only in Indian cookery, was used by the Romans as a healing ointment, an antidote for snake bites, and an cure for gout, cramps, pleurisy, and tetanus; spiced salts were made with ginger, pepper, cumin, thyme and celery seed which were good for the digestion, promoting regularity and preventing 11 sorts of illnesses, plagues and chills; and citron seeds were given to pregnant women to relieve nausea. (US6280751B120010828: 31). Accordingly a first aspect of the invention provides a medicinal or cosmetic composition comprising at least one essential oil in combination with at least one spice and/or herb. Preferably the spice is an "Indian spice" as defined herein. The herb is preferably a "Chinese herb" as defined herein. (US6280751B120010828: 35) Indian brandee may also be incorporated with the composition. Indian brandee has been used for many years as to relieve flatulence and colic. Its main ingredients are rhubarb tincture.	Two UK individuals from Warwickshire. The invention focuses on an essential oil composition comprising essential oils in combination with herbs and/or spices. The application makes extensive general references to the traditional use of essential oils in a number of countries and to the use of hot spices including Turkey, India and China. It appears that all of the materials used in the invention were obtained from commercial sources, notably G and G foods and Forever Living Products in the UK. The claims of this document are very broad and it has attracted 64 citation. There are 14 family members which represents a significant investment by the applicants. The patent document is a case of the use of a large number of species as ingredients. It is ranked 2 for discussion because of the commercial source and the potential range of countries of origin.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN22	1	India	US20100062067A1	Suitable dimerised target receptors include adrenoreceptors (AR) particularly the Î² 2-AR (Angers 2000), and Î±2-AR (Lalchandani S H. et al Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 2002 303(3):979-984), and their appropriate ligands; salmeterol (salmeterol xinafoate) Ph. Eur micronised grade supplied by Natco Pharma Ltd. (India) and yohimbine HCl USP, an extract of Pausinystalia yohimbe, supplied by International Lab Inc. (India), respectively. (US20100062067A120100311: 375). * Yohimbine HCl-Crystalline is an extract of Pausinystalia yohimbe supplied by International Laboratory Inc. (USA), it was used in free base form * Yohimbine HCl USP is an extract of Pausinystalia yohimbe supplied by Chemical Resources Ltd. (India), it was used in free base form * Yohimbine 10% Extract is an extract of Pausinystalia yohimbe supplied by Chemical Resources Ltd. (India) * Yohimbine HCl USP H.O. #031 is an extract of Pausinystalia yohimbe supplied by Alchem International (India), it was used in free base form * Hydrocortisone Ph. Eur./USP/JP grade supplied by Sanofi Aventis Pharma S.A. (France) CAS: 50-23-7 * Salmeterol (as salmeterol xinafoate) Ph. Eur Micronised grade supplied by Natco	Malvern Cosmeceutics. A bio-nanotechnology company. the invention is for compositions comprising macromolecular assemblies of lipid and surfactant where the “lipid and surfactant are in the form of macromolecular assemblies of less than 100 nm in diameter. The surfactant can have a HLB number of less than 20, or be an ether or ester surfactant, or be ionic.” The composition is to be used in the solubilisation of hydrophobic surfaces. The invention is directed to cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. The patent document details a very large number of multiple suppliers of materials from multiple countries and is unusually specific. It is ranked 1 on the basis of the inclusion of Boswellia serrata and also Pausinystalia yohimbe (not recognised in GBIF). In interpreting the patent claims note that any restrictions on the use of the plant materials may be limited to cases where they are used within the specified macromolecular assembly as the main focus of the invention. In this sense the plant extracts are ingredients for inclusion in the invention. This interpretation may require further review.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
IN23	2	India	WO2005060977A1	Abstract: The present invention relates to the use of known and novel compounds as inhibitors of UDP-G1cNAc:GalÎ²1,3GalNAc-R (GlcNAc to GalNAc) Î²1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase (core 2 Î²1,6 N-acetylaminotransferase, core 2 GlcNAc-T-EC 2.4.1.102). Such inhibitors have applications in therapy for diseases associated with raised activity of core 2 GlcNAc-T, in particular inflammatory diseases, atherosclerosis, diabetic cardiomyopathy, cancers-including treatment or prevention of metastasis-or diabetic retinopathy. Segment: Fenugreek seeds (Indian fenugreek seeds obtained as Methi seeds from FUDCO, 184 Eating Road, Wembley, Middlesex, UK) were ground in a hammer mill and filtered through nylon mesh. (WO2005060977A120050707: 159). 55. Yoshikawa M. et al., Medicinal Foodstuffs. VIII. Fenugreek seed. (2): Structures of six new furostanol saponins, trigoneosides Iva, Va, Vb, VI, VIIb, and VIIIb from the seeds of indian Trigonella foenum-graecum L. Heterocycles 47, 397 405 (1998).-49 56. Ravikumar P. R. et al., Dev. Chemistry of Ayurvedic crude drugs part VI-(Shatavari-I): Structure of shatavarin-IV. Indian J. Chem. 26B, 1012-1017 (1987). (WO2005060977A120050707: 219-220). 74. Yoshikawa et al., Medicinal foodstuffs. IV. Fenugreek seed. (1) : structures of	BTG International UK. An invention for cor 2 GLCNAC-T inhibitors. For use in treating a range of conditions. Specifies commercial sources and also literature references. Note that fenugreek seeds are widely available.
ID0	0	Indonesia	1. WO1993012242A1 2. WO1997033484A1 3. WO1999008535A1 4. WO2004058209A2 5. WO2008012507A1 6. WO2010146357A1	See below	1. See below 2. General description of cocoa flavour. 3. Use of Yellow Sand Clam from Indonesia. The patent document claims a method for purification of a fluid using a protein isolated from mussels in general (see range of examples) 4. General reference to Indonesia and yellow colour seen as attractive. 5. Comparison with mosquito coil produced in Indonesia. 6. general reference to countries growing oil palm.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ID1	1	Indonesia	1. WO1993012242A1	1. WO1993012242A1 In the most preferred form of the invention the microorganisms may comprise Mucor javanicus whemer [described in Zentbl. Bakt. Parasit Kde. Abt., 2, 6:619, 1900] which was originally isolated from "Chinese yeast" [Ragi] at Java, Indonesia. The type culture of this organism is available as Mucor circinelloides f. circinelloides, CBS 203. 28 from the open collection of Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures in Baarn, Netherlands. Another most preferred organism is Mucor rouxii which is similarly available from CBS and which is deposited in the open collection of that culture collection under number CBS 416.77. 3. WO1999008535A1 Example 4 Preparation of anti-microbial protein fraction from White Sand Clam The protocol described in Example 1 was repeated using White Sand	Sasol Chemicals Europe Ltd. 1. Production of a single cell oil containing gamma-linolenic acid using the microorganism or similar. Organism is not listed in the claims (except on the genus level) and claims focus on a method using the organisms to produce oil rather than the organisms per se.
ID1	1	Indonesia	3. WO1999008535A1	3. Example 4 Preparation of anti-microbial protein fraction from White Sand Clam The protocol described in Example 1 was repeated using White Sand Clam from Indonesia instead of M. edulis. The protein isolated from this species showed similar molecular weight, i.p. and haemo-	Micro Active Protein (Sweden) with UK individual coapplicant and inventor. 3. Use of Yellow Sand Clam from Indonesia. The patent document claims a method for purification of a fluid using a protein isolated from mussels in general (see range of examples)
IR0	0	Iran	1. EP245901A2 2. WO2002020837A2 3. WO2003070979A2 4. WO2009130481A1	2. EXAMPLE 6 Serum samples 72 sera from HCV-positive Veterans were obtained from 10 Stanford Veteran hospital. Five HCV-positive sera were obtained from Iran.	1. no full text available in Thomson Innovation. 2. refers to analysis of samples from Iran for HCV virus infection with the aim of genotyping. Stanford University with UK individual as co-applicant. Patent Document claims a method for typing DNA and sample is not material to the claimed invention. 3. part of surname. 4. probable scanning error in machine text.
IQ0	0	Iraq	1. US5500351A 2. WO1997035598A1	2. Deleg Anthelmintic 1975 I Emmenagogue I BHP 1983 Artemisia herba-alba, a closely related herb from Iraq has been found have an anti-diabetic effect. (AiWaili, 1986, 1988; Twaij and Al-Badr, 1988). Extracts of Artemisia judaica have been found to contain some active pharmacologica_l agents (Gallal et al, 1974, Abdalla and Zarga, 1987). Subramoniam et al (J Ethno-pharmacology 50 (1996) 13-17) have investigated the effects of	general reference to mercury poisoning in Iraq in biosensor patent document Phytotech Ltd UK. Passing comparative reference leading to discussion of limitations of toxicity. Patent document refers to a purified extract of a plant of the Artemisia family with lowered mutagenicity. Claims are process claims for preparing the composition using Artemisia plant extracts.
