A Biocatalytic Aza-Achmatowicz Reaction

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Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** A catalytic, enzyme-initiated (aza-) Achmatowicz reaction is presented. The involvement of a robust vanadium-dependent peroxidase from *Curvularia inaequalis* allows the simple use of H$_2$O$_2$ and catalytic amounts of bromide.

**KEYWORDS:** Achmatowicz reaction, biocatalysis, hypohalogenites, oxidation, peroxidase

The Achmatowicz reaction over the years has demonstrated its usefulness in the conversion of furan rings into heterocyclic scaffolds containing multiple functional handles for further synthetic transformations. Key in the Achmatowicz process is an oxidative activation of the furan ring, giving rise to a reactive dicarbonyl intermediate, which cyclizes to give the corresponding pyranone (X = O) or piperidinone (X = N-EWG) structure (Scheme 1).

![Scheme 1. Achmatowicz Reaction](image)

“X = O for the Achmatowicz reaction, and X = N-EWG for the aza-Achmatowicz reaction.

Despite frequent application of the Achmatowicz protocol in the synthesis of pharmaceutically relevant building blocks and natural products, the oxidative rearrangement is usually conducted using stoichiometric amounts of an oxidative reagent such as m-CPBA, and catalytic methods are scarce.

Recently, however, Deska and co-workers reported an enzymatic version of the Achmatowicz reaction using the well-known chloroperoxidase from *Caldariomyces fumago* (CfCPO). The major advantage of GVCPO over CfCPO lies in the prosthetic group used (vanadate as compared to heme iron) and the resulting high robustness of the peroxidase in the presence of H$_2$O$_2$. Essentially, this renders any in situ H$_2$O$_2$ generation redundant and allows for simple and clean (yielding H$_2$O as the sole byproduct) reaction schemes.

Pleasingly, already in initial aza-Achmatowicz experiments under arbitrarily chosen reaction conditions, full conversion of 1a was observed within 24 h. It is worth noting here that in the absence of either of the catalysts (GVCPO or Br) the oxidant (H$_2$O$_2$), no significant conversion was observed.

Encouraged by these promising results, we set out to determine the parameters influencing the efficiency of the chemoenzymatic aza-Achmatowicz reaction. Acidic pH values appeared to be necessary to achieve full conversion (Figure 1).
This observation is in line with the previously determined preference of CiVCPO for slightly acidic pH values.\textsuperscript{15–20} To ensure the high catalytic efficiency of CiVCPO while minimizing the acidolytic degradation of the reagents, we performed all subsequent reactions at pH 5.

Next we turned our attention to the influence of the catalysts. Obviously, reducing the concentration of the biocatalyst (CiVCPO) is desirable, but substoichiometric amounts of bromide would avoid possible inhibitory effects on the enzyme.\textsuperscript{21,22} Pleasingly, both catalyst concentrations could be reduced very significantly without impairing the apparent activity of the overall chemoenzymatic aza-Achmatowicz reaction (Figures 2 and 3).

Reducing the biocatalyst concentration from 0.1 to 0.01 μM resulted in a somewhat reduced reaction rate (Figure 2), indicating that below 0.05 μM the enzymatic oxidation of Br\textsuperscript{−} becomes overall rate-limiting.

As shown in Figure 3, a decrease in the bromide concentration from 10 mM to 50 μM (1 mol %) had no apparent influence on the conversion of 1a into 2a. The corresponding Achmatowicz reaction of alcohol 1d, however, exhibited a very distinct dependency on the bromide concentration applied (Figure 3, dark blue bars). Within the time frame of these experiments, full conversion of the starting material (1d) into product (2d) was observed only in the presence of (super)stoichiometric amounts of KBr. One possible explanation for this observation may be a low reactivity of 1d with OBr\textsuperscript{−}. The accumulating OBr\textsuperscript{−} reacts with hydrogen peroxide, giving rise to the formation of singlet oxygen,\textsuperscript{16} therefore necessitating higher \textit{in situ} concentrations of the latter. Nevertheless, catalytic amounts of bromide were feasible.

Encouraged especially by the high efficiency of the chemoenzymatic aza-Achmatowicz reaction in the presence of low bromide concentrations, we also evaluated seawater as a reaction medium and source of bromide (Figure 4). The overall rate of the chemoenzymatic aza-Achmatowicz reaction fell significantly behind the rate in defined buffers. Instead of being complete within maximally 30 min, full conversion was achieved only within approximately 2.5 h (Figure 4).

Most probably, the reduced reaction rate can be attributed to the huge molar surplus of chloride (∼550 mM) over bromide (<1 mM) present in seawater, leading to a predominant
formation of hypochlorite over hypobromite. Indeed, control experiments in defined buffers and KCl as halogen resulted in only 46% conversion after 24 h under otherwise identical conditions. Alternatively, substrate inhibition of CiVCPO by chloride may also contribute to the reduced overall activity observed in seawater.21 Further experiments clarifying the chemical reactivities are currently ongoing in our laboratories. Nevertheless, the experiments mentioned above suggest that simple (and cheap) seawater may serve as the reaction medium and source of catalysts for chemoenzymatic aza-Achmatowicz reactions.

Admittedly, the characterization experiments reported above are not suitable for preparative-scale application of the proposed biocatalytic (aza-)Achmatowicz reaction. Therefore, we set out to perform reactions at more practical reagent concentrations [100 mM, approximately 25 g L\(^{-1}\)] or seawater [0.1 M citrate (pH 5), 1:0.74 (v/v)]. This underlines the high robustness of CiVCPO under operational conditions. The turnover number for CiVCPO in this experiment exceeded 1 million, which should be seen as a minimal value and not as a total turnover number as the reaction proceeded in an almost linear fashion to full conversion [Figure 5 (□)]. In contrast, the accumulation of 2d (oxo-Achmatowicz reaction) was somewhat slower and yielded less product. It is also worth mentioning that after approximately 3 h product accumulation ceased and formation of a (yet undefined) side product was observed via high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) (see the Supporting Information for further information). Table 1 summarizes the semipreparative conversions of starting materials 1a–d.

The aza-Achmatowicz reactions proceeded smoothly to full conversion of the starting materials into the target products with only trace amounts of byproducts formed (see the Supporting Information for further details), which were removed by a single flash chromatography step. Hence, the moderate isolated yields listed in Table 1 can be assigned to a suboptimal reaction workup and product isolation, which will be further optimized in our laboratories. It should also be mentioned that so far we have no indication of racemization of the chiral center ("furanyclic C=H bond") in the course of the reaction. Deska et al.9 found no racemization under comparable conditions.

In summary, we have presented a chemoenzymatic alternative to the established stoichiometric (aza-)Achmatowicz protocols. CiVCPO is an efficient catalyst for generating hypohalogenites in situ under mild reaction conditions from catalytic amounts of halogenides. Because of its high robustness and catalytic activity, excellent turnover numbers and frequencies have been observed, making it a promising catalyst. Next to broadening the scope of the proposed chemoenzymatic protocol, we will particularly focus on mechanistic studies and investigation of the stereochemical outcome.
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Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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REFERENCES