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REVIEW

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Baeyer–Villiger oxidation: a promising tool for the synthesis of natural products: a review

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Baeyer–Villiger oxidation is a well-known reaction utilized for the synthesis of lactones and ester functionalities from ketones. Chiral lactones can be synthesized from chiral or racemic ketones by employing asymmetric Baeyer–Villiger oxidation. These lactones act as key intermediates in the synthesis of most of the biologically active natural products, their analogues, and derivatives. Various monooxygenases and oxidizing agents facilitate BV oxidation, providing a broad range of synthetic applications in organic chemistry. The variety of enzymatic and chemoselective Baeyer–Villiger oxidations and their substantial role in the synthesis of natural products *i.e.*, alkaloids, polyketides, fatty acids, terpenoids, *etc.* (reported since 2018) have been summarized in this review article.

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1. Introduction

The Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction is a primitive conversion of aliphatic or cyclic ketones to their corresponding esters and lactones.¹ The conversion is carried out in the presence of peracids *i.e.*, per sulfuric acid, perchloric acid, *meta*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA), and hydrogen peroxide under acidic conditions.² In 1899, Adolf Von Baeyer³ with his student, Victor Villiger accomplished the renowned BVO reaction for the first time by using Caro's acid (potassium mono persulfate: KHSO₅) as a novel oxidant to convert cyclic ketones into respective lactones with 50% yield.⁴ Its conversion into a catalytic process was achieved in 1993 by the use of Pt(II) complexes.⁵

In 1950, three different possible intermediates related to Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction were distinguished by Speers and Doering.⁶ The first intermediate (dioxirane) was proposed by Baeyer and Villiger while the second was carbonyl oxide⁷ and the third one was "Criegee intermediate".^{8,9} Doering and Dorfman¹⁰ in 1953, elucidated the mechanism of Baeyer–Villiger oxidation. They illustrated that the reaction occurs by the insertion of an oxygen atom between a carbonyl carbon and an adjacent carbon atom in ketone. As a result, an ester or lactone is generated through the formation of a "Criegee intermediate" as shown in Scheme 1.

In 1994, Bolm¹¹ and Strukul¹² individually demonstrated that there is a probability to obtain specific stereoselectivity of Criegee intermediate by applying the combination of two different solvents and catalysts (giving 92% and 58% ee values).¹

Reagents used for the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation are m-CPBA, peracetic acid, perfluoro acetic acids, $H_2O_2/protic acid$, $H_$ Lewis acid, and H₂O₂/base systems.⁷ It has also been reported by Murahashi in 1992 that when an aldehyde and molecular oxygen are added, peroxides are produced in situ. This drawback was eliminated by Kaneda in 1994 by utilizing Fe-based catalysts.13 Fe catalysts are favorable because they are less harmful and easily available. Nowadays, efficient transformations can be carried out with high enantioselectivities by using chiral metal complexes14-16 (transition metals17 i.e., Co,18 Zr,19-21 Pt,12,22 Hf23 or Cu²⁴ and non-transition metals *i.e.*, Mg,²⁵ Al,²⁶⁻²⁹ etc.) and optically active enantiopure organo-catalysts.¹⁵ Besides this, Baeyer-Villiger oxidation, carried out in the presence of hydrogen peroxide is more convenient due to low cost of H_2O_2 , high content of oxygen, easy handling and production of water as a byproduct.³⁰ Enzymatic BVOs are also environmentally safe in which molecular oxygen is used as an atom-efficient oxidant and water as a solvent for biosynthesis.1 Many BVMOs are also used as biocatalysts, thus contributing to green chemistry approaches.31

Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction offers powerful methodologies and synthetic tools for industrial and natural product syntheses. In recent years, an enormous number of natural products have been isolated from insects, plants, and marine

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Scheme 1 General mechanism of Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

sources (invertebrates and sponges) with a wide range of pharmaceutical activities.^{32–34} BVO reaction is of great interest in organic chemistry due to its diverse implementations in the synthesis of antibiotics, monomers for polymerization,³⁵ pheromones, and steroids³ *etc.* In the biosynthetic pathway, MtmOIV [a Baeyer Villiger monooxygenase (BVMO)] is also responsible for the synthesis of mithramycin³⁶ (anticancer antibiotic). Potential BVMOs have also a major role in the biosynthesis of aurafurones³⁷ and aflatoxins³⁸ which belong to the class of polyketides.

Taking into consideration the deadly aspects of cancer, several research groups are striving to synthesize and develop effective anti-cancer agents.^{39,40} Prostaglandins **4** are biologically active hormones (chemical messengers) that have a role in pharmaceuticals synthesis,⁴¹ such as latanoprost is a valuable prostaglandin-related drug. Similarly, steroidal lactones are valuable compounds due to their antiandrogenic and anti-cancerous action.⁴² These suppress the 5α -reductase⁴³ enzyme and therefore are used to treat androgen-dependent ailments

i.e., steroidal testololactone is used to treat breast cancer.⁴⁴ BVO reaction can also be employed within the synthetic approach leading to steroidal lactones. For example, dehydroepian-drosterone (DHEA) is converted to testololactone by using BVMO.⁴⁵ Similarly, zoapatanol (diterpenoid) **5** is a biologically active molecule obtained by BVO. It naturally occurs in the zoapatle plant (Montanoa tomentosa)⁴⁶ and is used to treat labor pain.⁴⁷ Fig. 1 elaborates the structures of some biologically active compounds synthesized *via* involving BVO reaction.

Brink *et al.* in 2004, provided an overview of reaction features, mechanisms and catalysts of BVO reaction by utilizing green reaction conditions.⁴⁸ Gonzalo *et al.* in 2021, presented a review on BVMOs-assisted biosynthesis of a variety of compounds.⁴⁹ In 2016, Bucko *et al.* also reported different biotechnological approaches towards novel monooxygenasepromoted Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.⁵⁰ In 2018, Perkel *et al.* published a review to provide organized information on configuration of esters and lactones synthesized by the Baeyer– Villiger oxidation reaction.⁵¹ The current review provides



Fig. 1 Structures of a few biologically active natural products synthesized by BVO.

a critical update on the role of Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction towards the synthesis of natural products (alkaloids, terpenoids, polyketides, and fatty acids) with high enantio- and stereoselectivity, and efficient yields, reported since 2018.

2. Review of literature

2.1. Synthesis of alkaloid-based natural products *via* Baeyer-Villiger oxidation

Several natural alkaloids are isolated from herbs and these exhibit antiproliferative, antiviral, antibacterial, insecticidal, and antimetastatic properties against cancer cells. Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction plays a key role in the synthesis of alkaloid-based natural compounds *i.e.*, synthesis of homoproaporphine alkaloids, indole-based alkaloids, and other marine alkaloids *etc.* (Fig. 2.)