CI0	1	Ivory Coast	1. US20100075924A1 2. WO1996007409A1 3. WO2003031623A1	See below	1. reference to patient with Trypanosoma brucei strain isolated in 1978 for use in whole cell assays of parasite cultures for testing a compound. 2. see below 3. see below.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CI1	1	Ivory Coast	2. WO1996007409A1	The present invention relates to chromone alkaloids isolated from the root, stem and root bark of Schumanniophyton magnificum and S. problematicum, which are trees found in West Central Africa. The present invention also relates to analogues of the alkaloids and to therapeutic uses of the alkaloids and their analogues. In particular, the invention relates to use of the alkaloids and their analogues in the prophylaxis and treatment of infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which is believed to be the aetiological agent in human acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and herpes simplex virus (HSV)....EXTRACTION AND ISOLATION OF ALKALOIDS FROM SCHVMANNIOPHYTON MAGNIFICUM All solvents and reagents used were of AnalaR grade. Dried S. magniilicum stem - and root-bark was obtained - from Southeast Nigeria. Samples of dried stem- and root-bark of S. problematicum were obtained from Tiassle, Ivory Coast. Claim 1: Use of a compound of a formula selected from the group comprising:wherein 4 5 7 RI, R, R, R, R6, R and R may be the same of different and are selected from the group comprising hydrogen, hydroxy and substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkoyloxy, aryl, aryloxy and aryloyloxy groups; R 3 is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, carbohydrates and oligosaccharides, and substituted or unsubsticuted alikyl, alkoy, ar-	Kings College London. Patent Document focuses on the use of new and known chromone alkaloids as antiviral agents for the treatment or prophylaxis of HIV and herpes simplex virus. Note that the end of the first claim becomes unreadable in machine translation and is taken from the original document.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
CI2	1	Ivory Coast	3. WO2003031623A1	Preparation of fermented cocoa nib powder West African Amelonado cocoa beans were fermented in 80 kg heaps covered with banana leaves in Ivory Coast. Samples were removed at 1 day intervals during 7 day fermentation period, sun dried, hand peeled and shipped. The cocoa beans were kept at-20 °C. Claim 1. Cocoa andlor chocolate flavour precursor peptides obtainable by a process comprising the steps of: 5 (i) preparing a cocoa nib powder starting from fermented cocoa beans; (ii) extracting said cocoa nib powder with aequous acetic acid (SO %); (iii) separating non-proteinaceous compounds with a solid phase adsorption and collecting the elute containing peptides; (iv) diluting the elute with S volumes of 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid; 10 (v) loading the elute	Nestle UK with UK inventors as co-applicants.
JO0	0	Jordan	29 documents	No relevant results	Dominated by surnames and a reference to Jordan Valley. Testing a compound on crops in agriculture, e. Jordan spatula etc.
KE0	0	Kenya	34 documents	See below	

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
KE1	1	Kenya	WO2008065007A2	This Example details a series of experiments demonstrating the effect of the ratio R on the yield of theaflavins in a slurry fermentation. Materials Tea leaf used was Kenya Clone 35 flown in fresh from Kenya to our laboratory in Bedfordshire, UK (time from picking to arrival was approximately 20 hours), moisture on arrival = 76.8% by weight. The leaf was withered in trays at an air temprtaure of 2O0C for 18 hours (moisture reduced to 70.8% by weight), before being macerated using a vegetable cutter (Alexanderwerkâ„¢ AWBS 150) and three passes through a CTC machine (rotor speed ratio 10:1). The fresh macerated leaf was then rapidly frozen in a blast freezer. The time from first cut of the leaf to freezing was kept to a minimum and was always less than 15 minutes. (WO2008065007A2: 95-98) Claims: 1. A process for producing a product enriched in theaflavins, the process comprising the steps of: (a) providing a first material comprising theaflavins and a second material comprising catechins; (b) contacting a portion of the first material and a portion of the second material to form a reaction mixture with a weight ratio of catechins to theaflavins of R ; (c) fermenting the reaction mixture; and then (d) recovering the product from the reaction mixture; characterised in that R is from 0.07 to 5 . 16. A leaf tea product comprising theaflavins in an amount of greater than 7?	Unilever [NL, GB, IN] Process for producing theaflavins. This patent document involves a process for preparing a theaflavin tea product. It is flagged 1 but note that Kenya clone 35 is not claimed in this process oriented documents.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
KE2	1	Kenya	WO2004016651A2	Figure la represents the DNA sequence of cDNA clone MaSP1 clone 14; Figure lb is the deduced amino acid sequence of clone 14; Figure 2a represents the DNA sequence of cDNA clone MaSP1 clone 3; Figure lb is 5 the deduced amino acid sequence of clone 3; Materials and Methods Spiders-Adult Euprosthenops spiders were captured in Kenya and maintained under 10 laboratory conditions in clear Perspex boxes. Every third day all spiders were fed flies (Musca domestics) and their webs were sprayed with tap water. (WO2004016651A220040226: 90). Claims: 1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: i) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid sequence as l represented in Figure la or 2a; ii) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide domain comprising the amino acid sequence AGRGQGGYGQGAGG and at least two motifs rich in polyalanine wherein said polyalanine motifs lo comprise at least 6 alanine amino acid residues; iii) a nucleic acid	York University. The document focuses on a spider silk polypeptide. It describes “the isolation and sequencing of a new silk polypeptide and includes vectors, transgenic plants and animals expressing DNA molecules encoding said polypeptide and methods for the production of said silk polypeptides.” The spiders were captured in Kenya.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
KE3	2	Kenya	WO2002069727A2	Manufacture of black tea 10 The process of the current invention was operated at factory scale by Brooke Bond Kenya. (WO2002069727A220020912: 121) ODX1 Orthodox Indonesia BOPF OT5 I , ODX2 Orthodox China BOP OT3 ODX3 Orthodox Assam FBOP OU5 I oDX4 Orthodox Ceylon EBOP OU8 I ODX5 Orthodox Ceylon BOP OT5 II oDX6 Orthodox Indonesia BOP OT6 oDX7 Orthodox Ceylon BOP OT5 II CTC1 CTC Siongo BP1 CH6 CTC2 CTC Ecuador BP1 CH3 I CTC3 CTC Kavuzi BP1 CH4 I CTC4 CTC Indonesia BP1 CH3 I CTC5 CTC Vietnam BOP CI3 I CTC6 CTC Malawi BP1 CI4 I CTC7 CTC Kenya Rukuriri BP1 CH7 II CTC8 CTC Kenya Bondet BP1 CH4 II CTC9 CTC Ceylon BP1 CH4 II CTC10 CTC Assam BP CH5 _. ML Sample 1 Example 1 Kenya, Kericho ML OT5 ML Sample 2 Example 1 Kenya, Kericho ML OT5 LL Sample 1 Example 1 Kenya, Kericho LL OV5 LL Sample 2 Example 1 Kenya, Kericho LL OV5 EXAMPLE 3 (WO2002069727A220020912: 133) The following black teas were prepared in a Brooke Bond tea 25 factory in Kenya from the same plucked tea leaves, (a) standard CTC tea (b) tea produced with a standard rotorvane, (c) tea produced by the process of the present invention using a modified rotorvane and (d) teas produced by the process of the present invention using a modified rotorvane followed by 6tpi CTC.	Unilever [GB, NL, IN] A document for black tea manufacture. Note in this case that it is debatable whether this patent document (focusing on withering and maceration of tea) involves research and development on the biochemical or genetic material or whether is is simply mechanical treatment and fermentation of tea. For this reason it is ranked 2 for illustration of the issue.
KR0	0	Korea (Republic of)	1. US20080194666A1 2. US20090317500A1 3. WO1997028254A1 4. WO2006005957A2 5. WO2010122334A1	3. WO1997028254A1 Separation of Red Blood Cells from Human and Animal Blood: Sheep's blood (Korea Medical, Republic of Korea), the type of which was not distinguished from human type AB blood (Korea National Red Cross, Republic of Korea), was collected and centrifuged for five minutes at 1, 100 x g.	1. reference to pesticide safety trials in South Korea. Reference to nematode control trial in Korea for efficacy of NEMguard. No suggestion of genetic material from Korea and method focused. 2. same as 1. 3. Biomed Frontiers Inc (US) with UK individual coapplicant. Sheeps blood and human type AB blood from Korea. Invention is for a non-immunogenic cellular composition or cell containing a variety of possible compounds. US Organisation with UK individual co-applicant. 4. literature reference non-biological.5. refers to a oxygen ferrous scavenger provided by SJC Corp, Korea relating to controlling bed bugs. Non biological invention. .
