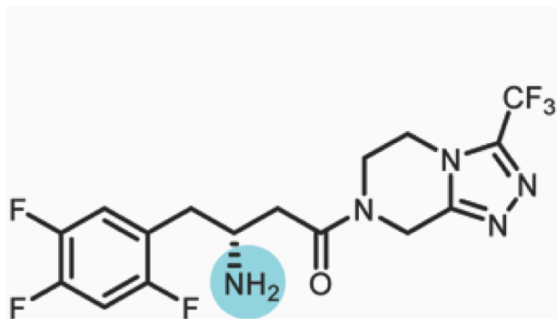
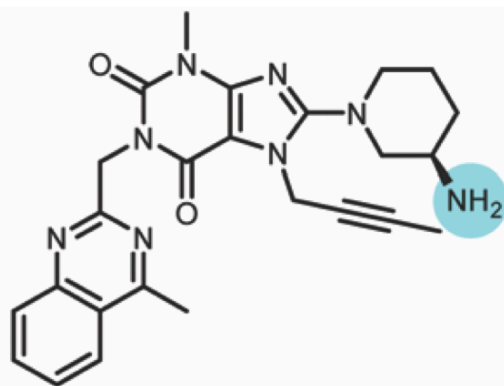


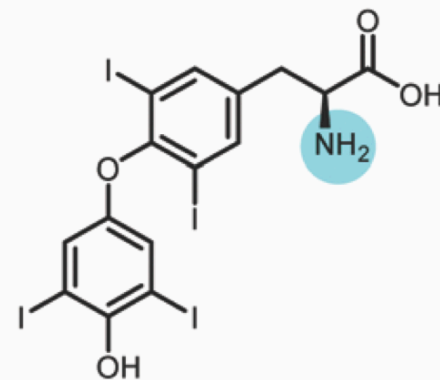
Chiral Amines: A Billion Dollar (Pharmaceutical) Industry



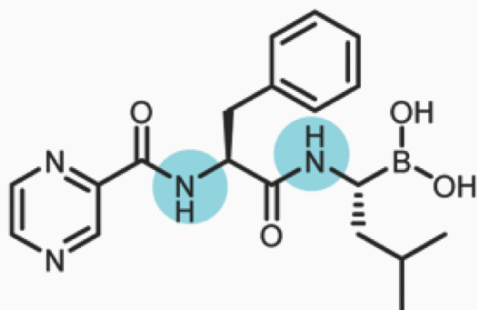
Januvia
(Sitagliptin)
\$3.7 Billion



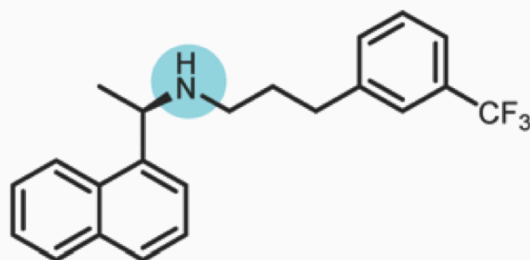
Jentaduo
(Linagliptin)
\$2.2 Billion



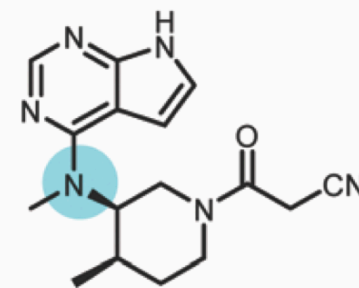
Synthroid
Levothyroxine
\$7.8 Million



Velcade
(Bortezomib)
\$2.3 Billion

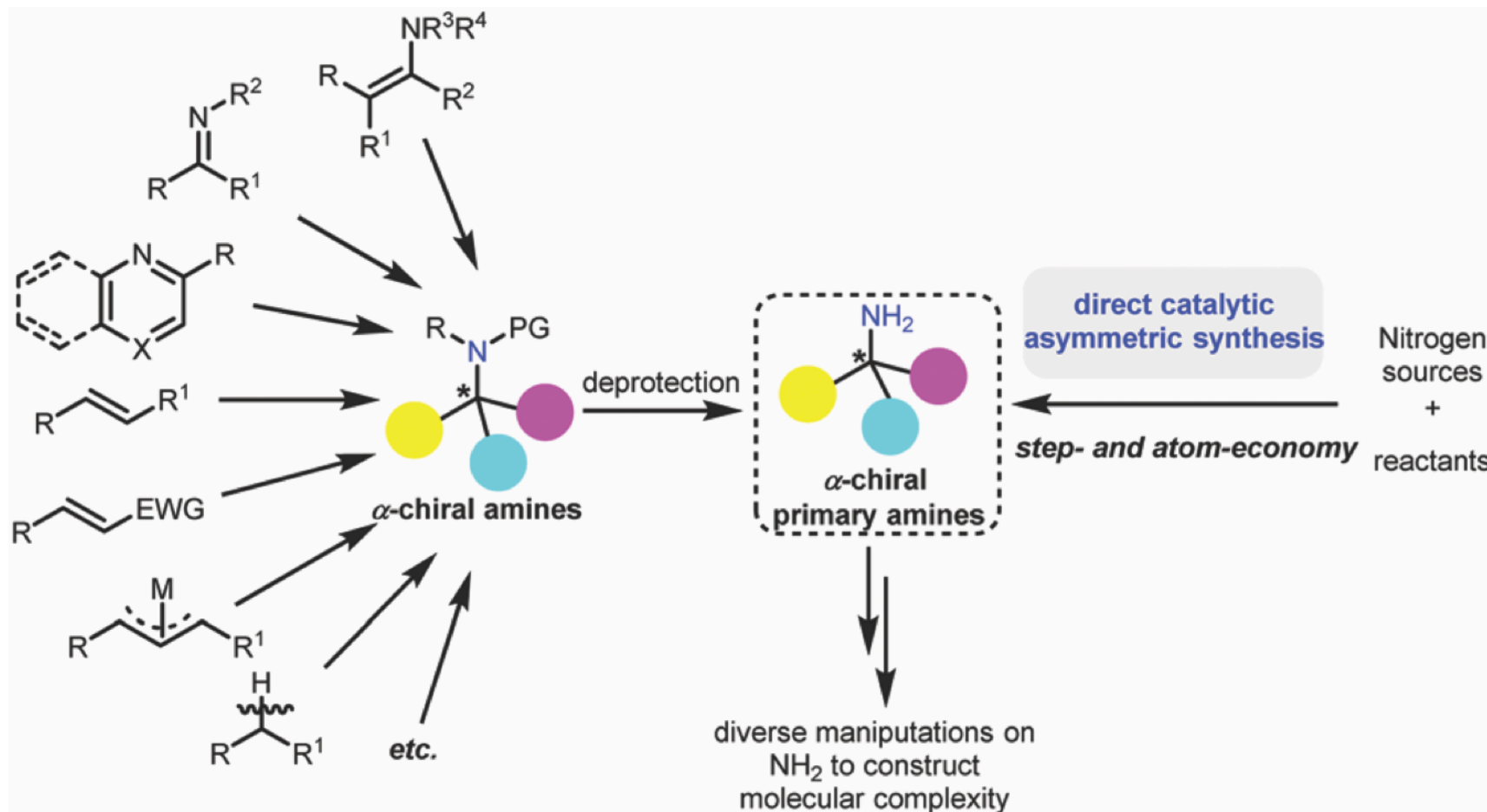


Sensipar
(Cinacalcet)
\$1.8 Billion

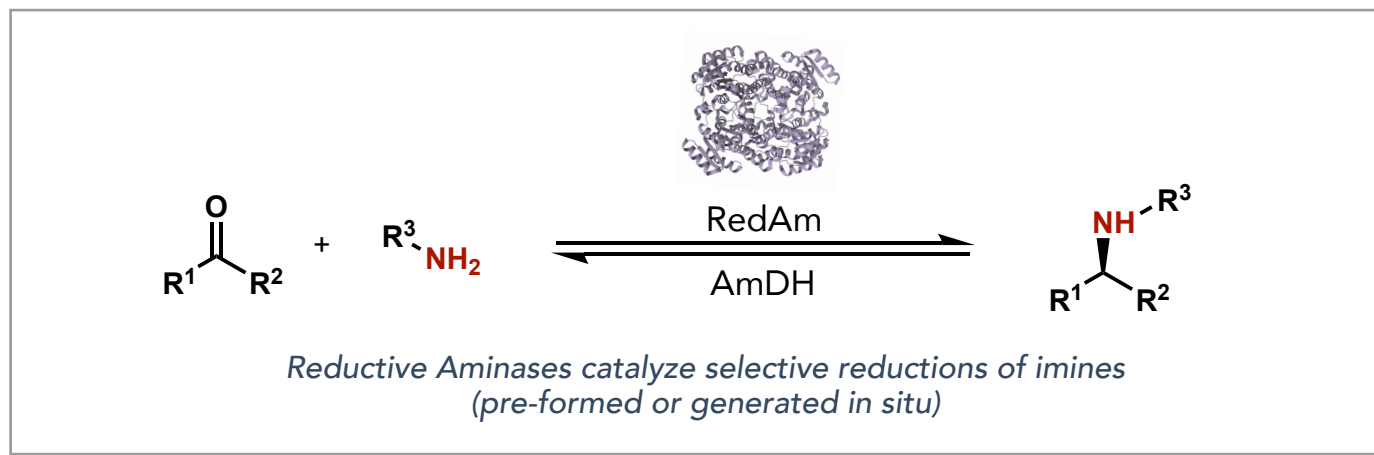


Xeljanz
(Tofacitinib)
\$1.8 Billion

Chiral Amines Preparation: A Tale of Poor Atom Economy

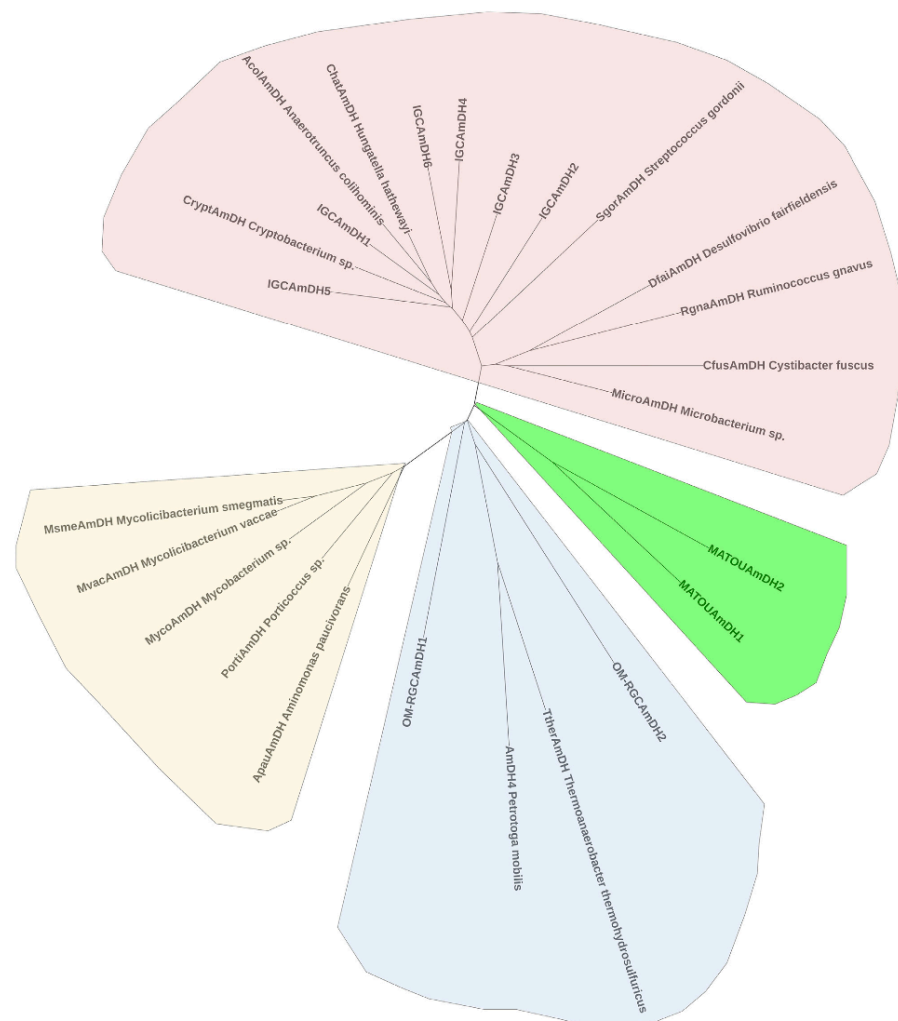
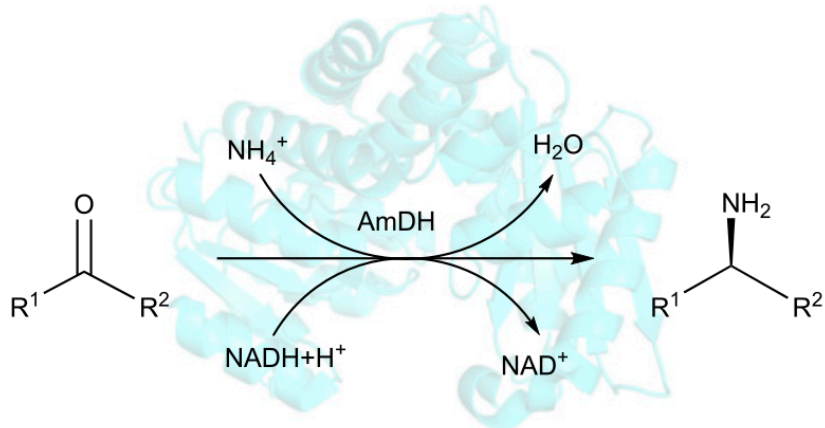


The Reductive Aminase Family: AmDHs, IREDs, and RedAms

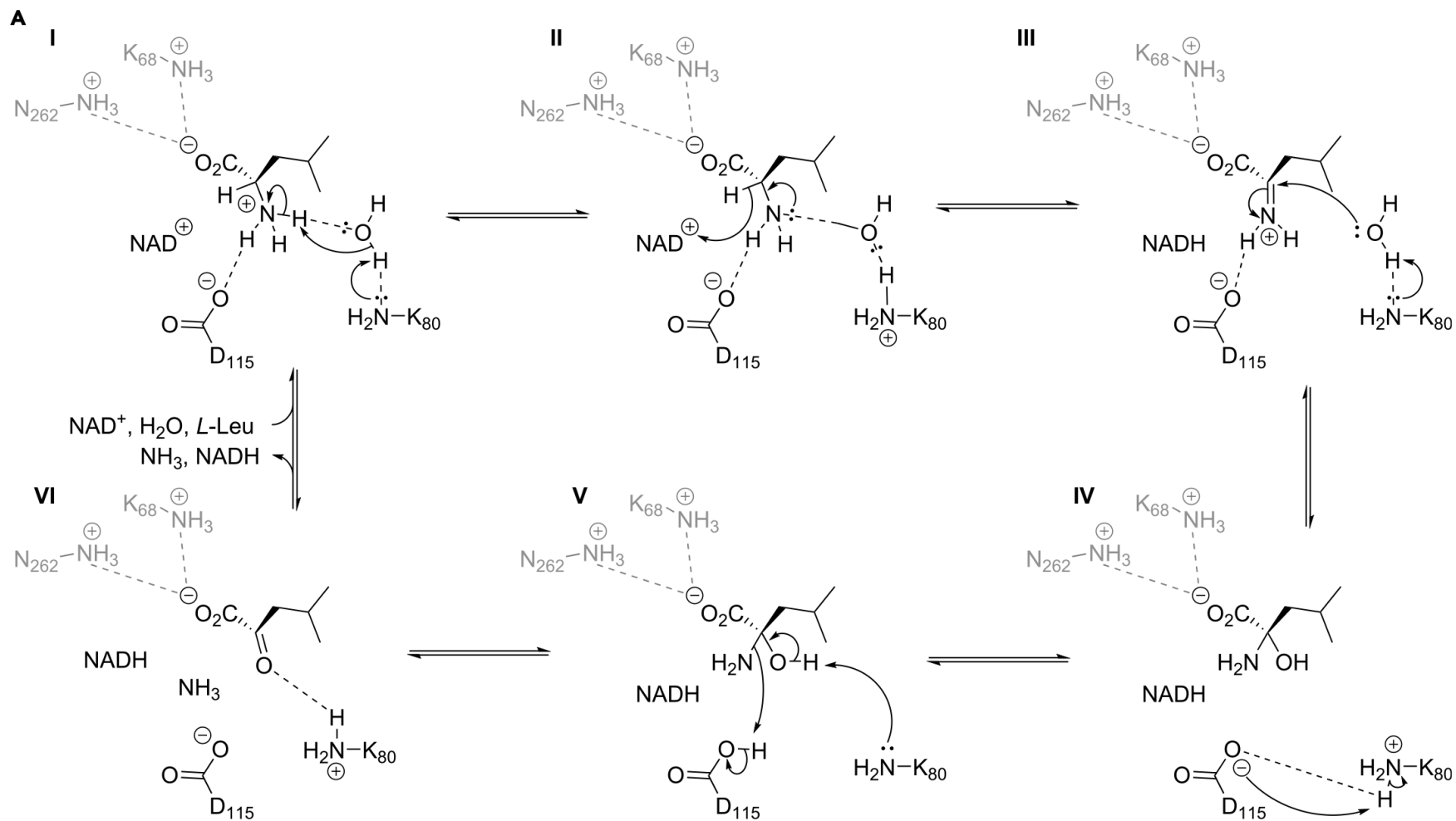


- In analogy to KRED/ADH redox couple, referred to as amine dehydrogenases (AmDHs) in reverse direction
- An oxidoreductase divided formally into three classes
 - **Amine Dehydrogenases (AmDHs)** - reductive amination with ammonia (NH₃)
 - **Imine Reductases (IREDs)** - reductive amination with pre-formed imines or ketone + excess amine
 - **Reductive Amines (RedAms)** - reductive amination with near 1:1 stoichiometry ketone + amine
- Dependent on NAD(P)H cofactor
 - Some reductive aminases use NADH, some use NADPH (difference is 2' ribose phosphate group)
- Catalyzes both imine reduction or amine oxidation, depending on conditions
 - In synthetic applications, often run in reductive direction to generate stereocenters

AmDHs: A Small Family (25 Members) of Reductive Aminases



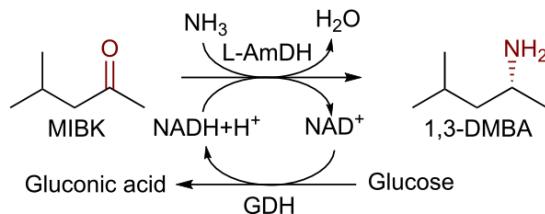
Representative Mechanism for Amine Dehydrogenase: Leucine Dehydrogenase (LeuDH)



