

Tunable Production of (R)- or (S)-Citronellal from Geraniol via a Bienzymatic Cascade Using a Copper Radical Alcohol Oxidase and Old Yellow Enzyme

Ribeaucourt, David; Höfler, Georg T.; Yemloul, Mehdi; Bissaro, Bastien; Lambert, Fanny; Berrin, Jean Guy; Lafond, Mickael; Paul, Caroline E.

DOI

[10.1021/acscatal.1c05334](https://doi.org/10.1021/acscatal.1c05334)

Publication date

2022

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

ACS Catalysis

Citation (APA)

Ribeaucourt, D., Höfler, G. T., Yemloul, M., Bissaro, B., Lambert, F., Berrin, J. G., Lafond, M., & Paul, C. E. (2022). Tunable Production of (R)- or (S)-Citronellal from Geraniol via a Bienzymatic Cascade Using a Copper Radical Alcohol Oxidase and Old Yellow Enzyme. *ACS Catalysis*, 12(2), 1111-1116. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acscatal.1c05334>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable).
Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

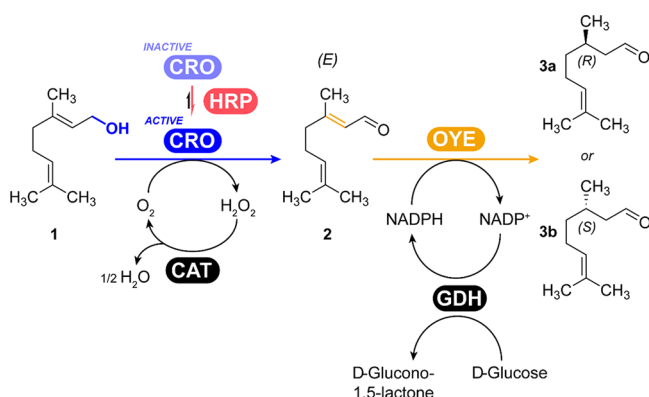
Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights.
We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

studies have started to investigate the characteristics and application potential of CRO-AlcOx.^{25,49–51} A better understanding of these enzymes is needed to foster their use as biocatalysts. To date, CRO-AlcOx have never been evaluated for application in multistep enzymatic reactions, while alcohol oxidation is a key step in the synthesis route of many valuable chemicals.⁵² Similarly, OYEs, despite being known for decades, have been only marginally used in cascade reactions until recently.⁵³ Coupling these two enzymatic systems together is therefore of interest to apprehend their potential in more complex environments and to probe their robustness and relevance for biotechnological applications.

In this study, we developed a bienzymatic cascade composed of the CRO-AlcOx-catalyzed oxidation of the widely available terpene geraniol,⁵⁴ to yield specifically geranial further hydrogenated by an OYE into either (*R*)-citronellal or (*S*)-citronellal (Scheme 1). This work unlocks access to (*R*)-

Scheme 1. Geraniol Oxidation by a CRO-AlcOx (Here *Cgr*AlcOx) and Subsequent Geranial Reduction to (*R*)- or (*S*)-Citronellal by an OYE^a



^aCompounds are (1) geraniol, (2) geranial, (3a) (*R*)-citronellal, and (3b) (*S*)-citronellal.

citronellal with high optical purity using a wild-type OYE and establishes for the first time the use of a CRO-AlcOx in a multienzymatic cascade, contributing to a better understanding and control of these promising enzymes.

The initial step of the cascade was first considered. While geraniol had already been described as a good substrate of *Cgr*AlcOx in a previous study,²⁴ no conversion assay or product analysis was performed. We therefore evaluated the ability of *Cgr*AlcOx to convert geraniol (10 mM), starting with previously established conditions on octan-1-ol,²⁵ which include catalase (CAT) for *in situ* H₂O₂ dismutation, and horseradish peroxidase (HRP) for *Cgr*AlcOx activation.⁴⁹ We observed the facile conversion of geraniol (>99%, turnover number TON 10,000) in only 15 min (turnover frequency TOF 11.1 s^{−1}), at mild temperature (23 °C), and the formation of one isomer of citral (Figure 1, Figures S12 and S13). This citral isomer was further identified as geranial by ¹H NMR analysis (Figure S17) based on the study of Zeng et al.⁵⁵ The concentrations of accessory enzymes CAT and HRP were then further investigated. As expected, both accessory enzymes are required to sustain the *Cgr*AlcOx activity. A minimum of 0.5 μM HRP (Figure 1A) and 0.5 μM CAT (Figure 1B) were required to reach the maximum conversion efficiency. At least 1 μM *Cgr*AlcOx was required for total conversion of geraniol in

