

# Chemo-enzymatic synthesis of key intermediates (*S*)- $\gamma$ -hydroxymethyl- $\alpha,\beta$ -butenolide and (*S*)- $\gamma$ -hydroxymethyl- $\gamma$ -butyrolactone via lipase-mediated Baeyer–Villiger oxidation of levoglucosenone

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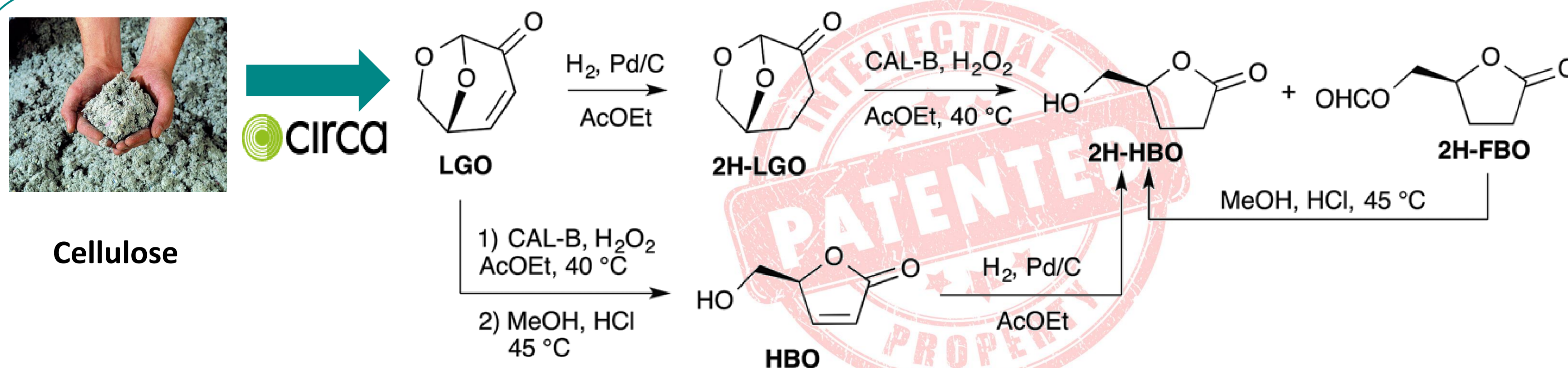
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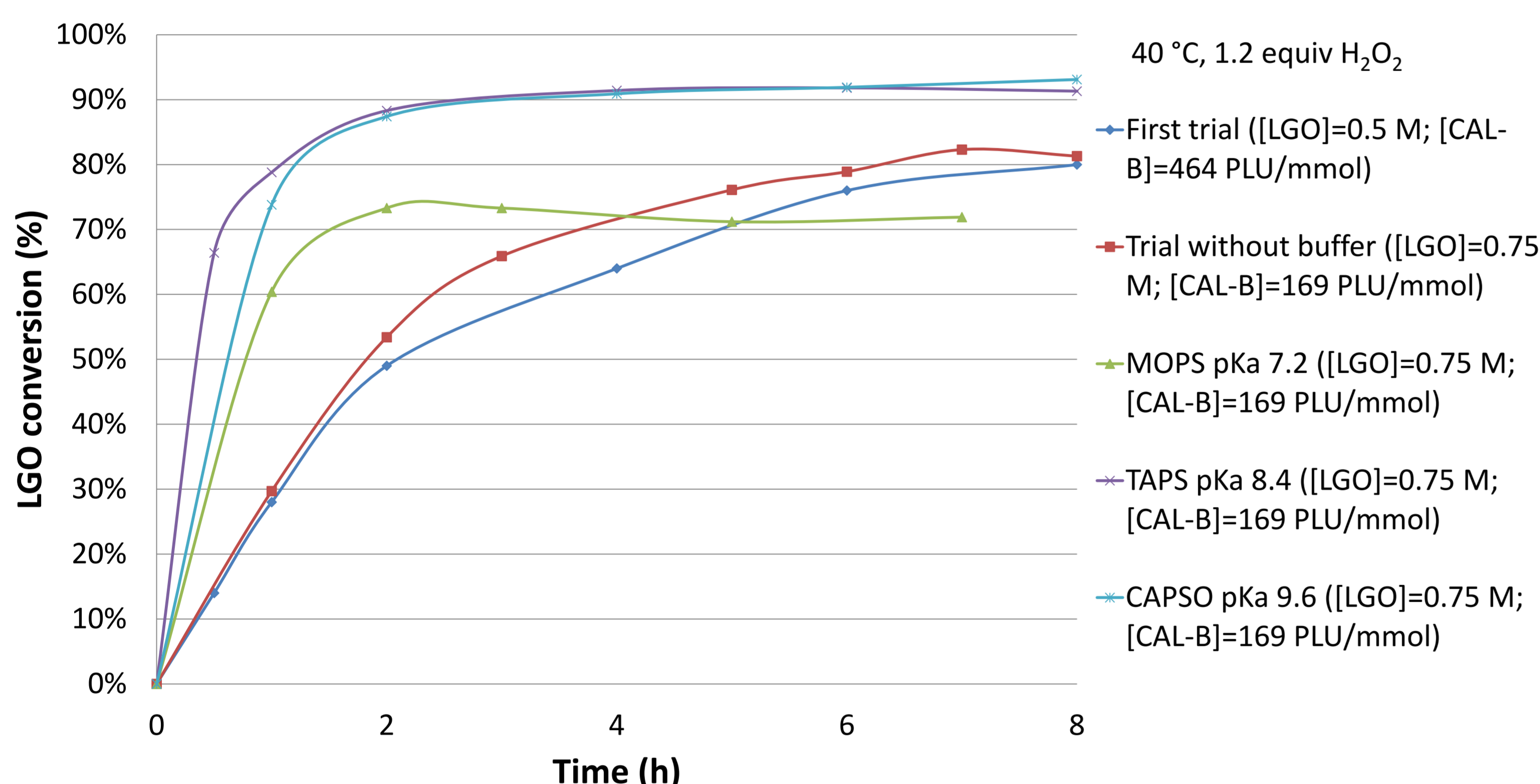