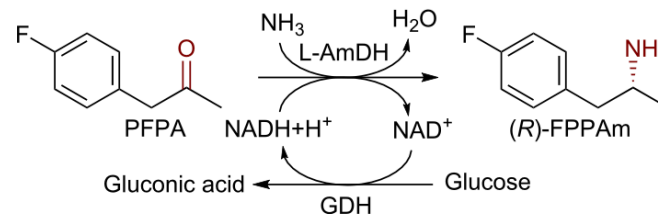
Turnover Strategies for AmDHs

AmDH-GDH

A

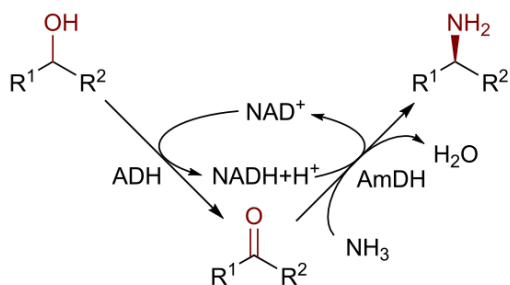


B

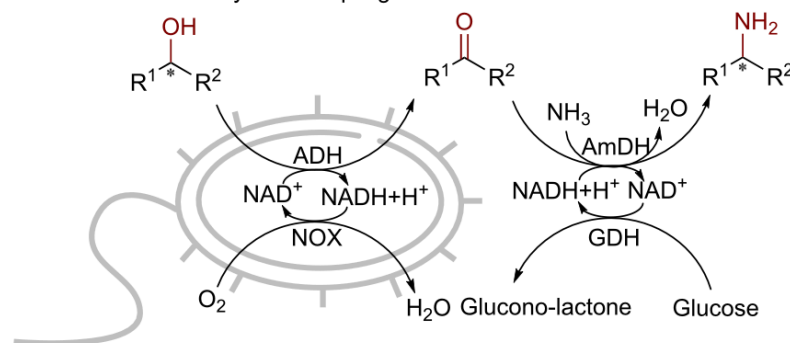


AmDH-ADH

C

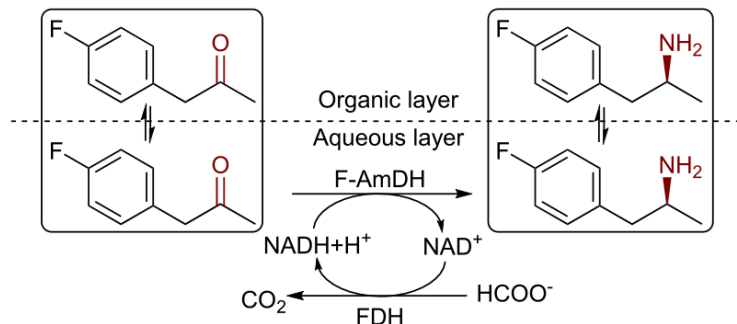


D Cell and cell-free system coupling



AmDH-FDH

E Biphasic reaction system



AmDH: amine dehydrogenase

L-AmDH: leucine dehydrogenase

F-AmDH: phenylalanine dehydrogenase

GDH: glucose dehydrogenase

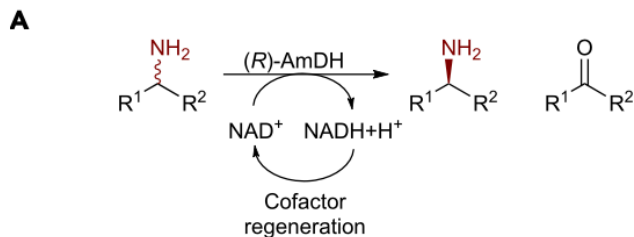
ADH: alcohol dehydrogenase

FDH: formate dehydrogenase

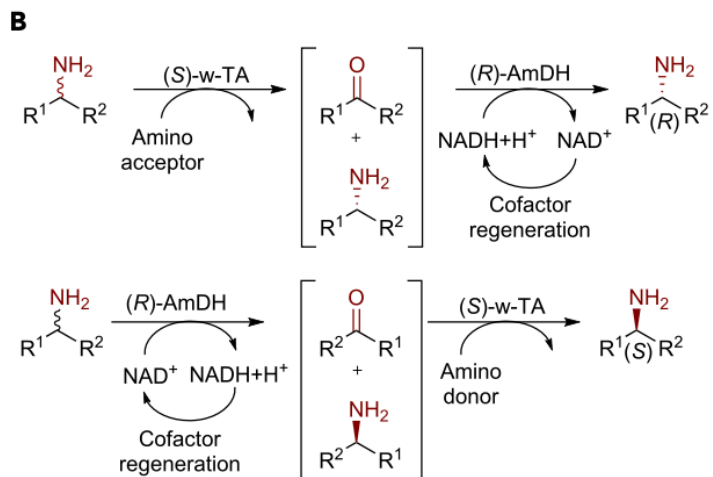
NOX = NADH Oxidase

Select Synthetic Applications of AmDHs

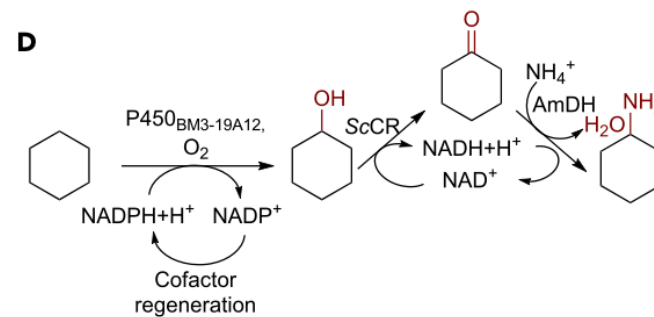
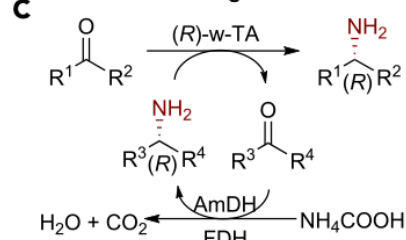
Kinetic resolution of recemic amines



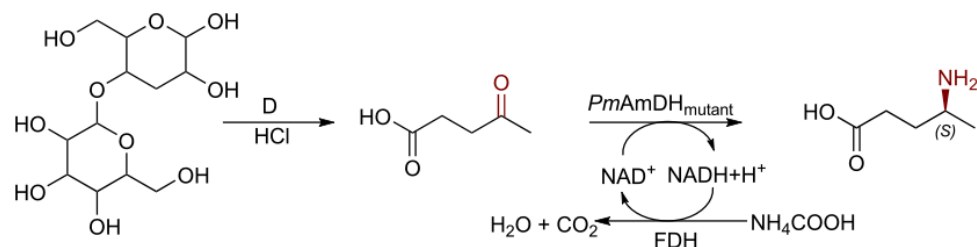
Deracemisation of racemic amines



Other applications of cascade reactions involving AmDHs



E

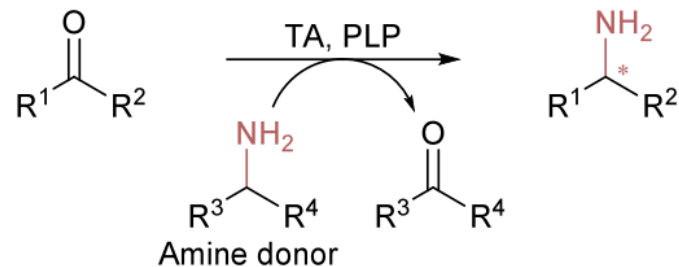


Distinguishing AmDHs from Other Reductive Aminases

Enzyme	Mode of action	Cofactor	Will form primary amines	Will form secondary amines	References
A ω -Transaminase (ω -TA)	Transfer NH_3 from an amine donor <i>via</i> PLP/PMP cofactor	PLP/PMP	Yes	No	15 and 16
B Amine dehydrogenase (AmDH; engineered or native)	Amination of ketones with NH_3 followed by reduction using NAD(P)H	NAD(P)H	Yes	No, but with a few exceptions	19, 20, 29 and 30
C Opine dehydrogenase (OpDH; engineered)	Amination of ketones with primary amines followed by reduction using NAD(P)H	NAD(P)H	No	Yes	35
D Imine reductase (IRED)	Reduction of cyclic imines using NAD(P)H; also reduce imines formed in solution from carbonyls and amines	NAD(P)H	Yes, but not preferred	Yes, when amine is provided in excess	36 and 37
E Reductive aminase (RedAm)	Reductive aminations of carbonyls with amines through catalysis of both imine formation and reduction	NAD(P)H	Yes, but not preferred	Yes, when amine is provided in 1 : 1 ratio with carbonyl	38

Distinguishing AmDHs from Other Reductive Aminases Schematic Overview

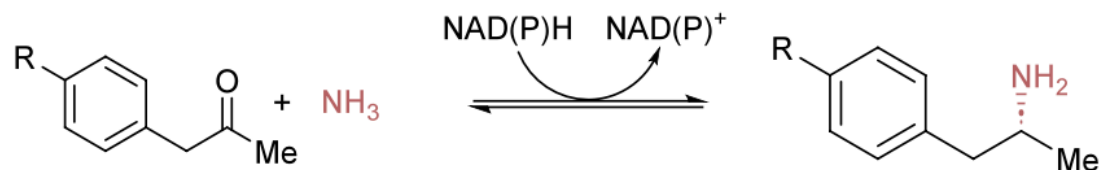
Transaminases (TAs)



Product scope

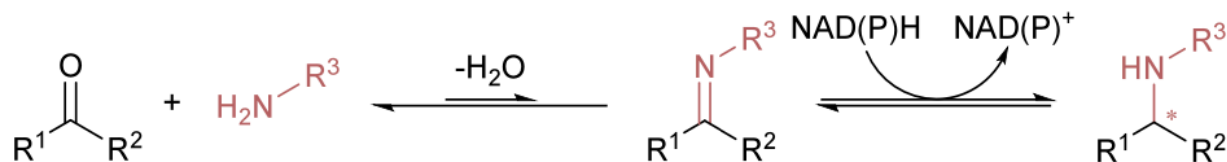
1° amines

Amination/Amine dehydrogenases (AmDHs)



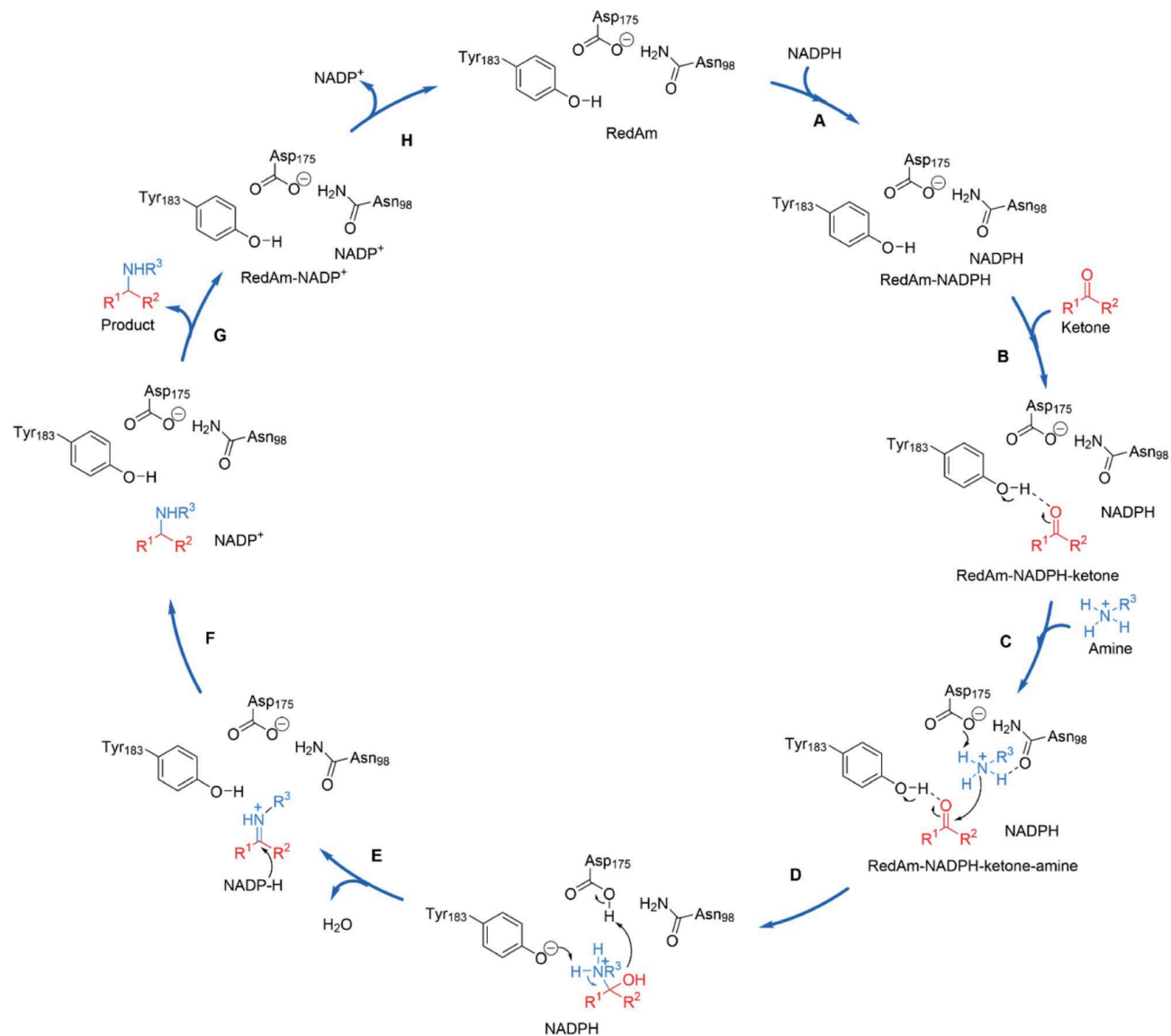
1° amines

Imine reductases (IREDs) and reductive aminases (RedAms)



1°, 2°, 3° amines

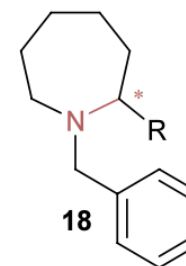
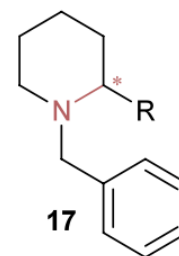
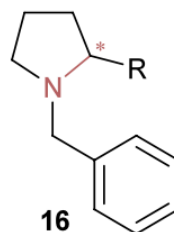
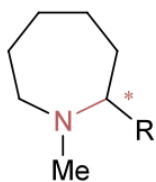
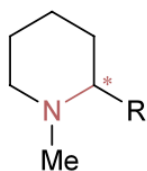
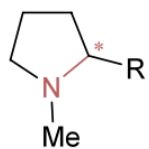
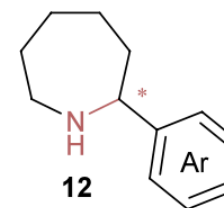
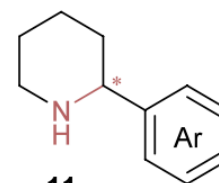
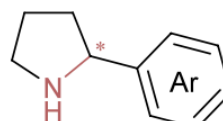
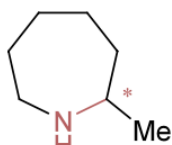
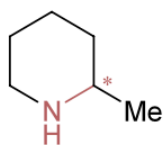
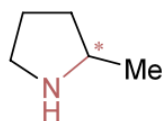
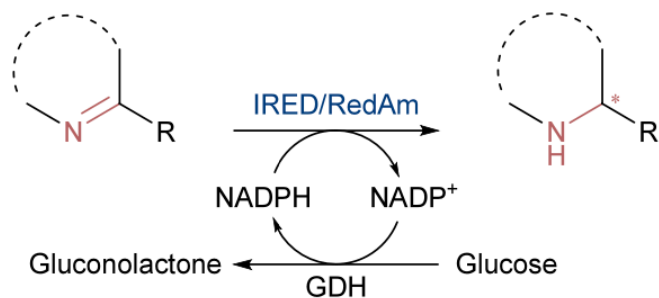
Mechanism for Imine Reductases (IREDs) and Reductive Aminases (RedAms)



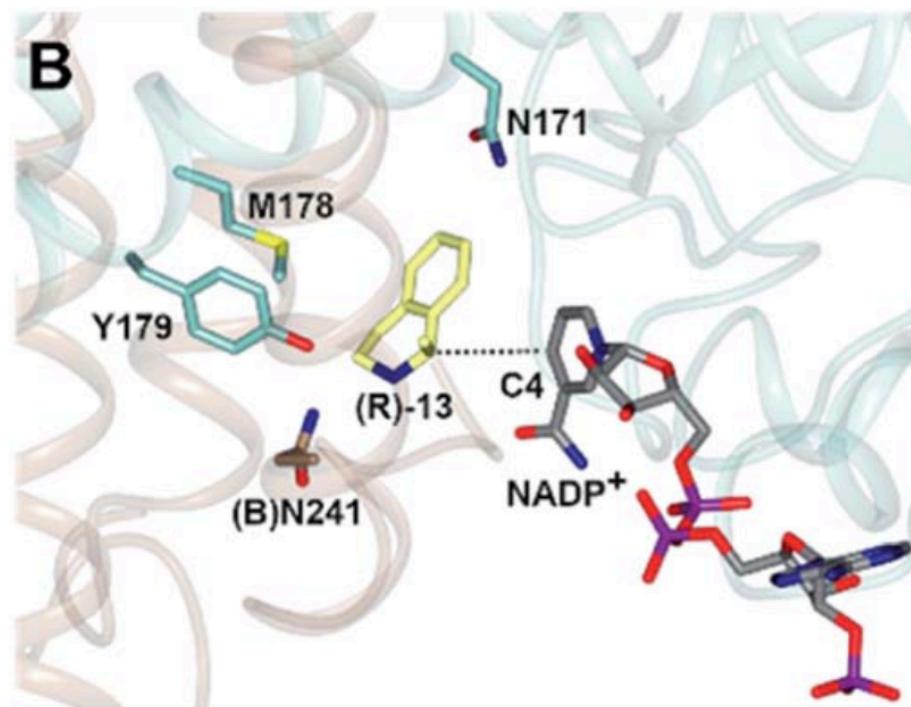
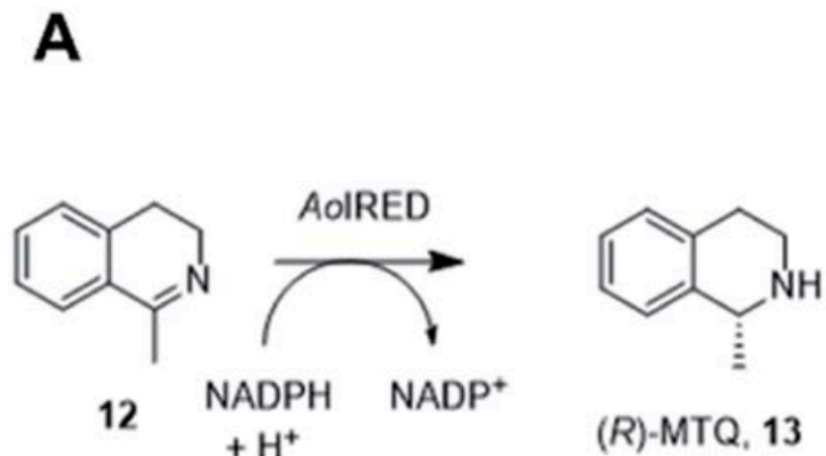
Characterized Imine Reductase (IREDs) Panels

S/N	trivial name	panel size (no. of IREDs)	characterized by	Clade origin	refs
1	Turner-Prozomix IREDs	384	Turner's group and Prozomix	bacterial, fungal, and metagenomic	54,55
2	Turner Group's IREDs	95	Turner's group	bacterial, fungal, plants	55
3	Zhu group's IREDs	154	Zhu's group and collaborators	bacterial, fungal, and metazoans	53,56,57
4	GSK's IREDs	85	GSK Biocatalysis group and academic collaborators	bacterial and fungal	24,50
5	Pfizer's IREDs	80	Pfizer Biocatalysis group and academic collaborators	Predominantly bacterial	23,58
6	Roche's IREDs	28	Roche Biocatalysis group and academic collaborators	Bacterial	48,49
7	Kroutil group's IREDs	14	Kroutil's group	Bacterial	52
8	JM's IRED	>90	Johnson Matthey	bacterial and fungal	46
9	Almac's IREDs	>50	Almac	-	
10	Novartis' IREDs	26	Novartis	bacterial and fungal	47
11	Ward group's IREDs	29	Ward's group	bacterial (predominantly actinobacterial)	51
12	Grogan's group solved the first IRED/RedAm structures and provided mechanistic insights into IRED/RedAm catalysis; Grogan's group has solved most of the characterized structures of IREDs/RedAms to date. Selected examples of IRED/RedAm complexes include Q1EQE0 (PDB: 3ZGY), AoIREd (PDB: 5fwn), AspRedAm (5G6S), AtRedAm (i03), AaRedAm (PDB: 8BJ5 and 8BK1).				22,38,39,41-43