KW0	0	Kuwait	1. US4110213A 2. US6070128A	No relevant results	1. Reference to a slick of Kuwait oil 2. General reference to type of oil
LY0	0	Libya	1. US20030033622A1 2. WO1992005691A1	No relevant results	Reference to release of sterile males to control screw worm fly in Libya Reference to introduction of screw worm flies to Libya from the United States

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
MG0	0	Madagascar	1. US20090324509A1 2. WO2002080980A1	See below	1. biocide for Madagascar cockroach
MG1	2	Madagascar	2. WO2002080980A1	2. WO2002080980A1 Representation 2: Verbascoside and phenolic glycosideXvii 1-(a-L-rhamnosyl(1-6)--D-glucopyranosyloxy) 3,4,5 trimethoxybenzene (Representation 3) obtained from methanolic bark! extract of Ravensura anisata Danguy (Lauraceae) from Madagascar which may be synthesised according to the invention by a simple	Isis Innovation UK 2. Extract of Ravensura anisata from Madagascar, Note that Verbascoside is described as commercially available by a twenty step synthesis (described). the patent document focuses on a system for delivering prodrugs rather than the prodrugs per se. and claims “1. A lcit for lectin-directed prodrug delivery...”
MY0	0	Malaysia	1. EP2050420A1 2. US4295887A 3. WO2000001804A2 4. WO2005026297A1 5. WO2010072481A1 6. WO2010118850A2	see below	1. brand of antiseptic agent made in Malaysia 2. An antifungicidal protective paint tested in forest in Malaysia - non-genetic compound 3. See below 4. Type of fixed bed reactor, not relevant. 5. Possible palm oil fractions from commercial suppliers 6. Supplier of antiseptic agent in Malaysia.
MY1	2	Malaysia	3. WO2000001804A2	3. WO2000001804A2 Example VII Characterisation of expression of mesocarp P-1,3-Glucanase Gene in oil palm Plant material RNA was isolated from two separate batches of oil palm tissues. The first batch (batch 1) comprised fruit and leaf tissue of various ages from oil palm type tenera from Malaysia (clone 271D) harvested at PAMOL plantations, Malaysia and transported to the UK by air freight as fresh material. On arrival fruit material was dissected into mesocarp and kernel tissue and all tissue was immersed in liquid nitrogen and stored at-70'C. The second batch of oil palm material (batch 2)	Unilever [NL, GB] Identification of nucleotide sequence for a protein with particular activity based on samples from oil palm tissues from Malaysia and in the UK.
ML0	0	Mali	10 documents	No relevant results	Surname and part of species name. i.e. Lycoriella mali. Dasineura mali
MX0	0	Mexico	19 documents	See below	

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
MX1	2	Mexico	WO2009021834A1	It is known to use material derived from succulent plants in the preparation of edible products. For example, stalks of agave plants when roasted can be sweet like molasses. The sap of young flower stalks e.g. of the A. Americana species is used in Mexico to prepare a beverage. Agave syrup is used as alternative to sugar. Leaf tea of the agave plant is taken orally to treat constipation. (WO2009021834A120090219: 17). Claim 1. A composite food product comprising fibers in a pack wherein the pack contains at least about 35 grams of the food product, which food product comprises 5-95 wt% of moisture and 95-5 wt% of dry matter, which food product comprises fibrous plant material	Unilever [NL, GB, IN] Composite food in a pack comprising fibers and method of preparing the product. Refers to use in Mexico but no clear source identified. Note that the claim is on the family level and a subsequent claim refers to Hoodia.
MX2	1	Mexico	WO1994009144A1	The very best forms of SSS identified (from a screen of nearly 1,000 sources of Zea germplasm) where in 4 exotic lines from Peru (Lima 38 and Lima 45) and Mexico (Guanajuato 13) and teosinte' with Q10 as high as 1.0. Three of these lines were obtained from the Plant Introduction Centre, Iowa state University: Numbers P1515021, Ames 8545, P1490879 and one teosinte line obtained from Dr John Deobley Zea mays	Zeneca Ltd. Patent Document is for Novel plants or processes for producing them in agricultural biotechnology focusing on genetic engineering in cereals using an enzyme of a starch or biosynthetic pathway. The applicants refer to Zea (maize) germplasm from Peru and Mexico. Some of the lines were obtained via the United States. The patent document claims a method of producing a plant with altered starch synthesis where the donor gene comes from particular maize species and the donor gene and in claim 7 where “7.A method as claimed in claim 6 in which the donor gene is derived from a plant of the Zea mays varieties Lima 38, Guanajuato 13, Lima 45, Doebley 479 or
MX3	1	Mexico	WO1999005163A1	Example 2 Refolding of scorpion toxin on a minichaperonelPDI gel The crustacean-specific toxin Cn5, isolated from the venom of the scorpion Centruroides noxius is used. This peptide contains 66 amino acid residues and is stabilised by four disulphide bridges: Cys12-Cys65, Cys16-Cys4l, Cys25-Cys46 and Cys29-Cys48. Toxicity tests have previously revealed that Cn5 is a toxin that affects arthropods but not mammals. Refolding conditions: A sample of the pure denatured toxin is obtained from the laboratory of Dr. L. Possani, Institute of Biotechnology, Cuernavaca, Mor., Mexico. The refolding protocol is as follows: (WO1999005163A119990204: 154-155)	Medical Research Council. A refolding method using a foldase and a chaperone. The patent document “ relates to a method for promoting the folding of a polypeptide, comprising the step of contacting the polypeptide with a molecular chaperone and a foldase.” The applicants used pure denatured toxin of the scorpion Centruroides noxius supplied from Mexico by an individual. The patent claims “1. A method for promoting the folding of a polypeptide comprising contacting the polypeptide with a molecular chaperone and a foldase.” The claims do not make reference to the CN5 toxin. However, the invention is based on experiments on the CN5 toxin.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
MX4	1	Mexico	WO2007015112A1	Corticium sp. was collected by hand using SCUBA diving in Wallis et Futuna (13Â° 22' 36" 5, 176Â° 15' 37" W) at a depth ranging between 9 and 26 m. The material was identified by JosÃ© Luis Carballo (Universidad AutÃ³noma Nacional de MÃ©jico). A sample of the specimen is deposited in the "Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnologia" of the Universidad Nacional AutÃ³noma de Mexico in Mazatlan, Mexico. The reference code is: LEB-ICML-UNAM--lO-2004. EXAMPLE 2: ISOLATJON OF COMPOUND I The frozen sponge of example 1 (38 g) was triturated and extracted with H20 and a mixture of MeOH:CH2C12 (1:1) at room temperature. The organic extract was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield a crude of 0.22 g. (WO2007015112A120070208: 81-82).....In addition, some of the compounds of this invention can be of marine origin, Compound I was isolated from a porifera, of the family Plakinidae, genus Corticium sp. A sample of the specimen was deposited in the 9nstituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnologia" of the Universidad Nacional AutÃ³noma de Mexico in Mazatlan, in Mexico and with the reference code LEB-ICML-UNAM-10-2004. This porifera was collected by hand using SCUBA diving in Wallis et Futuna (13Â° 22' 36" 5, 176Â° 15' 37" W) at a depth ranging between 9 and 26 m, and its description is the	Pharma Mar with a UK individual as co-applicant. This patent document is for antitumoral compounds and pharmaceutical compositions with a defined formula (claimed). The claims do not reference the species (Corticium) but instead focus on the chemical compound.
MS0	0	Montserrat	1. US20100062084A1 2. US20100215787A1 3. WO2005107782A2 4. WO2007132156A2	No relevant results	1. surname in literature 2. surname 3. surname 4. surname
NA (FR)	2	New Caledonia	1. US20090202590A1 2. US6657106B2 3. WO2002021132A2 4. WO2010133881A2	1. Haemagglutinin was purified from influenza virus A/New Caledonian (H1N1) or A/Wyoming (H3N2), and was diluted to give 75 µg HA/ml. An aluminium hydroxide adjuvant was prepared at 4.25 mg/ml (approximately 1.5 mg Al+++/ml).	1. Novartis (various) with UK inventors for a kit with influenza virus antigen and aluminium salt 2. Literature citation. Antigen identified through comparative analysis with other strains. 2. literature reference. 3. literature reference. 4. Use of H1N1 New Caledonia strain in a figure to illustrate infection increase over time. Claims a method of tissue analysis rather than genetic material.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
PG0	0	New Guinea	1. US5217863A 2. WO2007063289A2 3. WO2010096764A1	No relevant results	1. patent document on detecting genetic point mutations includes tests on protoype virus New Guinea C (NGC)21 among others. Patent Document claims a method and not genetic material. 2. Application of invention to a range of ornamental plants. 3. screening of compounds for inhibition of dengue virus type 2 strain New Guinea C. Patent Document claims a method for treating or preventing Dengue viral infection.
