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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, H₂O₂/protic acid, H₂O₂/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 complexes^{14–16} (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 H₂O₂, 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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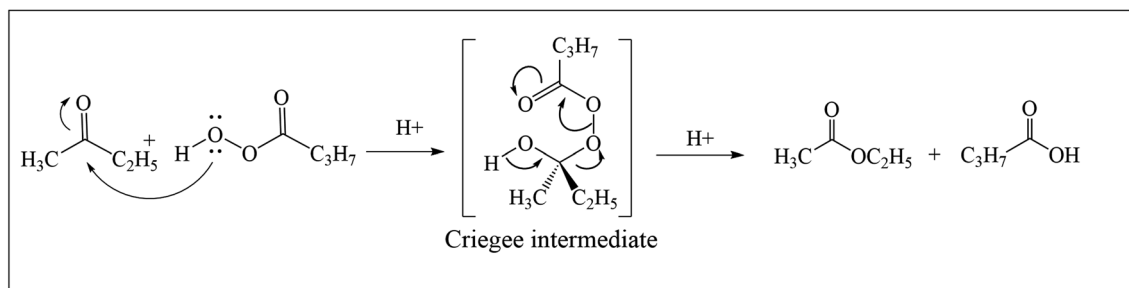
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Scheme 1 General mechanism of Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

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 anticancerous action.⁴² These suppress the 5 α -reductase⁴³ enzyme and therefore are used to treat androgen-dependent ailments

i.e., steroidal testolactone is used to treat breast cancer.⁴⁴ BVO reaction can also be employed within the synthetic approach leading to steroidal lactones. For example, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) is converted to testolactone 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 monooxygenase-promoted 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

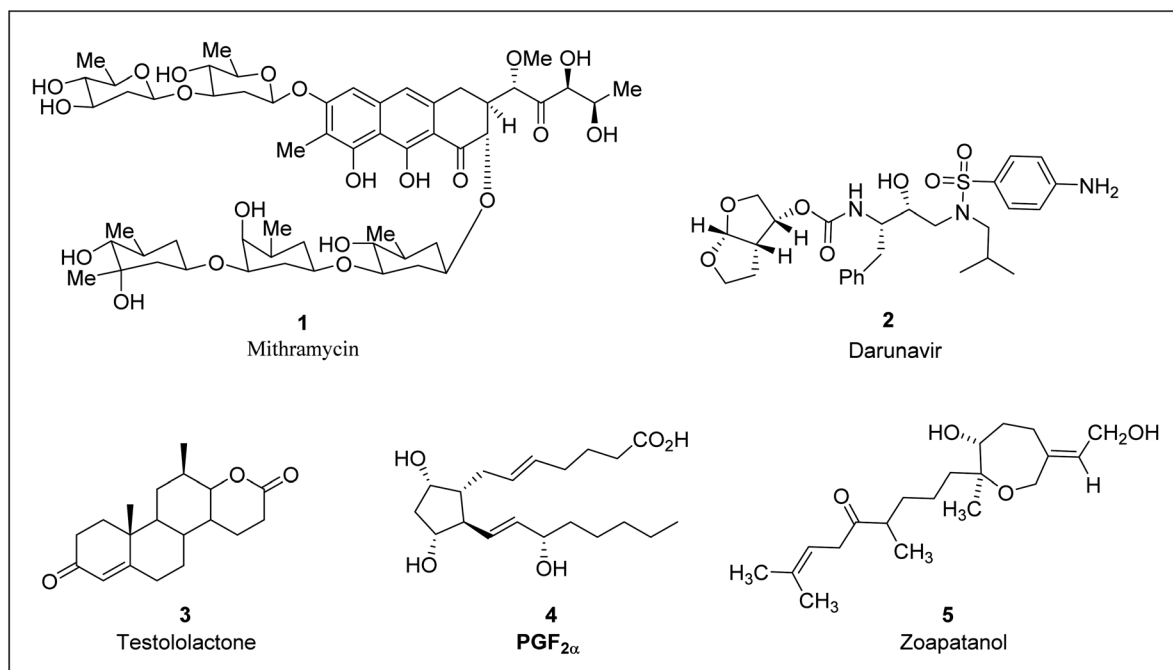


Fig. 1 Structures of a few biologically active natural products synthesized by BVO.



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 (+)-regiline, *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

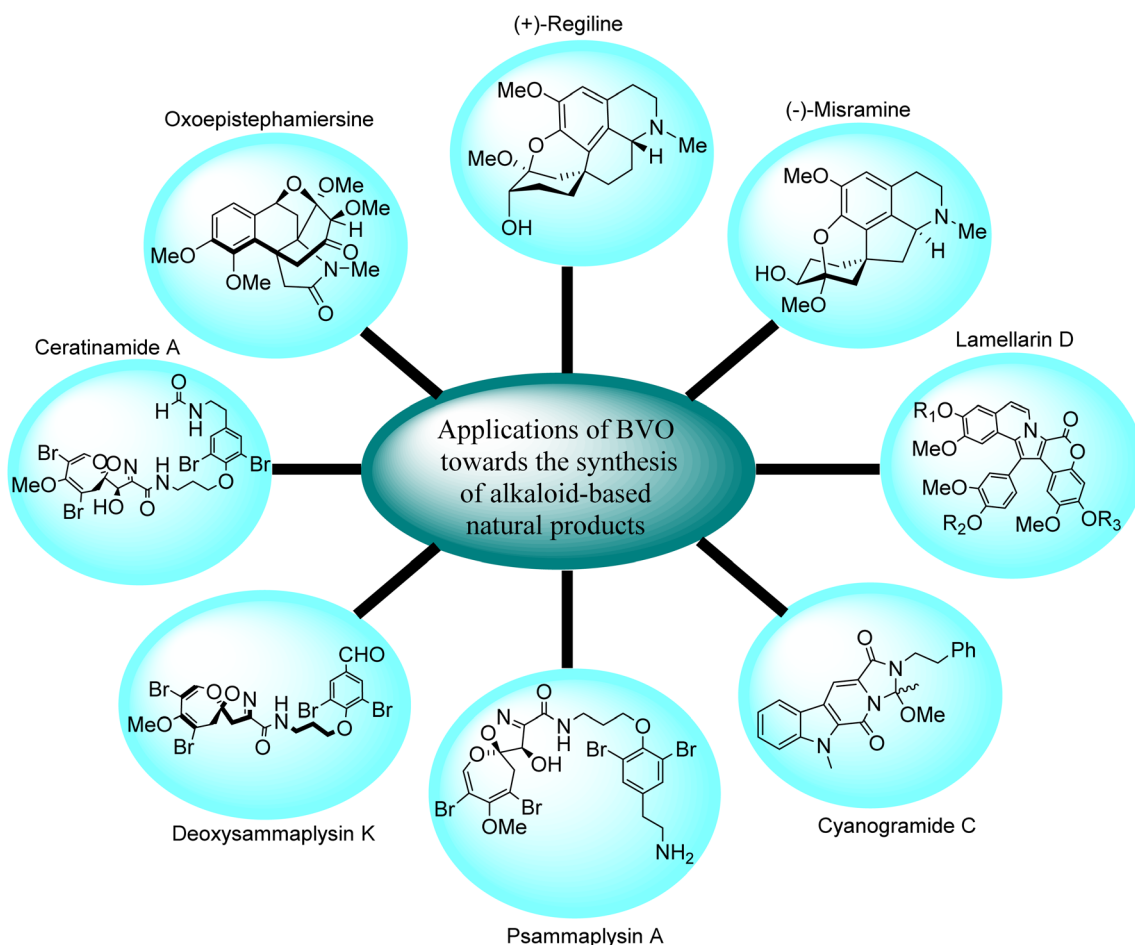
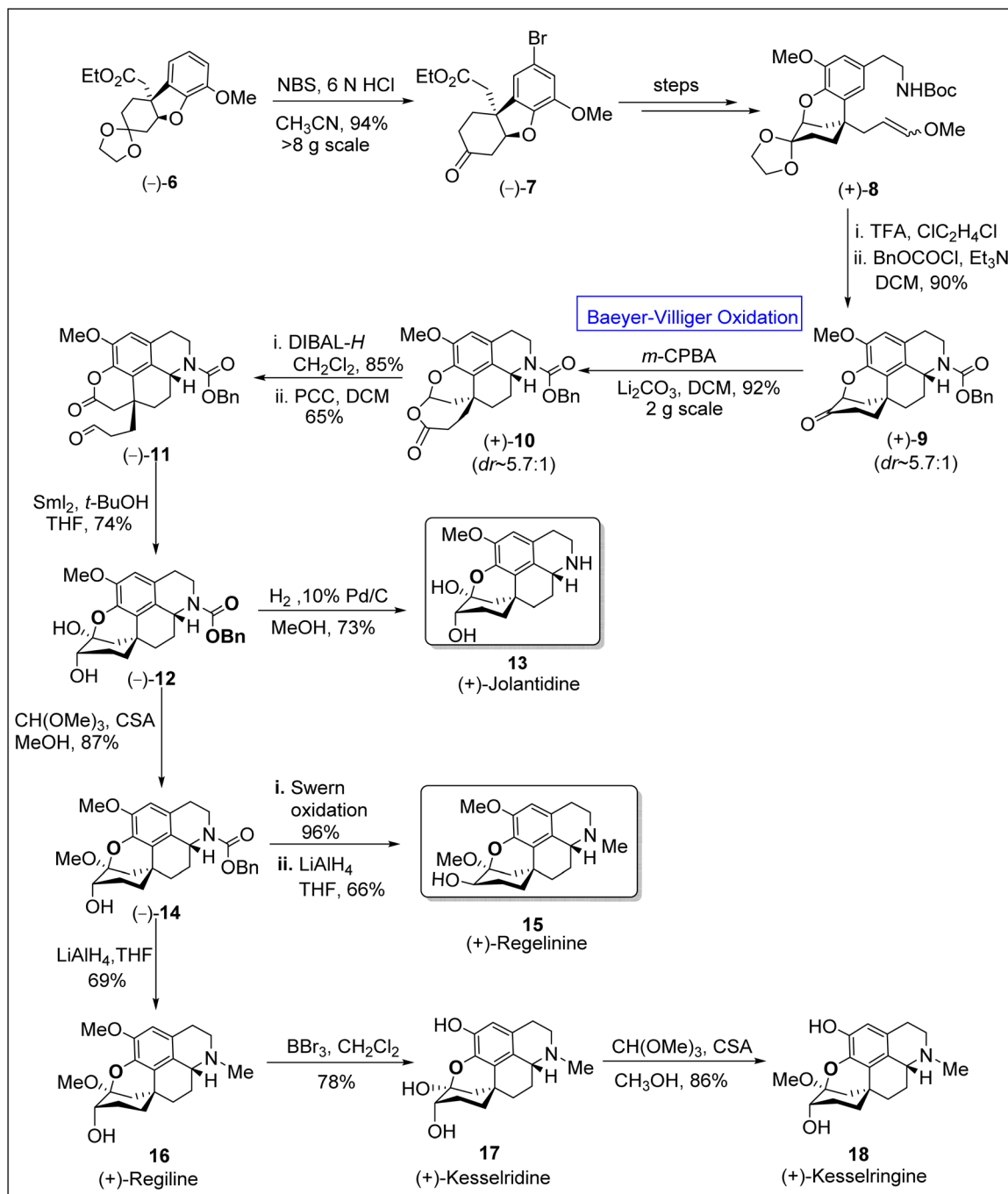


Fig. 2 Pictorial representation of alkaloid-based natural products synthesized by Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction.



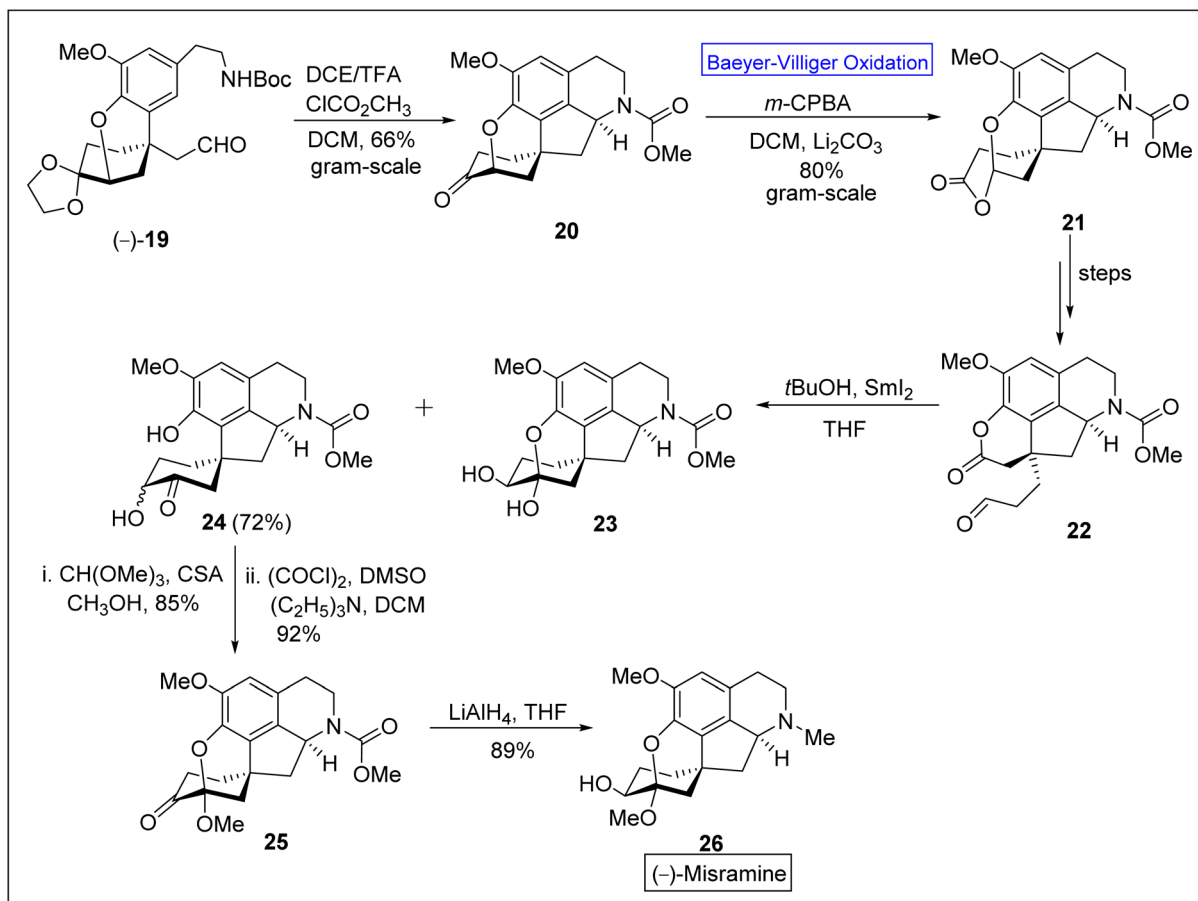
Scheme 2 Synthesis of homoproaporphine alkaloids; jolantidine **13**, regelinine **15**, and kesselringine **18** via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

(PCC) in the presence of DCM yielded aldehyde-lactone **11** in 65% yield. Subsequently, Pinacol-type cyclization of compound **11** with samarium(II)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 $\text{CH}(\text{OMe})_3$ and camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) in methanol furnished compound **14** in 85% yield. Compound **14** underwent Swern oxidation followed by LiAlH_4 -mediated reduction in THF to afford the desired natural compound, regelinine **15** in 66% yield. In another