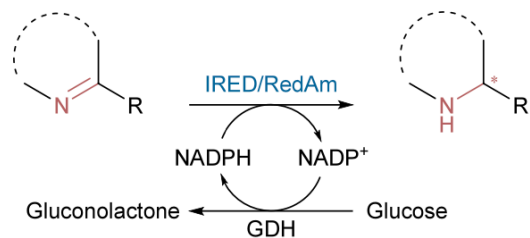
IRED Catalyzed Reduction of Cyclic Amines: All Carbon



R = alkyl, aryl, cyclohexyl

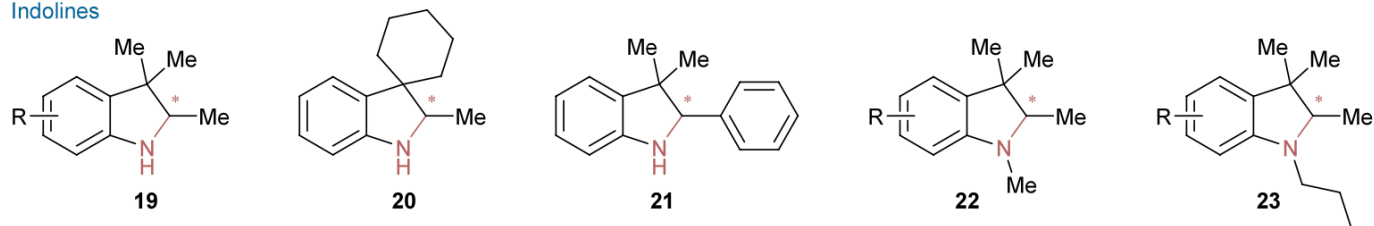


IRED Catalyzed Reduction of Benzofused/Bicyclic Imines

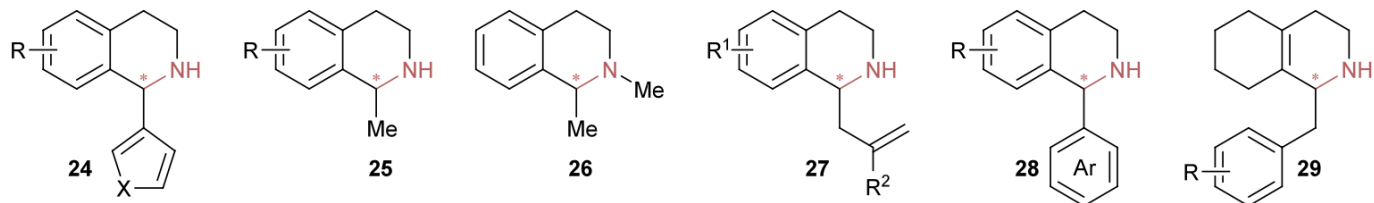


Benzofused/bicyclic amines

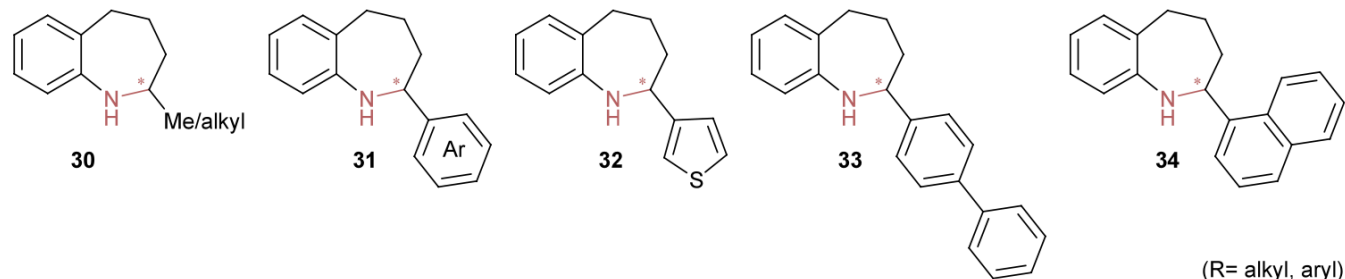
Indolines



Isoquinolines

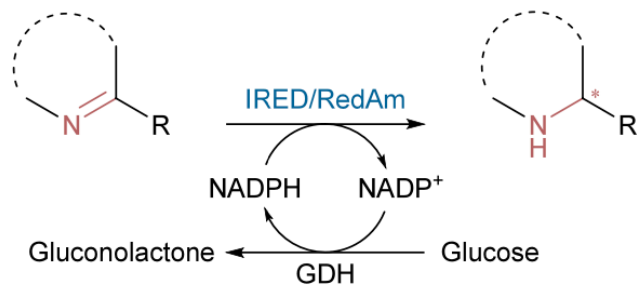


Benzazepines

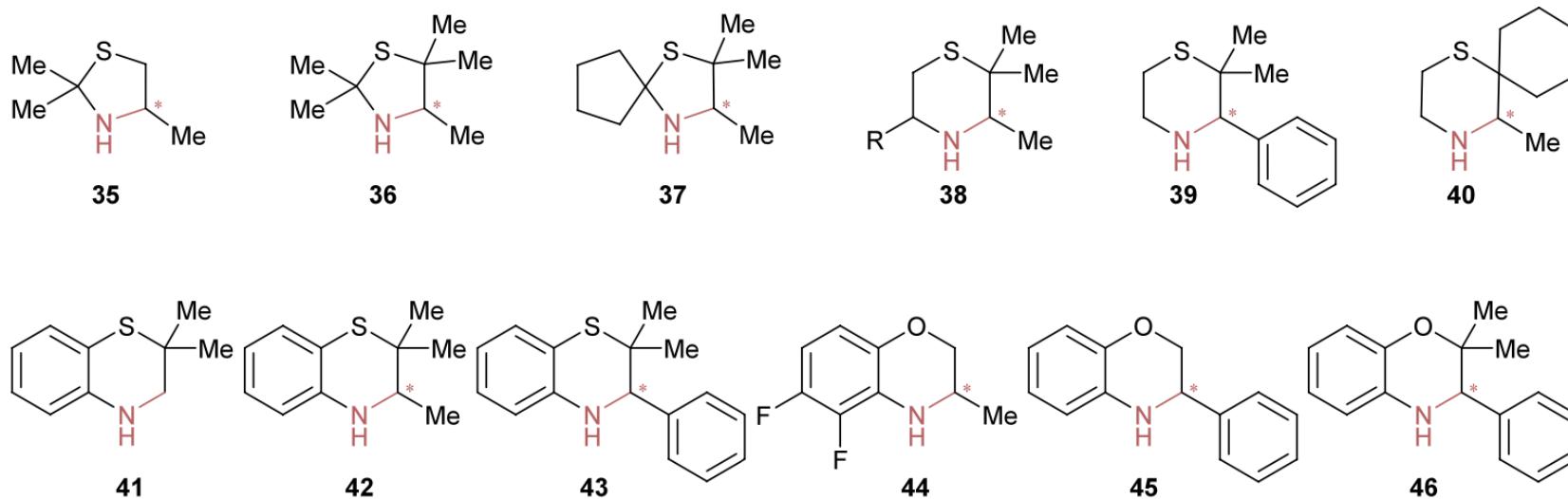


(R= alkyl, aryl)

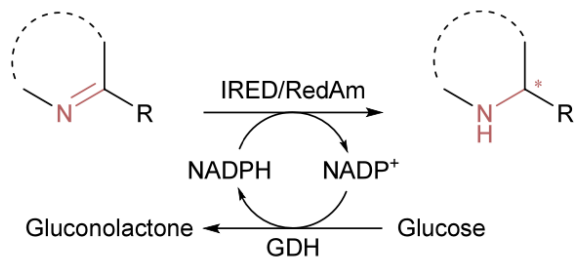
IRED Catalyzed Reduction of Sulfur and Oxygen-Containing Monocyclic Amines



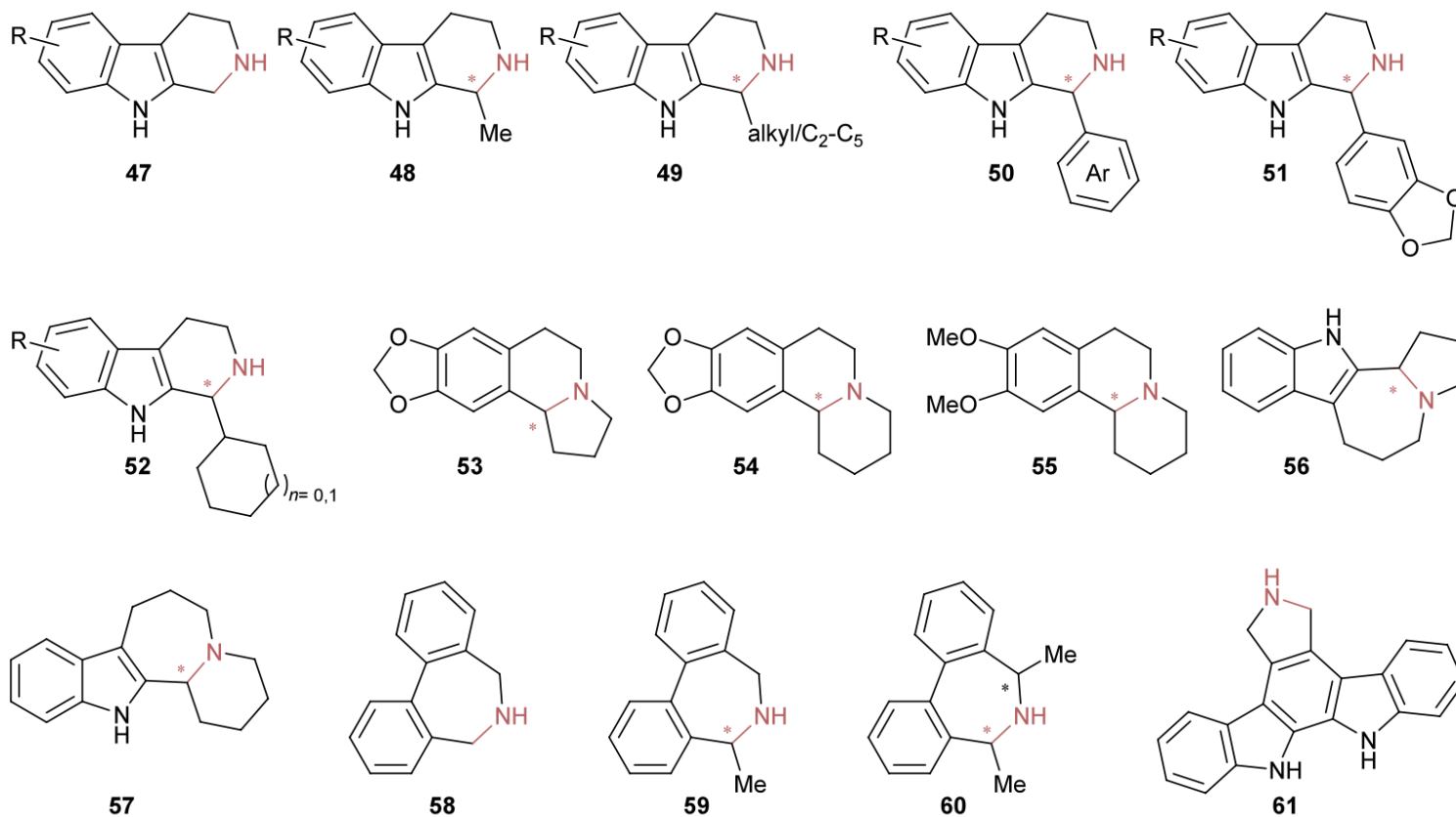
Sulphur and oxygen-containing cyclic amines



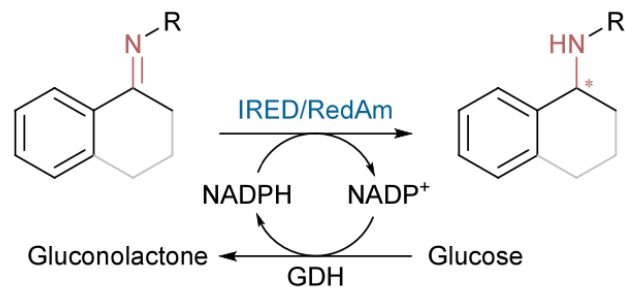
IREC Catalyzed Reduction of Tricyclic/Polycyclic Amines



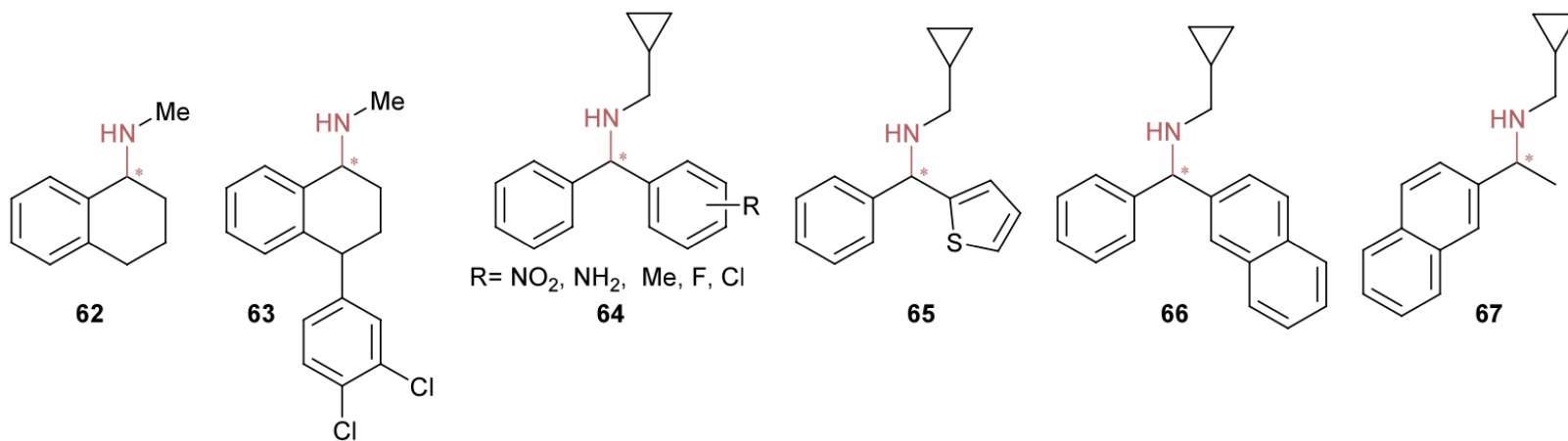
Tricyclic and other polycyclic amines



IRED Catalyzed Reduction of Exocyclic Aromatic Amines

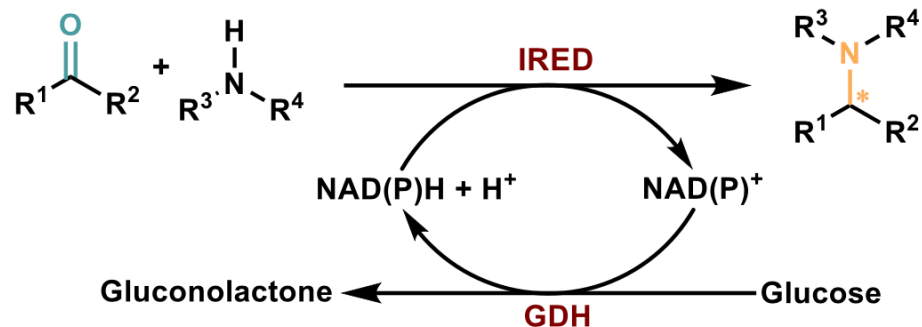


Preformed aromatic imines

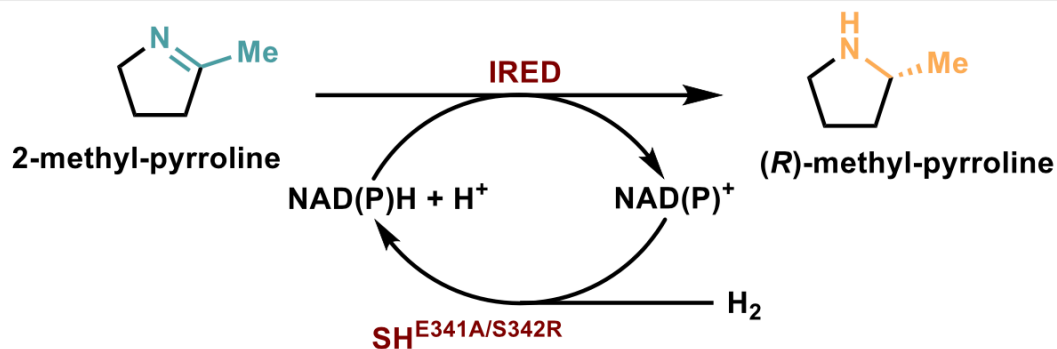


Cofactor Recovery Strategies for IREDs

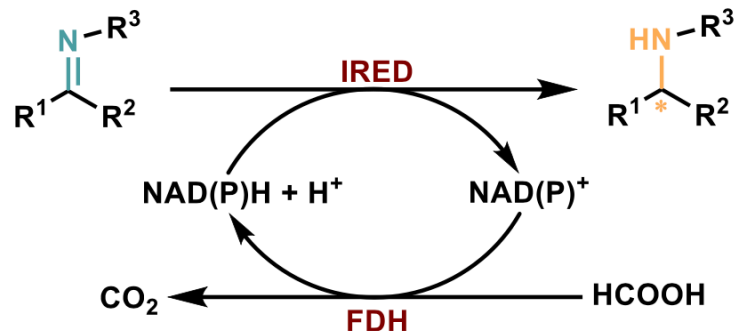
(a) GDH participates in the catalytic circulation system



(b) SH participates in the catalytic circulation system

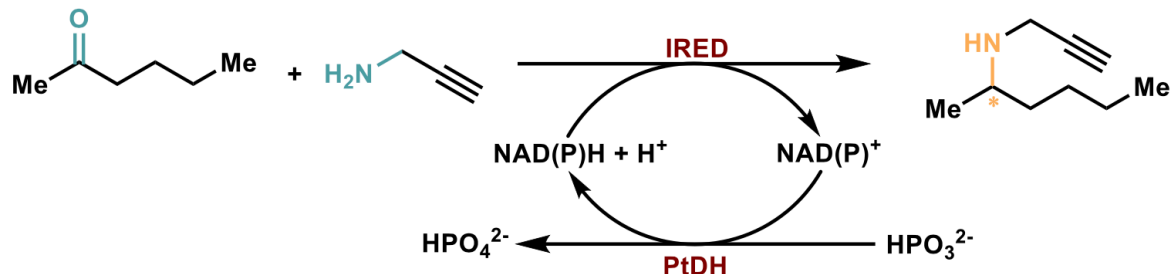


(c) FDH participates in the catalytic circulation system

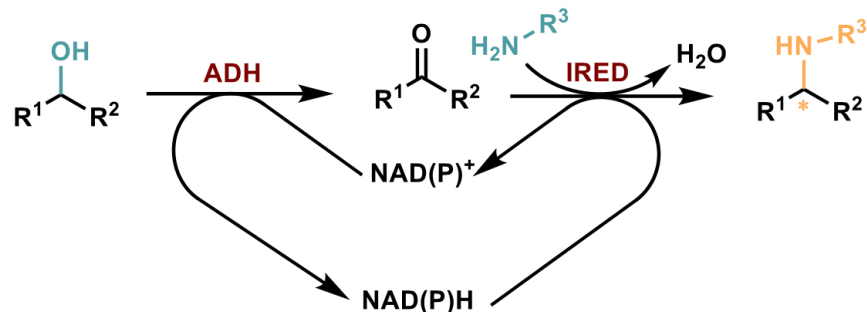


Cofactor Recovery Strategies for IREDs

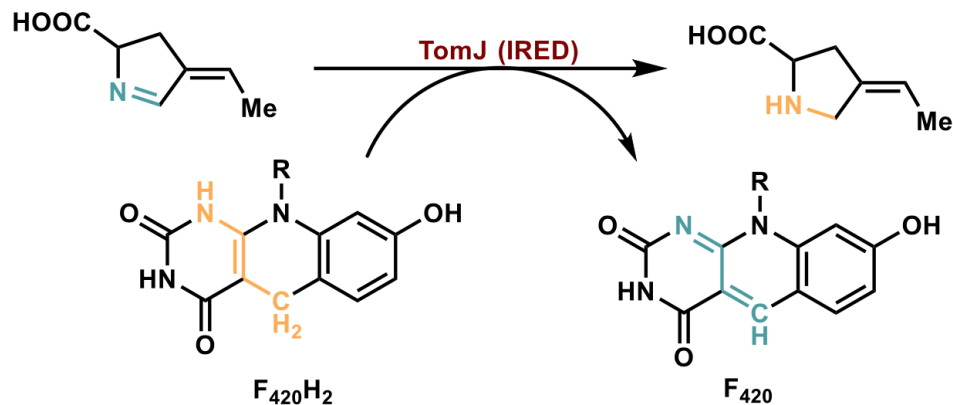
(d) PtDH participates in the catalytic circulation system