NG0	0	Nigeria	1. US5512285A 2. WO2002036219A1 3. WO2008152404A2	1. 10 kilos of dried, kibbled ginger root imported from Nigeria were loaded into an extraction chamber of 30 liters capacity. The air was removed in the usual way. R134A was allowed to percolate through the bed of raw	1. extract of ginger for fragrances imported from Nigeria. Not genetic, claims a process for selectively extracting a natural component without reference to a species. 2.false positive in reference to game and Igbo Language. 3. methods for identifying alleles from humans including on data from Yoruba from Ibadan as a training set for a statistical method
OM0	0	Oman	1. WO2001042432A2 2. WO2008113981A1 3. WO2008149089A1	No relevant results	1. false positive 2. part of surname 3. part of surname
PW0	0	Palaua	1. WO2001042432A2 2. WO2008113981A1 3. WO2008149089A1	No relevant results	1. surname 2. surname 3. surname
PA0	0	Panama	1. EP2095825A1 2. US20100040655A1 3. WO1997049288A1 4. WO1999041409A1 5. WO2000077242A2 6. WO2003035897A2 7. WO2003035900A1 8. WO2003040137A1 9. WO2010026432A1	No relevant results	1. Passing reference to a commercial drug in Panama. 2. Use of nanomaterials as antiviral agents with Flu Virus 1A/Panama/2007/99 as target. 3. reference to treating Panama disease in banana trees. 4. false positive. 5. Testing on a range of samples of Shigella including S. panama AIO as target. 6. Target in tests is inter alia S. panama. 7. Target in tests is inter alia S. panama 8. H1N1 target of assay. 9. Reference to recombinant baculovirus expressing infuenza H3 Panama haemagglutinin and Hepatitis C virus E1.
PY0	0	Paraguay	1.EP304318A2 2. US20060052276A1 3. WO1989011536A1 4. WO2004009051A2 5. WO2004082646A1 6. WO2008029173A2 7. WO2010064017A2	No relevant results	1. Fragrance name in comparison for a detergent. Petitgrain is an essential oil from *Citrus aurantium var. amara.* The oil is not mentioned in the claims 2. As above. 3. As above. 4. As above 5. Reference to sweet sorghum cultivation trials carried out in Paraguay. The patent document claims a method for producing bioethanol form sugar notably sweet sorghum plants. 6. Refers to paraguay oil in a cosmetic cream (claimed), no other reference to Paraguay. 7.
PE0	0	Peru	1. US3989690A 2. WO2000016738A1 3. WO2000019822A1 4. WO2001095726A1 5. WO2003088942A1 6. WO2009109402A2 7. WO2010010394A2 8. WO2010122357A2	See below. Note also Mexico example WO1994009144A1 provided above on Zea germplasm.	1. Thiazole derivatives for treating parasitic infections with a Peruvian strain of Trypanosoma cruzi as a test target. Not ABS. 2. See below. 3. see below 4. below 5. see below 6. German language patent document S.W. PATENTVERWERTUNGS LIMITED, GB for a hair growth composition that makes reference to Yacon as a plant in Peru in a very long list of potential plant extracts within the scope of the invention but does not appear in the claims 7. See below 8. Reference to potential delivery of Peru balsam utilising the invention as a carrier.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
PE1	2	Peru	2. WO2000016738A1	These materials include widely-known substances such as Citronella, Tolu and Peru Balsams, Eucalyptus oils, Huon Pine and other similar oils [M. (WO2000016738A120000330: 14) Known insect repellents which are suitable for use in a mixture with menthyl 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate include N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET); N,N-diethylbenzamide; citronella; Tolu balsam; Peru balsam; Eucalyptus oil; Huon pine oil; camphor; cypress oil; galbanum; diethyl phthalate; dimethyl phthalate; dibutyl phthalate; 1,2,3a,4,5,5a,6,7,8,9,9a,9b-dodecahydro-3a, 6,6,9a-tetra-methyinaphtho[2,1-b] furan; 4-(tricyclo [5.2.1 . (WO2000016738A120000330: 35). Claim 11. A composition according to claim 10 in which the known insect repellent is selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET), N, N-diethylbenzamide, citronella, Tolu balsam, Peru balsam, Eucalyptus oil, Huon pine oil, camphor,	Quest International (Netherlands) with UK co-applicant/inventor. The focus of the invention is menthyl 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate with Peru balsam and others as additional components for use in the mixture (claimed). Peru balsam is a common name for two possible species in the same genus - Myroxylon balsamum or Myroxylon peruiferum. These species have South American and wider distribution. In this case it is not clear if the applicants performed research and development on the components of the Peru balsam. It appears to be included as an ingredient. However, Peru balsam appears in Claim 11 and is included based on South American origin.
PE2	2	Peru	3. WO2000019822A1	Review of the prior art Certain compounds have long been known to possess insect deterrent properties, some of this information coming from what might be termed "folk knowledge". These materials include widely-known substances such as Citronella, Tolu and Peru Balsams, Eucalyptus oils, Huon Pine and other similar oils [M. Bouvier, International Frag. Co-ord. 29 October 1976]. (WO2000019822A120000413: 18) Known insect repellents which are suitable for use in a mixture with at least one perfume ingredient used in the present invention include N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET); N,N-diethylbenzamide; citronella; Tolu balsam; Peru balsam; Eucalyptus oil; Huon pine oil; camphor; cypress oil; galbanum; diethyl phthalate; dimethyl phthalate; dibutyl phthalate; 1,2,3a,4,5,5a,6, 7,8,9,9a,9b-dodecahydro-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethylnaphtho[2,1-b] furan; 4-	Quest International (Netherlands) with UK co-applicants and inventors. Includes Peru balsam as a claimed component in a patent document for perfume ingredients to repel insects, particularly cockroaches and mosquitos. Peru balsam is a common name for two possible species in the same genus - Myroxylon balsamum or Myroxylon peruiferum. These species have South American and wider distribution. In this case it is not clear if the applicants performed research and development on the components of the Peru balsam. It appears to be included as an ingredient. The precise source of this component is also unclear. However, Peru balsam appears in Claim 13 and is included based on South American origin.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
PE3	2	Peru	4. WO2001095726A1	Saponin molecules are a combination of a sugar chain attached to either a sterol or a Saponin molecules are a combination of a sugar chain attached to either a sterol or a triterpene. Their name is derived from their ability to form foams in water, which is a fanction of a molecule containing both water (sugar) and fat soluble (triterpene) components. They are found in many plants, but get their name from the soapwort plant. Saponins at a concentration of about 5.6% are frequently employed in soap, shampoo and bath salt formulation. According to the invention there is provided a parasiticidal. composition, comprising a terpene or derivative thereof having parasiticidal activity, a naturally occurring plant saponin, and a	SSL International in the UK. Peru balsam is a common name for two possible species in the same genus - Myroxylon balsamum or Myroxylon peruiferum. These species have South American and wider distribution. The patent document claims 1. A parasiticidal composition, comprising a terpene or derivative thereof having parasiticidal activity and a naturally occurring plant saponin in a physiologically acceptable carrier. 2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the terpene comprises one or more of d-limonene, geranyl acetate and eugenol. 3. A composition according to claim I or claim 2, wherein the saponin comprises one or more of peru. balsam, yucca, soapwort, ginseng or quillija. As such this patent document involves multiple species from multiple possible countries without specifying a specific source. This is an ABS case but may be indirect as the precise sources/origins are not known. It is included on the basis of South American distribution for two components.