Five-membered heterocyclic compounds are fundamental in medicinal chemistry due to their antifungal, antibacterial, and antiviral properties.⁵² Homoproaporphine alkaloids (*i.e.*, (+)-regeline, (+)-jolantidine, and (+)-regilinine, *etc.*) are naturally occurring five-membered heterocyclic compounds that belong to biologically active tetrahydroisoquinones.⁵³ This class consists of over 10 members, some of them exhibit

anticholinesterase activity54 and are also used as drugs to prevent the demolition of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine in the nervous system. The synthesis of stereogenic carbons of these alkaloids has always been a challenging task for chemists.⁵⁵⁻⁵⁷ In 1975, the only diastereoselective synthesis (*d* : *r* = 1:1) of regeline was presented by Kametani group in which they employed the oxidative coupling of the phenethylisoquinoline to obtain ring system.58 However, to achieve the first enantioselective total synthesis of homoproaporphine alkaloids in 5.3 to 9.6% overall yield (13 to 16 steps), Pu et al. in 2020, presented the total synthesis by utilizing many fundamental pathways including Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.⁵⁹ In the first step of synthesis, the chiral intermediate 6 was treated with N-bromo succinimide (NBS) in an acidic medium to afford aryl bromide 7 in 94% yield. In the next step, compound 7 was converted to enol ether 8 over a few steps. Then, compound 8 upon treatment with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) followed by acylation, generated a chiral ketone 9 in 90% yield. Consequently, ketone 9 underwent m-CPBA-mediated Baeyer-Villiger oxidation in the presence of lithium carbonate in dichloromethane (DCM) to give compound 10 in 92% yield $(d:r \sim 5.7:1)$, which upon further reduction with diisobutylaluminium hydride (DIBAL-H) in DCM and consecutive oxidation with pyridinium chlorochromate



Fig. 2 Pictorial representation of alkaloid-based natural products synthesized by Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction.



Scheme 2 Synthesis of homoproaporphine alkaloids; jolantidine 13, regelinine 15, and kesselringine 18 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

(PCC) in the presence of DCM yielded aldehyde-lactone **11** in 65% yield. Subsequently, Pinacol-type cyclization of compound **11** with samarium(π)iodide and removal of the *N*-benzyloxycarbonyl group from compound **12** resulted in the synthesis of (+)-jolantidine **13** in 73% yield. Afterwards, the insertion of a methyl group to hemiketal **12** with CH(OMe)₃ and camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) in methanol furnished compound **14** in 85% yield. Compound **14** underwent Swern oxidation followed by LiAlH₄-mediated reduction in THF to afford the desired natural compound, regilinine **15** in 66% yield. In another approach, compound (+)-15 on reduction with LiAlH₄ in THF furnished (+)-regiline **16** in 69% yield which upon further treatment with boron tribromide (BBr₃) in dichloromethane synthesized (+)-kesselridine **17** in 78% yield. To achieve the synthesis of natural product **18** in 86% yield, compound **17** was treated with CH(OMe)₃ and CSA in methanol (Scheme 2).

(–)-Misramine **26** is a pentacyclic proaporphine alkaloid,⁵² a member of isoquinoline alkaloids.⁶⁰ The former is a biologically active compound and was found in *Roemeria hybrida* and *R. dodecandra*.⁶¹ In 2018, Yoshida and Takao *et al.* synthesized



Scheme 3 Synthesis of (-)-misramine 26 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 4 Synthesis of glycosylated derivatives of Lamellarin D **31** *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 5 Synthesis of cyanogramides B 38 and C 39 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

the (-)-misramine with overall 2.0% yield (in twenty four steps) from 2,4,6-tribromoanisole by employing asymmetric Friedel-Crafts 1,4-addition. However, Pu et al. in 2021 presented the enantioselective total synthesis of the natural product, (-)-misramine 26 in 11.4% overall yield (in nine steps) by utilizing Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as a significant step.60 The synthesis was commenced with the reaction of chiral intermediate (-)-19 with TFA and methyl chloroformate in DCM to afford a pentacyclic intermediate 20 in 66% yield. Compound 20 underwent Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with m-CPBA in DCM to generate a lactone 21 in 80% yield. An aldehyde-lactone 22 was synthesized from lactone 21 in a sequence of a few steps. Then, the aldehyde-lactone 22 experienced pinacol-type cyclization in the presence of THF to furnish hydroxy ketone 24 in 72% yield instead of compound 23. Methylation of compound 24 with CH(OMe)₃ in methanol followed by Swern oxidation with (COCl)₂, DMSO, and triethyl amine (NEt₃) in DCM produced a ketone 25 in 92% yield. Reduction of compound 25 with $LiAlH_4$ in THF furnished the desired product (-)-26 in 89% vield (Scheme 3).

Lamellarins are marine alkaloids isolated from mollusk *Lamellaria* species.⁶² Lamellarins show broad range

anticancer,63,64 antibacterial,65 antioxidant, and multidrug resistant activities.^{66,67} The typical derivatives of lamellarin D 31 show different IC₅₀ values *i.e.*, some exhibit 3 nM, 10 nM and 15 nM against fine lines of human lung, colon, and hepatocellular cancer cells respectively. Lamellarin D is the most notable compound owing to its biological potential. Despite the potential activities of lamellarin D 31, its further advancement was restricted due to its poor solubility,68 which is due to the pentacyclic framework of Lamellarin. To improve the solubility of target compound 31, Zheng and colleagues in 2021, reported the synthesis of glycosidic lamellarin derivatives in multiple steps with overall 0.6-2.8% yield by utilizing the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction as a key step.69 The synthesis was accomplished with Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of commercialized isovaniline 27 with H₂O₂ in the presence of selenium dioxide and DCM to afford an ester 28. In the next step, ester 28 was converted into compound 29 over a few steps. Subsequently, compound 29 was reacted with di-cyclohexyl carbodiimide (DCC) in DCM and then with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4benzoquinone (DDQ) in DCM to synthesize the compound 30 which further furnished the derivatives of lamellarin D 31 over a few steps (Scheme 4).



Scheme 6 Synthesis of psammaplysin A 44 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 7 Synthesis of deoxypsammaplysins O 54b, K 55 and deoxyceratinamide A 55 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 8 Synthesis of natural marine alkaloids; psammaplysins 65 and 67 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

Cyanogramides (B **38** and C **39**) are marine-derived indolebased alkaloids⁷⁰ which possess pyrrolo[1,2-*c*] imidazole system. These were isolated by Lian, Zhang, and associates independently.⁷¹ These show reverse resistance in the cancer cells.⁷² In 2018, Sarnes and coworkers attempted to synthesize cyanogramide by employing enantioselective thioureamediated spiro-annulation which consisted hydantoin rather than 2-methoxy-2-methylimidazolidinone. This route resulted in failure of ring closure. Later, in 2020, this drawback was addressed by Zhu, Zhang and colleagues by elucidating the biosynthetic process.⁷³ Marinacarboline E **35** is the precursor for the synthesis of cyanogramide B **38** and C **39**. Sarnes and companions in 2022, presented the synthesis of marinacarboline E **35**, cyanogramides B **38** and C **39** by employing Baeyer– Villiger oxidation as a basic step.⁷⁰ In the first step of synthesis, L-tryptophan methyl ester **32** was converted into the natural product stellarine C **33** in 61% yield *via* Pictet–Spengler reaction with an aldehyde in the presence of iodine, *p*-toluene sulfonic acid and methanol. In the next step, methylation of β -carboline **33** in the presence of NaH, MeI in DMF followed by saponification with LiOH in THF to generate the compound **34** in 90% yield. Then, HATU (hexafluorophosphate azabenzotriazole tetramethyl uranium)-mediated coupling of compound **34** with 2-phenyl ethylamine furnished marinacarboline E **35** (for the first time in 4-steps) in 85% yield. Thereafter, the marinacarboline E **35** was subjected to Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA in the presence of magnesium monoperoxyphthalate (MMPA) to synthesize tricyclic pyridone **36**. Subsequently, compound **36**



Scheme 9 Synthesis of metaphanine 76 and oxoepistiphemiersine 77 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

was converted into ketene aminal **37** over a sequence of a few steps. Furthermore, the ketene aminal **37** was treated with *p*-TsOH and chloroform to afford the cyanogramide B **38** in 80% yield. In the last step, the treatment of natural product **38** with NaH and MeI in DMF furnished the cyanogramide C **39** in 84% yield (Scheme 5).