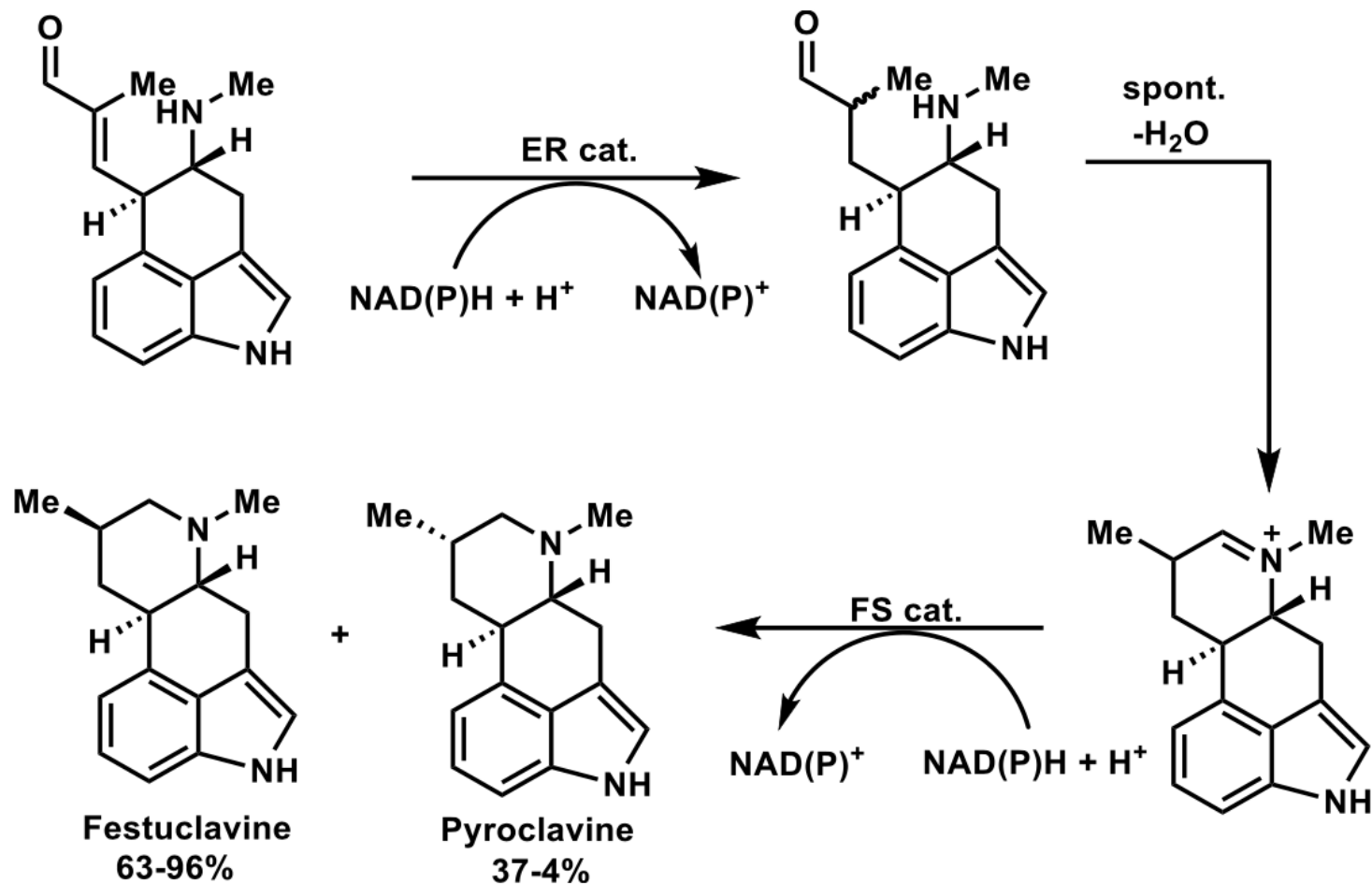
(e) Enzymatic hydrogen borrowing reaction catalyzed by ADH and IRED



(f) Biocatalytic reaction of F₄₂₀-dependent imine reductase

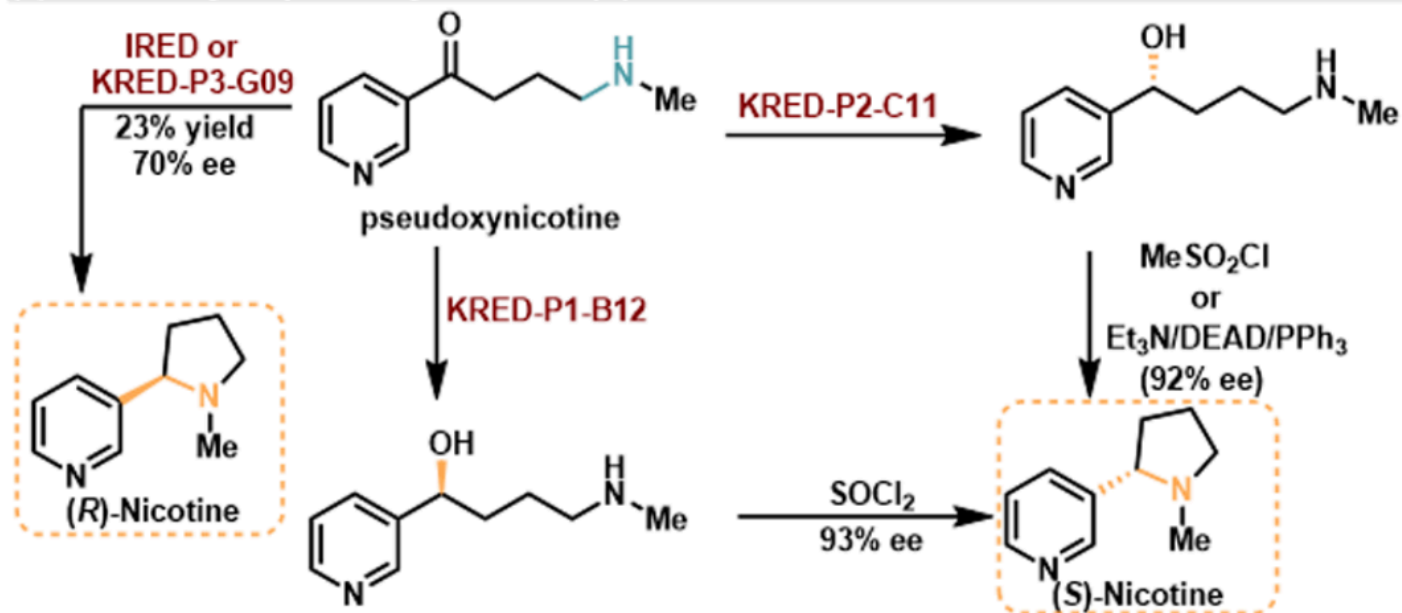


Ergot Alkaloid Synthesis with IREDs

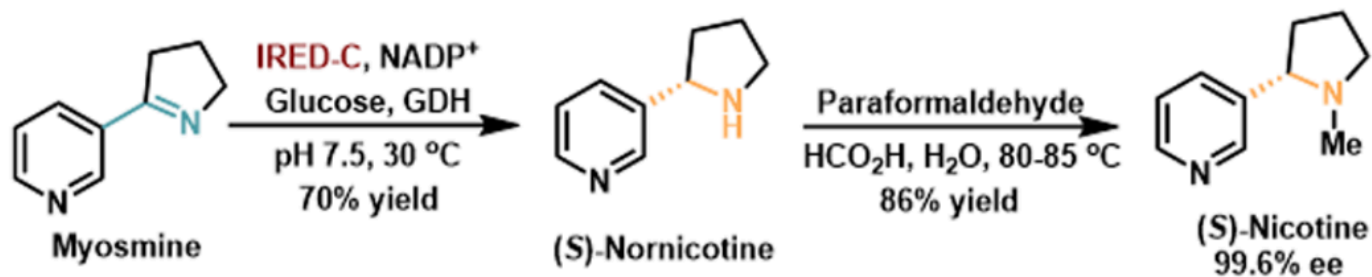


Nicotine Synthesis with IREDs

(a) IRED catalyzes pseudoxynicotine to (*R*)-Nicotine

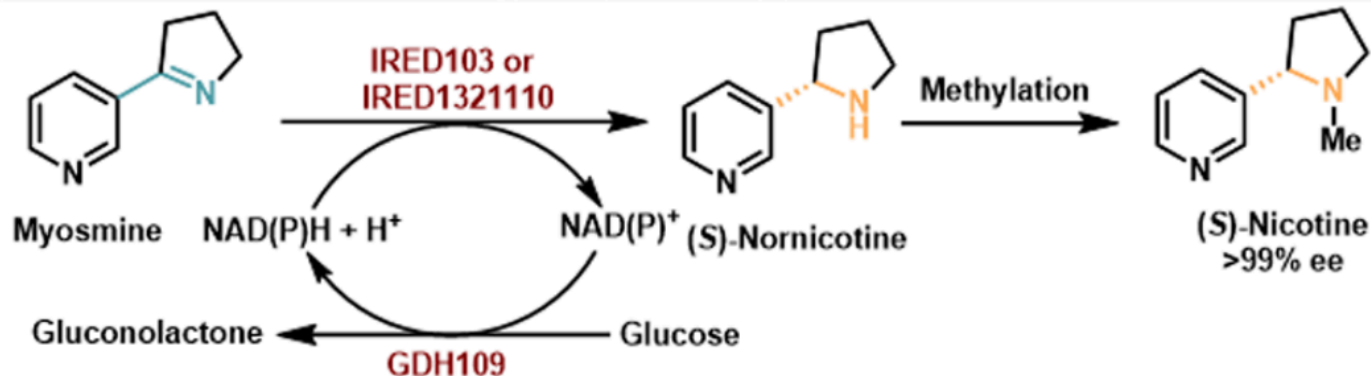


(b) Zanox Lifesciences' strategy for synthesizing (*S*)-Nicotine

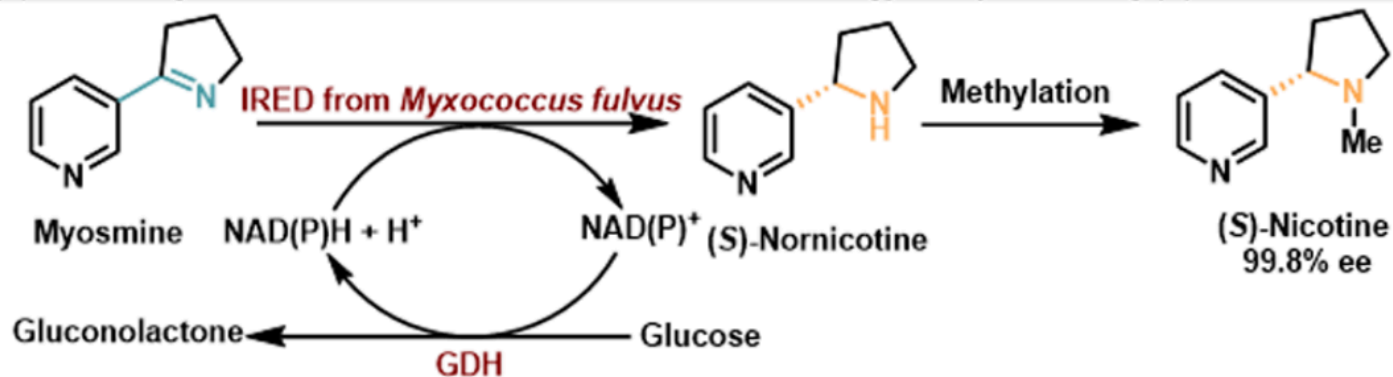


Nicotine Synthesis with IREDs

(c) Porton Pharma Solutions' strategy for synthesizing (S)-Nicotine

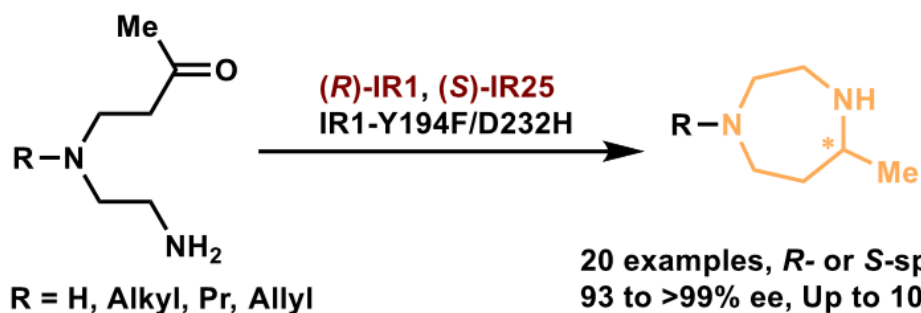


(d) Shandong Jinchen Pharmaceutical Chemical Co.'s strategy for synthesizing (S)-Nicotine

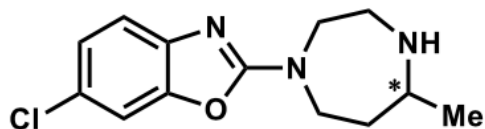
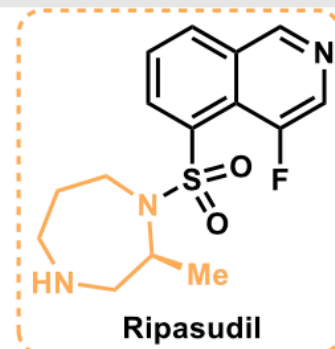


Synthesis of 1,4-Diazepanes with IREDs

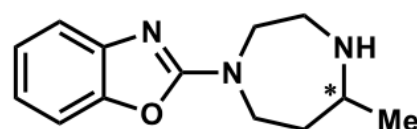
(a) Enzymatic synthesis of chiral 1,4-diazepanes



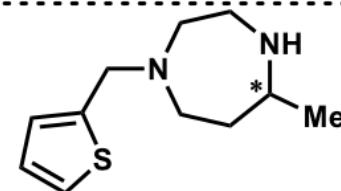
20 examples, *R*- or *S*-specific
93 to >99% ee, Up to 100% conv.



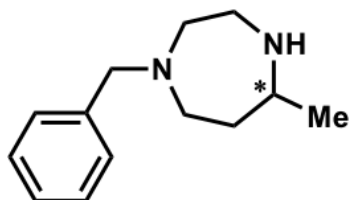
81% yield, >99% ee (*R*)



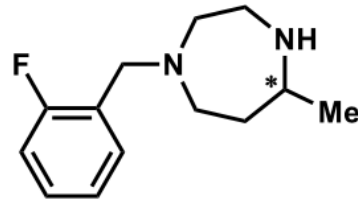
80% yield, >99% ee (*R*)



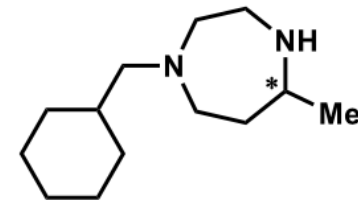
66% yield, >99% ee (*R*)



76% yield, >99% ee (*R*)



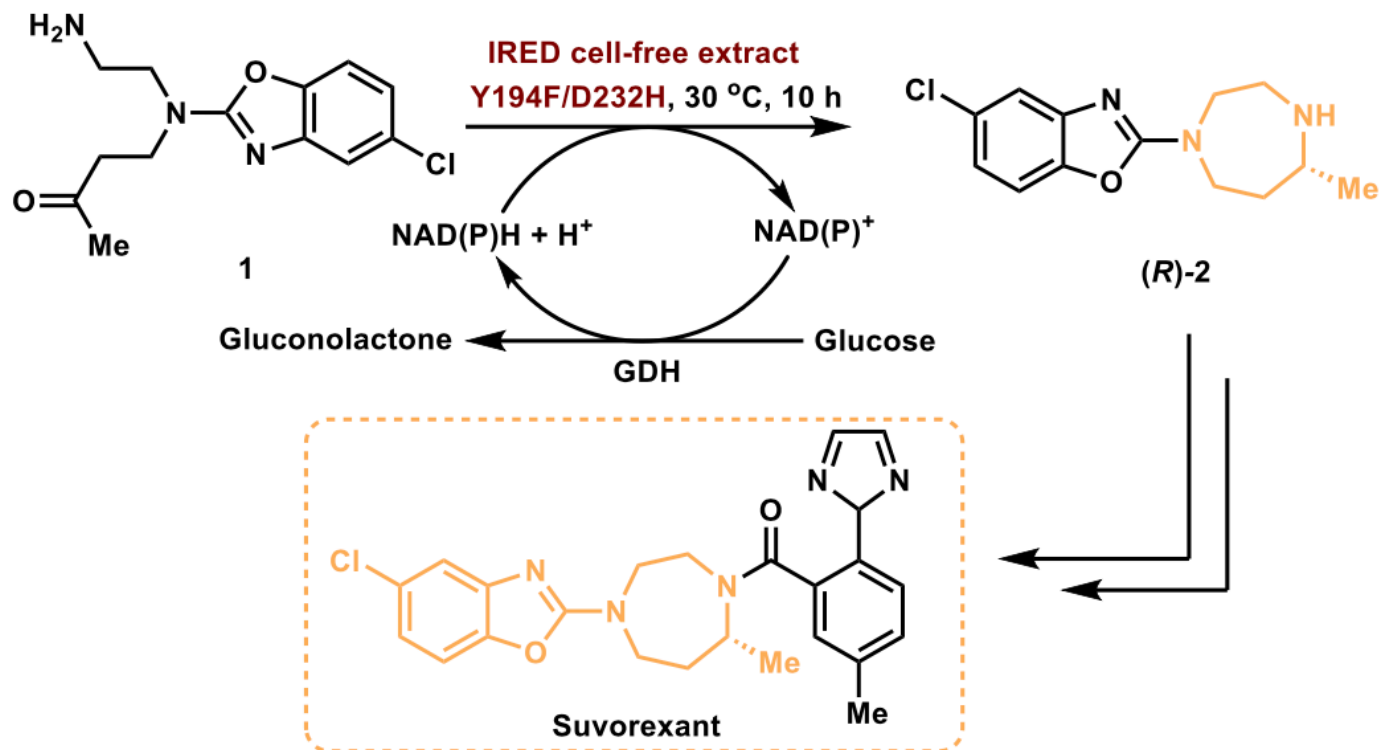
74% yield, >99% ee (*R*)



33% yield, >99% ee (*R*)

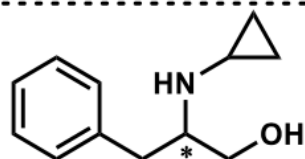
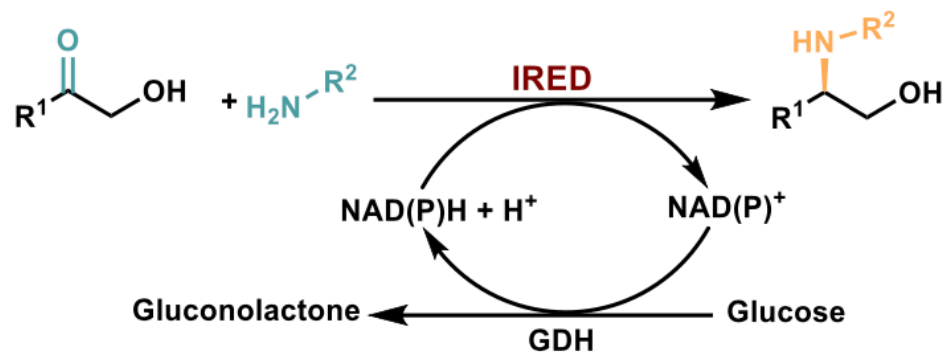
Synthesis of 1,4-Diazapanes with IREDs

