

Enzymatic Amine Synthesis

Professor Nicholas Turner
University of Manchester



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Enzymatic Amine Synthesis

Nicholas J. Turner

**School of Chemistry & Manchester Institute of Biotechnology,
University of Manchester, UK**

**Next Generation of Biocatalysis for Industrial
Chemical Synthesis
Brussels, BE
3rd December 2013**

A Network of EU Funded IB Projects



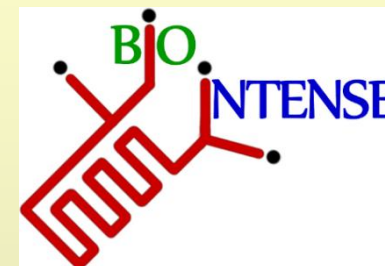
BIONEXGEN



AMBIOCAS



BIOTRAINS

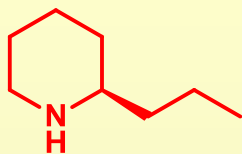


- Enhanced collaborations with academic and industrial scientists across the EU.
- Providing a real focus for the development of industrially relevant technology.
- Training of the next generation of IB scientists for industry and public sector.

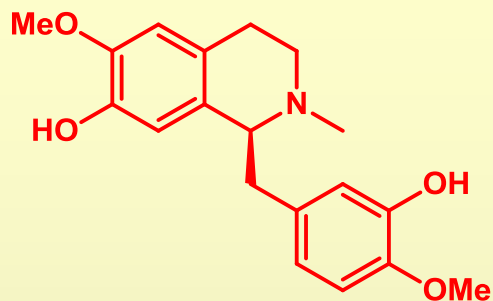
Amines – Versatile Industrial Chemicals: RNH₂

- Intermediates for pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals
 - Building blocks for polyamides (*e.g.* diamines)
 - Solvents, Cleaning agents
 - Wood treatment
 - Personal care
 - Water treatment
 - Lubricants
 - Disinfectants
-
- Traditionally manufactured using chemical process,
 - *e.g.* reductive amination, addition of ammonia to olefins
 - Requires high temp/pressure/pH/metal catalysts

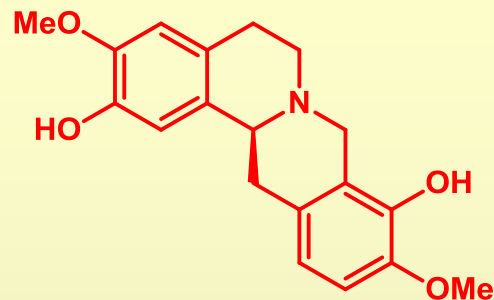
Alkaloids



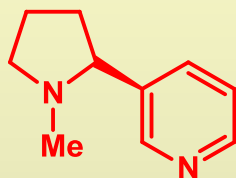
(R)-coniine
(hemlock)



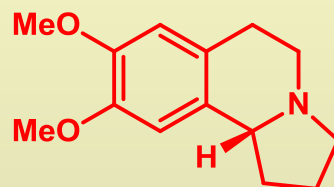
(S)-reticuline



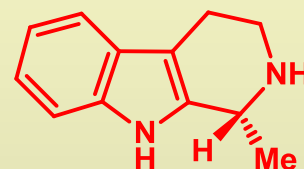
(S)-scoulerine



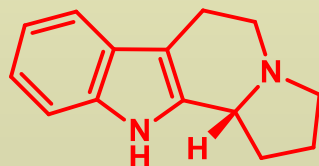
(S)-nicotine



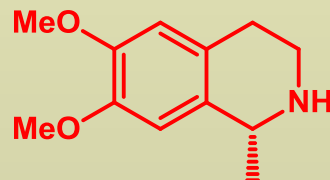
Crispine A
(anti-tumour)



(R)-Eleagnine
(chocolate, cocoa)



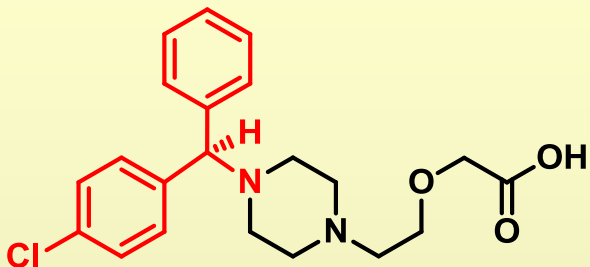
(R)-harmicine
(anti-leishmania)



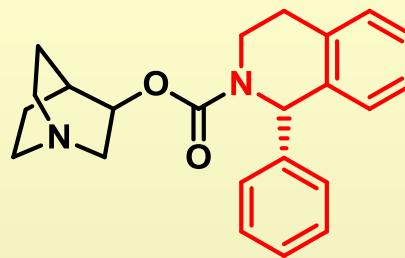
(R)-salsolidine

Biosynthesis √ Total Synthesis √ Biocatalysis?

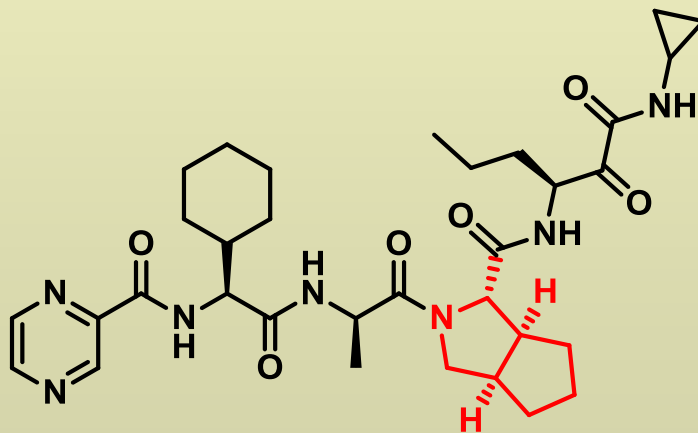
Synthetic APIs



Levocetirizine



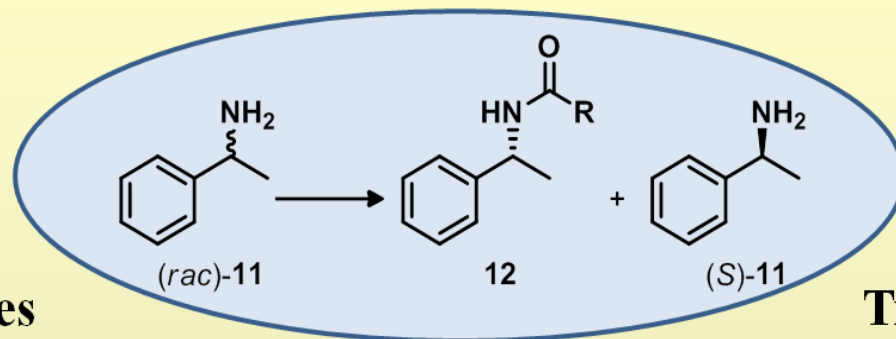
Solifenacin



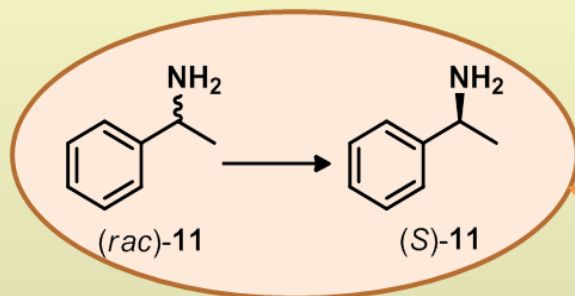
Telaprevir

Biocatalysts for Amine Synthesis

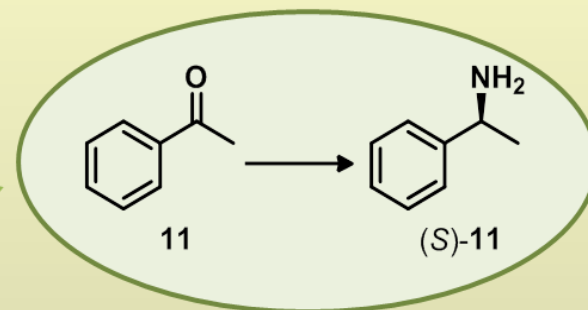
Lipases



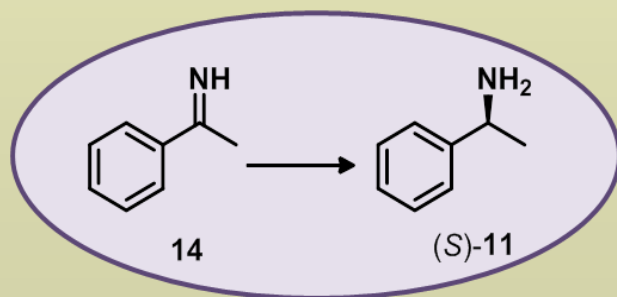
Amine oxidases



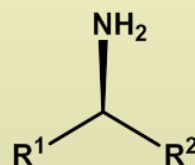
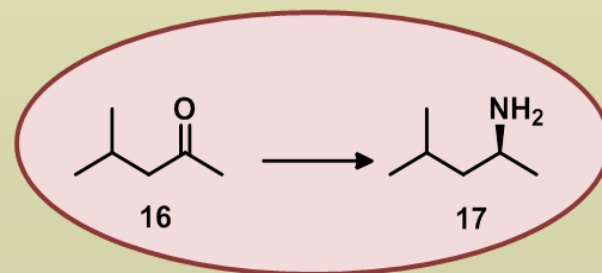
Transaminases



Imine reductase



Amine dehydrogenases



5 Major Themes in Biocatalysis

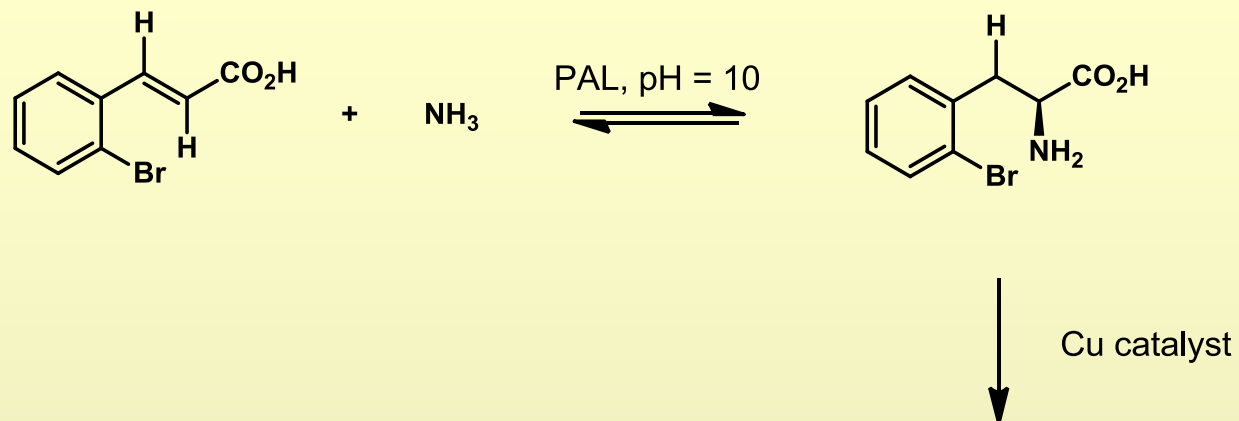
- Biocatalysts (enzymes/whole cells) can **replace** chemo-catalysts in synthetic routes (e.g. KREDs for ketone reduction).

5 Major Themes in Biocatalysis

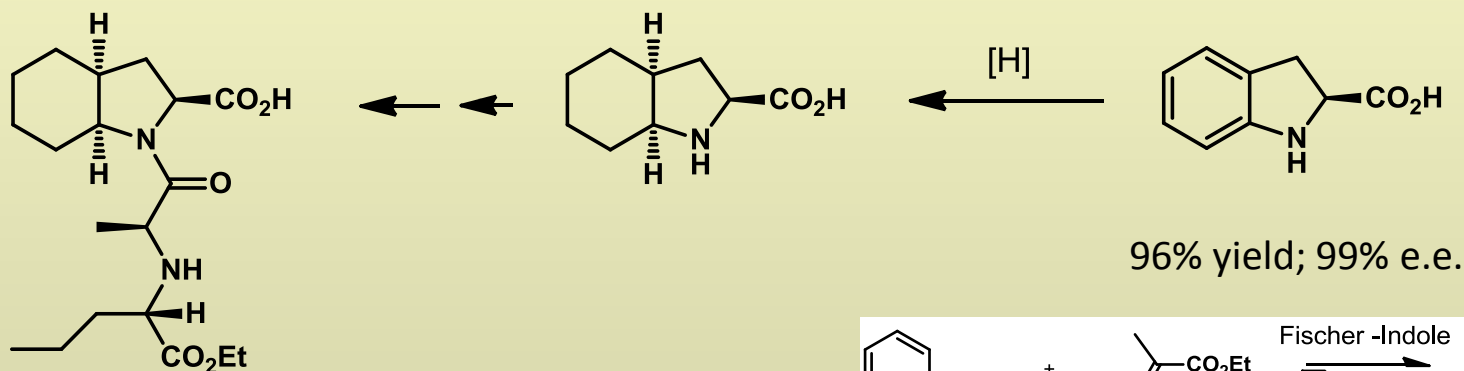
- Biocatalysts (enzymes/whole cells) can **replace** chemo-catalysts in synthetic routes (e.g. KREDs for ketone reduction).
- Biocatalysts can also enable **new synthetic pathways** which may be shorter, more efficient and more sustainable.