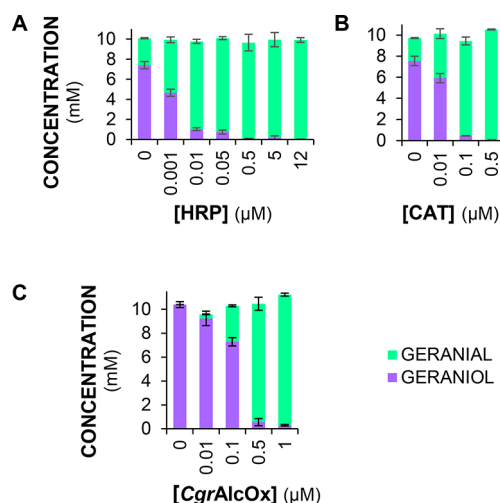


Figure 1. *Cgr*AlcOx-catalyzed oxidation of geraniol with (A) varying concentrations of HRP ([CAT] = 0.5 μM), (B) varying concentrations of CAT ([HRP] = 0.5 μM), and (C) varying concentrations of *Cgr*AlcOx ([HRP] = 0.5 μM, [CAT] = 0.5 μM). For panels B and C, *Cgr*AlcOx was used at 1 μM. Error bars represent standard deviation (s.d., independent experiments, n = 3). The legend in panel C applies also for panels A and B. All reactions were incubated for 15 min at 23 °C, under shaking (190 rpm).

15 min (Figure 1C). Interestingly, the HRP requirement was much lower here compared with that for the conversion of octan-1-ol in our previous study,²⁵ which could be due to the activated nature of the substrate in this study, rendering its oxidation easier. While HRP has been used as a CRO activator for a long time,⁵⁶ the underlying mechanism remains unclear. A direct protein–protein interaction between the peroxidase and the AlcOx could be involved.⁴⁹

We then investigated the second part of the cascade (Scheme 1) to establish suitable conditions for the OYE-catalyzed reduction step, preferably resulting in enantiopure (*R*)-citronellal. Given the exceptionally fast formation of geranial by *Cgr*AlcOx (TOF 11.1 s^{−1}; Figure 1), it was desirable to identify conditions for a fast reduction by an OYE. The reduction step was investigated using citral (commercial mixture of neral and geranial). The supply of redox equivalents to the OYE was ensured by a NADPH regeneration system promoted by a glucose dehydrogenase from *Bacillus subtilis* (*Bs*GDH). Initially, we investigated the influence of the concentration of OYE2 from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* on the reduction of 20 mM citral over 5 h (Figure S4). As expected, increased enzyme concentrations resulted in higher conversions, reaching 94.6% in 5 h with 10.67 μM OYE2, giving a TON of 1,773 and a TOF of 0.10 s^{−1}. However, we observed that, with higher conversions, the *ee* of the product (*R*)-citronellal decreased (Figure S5). To investigate this decline in *ee*, we carried out a time-course monitoring of conversion and *ee* values over a 6 h reaction (Figure 2). As previously observed, with increased conversion over time, the *ee* decreased. We expected the OYE-catalyzed reduction of geranial to occur faster than that of neral,¹⁸ changing the ratio between geranial and neral over time. The consumption of neral eventually leads to (*S*)-citronellal, explaining the decreased optical purity of (*R*)-citronellal over time, although we currently lack an explanation why the ratio between the remaining geranial and neral showed only a small change in a nonlinear manner (Table S1). Finally, we explored the

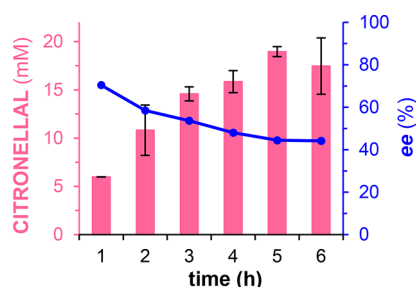


Figure 2. OYE2-catalyzed reduction of citral to citronellal over 6 h. The pink bars correspond to the concentration of the citronellal product (*R* + *S* enantiomers). The blue plot corresponds to the enantiomeric excess of (*R*)-citronellal versus (*S*)-citronellal. Reaction conditions: 20 mM citral, 10.67 μ M OYE2, 1 mM NADP⁺, 40 mM glucose, 6 U/mL B₅GDH, 100 mM KPi buffer pH 8.0, incubated at 25 °C and 300 rpm. Products were analyzed on a chiral GC-FID. Error bars represent standard deviation (s.d., independent experiments, *n* = 2).

influence of the NADP⁺ concentration on conversion and observed that increased concentrations resulted in higher conversions with 1 mM and 2 mM NADP⁺, compared with 0.1 and 0.5 mM (Figure S6).