(b) The enzymatic synthesis of key intermediate of Suvorexant catalyzed by IR1-Y194F/D232H

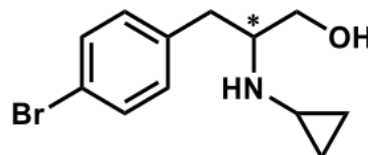


Synthesis of 1,2-Amino Alcohols IREDs

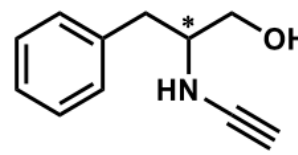
(a) Enzymatic synthesis of chiral amino alcohols



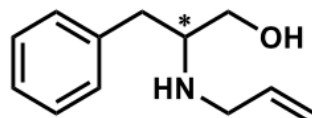
IR30: 99% conv. 99% ee (S)
IR36: 99% conv. 99% ee (R)



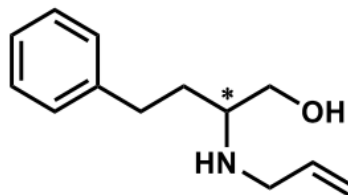
IR30: 99% conv. 99% ee (S)
IR38: 99% conv. 99% ee (R)



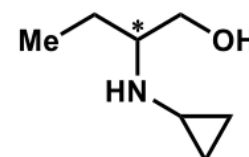
IR27: 83% conv. 99% ee (S)
IR36: 99% conv. 99% ee (R)



IR30: 97% conv. 99% ee (S)
IR36: 99% conv. 99% ee (R)



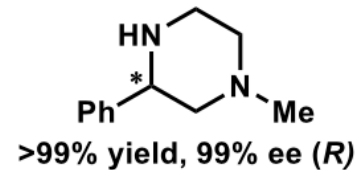
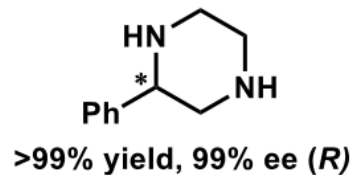
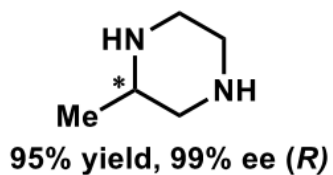
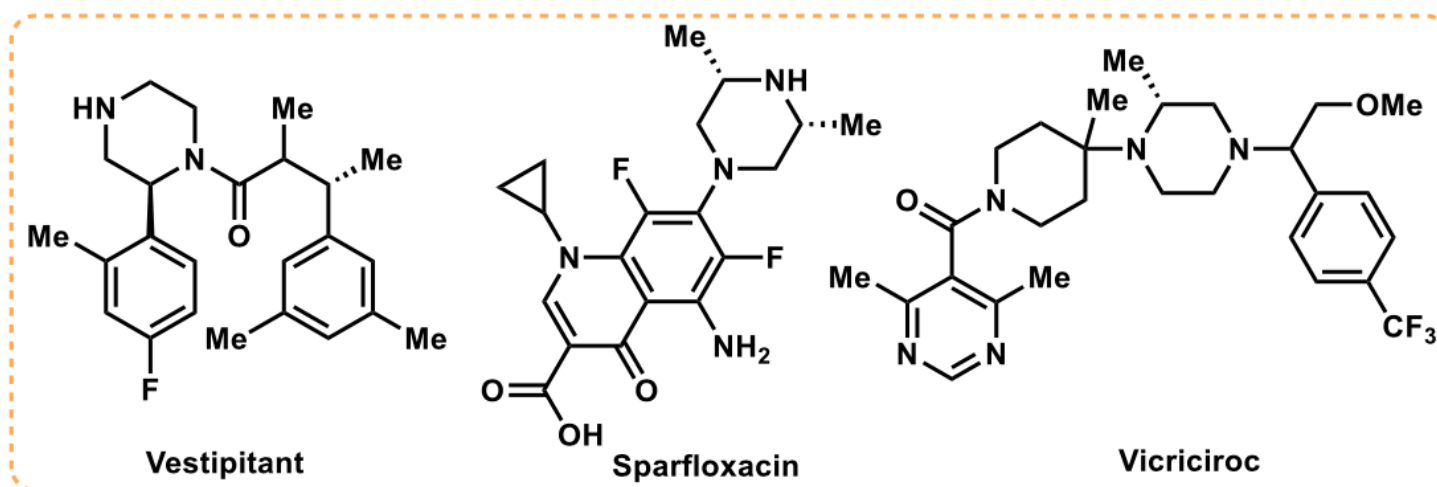
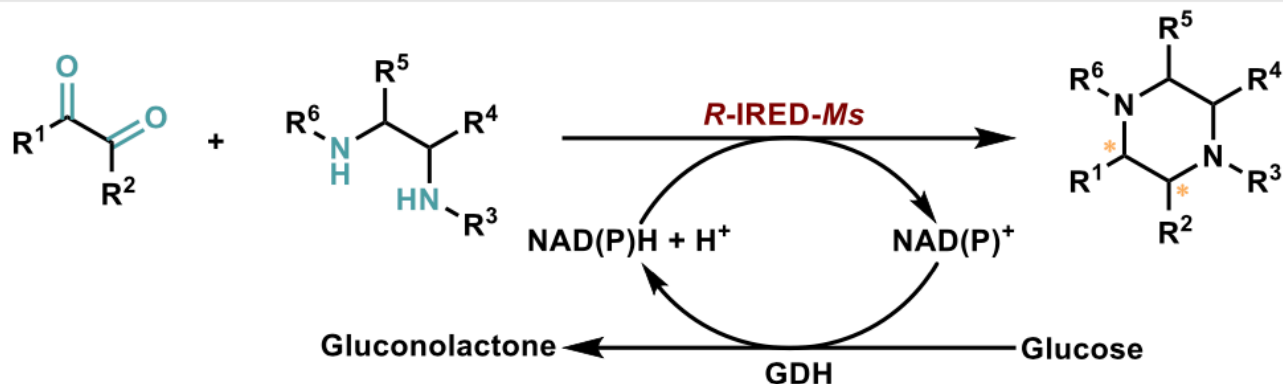
IR30: 97% conv. 99% ee (S)
IR36: 99% conv. 99% ee (R)



IR27: 97% conv. 33% ee (S)
IR36: 99% conv. 99% ee (R)

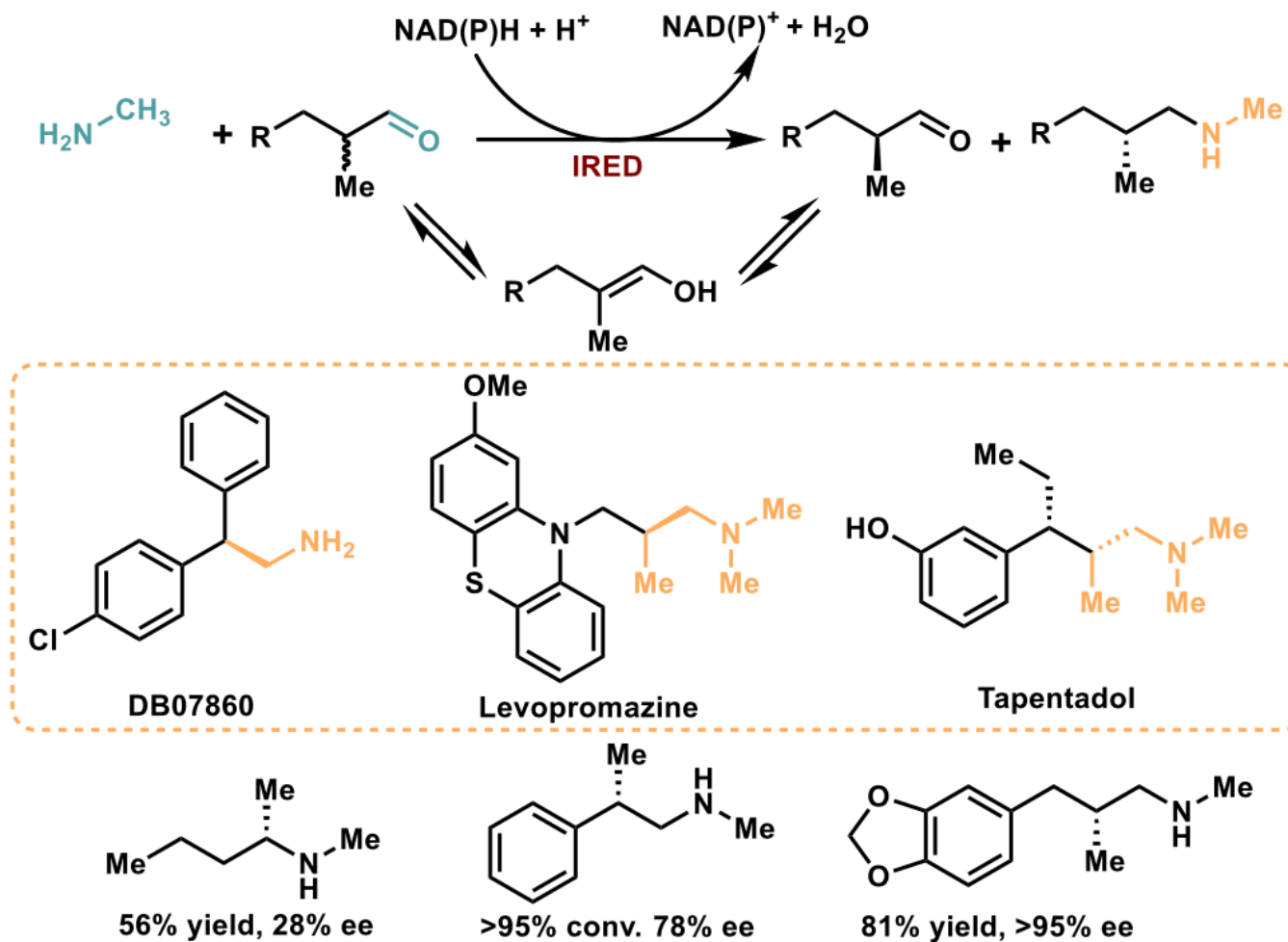
Pyrazine Synthesis with IREDs

The enzymatic synthesis of pyrazine catalyzed by *R*-IRED-*Ms*



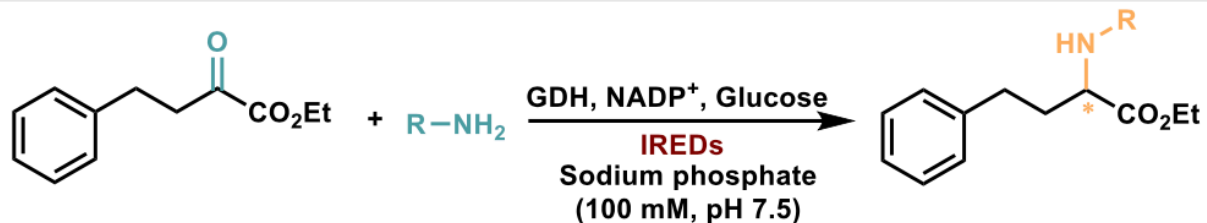
DKR of Aldehydes with IREDs

(a) IRED mediated DKR process

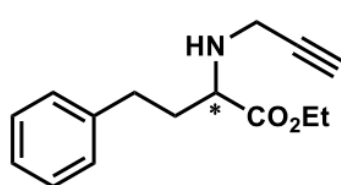


Noncanonical Amino Acid Synthesis with IREDS

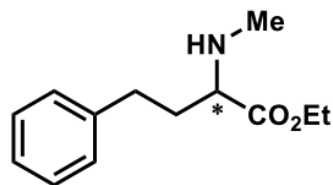
(a) The enzymatic synthesis of chiral amino acids catalyzed by IRED



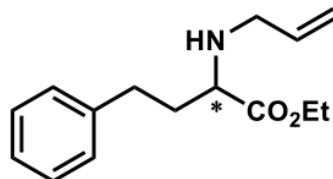
R = Propargyl, Me, Pr, Allyl, Cyclopropyl, Cyclopentyl, 4-Methylbenzylamine



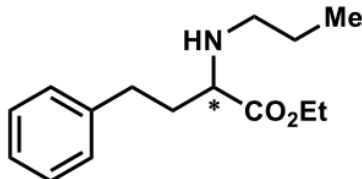
pIR338: 60% yield, 99% ee (S)
pIR271: 64% yield, 99% ee (R)



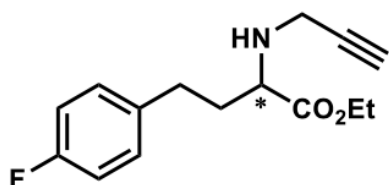
pIR338: 56% yield, 99% ee (S)
pIR271: 67% yield, 99% ee (R)



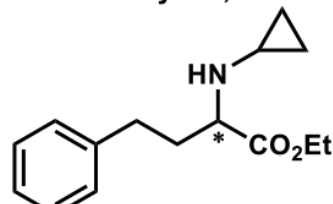
pIR338: 34% yield, 99% ee (S)
pIR271: 58% yield, 99% ee (R)



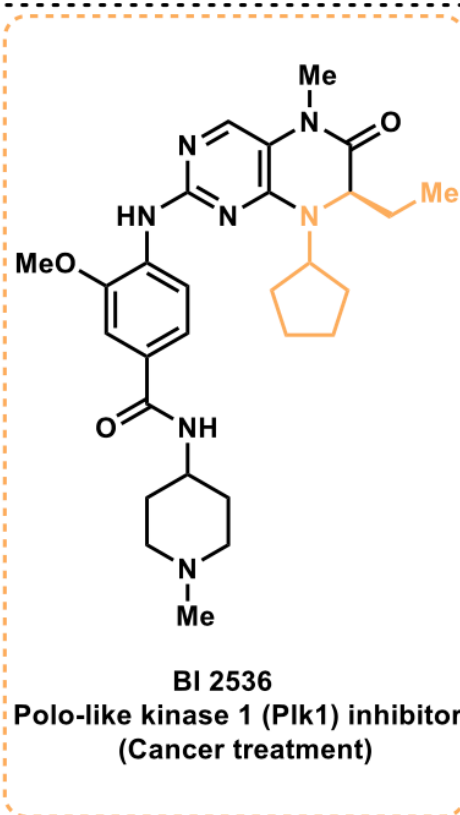
pIR338: 27% yield, 97% ee (S)
pIR271: 69% yield, 99% ee (R)



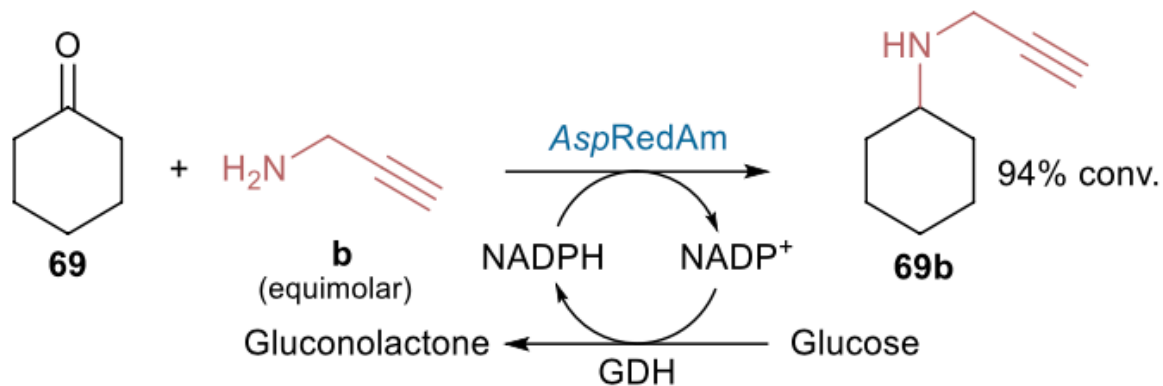
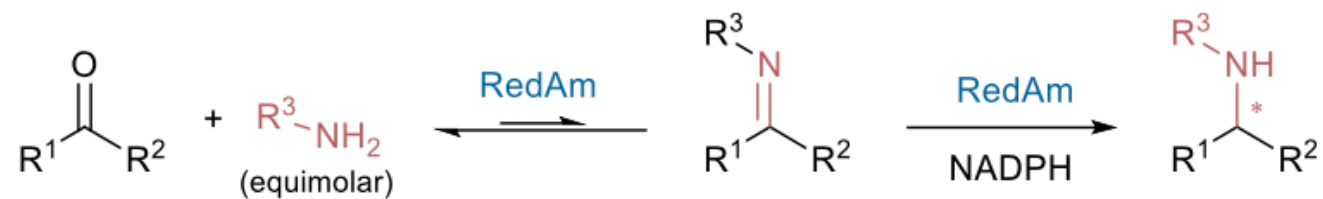
pIR338: 54% yield, 70% ee (S)
pIR271: 50% yield, 99% ee (R)



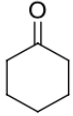

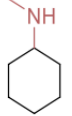
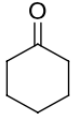

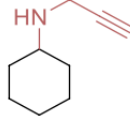
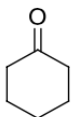

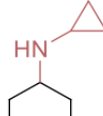
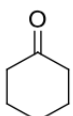
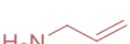
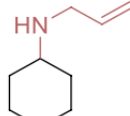
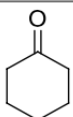

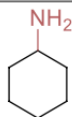
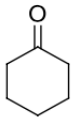
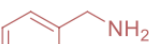
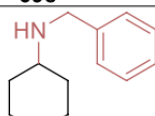
pIR338: 65% yield, 99% ee (S)
pIR271: 80% yield, 99% ee (R)



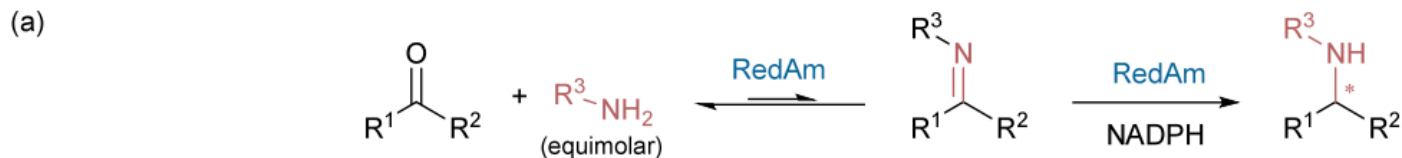
RedAm Catalyzed Equimolar Reductive Amination



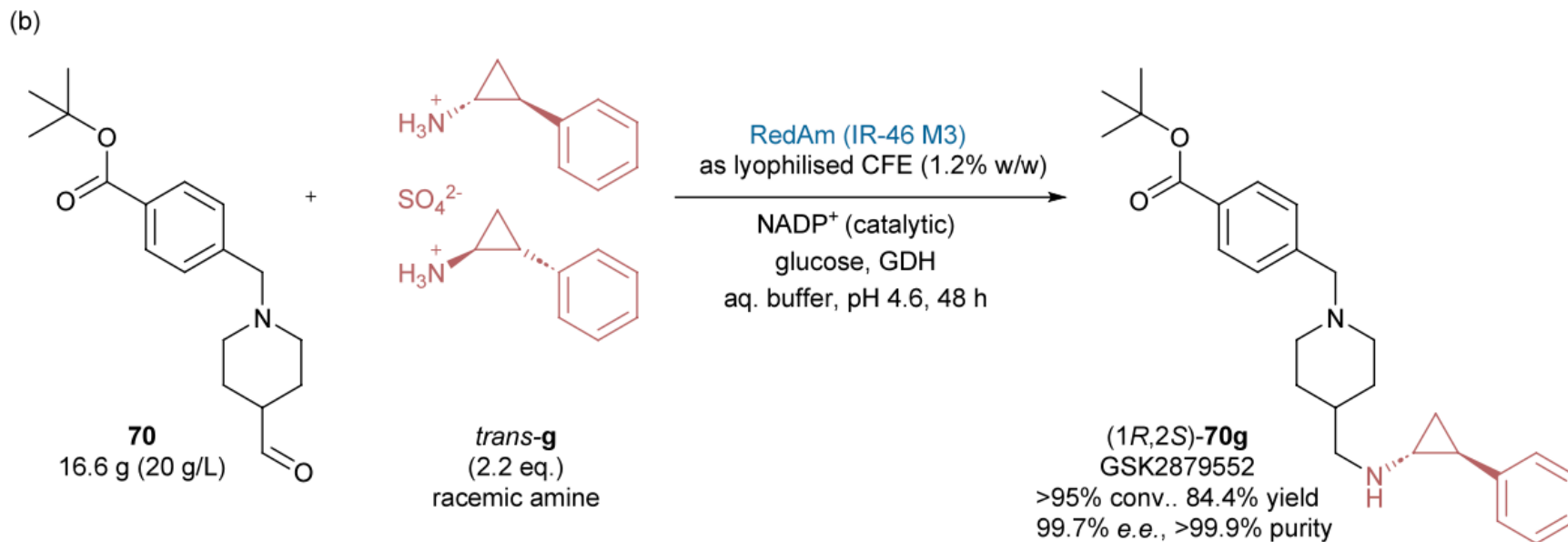
RedAm Catalyzed Equimolar Reductive Amination