PAL mediated synthesis of perindopril

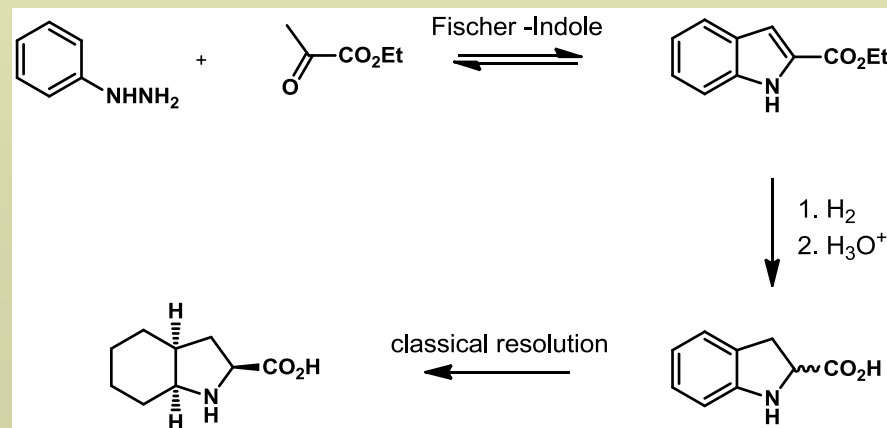
DSM



tonne-scale production



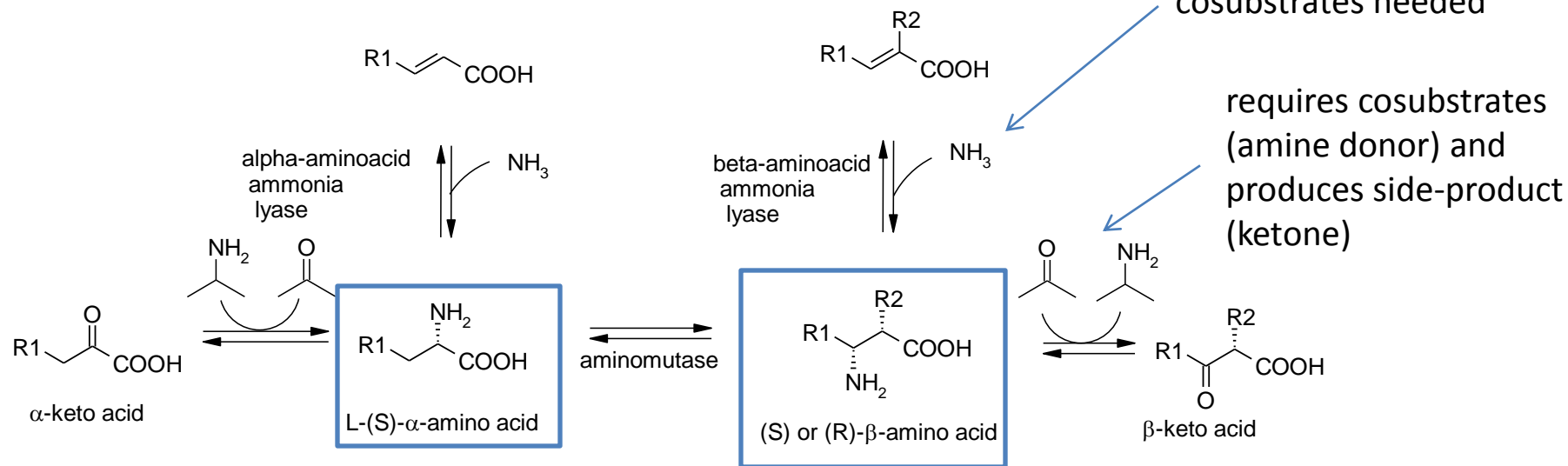
Anti-hypertensive



Formation and use of (beta)amino compounds

- **ammonia lyases**: direct addition of ammonia to double bond

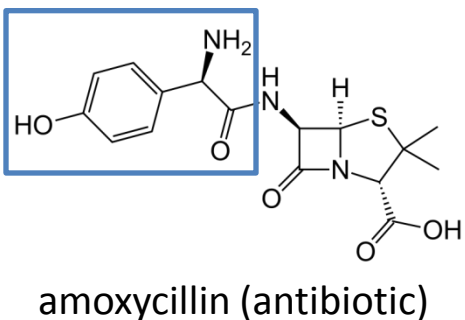
"self-sufficient": no cofactors or cosubstrates needed



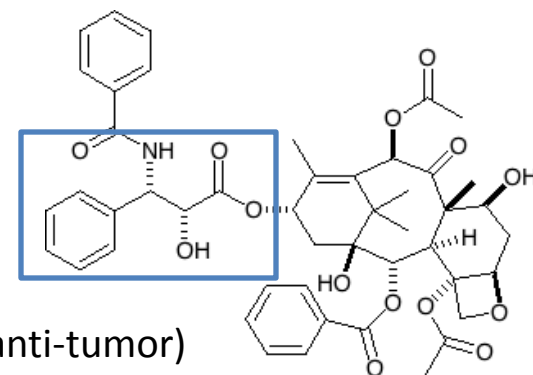
requires cosubstrates (amine donor) and produces side-product (ketone)

- **aminomutases**: 1,2-shift of amino group

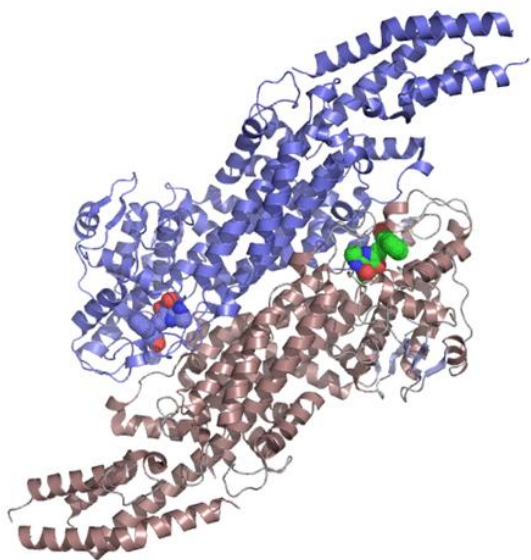
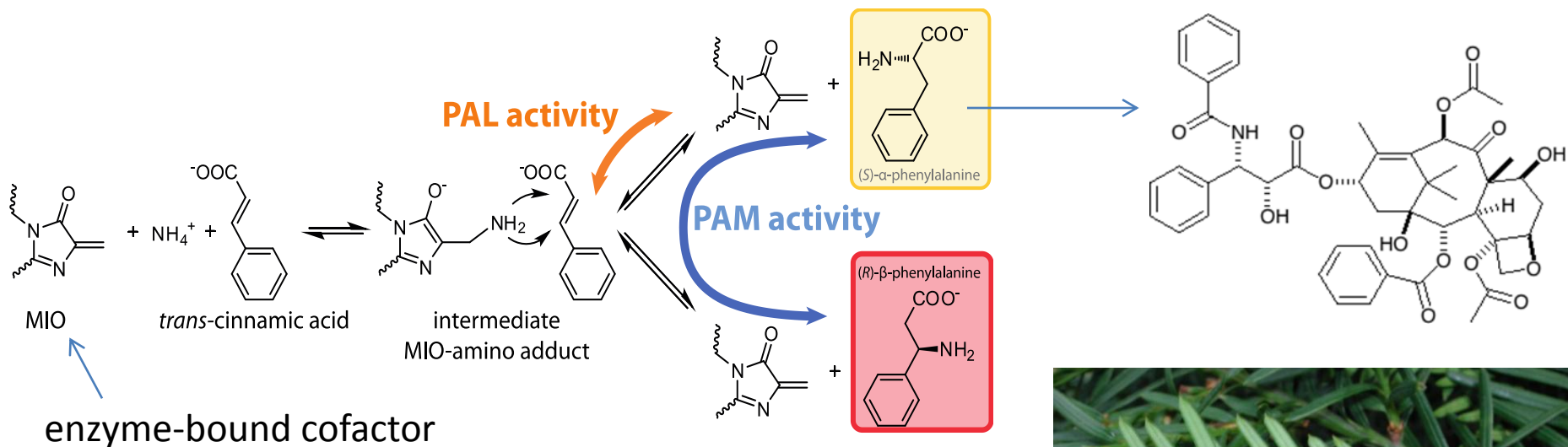
- **aminotransferases**: conversion of ketone to amine



pharmaceutical bioactive compounds



TcPAM: phenylalanine aminomutase from *Taxus* (WP1)

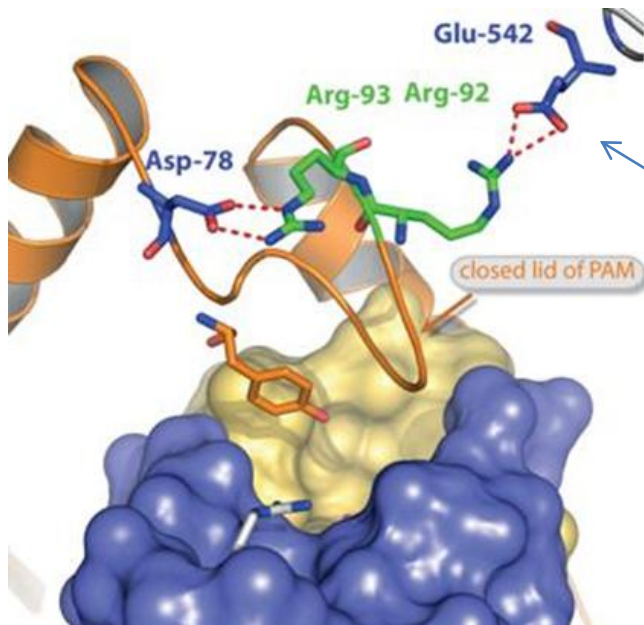


- asymmetric amination of cinnamic acid & related compounds
- kinetic resolution of β -amino acids



- Heberling MM, Wu B, Bartsch S, Janssen DB. Curr Opin Chem Biol 2013, 17:250-60.
- Wu B, Szymański W, Wybenga GG, Heberling MM, Bartsch S, de Wildeman S, Poelarends GJ, Feringa BL, Dijkstra BW, Janssen DB. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl 2012, 51:482-6.
- Wu B, Szymański W, Heberling MM, Feringa BL, Janssen DB. Trends Biotechnol 2011, 29:352-62.
- Bartsch S, Wybenga GG, Wu B, Dijkstra BW, Janssen DB. ChemCatChem 2013, 5: 1797-1802

Mutase → lyase engineering of TcPAM (WP1)

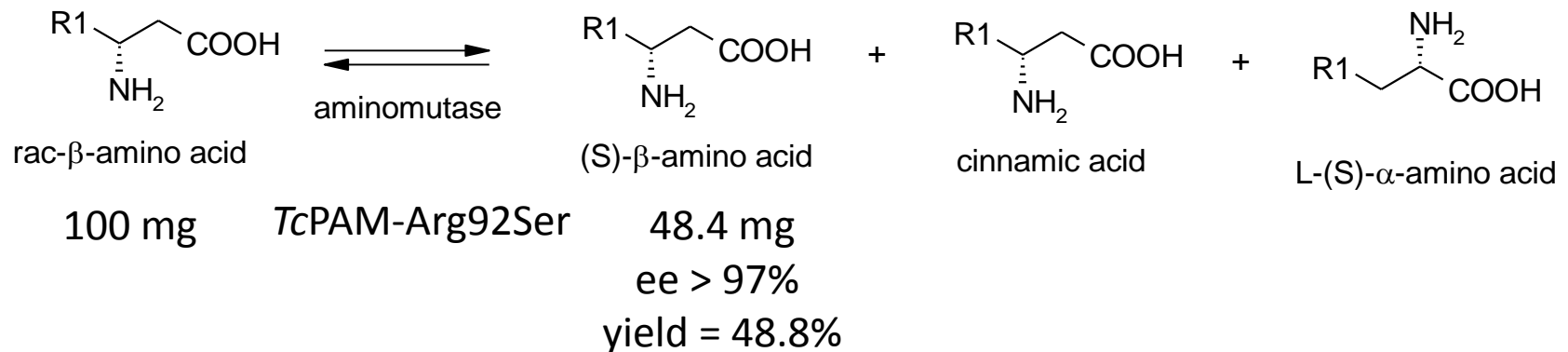


active site (Tyr80) covered by a loop

- restricted loop opening → mutase
- rapid loop opening → lyase (product escapes)

molecular dynamics simulations

- engineer rapid loop opening by R92S mutation
- 40-fold higher reaction rates
- resulting engineered enzyme: catalyzes **kinetic resolution of** β -amino acids, acts as a β -lyase