## Key factors for Green Synthesis

- Cellulose-derived substrate
- Enzymatic catalysis
- Bio-based solvent

## Kinetic of the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation

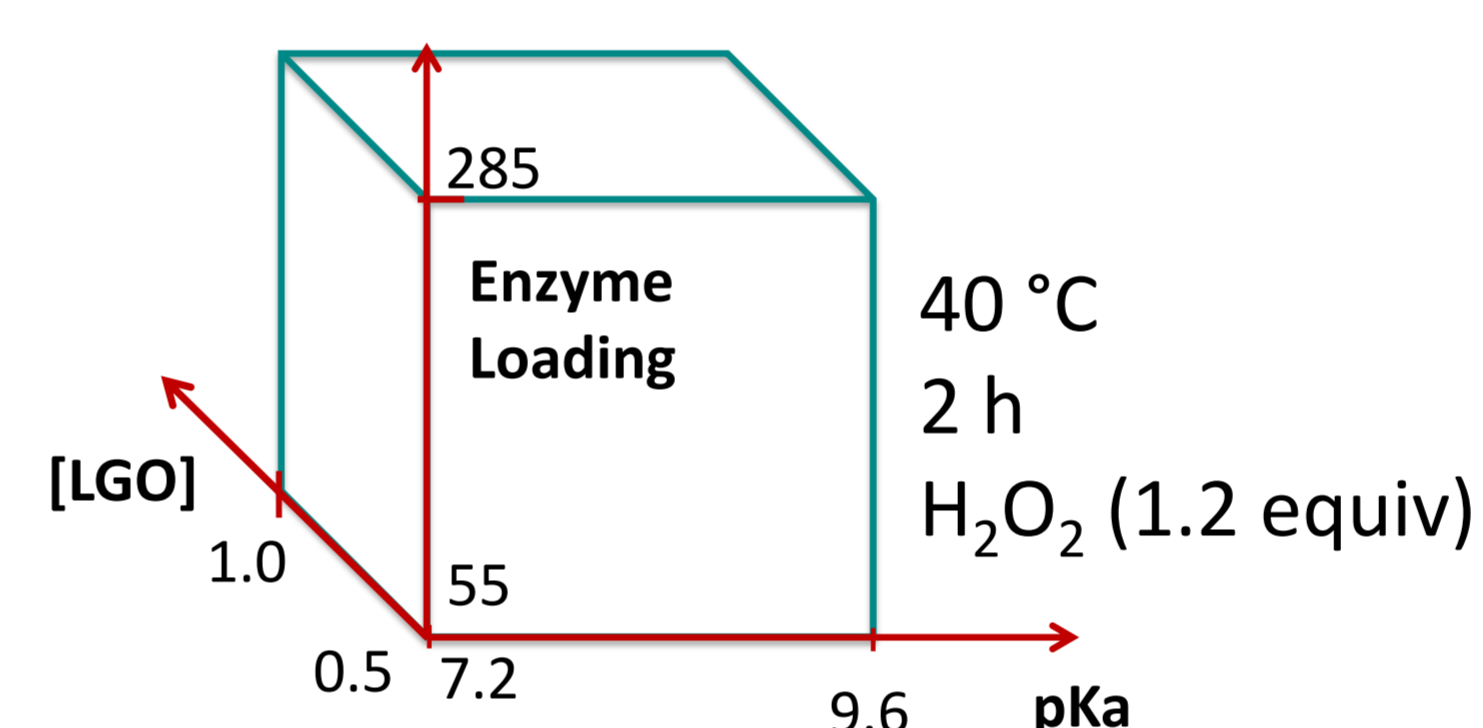
### Effect of solid buffer on the lipase-mediated oxidation of LGO