Based on the parameters we had determined for each individual enzymatic step, we then carried out the one-pot bienzymatic (*Cgr*AlcOx and OYE2) cascade, starting from geraniol as substrate. By providing only geraniol to the OYE2 thanks to the oxidation of geraniol by *Cgr*AlcOx, we anticipated that the OYE2-catalyzed reduction should yield preferentially the (*R*)-citronellal.¹⁸ Accordingly, we observed the formation of (*R*)-citronellal with an *ee* $\geq$ 95% in 2.5 h (Figures 3A and S8). Parallel cascade experiments coupling

*Cgr*AlcOx with OYEs from *Thermus scotoductus* (*Ts*OYE)⁵⁷ or *Gluconobacter oxydans* (*Glu*ER)⁵⁸ yielded the alternative (*S*)-citronellal product, with $\geq$ 99% *ee* (Figure S16) and respective conversion yields of 37% and 95.3%. Extending the reaction time from 16 to 24 h for *Ts*OYE did not allow further improvement of the conversion yield (Figure S9), probably due to poor substrate affinity of *Ts*OYE toward this β -substituted substrate.^{59,60} The use of higher temperature (i.e., 40 °C) for the conversion of citral by the *Ts*OYE only brought a minor enhancement (Figure S7). A *Ts*OYE double mutant with wider substrate specificity, *Ts*OYE-C25D/I67T,⁶¹ only showed a 2-fold increase in conversions compared with the *Ts*OYE wild type with $\geq$ 99% *ee* (Figure S7); therefore, *Glu*ER remained the best OYE to achieve high yield.

When performing the full cascade in a concurrent one-pot system, we observed a proportion of geraniol that was not oxidized (Figures 3A and S14A). We conjectured that in the conditions we applied, *Cgr*AlcOx could be partly inhibited by the final citronellal product. Indeed, conversions of geraniol by *Cgr*AlcOx performed in the presence of exogenously added citronellal resulted in an incomplete reaction (Figure S10). Such observation is consistent with a hypothesis formulated previously on the possible inhibition of *Cgr*AlcOx by hydrated alkyl-aldehydes.^{25,49} In the case of geraniol, the conjugation effect stabilizes the molecule in its aldehyde form and disfavors its hydration, whereas citronellal does not benefit from this conjugation effect and would partly form geminal-diols upon hydration of the aldehyde,^{62,63} likely inhibiting *Cgr*AlcOx.

To avoid initial *Cgr*AlcOx inhibition with citronellal, we performed a sequential one-pot conversion (with OYE2) by running first a 15 min reaction with all reagents except B₅GDH and leaving an additional 2.5 h of reaction after addition of

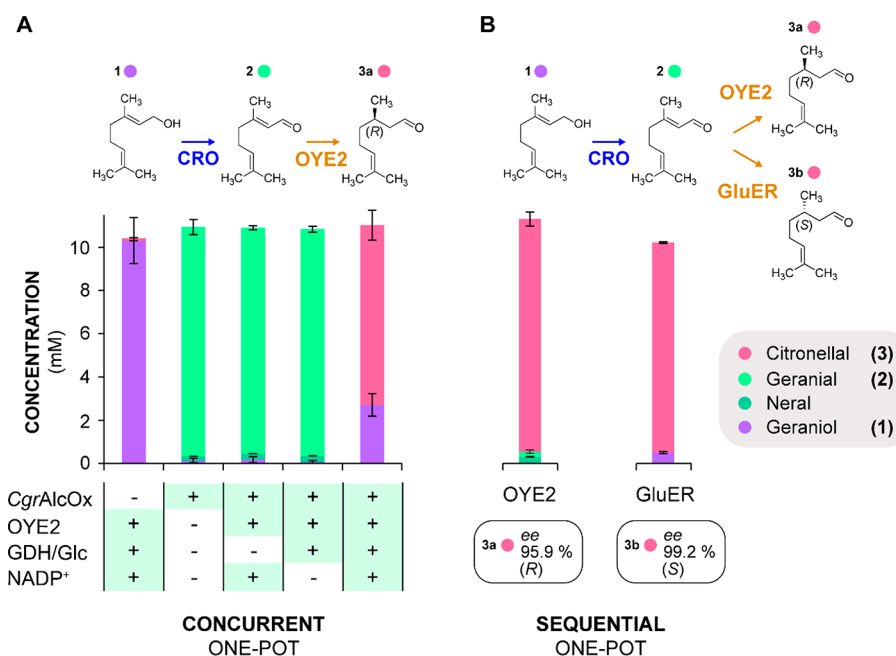


Figure 3. Bienzymatic conversion of geraniol to citronellal by *Cgr*AlcOx and OYEs. (A) Concurrent one-pot cascade reaction in 2.5 h with OYE2 to (*R*)-citronellal. (B) Sequential one-pot cascade reaction using either OYE2 (to (*R*)-citronellal) or *Glu*ER (to (*S*)-citronellal): first step (*Cgr*AlcOx conversion of geraniol to geranial) performed in 15 min; second step (OYE conversion of geranial to citronellal) performed in 2.5 h. Analysis by GC-FID (error bars show s.d. independent experiments, *n* = 3). Note: the *y* axis displayed in panel A applies for panel B. Reaction conditions: 1 μ M *Cgr*AlcOx, 0.5 μ M catalase, 0.5 μ M HRP, 10.67 μ M OYE2 or 8 μ M *Glu*ER, 6 U/mL B₅GDH, 40 mM glucose, 1 mM NADP⁺, pH 8.0 (50 mM NaPi buffer), 1% v/v acetone. Reactions were incubated at 23 °C, under shaking (200 rpm). For the reactions displayed in panel B, all reagents except for B₅GDH were present at the first step; the second step was initiated by the addition of B₅GDH to the reaction mixture.