Carbonyl acceptor	Amine	Carbonyl: Amine ratio	Product	Conversion (%)
 69	 a	1:2	 69a	95
 69	 b	1:1	 69b	94
 69	 c	1:1	 69c	90
 69	 d	1:1	 69d	73
 69	 e	1:4	 69e	47
 69	 f	1:1	 69f	84

Industrial-Scale Applications of RedAms

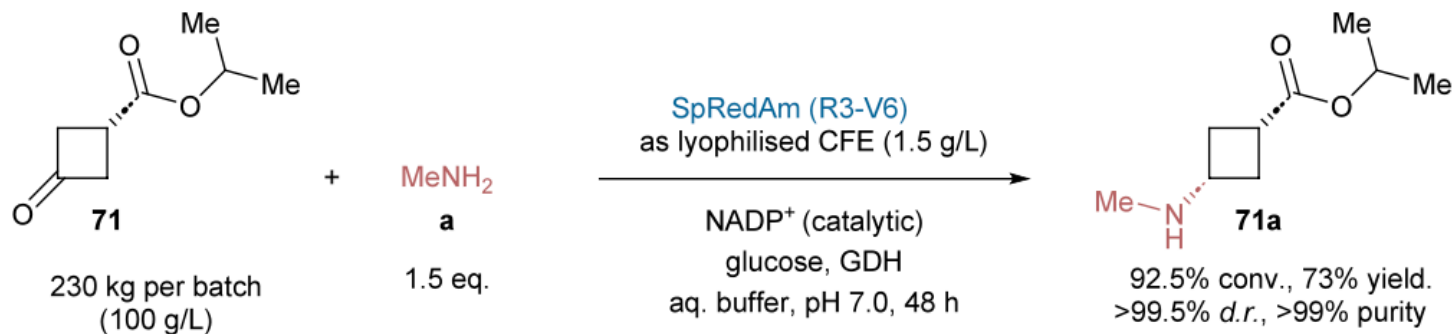
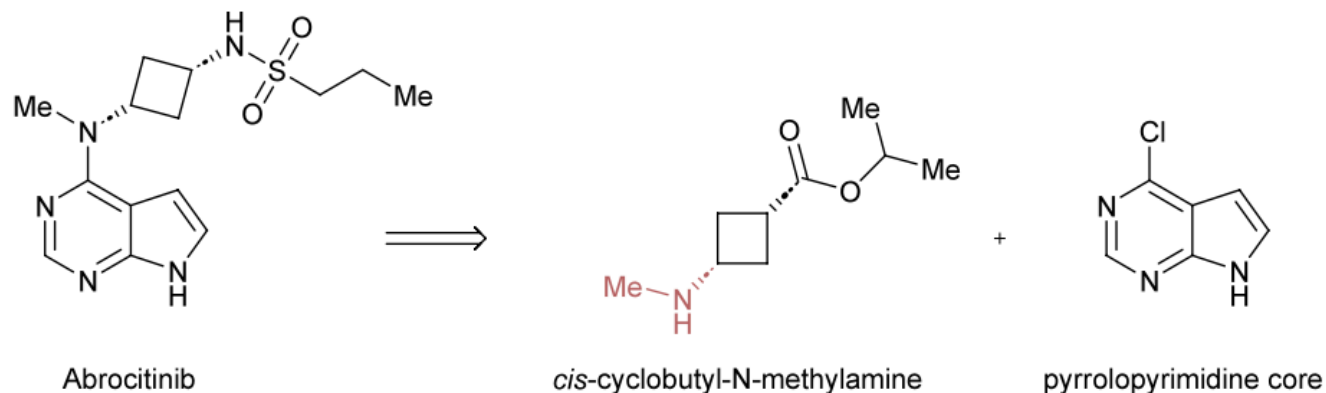


Examples of industry scale application



Industrial-Scale Applications of RedAms

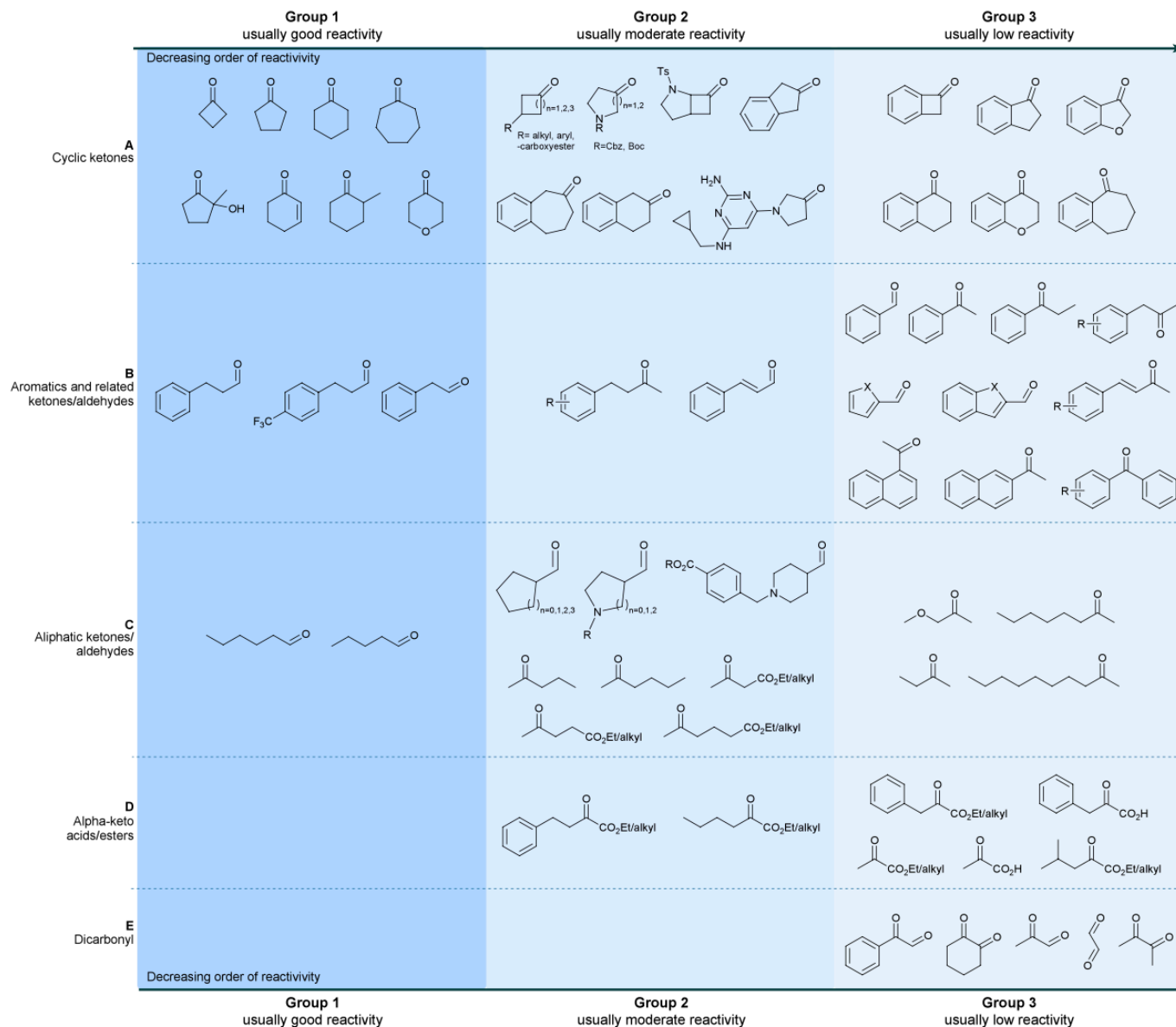
(c)



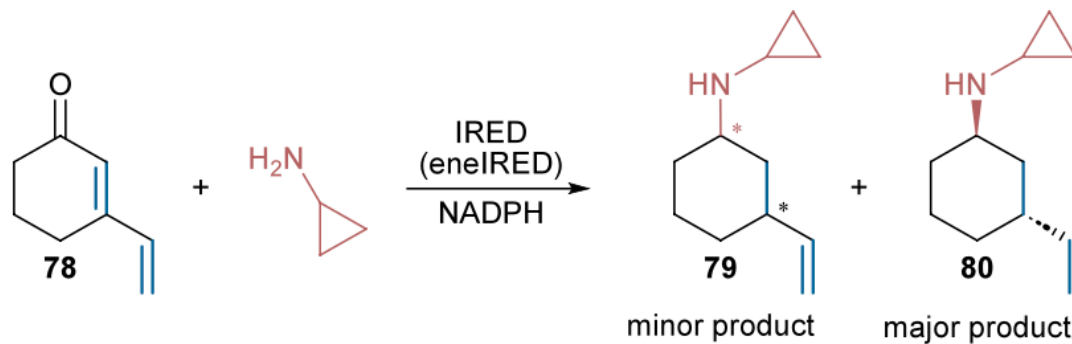
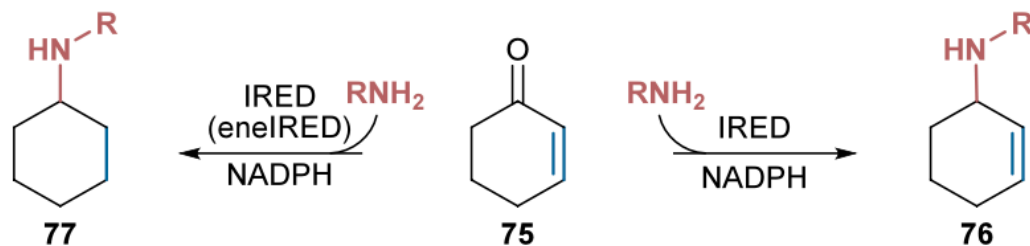
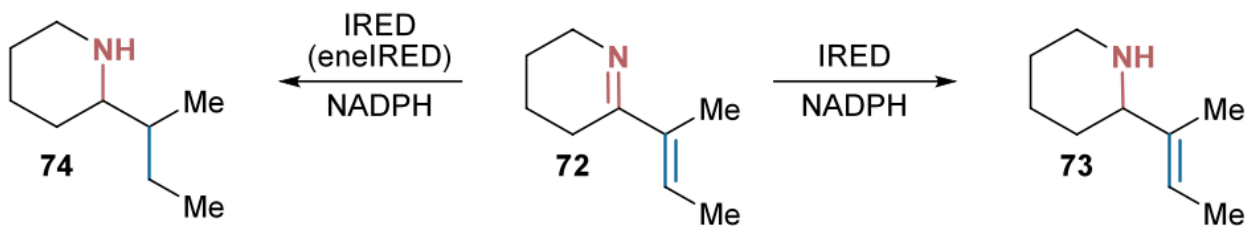
RedAms: Amine Nucleophile Tolerance

	Group 1 usually good reactivity	Group 2 usually moderate reactivity	Group 3 usually low reactivity
A Ammonia	Decreasing order of reactivity		
B Alkylamines			
C Aminocycloalkanes			
D C1-C3 amines bearing terminal (hetero)aromatic group			
E Anilines/ (hetero)aromatic amines			
F Cyclic amines			
G Diamines			
	Decreasing order of reactivity		
	Group 1 usually good reactivity	Group 2 usually moderate reactivity	Group 3 usually low reactivity

RedAms: Carbonyl Acceptor Tolerance

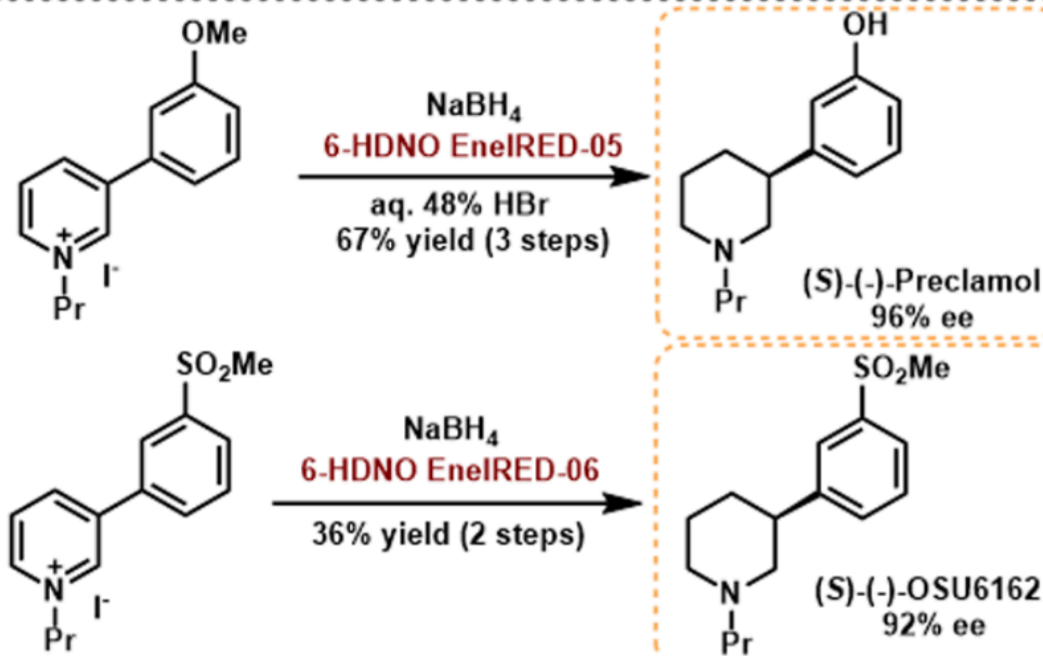
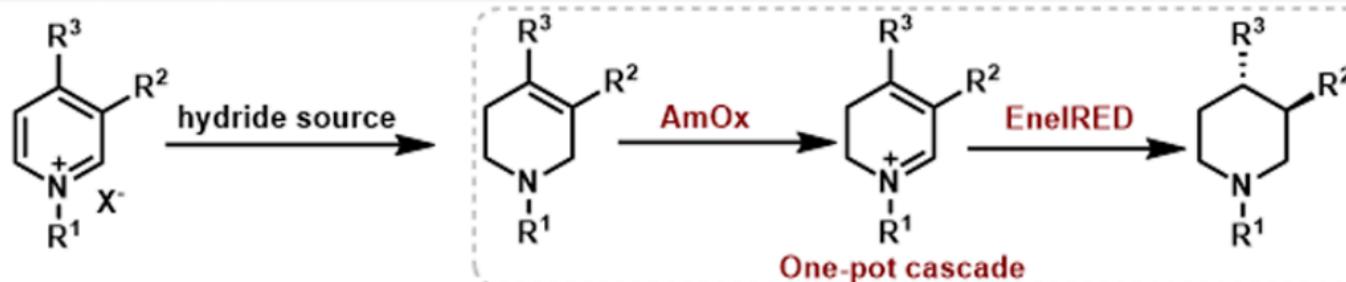


IRED Catalyzed Four Electron Reduction: eneIREDs

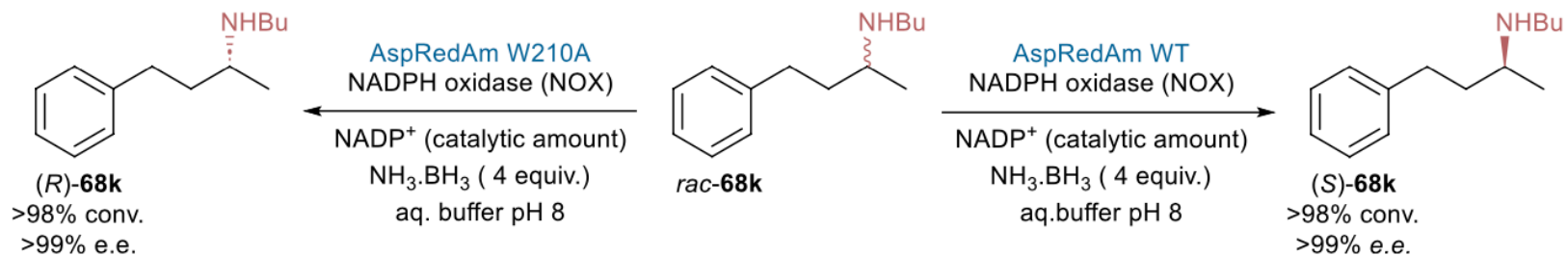
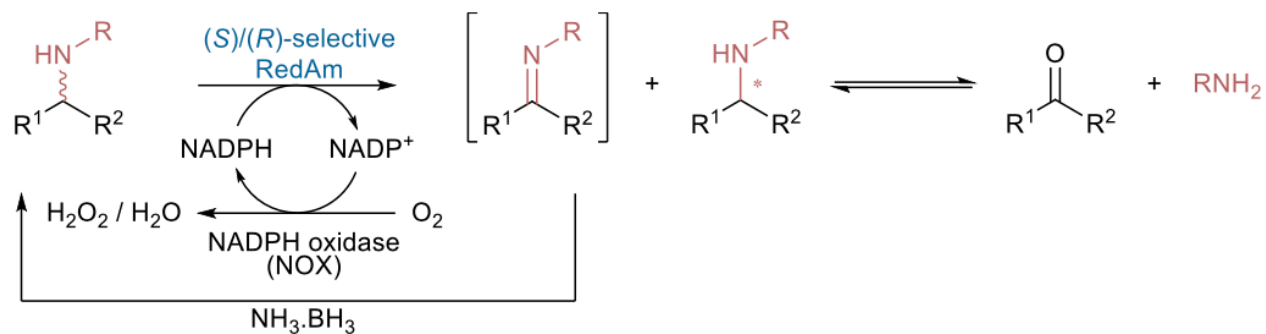


Piperidine Synthesis with eneIREDs

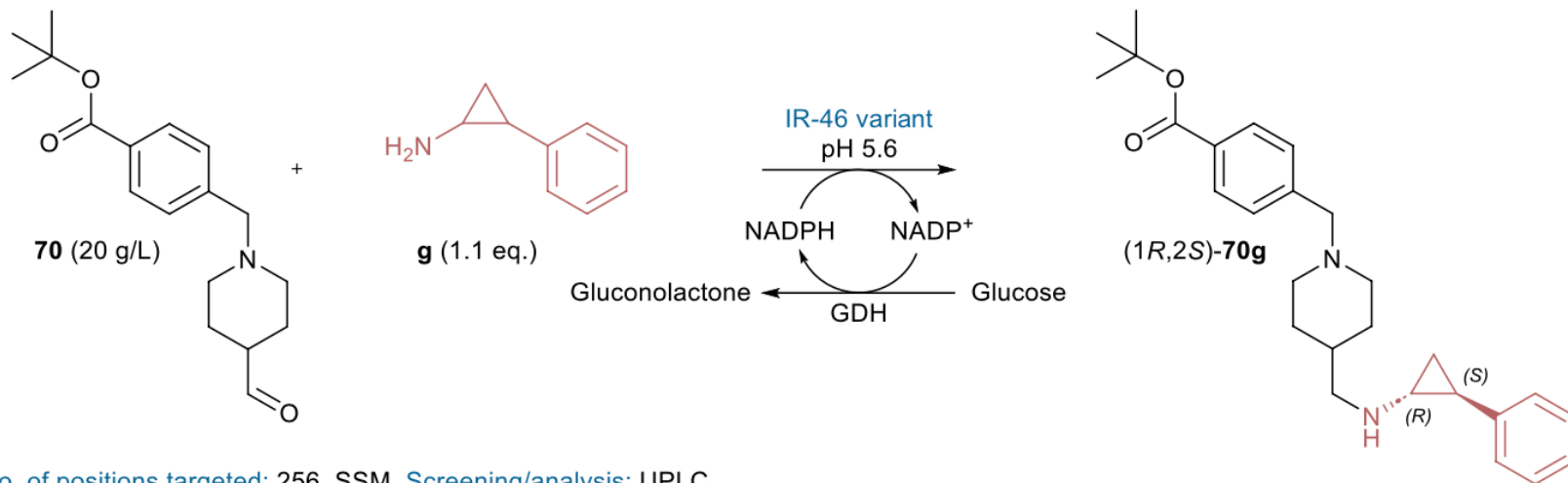
The enzymatic synthesis of piperidines catalyzed by AmOx and EneIRED



Deracemization with RedAms

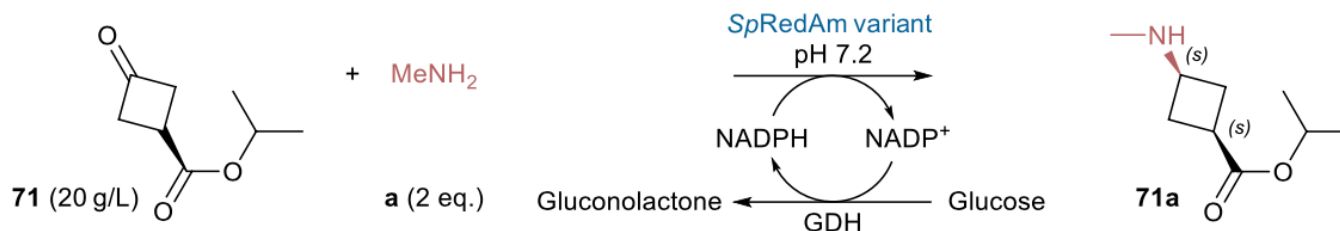


Select Engineering Campaigns with IREDs and RedAms



No. of positions targeted: 256, SSM. Screening/analysis: UPLC.