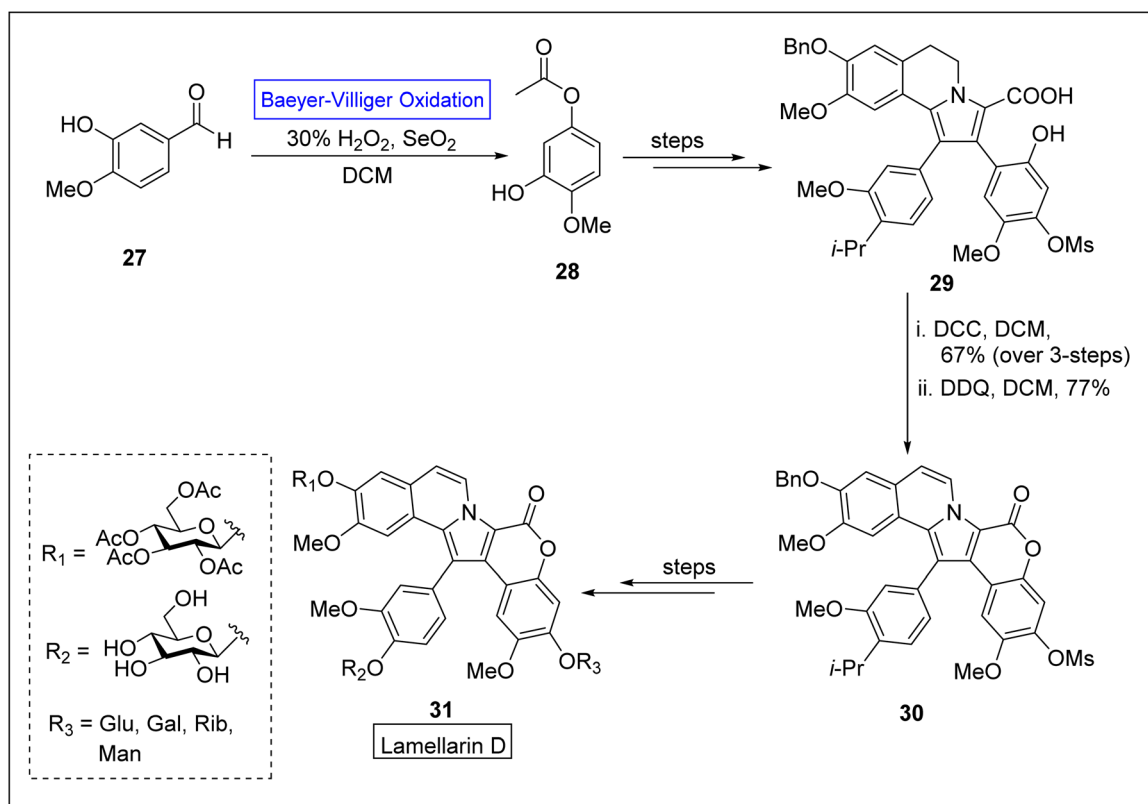
approach, compound (+)-**15** on reduction with LiAlH_4 in THF furnished (+)-regiline **16** in 69% yield which upon further treatment with boron tribromide (BBr_3) in dichloromethane synthesized (+)-kesselridine **17** in 78% yield. To achieve the synthesis of natural product **18** in 86% yield, compound **17** was treated with $\text{CH}(\text{OMe})_3$ 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

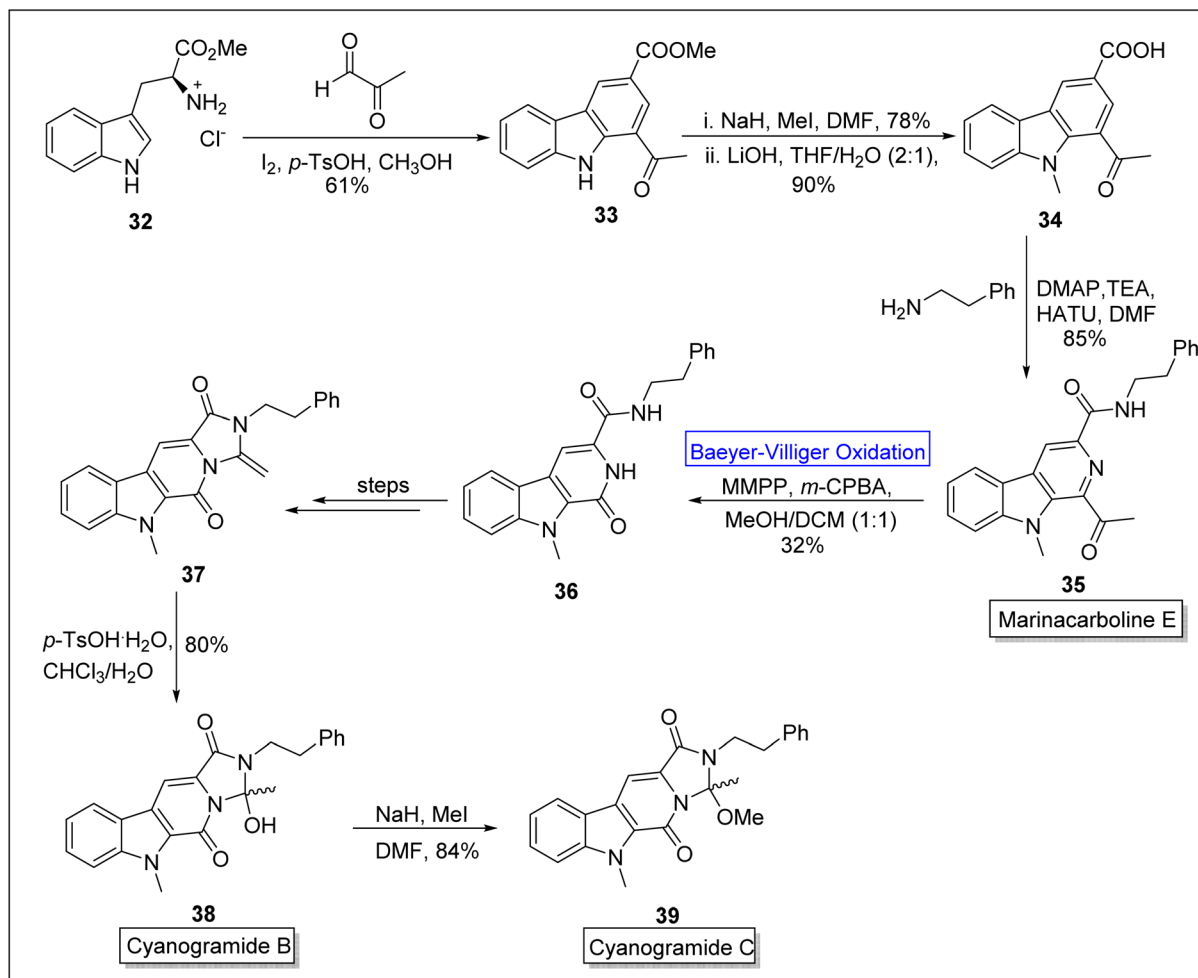




Scheme 3 Synthesis of (-)-misramine 26 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



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



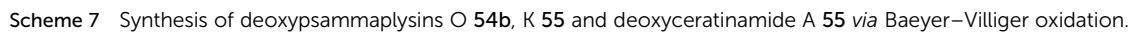
Scheme 5 Synthesis of cyanogramides B 38 and C 39 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

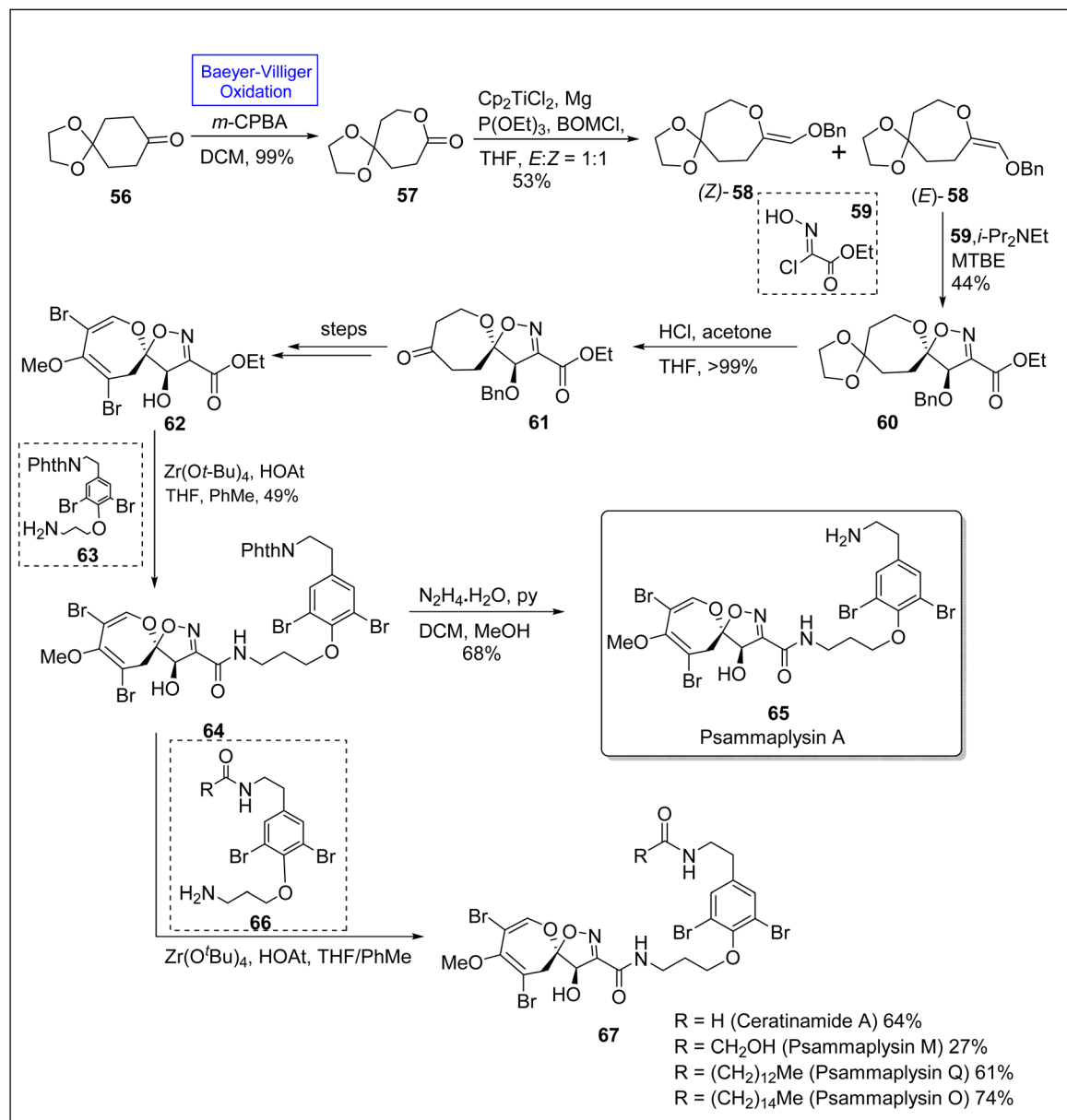
the (–)-misramine with overall 2.0% yield (in twenty four steps) from 2,4,6-tribromoanisole by employing asymmetric Friedel–Crafts 1,4-addition. However, Pu *et al.* in 2021 presented the enantioselective total synthesis of the natural product, (–)-misramine 26 in 11.4% overall yield (in nine steps) 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 (NEt_3) 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% yield (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 IC_{50} 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 H_2O_2 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-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) in DCM to synthesize the compound 30 which further furnished the derivatives of lamellarin D 31 over a few steps (Scheme 4).



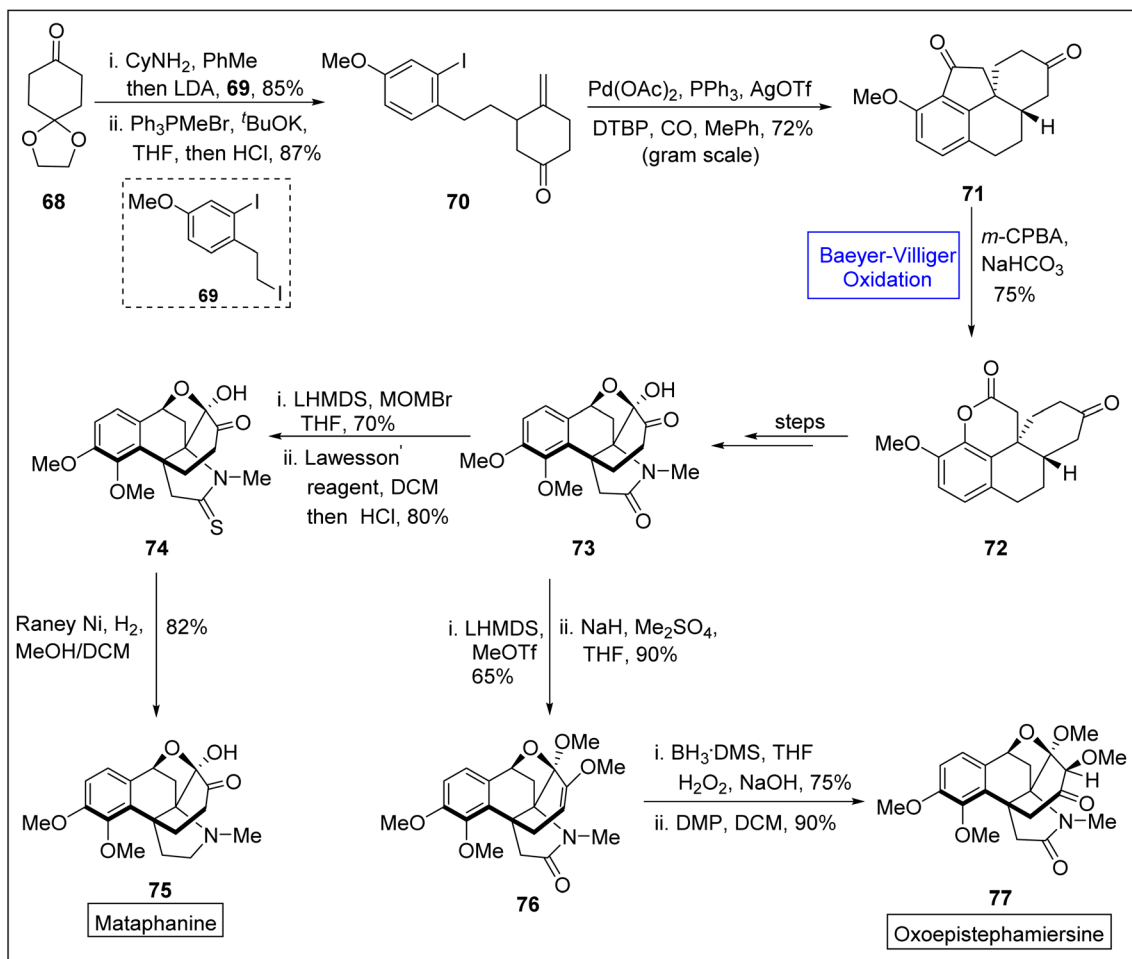




Scheme 8 Synthesis of natural marine alkaloids; psammaplysin A and related compounds via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

Cyanogramides (B 38 and C 39) are marine-derived indole-based 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 thiourea-mediated 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 oxoepestiphamiersine 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).