5 Major Themes in Biocatalysis

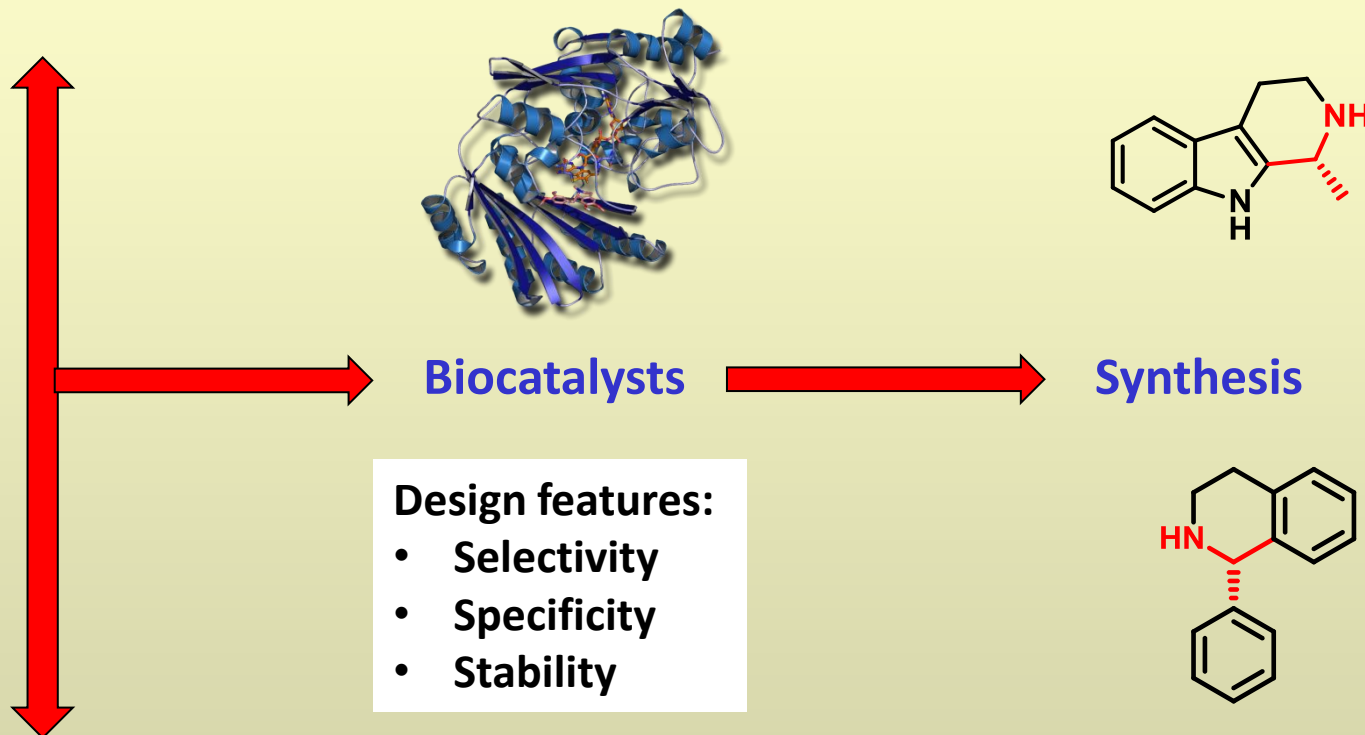
- Biocatalysts (enzymes/whole cells) can **replace** chemo-catalysts in synthetic routes (e.g. KREDs for ketone reduction).
- Biocatalysts can also enable **new synthetic pathways** which may be shorter, more efficient and more sustainable.
- Combining **bio/bio- and bio/chemo-catalysis** generates opportunities for the design of new synthetic routes.

5 Major Themes in Biocatalysis

- Biocatalysts (enzymes/whole cells) can **replace** chemo-catalysts in synthetic routes (e.g. KREDs for ketone reduction).
- Biocatalysts can also enable **new synthetic pathways** which may be shorter, more efficient and more sustainable.
- Combining **bio/bio- and bio/chemo-catalysis** generates opportunities for the design of new synthetic routes.
- **Need biocatalysts with broad substrate scope that are active and stable under the conditions of a chemical process (fit biocatalyst to process rather than vice-versa).**
- **Range of emerging technologies for biocatalyst development (directed evolution/rational engineering/pathway engineering).**

Design – Evolution - Synthesis

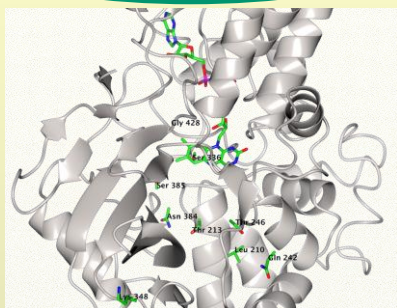
Protein Design



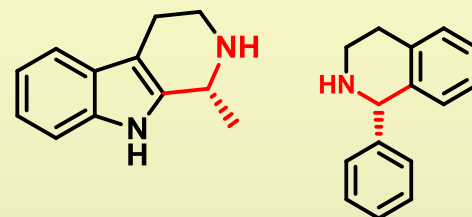
Protein Evolution

Synthetic Biology

Directed evolution and
rational design

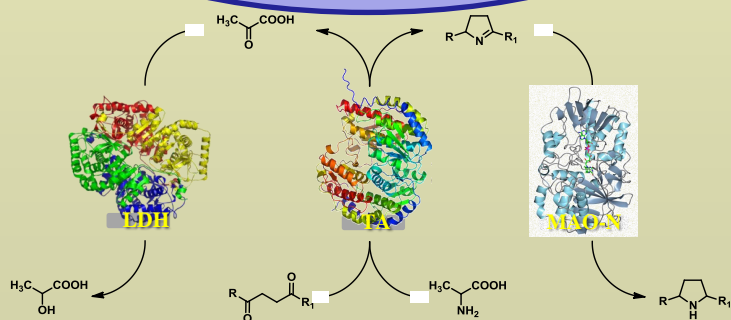


Biocatalysis on
synthetic substrates

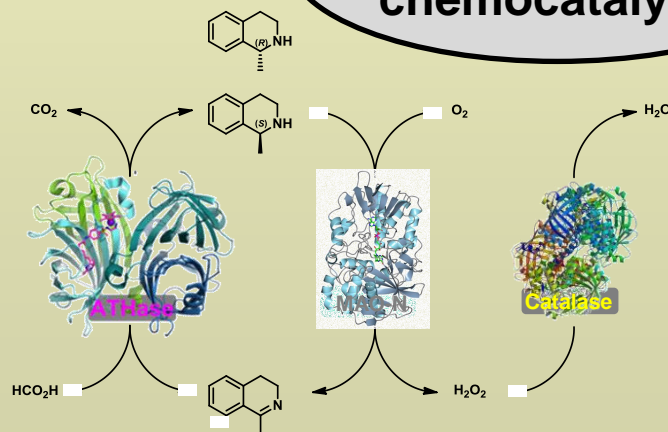


Biocatalysts

Combination with
other biocatalysts



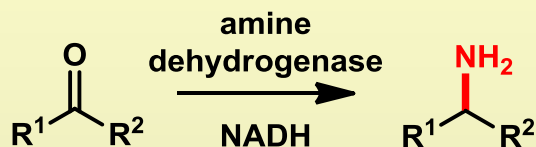
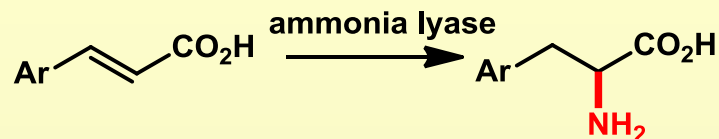
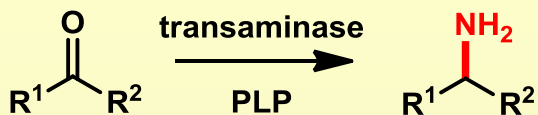
Combination with
chemocatalysts



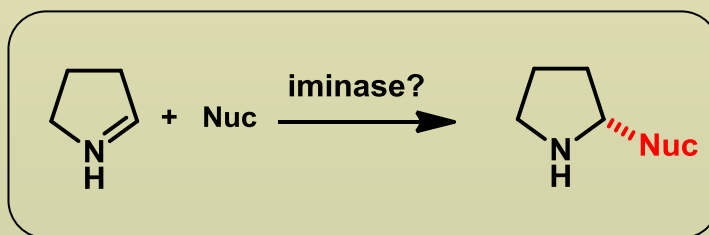
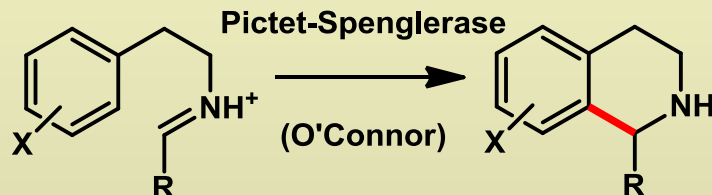
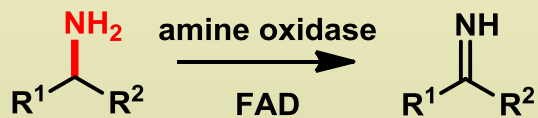
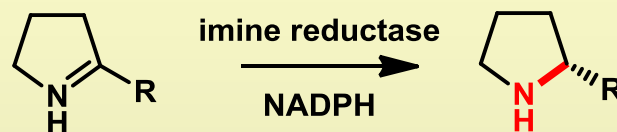
Challenges for Biocatalysis

- Can we **design new & general synthetic routes** to target classes (e.g. amino acids, alkaloids, terpenes etc.) based upon bio- and chemo-catalysis?
- Can we develop guidelines for route design for synthetic chemists (**biocatalytic retro-synthesis**)?
- Where are the gaps in biocatalysis – **which reactions are currently not available (and would be desirable)**?
- How do we significantly expand the **biocatalysis toolbox**?