Psammaplysins are marine alkaloids that belong to natural dihydrooxepine-spiroisoxazoline based-products.74 Initially, psammaplysin A 44 was extracted by Kashman from Psammaplysilla purpura^{75,76} in 1982 and it exhibited anti-malarial, antibiotic, anti-cancer, and anti-HIV activities.77-80 In 2022, Paciorek et al. reported the first total synthesis of psammaplysin A 44 in thirteen steps by using Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as an essential step.74 In the beginning, compound 40 was reacted with NBS, NEt₃, ethyl nitroacetate in MeCN, and then treated with triethyl phosphite $(P(OEt)_3)$ and 1,4-dioxane to synthesize a ketone 41 in 99% yield. In the next step, ketone 41 on treatment with TBSCl, imidazole (imH) in DCM followed by m-CPBA induced Baeyer-Villiger oxidation in the presence of Na₂HPO₄ and DCM generated a lactone 42 in 87% yield (over 2-steps). Then, lactone 42 was further reacted with potassium hexamethyldisilazide (KHMDS), diphenyl chlorophosphate (PhO)2-POCl. and hexamethylphosphoramide (HMPA) in tetrahydrofuran (THF) to afford the compound **43** in 86% yield. Subsequently, compound **43** delivered the targeted natural product **44** over a few steps (Scheme 6).

Pyrazoles are remarkable five-membered heterocyclic compounds that exhibit broad-range spectrum of pharmaceutical applications and play a vital role in natural product syntheses. For example, these are exploited in the synthesis of psammaplysins by using different synthetic routes. Psammaplysin K, O, and ceratinamides are novel bromotyrosine derivatives obtained from sea sponge⁸¹⁻⁸⁴ Pseudoceratina purpurea.⁸⁵ These exhibit anti-fouling, anti-cancer, and anti-bacterial activities.86-88 Despite all these excellent activities, no synthetic approach for theses natural spirooxepin isoxazolineswas reported till 2022. However, in 2022, Zhang et al. presented the synthesis of 7-deoxypsammaplysins K 155, O 154b, and 7deoxyceratinamide A 154a by leveraging Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as a key step.89 The synthesis was initiated with the reduction of 2-bromo-2-cyclohexanone 45 with NaBH₄, CeCl₃-·7H₂O to produce a compound which was further reacted with tert-butyldimethylsilyl triflouromethane sulfonate (TBSOTf) in NEt₃ and then underwent oxidation with chromium trioxide (CrO₃) in 3,5-dimethylpyrazole (3,5-DMP) to synthesize silyl ether 46 in 57% yield. Ether 46 experienced the Baeyer-Villiger



Fig. 3 Structures of some naturally occurring polyketides synthesized *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

oxidation with urea hydrogen peroxide (UHP) in the presence of Na₂HPO₄ and trifluoroacetic anhydride (TFAA) to furnish a lactone 47 in 52% yield. Furthermore, the reaction of lactone 47 with Petasis reagent (Cp_2TiMe_2) and tetra-*n*-butyl ammonium fluoride (TBAF) in the presence of DMP, NaHMDS, and TfOMe (3-steps) generated oxepine 48 in 50% yield. The compound 48 was further treated with hydroxyamino acetate chloride 49 by using THF, NaHCO3, NaHPO4, N,N-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA), DCM, and then with NBS as a bromide agent, tetrabutylammonium tribromide (TBATB), PTB and 2,6-DPBP in DCM to afford an ester 50. Subsequently, ester 50 was reacted with LiOH·H₂O solution to synthesize an acid 51 which further underwent coupling with 52a & 52b and 53 individually in the presence of N,N,N',N'-tetramethylchloroformamidinium hexafluorophosphate (TCFH) and N-methylimidazole (NMI) respectively. These coupling reactions resulted in the construction of corresponding natural products 54a and 54b (in 58% and 60% yields respectively) and 55 in 81% yield (Scheme 7).

Psammaplysins **65** and **67** are a distinctive class of bromotyrosine-based spiroisoxazolines, which are marine alkaloids. These consist of more than 300 members.⁹⁰ Psammaplysins A, M, Q, and O contain more than 35 members linked with amide bond. These compounds exhibit antiviral, antimicrobial, and anticancer activities⁷⁴ with sub-micromolar IC_{50}

values. Despite the known biological activities, the total synthesis of these compounds had not been achieved for 40 years. For the first time, in 2022, Magauer group synthesized the racemic Psammaplysin A (in 13 steps) by employing Henry reaction but they faced the difficulty installing carbon 7 hydroxyl group. This drawback was eliminated in 2023 by Morrow and Smith by the use of enediol ether dipolarophile. In 2023, Morrow & Smith presented the total synthesis of psammaplysins A 65 and first total synthesis of psammaplysin O, Q, M, (65 and 67) and ceratinamide A 67 by utilizing Baeyer Villiger oxidation as a fundamental step to convert 6-membered ketone 56 into 7-membered lactone 57.91 The synthesis was started with the preparation of lactone 57 in 99% yield from ketone 56 via subsequent Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with m-CPBA. Benzyloxymethylenation of lactone 57 afforded enol ether 58 in 53% yield (E/Z = 1:1), (E)-58 was further treated with compound 59 under optimized conditions (*i*-Pr₂NEt, MTBE) to furnish a single diastereomer spiroisoxazoline 60 in 44% yield. Ketal deprotection of this compound 60 with acetone and THF in acidic media yielded ketone 61 which underwent many steps to synthesize a spirocycle 62. Aminolysis of this compound 62 furnished the phthalimide-protected moiety 64 in 49% yield on treatment with compound 63, zirconium tert-butoxide $(Zr(O^tBu)_4)$, 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAT), THF, and PhMe. Consequently, compound 64 further delivered the



Scheme 10 Synthesis of (-)-rasfonin 82 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

desired natural psammaplysin A **65** (in 11 steps) in 68% yield by reacting with hydrazine and pyridine in DCM and methanol. In another approach, compound **64** on treatment with compound **66**, amine, $Zr(O'Bu)_4$, and HOAT in THF generated the respective natural products **67** (Scheme 8). Metaphanine **75** and oxoepistiphemiersine **77** are hasubanan alkaloids which are isolated from genus *Stephania*.⁹² Such alkaloids are widely used in medicines due to their antimicrobial, cytotoxic, and anti-viral activities.^{93–96} These share benzannulated aza [4.4.3] propellane skeleton and vary due to



Scheme 11 Synthesis of C_{1-7} 92 and C_{8-15} 94 subunits of (+)-discodermolide via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 12 Synthesis of C_{15-21} 101 and C_{9-13} 103 subunits of (+)-discodermolide *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

different patterns on arene ring in 2023, Sun et al. reported the total synthetic divergent strategy of hasubanan alkaloids (in 12-13 steps) by utilizing Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction as a fundamental step.97 Synthetic scheme was initialized with the condensation of cyclohexanedione monoethylene acetal 68 with cyclohexylamine, deprotection with LDA, and alkylation with iodide followed by treatment with 69, Ph₃PMeBr, ^tBuOK, THF, and HCl to generate a compound 70 in 87% yield. Then, the compound 70 gave a tetracyclic diketone 71 in 72% yield under optimized conditions. Compound 71 was further subjected to the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA in the presence of NaHCO₃ and it resulted in the synthesis of a lactone 72 in 75% yield with outstanding regioselectivity. Thereafter, lactone 72 yielded a tetracyclic oxo-metaphanine 73 over a few steps, which further delivered a sulphamide 74 in 80% yield by reacting with lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (LHMDS), MOMBr in THF and Lawesson's reagent in DCM. Finally, compound 74 afforded the desired compound, Metaphanine 75 in 82% yield on reduction with Raney Ni in DCM. In another approach, compound 73 generated a methyl enol ether 76 in 90% yield via methylation with LHMDS. Finally, Brown's hydroboration-oxidation of enol

ether **76** followed by Dess-Martin oxidation furnished the oxoepistiphemiersine **77** in 90% yield (Scheme 9).