Without buffer → Optimal conversion in 8 hours  
With solid buffers → Optimal conversion in 2 hours

**Four-fold decrease in reaction time**

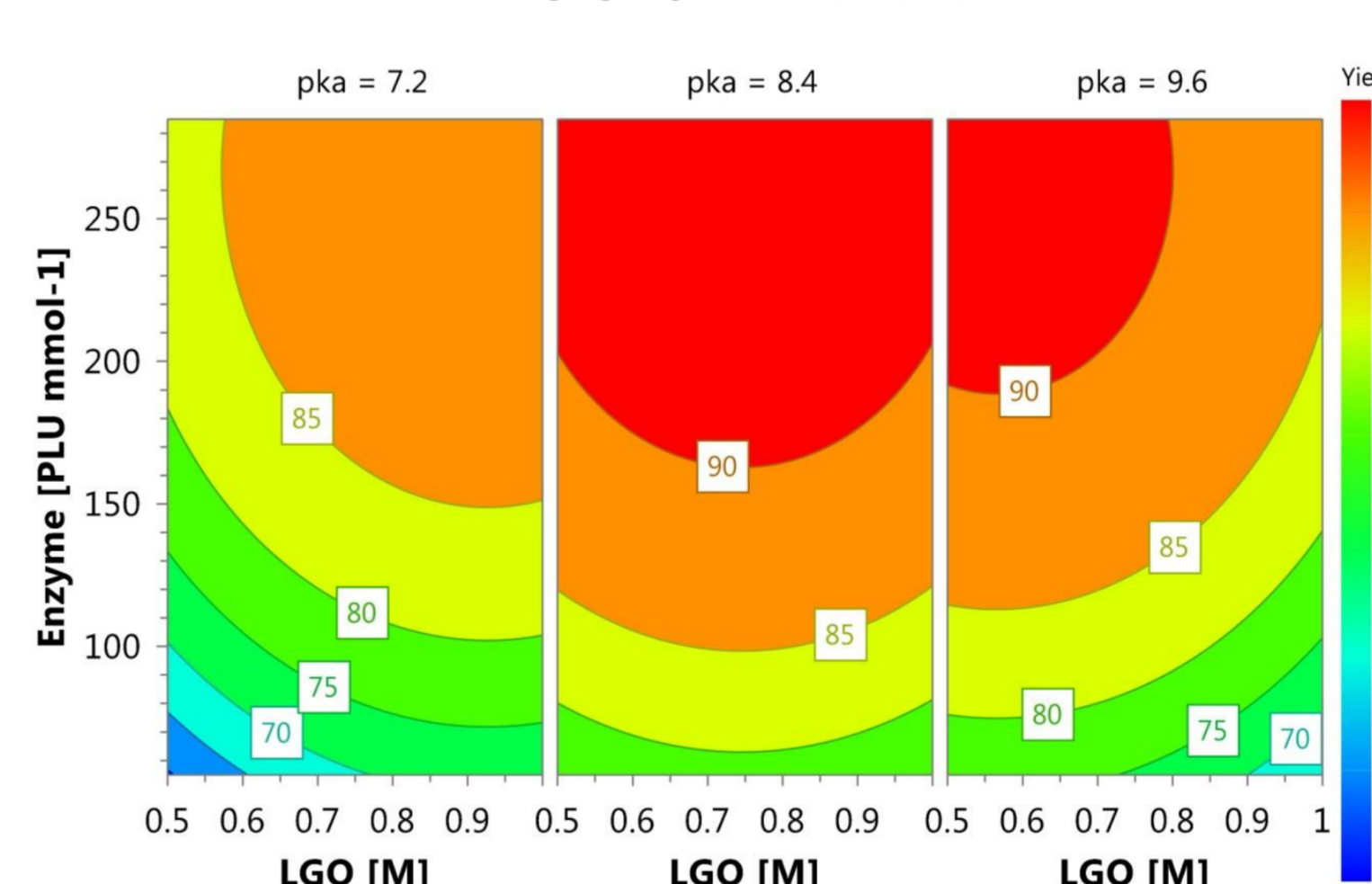
## Optimisation by Design of experiments