(Asymmetric) Biocatalytic Amine Toolbox 2013



(Bommarius)



Need new biocatalysts for (C-C) formation in addition to (C-N)

Challenges for Biocatalysis

commentary

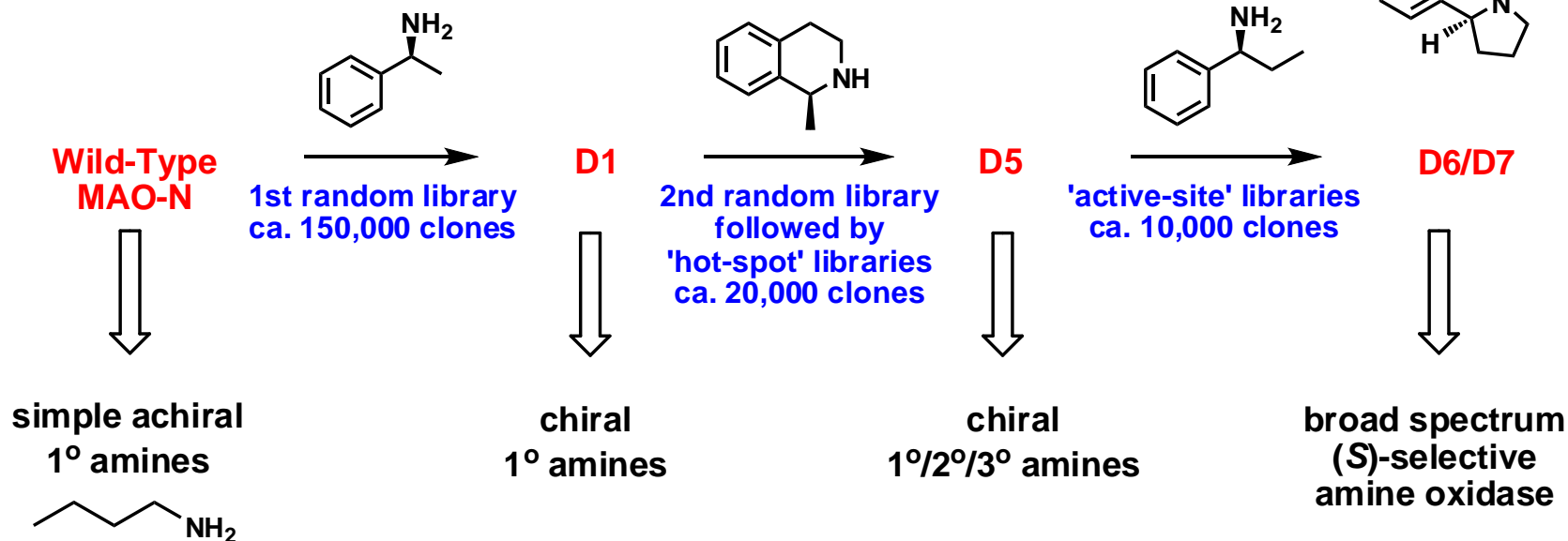
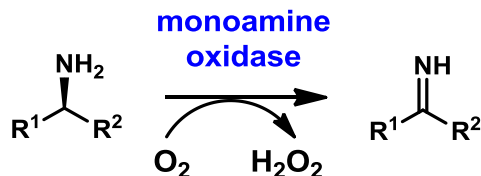
Biocatalytic retrosynthesis

Nicholas J Turner & Elaine O'Reilly

The recent development of a broad range of biocatalysts that can be applied in organic synthesis has brought into focus the need to rethink the way in which organic target molecules might be constructed in the future. To aid synthetic chemists in identifying where biocatalysts might be usefully applied, we propose that guidelines and rules for 'biocatalytic retrosynthesis' be developed and that this new approach be embedded in the future training and education of organic chemists.

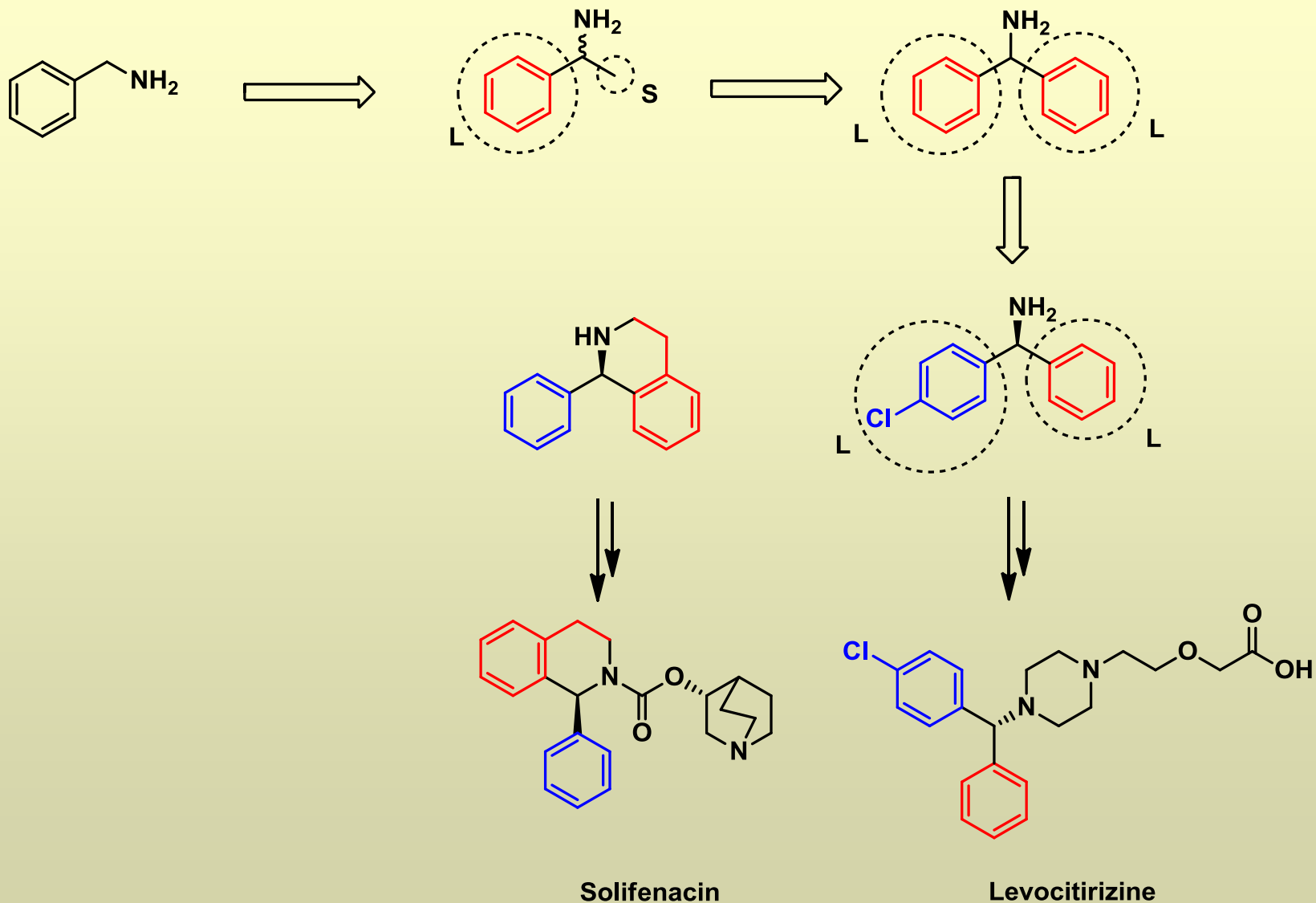
***Nature Chem. Biol.*, 2013, 9, 285-288.**

Directed evolution of MAO-N

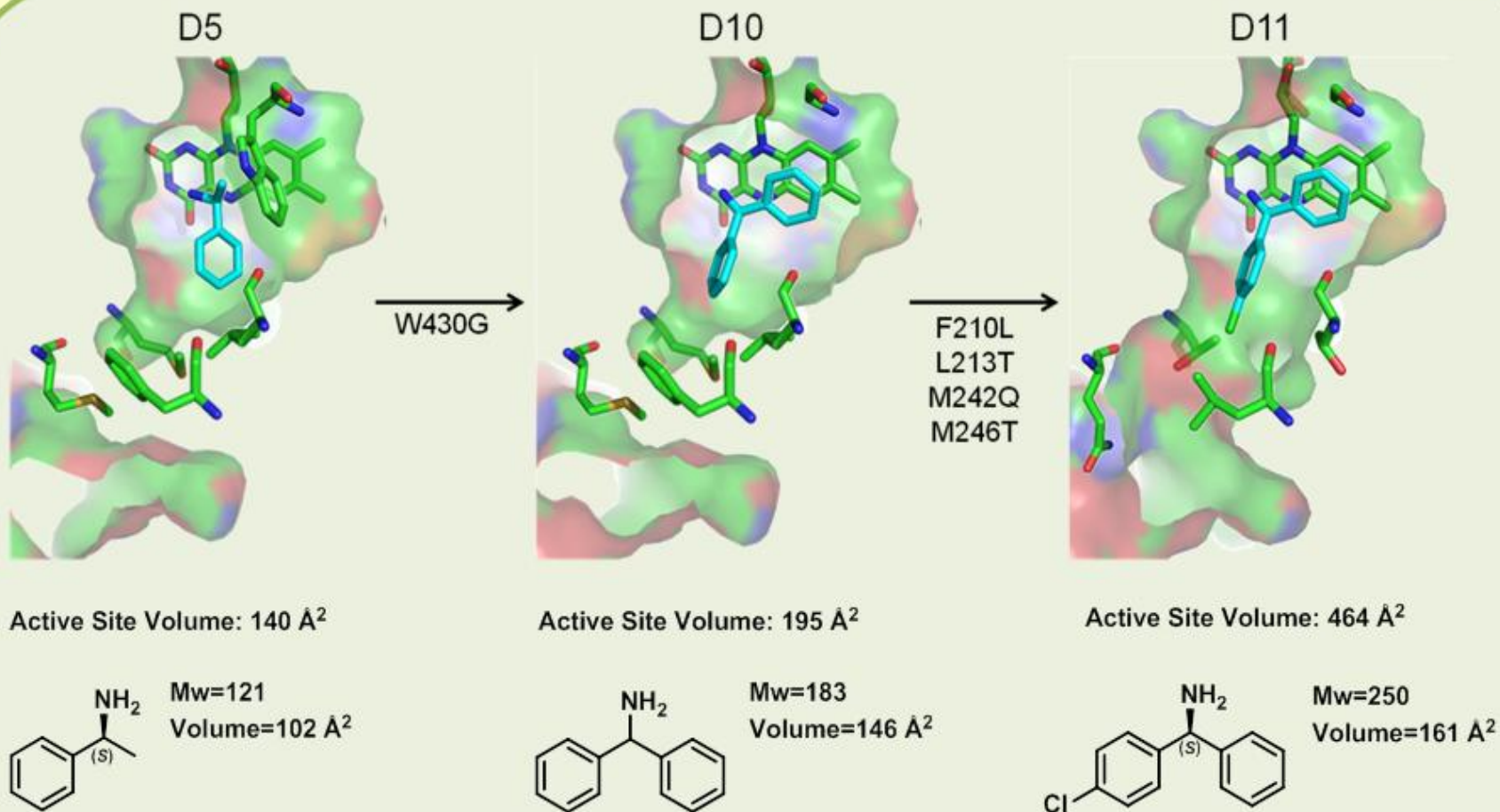


>10³ improvement in k_{cat}
e.e. >98%

Engineering MAO-N for diarylaminoethanes

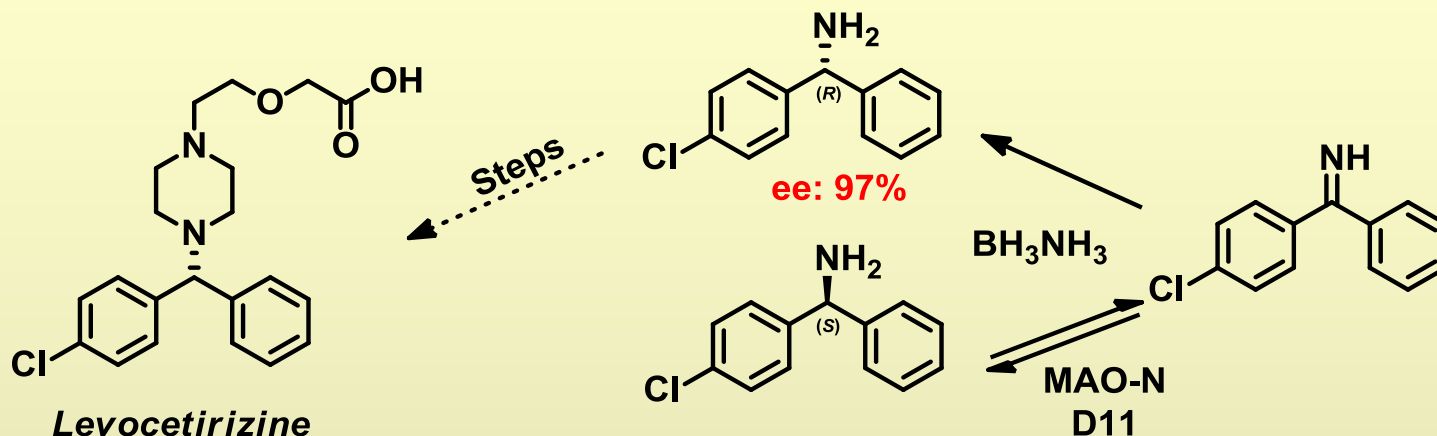


Rational engineering MAO-N

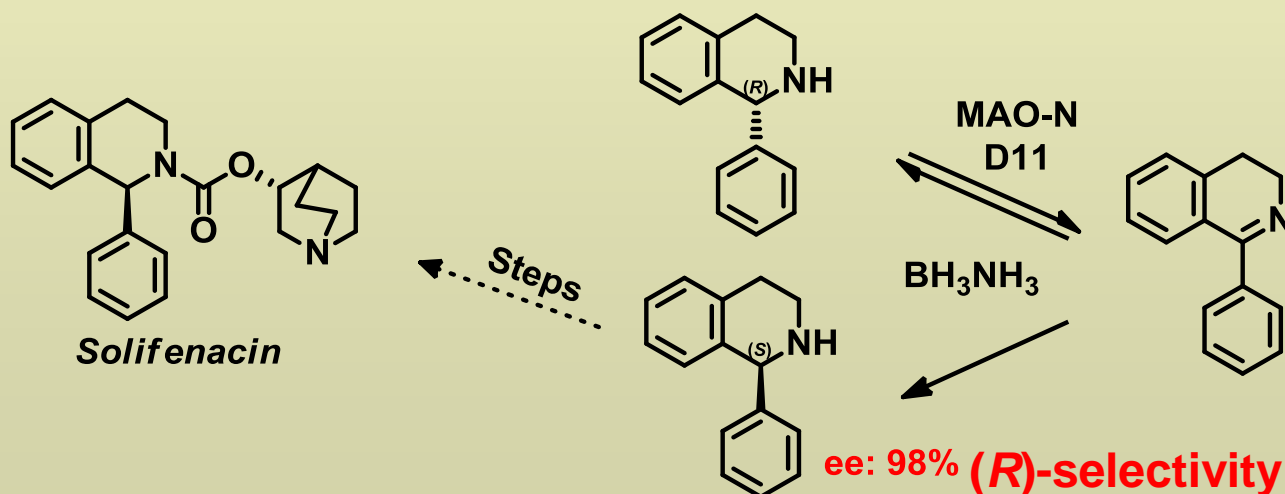


Deracemisation of API building blocks

4-chlorobenzhydramine:

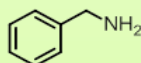


1-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline:

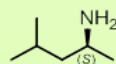
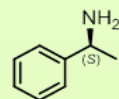


Substrate specificity

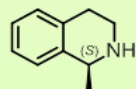
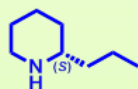
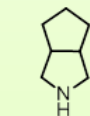
all variants >95% identical



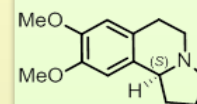
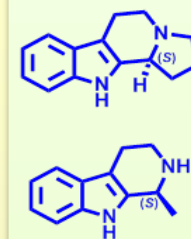
WT



D3



D5



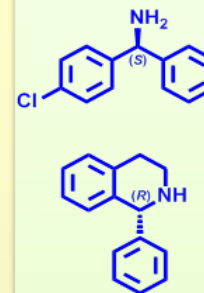
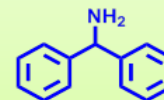
D9

D8

D7

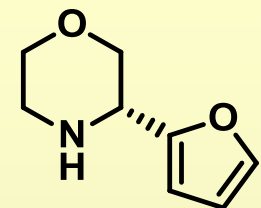
D6

D10

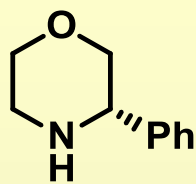


D11

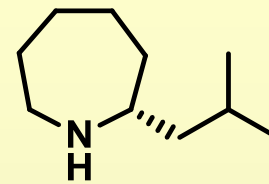
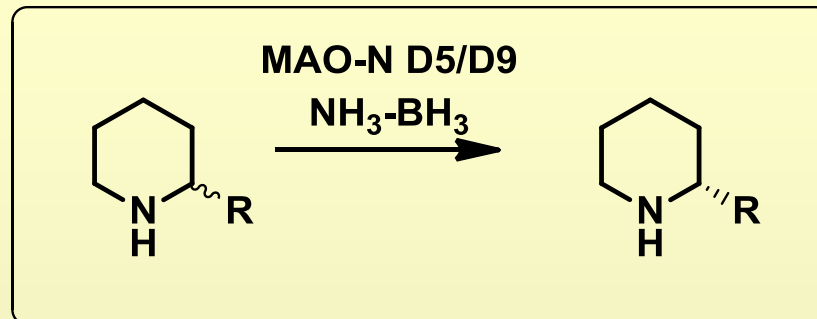
Piperidines



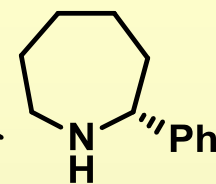
conv. 99%
ee: 99%



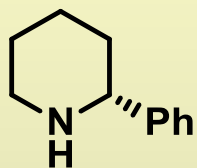
conv. 92%
ee: 99%



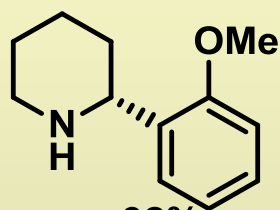
conv. 99%
ee: 99%



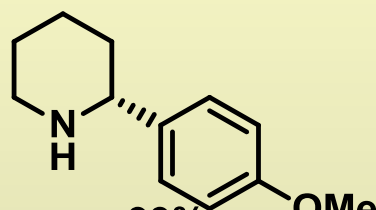
conv. 92%
ee: 99%



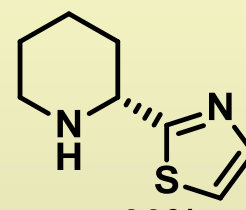
conv. 99%
ee: 99%



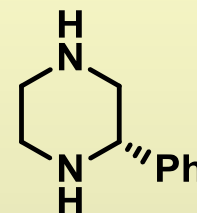
conv. 92%
ee: 85%



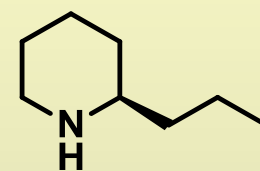
conv. 99%
ee: 99%



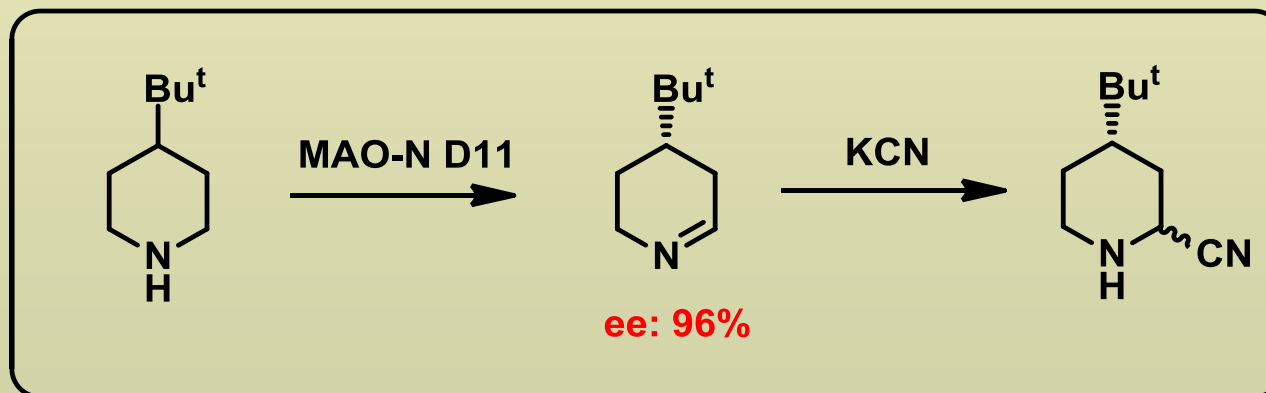
conv. 99%
ee: 99%



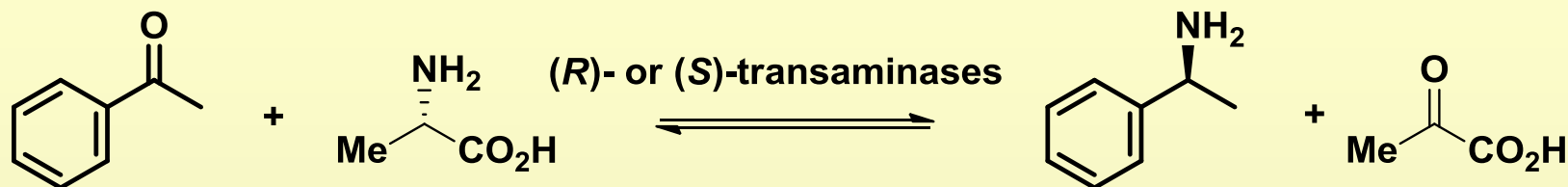
conv. 99%
ee: 99%



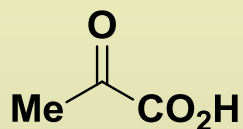
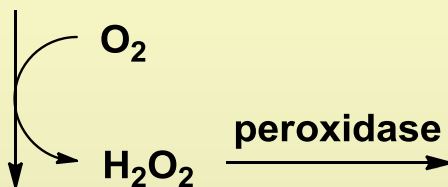
conv. 99%
ee: 88%



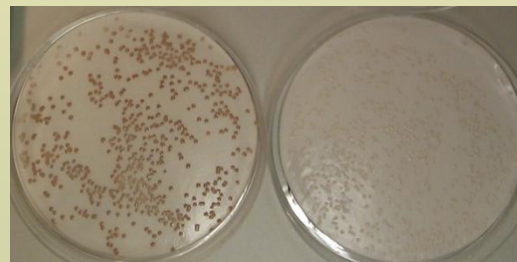
Transaminases



L- or D-amino acid
oxidase



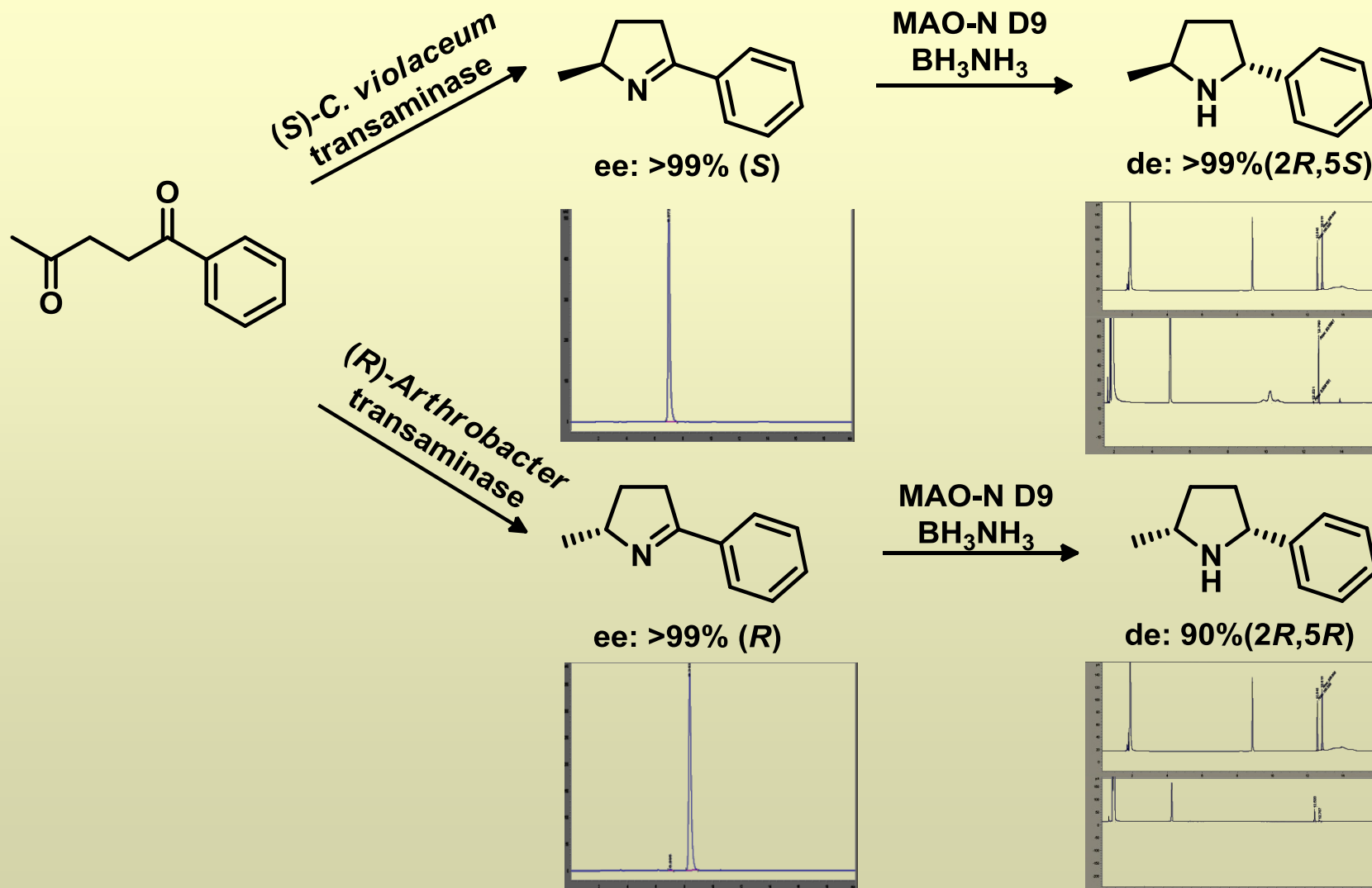
solution- and
solid-phase
screening methods



