

Article

Continuous-Flow Biocatalytic Process for the Synthesis of the Best Stereoisomers of the Commercial Fragrances Leather Cyclohexanol (4-Isopropylcyclohexanol) and Woody Acetate (4-(*Tert*-Butyl)Cyclohexyl Acetate)

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Abstract: Leather cyclohexanol (4-(isopropyl)cyclohexanol) and woody acetate (4-(*tert*-butyl)cyclohexyl acetate) are commercialized for functional perfumery applications as mixtures of *cis*- and *trans*-isomers. The *cis*-isomers are more potent odorants than the corresponding *trans* counterparts, but they are the less favoured products in most of the classical synthetic routes. Known stereoselective routes to *cis*-4-alkylcyclohexanols are characterized by a high environmental burden and/or troublesome reaction work-up. In this work, we examine the use of commercial alcohol dehydrogenases (ADHs) to produce *cis*-4-alkylcyclohexanols, including the two derivatives with isopropyl and *tert*-butyl substituents, by the stereoselective reduction of the corresponding ketones. High conversions and diastereoisomeric excess values were achieved with five of the eighteen tested ADHs. To complete the synthetic approach to woody acetate, *Candida antarctica* A (CALA) was employed as a catalyst for the enzymatic acetylation of *cis*-4-(*tert*-butyl)cyclohexanol. In order to provide a technological upgrade to the production of the most odorous isomers of the two commercial fragrances, we designed a continuous-flow process based on the combination of in-line enzymatic steps with in-line work-up, effectively providing samples of *cis*-leather cyclohexanol and *cis*-woody acetate with high diastereoisomeric purity.

Keywords: biocatalysis; flow chemistry; cyclohexanones; *Candida antarctica* A; alcohol-dehydrogenases; fragrances; membranes reactors

1. Introduction

Known respectively as leather cyclohexanol and woody acetate, 4-isopropylcyclohexanol (**1**) and 4-*tert*-butylcyclohexylacetate (**2**) (Figure 1) are commercialized as fragrance ingredients for applications in the field of functional perfumery, such as beauty care, soap, laundry care, and household products. The first (Apo Patchone Coeur – IFF; Folrosia – Givaudan) has a diffusive leathery and floral effect, reminiscent of lilac, rose and geranium [1], and it is generally available as a mixture of *cis* (25%–35%) and *trans*-diastereoisomers (65%–75%). The latter (Vertenex– IFF; Lorysia – Firmenich) is sweet, rich, floral, with woody-orris character [2], and it is usually sold as a sum of *cis*- (> 27%) and *trans*-isomers

(69%–73%). Vertenex High Cis is also available with a minimum 68% of the *cis*-isomer, because *cis*-2 has been found to show more valuable odor characteristics than the *trans* isomer. It is very likely that the same difference does exist for compounds *cis*- and *trans*-1.

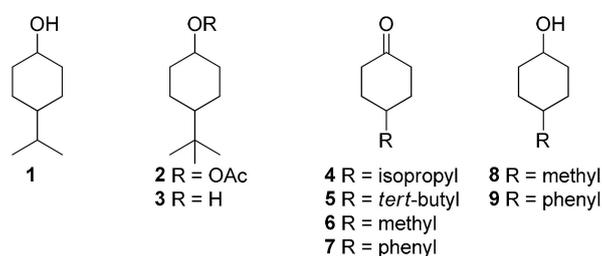


Figure 1. Chemical structures of leather cyclohexanol (1), woody acetate (2), and related compounds.

Mixtures of *cis*- and *trans*-4-alkylcyclohexanols 1 and 3 are usually obtained by liquid-phase hydrogenation of 4-alkylphenols over supported metal catalysts in organic solvent [3–5]. In these conditions, however, the thermodynamically more stable *trans*- isomer is also formed simultaneously, most frequently as the main product. Good stereoselectivity (de = 58%) towards *cis*-*tert*-butylcyclohexanol (3) was also obtained by the hydrogenation ($H_{2(g)}$ p = 2 MPa) of 4-*tert*-butylphenol over a charcoal-supported rhodium catalyst at 313 K in supercritical carbon dioxide ($scCO_2$) as a solvent [6]. In a further development of this procedure, the addition of hydrochloric acid to the catalytic system was reported to be effective in controlling the stereoselectivity of 4-*tert*-isopropylphenol hydrogenation [7], and to afford *cis*-1 with de = 76%.