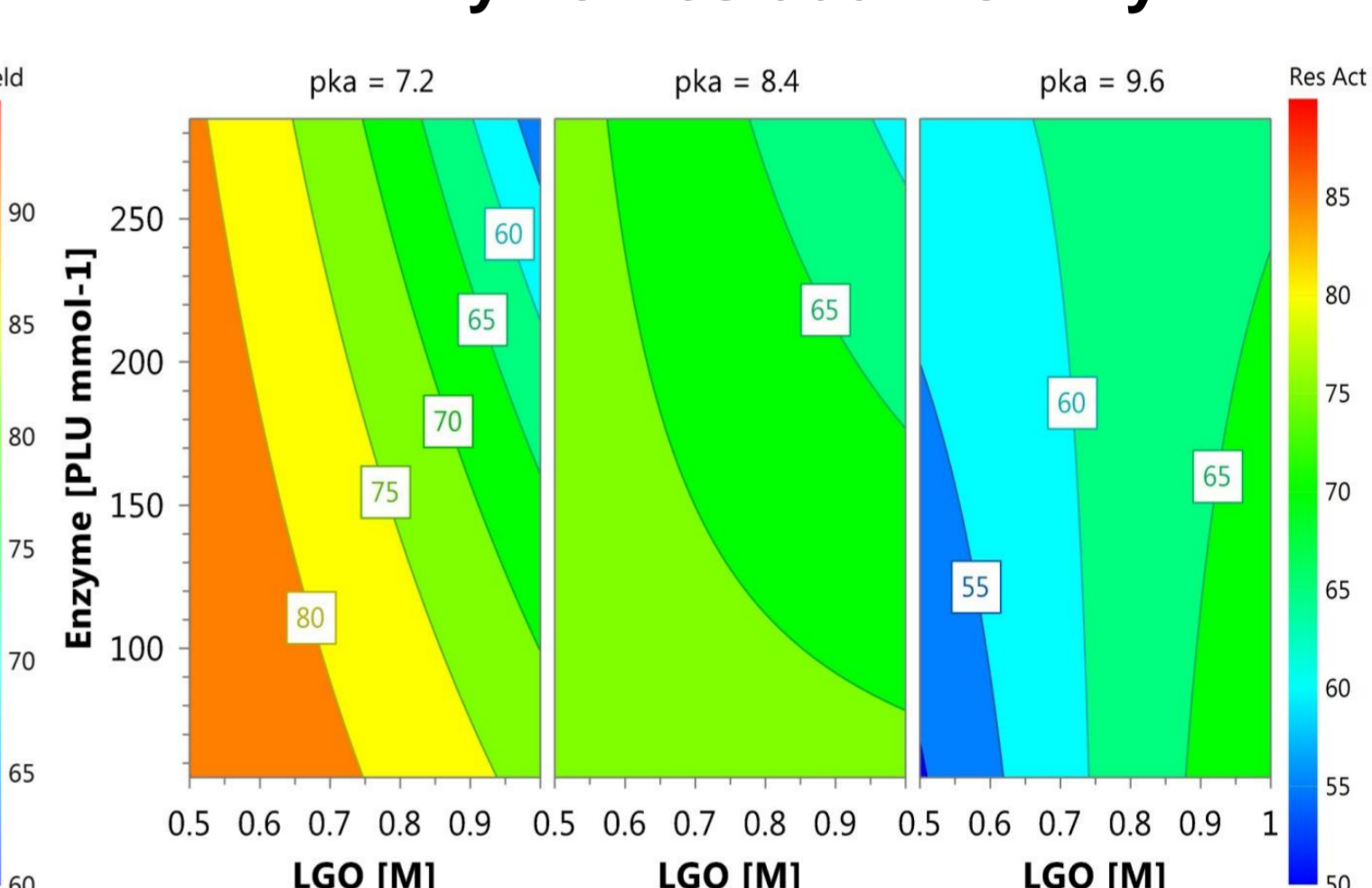
Studied responses

- LGO conversion
- Enzyme residual activity

### LGO Conversion



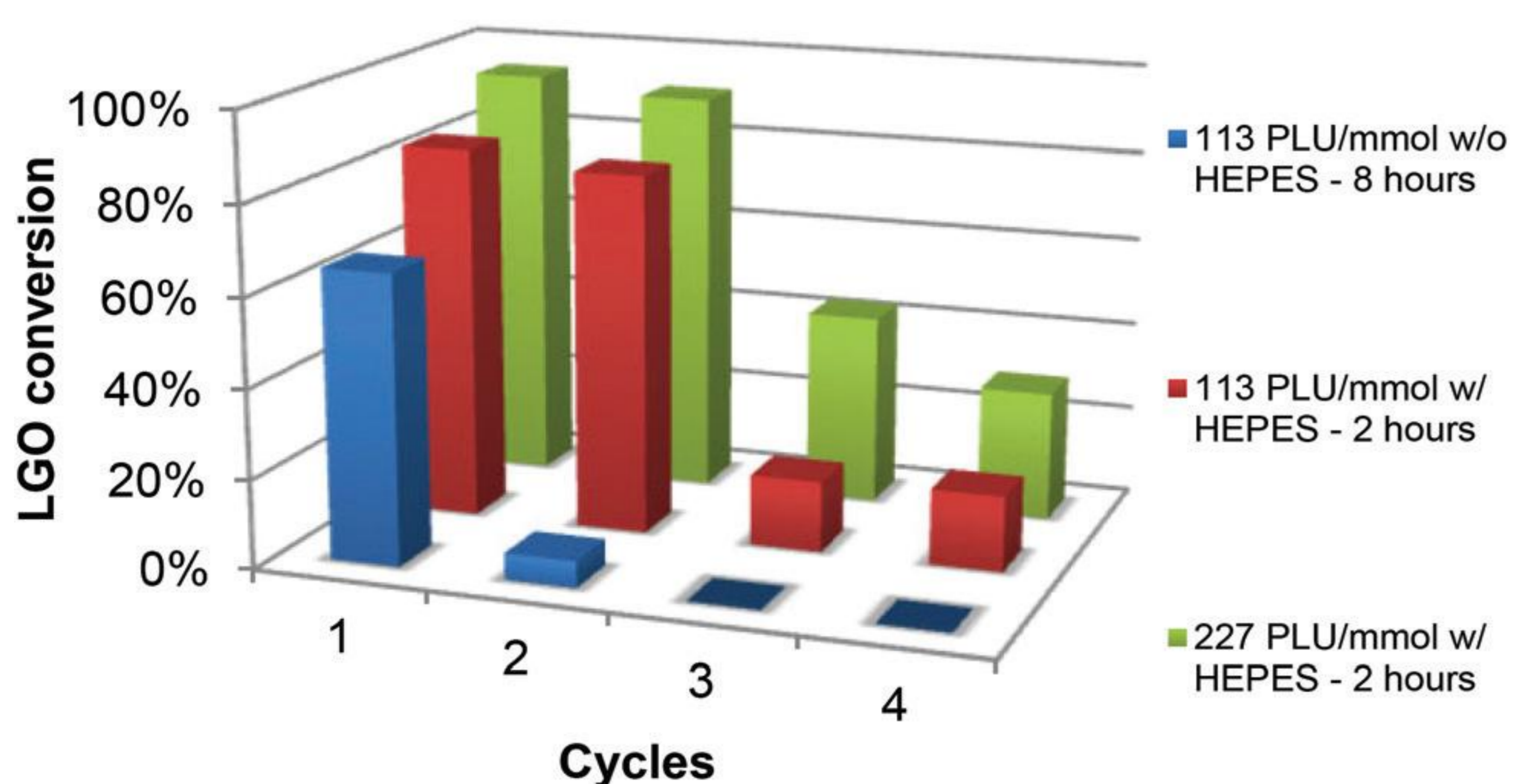
### Enzyme Residual Activity



Antagonist behavior

Compromise between yield and enzyme reusability

## Recyclability



Without solid buffer → No recyclability  
With solid buffer → **2 cycles** with 113 PLU.mmol<sup>-1</sup>

## Attaining for Optimal Conditions

### Objectives

- Conversion > 80%
- Residual activity > 75%
- Minimize enzyme load

### Conditions

- pKa 7.5 => HEPES
- [LGO] = 0.75 M
- [CAL-B] = 113 PLU.mmol<sup>-1</sup>

**Four-fold decrease of enzymatic loading**

## Conclusions

- ✓ Lipase-mediated Baeyer–Villiger oxidation has been successfully applied to convert LGO into HBO and 2H-HBO
- ✓ Use of solid buffers:
  - shortens the reaction time from 8 to 2 hours
  - cuts the enzymatic loading by four
  - allows the reuse of enzyme for a second cycle without significant loss of activity