Jennifer Hopwood & Simon Willies

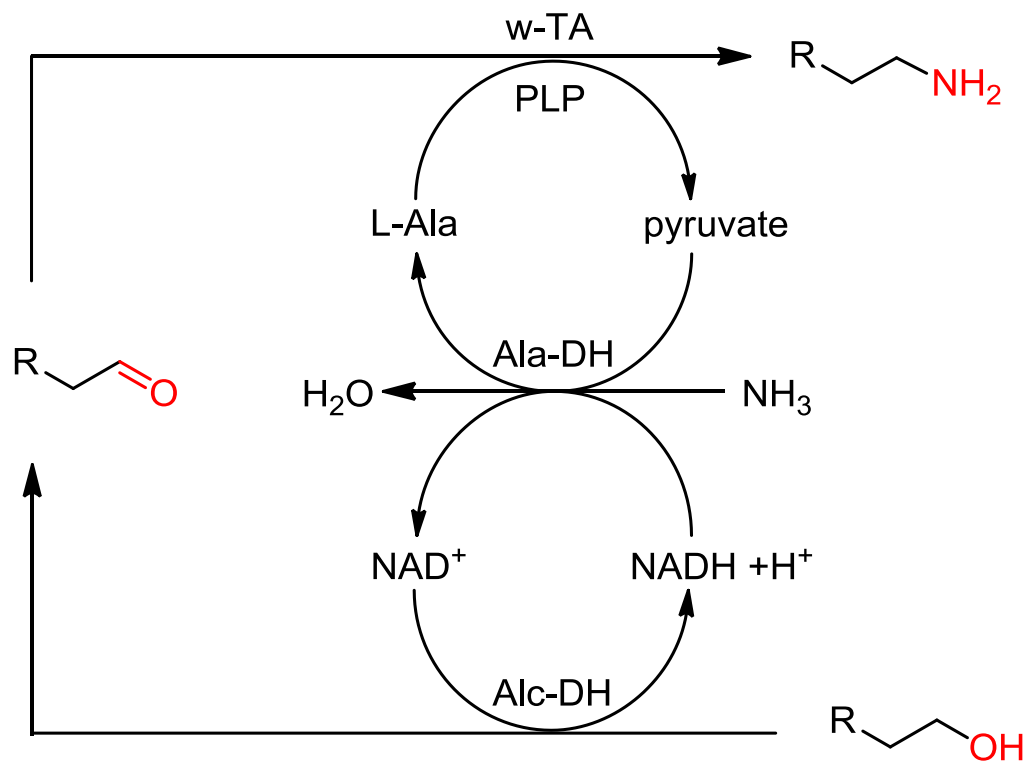
J.A. Hopwood, R.C. Lloyd and N.J. Turner, *Chem Commun.*, 2011, 47, 773.

MAO-N / ω -TA tandem reaction

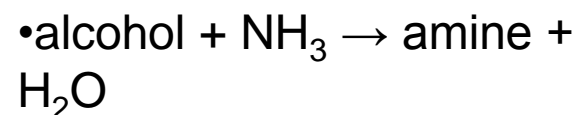


Self-sufficient biocatalytic network for aliphatic amines (WP1)

1. alcohol to aldehyde by NAD-dependent alcohol dehydrogenase (AlcDH)
2. aldehyde amination by an ω -aminotransferase (requires amino donor)
3. regeneration of amino-donor and the NAD cofactor with NADH-dependent AlaDH



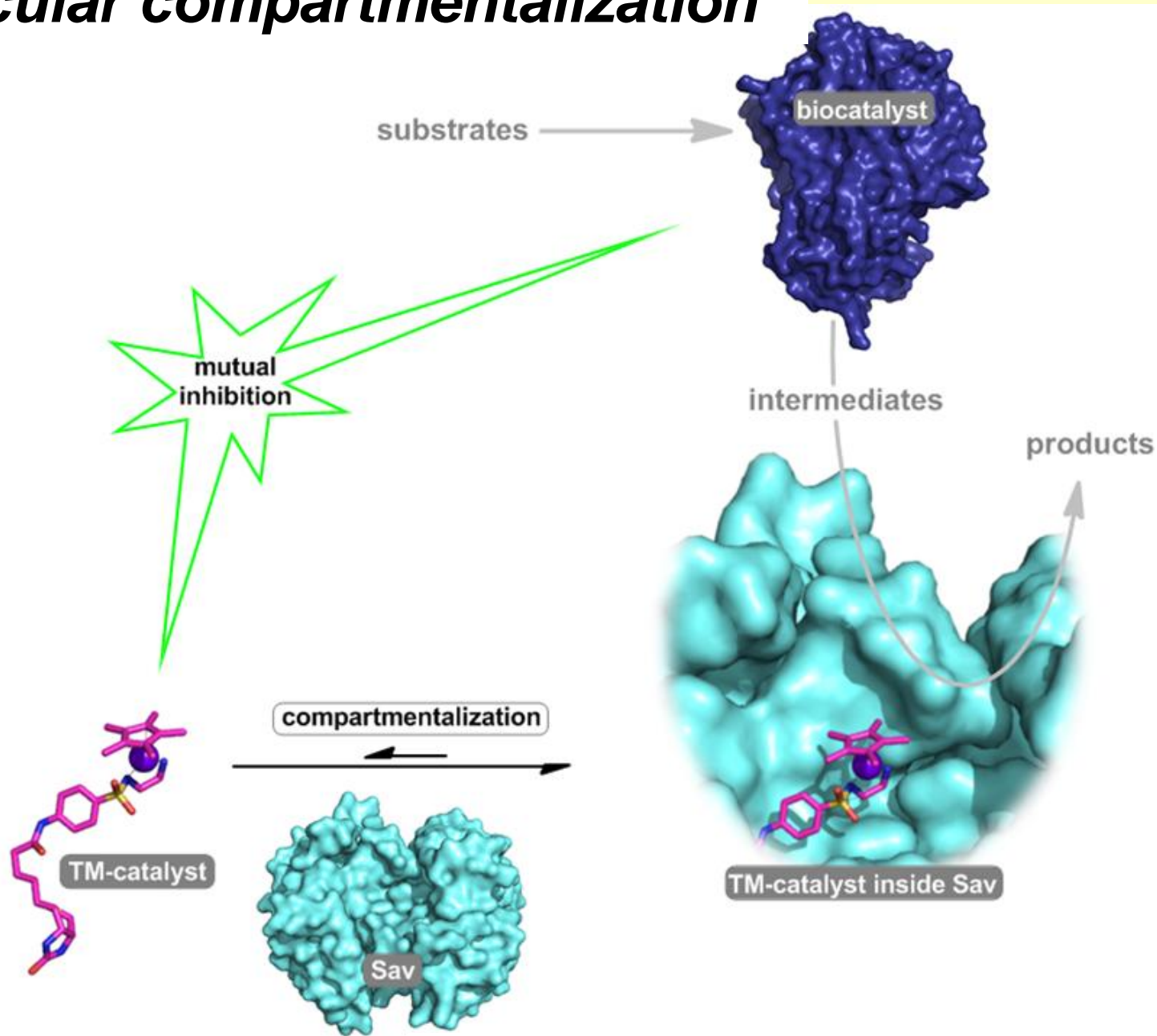
Net reaction:



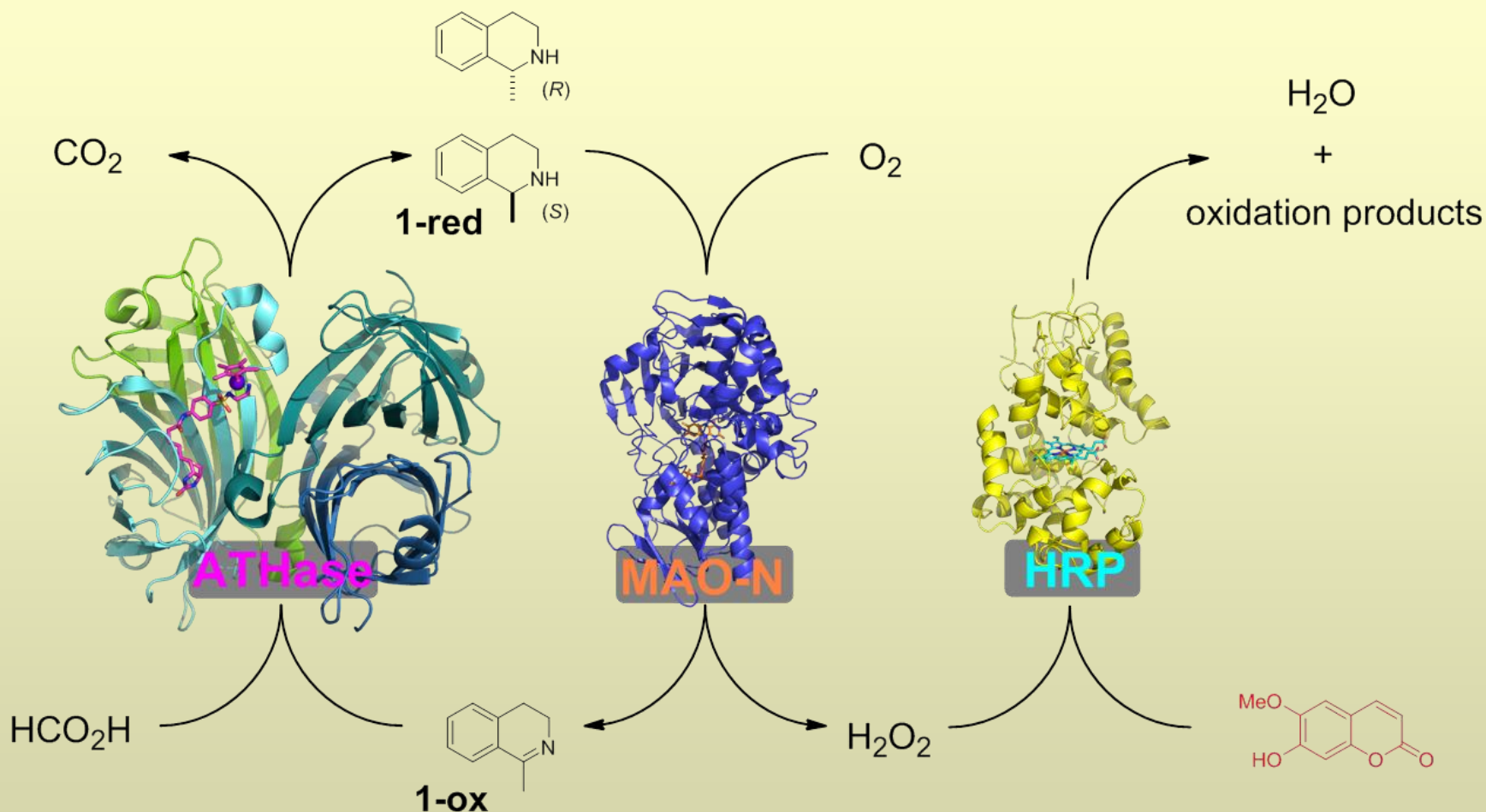
• enzyme discovery by database analysis

• different target amines

Molecular compartmentalization



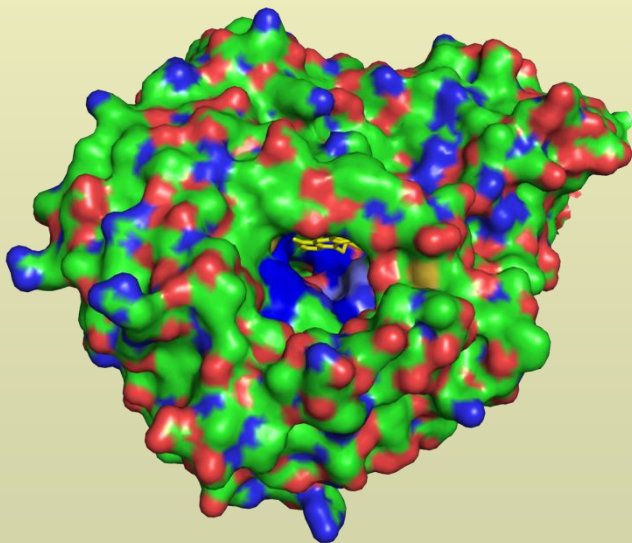
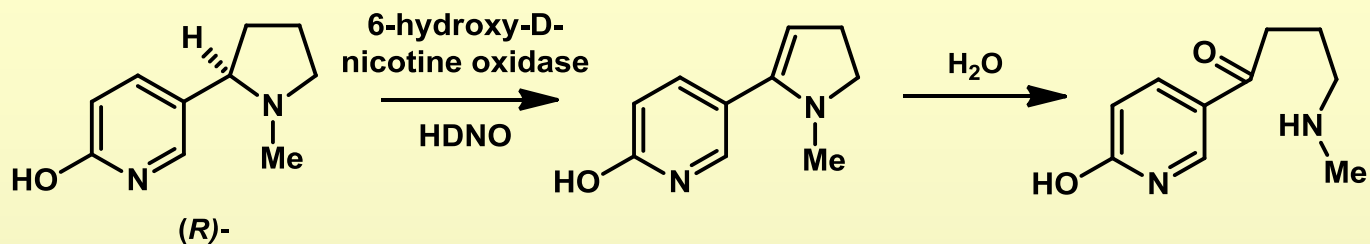
MAO-N / ATH tandem reaction