As for the reduction of the corresponding 4-alkylcyclohexanones 4 and 5, the use of sterically hindered L-selectride in THF at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ was described by Brown [8] to afford *cis*-3 with de = 93%. The effect of solvent on the stereoselectivity of cyclic ketone reduction by Al-isopropoxydiisobutylalane (DIBAlOPr) has been also investigated. In dichloromethane, DIBAlOPr behaves as a bulky reducing agent, and approaches the carbonyl group along an equatorial trajectory, affording *cis*-3 with >10:1 stereoselectivity [9]. In 1999, Takasago patented a process for the production of *cis*-3 with de = 90% by reduction of ketone 5 with rhodium based-catalysts under high temperature and pressure conditions in the presence of an alkali metal and an alkylenediamine [10].

To our knowledge, the only biocatalytic approach to alcohols 1 and 3 described in the literature is the reduction of ketones 4 and 5 mediated by horse liver dehydrogenase (HLDH) in the presence of stoichiometric NADH. Derivative *trans*-1 (de = 48%) and *cis*-3 (de = 94%) were obtained [11].

Since the availability of commercial ADHs has greatly increased during the last years, we undertook the investigation of these enzymes for the stereoselective reduction of ketones 4 and 5, in order to achieve high selectivity values towards the corresponding *cis*-alcohols. The aim of the work was the development of a low energy procedure, operating at room temperature and pressure with renewable catalysts, as a sustainable alternative to known synthetic methods, based on either the use of metal catalysts under H_2 pressure or the employment of reducing agents in anhydrous inert solvents at low temperature, requiring troublesome work-up procedures.

For woody acetate, the reduction step was combined with the lipase-mediated acetylation of *cis*-3 to provide an all-enzymatic route to the fragrance. Furthermore, in order to meet the expectations of a new industrial culture demanding manufacturing processes characterized by flexibility, automation and interconnected production units [12,13], we took up the challenge to apply continuous-flow conditions to this biocatalytic procedure. While synthetic chemistry has been widely involved in flow-mode applications [14–16] in the past decade, biocatalysis has raised its attention to continuous-flow techniques only recently. Biocatalysis could greatly take advantage of this operational mode, especially when a multistep synthesis is involved. As a matter of fact, very different, even incompatible, reaction conditions may be controlled and optimized separately, thus making the coupling of chemical and biocatalytic steps easier. Then, the possibility to couple reaction steps with in-line work-up reduces

waste and operational complexity in recovering the intermediate to be submitted to the subsequent reaction step [17–20].

Thus intrigued by the great opportunities that flow chemistry delivers to the future of industrial biocatalysis, in this work, we describe the optimization of a highly selective preparation of *cis*-4-alkylcyclohexanols, employing *cis*-1 and *cis*-3 as model target compounds showing commercial interest in the field of synthetic fragrances. We present the development of a continuous-flow process also for *cis*-2, based on a two-step all-enzymatic procedure, as a case study involving some experimental hurdles, such as the handling of the strongly insoluble ketone **5** and the necessity to combine two reactions (ADH-reduction and lipase-mediated acetylation) characterized by rather incompatible experimental conditions.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Screening of ADH-mediated Reduction of 4-alkylcyclohexanones 4–7

The biocatalytic reduction of differently substituted 4-alkylcyclohexanones by ADHs has been rarely documented [11]. With the aim of finding an enzyme providing complete reduction to the corresponding *cis*-diastereoisomer and, at the same time, of better understanding the influence of the substituent in position 4, the four commercially available compounds **4–7** were submitted to ADH-mediated reduction, using a commercial kit of 18 enzymes. NAD(P)H cofactor was employed in catalytic amount and regenerated using glucose dehydrogenase (GDH from *Bacillus megaterium*), in the presence of glucose as a sacrificial cosubstrate. DMSO was employed as a cosolvent. For each ADH, the optimal pH value suggested by the producer was employed. The product distribution after 18 h reaction time was determined by GC/MS analysis.

Considering that, in general, at least half of the ADHs of the kit were almost ineffective, we gathered the best results in Figure 2, providing conversions and diastereoisomeric excess (de) values for the reactions mediated by the six most active ADHs (EVO30, 200, 441, 270, 420, 440) in 18 h reaction time. The complete results of this screening are reported in Supplementary Materials Table S1.