PE4	1	Peru	5. WO2003088942A1	A further suitable long chain carboxylic acid which falls within structure (I) is structure (IV); H3C ' POOH (IV) OH This material is known as chrysochlamic acid. (CA Index 5 name, 16-(2, 5-dihydroxy-3-methylphenyl)-14-hydroxy 2,6,10,14-tetramethyl-2,6, 10-Hexadecatrienoic acid. This material may be found in the bark of Chrysochlamys ulei,which may be found in Peru, and its extracts. Extracts 10 from other Chrysochlamys species and other parts of the plant (e.g. leaf, stem, seed or nut) may also be used in the preparation of chrysochlamic acid containing extracts. (WO2003088942A120031030: 43-46)	Unilever [GB, NL, IN]. A cosmetic composition for skin and hair treatment notably for antiageing. The invention focuses on particular long chain carboxylic acids. The applicants lists more than one preferred long chain compounds including from brown algae (Sargassum sargarianum var. yezoense) and Pycnanthus angolensis nuts (Kombo nuts) along with the Peruvian plant. These compounds fall within the claimed structure. The patent document claims: “1. A cosmetic composition for topical application to human skin comprising an effective amount of a hydroxy phenyl R A R] (I) Z R R OH wherein A is or 5 alkyl carboxylic acid of general formula (I): wherein n is an integer between 1 and 5; wherein z is OH or O or OR; wherein each R is independently C1 4 straight or branched chain alkyl, CH2OH or COOH; wherein each R is independently R, CH2COOH or COOH, and wherein at least one R is COOH; wherein each R is independently-CH2-, CH3 or COOH; and salt and ester derivatives thereof. “ It is assumed that the described compounds fall within this structure and that this is an ABS case. However, it should be noted that the actual source is not provided and could be from a supplier.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
PE5	1	Peru	7. WO2010010394A2	Background of the invention Spilanthes oleracea is a native South American herbaceous plant, which has been used for human consumption since pre-Hispanic times, both as food and for its medicinal effects without any known adverse effect. Its medicinal use is featured by its effect as a local anaesthetic (known colloquially as the toothache plant), an antiÂ¬ bacterial and an anti-fungal agent. Spilanthes oleracea is a flowering herb in the plant family Asteraceae. It is also known as "toothache plant" or "paracress" as the leaves and flower heads contain an analgesic agent spilanthol as well as other chemical identities including alkaloids. The active agent has been used in documented empirical form for more than five centuries as a dental analgesic in Peru, with anti-inflammatory and disinfectant effects, in chewed form, with or without other meals. Traditionally, Spilanthes oleracea is used to treat headaches, infections of the throat and gums, and for toothache. (WO2010010394A220100128: 14-17). Extracts of Spilanthes oleracea used in the example of preparation of NSL-101 in the present application originate from the same plot and are obtained using the same process. Extracts were collected at different times of the year and, as such, the yields are subject to seasonal variation. Lot 1 corresponds to extracts collected in February	Neurosolutions Ltd. Directed to analgesic, neuropathic pain, long lasting anaesthetic administered as lozenges, tablets, mucoadhesive gels. The applicant appears to state that the samples were collected from the same plot (but does not specify where) and that a randomized trial was carried out at an unnamed research centre in Lima. The patent document claims “1. A pharmaceutically active extract of a plant of the genus Spilanthes...” This is an ABS case.
PH0	0	Philippines	EP28488A1	3R 2Y O R 2Y + H202 0-2Y Table 13 shows the results obtained using a sample of Philippines coconut oil of Lovibond colour lOR 50Y. (EP28488A1: 104)	With one exception references are to literature from the International Rice Research Institute. The selected document refers to a method for bleaching naturally occurring oils and fats. The claims focus on a process for bleaching a range of different oils.
ST0	0	Principe (Sao Tome and Principe)	27 documents	No relevant results	Almost universally French term *principe actif* (or its plural) for active principle. 2 cases of upper case Principe are surnames.
NA (FR)	0	Reunion	29 documents	No relevant results	False positives on reunion meaning re-union.
RU0	0	Russian Federation	WO2006048628A1 WO2006090164A1	No relevant results	References to a clinical trial in Russia.
SG0	0	Singapore	15 documents	No relevant results	Literature references are dominant. One reference to parameter values for Dengue fever transmission setting (e.g Singapore) in passing. 1 reference to tumour status in a sample of breast tissue from Singapore General Hospital. One reference to testing a pesticide compound against C. fatigans larvae by a researcher at Singapore University. One reference to immersion of plate with anti-fouling paint in Singapore.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA0	0	South Africa	27 documents	See below	
ZA1	1	South Africa	US20080171359A1	This application claims priority of South African Provisional Application No. 2005/03031, filed Apr. 14, 2005, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. (US20080171359A120080717: 10) Yeast strains (Cryptooccus neoformans (CBS 192), Rhodotorula mucilaginosa (UOFS Y-0137), Rhodosporidium toruloides (UOFS Y-0471), Rhodotorula araucariae (UOFS Y-0473) and Candida albicans (UOFS Y-0198)) were obtained from the UOFS (University of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, Republic of	CSIR South Africa and Oxyrane UK. Recombinant yeasts for synthesizing epoxide using. The invention provides isolated Y. lipolytica cells and substantially pure cultures of Y. lipolytica cells containing exogenous nucleic acids encoding EH polypeptides, e.g., enantioselective EH polypeptides (claimed). Also featured by the invention are methods for the production of the EH polypeptides and methods for hydrolysing epoxides and for producing optically active vicinal diols and/or optically active epoxides. Also embodied by the invention are efficient integrative expression vectors.
ZA2	1	South Africa	US20080199912A1	All the yeast strains mentioned in the examples are kept and maintained at the University of the Orange Free State (UOFS), Department of Microbial, Biochemical and Food Biotechnology, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, Republic of South Africa. Tel +27 51 401 2396, Fax +27 51 444 3219 and are readily identified by the yeast species and culture collection number as indicated. Representative examples of strains belonging to the different species have been deposited at the NCYC (National Collection of Yeast Cultures Institute of Food Research Norwich Research Park Colney, Norwich NR4 7UA, U.K. Tel: +44-(0)1603-255274 Fax: +44-(0)1603-458-141 Email: [redacted]). Sa mixture a polypeptide, or a functional fragment thereof, having enantioselective IE hydrolase activity, the polypeptide being a polypeptide encoded by a gene of a yeast cell;incubating the reaction mixture; andrecovering from the reaction mixture: (a) an enantiopure, or a substantially enantiopure, ID; (b) an enantiopure, or a substantially enantiopure, IE; or (c) an enantiopure, or a substantially enantiopure, ID and an enantiopure, or a substantially enantiopure, IE.	CSIR South Africa and Oxyrane UK. Methods for Obtaining Optically Active Epoxides and Diols from 2,3-Disubstituted and 2,3-Trisubstituted Epoxides. The invention provides yeast strains, and polypeptides encoded by genes of such yeast strains, that have enantiospecific internal epoxide hydrolase activity. The invention also features nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides, vectors containing such nucleic acid molecules, and cells containing such vectors. Also embraced by the invention are methods for obtaining optically active internal epoxides and corresponding optically active internal diols. Note that the application claims priority to two South African provisional filings. Note also the references to the Budapest Treaty and maintenance of samples in South Africa and the UK.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA3	1	South Africa	US20080213833A1	Yeast strains with â€œJenâ€ and numerical screen numbers were obtained from the Yeast Culture Collection of the University of the Free State. Yeast strains with screen numbers donated â€œABâ€ or â€œCarâ€ or â€œAlfâ€ or â€œPohâ€ were isolated from soil from specialised ecological niches that were selected based on our hypothesis that selectivity for specific classes of epoxides in microorganisms may be determined by environmental factors such as terpene-rich environments or highly contaminated soil. â€œABâ€ and â€œAlfâ€ strains were isolated from Cape Mountain fynbos, an ecological environment unique to South Africa, â€œCarâ€ strains were isolated from soil under pine trees, and â€œPohâ€ strains from soil contaminated by high concentrations of cyanide. These new isolated were subsequently deposited at the Yeast Culture Collection of the Free State and assigned UOFS numbers. (US20080213833A120080904: 232)All the yeast strains referred to in this and the following examples are kept and maintained at the University of the Free State (UFS), Department of Microbial, Biochemical and Food Biotechnology, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa (Tel +27 51 401 2396, Fax +27 51 444 3219) and are readily identified by the yeast species and	CSIR South Africa and Oxyrane UK. Methods for Obtaining Optically Active Glycidyl Ethers and Optically Active Vicinal Diols from Racemic Substrates. The invention provides yeast strains, and polypeptides encoded by genes of such yeast strains, that have enantiospecific glycidyl ether hydrolase activity. The invention also features nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides, vectors containing such nucleic acid molecules, and cells containing such vectors. Also embraced by the invention are methods for obtaining optically active glycidyl ethers and associated optically active vicinal diols. Note that the yeast strains are for Yarrowia lipolytica.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA4	1	South Africa	US20090275077A1	Yeast strains with the â€œJenâ€ designation and numerical screen numbers were obtained from the Yeast Culture Collection of the University of the Free State. Yeast strains with â€œABâ€ or â€œCarâ€ or â€œAlfâ€ or â€œPohâ€ designations were isolated from soil from specialised ecological niches. â€œABâ€ and â€œAlfâ€ strains were isolated from Cape Mountain fynbos, an ecological environment unique to South Africa, â€œCarâ€ strains were isolated from soil under pine trees, and â€œPohâ€ strains from soil contaminated by high concentrations of cyanide. It seemed likely that microorganisms existing in these contaminated soils would have alternative respiratory mechanisms. (US20090275077A120091105: 224). All the yeast strains referred to in this and the following examples are kept and maintained at the University of the Orange Free State (UOFS), Department of Microbial, Biochemical and Food Biotechnology, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa (Tel +27 51 401 2396, Fax+27 51 444 3219) and are readily identified by the yeast species and culture collection number as indicated. Representative examples of strains belonging to the different species have been deposited under the Budapest Treaty at National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC), Institute of Food Research Norwich Research Park	CSIR South Africa and Oxyrane Ltd UK. Methods of Obtaining Optically Active Epoxides and Vicinal Diols from Styrene Oxides. The invention provides yeast strains, and polypeptides encoded by genes of such yeast strains, that have enantiospecific meso-epoxide hydrolase activity. The invention also features nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides, vectors containing such nucleic acid molecules, and cells containing such vectors. Also embraced by the invention are methods for obtaining containing such nucleic acid molecules, and cells containing such vectors. Also embraced by the invention are methods for obtaining.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA5	1	South Africa	WO2000020411A1	In connection with our long-standing interest in the chemistry and bioactivity of marine sponges, we found that extracts of the Indo-Pacific sponge Haliclona tulearensis (class Demospongiae, order Haplosclerida, family Chalinidae, genus Haliclona), collected in Sodwana Bay, Durban, South Africa, were quite cytotoxic. Many interesting N-containing metabolites came out from the genus Haliclona 1-6 . Recently, we reported the isolation of haliclorensin (1), a new N-(T-aminopropyl)-3-methylazacyclodecane, from H. tulearensis 7 of the following formula (A): (WO2000020411A120000413: 14) Haliclona tulearensis was collected in Sodwana Bay, Durban, South Africa. A voucher sample of the organism (the sponge Haliclona tulearensis) from which halitulin (2) has been isolated, has been deposited at the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban, South Africa, having the Deposit Number TASA-121 and having been deposited in July	Pharma Mar (Spain) with UK co-applicants (actually the London based patent agent). Cytotoxic Alkaloids (Halitulin). Compounds of general formula (I) wherein the nature of the group R is not particularly critical and typically takes various forms, include the natural compound halitulin of formula (1) have antitumor activity. Claims a compound with specified formula and method for obtaining from the marine sponge.