Psammaplysin is a marine alkaloid that belongs to natural dihydrooxepine-spiroisoxazoline based-products.⁷⁴ Initially, psammaplysin A 44 was extracted by Kashman from *Psammaplysilla purpurea*^{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 psammaplysin by using different synthetic routes. Psammaplysin K, O, and ceratinamides are novel bromotyrosine derivatives obtained from sea sponge^{81–84} *Pseudoceratina purpurea*.⁸⁵ These exhibit anti-fouling, anti-cancer, and anti-bacterial activities.^{86–88} Despite all these excellent activities, no synthetic approach for these natural spirooxepine isoxazolinewas reported till 2022. However, in 2022, Zhang *et al.* presented the synthesis of 7-deoxypsammaplysin K 155, O 154b, and 7-deoxyceratinamide 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 trifluoromethane 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

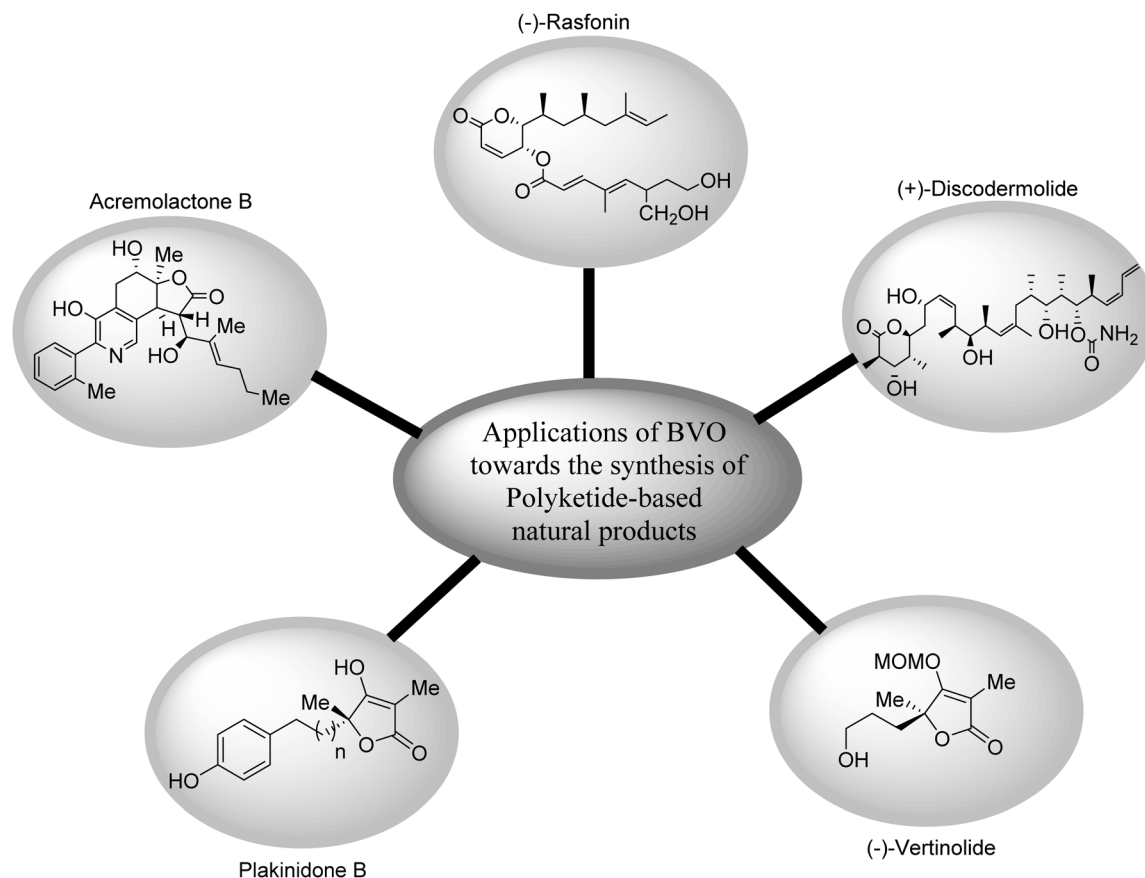


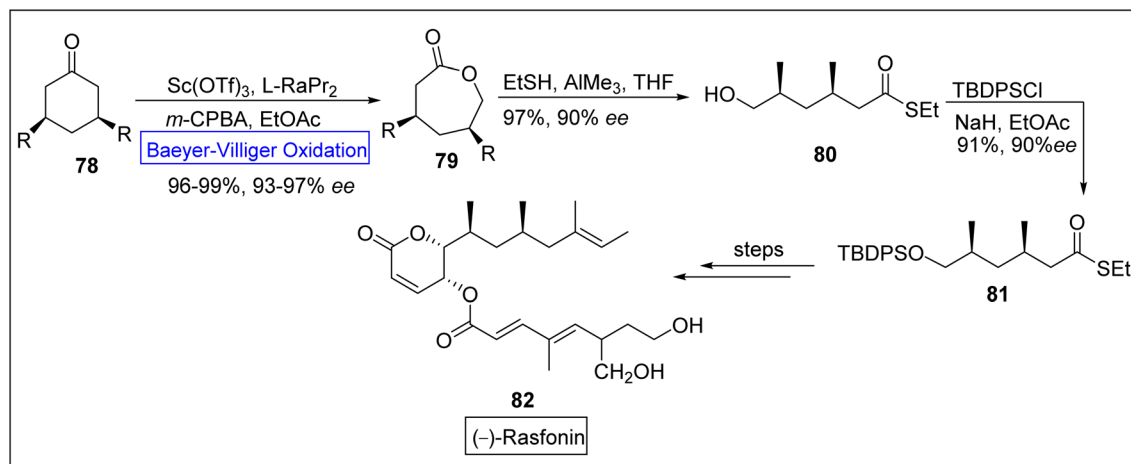
Fig. 3 Structures of some naturally occurring polyketides synthesized via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

oxidation with urea hydrogen peroxide (UHP) in the presence of Na_2HPO_4 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, NaHCO_3 , NaHPO_4 , *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 $\text{LiOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 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 Psammaplysins 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 psammaplysins 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. Benzyloxymethylation 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 ($\text{Zr}(\text{O}^t\text{Bu})_4$), 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAT), THF, and PhMe. Consequently, compound **64** further delivered the

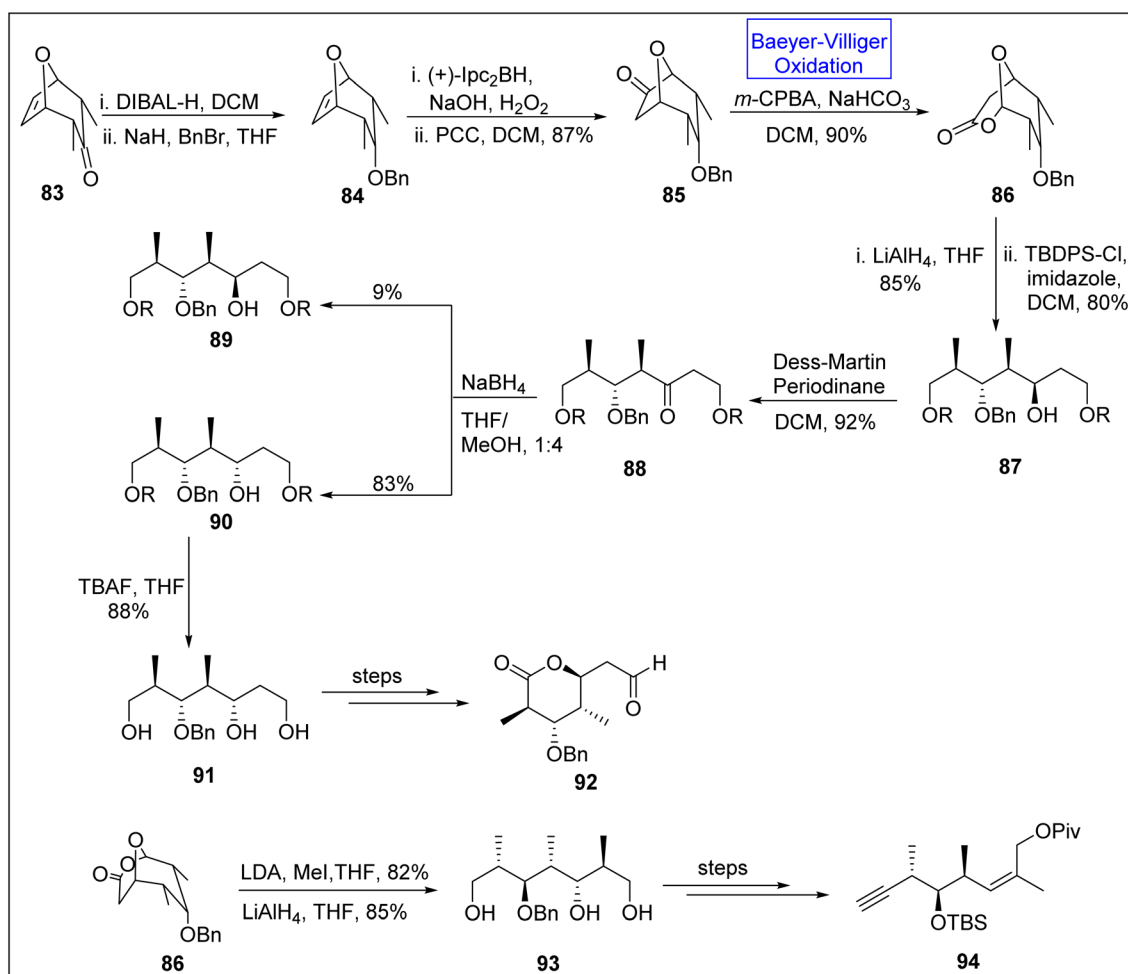


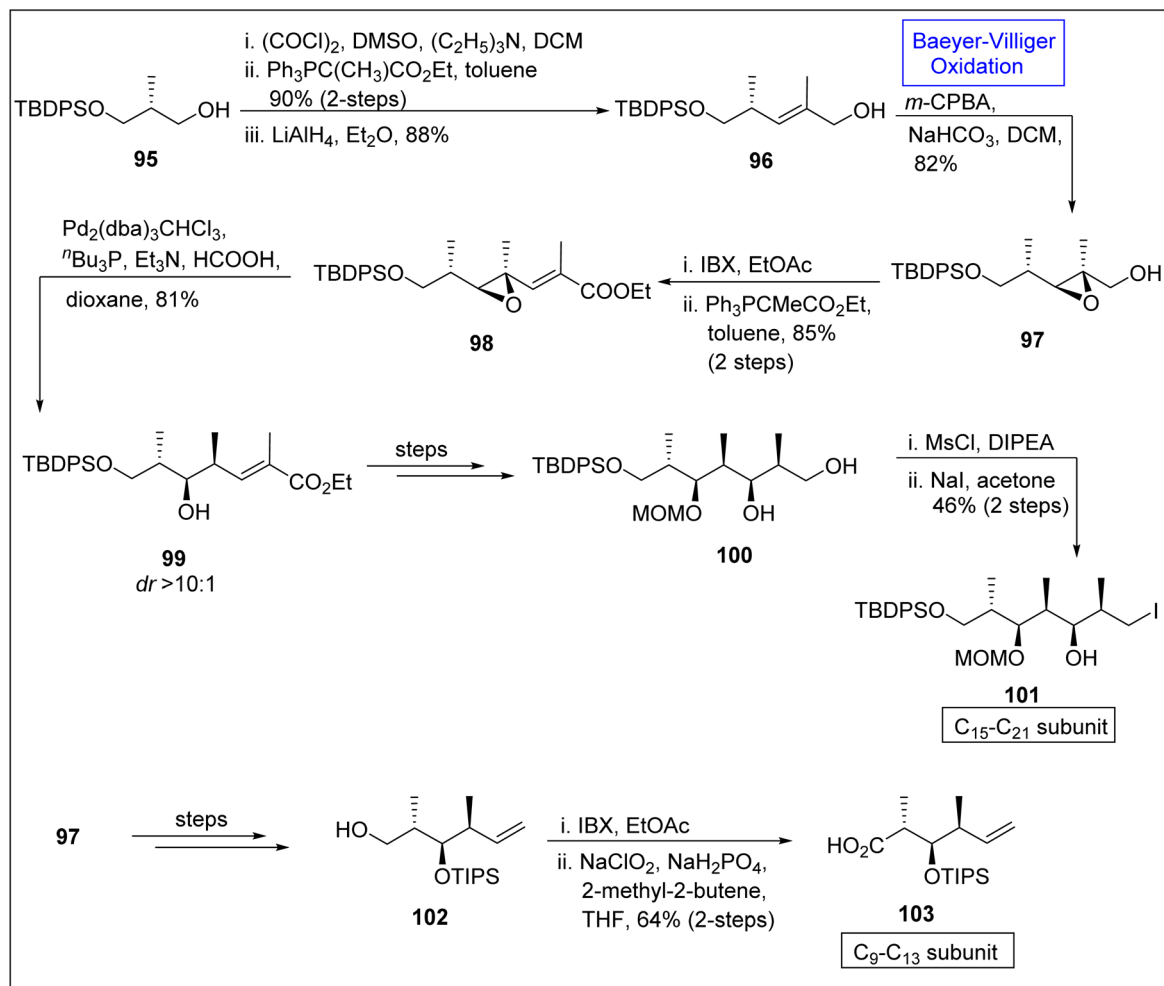


Scheme 10 Synthesis of (-)-rasfonin 82 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

desired natural psammaphysin 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, $\text{Zr}(\text{O}^t\text{Bu})_4$, 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 C₁₅₋₂₁ **101** and C₉₋₁₃ **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

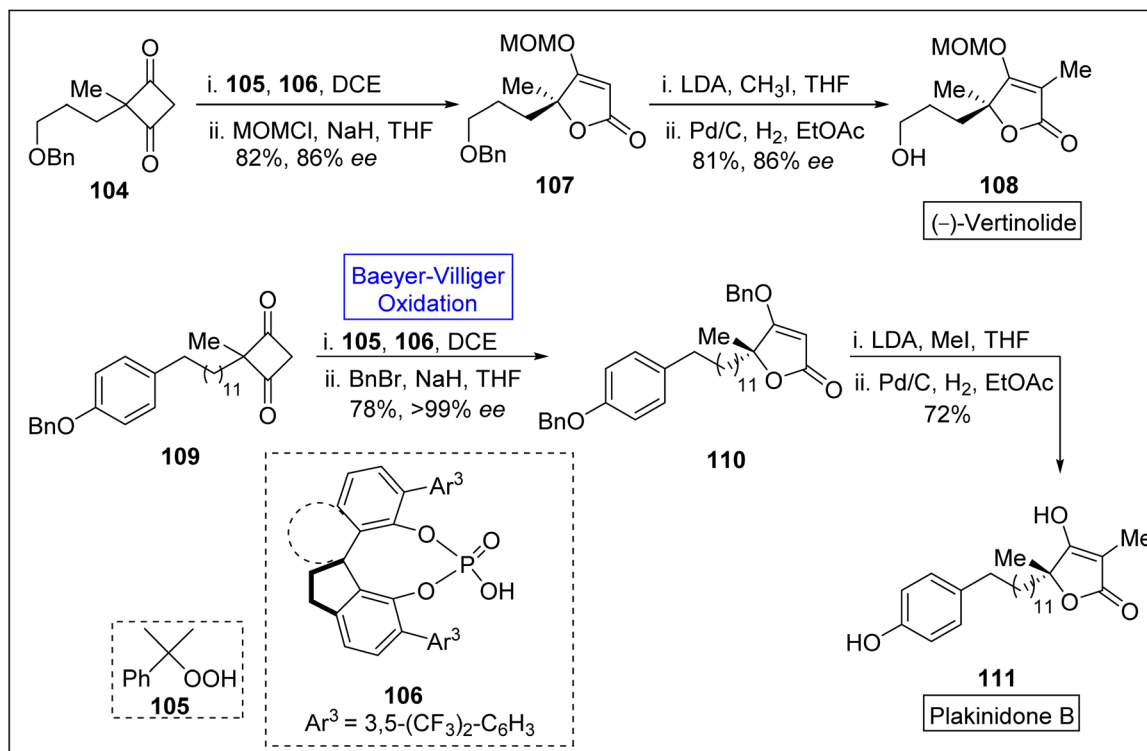
ether **76** followed by Dess–Martin oxidation furnished the oxoepistiphemiersine **77** in 90% yield (Scheme 9).