BsGDH. Under these conditions, >99% of geraniol was converted and 95.1% of the intermediate geranial was converted to (R)-citronellal with 95.9% ee (Figures 3B and S14B).

Encouraged by the enantioenriched (R)-citronellal obtained with CgrAlcOx and OYE2, we carried out the bienzymatic cascade reaction at a larger scale, i.e. in a 20 mL reaction volume, with a starting concentration of geraniol of 20 mM (corresponding to 62 mg). To ensure the completion of the cascade, the reaction times were increased to 1 h for the alcohol oxidation step (catalyzed by CgrAlcOx), followed by 5 h for the conjugated alkene reduction step (catalyzed by OYE2). Additionally, prior to starting the reaction, the headspace and reaction media were saturated with pure oxygen to circumvent potential oxygen limitation in the first step. The resulting (R)-citronellal was simply extracted with ethyl acetate without further purification and characterized by chiral GC (Figure S15) and NMR spectroscopy (Figures S18 and S19). Conversion of the geraniol was 98% with a final isolated yield of 72% with 44.3 mg of (R)-citronellal with 95.1% ee. ¹H NMR showed a highly pure product after extraction with ethyl acetate (Figure S18). Comparison of the catalytic efficiencies of the enzymes showed a TON of 17,458 (TOF 4.85 s⁻¹) for CgrAlcOx and 1,636 (TOF 0.09 s⁻¹) for OYE2. Considering that class III OYEs such as TsOYE afford the (S)-enantiomer exclusively,¹⁴ it is possible that the incomplete enantioselectivity observed with OYE2 (class II) may be due to kinetic differentiation.

To increase the catalytic efficiency of our system, small-scale experiments were carried out at higher substrate concentrations. Under the same reaction conditions as above, CgrAlcOx was able to convert 91% (±6.7%) of 50 mM geraniol in 2.5 h. The conversion was most likely hampered by lack of oxygen in the medium. Further upscaling of the reaction would require another reactor design to ensure sufficient oxygen supply to the CgrAlcOx. A possible solution to overcome the oxygen limitation would be the use of a segmented flow reactor that has recently been implemented in biocatalysis.^{64,65} We have previously demonstrated higher substrate concentrations for the OYE-catalyzed reaction along with others,^{66,67} and we do not foresee any limitations for further scale-up.

In conclusion, we established a one-pot bienzymatic cascade starting from inexpensive geraniol to specifically yield (R)-citronellal in high optical purity ≥95% ee, overcoming the problematic reduction of the mixture of (E/Z)-isomers in citral by OYEs.²⁰ This cascade is tunable, by switching the OYE to produce the alternative enantiomer, and scalable, retaining the high optical purity. Together these results provide a biocatalytic method for the production of the key intermediate (R)-citronellal in the synthesis of (–)-menthol, the most sold flavor worldwide.⁴ We anticipate our biocatalytic cascade to provide an alternative route to achieve enantiopure (R)-citronellal and to expand the use of CRO-AlcOx as platform enzymes for multienzymatic reactions.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

SI Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acscatal.1c05334>.

Details on enzyme production and purification, experimental procedures, extended conversion data, GC chromatograms, and NMR spectra (PDF)

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Authors

Mickael Lafond – Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, Centrale Marseille, iSm2, 13013 Marseille, France; orcid.org/0000-0003-2646-0286; Email: mickael.lafond@univ-amu.fr

Caroline E. Paul – Biocatalysis, Department of Biotechnology, Delft University of Technology, 2629 HZ Delft, The Netherlands; orcid.org/0000-0002-7889-9920; Email: c.e.paul@tudelft.nl

Authors

David Ribeaucourt – INRAE, Aix Marseille Univ, UMR1163 Biodiversité et Biotechnologie Fongiques, 13009 Marseille, France; Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, Centrale Marseille, iSm2, 13013 Marseille, France; V. Mane Fils, 06620 Le Bar sur Loup, France; orcid.org/0000-0003-0927-1491

Georg T. Höfler – Biocatalysis, Department of Biotechnology, Delft University of Technology, 2629 HZ Delft, The Netherlands

Mehdi Yemloul – Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, Centrale Marseille, iSm2, 13013 Marseille, France

Bastien Bissaro – INRAE, Aix Marseille Univ, UMR1163 Biodiversité et Biotechnologie Fongiques, 13009 Marseille, France

Fanny Lambert – V. Mane Fils, 06620 Le Bar sur Loup, France

Jean-Guy Berrin – INRAE, Aix Marseille Univ, UMR1163 Biodiversité et Biotechnologie Fongiques, 13009 Marseille, France

Complete contact information is available at: <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acscatal.1c05334>

Author Contributions

[‡]D.R. and G.T.H. contributed equally.