ZA6	2	South Africa	WO2001004266A1	Previous experiments provided evidence for the presence of a retrovirus Oaagsiekte sheep retrovirus (JSRV)) in the tumors and lung secretions of SPA-affected sheep (Hecht et al. 1994. Virology 202:480-484; Martin et al. 1976. Nature 264:183-185; Rosadio et al. 1988. Vet. Pathol. 25:475-483; Sharp, J. M., and A. J. Herring. 1983. J. Gen. Virol. E4:2323-2327). An important development was the deduction of a nucleotide sequence of a South	University of California with a UK individual listed as a coapplicant & inventor. A LUNG CANCER ASSOCIATED RETROVIRUS, GENE DELIVERY VECTOR AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF. A viral genomic sequence of Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus (JSRV) is provided and characterized herein. Also provided are methods of using the JSRV in gene therapy and in the treatment and diagnosis of JSRV related disorders.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA7	1	South Africa	WO2002056692A1	In accordance with the present invention, improved chemotherapeutic regimens are provided for the treatment 30 of cancer. The improved chemotherapeutic regimens can lower side effects and enhance efficacy for the treatment of neoplastic disease. Derived from the South African tree Combretum caffrum, combretastatin A-4 (CA-4) was initially identified in the 1980's as a potent inhibitor of tubulin polymerization. CA-4 binds a site at or near the colchicine binding site on tubulin with high affinity. In vitro studies clearly demonstrated that CA-4 is a 5 potent cytotoxic agent against a diverse spectrum of tumor cell types in culture. Combretastatin A-4 has also recently been shown to have an additional "anti-vascular" mechanism of action. A number of studies have shown that CA4P causes extensive shut down of blood flow 10 to the tumor vasculature, leading to secondary tumor cell death. Blood flow to normal tissues is generally far less affected by combretastatin A-4 than tumors, although blood flow to some organs, such as spleen, skin, skeletal muscle and brain, can be inhibited. In 15 light of this new "non-cytotoxic" mode of action of CA4P, there is considerable interest in exploiting the novel anti-vascular action of CA4P for cancer	Bristol Myers Squibb and Oxygene Inc with a UK inventor listed as co-applicant. Methods for Modulating Tumor Growth and Metastatis. Methods and pharmaceutical compositions for modulating tumor growth or metastasis are provided. Note that the application focuses on a method for modulating tumor growth using Combrestatin A-4 (CA-4) as a compound known in the prior art. The combrestatin is administered in combination with one or more other compounds and this appears to be the key to the invention... the use of the combination in anticancer treatment rather than the compounds *per se*. This is ranked 1 but could be ranked 2 pending further analysis on utilisation under the Nagoya Protocol. There is no evidence that the applicants engaged in field collection for the previously known compound.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA8	1	South Africa	WO2003035008A2	The discovery of the natural products collectively known as the combretastatins from a willow tree (Combretum caffrum) in South Africa ushered in a new era in the development of antimitotic agents which inhibit the assembly of tubulin into microtubules. Combretastatin 15 A-4 (CA-4) and combretastatin A-1 (CA-1), which have the structures: 3CO4OH DECO OoH OCH3 OCH3 CA-4 CA-1 are especially potent in terms of in vitro cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines and in their ability to inhibit the assembly of tubulin into microtubules through a direct interaction at the colchicine binding site on,8-tubulin. (WO2003035008A220030501: 17-19). Claims: What is claimed is: 1. A compound of the formula: s H3CO: H3CO' R5 R1 R3 (I) wherein: Ret, R4 and Rs is independently H. OH, lower alkoxy, NH2, NO2, N3, NH-R6, halogen, a phosphate ester salt moiety of the general formula 10 (-O-P(0)(0-M+)2, wherein M is a metal cation or salt such as Na, K and Li, or OPO3R7Rx; R2 is H. OH, lower alkoxy, NH2, NO2, NH-R6, or phosphate ester salt moiety of the general formula (-O-P(0)(0-M+)2, wherein M is a metal cation or salt such as Na, K and Li; or-OPO3R7R8, wherein NH2 or OH may cyclize with Rat; R3 is H. lower	Oxigene US with UK individual as co-applicant and inventor. FUNCTIONALIZED STILBENE DERIVATIVES AS IMPROVED VASCULAR TARGETING AGENTS. Novel stilbenoid compounds and their prodrug forms are disclosed, which serve as potent vascular targeting agents useful for the treatment of solid tumor cancers and other diseases associated with unwanted neovascularization. The novel stilbenoid compounds are tubulin-binding stilbenoid analogs structurally related to combretastatin A-1 and combretastatin A-4. The prodrug forms serve as potent vascular targeting agents (VTAs) useful for the treatment of solid tumor cancers and diseases associated with retinal neovascularization. Note: This patent document appears to involve derivatives of combrestatin but more careful interpretation of the steps is required. Note also that the patent document refers to previously known compounds from Combretum caffrum rather than field collection. Ranked 1 but could be adjusted as indirect.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA9	2	South Africa	WO2005113532A1	Title: CHROMENE-DERIVATIVES WITH ANTI-TUBULIN AND VASCULAR TARGETING ACTIVITY. Abstract: Trimethoxyphenyl substituted chromene derivatives of formula (I) have been discovered which demostrate impressive cytotoxicity as well as a remarkable ability to inhibit tubulin polymerization. Such compounds as well as related derivatives are excellent clinical candidates for the treatment of cancer in humans. In addition, certain of these ligands, as pro-drugs, may well prove to be tumor selective vascular targeting chemotherapeutic agents or to have vascular targeting activity resulting in the selective prevention and/or destruction of nonmalignant proliferating vasculature. Combretastatin A4 phosphate prodrug (CA4P) is one of the leading new candidates from among a relatively small collection of known world compounds with vascular targeting so activity ([J.S. Pat. No.5,56 1, 122; Chaplin et al, Anticancer Res.' 1999; Tozer et al, Cancer Res., 1999; Peffit and Rhodes, Anti-CancerDrugDes., 1998; Iyer et al, Cancer Res., 1998; Dark et al, Cancer Res., 1997). Its parent phenol compound, Combretastatin A-4 (CA4) was discovered by Professor George R. Pettit (Arizona State University) as an isolate from South African bush willow (Combretum cadmium) in the 1970s. (WO2005113532A120051201: 24). Claims: 1. A compound of formula (1): v A	Oxigene US with UK individual as co-applicant and inventor. This patent document notes that “CA4P is currently the lead drug in a group of tubulin-binding VTAs under clinical development. Other tubulin binding VTAs that have been discovered include the Colchicinoid 0 ZD6126 (Davis et al., Cancer Research, 2002) and the Combretastatin analog AVE8032 (Lejeune et al, Proceedings of the API CR., 2002). The focus of the invention is providing a structurally novel class of tubulin binding agents and the discovery that corresponding prodrug constructs have selective effects on the tumor independent of anti-mitotic effect on the cells of the tumour. The specific focus is chromene compounds as tubilin binding agents. The chormenes arise from the use of a non-tubulin molecular template with suitably modified moieties and groups. It seems that the chromenes are structurally related to CA4 rather than actually based on CA4. The claims do not make reference to CA4 or its variants. Ranked 2 pending further review.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA10	1	South Africa	WO2006051334A12006	Hoodia (common name: Milkweed) is a flowering succulent plant which belongs to the family of Asclepiadaceae. Another name which is sometimes used synonymously with Hoodia is Trichocaulon. Hoodia grows in Namibia, South Africa and Botswana. Although it is difficult to cultivate the plant outside its natural habitat, the plant can be grown in the green house and is available for sale in Garden centres in different countries and also by mail order through the World Wide Web. Hoodia plants are known for their medicinal properties. A number of patent applications describe compositions having appetite suppressant activity comprising an extract of a plant of the genus Hoodia (CA 2283564, US2003086984, W098/46243 and EPll66792) . All of these applications teach the preparation of an extract from plant material other than cultured plant cells such as the whole plant or parts thereof, for example stem and roots. (WO2006051334A120060518: 17-19). Claims: 1. Cultured plant cells of the genus Hoodia having appetite suppressant activity. 2. Cultured plant according to claim 1 characterised in that they produce at least one pharmaceutically active compound having appetite suppressant activity. 3. Plant	Phyto Res Lt UK and UK inventor co-applicant. A patent document for plant cells and uses thereof for cultured cells of the genus Hoodia with appetite suppressant activity. The patent document claims cultured cells of the genus Hoodia. We were not able to identify the precise source of the Hoodia used in the examples. This patent document is ranked 1 because Hoodia is material to the claimed invention and has a restricted range. It is also of potential significance for development opportunities for Southern Africa.