2.2. Synthesis of polyketide-based natural products *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation

In the field of natural product-based medicines, polyketides are of pivotal significance due to their anti-cancer and anti-bacterial activities.⁹⁸ Owing to these activities, many researchers have synthesized different naturally occurring polyketides by employing Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction. Fig. 3 shows the pictorial representation of structures of some of naturally occurring polyketides synthesized *via* BVO reaction.

(–)-Rasfonin **82** is a natural polyketide which is obtained from a fungal strain, *Cephalotrichum gorgonifer*.⁹⁹ It is a pharmaceutically significant bioactive compound that display antitumor activity and induces necroptosis, apoptosis, and autophagy in human cells.^{100–103} Wu and co-workers in 2019, reported the total synthesis of (–)-rasfonin by utilizing regioselective asymmetric Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.¹⁰⁴ The synthesis was commenced with the Baeyer Villiger oxidation of 3substituted cyclic ketone **78** with *m*-CPBA in the presence of scandium(m) triflouromethanesulfonate Sc(OTf)₃ and EtOAc to



Scheme 13 Synthesis of vertinolide 108 and Plakinidone B 111 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

afford a lactone **79** in 96–99% yield with 93–97% ee. Then, the lactone **79** was converted to compound **80** in 97% yield with 90% ee on treatment with EtSH and AIMe₃ in THF. Afterwards, compound **80** was made to react with *tert*-butyl(chloro)diphenylsilane (TBDPSCl), NaH, and EtOAc to generate 1,3-dimethyl thioester **81** in 91% yield with 90% ee. Subsequently, thioester **81** further underwent a series of reactions to furnish the (–)-rasfonin **82** (Scheme 10).

(+)-Discodermolide is a recently discovered cytotoxic polyketide. It is a very efficient antimitotic^{105,106} natural product which is extracted from a sea sponge Discodermia dissolute.^{105,107} Gunasekara and coworkers, in 1990, discovered this novel polyketide.107 This product consists of thirteen chiral centers. Schreiber and associates synthesized the antipods of discodermolide but absolute configuration of this natural compound remained unclear.¹⁰⁸ To achieve the anticipated synthesis of (+)-discodermolide, Dubasi and Verala in 2022, reported the total synthesis of key fragments of the natural product by utilizing Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as one of the key reactions.109 The synthesis was initiated with the DIBAL-H mediated reduction of bicyclic ketone 83 in DCM followed by reaction with NaH, BnBr, and THF to afford compound 84. Then, the compound 84 experienced asymmetrical hydroboration with Ipc₂BH in the presence of PCC and DCM to furnish ketone 85 in 87% yield. Ketone 85 underwent Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA and NaOH in DCM to synthesize lactone 86 in 90% yield. Furthermore, compound 87 was obtained in 80% yield by the treatment of lactone 86 with TBDPS followed by reduction with LiAlH₄ which further generated

a keto compound **88** in 92% yield *via* Dess-Martin periodonanemediated (DMP) oxidation in DCM. Keto compound **88** was converted into two isomers; β -isomer **89** as minor isomer in 9% yield and α -isomer **90** as major isomer in 83% yield. α -Isomer **90** on reaction with TBAF in THF gave a triol **91** in 88% yield which further afforded the subunit of discodermolide **92** over a few steps. In another approach, methylation of lactone **86** followed by reduction with LiAlH₄ generated a triol **93** in 85% yield. In the final step, triol **93** yielded the subunit **94** over a few steps (Scheme 11).

Epoxides are three-membered heterocyclic compounds and experience epoxide ring opening reactions due to ring strain. Therefore, these are the substantial intermediates used in natural products synthesis¹¹⁰ such as synthesis of (+)-discodermolide subunits. (+)-Discodermolide is a natural marine polyketide107 and a very efficient anticancer agent.111 In 1990, it was extracted from a sea sponge Discodermia dissolute and it possess 13 stereogenic centers. Since several synthetic approaches for this natural compound and its subunits have been reported but in 2020, Si and Kaliappan established the novel non-aldol synthetic strategy for the synthesis of two subunits of (+)-discodermolide by utilizing Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as a key reaction.112 The synthesis was accomplished with the homologation of alcohol 95 via oxidation in the presence of (COCl)₂, DMSO, Et₃N in DCM followed by Wittig reaction and reduction to afford an allylic alcohol 96 in 88%. In the next step, the alcohol 96 underwent Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with m-CPBA to generate an epoxy alcohol 97 in 14:1 diastereomeric ratio with 82% yield. Furthermore, this epoxy alcohol



Scheme 14 Synthesis of acremolactone B 121 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

97 was subjected to oxidation and homologation under Wittig olefination conditions to synthesize epoxy ester **98** in 85% yield (over 2-steps). Subsequently, Shimizu reaction of compound **98** under optimized conditions provided a hydroxyester **99** in diastereomer ratio >10:1 (81% yield). Then, compound **99** synthesized the 1,3-diol **100** in 47% yield over a few steps. Primary alcohol **100** was mesylated with MsCl and underwent Finkelstein reaction to furnish the subunit of discodermolide **101** in 46% yield (over 2-steps). In another route, compound **97**

afforded a primary alcohol **102** in 75% yield *via* many steps which further underwent oxidation to yield the C_9-C_{13} subunit **103** of discodermolide in 64% yield over 2 steps (Scheme 12).

Spirocyclic moieties captivate the researchers due to their ring system and effective biological activities. Many natural products contain spirocyclic ring system and are used in pharmaceutical industry.¹¹³ Spirocyclic ligands are also used in the natural product synthesis. Such as vertinolide is a natural product which is synthesized in the presence of spirocyclic



Fig. 4 Pictorial framework elaborating the structures of some terpene-based natural products obtained by involving BVO as a key step.

chiral phosphoric acid ligand 106. Vertinolide 108 is a derivative of β-tetronic acid and it is extracted from Verticillium intertextum. It belongs to fungal-metabolites, myotoxins.114,115 Vertinolide 108 inhibits the root and shoot growth in Lattuce seedlings. Plakinidone B 111 is a five-membered perlactone which is isolated from Angulospiculatus and it exhibits anti-viral and anti-microbial properties. In 2023, Liu et al. reported an enentioselective synthesis of vertinolide and 1st total synthesis of the plakinidone by utilizing the highly enantioselective Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as a significant step.¹¹⁶ The synthesis was begun with the treatment of cyclobutane-1,3-dione 104 with cumene hydroperoxide 105 (Baeyer-Villiger oxidation) and spirocyclic chiral phosphoric acid ligand 106 in the presence of $(C_2H_5)_2Cl_2$ and then protected with methoxy methyl chloride (MOMCl) and NaH in THF to give an enolate ether 107 in 82% yield (86% ee). Then, enolate ether 107 afforded the vertinolide 108 in 81% yield (86% ee) by reacting with LDA, CH₃I, in THF followed by Pd/C-catalyzed reduction in EtOAc. Furthermore, cyclobutene-1,3-dione 109 was reacted with 105 and 106 in DCE and then with BnBr and NaH in THF to synthesize compound 110 in 78% yield (>99% ee). Methylation of compound 110 with MeI and LDA in THF followed by debenzylation furnished the plakinidone B 111 in 72% yield over 2-steps (Scheme 13).