Author Contributions

D.R. and G.T.H. carried out most of the experimental work, interpreted the data, and wrote the manuscript; B.B. provided guidance in the experimental work. M.Y. drove the NMR experiments and the corresponding result interpretations and was involved in the manuscript writing; C.E.P., B.B., J.-G.B., M.L., and F.L. were involved in the study design and manuscript writing; C.E.P. conceptualized the study, supervised the work, and finalized the manuscript. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

■ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

C.E.P. and G.T.H. acknowledge funding from the NWO Open Competition Science - XS (OCENW.XS4.291). D.R., B.B., M.L., and J.-G.B. acknowledge funding from the French National Agency for Research (“Agence Nationale de la Recherche”) through the “Projet de Recherche Collaboratif International” ANR-NSERC (FUNASTIC project, ANR-17-CE07-0047). The Ph.D. fellowship of D.R. was funded by MANE V. Fils and the “Association Nationale Recherche Technologie” (ANRT) through the Convention Industrielle de

Formation par la Recherche (CIFRE) grant no. 2017/1169. We are grateful to D. J. Opperman for providing the plasmid for OYE2.

REFERENCES

- (1) Burdock, G. A. *Fenaroli's Handbook of Flavor Ingredients*; CRC Press, 2016.
- (2) *Flavours and Fragrances: Chemistry, Bioprocessing and Sustainability*; Berger, R. G., Ed.; Springer-Verlag: Berlin Heidelberg, 2007.
- (3) Leffingwell, J.; Leffingwell, D. Chiral Chemistry in Flavours & Fragrances. *Spec. Chem. Mag.* **2011**, 2011, 30–33.
- (4) Dunkel, A.; Steinhaus, M.; Kotthoff, M.; Nowak, B.; Krautwurst, D.; Schieberle, P.; Hofmann, T. Nature's Chemical Signatures in Human Olfaction: A Foodborne Perspective for Future Biotechnology. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2014**, 53, 7124–7143.
- (5) Surburg, H.; Panten, J. *Common Fragrance and Flavor Materials: Preparation, Properties and Uses*, 6th ed.; Wiley-VCH, 2016.
- (6) Bergner, E. J.; Ebel, K.; Johann, T.; Löber, O. Method for the Production of Menthol. US7709688B2, 2010.
- (7) Akutagawa, S. Enantioselective Isomerization of Allylamine to Enamine: Practical Asymmetric Synthesis of (–)-Menthol by Rh–BINAP Catalysts. *Top. Catal.* **1997**, 4, 271–274.
- (8) Sell, C. S. *Fundamentals of Fragrance Chemistry*; Wiley-VCH, 2019.
- (9) Hauer, B. Embracing Nature's Catalysts: A Viewpoint on the Future of Biocatalysis. *ACS Catal.* **2020**, 10, 8418–8427.
- (10) Hall, M.; Stueckler, C.; Hauer, B.; Stuermer, R.; Friedrich, T.; Breuer, M.; Kroutil, W.; Faber, K. Asymmetric Bioreduction of Activated C=C Bonds Using *Zymomonas mobilis* NCR Enoate Reductase and Old Yellow Enzymes OYE 1–3 from Yeasts. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, 2008, 1511–1516.
- (11) Hall, M.; Stueckler, C.; Ehammer, H.; Pointner, E.; Oberdorfer, G.; Gruber, K.; Hauer, B.; Stuermer, R.; Kroutil, W.; Macheroux, P.; Faber, K. Asymmetric Bioreduction of C=C Bonds Using Enoate Reductases OPR1, OPR3 and YqjM: Enzyme-Based Stereocontrol. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2008**, 350, 411–418.
- (12) Mueller, N. J.; Stueckler, C.; Hauer, B.; Baudendistel, N.; Housden, H.; Bruce, N. C.; Faber, K. The Substrate Spectra of Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate Reductase, Morphinone Reductase, N-Ethylmaleimide Reductase and Estrogen-Binding Protein in the Asymmetric Bioreduction of Activated Alkenes. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2010**, 352, 387–394.
- (13) Böhmer, S.; Marx, C.; Gómez-Baraibar, Á.; Nowaczyk, M. M.; Tischler, D.; Hemschemeier, A.; Happe, T. Evolutionary Diverse *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* Old Yellow Enzymes Reveal Distinctive Catalytic Properties and Potential for Whole-Cell Biotransformations. *Algal Res.* **2020**, 50, 101970.
- (14) Scholtissek, A.; Tischler, D.; Westphal, A. H.; van Berkel, W. J. H.; Paul, C. E. Old Yellow Enzyme-Catalysed Asymmetric Hydrogenation: Linking Family Roots with Improved Catalysis. *Catalysts* **2017**, 7, 130.
- (15) Toogood, H. S.; Scrutton, N. S. Discovery, Characterization, Engineering, and Applications of Ene-Reductases for Industrial Biocatalysis. *ACS Catal.* **2018**, 8, 3532–3549.
- (16) Winkler, C. K.; Faber, K.; Hall, M. Biocatalytic Reduction of Activated C=C-Bonds and beyond: Emerging Trends. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* **2018**, 43, 97–105.
- (17) Ying, X.; Yu, S.; Huang, M.; Wei, R.; Meng, S.; Cheng, F.; Yu, M.; Ying, M.; Zhao, M.; Wang, Z. Engineering the Enantioselectivity of Yeast Old Yellow Enzyme OYE2y in Asymmetric Reduction of (E/Z)-Citral to (R)-Citronellal. *Molecules* **2019**, 24, 1057.