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 anti-tumor 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 regio-selective asymmetric Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.¹⁰⁴ The synthesis was commenced with the Baeyer–Villiger oxidation of 3-substituted cyclic ketone **78** with *m*-CPBA in the presence of scandium(III) trifluoromethanesulfonate Sc(OTf)₃ and EtOAc to





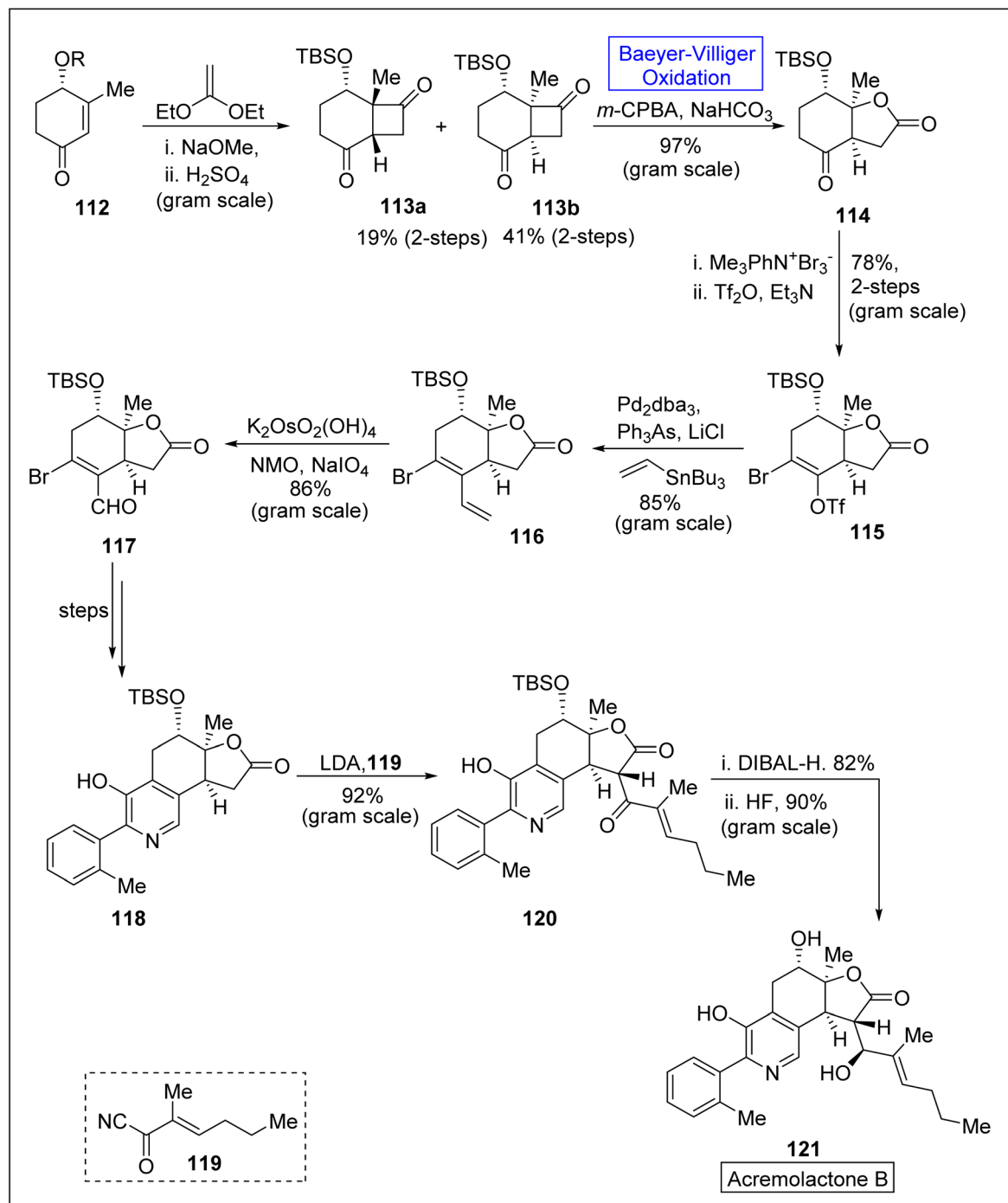
Scheme 13 Synthesis of vertinolide **108** and Plakinidone B **111** via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

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 AlMe₃ in THF. Afterwards, compound **80** was made to react with *tert*-butyl(chloro)diphenylsilane (TBDPSCI), 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 (–)-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 periodonane-mediated (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 C₉–C₁₃ 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

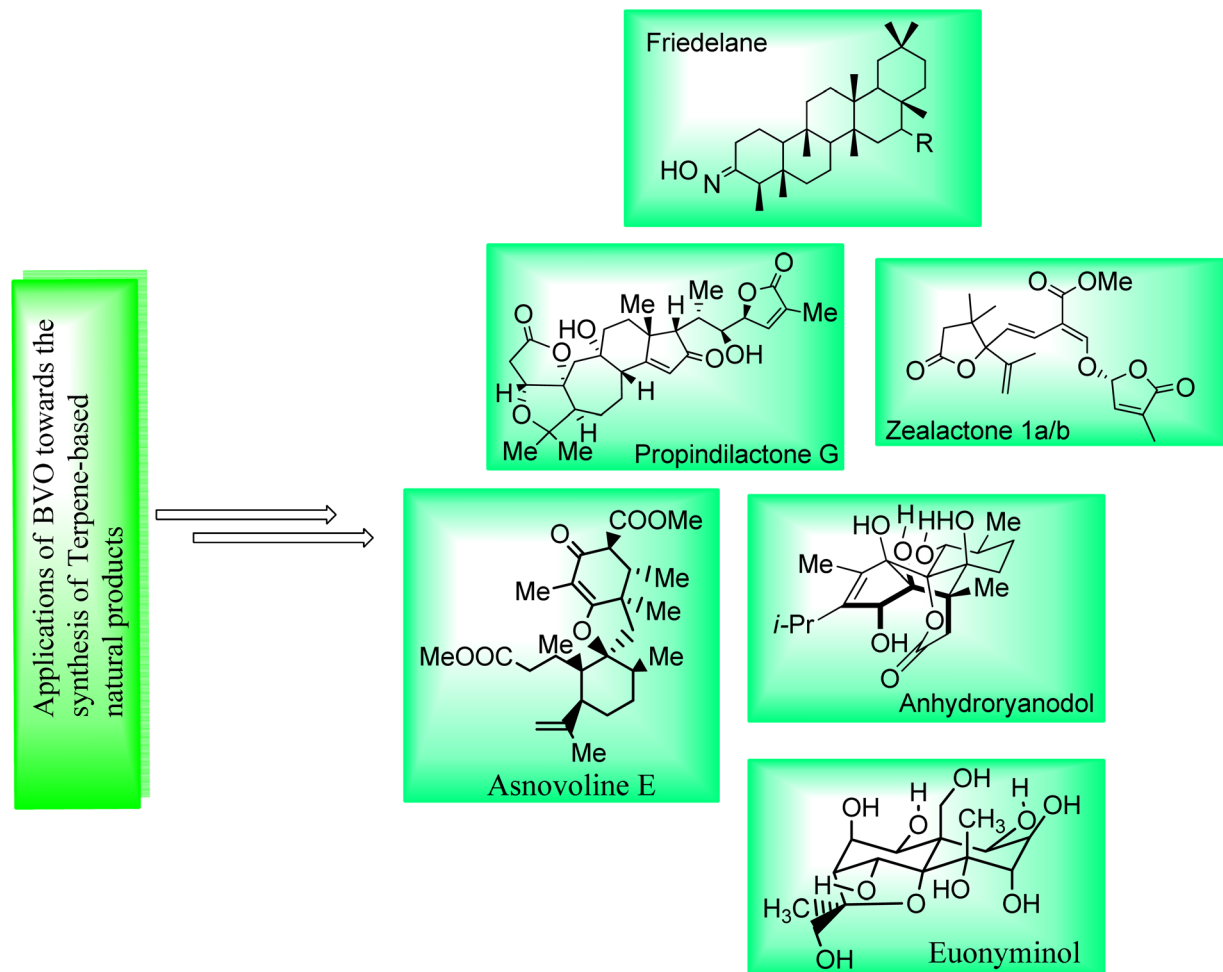


Fig. 4 Pictorial framework elaborating the structures of some terpene-based natural products obtained by involving BVO as a key step.

chiral phosphoric acid ligand **106**. Vertinolid **108** is a derivative of β -tetrone acid and it is extracted from *Verticillium intertextum*. It belongs to fungal-metabolites, myotoxins.^{114,115} Vertinolid **108** inhibits the root and shoot growth in Lattuce seedlings. Plakinidone B **111** is a five-membered peractone which is isolated from *Angulospiculatus* and it exhibits anti-viral and anti-microbial properties. In 2023, Liu *et al.* reported an enantioselective synthesis of vertinolid 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 vertinolid **108** in 81% yield (86% ee) by reacting with LDA, CH_3I , 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 debenzylolation 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 H_2SO_4 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 γ -lactone **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 Pd_2dba_3 , Ph_3As , LiCl (Farina Protocol), and tributyl(vinyl)stannane to furnish bromo diene **116** in 85% yield. Subsequently, treatment of compound **116** with $K_2OsO_2(OH)_4$, NMO, and $NaIO_4$ 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

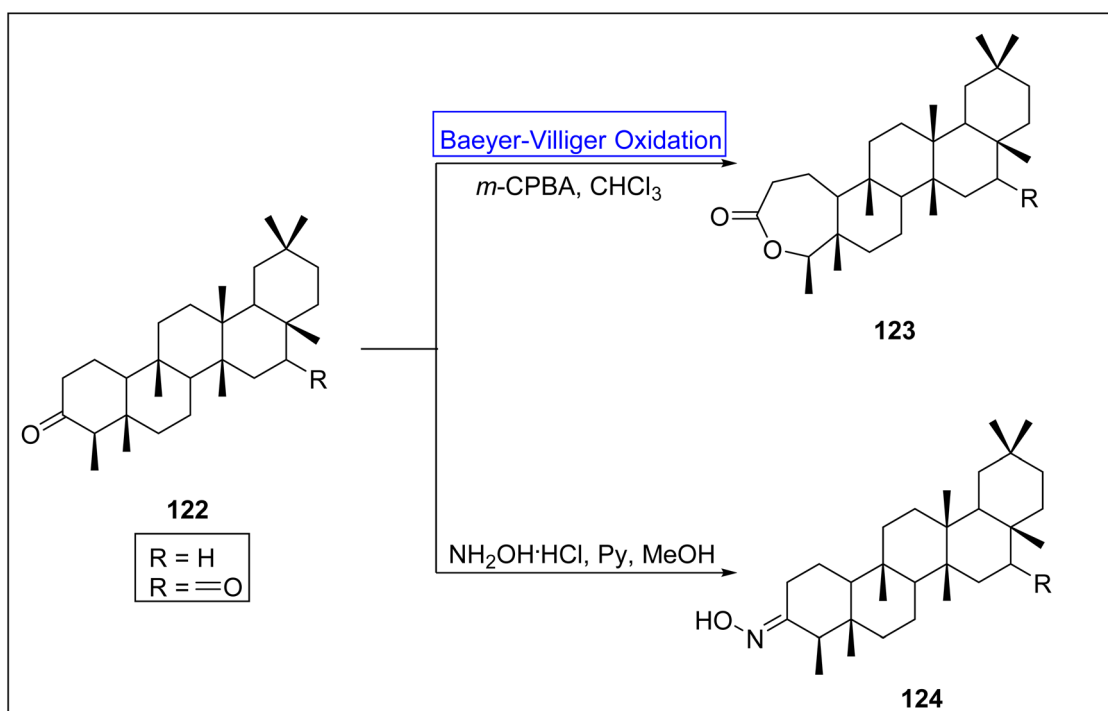
Terpenes are a diverse class of natural compounds. They are isolated from plants, animals fungi, pathogens, insects, and endophytes. They exhibit anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-oxidant and anti-diabetic activities.^{121,122} Baeyer–Villiger oxidation is one of those appealing reactions 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 μM). 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, Py, MeOH.

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

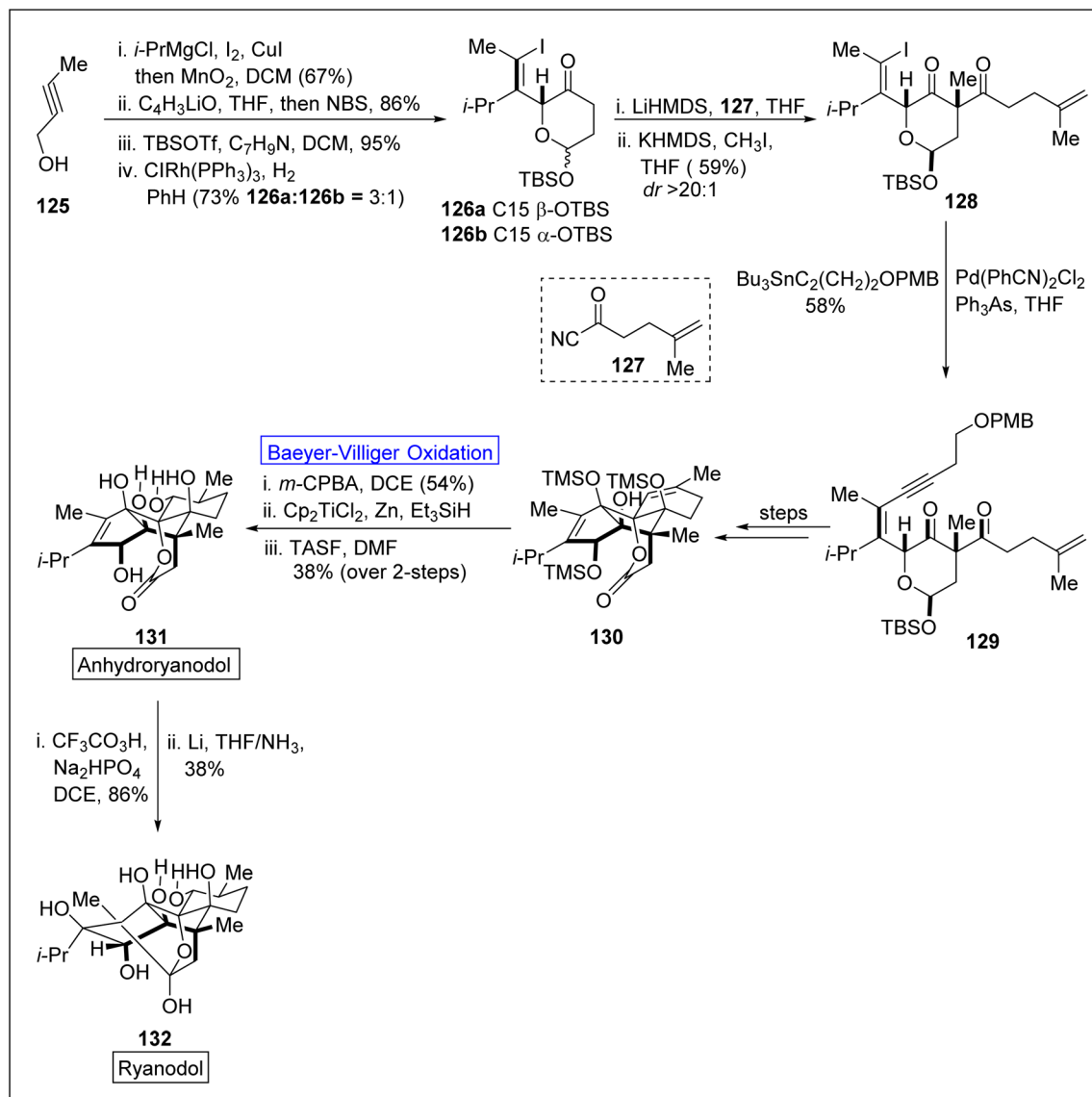
a shrub; *Ryana speciosa*. It exhibits insecticidal properties. Initially, ryanodol was synthesized by Deslongchamps' by harnessing Diels–Alder reaction and oxidative cleavage.^{126,127} Prior to 2020, Reisman achieved the synthesis of ryanodol by employing Pauson–Khand reaction and SeO₂-catalyzed poly-oxidation.¹²⁵ 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 carbocycle formation.¹²⁸ For this purpose, an alkyne **125** was treated with Cu-mediated *i*-PrMgCl, iodine, added with MnO₂ in DCM (67%), C₄H₉LiO in THF and NBS followed by the reaction with TBSOTf, benzylamine, DCM, and then with ClRh(PPh₃)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* ≥ 20). Then compound **128** underwent Sonogashira coupling and Stille coupling to generate the subsequent enyne **129** in 58% yield. Then, this enyne **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 trisulfonium difluorotrimethylsilicate (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.