Acremolactone B is an azaphilone-type fungal polyketide. Acrolactones were isolated by Sussa and group from the fungus, Acremonium roseum.^{117,118} Such natural products have gained significant importance due to vast range of biological activities such as herbicidal, anti-cancer, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial activities.¹¹⁹ In 2023, Ba et al. reported the first total asymmetric synthesis of acremolactone B on gram scale by utilizing Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as a key step.¹²⁰ The synthesis was inaugurated with [2 + 2] photocycloaddition of compound 112 with 1,1-diethoxyethene in the presence of NaOMe and H₂SO₄ to afford the mixture of cis and trans products 113a and 113b (19% and 41% respectively) in 2-steps. In the next step, *m*-CPBA-induced Baeyer–Villiger oxidation of compound 113b generated highly regio and chemo-selective ylactone 114 in 97% yield. Then, the reaction of compound 114 with $Me_3Ph_3N^+Br^-$ followed by triflation with Tf_2O in Et_3N generated the compound 115 in 78% yield (over 2 steps). The compound 115 was subjected to Stille-Magita coupling with Pd₂dba₃, Ph₃As, LiCl (Farina Protocol), and tributyl(vinyl)stannane to furnish bromo diene 116 in 85% yield. Subsequently, treatment of compound 116 with K₂OsO₂(OH)₄, NMO, and NaIO₄ afforded the corresponding bicyclic intermediate 117 with overall 86% yield. Afterwards, a 4-step sequence from

compound **117** to **118** resulted in the formation of a pyridine ring. Deprotonation of compound **118** with LDA and acylation with acyl cyanide **119** synthesized the compound **120** in 92% yield which upon further reduction with DIBAL-*H* in HF synthesized the natural product **121** in 90% yield (Scheme 14).

2.3. Synthesis of terpene-based natural products *via* Baeyer-Villiger oxidation

Terpenes are a diverse class of natural compounds. They are isolated from plants, animals fungi, pathogens, insects, and endophytes. They exhibit anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-oxidant and anti-diabetic activities.^{121,122} Baeyer–Villiger oxidation is one of those appealing reactions used for the synthesis of naturally occurring terpenes and terpenoids (Fig. 4).

Friedelanes are natural triterpenoids obtained from leaves and branches of *Maytenus robusta* Reissek.¹²³ These exhibit biological potential against breast and ovarian cancer cells¹²⁴ with a decrease in IC₅₀ value (IC₅₀ < 100 μ M). In 2020, Aguilar *et al.* presented the synthesis of friedelane derivatives by utilizing Baeyer–Villiger oxidation as a significant step.¹²³ In the synthetic route, compound **122** was converted into a lactone *i.e.*, friedelane derivative **123** *via m*-CPBA catalyzed Baeyer–Villiger oxidation in chloroform. Similarly, the same compound **122** afforded the other friedelane derivative **124** on treatment with NH₂OH, HCl, and pyridine in methanol (Scheme 15).

Cross-coupling reactions are remarkable synthetic tools that are used for the synthesis of naturally occurring biologically active molecules and their analogues *i.e.*, anhydro ryanodol **131**. Anhydro ryanodol **131** is a diterpenoid¹²⁵ and a hydrolysis product of natural compound ryanodine which is isolated from a shrub; Ryana speciosa. It exhibits insecticidal properties. Initially, ryanodol was synthesized by Deslongchamps' by harnessing Diels-Alder reaction and oxidative cleavage.126,127 Prior to 2020, Reisman achieved the synthesis of ryanodol by employing Pauson-Khand reaction and SeO2-catalyzed polyoxidation.¹²⁵ However, in 2020, Du et al. reported the unique approach of formal and total synthesis of anhydroryanodol 131 by utilizing the BV oxidation as a key step through the formation of ryanoids (which further led to successful synthesis of anhydroryanodol) and carbocyle formation.128 For this purpose, an alkyne 125 was treated with Cu-mediated i-PrMgCl, iodine, added with MnO2 in DCM (67%), C4H3liO in THF and NBS followed by the reaction with TBSOTf, benzylamine, DCM, and then with $ClRh(PPh_3)_3$, PhH to give a hemiacetal 26 (α and β with 3 : 1 ratio). Acylation of hemiacetal **126** with acyl cyanide 127 followed by methylation with KHMDS and methyl iodide synthesized the 1,3-diketone **128** in 59% yield ($d: r \ge 20$). Then compound 128 underwent Sonogashira coupling and Stille coupling to generate the subsequent enyne 129 in 58% yield. Then, this envne 142 was converted into compound 130 over a few steps. Finally, compound 130 afforded anhydroryanodol 131 in 38% yield via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with m-CPBA, hydration and desilylation followed by the reaction with trisdifluorotrimethylsilicate sulfonium (TASF). Thereafter, compound 131 generated ryanodol 132 in 38% yield via epoxidation and reductive cyclization (2-step sequence) in dichloro ethane (DCE) and THF (Scheme 16).

Strigolactones are naturally occurring vital hormones which play a crucial role in agriculture for plant development. Zealactone **137** is an abundant strigolactone, isolated from roots of corn (in eight steps).^{129,130} Its naturally occurring diastereomers



Scheme 15 Synthesis of friedelanes 123 and 124 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 16 Synthesis of anhydroryanodol 132 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

have IC₅₀ value of 0.59 μ M against ZmD14-dependent YLG hydrolysis. In 2020, Yoshimura and co-workers established the total synthesis of zealactone 1a/2 in 8 steps with overall 21% yield *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction.¹³¹ In the first step of synthesis, cyclobutanone **133** underwent the Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA in the presence of Bu₄NOH in DCM to produce a γ -butyrolactone **134** in 61% yield. In the next step, lactone **134** was reacted with TBAF and then it was hydrostannylated with HSnBu₃ and azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) in toluene to yield the respective stannane **135** in 97% yield. Then, compound **135** was treated with vinyliodide **136**, Pd₂dba₃, *p*(furyl)₃, and 1,4-dioxane to furnish the zealactone **137** in 61% yield (Scheme 17).

Propindilactone G **146** belongs to a large family of polycyclic *Schisandra* nortriterpenoids, which were isolated from Schizandraceae family of plants.^{132,133} These reveal herbal medicinal properties and are used to treat insomnia, hepatitis and

asthenia.134 In 2015, Yang and colleagues presented the synthesis of the propindilactone G by employing the Diels-Alder and Pauson-Khand reaction to achieve ring system.135 However, in 2020, Wang et al. reported the biosynthesis of propindilactone G in 58% yield from steroidal lactone by utilizing significant reactions including Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction.134 The synthesis was commenced with the reaction of steroidal lactone 138 with 3-iodobenzoic acid (IBX) followed by selective chlorination and E2 reaction to afford olefin 139. Then, compound 139 underwent a series of reactions to generate a ketone 140 in 82% yield. Ketone 140 was further subjected to three steps sequence including demethylation with CH₃I and ^tBuOK, Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA and Mukaiyama dehydrogenation with lithium bis(trimethylsilyl) amide (LiHMDS) to synthesize an unsaturated lactone 142 in 62% yield. Compound 142 was converted to a diol 143 in 82% yield by addition of Zn/HOAc and p-toluene sulfonic acid in



Scheme 17 Synthesis of zealactone 137 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 18 Synthesis of propindilactone G 146 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 19 Synthesis of euonyminol 152 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

methanol. Swern oxidation of compound **143** followed by reaction with 2-ethoxyvinylbromide **144** and HCl gave an unsaturated aldehyde **145** in 59% yield which further produced the targeted compound **146** over a few steps. Stereochemistry of target product **146** (at C-17) was opposite to that of steroidal lactone **138** (Scheme 18).