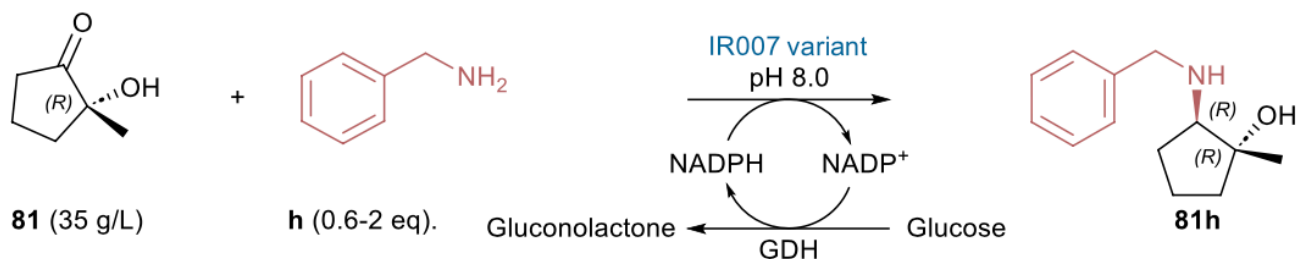
Key hotspots: Y142, D194, L201, G268, L37, Q231, L304, S258, A276, F97, L120.



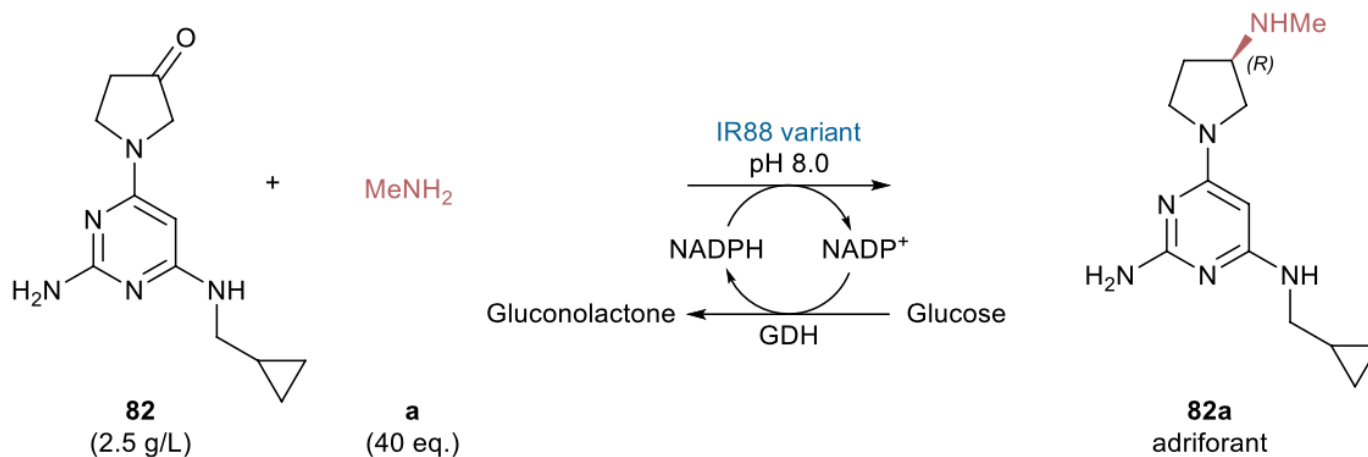
No. of positions targeted: 93, SSM. Screening/analysis: UPLC.

Key hotspots: F180, A170, F214, Q13, D220, N131, D250, G242, Q237, M176.

Select Engineering Campaigns with IREDs and RedAms



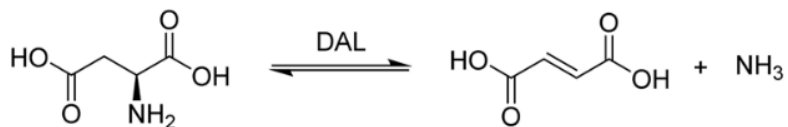
No. of positions targeted: 94, SSM. Screening/analysis: UPLC.
Key hotspots: M197, M206, A213, A214, I240, Q217, and S273.



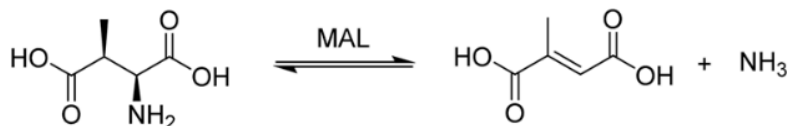
No. of positions targeted: all, DMS. Screening/analysis method: RapidFire MS, UPLC.
Key hotspots: S220, A296, H154, R155, A156, A159, S160, A218, L243, T242, V26, I212, R247, V250, S117, A210, S57, V175, R247, A259, A218.

Reversible C-N Bond Formation with Ammonia Lyases (ALs)

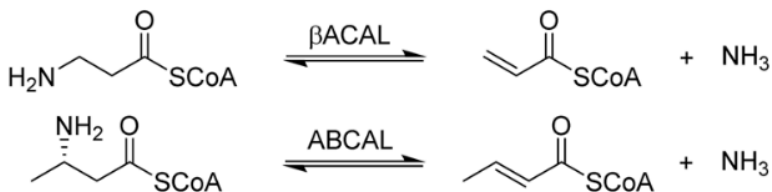
ASPARTATE AMMONIA-LYASES



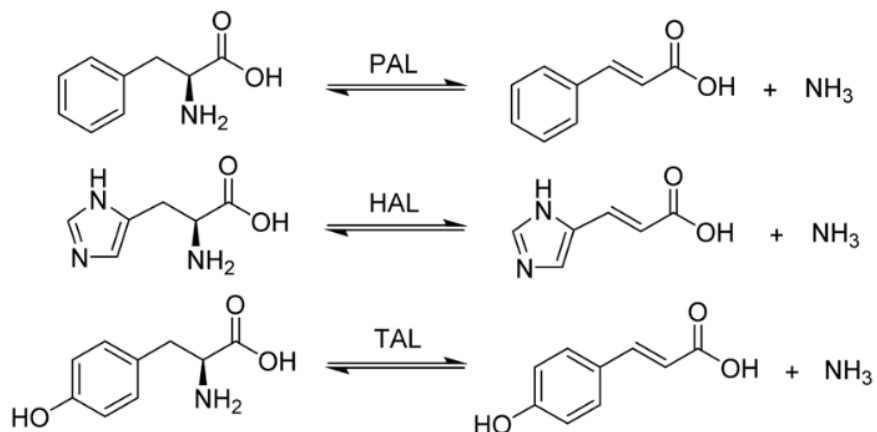
METHYLASPARTATE AMMONIA-LYASES



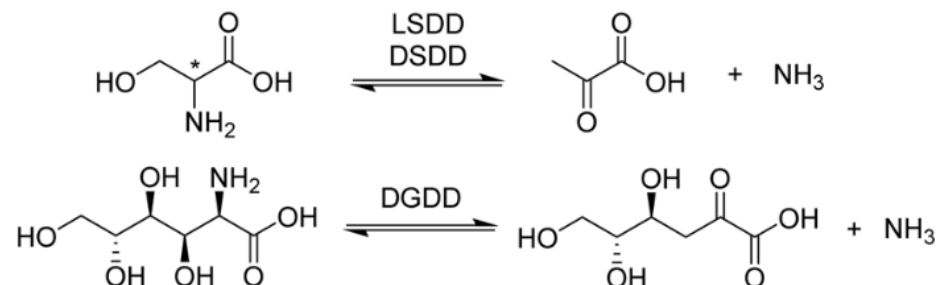
AMINOACYL-CoA AMMONIA-LYASES



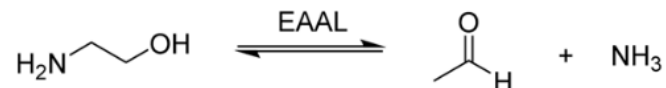
AROMATIC AMINO ACID AMMONIA-LYASES



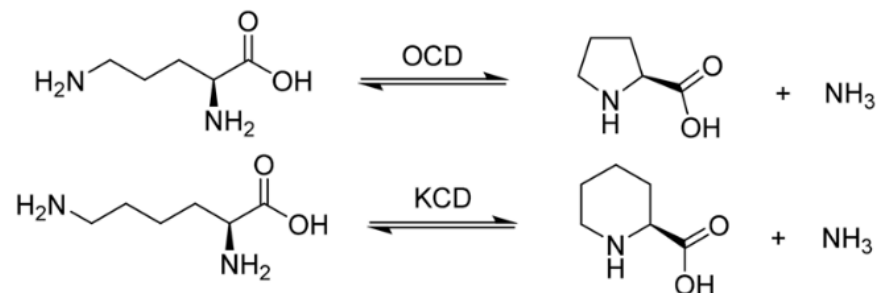
HYDROXY AMINO ACID DEHYDRATASE/DEAMINASES



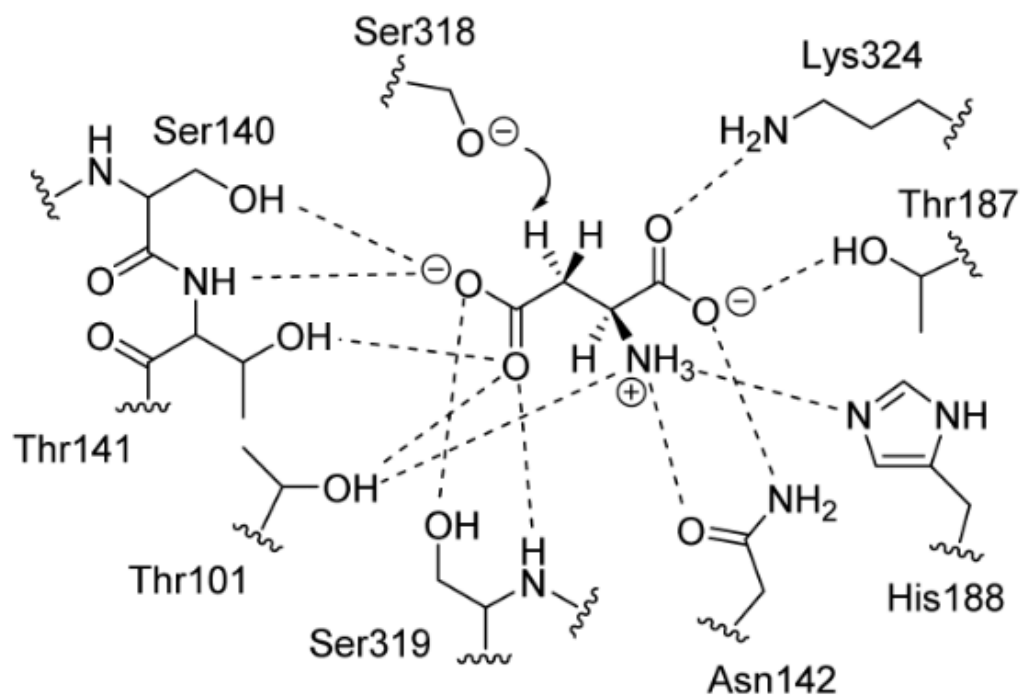
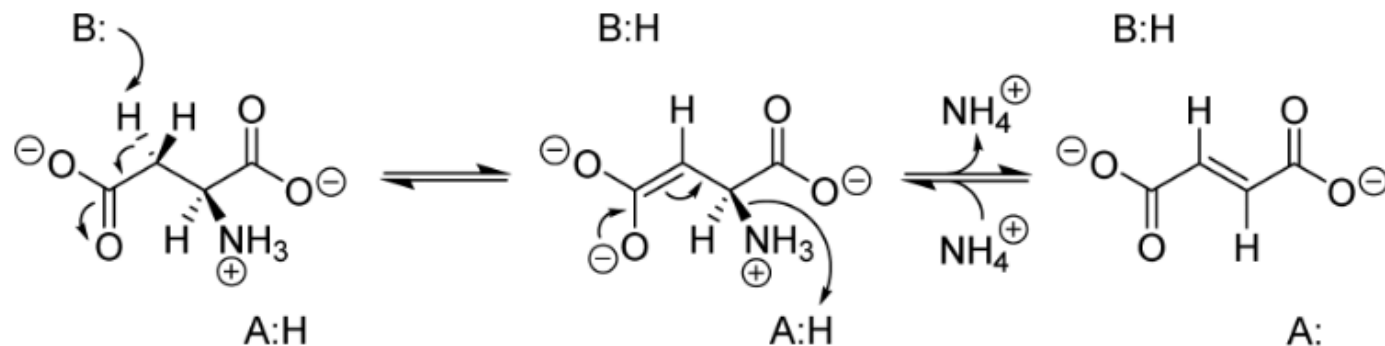
ETHANOLAMINE AMMONIA-LYASES



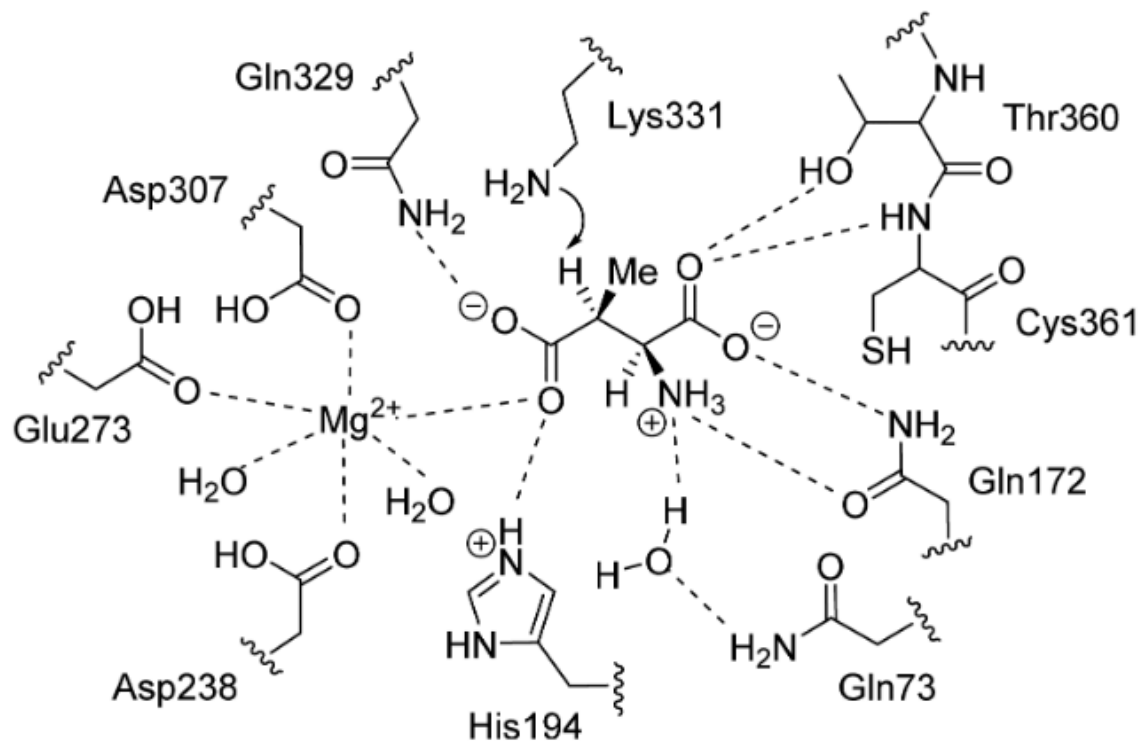
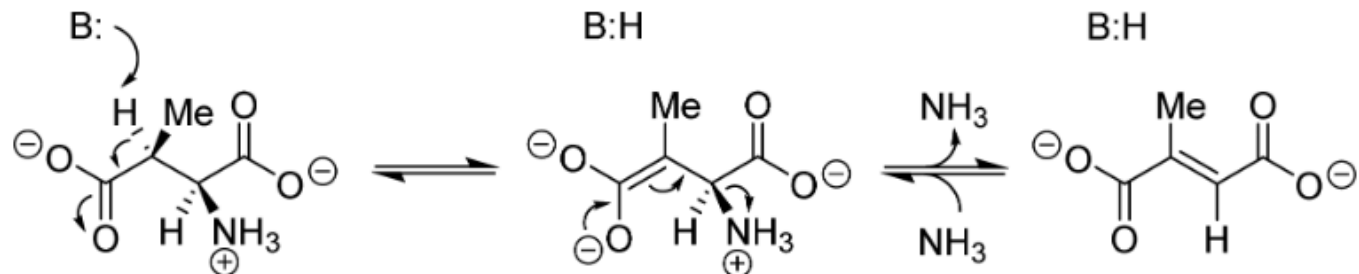
AMINO ACID CYCLODEAMINASES