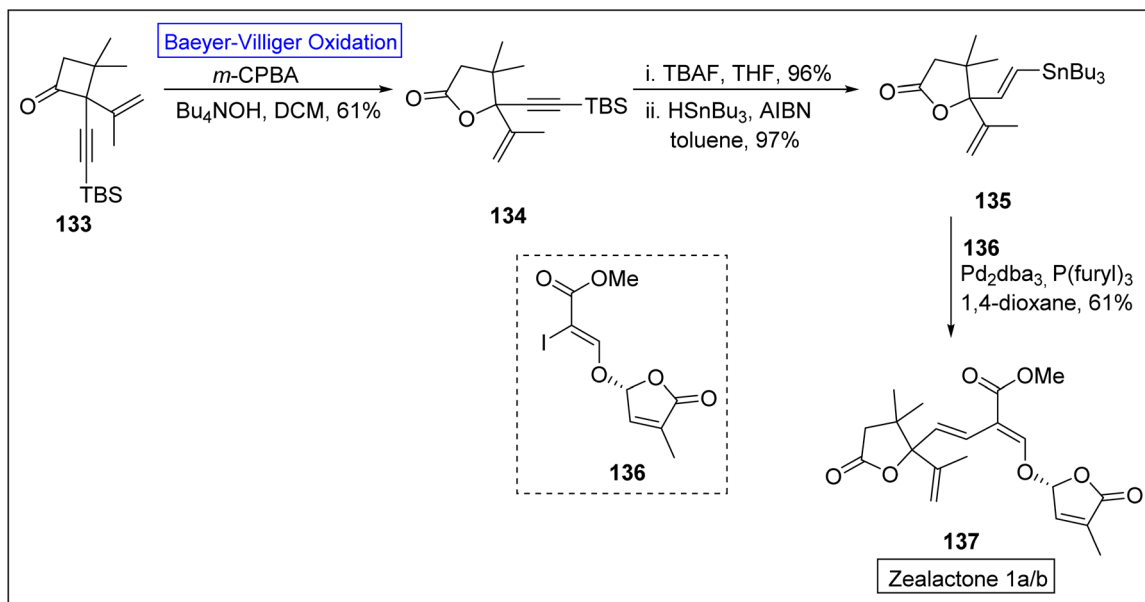


Scheme 16 Synthesis of anhydroryanodol **132** via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

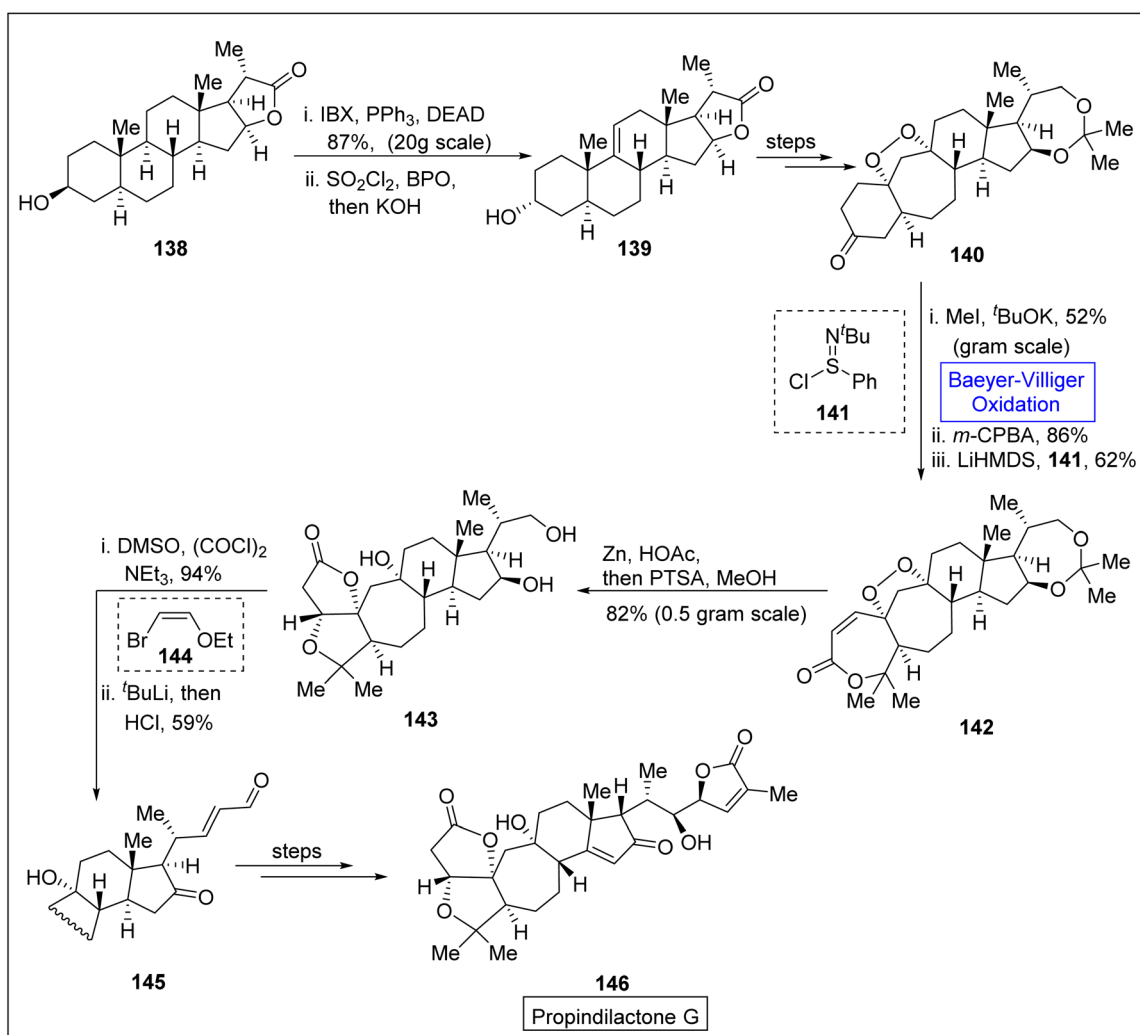
have IC₅₀ value of 0.59 μM against ZmD14-dependent YLG hydrolysis. In 2020, Yoshimura and co-workers established the total synthesis of zealactone **1a/2** in 8 steps with overall 21% yield *via* Baeyer–Villiger oxidation reaction.¹³¹ In the first step of synthesis, cyclobutanone **133** underwent the 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 vinyl iodide **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

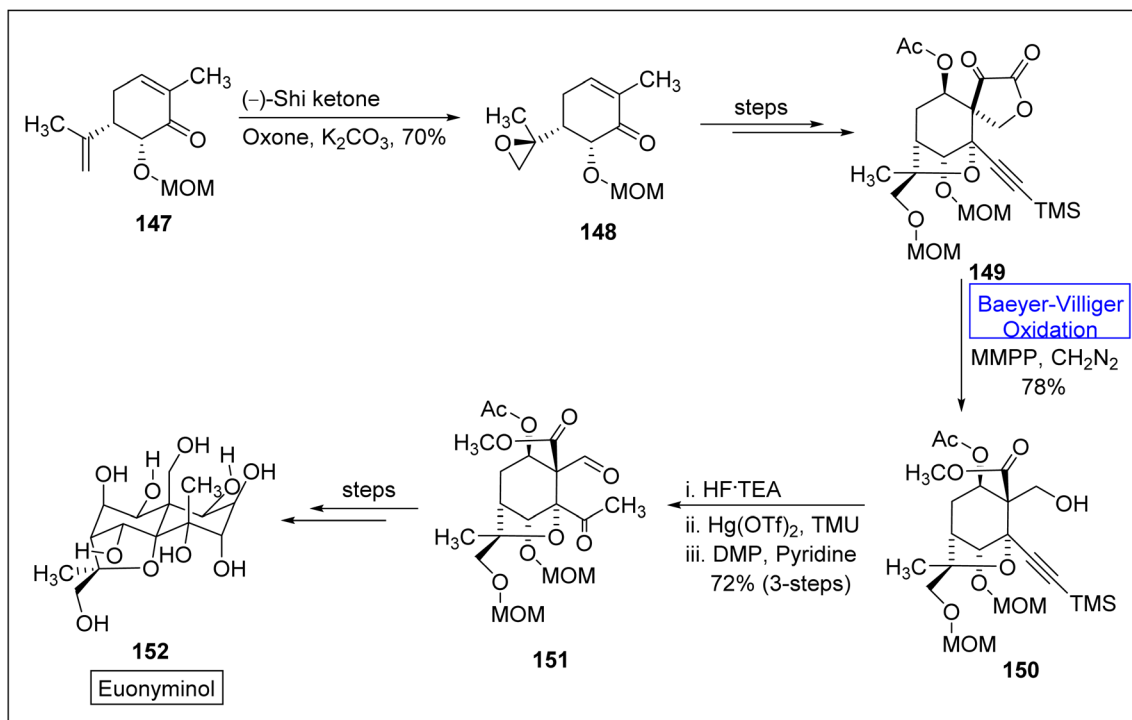


Scheme 17 Synthesis of zealactone 137 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.



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-β-agrofuran 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).

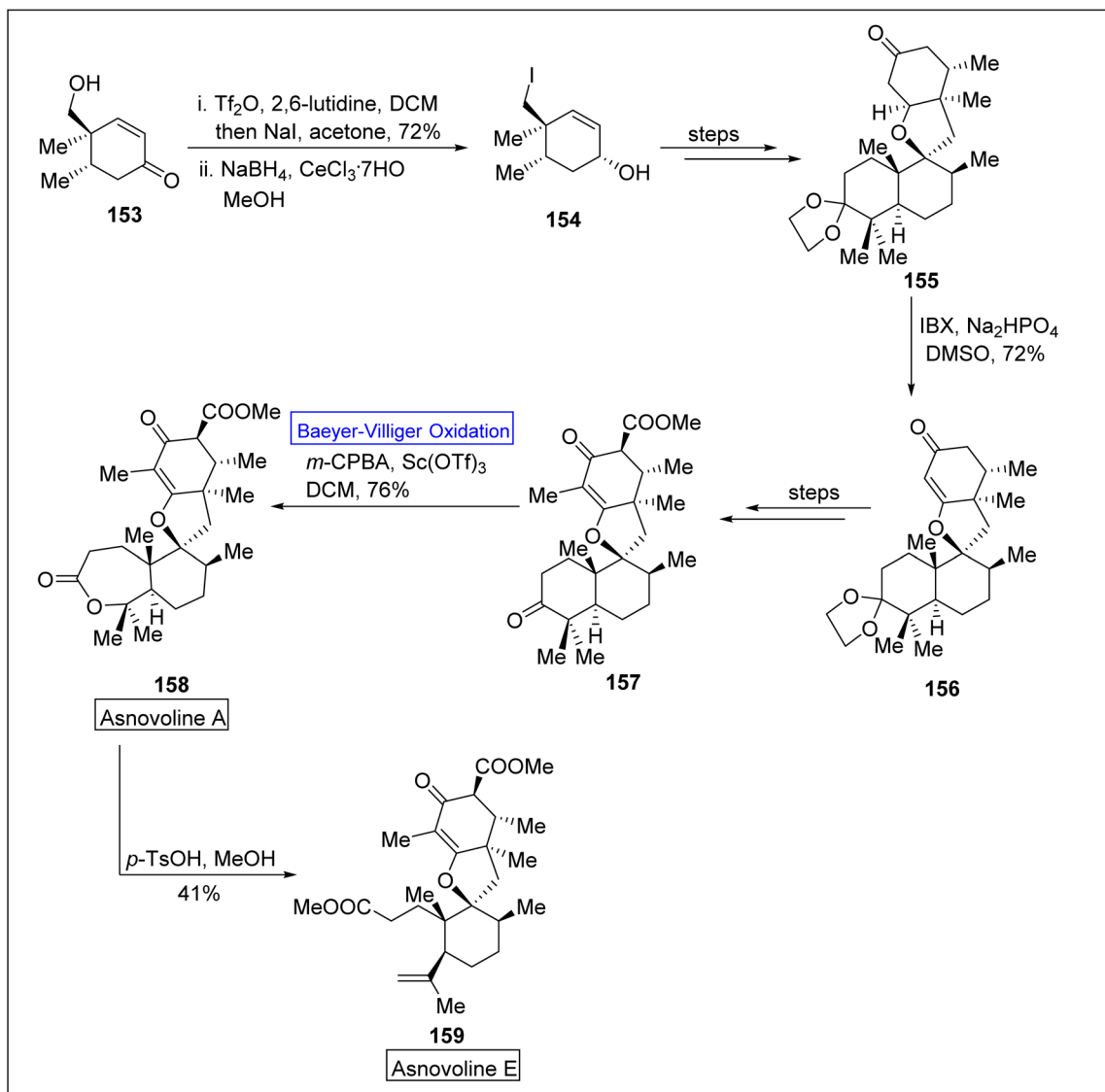
Asnovolin A (158) and B (159) are DMOA (3,5-dimethylorsellinic acid)-derived natural spiromeroterpenoids,¹³⁹ which are pharmaceutically pivotal due to anti-bacterial activity.^{140,141} Yang *et al.* in 2022, reported the asymmetric total synthesis of

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 H_2O_2 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 $\text{Zn}/\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ 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 (TxB_2) and thromboxane A_2 (txA_2) belong to lipid family known as prostanoids, which are subclass of eicosanoids containing prostaglandins. TxB_2 causes thrombosis¹⁴⁷ and effect immune system¹⁴⁸ and it is considered as a fundamental scaffold to study prostanoid-associated biochemical phenomena. Previously reported synthetic strategies of TxB_2 were lengthy, time consuming, and suffer from poor atom economy. In 2020, Jing *et al.* reported a twelve-step synthesis of natural prostanoid (TxB_2) 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



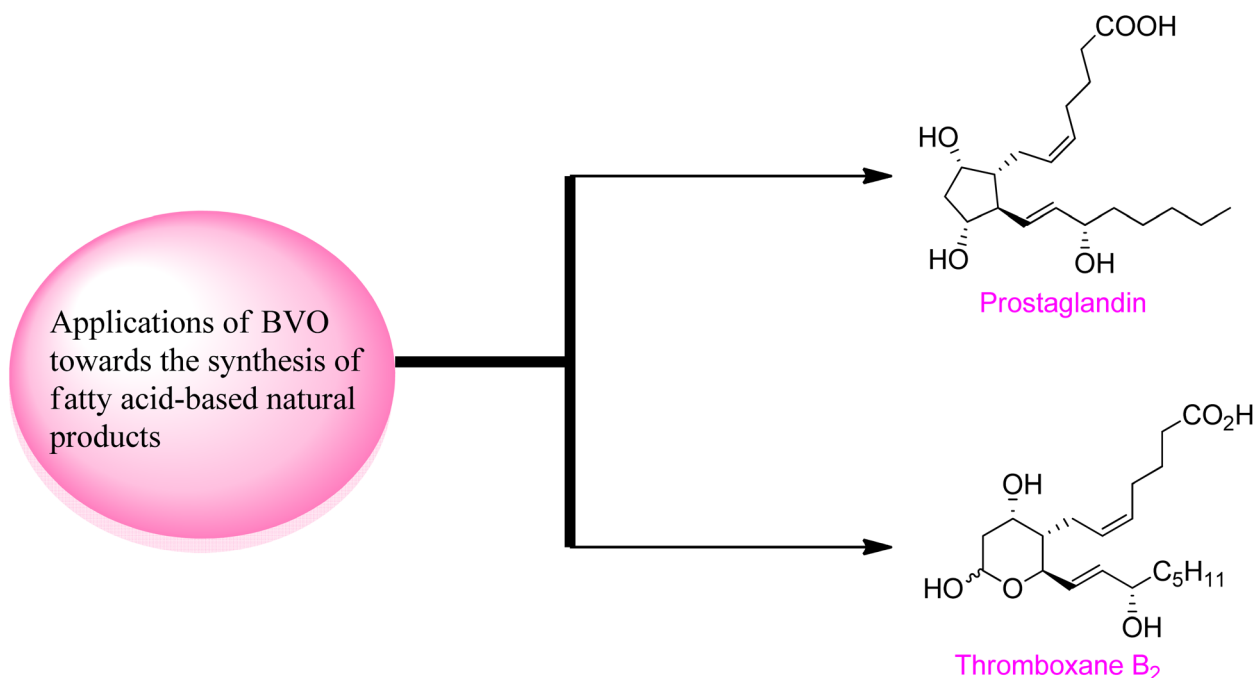
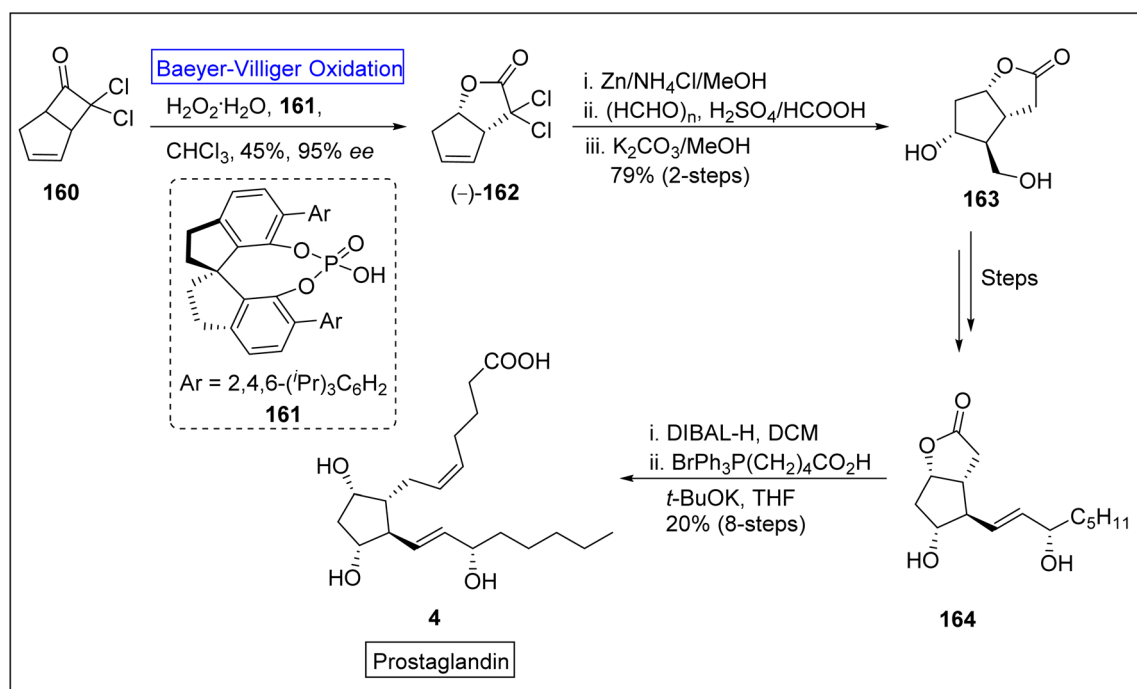