Euonyminol 152 is a sesquiterpene^{136,137} with dihydro-βagrofuran nucleus and is pharmaceutically significant due to anti-proliferative, anti-oxidant, and anti-microbial activities.137 In 1995, White and coworkers reported the synthesis of less oxygenated euonyminol. In 2021, Tomanik and coworkers presented the first enantioselective total synthesis of highly oxidized euonyminol by utilizing Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction as a key step.¹³⁸ The synthesis embarked with the conversion of diene 147 into a diastereomer 148 in 70% yield via oxidation with Shi ketone and oxone in the presence of K₂CO₃. Then, compound 148 afforded an α-keto lactone 149 over a few steps which further underwent Baeyer-Villiger oxidation using magnesium monoperoxyphthalate (MMPP) and diazomethane to give a methyl ester 150 in 78% yield. Treatment of methyl ester 150 with HF TEA, Hg(OTf)₂, and tetramethyl urea (TMU) followed by Dess-Martin periodinane (DMP) furnishing a neopentyl aldehyde 151 in 72% yield (3-step sequence). Compound 151 generated the natural product, euonyminol 152 in a sequential process (Scheme 19).

Asnovolin A (**158**) and B (**159**) are DMOA (3,5-dimethylorsellinic acid)-derived natural spiromeroterpenoids,¹³⁹ which are pharmaceutically pivotal due to anti-bacterial activity.^{140,141} Yang *et al.* in 2022, reported the asymmetric total synthesis of asnovolins in 9–11 steps for the first time, by employing many key reactions including regioselective BV oxidation.¹⁴² The synthesis was inaugurated with the conversion of hydroxy enone **153** into neopentyl iodide **154** in the presence of Tf₂O, 2,6-lutidine, DCM, NaI, acetone and NaBH₄, in methanol. Neopentyl iodide **154** over a few steps afforded the compound **155** which upon further treatment with IBX, Na₂HPO₄, and DMSO furnishing an enone **156** (72%) with regiocontrol. Compound **156** generated an asnovolin J **157** over a few steps. Subsequently, the product **157** underwent Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA in DCM to synthesize an asnovolin A **158** in 76% yield which upon further reaction with *p*-TsOH in methanol afforded the targeted product, asnovolin E **159** in 41% yield (Scheme 20).

2.4. Synthesis of fatty acid-based natural products *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation

Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction also play a fundamental role in the synthesis of naturally occurring fatty acids which are important in medicinal field due to their biological activities (Fig. 5).

Prostaglandins (PGF_{2α}) are significant chemical messengers which exhibit biological activities and have broad range applications in medicinal field.^{143,144} These exhibit wide range of pharmaceutical activities in contraction and dilation of smooth muscles, control of hormonal release, cell growth, suppression of acid in stomach and anti-glaucoma drugs.¹⁴³ Prior to 2019, Aggarwal and Hayashi achieved the synthesis of different prostaglandins by harnessing bond disconnection



Scheme 20 Synthesis of asnovoline A 158 and E 159 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

methodology.¹⁴⁵ However, these syntheses comprised lengthy schemes and complex protection/deprotection protocols. Zhu and colleagues in 2019, presented a novel protocol of enantioselective (90-99% ee) Baeyer-Villiger oxidation for the synthesis of prostaglandins in 8 steps with overall 20% yield from a lactone (–)-162.¹⁴⁶ In the first step of synthesis, cyclobutanone 160 was subjected to Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with H2O2 in the presence of a catalyst 161 in chloroform to afford the corresponding lactone (-)-162 in 45% yield with 95% ee. In the next step, reductive dechlorination of lactone 162 with Zn/NH₄Cl followed by Prins reaction with paraformaldehyde and deformylation gave diol 163 in 79% over 2-steps which further furnished an allylic alcohol 164 over a few steps. Reduction of compound 164 with DIBAL-H followed by Wittig olefination synthesized the targeted compound 4 with an overall 20% yield (Scheme 21).

Thromboxane B_2 (TxB₂) and thromboxane A_2 (txA₂) belong to lipid family known as prostanoids, which are subclass of eicosanoids containing prostaglandins. TxB2 causes thrombosis¹⁴⁷ and effect immune system¹⁴⁸ and it is considered as fundamental scaffold to study prostanoid-associated а biochemical phenomena. Previously reported synthetic strategies of TxB₂ were lengthy, time consuming, and suffer from poor atom economy. In 2020, Jing et al. reported a twelve-step synthesis of natural prostanoid (TxB2) in overall 5% yield from 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran.149 Baeyer-Villiger oxidation is one of the key reactions involved in this asymmetric synthetic strategy. The synthesis was initialized with the formation of enal intermediate 166 in 29% yield (99% ee) from the aldol reaction of succinaldehyde 165 with L-proline. In the next step, treatment of compound 166 with para methoxy benzyl acetal (PMBOH) resulted in the synthesis of two diastereomers α -167 and β -167 (β/α 1.7 : 1). Then, α -isomer of PMBOH 167 was



Fig. 5 Fatty acid-based natural products synthesized by involving BVO as a key step.



Scheme 21 Synthesis of prostaglandin 4 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

treated with vinyl cuprate using trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl), Et₃N, and triphenyl phosphene (PPh₃) to synthesize compound **168**. The compound **168** was subjected to Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA to afford a lactone β -**169** in 64% yield and α -**169** in 63% yield (over three steps). Reduction, oxy methylation, and deprotection of PMB of lactone β -**169** furnished a diastereomer β -170 (in 80% yield) over a few steps. Furthermore, olefination of the diastereomer β -170 using phosphonium salt with ^{*t*}BuOK resulted in the corresponding alkene 171 in 97% yield. Consequently, alkene 171 upon further treatment with TBAF in THF followed by hydrolysis generated the final product TxB₂ 172 in 90% yield (Scheme 22).



Scheme 22 Synthesis of thromboxane B₂ 172 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

2.5. Synthesis of miscellaneous natural compounds *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation

Many other natural products can also be synthesized through Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction. Such as nepetoidin B, protoanemonin, terfestatins, darunavir; a protease inhibitor, cinnamic acid dimers and some hydroquinones (Fig. 6).

Nepetoidin B 175 belongs to a class of natural products and initially it was extracted from *Plecranthus caninus*, but now it is obtained from various plants and herbs.¹⁵⁰ It reveals many biological activities *i.e.*, anti-bacterial, anti-cancer, and antifungal activities.^{151,152} Despite of these medicinal features, no synthetic strategies of compound 175 have been reported yet. In 2018, Timokhin *et al.* reported a two-step first synthesis of nepetoidin B (94% ee) in overall 17% yield by employing Baeyer Villiger oxidation as a significant step.¹⁵³ In the first step of schematic route, 1,5-bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,4-pentadiene-3-one 173 was converted into tetramethylated nepetoidin B 174 in 40% yield *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with oxone in DMF. In the second step, compound 174 delivered the target product, nepetoidin **175** in overall 17% yield *via* demethylation using BBr₃ (Scheme 23).

Various efforts to synthesize anti-microbial agents have been carried out to overcome several microbes causing diseases.154 Protoanemonin 179 is an antimicrobial¹⁵⁵ γ-lactone which is obtained from members of Ranunculaceae family.156 Protoanemonin is famous for its pervasive and irritant properties, hence, may cause dermatitis.156-159 Alibes and group synthesized protoanemonin in overall 25% yield via photo-oxidation process.¹⁶⁰ Similarly, Mliki and Trabelsi attempted to synthesize the targeted compound using CH₃COOH and sodium perborate but did not detect the product.¹⁶¹ All previously reported methods involved high cost, scarcely available and contaminated reagents. In 2020, Martinez and companions reported the 1st one-pot selective synthesis of γ -alkylidenebutenolide (protoanemonin) in overall 25% yield from D-fructose 176 through 5-(hydroxy methyl) furfural 177 by employing Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.¹⁶² In the beginning, D-fructose 176 was converted into 5-(hydroxy methyl) furfural 177 in 98% yield in the presence of hypophosphorous acid (HPA). Homogenous



Fig. 6 Miscellaneous natural products synthesized by involving BVO as a key step.