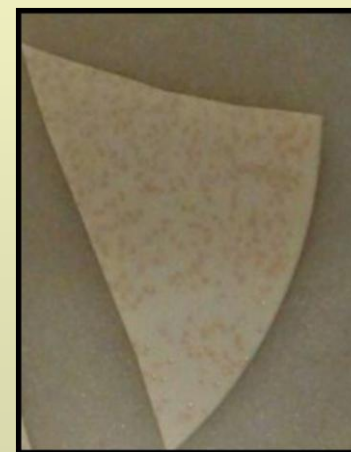
In collaboration with Tom Ward, Valentin Koehler (University of Basel)



***(R)*-Selective amine oxidase**

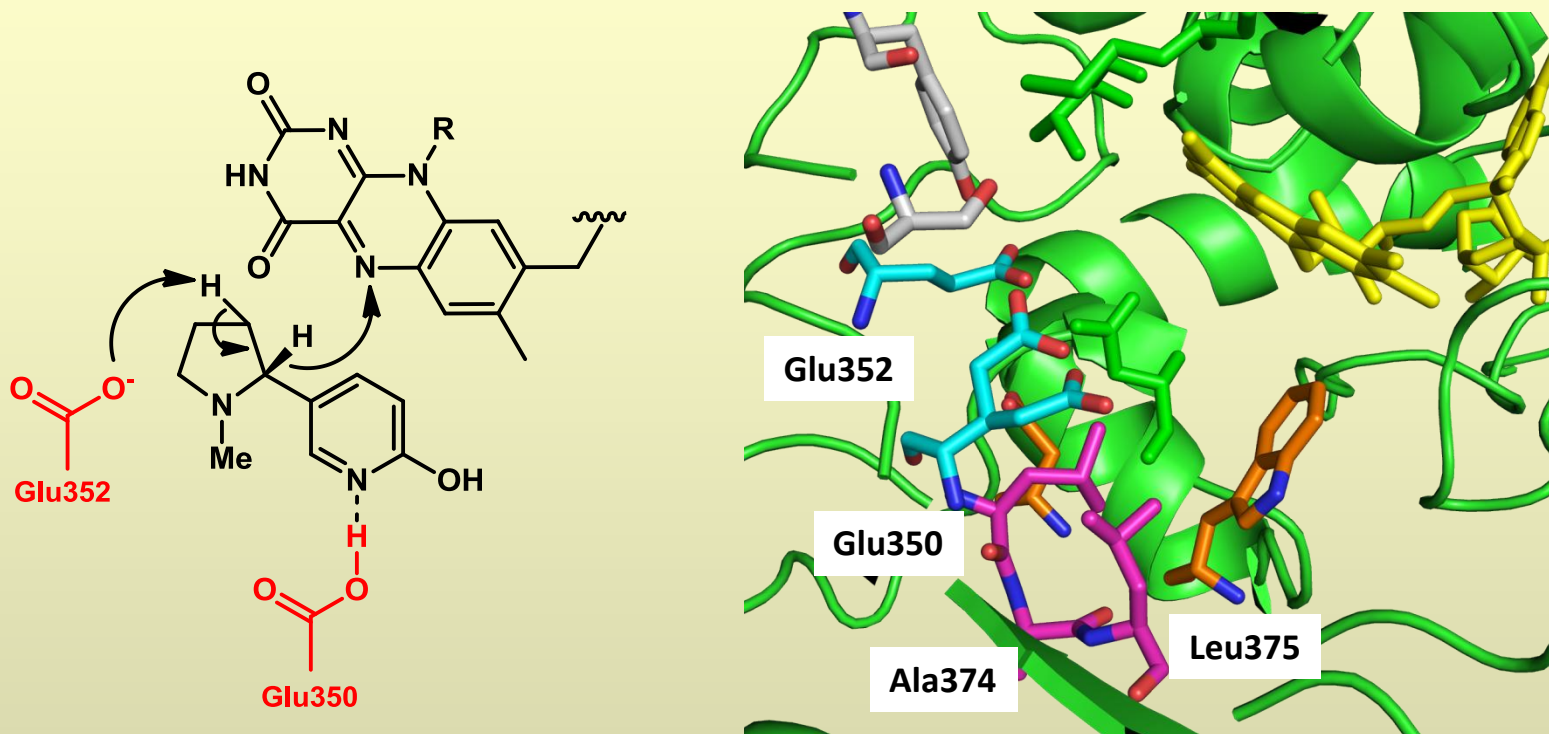


A) 20 mM *(R)*-nicotine



B) 20 mM *(S)*-nicotine

(R)-Selective amine oxidase

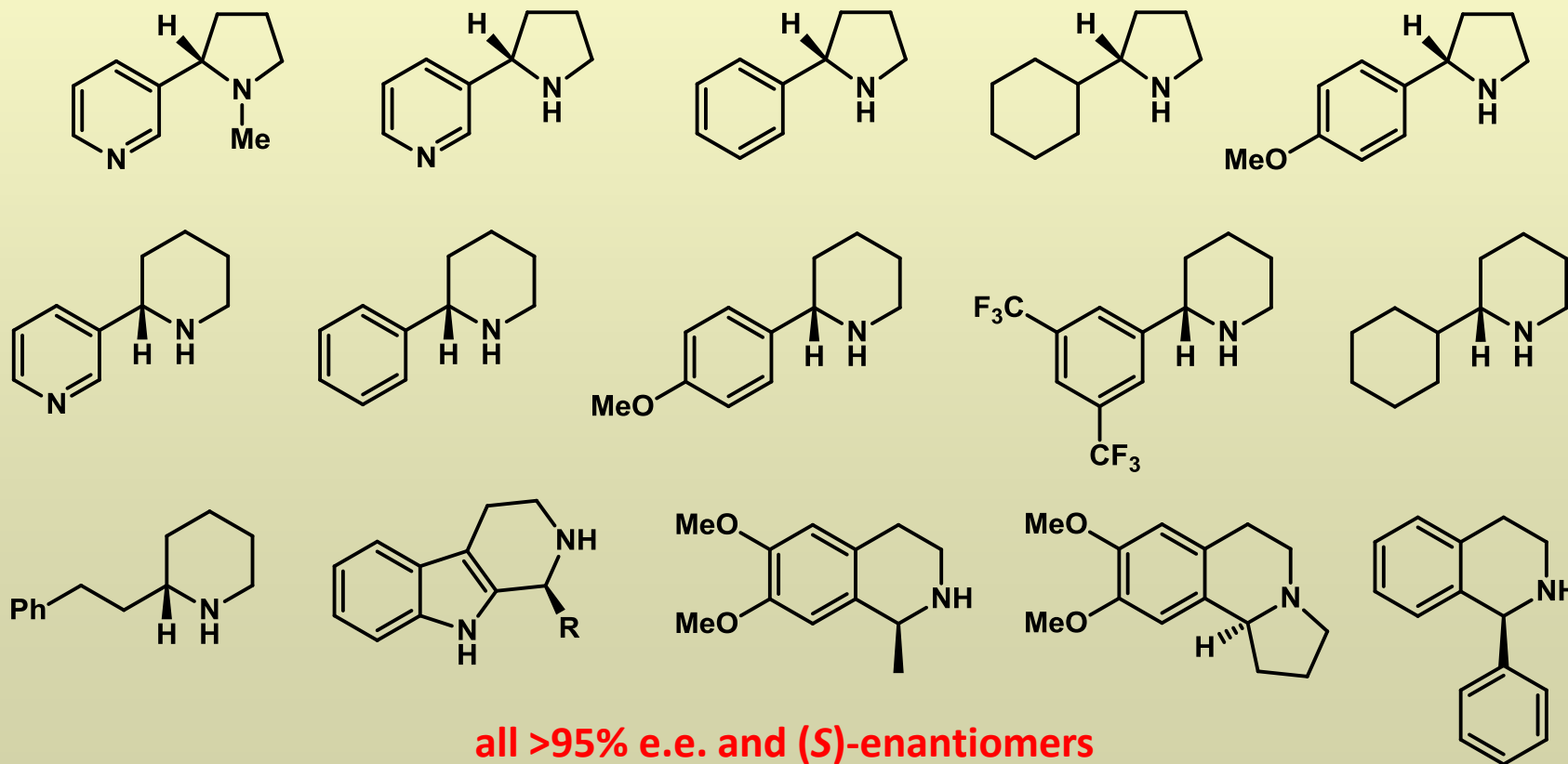
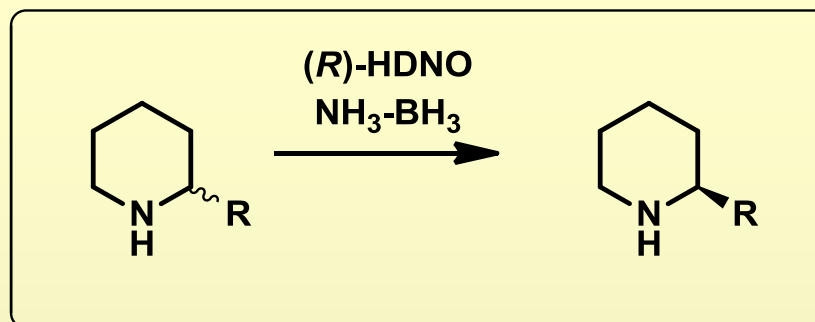


CASTing libraries

Ala374/Leu375: no hits

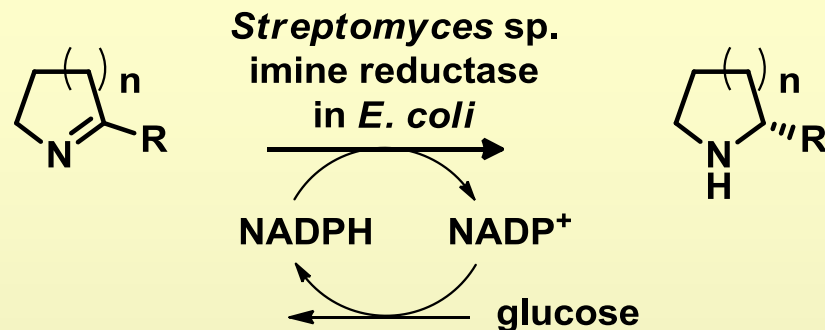
Glu350/Glu352: several hits including Leu350/Asp352

Substrate specificity of *Leu350/Asp352* HDNO

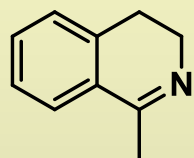


all >95% e.e. and *(S)*-enantiomers

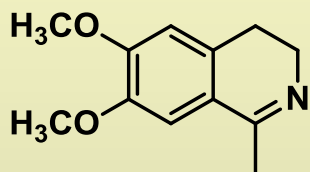
(S)-Imine reductase



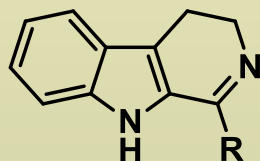
K. Mitsukura *et al.*, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2011, 8, 4533.