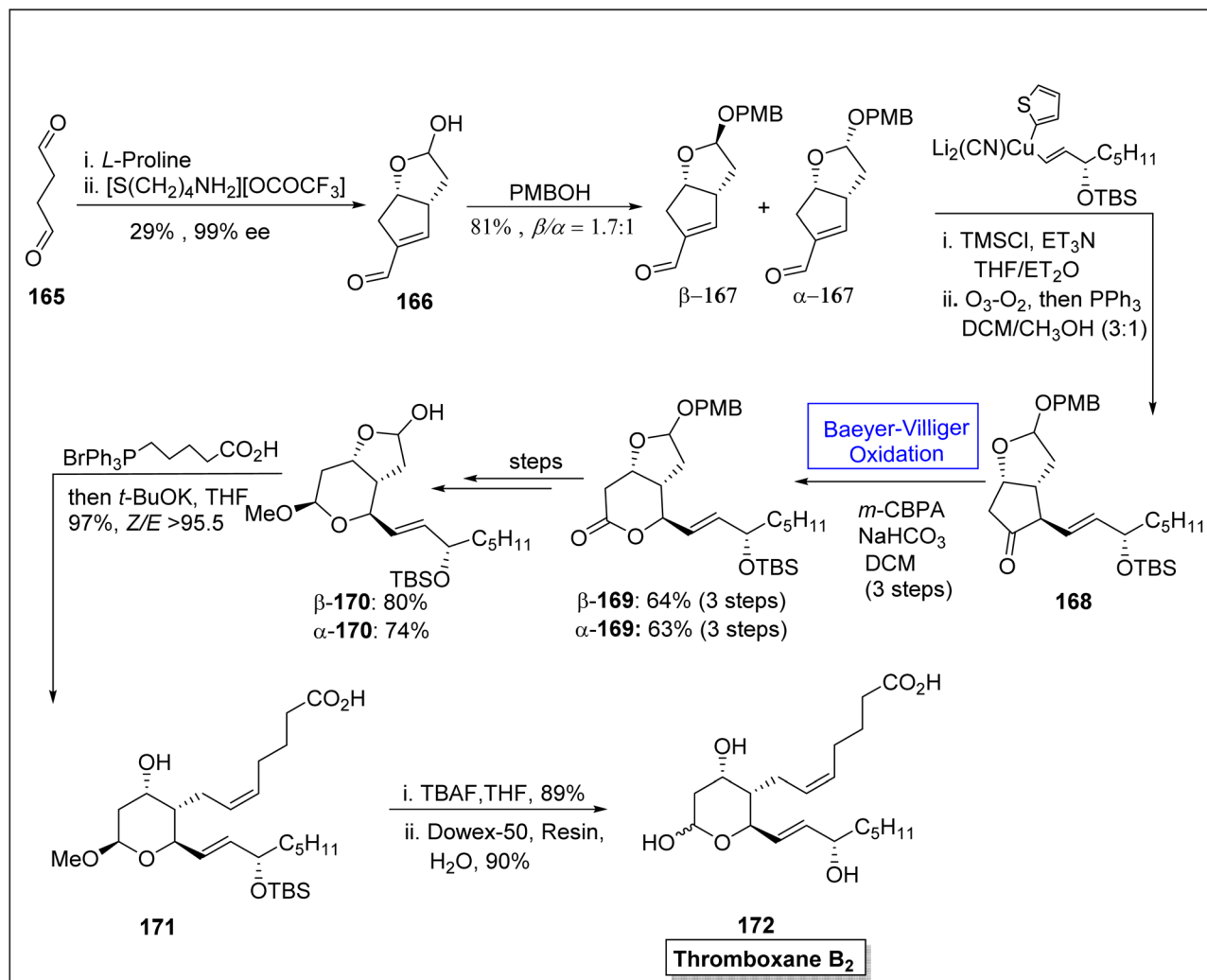
Fig. 5 Fatty acid-based natural products synthesized by involving BVO as a key step.



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

treated with vinyl cuprate using trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl), Et_3N , and triphenyl phosphine (PPh_3) 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 $t\text{-BuOK}$ 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 TxB_2 **172** in 90% yield (Scheme 22).

Scheme 22 Synthesis of thromboxane B_2 172 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, cinamic 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 anti-fungal 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 BBr_3 (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 CH_3COOH 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

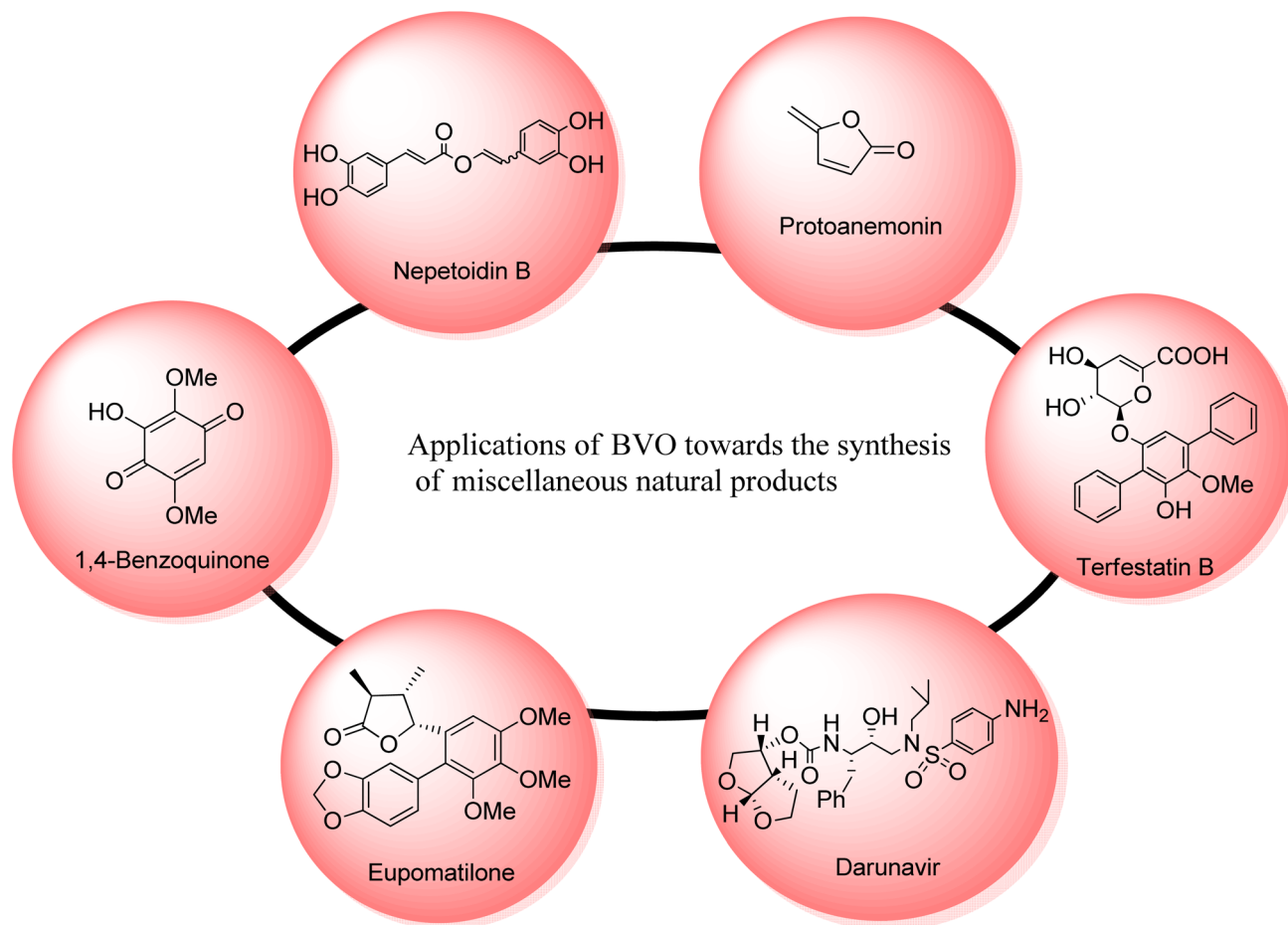
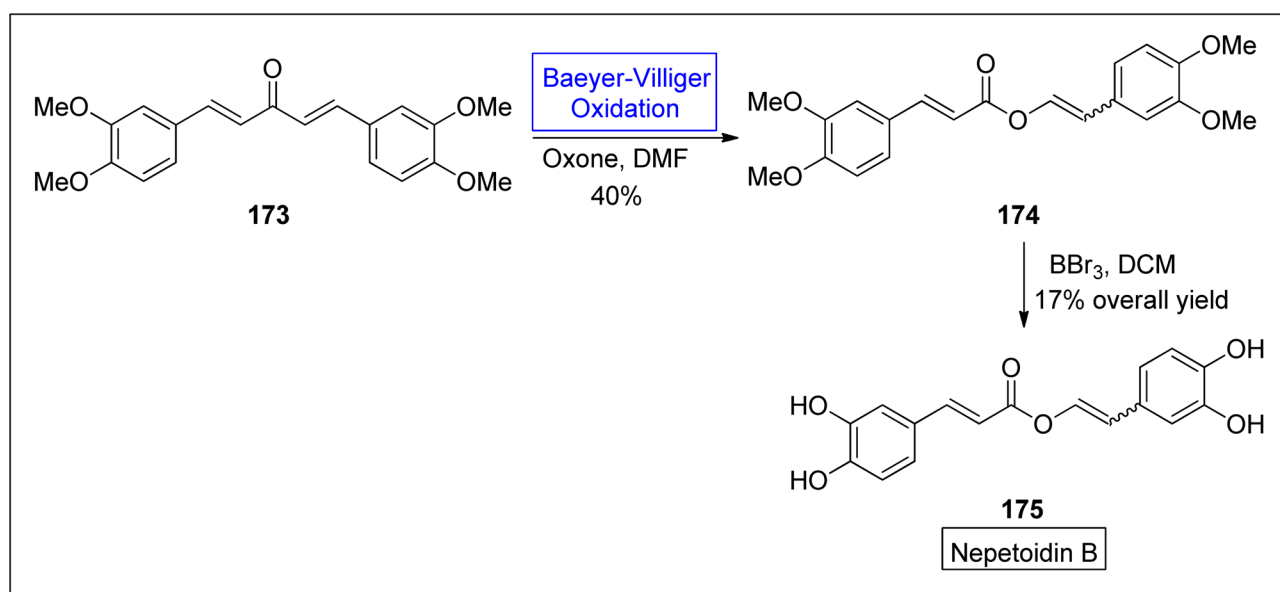
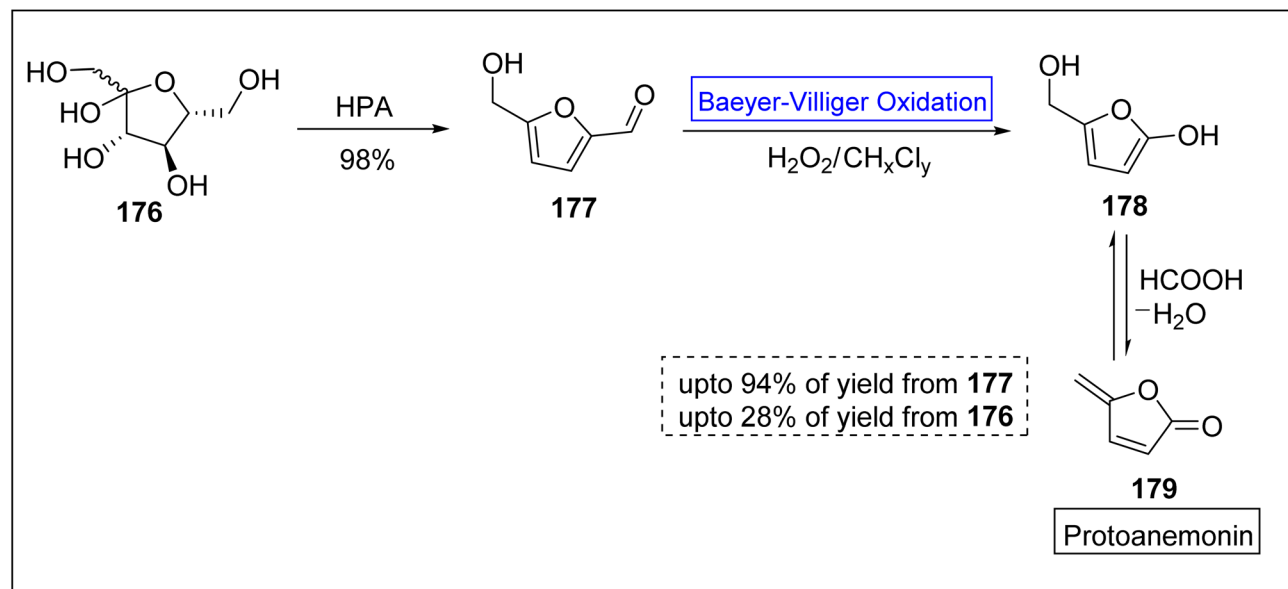


Fig. 6 Miscellaneous natural products synthesized by involving BVO as a key step.



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).