Scheme 23 Synthesis of nepetoidin B 175 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 24 Synthesis of protoanemonin 179 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

autocatalysis and H_2O_2 -mediated-Baeyer–Villiger oxidation of compound 177 in chlorinated solvent afforded the protoanemonin 179 in 94% yield from 177 and 28% yield from 176 (Scheme 24).

Terfestatin A 186 and B 187 are natural products which belong to terfestatin family and both are isolated from Streptomyces species. Terfestatin A 186 and B 189 reveal potent inhibitory and neuroprotective activities, respectively.¹⁶³ In 2020, Sugawara and colleagues presented the synthesis of terfestatin A with 21% overall yield (in 5-steps) and 1st total synthesis of the terfestatin B with 30% overall yield (in 8-steps) from aromatic aldehyde by engaging Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction as a key step.¹⁶⁴ For this purpose, 2,5-dibromohydroquinone 180 was converted into an aromatic aldehyde 181 in 78% yield by reacting with hexamethylene tetramine (HMTA) and TFA. Then, aldehyde 181 under optimized conditions afforded a terphenyl derivative 182 in 91% yield. Glucosylation of compound 182 with glycosyl bromide 183 was carried out to give a monomer 184 in 66% yield. Subsequently, the monomer 184 underwent the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA to generate a compound 185. Furthermore, compound 185 was reacted with TBAF and LiOH, in THF to synthesize terfestatin A 186 in 39% yield. In another approach, O-methylation of compound 182 with MeI in the presence of K₂CO₃ in DMF afforded compound 187. Compound 187 underwent Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA to furnish compound 188 in 90% yield which further synthesized terfestatin B 189 over a few steps (Scheme 25).

Darunavir **2** is a potent natural drug which belongs to protease inhibitor therapeutics, an important part of cART (combination antiretroviral therapies) procedure.¹⁶⁵ It is widely used to treat HIV type-1 disease and AIDS.^{166,167} The key element of darunavir **2** is bis-THF [bicyclic (3*R*,3*aS*,6*aR*)-bistetrahydrofuran] ligand alcohol. Initially, Ghosh and co-

workers readily synthesized bis-THF alcohol via lipasepromoted enzymatic resolution of employing (3R)-diethyl malate as precursor. However, they obtained the target molecule in 92-96% ee. Quaedflieg and colleagues synthesized bis-THF by employing diastereoselective Micheal addition as key step, Black et al. reported the synthesis by employing Mukaiyama aldol reaction, and Xie group carried out the Lewis acid-mediated synthesis. In 2020, Ghosh et al. extended their work to achieve more enantioselective synthesis of optically pure bis-THF ligand (99% ee) from xylose.168 The synthesis was carried out by utilizing many named reactions including Baeyer-Villiger oxidation as significant step. The synthesis was commenced with the selective protection of alcohol as benzoate derivative of benzoyl chloride in presence of DMAP and pyridine to generate a compound 191 in 95% yield. Then, Swern oxidation of compound 191 followed by Wittig olefination with (carboethoxy methylene) triphenyl phosphorane in DCM afforded an α , β -unsaturated ester **192** in 85% yield with E/Z = 1:8(over 2-steps). Afterwards, catalytic hydrogenation of Z-isomer 192 with 10% Pd/C in ethanol followed by reaction with BF₃- $\cdot OEt_2$ and Et_3SiH in the presence of K_2CO_3 and methanol produced a bicyclic alcohol 193 in 87% yield. In the next step, compound 193 was converted into lactone 194 in 41% yield over 3-steps including Dess-Martin oxidation, Baeyer-Villiger oxidation with m-CPBA and acidification in MeOH. Reduction of methyl acetal 194 with LiAlH₄ in THF gave bis-THF alcohol 195 in 63% yield. When ligand 195 was reacted with active N,N'disuccinimidyl carbonate 196 in MeCN, it yielded carbonate 197 in 65% yield. In the last step, compound 197 upon further reaction with Cbz (benzyl chlorocarbonate) derivative 198, furnished the darunavir 2 in 53% yield (Scheme 26).

Eupomatilones are natural products (cinnamic acid dimers)¹⁶⁹ related to lignan family and these were isolated by Carroll and Taylor (in 1991) from a shrub *Eupomatia bennettii*.¹⁷⁰





Scheme 25 Synthesis of terfestatin A 186 and terfestatin B 189 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

These are dispersed throughout the plant stems, leaves, roots, seeds and fruits, and exhibit anti-fungal, anti-HIV and anticancer activities. In 2022, Zhang *et al.* achieved the total synthesis of natural eupomatilones **204** and **205** from a cyclic ketone **199** by employing Cu(π)complex-catalyzed asymmetric BV oxidation.¹⁷¹ The synthesis was initiated with the Pd-regulated arylation of 3-methylcyclobutanne-1-one **199** with 1bromo-3,4,5-trimethyloxybenzene **200** to prepare a racemic precursor **201** in 65% yield (d:r = 5.6:1). To improve the diastereomeric ratio, the precursor **201** was treated with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in chloroform. Then, compound **201** underwent Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA followed by reaction with Cu(NTf₂)₂ to furnish a chiral lactone **202** in 48% yield with 92% ee. Furthermore, lactone **202** afforded a γ -butyrolactone



Scheme 26 Synthesis of protease inhibitor; darunavir 2 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

203 over a few steps. Finally, compound **203** afforded the eupomatilone **204** in 67% yield with 94% ee *via* reacting with Eschenmoser's salt in THF followed by Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with *m*-CPBA. In another route, compound **203** produced eupomatilone **205** in 70% yield with 95% ee *via* methylation with LiHMDS and MeI in THF (Scheme 27).

Hydroquinones and 1,4-benzoquinones are natural metabolites and these are widespread in marine organisms,^{172,173} plants, and animals.^{174,175} These compounds exhibit antioxidant and anti-cancer activities in animals. In 2023, Tsyganov *et al.* reported the synthesis of 3-hydroxy-2,5-dimethoxybenzo-1,4-quinone1,4-benzoquinone **209** by using Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction as a key step.¹⁷⁶ The synthesis was accomplished with the formation of apiol aldehyde **207** from apiol alkene **206** in the presence of KOH, chloroform, methanol, and pyridine. Apiol aldehyde **207** underwent Baeyer–Villiger oxidation with H_2O_2 in the presence of H_2SO_4 and methanol to furnish a phenol **208** in 78% yield. Then, oxidation of phenol **208** followed by ring opening of dioxolane resulted in the synthesis of target compound **209** in overall 73% yield (Scheme 28).

2.6. Baeyer-Villiger oxidation in the biosynthesis of natural products

There is a diversity of enzymes which can be used in selective oxidation reactions in nature. These may include oxidases,¹⁷⁷

peroxidases,¹⁷⁸ monooxygenases,¹⁷⁹ dioxygenases,¹⁸⁰ and dehydrogenases.¹⁷⁷ Baeyer–Villiger monooxygenases play a key role in the biosynthesis of many naturally occurring compounds (Fig. 7).