- (18) Müller, A.; Hauer, B.; Rosche, B. Asymmetric Alkene Reduction by Yeast Old Yellow Enzymes and by a Novel *Zymomonas mobilis* Reductase. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* **2007**, 98, 22–29.
- (19) Bougioukou, D. J.; Walton, A. Z.; Stewart, J. D. Towards Preparative-Scale, Biocatalytic Alkene Reductions. *Chem. Commun.* **2010**, 46, 8558–8560.
- (20) Kress, N.; Rapp, J.; Hauer, B. Enantioselective Reduction of Citral Isomers in NCR Ene Reductase: Analysis of an Active-Site Mutant Library. *ChemBioChem* **2017**, 18, 717–720.
- (21) Wang, T.; Wei, R.; Feng, Y.; Jin, L.; Jia, Y.; Yang, D.; Liang, Z.; Han, M.; Li, X.; Lu, C.; Ying, X. Engineering of Yeast Old Yellow Enzyme OYE3 Enables Its Capability Discriminating of (E)-Citral and (Z)-Citral. *Molecules* **2021**, 26, 5040.
- (22) Zheng, L.; Lin, J.; Zhang, B.; Kuang, Y.; Wei, D. Identification of a Yeast Old Yellow Enzyme for Highly Enantioselective Reduction of Citral Isomers to (R)-Citronellal. *Bioresour. Bioprocess.* **2018**, 5, 9.
- (23) Wolken, W. A. M.; ten Have, R.; van der Werf, M. J. Amino Acid-Catalyzed Conversion of Citral: *cis*–*trans* Isomerization and Its Conversion into 6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one and Acetaldehyde. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2000**, 48, 5401–5405.
- (24) Yin, D.; Urresti, S.; Lafond, M.; Johnston, E. M.; Derikvand, F.; Ciano, L.; Berrin, J.-G.; Henrissat, B.; Walton, P. H.; Davies, G. J.; Brumer, H. Structure–Function Characterization Reveals New Catalytic Diversity in the Galactose Oxidase and Glyoxal Oxidase Family. *Nat. Commun.* **2015**, 6, 10197.
- (25) Ribeaucourt, D.; Bissaro, B.; Guallar, V.; Yemloul, M.; Haon, M.; Grisel, S.; Alphand, V.; Brumer, H.; Lambert, F.; Berrin, J.-G.; Lafond, M. Comprehensive Insights into the Production of Long Chain Aliphatic Aldehydes Using a Copper-Radical Alcohol Oxidase as Biocatalyst. *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.* **2021**, 9, 4411–4421.
- (26) Levasseur, A.; Drula, E.; Lombard, V.; Coutinho, P. M.; Henrissat, B. Expansion of the Enzymatic Repertoire of the CAZY Database to Integrate Auxiliary Redox Enzymes. *Biotechnol. Biofuels* **2013**, 6, 41.
- (27) Lombard, V.; Golaconda Ramulu, H.; Drula, E.; Coutinho, P. M.; Henrissat, B. The Carbohydrate-Active Enzymes Database (CAZY) in 2013. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **2014**, 42, D490–D495.
- (28) Mathieu, Y.; Offen, W. A.; Forget, S. M.; Ciano, L.; Viborg, A. H.; Blagova, E.; Henrissat, B.; Walton, P. H.; Davies, G. J.; Brumer, H. Discovery of a Fungal Copper Radical Oxidase with High Catalytic Efficiency towards 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural and Benzyl Alcohols for Bioprocessing. *ACS Catal.* **2020**, 10, 3042–3058.
- (29) Oide, S.; Tanaka, Y.; Watanabe, A.; Inui, M. Carbohydrate-Binding Property of a Cell Wall Integrity and Stress Response Component (WSC) Domain of an Alcohol Oxidase from the Rice Blast Pathogen *Pyricularia oryzae*. *Enzyme Microb. Technol.* **2019**, 125, 13–20.
- (30) Ito, N.; Phillips, S. E. V.; Yadav, K. D. S.; Knowles, P. F. Crystal Structure of a Free Radical Enzyme, Galactose Oxidase. *J. Mol. Biol.* **1994**, 238, 794–814.
- (31) Ito, N.; Phillips, S. E.; Stevens, C.; Ogel, Z. B.; McPherson, M. J.; Keen, J. N.; Yadav, K. D.; Knowles, P. F. Novel Thioether Bond Revealed by a 1.7 Å Crystal Structure of Galactose Oxidase. *Nature* **1991**, 350, 87–90.
- (32) Whittaker, J. W. The Radical Chemistry of Galactose Oxidase. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **2005**, 433, 227–239.
- (33) Whittaker, J. W. Free Radical Catalysis by Galactose Oxidase. *Chem. Rev.* **2003**, 103, 2347–2364.
- (34) Spadiut, O.; Olsson, L.; Brumer, H. A Comparative Summary of Expression Systems for the Recombinant Production of Galactose Oxidase. *Microb. Cell Fact.* **2010**, 9, 68.
- (35) Sun, L.; Bulter, T.; Alcalde, M.; Petrounia, I. P.; Arnold, F. H. Modification of Galactose Oxidase to Introduce Glucose 6-Oxidase Activity. *ChemBioChem* **2002**, 3, 781–783.
- (36) Sun, L.; Petrounia, I. P.; Yagasaki, M.; Bandara, G.; Arnold, F. H. Expression and Stabilization of Galactose Oxidase in *Escherichia coli* by Directed Evolution. *Protein Eng. Des. Sel.* **2001**, 14, 699–704.
- (37) Escalettes, F.; Turner, N. J. Directed Evolution of Galactose Oxidase: Generation of Enantioselective Secondary Alcohol Oxidases. *ChemBioChem* **2008**, 9, 857–860.
- (38) Huffman, M. A.; Fryszkowska, A.; Alvizo, O.; Borra-Garske, M.; Campos, K. R.; Canada, K. A.; Devine, P. N.; Duan, D.; Forstater, J. H.; Grosser, S. T.; Halsey, H. M.; Hughes, G. J.; Jo, J.; Joyce, L. A.; Kolev, J. N.; Liang, J.; Maloney, K. M.; Mann, B. F.; Marshall, N. M.; McLaughlin, M.; Moore, J. C.; Murphy, G. S.; Nawrat, C. C.; Nazor,