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA11	1	South Africa	WO2008022875A1	The whole plants may be used, but preferably the plants are used without roots, to mimize the potential for microbial contamination. The cut plants are then dried under conditions whereby exposure to UV light is minimized. This is counterintuitive, since in the regions where the plants such as Hoodia prosper, the sun is the cheapest form of energy for drying processes. In fact, Rooibos tea is traditionally made in South Africa by drying the plants in the sun on a cement floor. The UV dose varies with the geographical locations and season of the year. For instance in South Africa the maximum daily UV dose is about 7 kJ/m2 (summer time), whereas the minimum UV dose is about 2 kJ/m2 (winter time). (WO2008022875A1: 44-47). Claims: 1. Process for preparing a composition comprising one or more active steroidal glycosides, comprising the steps of: (a) harvesting Hoodia plants, (b) cutting up the harvested plants, (c) drying the cut plants, whereby direct exposure to UV light during the drying step is avoided, such that the total UV dose is less than about 0.5 kJ/m2, to obtain dried plant material. 8. Process according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the plants are selected from the	Unilever (NL, GB, IN) A Process for preparing a composition comprising steroidal glycosides. The focus is preparing the glycosides from the Hoodia genus for use in weight management products. The patent document references the prior art from CSIR South Africa in the background (US6376657). Note that the claims relating to Hoodia are restricted to products arising from the claimed process using UV at a particular dose range. Ranked 1 but raises the question of whether utilised under the terms of the Nagoya Protocol (R&D on genetic or biochemical properties). The case is known in the literature on Hoodia and Access and Benefit Sharing involving CSIR and Phytopharm UK relationship.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA12	1	South Africa	WO2008128842A1	Hoodia genus of plants are succulent desert plants which belong to Apocynaceae family. The Apocynaceae family includes numerous other genera of plants. Hoodia plants grow predominantly in South Africa. Hoodia gordonii also grows in Botswana and Namibia. Certain actives obtainable from Hoodia plants, e.g. steroidal glycosides, have been shown to have appetite suppressant activity and to be useful in weight management products. Many of these species, e.g. Hoodia gordonii, are on the endangered list, so that collection of the wild plants is not possible. Commercial cultivation and harvesting of Hoodia plants has become of interest. (WO2008128842A1: 15). Claims: 1. A process of propagating Hoodia plants, the process comprising: rooting the explant by placing the explant in contact with a rooting medium comprising: (a) basal salts; (b) vitamins; (c) a carbohydrate source, (d) a first auxin selected from the group consisting of indole-3-butyric acid, indole-3-butyl-beta-alanine, and mixtures thereof, at a concentration of from about 10 ÂμM to about 50 ÂμM, (e) a second auxin selected from the	Unilever (NL, GB, IN) with two South African inventors. In Vitro Rooting of Hoodia Plants. The patent document focuses on: “An in vitro tissue culture process of rooting Hoodia explants by using an inventive combination of phytohormones” in the field of micropropagation notably at the rooting stage. Note the presence of two South African inventors in the claims and also that the three Unilevers are applicants. The patent document focuses on a process for propagation. The case is known in the literature on Hoodia and Access and Benefit Sharing involving CSIR and Phytopharm UK relationship.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA13	1	South Africa	WO2008128847A1	Hoodia genus of plants are succulent desert plants which belong to Apocynaceae family. The Apocynaceae family includes numerous other genera of plants. Hoodia plants grow predominantly in South Africa. Hoodia gordonii also grows in Botswana and Namibia. Certain actives obtainable from Hoodia plants, e.g. steroidal glycosides, have been shown to have appetite suppressant activity and to be useful in weight management products. Many of these species, e.g. Hoodia gordonii, are on the endangered list, so that collection of the wild plants is not possible. Commercial cultivation and harvesting of Hoodia plants has become of interest. (WO2008128847A1). 15) Claims: 1. A process of propagating Hoodia plants, the process comprising: (i) sterilizing a Hoodia explant; (ii) placing the explant in contact with a multiplication medium comprising: (a) basal salts, (b) vitamins, (c) a carbohydrate source, (d) a cytokinin at a concentration of from about 2 ÂµM to about 60 ÂµM, (e) an auxin at a concentration of from about 0 ÂµM to about 15 ÂµM, provided that when the auxin is present at a concentration above about 10ÂµM, the cytokinin concentration is below about 44 ÂµM; and (iii) growing the Hoodia explant on the multiplication medium, to	Unilever [NL, GB, IN] In vitro multiplication of Hoodia plants involving “A tissue culture micropropagation process for Hoodia plants, which achieves new shoots in the multiplication stage of the process by using an inventive combination of phytohormones.” Linked to ZA12 above as a follow on process. The case is known in the literature on Hoodia and Access and Benefit Sharing involving CSIR and Phytopharm UK relationship.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA14	1	South Africa	WO2009071425A1	The subfamily comprises the tribe Stapelieae, to which the genus Hoodia belongs, a succulent plant found in the Kalahari dessert of South Africa. Although this plant has a spiny appearance similar to cacti, they are unrelated to the cactus family. Hoodia belongs to a genus of 13 species in the flowering plant family Apocynaceae, under the subfamily Asclepiadoideae . Steroidal glycosides from Hoodia have been reported to be active constituents of this plant acting as an appetite-suppressant. WO-A-98/46243 discloses that these plants contain steroidal glycosides having the formula 1 (WO2009071425A120090611: 21). Claims: 1. Edible product having an immunostimulating effect, said product comprising immunostimulating	Unilever [NL, GB, IN] A document for an edible product having an immunostimulating effect from plants of the Asclepiadoideae subfamily. The case is known in the literature on Hoodia and Access and Benefit Sharing involving CSIR and Phytopharm UK relationship.
ZA15	1	South Africa	WO2010105014A1	[0003] Monatin (2-hydroxy-2-(indol-3-ylmethyl)-4-aminoglutaric acid) is a naturally occurring, high intensity or high potency sweetener that was originally isolated from the plant Sclerochiton ilicifolius, found in the Transvaal Region of South Africa. Monatin has the chemical structure: [0004] Because of various naming conventions, monatin is also known by a number of alternative chemical names, including: 2-hydroxy-2-(indol-3-ylmethyl)-4-aminoglutaric acid; 4- amino-2-hydroxy-2-(lH-indol-3-ylmethyl)-pentanedioic acid; 4-hydroxy-4-(3- indolylmethyl)glutamic acid; and, 3-(l-amino-l,3-dicarboxy-3-hydroxy-but-4-yl)indole. [0005] (WO2010105014A120100916: 17-18). Claims:	US Company Cargill with a UK individual as a co-applicant and inventor. A document for compositions comprising monatin and calcium with enhanced sweetness for use as a sweetener in food products and beverages. No other reference is made to South Africa.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
ZA16	1	South Africa	WO2010106495A1	Plants of the genus Sceletium are known to contain an alkaloid content including indole alkaloids such as mesembrenol, mesembranol, mesembrine and mesembranone, the chemical formulae of which are described in US Patent No 6,288, 104. Plants of the genus Sceletium are known to vary widely in terms of the total alkaloid content, as well as the chemistry and relative concentrations of individual Sceletium alkaloids (Gericke, N. and A.M. Viljoen. Sceletium - a review update. Journal of Ethnopharmacology 1 19 (2008) 653-663). It is reported that mesembrine is the main active ingredient in Mesembryanthemum tortuosum, (van Wyk, B.-E., B. van Oudtshoorn and N. Gericke 2009. Medicinal Plants of South Africa, 2 nd Edition, Briza, Pretoria). (Mesembryanthemum tortuosum is a botanical synonym for Sceletium tortuosum). It is reported in US Patent No. 6,288,104 that mesembrine is virtually the only alkaloid present in the leaves of the species Sceletium tortuosum. (WO2010106495A120100923: 15). Claims: 1. A composition comprising as an active ingredient an extract of a plant or plants from the family Mesembryanthemaceae, the extract including the alkaloids mesembrenol and mesembrenone and having a total alkaloid content, and wherein the combined	A literature reference to medicinal plants of South Africa. Note that the first claim is constructed on the family level and then narrowed from claim 13 to Sceletium and the target species. The species is only recorded in South Africa in available distribution data from GBIF.