Bohemamines (BHMs) 214 are pyrrolizidine-based bacterial alkaloids. These are obtained from Streptomyces species and homospermidine. These are biologically active natural compounds. These are used for self-defense against amoebae. Baeyer-Villiger monooxygenases BhmK/BhmJ and BhmG has a key role in the economical biosynthesis of BHMs. In 2020, Liu et al. presented the biosynthesis of BHMs from genes by utilizing BVMOs (BhmK and BhmJ) as biocatalysts.181 The synthetic scheme of BHMs was demonstrated into two routes. In the first route, compound BhmJ was treated with a co-enzyme to afford BHM 210 which was further reacted with BhmK to generate 211. Resulted compound 211 by reacting with Baeyer-Villiger monooxygenase afforded BHM D 212 while in another route, compound 211 synthesized compound 213 which further generated BHMs 214a, 214b & 214c on treatment with BhmA (Scheme 29).

Testosterone **216** is a significant male hormone responsible for the male characteristics. Testololactone is also a steroidal compound used to treat breast cancer, prostate cancer and prostatic hyperplasia.¹⁸² In 2020, Paula *et al.* reported the biosynthesis of testosterone and testololactone by utilizing Baeyer–Villiger oxidation as a key reaction.¹⁸² The conversion



Scheme 27 Synthesis of eupomatilones 204 and 205 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 28 Biosynthesis of benzoquinone 209 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.



was proceeded with the formation of testosterone **216** from progesterone **215** by using Baeyer–Villiger monooxygenase followed by hydrolysis. Then, compound **216** further delivered testololactone **3** *via* dehydrogenation and Baeyer–Villiger oxidation using BVMO (Scheme 30).

Asperculin A 220 and penifulvin D 222 are fungal sesquiterpenes which consist of [5.5.5.6] dioxafenestrane ring.¹⁸³⁻¹⁸⁵ These are biologically active natural products. Primarily, asperculin A 220 and penifulvin D 222 were extracted from a terrestrial fungus; *Penicillium griseofulvum* and marine fungus; *Aspergillus aculeatus* respectively. In their previous work, Wei and colleagues reported that a 3-gene cluster (*peni* gene) was responsible for the biosynthesis of penifulvin A. Although the pathway was fully established but stereo and regiochemical hydroxylation on sp³ carbon remained unclear. In 2021, Wei and co-workers presented the biosynthesis of asperculin A and penifulvin D by using Baeyer–Villiger monooxygenases PeniC and AspeB which provided valuable biocatalysts and wide range of strategies for nonactivated C-oxidation modification.¹⁸⁶ The synthesis was began with the formation of a scaffold silphinene **218** from a precursor FPP (farnesyl pyrophosphate) **217** in presence of sesquiterpene cyclase (PeniA) and AspeG. The scaffold **218** generated penifulvin A **219** over a few steps. Compound **219** in one approach, afforded asperculin A **220** *via* AspeB-catalyzed Beyer-Villiger oxidation in the presence of PeniF and AspeC. In another approach, it furnished penifulvin D **222** on reaction with PeniF (BVMO) after synthesizing penifulvin A **221** in the presence of PeniC (Scheme 31).

Chartreusin 227 is a glycosidic aromatic polyketide which is extracted from *Streptomyces chartreusis*. It is well-known for its potent biological activity against tumor cells.¹⁸⁷ Initially, Xu and colleagues investigated the role of flavin-dependent ChaZ in the gene cluster of cha but chaZ gene suppressed the synthesis of compound 227. For better understanding, Jiao *et al.* in 2021, presented the biosynthesis of natural compound chartreusin 227 by using flavin-dependent BVMO (ChaZ), redox enzymes, and NADPH-dependent ketoreductase ChaE.¹⁸⁷ Schematic route demonstrated the synthesis of compound 224 from a cofactorscaffold (acetyl-CoA + MeI-CoA) 223 in the presence of a framework of enzymes which was further converted into decaketide



Scheme 29 Synthesis of bohemamines 212 and 214 (a-c) via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 30 Synthesis of testosterone 216 and testololactone 3 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

scaffold of tetracyclic intermediate **225** over a few steps. Consequently, scaffold, resomycin C **225** underwent ChaZcatalyzed Baeyer–Villiger oxidation to furnish a pentacyclic intermediate **226**. Compound **226** generated the desired pentacyclic natural product; chartreusin **227** in the presence of ketoreductase ChaE, dioxygenase ChaP, ChaGT₁ and, ChaGT₂ (Scheme 32).

Secalonic acid D **231** is a fungal xanthone-based homodimer of blennolide B. It is biologically active natural product which encourages cancerous cells apoptosis,¹⁸⁸ suppresses DNA topoisomerase I,¹⁸⁹ and represses tumor angiogenesis.¹⁹⁰ Broad range specificity of enzyme AacuE (used for the synthesis of dimeric molecules) make it an efficient biocatalyst. Initially, Wei group attempted to achieve the total bioinspired synthesis of compound **231** but they obtained four isomers of targeted compound **231** owing to activity of *A.oryzae* (an endogenous enzyme). In 2021, Wei *et al.* successfully achieved the biosynthesis of secalonic acid D by overexpressing the BVMO (AacuH) that competed with endogenous enzyme.¹⁹¹ In the beginning, crysophanol **228** underwent AacuH-catalyzed Baeyer–Villiger



Scheme 31 Synthesis of asperaculin A 220 and penifulvin D 222 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 32 Synthesis of chartreusin 227 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 33 Synthesis of secalonic acid (B, D and F) 231 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.



Scheme 34 Synthesis of vibralactone 236 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation

oxidation followed by hydrolysis to generate monodictyphenone **229**. Then, methyl esterification of compound **229** with methyltransferase AacuQ in the presence of NsrG synthesized the compound **230**. Compound **230** afforded the xanthone diamers (secalonic acid B, D, and F having specific stereochemistry) **231** over a few steps (Scheme 33). Vibralactone **236** is a rare and potent natural product containing oxepine-2(3*H*)-one ring. It is isolated from a basidiomycete fungus *Boreostereum vibrans*; *Sterum vibrans* and *Stereum* mushrooms, together with 1,5-*seco*-vibralactone. Vibralactone **236** has the potential to inhibit pancreatic lipase with 0.4 μ g mL⁻¹ value of IC₅₀. Feng *et al.* in 2023, reported the total biosynthesis of vibralactone **236** by using Baeyer–Villiger monooxygenases.¹⁹² For this purpose, 4-hydroxybenzoate **232** was catalyzed by UbiA prenyltransferases (VibP1/VibP2) in the presence of isoprenoid precursor, dimethylallyl pyrophosphate (DMAPP), a carboxylic acid reductase BvCAR, NADPH and ATP to generate an aldehyde **233**. Then, aldehyde **233** was catalyzed by reductases BvARs and NADPH to furnish a benzylic alcohol **234**. Thereafter, alcohol **234** underwent a VibO-interceded enzymatic Baeyer–Villiger oxidation in the presence of NADPH and O₂ to afford a 1,5-*seco*-vibralactone **235**. Subsequently, compound **235** afforded the targeted product **236** through VibC action (Scheme 34).

3. Conclusion

This review highlights the synthesis of natural products and their derivatives in which Baeyer-Villiger oxidation has been used as a key reaction. Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction offers the chiral lactones as valuable intermediates which can be used for consecutive reactions. Such conversions can be carried out in the presence of eco-friendly reagents, novel Baeyer-Villiger monooxygenases and mild reaction conditions to achieve high enantioselectivity, regioselectivity, and desired amount of yield with no or less side products. The utility of BV oxidation in the synthesis of various natural products i.e., polyketides, terpenoids, quinones, fatty acids, and alkaloids which are pharmaceutically important due to their potent biological activities have been demonstrated. The efficiency and superiority of this reaction is expected to motivate organic chemists to focus on Baeyer-Villiger oxidation reaction to develop efficient pathways for further advancements towards the synthesis of natural products in future.

Data availability

No primary research results, software or code have been included and no new data were generated or analysed as part of this review.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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