- J.; Novick, S.; Patel, N. R.; Rodriguez-Granillo, A.; Robaire, S. A.; Sherer, E. C.; Truppo, M. D.; Whittaker, A. M.; Verma, D.; Xiao, L.; Xu, Y.; Yang, H. Design of an in vitro Biocatalytic Cascade for the Manufacture of Islatravir. *Science* **2019**, *366*, 1255–1259.
- (39) Deacon, S. E.; McPherson, M. J. Enhanced Expression and Purification of Fungal Galactose Oxidase in *Escherichia coli* and Use for Analysis of a Saturation Mutagenesis Library. *ChemBioChem* **2011**, *12*, 593–601.
- (40) Deacon, S. E.; Mahmoud, K.; Spooner, R. K.; Firbank, S. J.; Knowles, P. F.; Phillips, S. E. V.; McPherson, M. J. Enhanced Fructose Oxidase Activity in a Galactose Oxidase Variant. *ChemBioChem* **2004**, *5*, 972–979.
- (41) Lippow, S. M.; Moon, T. S.; Basu, S.; Yoon, S.-H.; Li, X.; Chapman, B. A.; Robison, K.; Lipovšek, D.; Prather, K. L. J. Engineering Enzyme Specificity Using Computational Design of a Defined-Sequence Library. *Chem. Biol.* **2010**, *17*, 1306–1315.
- (42) Pedersen, A. T.; Birmingham, W. R.; Rehn, G.; Charnock, S. J.; Turner, N. J.; Woodley, J. M. Process Requirements of Galactose Oxidase Catalyzed Oxidation of Alcohols. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, *19*, 1580–1589.
- (43) Parikka, K.; Master, E.; Tenkanen, M. Oxidation with Galactose Oxidase: Multifunctional Enzymatic Catalysis. *J. Mol. Catal. B Enzym.* **2015**, *120*, 47–59.
- (44) Birmingham, W.; Toftgaard Pedersen, A.; Dias Gomes, M.; Bøje Madsen, M.; Breuer, M.; Woodley, J.; Turner, N. J. Toward Scalable Biocatalytic Conversion of 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural by Galactose Oxidase using Coordinated Reaction and Enzyme Engineering. *Nat. Commun.* **2021**, *12*, 4946.
- (45) Yuan, B.; Debecker, D. P.; Wu, X.; Xiao, J.; Fei, Q.; Turner, N. J. One-Pot Chemoenzymatic Deracemisation of Secondary Alcohols Employing Variants of Galactose Oxidase and Transfer Hydrogenation. *ChemCatChem* **2020**, *12*, 6191–6195.
- (46) Vilím, J.; Knaus, T.; Mutti, F. G. Catalytic Promiscuity of Galactose Oxidase: A Mild Synthesis of Nitriles from Alcohols, Air, and Ammonia. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 14240–14244.
- (47) Xu, C.; Spadiut, O.; Araújo, A. C.; Nakhai, A.; Brumer, H. Chemo-enzymatic Assembly of Clickable Cellulose Surfaces via Multivalent Polysaccharides. *ChemSusChem* **2012**, *5*, 661–665.
- (48) Cooper, J. A. D.; Smith, W.; Bacila, M.; Medina, H. Galactose Oxidase from *Polyporus circinatus*, *Fr. J. Biol. Chem.* **1959**, *234*, 445–448.
- (49) Forget, S.; Xia, F. R.; Hein, J. E.; Brumer, H. Determination of Biocatalytic Parameters of a Copper Radical Oxidase Using Real-Time Reaction Progress Monitoring. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2020**, *18*, 2076–2184.
- (50) Ribeaucourt, D.; Bissaro, B.; Lambert, F.; Lafond, M.; Berrin, J.-G. Biocatalytic Oxidation of Fatty Alcohols into Aldehydes for the Flavors and Fragrances Industry. *Biotechnol. Adv.* **2021**, 107787.
- (51) Ribeaucourt, D.; Saker, S.; Navarro, D.; Bissaro, B.; Drula, E.; Oliveira Correia, L.; Haon, M.; Grisel, S.; Lapalu, N.; Henrissat, B.; O'Connell, R. J.; Lambert, F.; Lafond, M.; Berrin, J.-G. Identification of Copper-Containing Oxidoreductases in the Secretomes of Three *Colletotrichum* Species with a Focus on Copper Radical Oxidases for the Biocatalytic Production of Fatty Aldehydes. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **2021**, *87*, e01526–21.