7



9

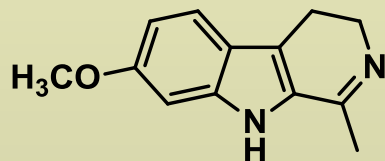


11a: R= Me

11b: R= Et

11c: R= *i*Pr

11d: R= cyclohexyl

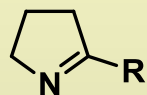
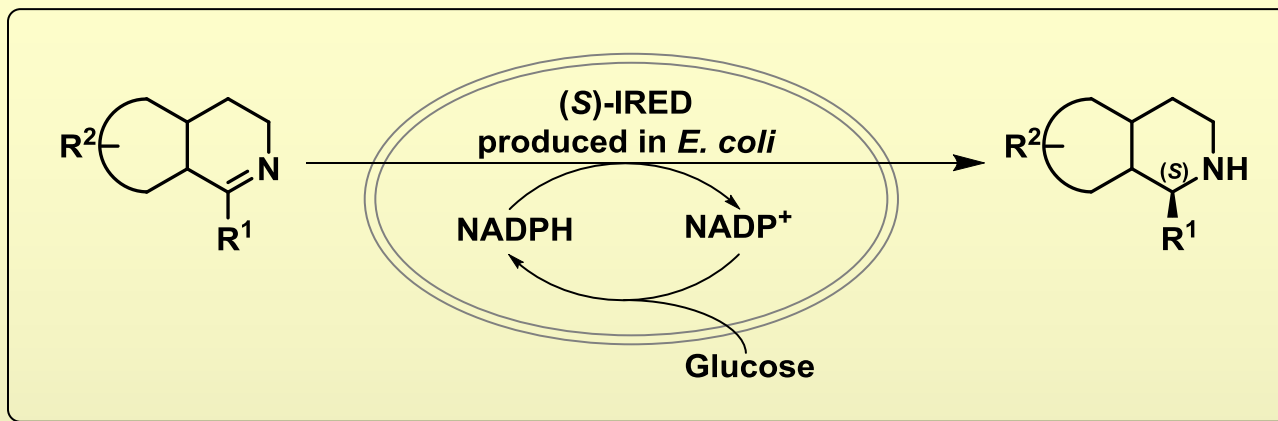


13

	Conversion (1h)	Conversion (6h)	%ee (6h)	Product
7	98.8	99.9	97.8	(S)
9	48.0	91.6	>98	(S)
11a	99.4	99.6	>98	(S)
11b	68.9	99.6	99.8	(S)
11c	13.9	49.7	98.4	(S)
11d	28.7	97.3	99.6	(S)
13	28.5	50.0	98.6	(S)

F. Leipold, S. Hussain, D. Ghislieri and N.J. Turner, *ChemCatChem*, 2013, 5, in press.

(S)-Imine reductase

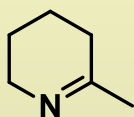


1a: R= Me

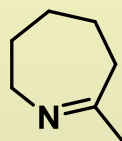
1b: R= Ph

1c: R= *p*-Methoxyphenyl

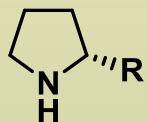
1d: R= *p*-Fluorophenyl



3



5

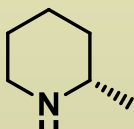


2a: R= Me

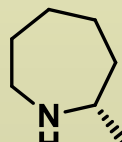
2b: R= Ph

2c: R= *p*-Methoxyphenyl

2d: R= *p*-Fluorophenyl



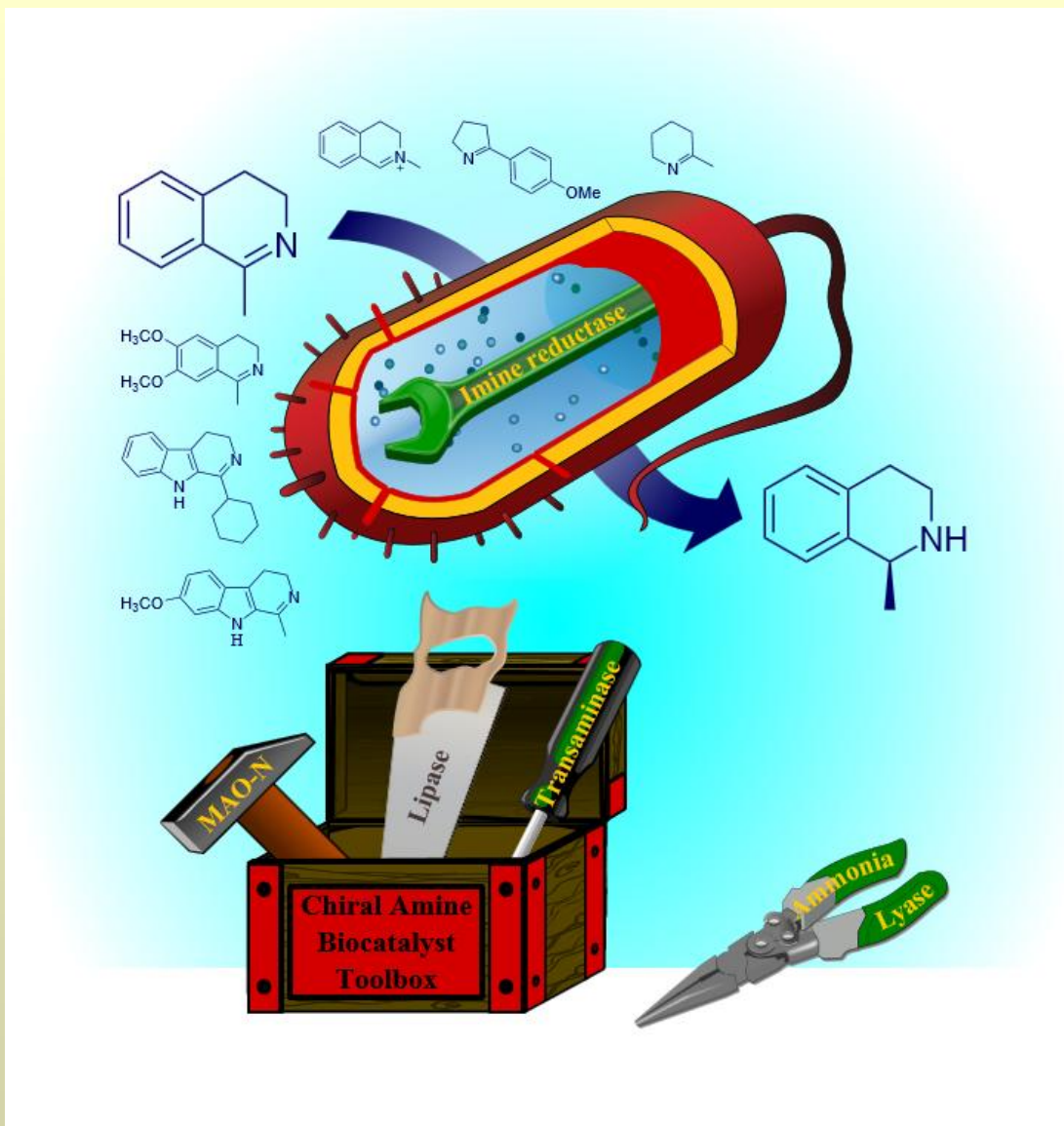
4



6

	Conversion (6h)	Conversion (18h)	%ee (18h)	Product
1a	57	55	>95	(S)
1b	28	36	87	(R)
1c	14	17	>98	(R)
1d	25	42	98	(R)
3	>98	>98	>98	(S)
5	>98	>98	>98	(S)

IREDs – New Biocatalysts for the Toolbox



Discovery Biocatalysts Ltd
(www.discovery-bc.co.uk)



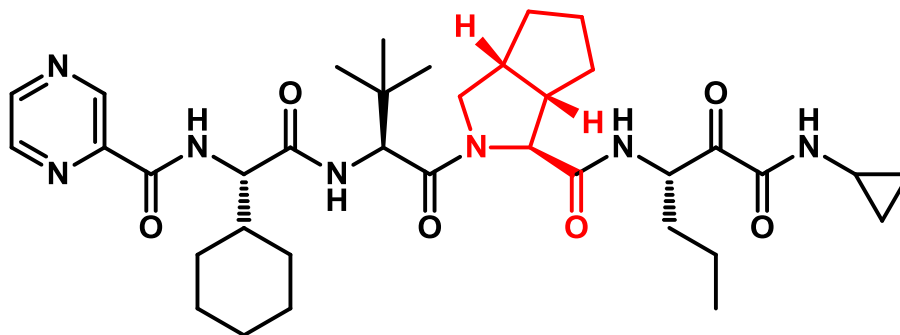
(S)-MAO-N kit available

(R)-HDNO and IRED Screening Kits will be
made available soon through Discovery
Biocatalysts.

Contact Gareth DeBoos.

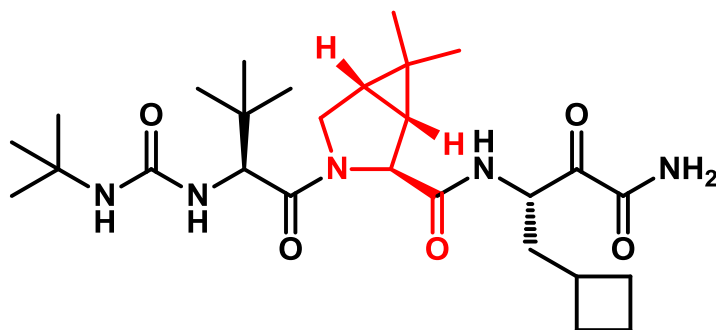
Hepatitis C viral protease inhibitors

Telaprevir (Vertex - J&J)



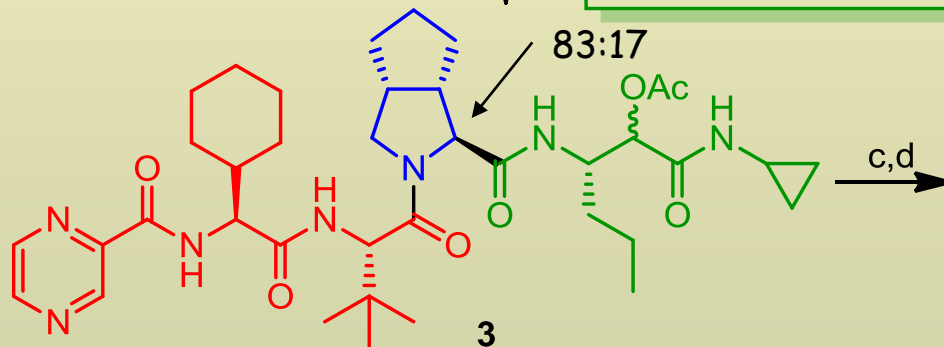
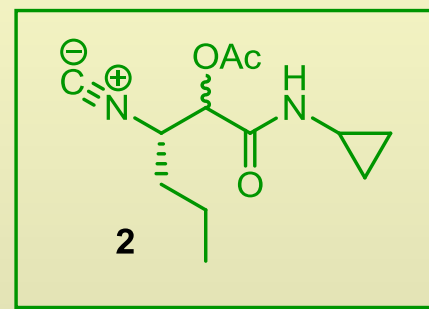
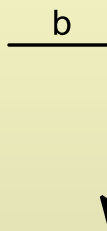
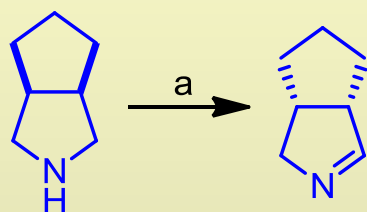
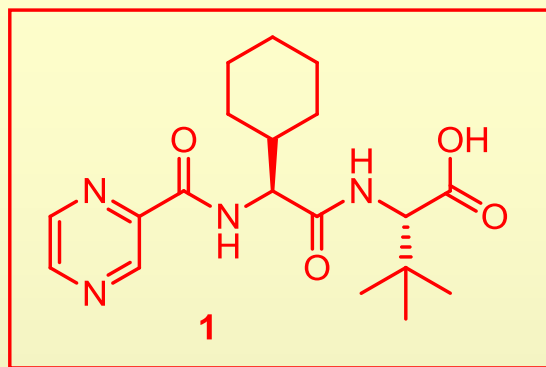
P. Revill et al., *Drugs Future* **2007**, 788

Boceprevir (Merck)



F. G. Njoroge et al., *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2008**, 50

Multi-component synthesis of telaprevir



c,d

telaprevir

Reagents and conditions: a) MAO-N, 100 mM KPO₄, pH = 8.0, 37 °C, then: b) 1,2, CH₂Cl₂, 50%; c) K₂CO₃, MeOH; d) Dess-Martin, CH₂Cl₂, 50% over 2 steps.

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Marta Pontini (BIOTRAINS)
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Shahed Hussain
Kirk Malone (BIONEGEN)
Simon Willies (AMBIOCAS)
Rehanna Aslam (AMBIOCAS)
James Galman (BIOINTENSE)
Anthony Green (CHEM21)
Jennifer Hopwood
Claire Doherty (SUPRABIO)
Francesco Mutti (BIONEXGEN)
Elaine O'Reilly (AMBIOCAS)
Beatrice Bechi (CHEM21)
Susanne Herter (CHEM21)
Peter Both (CHEM21)
Nick Weise (KYROBIO)
Sarah Lovelock
Ian Rowles
Mark Corbett (BIONEXGEN) ... and John Whittall (all of the above)





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