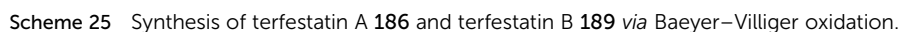
Terfestatin A 186 and B 187 are natural products which belong to terfestatin family and both are isolated from *Streptomyces* species. Terfestatin A 186 and B 189 reveal potent inhibitory and neuroprotective activities, respectively.¹⁶³ In 2020, Sugawara and colleagues presented the synthesis of terfestatin 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 K_2CO_3 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*)-bis-tetrahydrofuran] ligand alcohol. Initially, Ghosh and co-

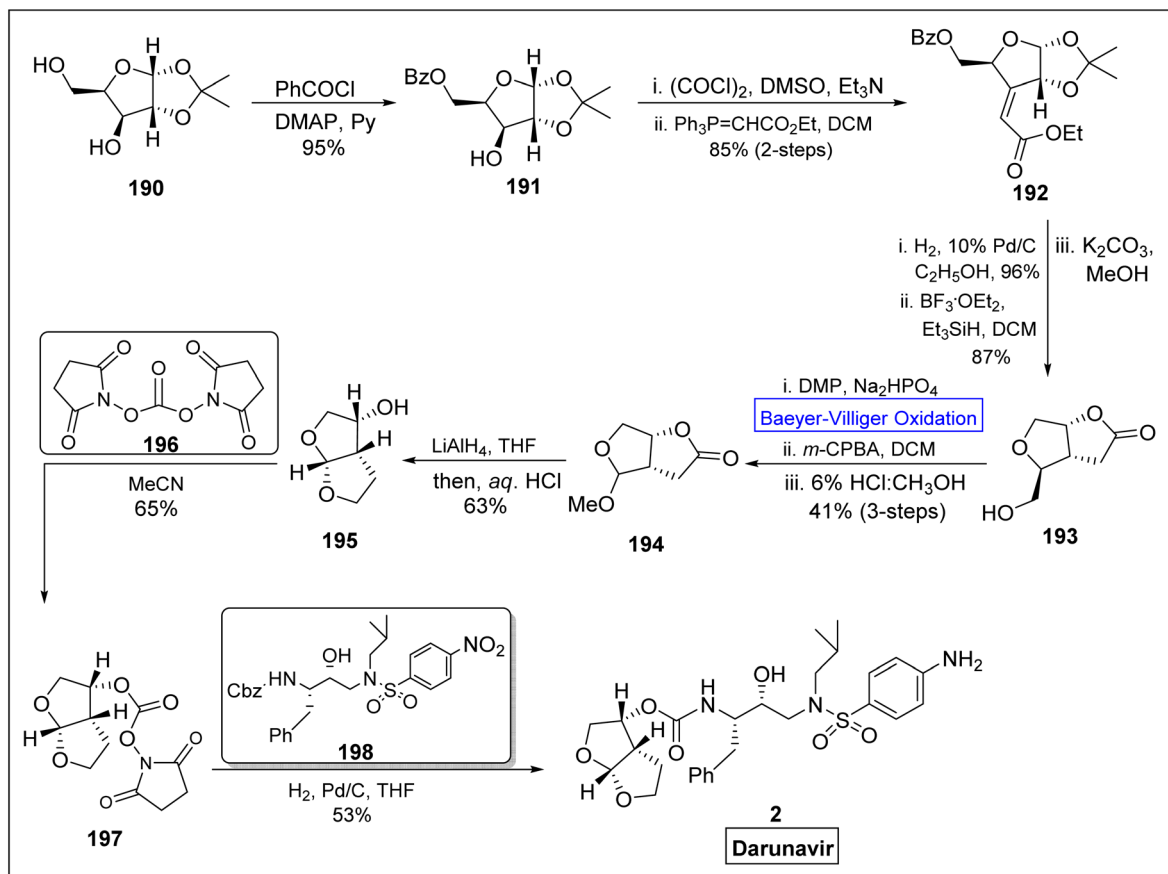
workers readily synthesized bis-THF alcohol *via* lipase-promoted enzymatic resolution of employing (3*R*)-diethyl malate as precursor. However, they obtained the target molecule in 92–96% ee. Quaedflieg and colleagues synthesized bis-THF by employing diastereoselective Micheal addition as key step, 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 $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ 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 LiAlH_4 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





bromo-3,4,5-trimethoxybenzene **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 anti-oxidant and anti-cancer activities in animals. In 2023, Tsyganov *et al.* reported the synthesis of 3-hydroxy-2,5-dimethoxybenzo-1,4-quinone **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 H₂O₂ in the presence of H₂SO₄ 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

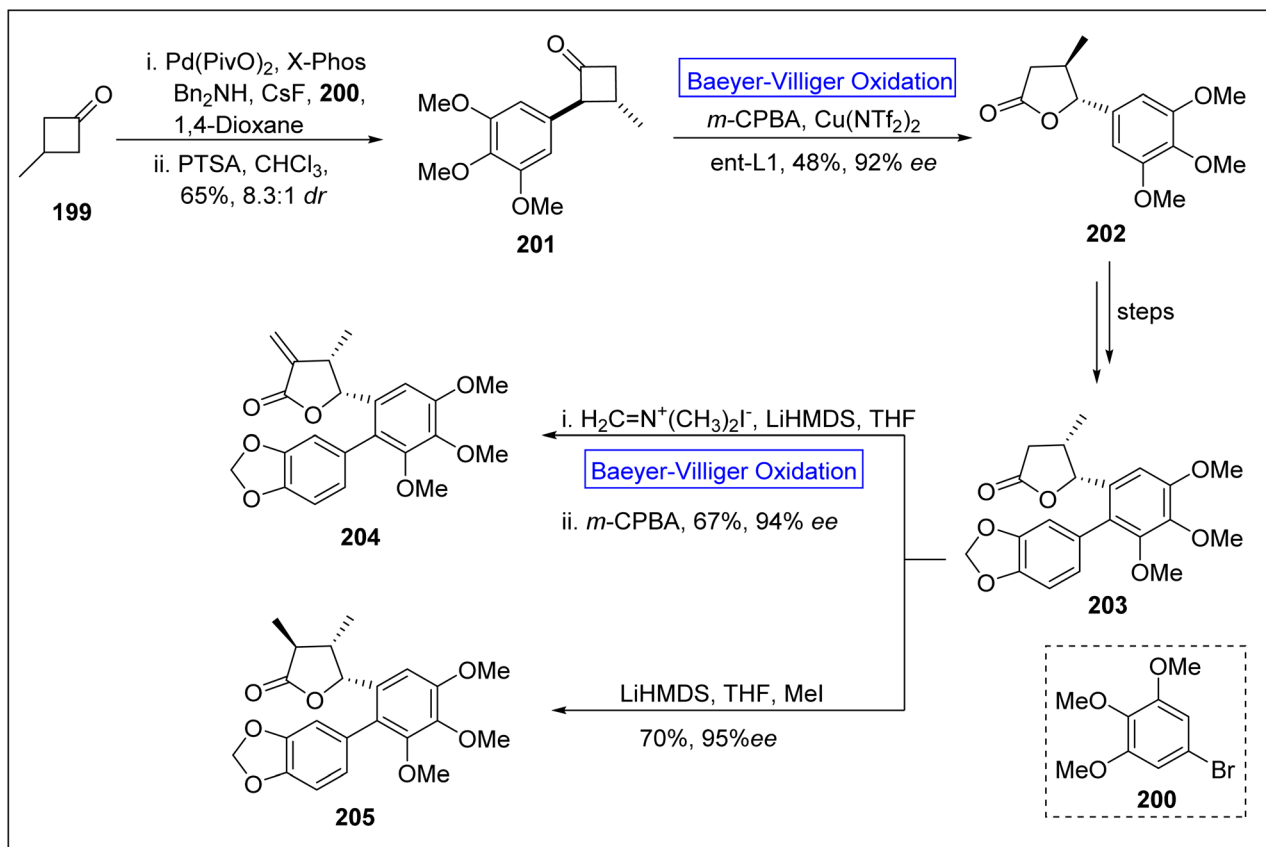
There is a diversity of enzymes which can be used in selective oxidation reactions in nature. These may include oxidases,¹⁷⁷

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).

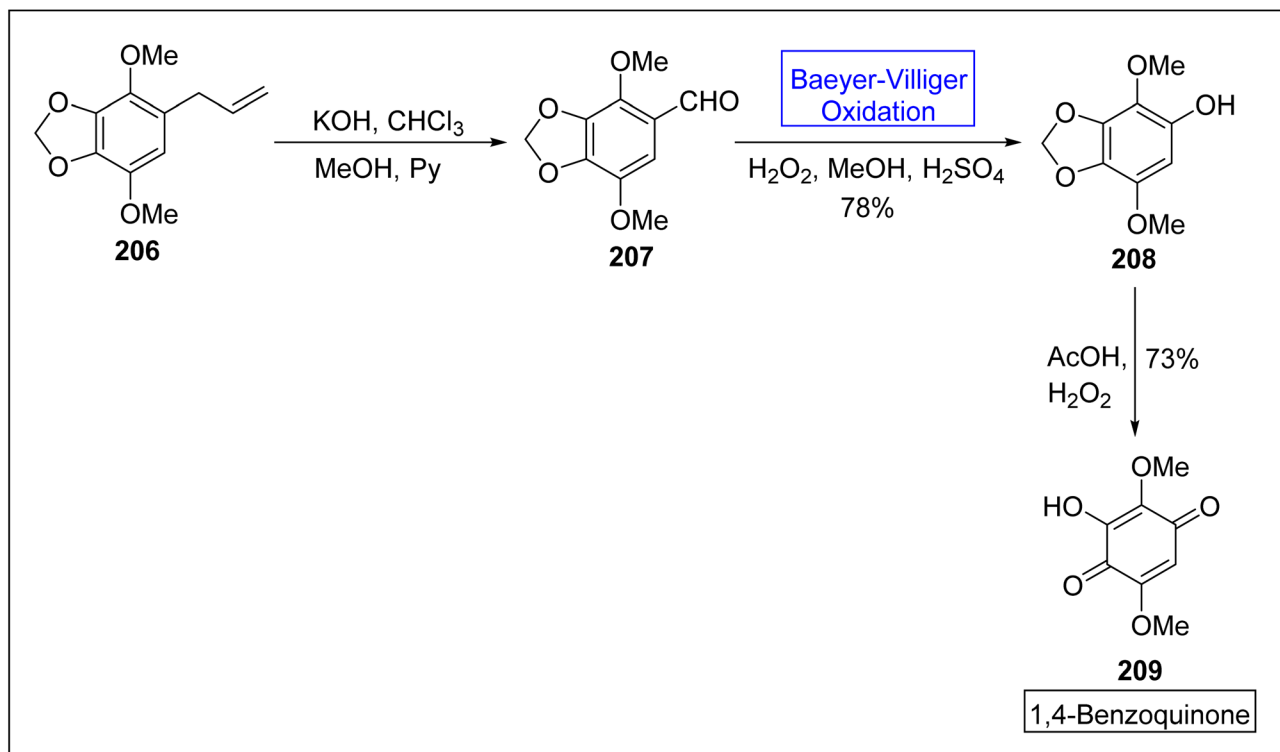
Bohemamines (BHMs) **214** are pyrrolizidine-based bacterial alkaloids. These are obtained from *Streptomyces* species and homospermidine. These are biologically active natural compounds. These are used for self-defense against amoebae. Baeyer–Villiger monooxygenases BhmK/BhmJ and BhmG has a key role 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. Testolactone 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 testolactone 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.

Applications of BVO towards the biosynthesis of natural products

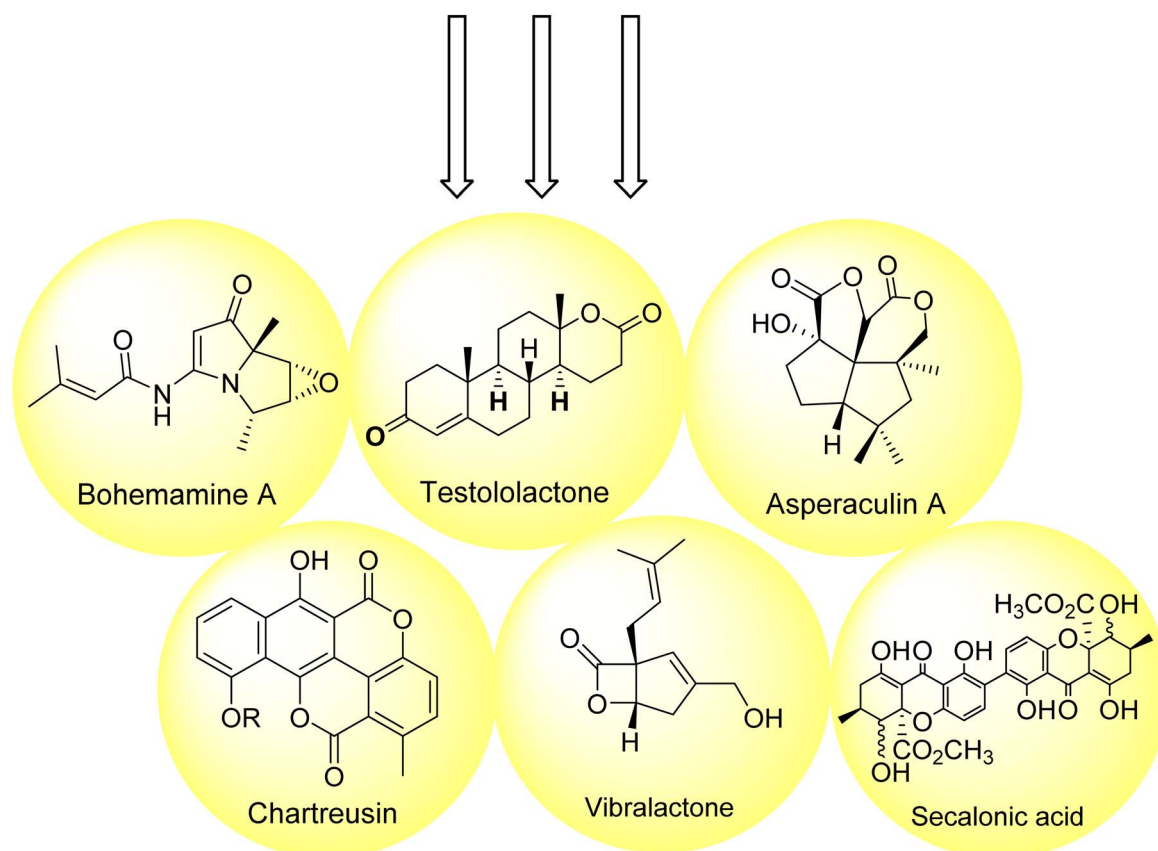


Fig. 7 Pictorial representation of role of BVO in biosynthesis.

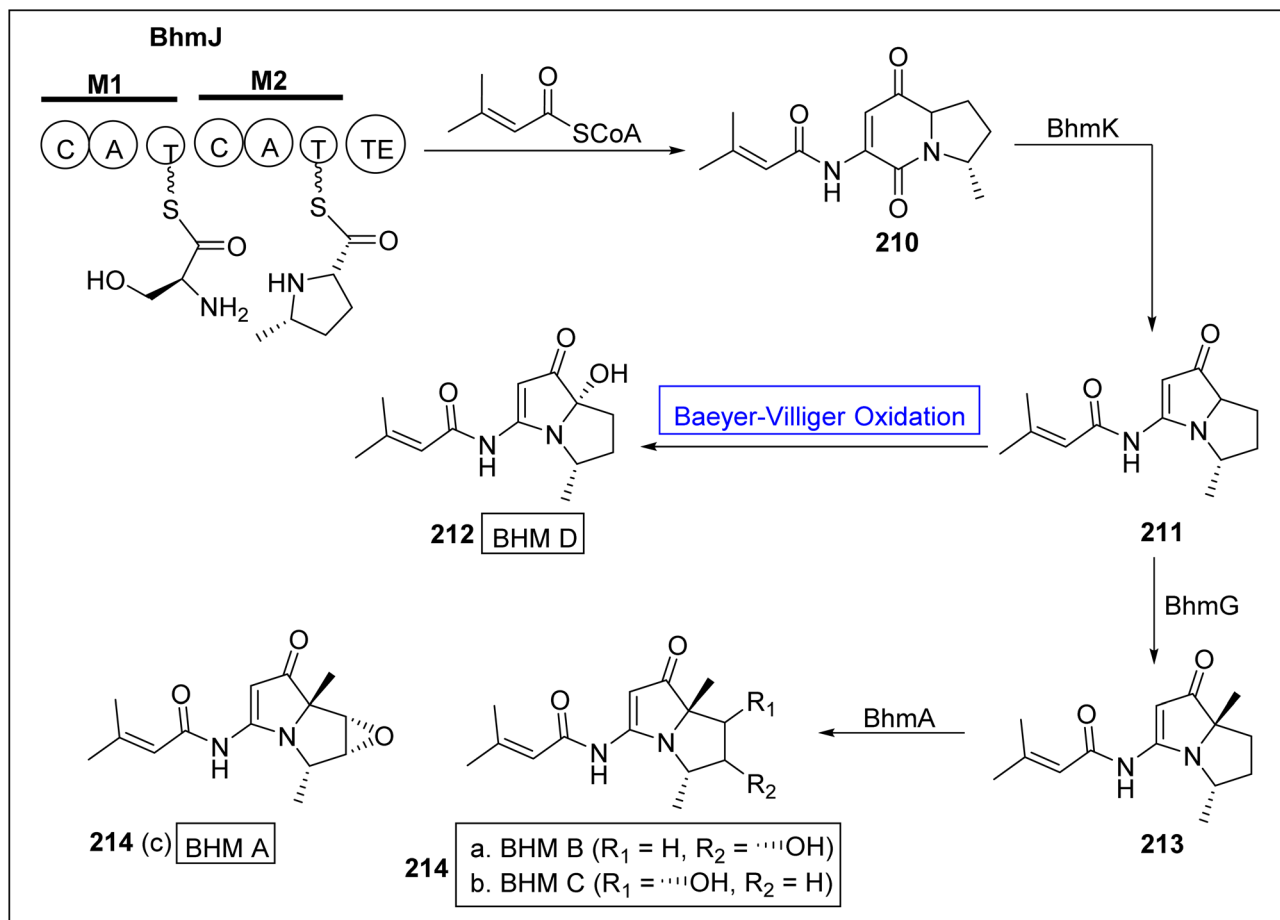
was proceeded with the formation of testosterone **216** from progesterone **215** by using Baeyer–Villiger monooxygenase followed by hydrolysis. Then, compound **216** further delivered testololactone **3** via dehydrogenation and Baeyer–Villiger oxidation using BVMO (Scheme 30).