SD0	0	Sudan	13 documents	Analogous results were obtained for oats cut at the early milk stage (DM 29.7%) and for Sudan grass (DM 26.6% (US5432074A_19950711: 101)	References to Sudan red dye and similar dyes used in experiments. Another example is a literature reference on mosquitos. An additional reference is to endemic leishmaniasis. One reference to Sudan grass in a patent document on a chemical formulation for treating silage where Sudan grass is not material to the invention.
TW0	0	Taiwan	1. WO2006124329A1 2. WO2010062751A1 3. WO2010097156A1 4. WO2010131193A1	No relevant results	1. electric goods supplier 2. Literature reference 3. other reference 4. company name
TH0	0	Thailand	WO2008139152A1	Two strains of P. falciparum were used: (a) the 3D7 clone of NF54 isolate which is sensitive to all anti-malarials, (b) the K 1 strain originating from Thailand that is resistant to chloroquine and pyrimethamine, but sensitive	Method for modifying drug compound. Where Thailand is referenced this refers to testing drugs on the strains rather than to the genetic resource being material to the invention.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
TG0	0	Togo	1. WO2003011885A1 2. WO2004072887A2 3. WO2005008555A1	No relevant results	1. surname 2. surname 3. surname
TN0	0	Tunisia	1. US4916155A 2. US5191093A 3. US5436266A 4. US5569672A 5. US5792790A	No relevant results	No relevant results
UG0	0	Uganda	1. US4724144A 2. US6106822A 3. US6210684B1 4. WO1992008484A1 5. WO1999024067A1 6. WO2000048615A2	See below	1. See below. 2. See below
UG1	1	Uganda	US4724144A	1. US4724144A The preferred strain of M. vaccae is one denoted R877R isolated from mud samples from the Lango district of Central Uganda (J. L. Stanford and R. C. Paul, Ann. Soc. belge Med, trop. 1973, 53, 141-389). The strain is a stable rough variant and belongs to the aurum sub-species. It can be identified as belonging to M. vaccae by biochemical and antigenic criteria (R. Bonicke, S. E. Jahasz., Zentr albl. Bakteriol. Parasitenkd. Infection skr. Hyg. Abt. 1, Orig., 1964, 192, 133). M. vaccae is believed to be closely similar antigenically to M. leprae (J. L. Stanford et al, British Journal of Experimental Pathology, 1975, 56, 579) . The strain denoted R877R has been deposited at the National	University of London (UCL) 1. clear acquisition used to generate an immunogenic agent.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
UG2	1	Uganda	2. US6106822A	2. The preferred mycobacterium is a strain of M. vaccae, most preferably that denoted by R877R isolated from mud samples from the Lango district of Central Uganda (J. L. Stanford and R. C. Paul, Ann. Soc. Belge Med, Trop. 1973, 53, 141-389). The strain is a stable rough variant and belongs to the aurum sub-species. It can be identified as belonging to M. vaccae by biochemical and antigenic criteria (R. Bonicke, S. E. Juhasz., Zentr albl. Bakteriol. Parasitenkd. Infection skr. Hyg. Abt. 1, Orig., 1964, 192, 133). The strain denoted R877R has been deposited under the terms of Budapest at the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale	University College London. Hormone growth factor from Mycobacterium vaccae. University College London.
UG3	1	Uganda	3. US6210684B1	The preferred strain of M. vaccae is one denoted R877R isolated from mud samples from the Lango district of Central Uganda (J. L. Stanford and R. C. Paul, Ann. Soc. Belge Med, Trop. 1973, 53, 389). The strain is a stable rough variant and belongs to the aurum sub-species. It can be identified as belonging to M. vaccae by biochemical and antigenic criteria (R. Bonicke, S. E. Juhasz., Zentr albl.	An important patent family involving University College London and Stranford Rock Ltd (also spelled Stanford Rook) and focusing on Mycobacterium vaccae.
UG4	1	Uganda	4. WO1992008484A1	The preferred strain,of M. vaccae is one denoted R877R isolated from mud samples from the Lango district of Central Uganda (J.L. Stanford and R.C. Paul, Ann. Soc. Belge Med, Trop. 1973, 53 141-389). The strain is a stable rough variant and belongs to the aurum sub-species. It can be identified as belonging to M. vaccae by biochemical and antigenic criteria (R. Bonicke, S.E. Juhasz., Zentr albl. Bakteriol. Parasitenkd. Infection skr. Hyg. Abt. 1, Orig., 1964, 192, 133) Claims: 1. Use of antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium vaccae in the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for the treatment of uveitis. 2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from	University of London. Mycobacterium vaccae in the treatment of Uveitis. Note that individuals named Stanford and Rook are listed as inventors and the Stanford Rook company may be a spin off.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
UG5	1	Uganda	5. WO1999024067A1	SRL172 is in Phase 3 trials for the immunotherapy of tuberculosis. SRL172 may be preferred for use in the present invention. SRL172 is a M. vaccae formulation derived from the strain denoted R877R which was deposited under the Budapest Convention at the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HT, United Kingdom, on 13 February 1984 under the number NCTC 11659. R877R was originally	Stanford Rook for cold-shocked Mycobacterium vaccae for use in therapy.
UG6	1	Uganda	**6. WO2000048615A2**	SRL172 is a M. vaccae formulation derived from the strain denoted R877R which was deposited under the Budapest Convention at the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HT, United Kingdom, on Feb. 13, 1984 under the number NCTC 11659. R877R was originally isolated from mud samples from the Lango district of Central Uganda (Stanford and Paul). Other M. vaccae strains may be used instead of SRL172. An organism can be identified as belonging to M. vaccae by biochemical and antigenic criteria (Bonicke et al.). Claim 1. The use of an M.vaccae preparation	Stanford Rook UK. The patent document refers to the use of Mycobacterium vaccae for treating chronic infections by viruses and claims the use of a preparation from the treatment of chronic viral infections excluding HIV. Note the use of a Budapest Treaty deposit and the historic nature of the sample.
VN0	0	Vietnam	3 documents	See below	1. see below. 2. see below. 3. see below.
VN1	2	Vietnam	1. US6056964A	Carcinoma of the Breast 1) At the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in Hanoi, Vietnam, where a number of studies are in progress using Mycobacterium vaccae as immunotherapy, a member of staff developed carcinoma of the breast with axillary secondaries. After operative removal she was advised to have BCG immunotherapy. Having seen such treatment regimes in others, the patient was not anxious to accept BCG, and requested treatment with M. vaccae. A standard	Stanford Rook and UCL, UK 1. Reference to use of Mycobacterium vaccae as immunotherapy in National Institute of Hygiene and Peodemology in Hanoi in a trial relating to breast cancer. Origin of claimed strain in methods as Mycobacterium vaccae strain NCTC 11659 2.

Code	W	Name	Filings	Segment	Notes
VN2	2	Vietnam	2. WO2002036091A1	Siam weed extract comprising extract of Chromolaena Odorata is a known skin treatment extract, which has found use in the treatment of soft tissue wounds, burns and skin infections, for example in Vietnam. Typical of prior art demonstrating this is "The Journal of Alternative and Complimentary Medicine", Vol. 2, No. 3, 1996 pp 335-343, Phan et al. This describes the use of the aqueous extract of Siam weed leaves for the above mentioned purposes, and the effect of	Unilever Ltd [GB, NL, IN] 2. Siam weed extract Cbromolaena odorata for skin treatment in a cosmetic by Unilever to prevent wrinkling, sagging and ageing. Precise source of the material is unclear. Reference to use as herbal remedy but unclear where. Under description of chemical trade name suggests a commercially available extract but unclear. Extract is material to the invention. According to GBIF the species is quite widely distributed. Because the Vietnam reference relates to literature on a use it is ranked 2 pending further research.
VN3	0	Vietnam	3. WO2007091037A2		Remedy Res Ltd 3. H5N1 assay on Vietnamese type among others to test efficacy of a non-biological composition.
ZW0	0	Zimbabwe	EP360612A1 WO1999003588A1		Literature reference, Save the Children publication Reference to a non biological mining technique