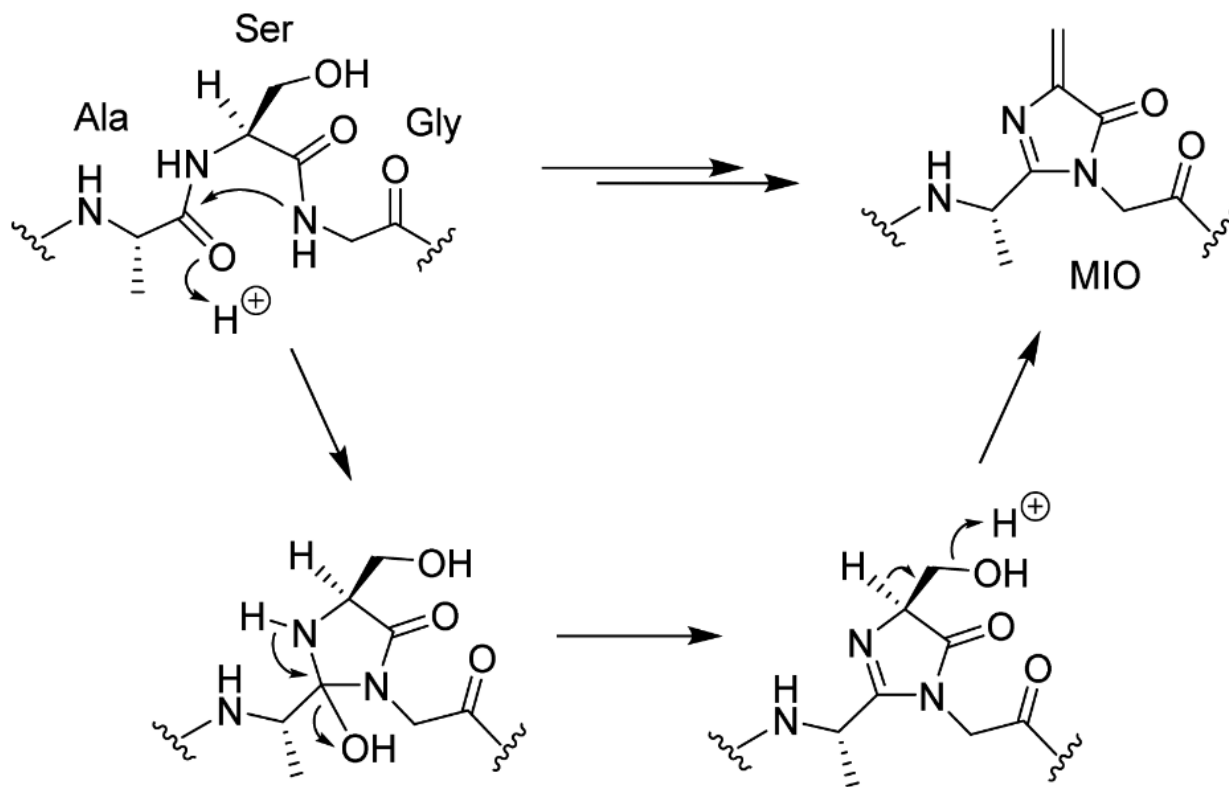
Representative Mechanism for ALs: Aspartate Ammonia Lyase (DAL)



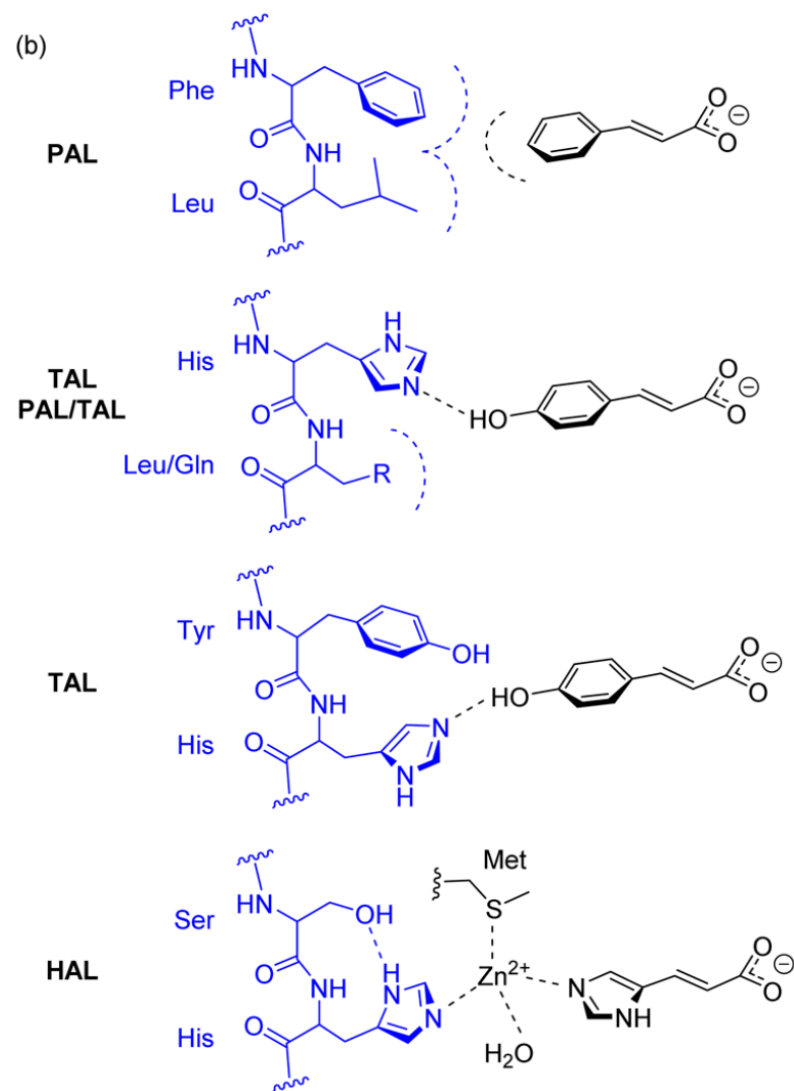
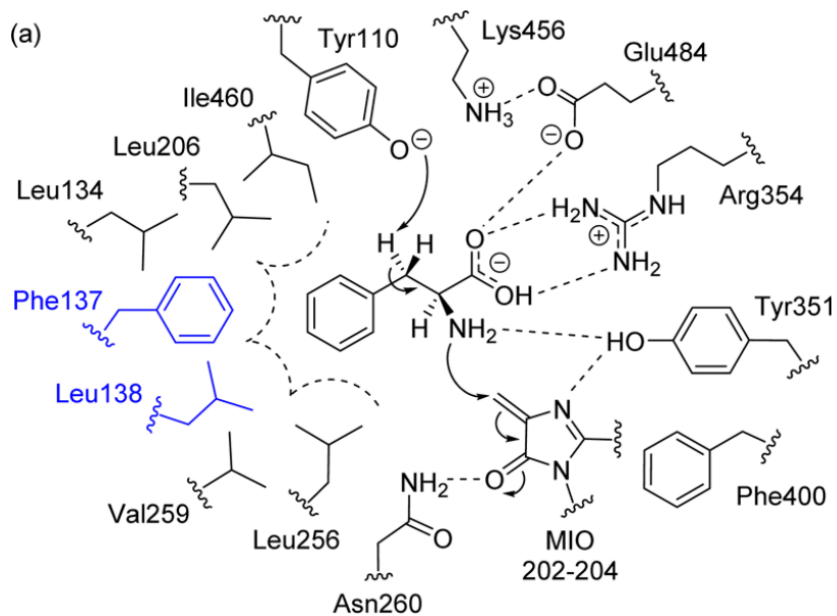
Representative Mechanism for ALs: Methylaspartate Ammonia Lyase (MAL)



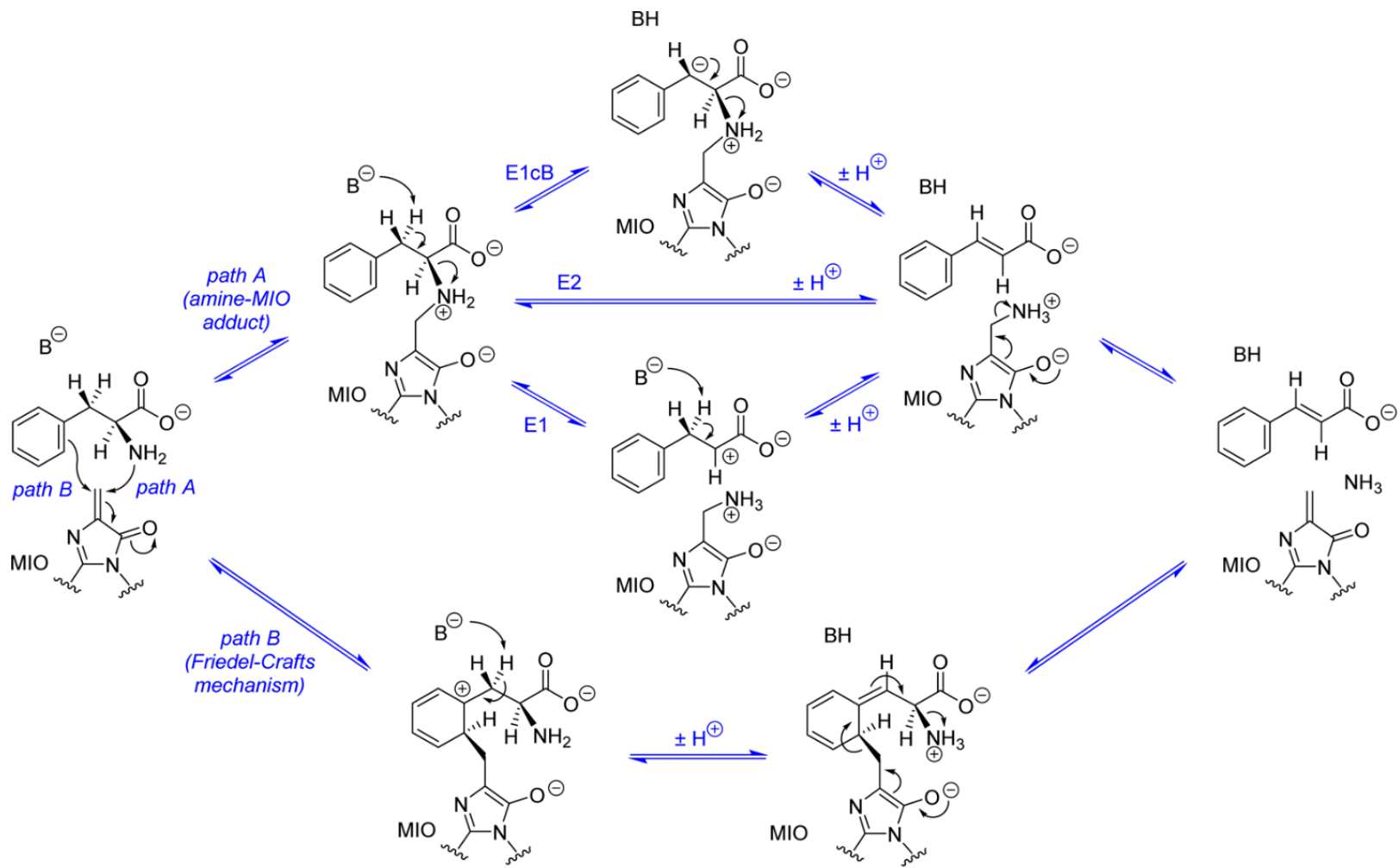
Biosynthesis of Methylideneimidazole-5-one (MIO) Cofactor



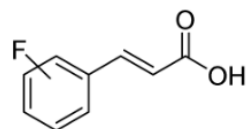
Active Site Contact Points for MIO-Dependent Lyases



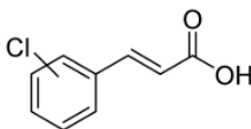
Proposed Mechanisms for Deamination by ALs



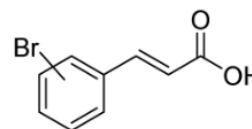
Ammonia Lyase (AL) Catalyzed Synthesis of Phenylalanine Derivatives



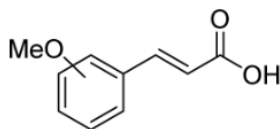
o-F 63%
m-F 40%
p-F 23%



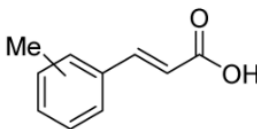
o-Cl 48%
m-Cl 34%
p-Cl 10%



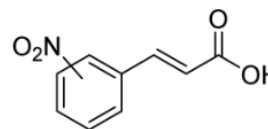
o-Br 42%
m-Br 28%
p-Br 7%



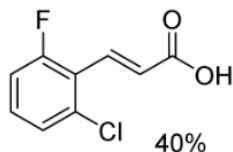
o-MeO 25%
m-MeO 14%
p-MeO 0%



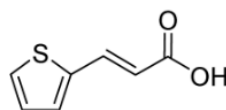
o-Me 54%
m-Me 40%
p-Me 0%



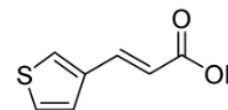
o-NO₂ 25%
m-NO₂ 20%
p-NO₂ 7%



40%

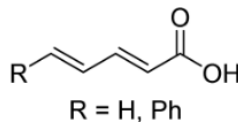
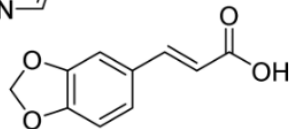
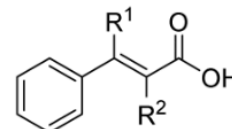
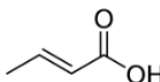
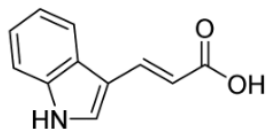


32%



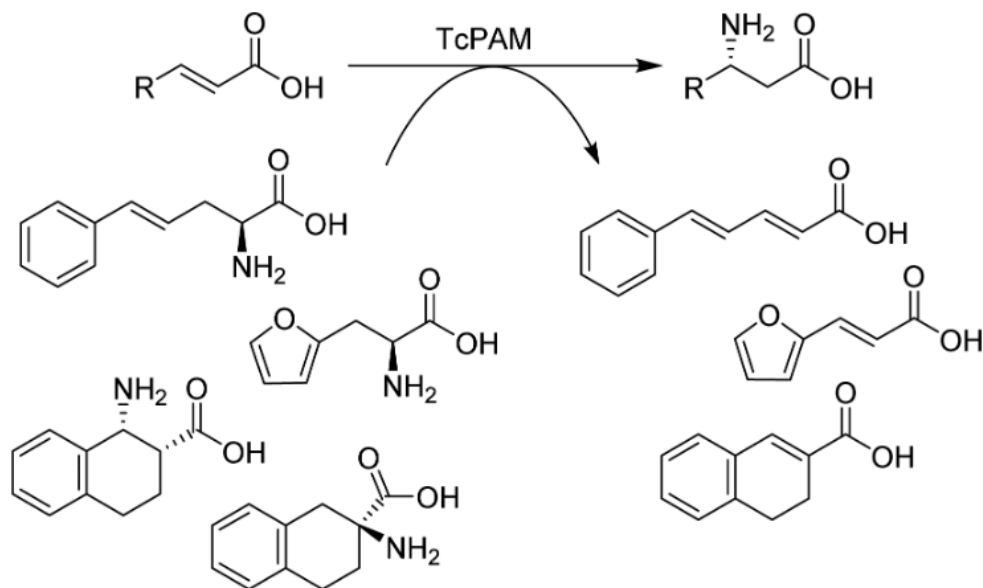
25%

examples of substrates not accepted:

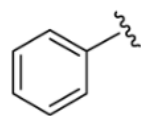
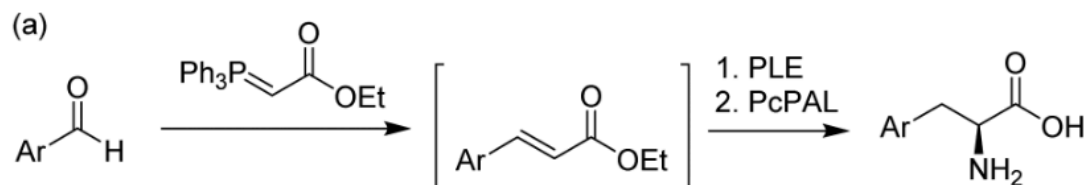


R¹=F, Me, R²=H
R¹=H, R²=F, Me

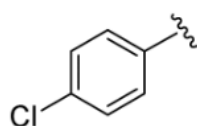
Conjugate Addition of Ammonia with ALs



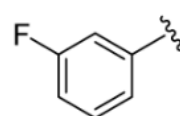
One-Pot Olefination/Ammonia Addition



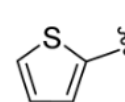
88%



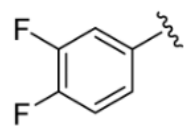
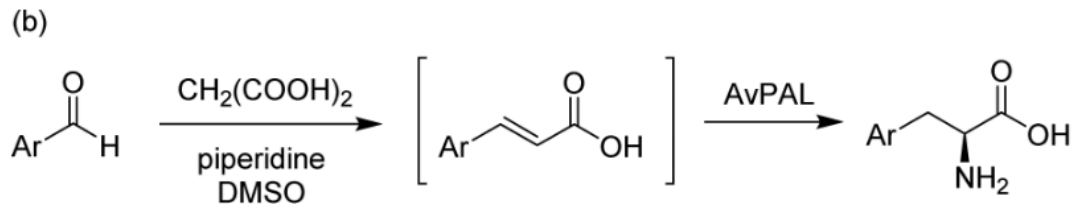
78%



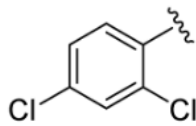
72%



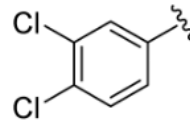
91%



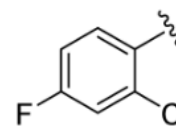
84%



75%



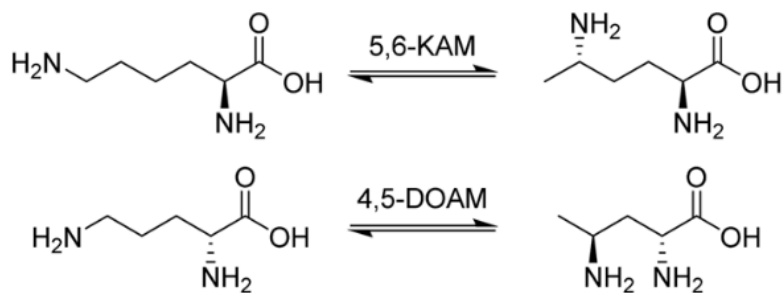
83%



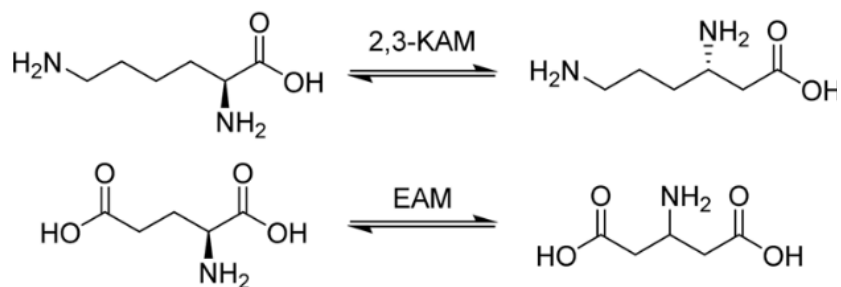
73%

Reversible C-N Bond Formation with Aminomutases (AMs)

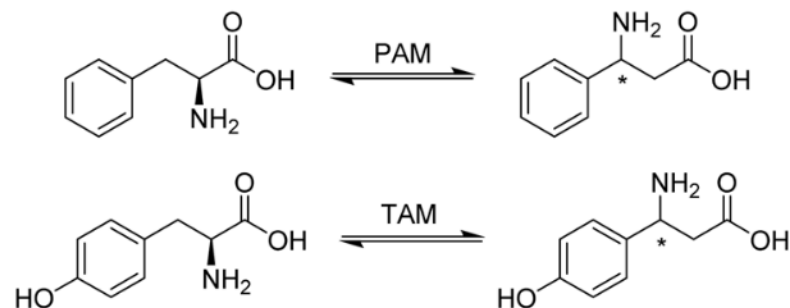
AdoCbl-DEPENDENT AMINOMUTASES



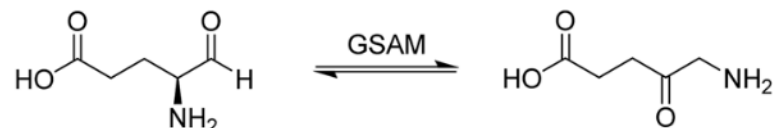
SAM-DEPENDENT AMINOMUTASES



MIO-DEPENDENT AMINOMUTASES



PLP-DEPENDENT AMINOMUTASES



(S) and (R)-Selective Mechanisms for AMs