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

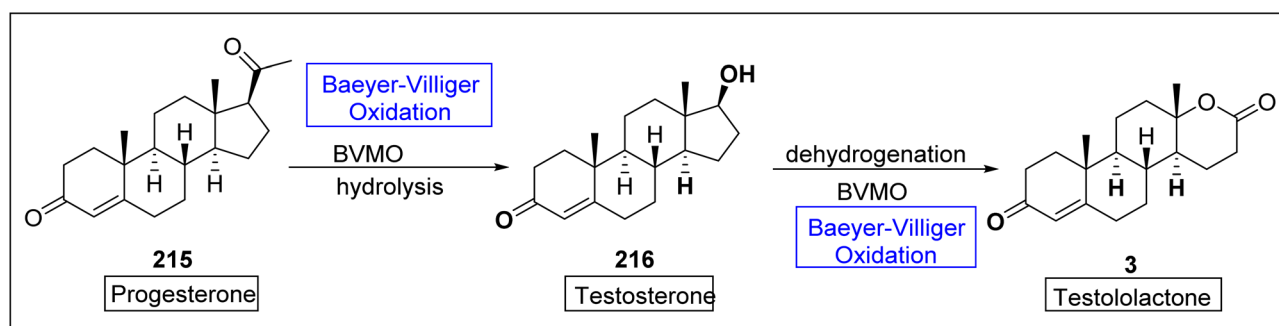
218 from a precursor FPP (farnesyl pyrophosphate) **217** in presence of sesquiterpene cyclase (PeniA) and AspeG. The scaffold **218** generated penifulvin A **219** over a few steps. Compound **219** in one approach, afforded asperculin A **220** via AspeB-catalyzed Beyer–Villiger oxidation in the presence 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 cofactor-scaffold (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.

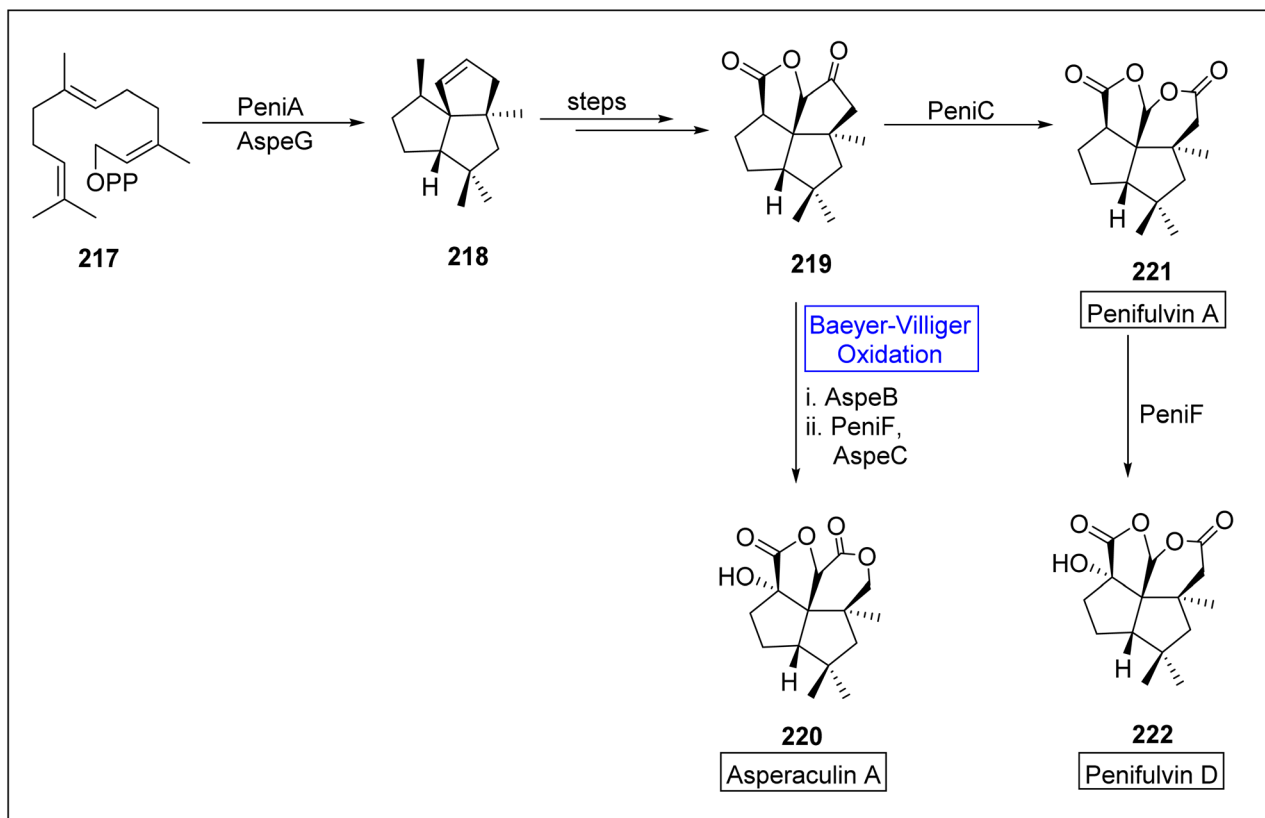


Scheme 30 Synthesis of testosterone 216 and testolactone 3 via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation.

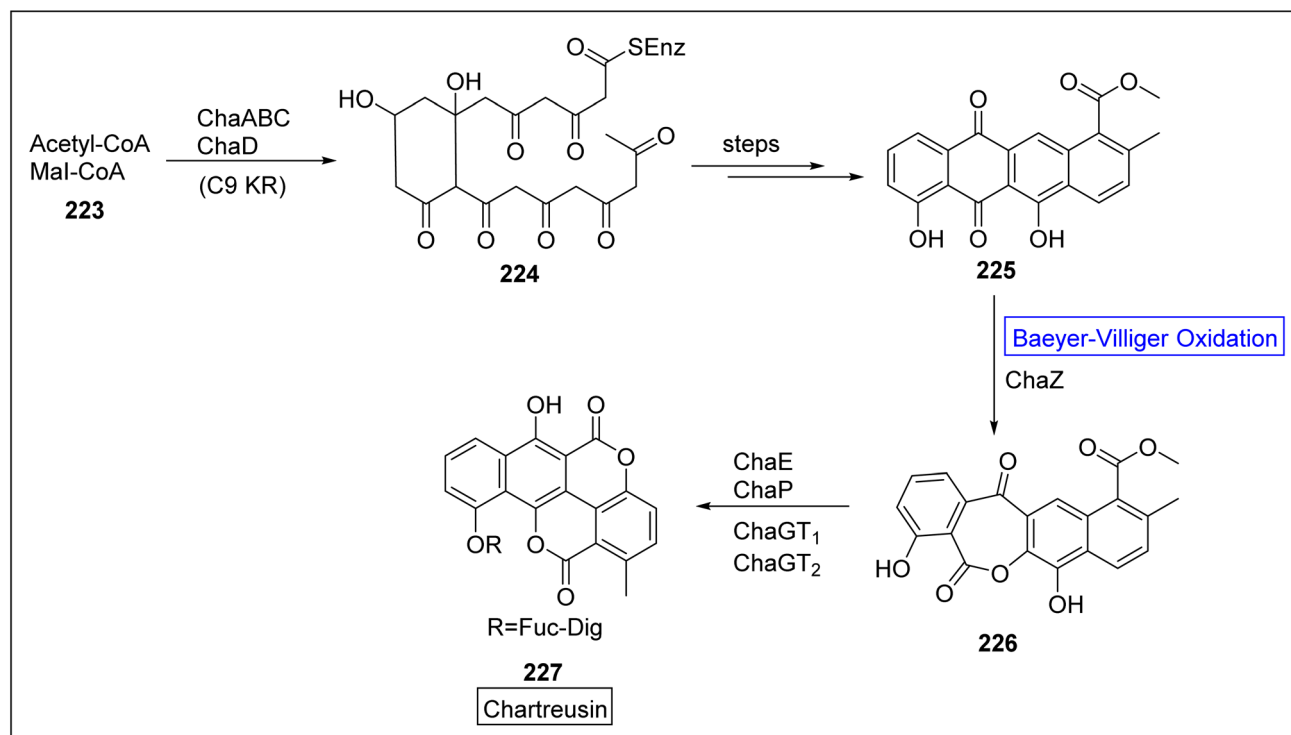
scaffold of tetracyclic intermediate 225 over a few steps. Consequently, scaffold, resomycin C 225 underwent ChaZ-catalyzed Baeyer-Villiger oxidation to furnish a pentacyclic intermediate 226. Compound 226 generated the desired pentacyclic natural product; chartreusin 227 in the presence of ketoreductase 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

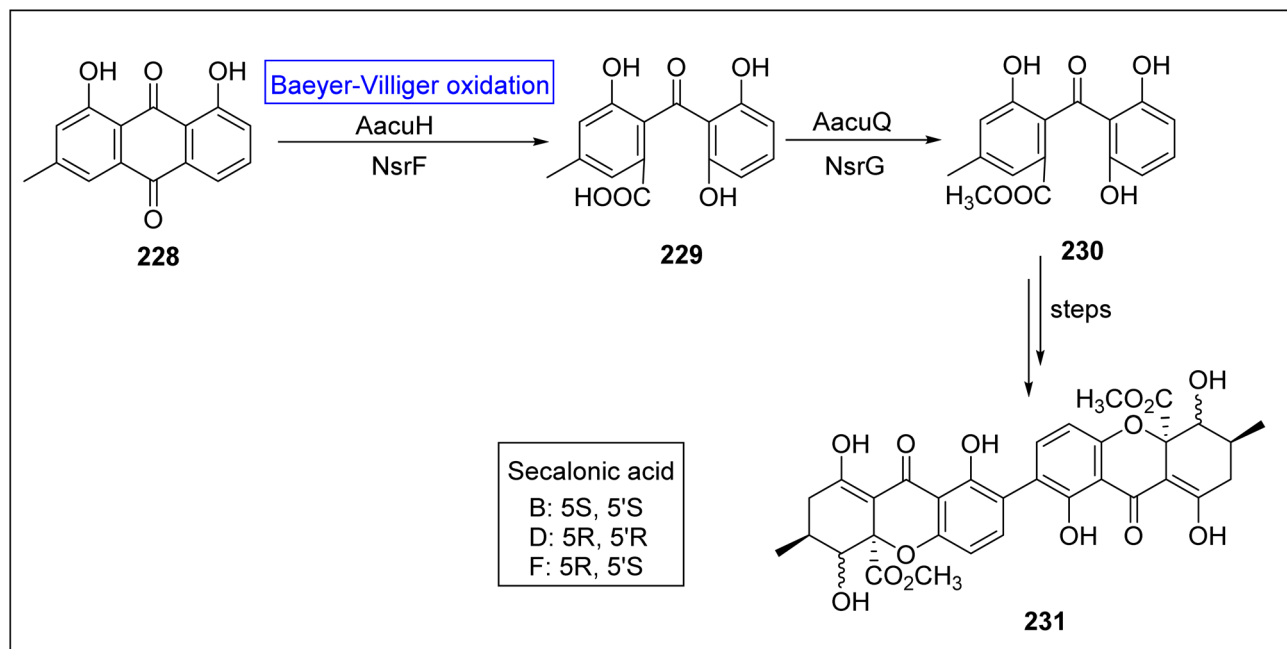


Scheme 31 Synthesis of asperaculin A 220 and penifulvin D 222 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.

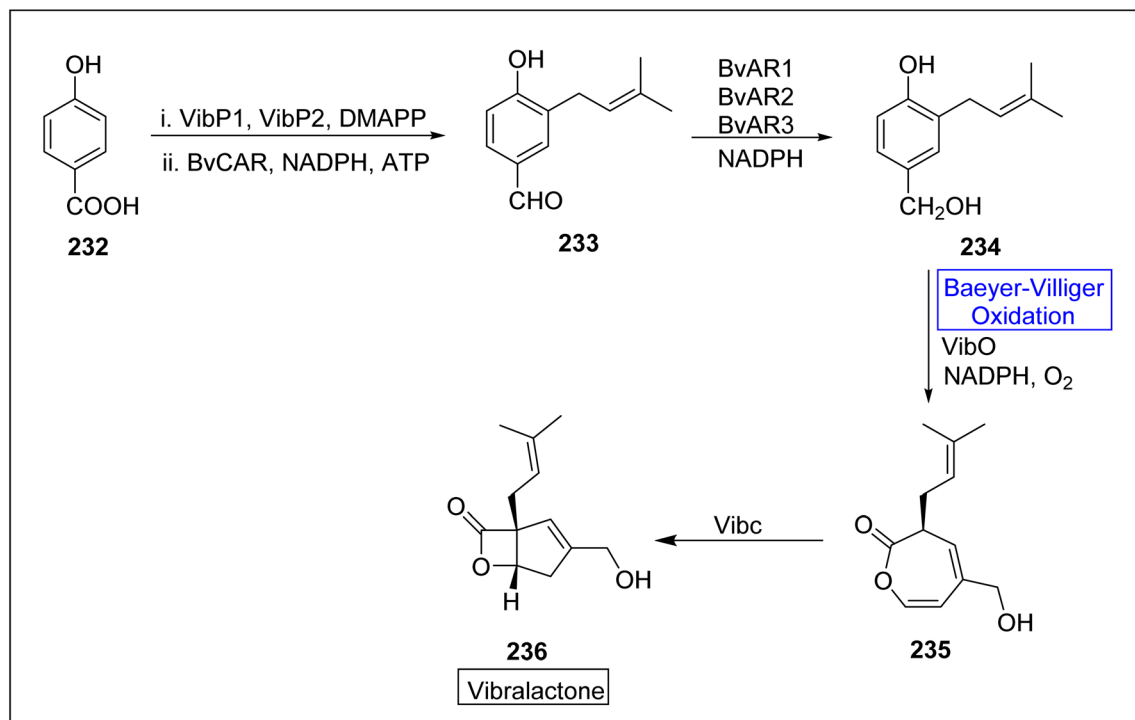


Scheme 32 Synthesis of chartreusin 227 via Baeyer–Villiger oxidation.





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



Scheme 34 Synthesis of vibrallactone 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).

Vibrallactone 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*-vibrallactone. Vibrallactone 236 has the potential to inhibit pancreatic lipase with 0.4 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ value of IC₅₀. Feng *et al.* in 2023, reported the total

biosynthesis of vibrallactone **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*-vibrallactone **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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