- (52) Liu, J.; Wu, S.; Li, Z. Recent Advances in Enzymatic Oxidation of Alcohols. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* **2018**, *43*, 77–86.
- (53) Schrittwieser, J. H.; Velikogne, S.; Hall, M.; Kroutil, W. Artificial Biocatalytic Linear Cascades for Preparation of Organic Molecules. *Chem. Rev.* **2018**, *118*, 270–348.
- (54) Chen, W.; Viljoen, A. M. Geraniol — A Review of a Commercially Important Fragrance Material. *South Afr. J. Bot.* **2010**, *76*, 643–651.
- (55) Zeng, S.; Kapur, A.; Patankar, M. S.; Xiong, M. P. Formulation, Characterization, and Antitumor Properties of *trans*- and *cis*-Citral in the 4T1 Breast Cancer Xenograft Mouse Model. *Pharm. Res.* **2015**, *32*, 2548–2558.
- (56) Kwiatkowski, L. D.; Kosman, D. J. On the Role of Superoxide Radical in the Mechanism of Action of Galactose Oxidase. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **1973**, *53*, 715–721.
- (57) Opperman, D. J.; Piater, L. A.; van Heerden, E. A Novel Chromate Reductase from *Thermus scotoductus* SA-01 Related to Old Yellow Enzyme. *J. Bacteriol.* **2008**, *190*, 3076–3082.
- (58) Richter, N.; Gröger, H.; Hummel, W. Asymmetric Reduction of Activated Alkenes Using an Enoate Reductase from *Gluconobacter oxydans*. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* **2011**, *89*, 79–89.
- (59) Opperman, D. J.; Sewell, B. T.; Lithauer, D.; Isupov, M. N.; Littlechild, J. A.; van Heerden, E. Crystal Structure of a Thermostable Old Yellow Enzyme from *Thermus scotoductus* SA-01. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2010**, *393*, 426–431.
- (60) Nett, N.; Duewel, S.; Schmermund, L.; Benary, G. E.; Ranaghan, K.; Mulholland, A.; Opperman, D. J.; Hoebeinreich, S. A Robust and Stereocomplementary Panel of Ene-Reductase Variants for Gram-Scale Asymmetric Hydrogenation. *Mol. Catal.* **2021**, *502*, 111404.
- (61) Nett, N.; Duewel, S.; Richter, A. A.; Hoebeinreich, S. Revealing Additional Stereocomplementary Pairs of Old Yellow Enzymes by Rational Transfer of Engineered Residues. *ChemBioChem* **2017**, *18*, 685–691.
- (62) Mallat, T.; Baiker, A. Oxidation of Alcohols with Molecular Oxygen on Solid Catalysts. *Chem. Rev.* **2004**, *104*, 3037–3058.
- (63) Hutchings, M. G.; Gasteiger, J. Correlation Analyses of the Aqueous-Phase Acidities of Alcohols and *gem*-Diols, and of Carbonyl Hydration Equilibria Using Electronic and Structural Parameters. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* **1986**, No. 3, 455–462.
- (64) Plutschack, M. B.; Pieber, B.; Gilmore, K.; Seeberger, P. H. The Hitchhiker's Guide to Flow Chemistry. *Chem. Rev.* **2017**, *117*, 11796–11893.
- (65) Santis, P. D.; Meyer, L.-E.; Kara, S. The Rise of Continuous Flow Biocatalysis — Fundamentals, Very Recent Developments and Future Perspectives. *React. Chem. Eng.* **2020**, *5*, 2155–2184.
- (66) Reiß, T.; Hummel, W.; Hanlon, S. P.; Iding, H.; Gröger, H. The Organic–Synthetic Potential of Recombinant Ene Reductases: Substrate-Scope Evaluation and Process Optimization. *ChemCatChem* **2015**, *7*, 1302–1311.
- (67) Tischler, D.; Gädke, E.; Eggerichs, D.; Baraibar, A. G.; Mügge, C.; Scholtissek, A.; Paul, C. E. Asymmetric Reduction of (*R*)-Carvone through a Thermostable and Organic-Solvent-Tolerant Ene-Reductase. *ChemBioChem* **2020**, *21*, 1217–1225.