

N°1457 / PC

TOPIC(s) : (Chemo)enzymatic strategies / Industrial biocatalysis

Development of a heterogeneous biocatalyst for reduction of aliphatic nitro groups

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

Amines are valuable chemical moieties widely used in pharmaceutical synthesis, both as precursors and as drug molecules themselves. They are often produced by late-stage reduction of nitro groups during synthesis.[1] Currently used methods for the nitro reduction reaction usually require unsustainable platinum group metals (e.g., Pt, Pd, Rh) as well as high-intensity conditions including high temperature, pressure and organic solvents.[2] Other hetero- and homo-geneous catalysis methods have been extensively studied, but are not often suited to industrial-scale synthesis.[3]

In recent years biocatalysis has generated much interest as a highly efficient route for specific reactions under mild aqueous conditions.[4] The specificity of these reactions also improves atom economy, diminishing waste products from the reaction. During catalyst development, taking a modular approach to the catalyst allows the reaction to be broken-down into its individual components.[5] Current biocatalysts can be limited in substrate scope, and here we show tuning of the biocatalyst components in order to extend this to include a broader range of nitro substrates able to be hydrogenated under mild conditions.

FIGURES

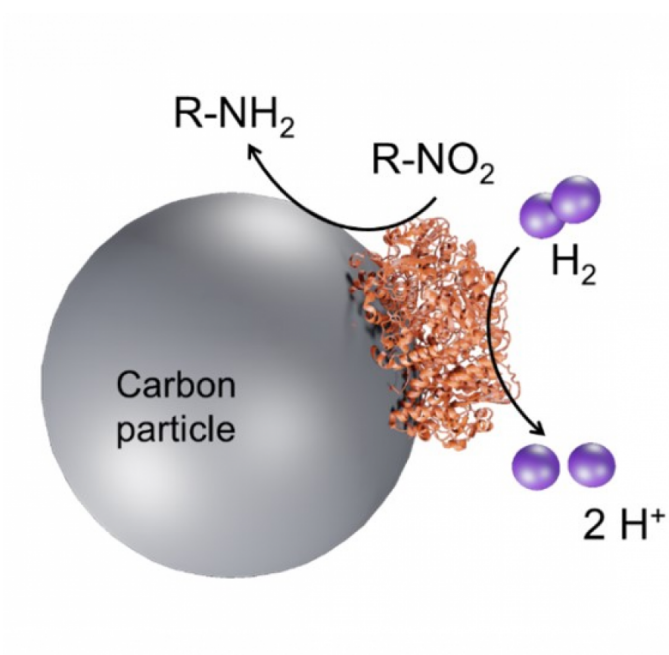


FIGURE 1

Figure 1

Schematic representation of a modular biocatalyst reducing $R-NO_2$ to $R-NH_2$ with H_2 as atom-efficient reductant.

FIGURE 2

KEYWORDS

#biocatalysis | #nitro-reduction

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