These results show a broad variety of behavior in terms of conversion and diastereoisomeric excess. As a general view, ketone **6**, bearing the smallest substituent (methyl) in position 4, was modestly accepted by most of the ADHs of the kit, hardly reaching a conversion of 80% in most cases. With the other substituents, although much bulkier than methyl, conversions were surprisingly almost complete when submitted to the most active ADHs.

More interestingly, with five of the six most active ADHs (EVO30, 200, 441, 270, 420), the thermodynamically less stable *cis* isomers of the four alcohols were obtained, providing in general good de values. In particular, in the reduction of substrates **4** and **5**, ADHs EVO30, 200, 441, 270 and 420 afforded complete reduction with the formation of *cis*-1 and *cis*-3 showing de = 72%–88% and 66%–99%, respectively. ADH 440 completely reduced both **4** and **5** to the *trans* isomer with de = 87% and >99%, respectively. The other twelve ADHs reduced the two substrates with modest conversions, to afford mixtures of the two isomers (data reported in Supplementary Materials Table S1).

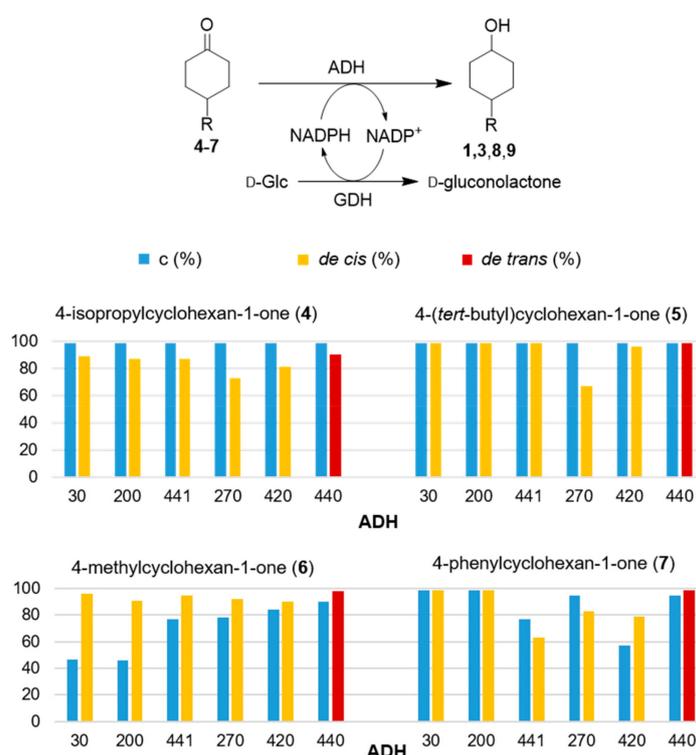
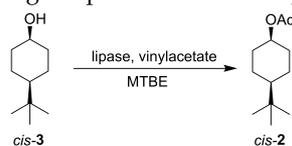


Figure 2. Screening of ADH-mediated reduction of 4-alkylcyclohexanones 4–7 to 4-alkylcyclohexanols 1,3,8,9. Results are reported only for the six most performant ADHs (for the complete results see Supplementary Materials). 5 mM substrate, 20 mM glucose, ADH (200 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), GDH (5 U mL^{-1}), NADH and NADP⁺ (0.1 mmol each), 1% DMSO, phosphate buffer pH 7.0, 30 °C, 18 h; conversion (c%) and diastereoisomeric excess (de%) calculated by GC/MS.

2.2. Screening of lipase-mediated Acetylation of *cis*-3 to Afford Derivative *cis*-2

After having obtained *cis*-3 with high de value by ADH-mediated reduction, we thought to employ a second biocatalytic step to complete the synthetic approach to the corresponding high *cis*-acetyl ester derivative 2, and obtain a product showing better olfactory properties than the commercial formulation, through an all-enzymatic procedure. The classical acetylation process employing acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride in organic solvent in the presence of an equimolar amount of pyridine or triethylamine is without any doubt economic and easy to perform but shows several negative effects on the sustainability of the reaction. Chlorinated solvents are usually employed with excess of acylating agents, and heating or long reaction time are required. The loss of one mol of either acetic acid or chloride per mol of ester, together with the loss of the tertiary base employed for its neutralization, negatively influences the atom economy of the transformation. Furthermore, the aqueous effluents coming from work-up have to be properly treated before final disposal.

Thus, we investigated the lipase – mediated acetylation of derivative *cis*-3 in methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) as a solvent, in the presence of vinyl acetate as an acyl donor [21,22] in 18 h reaction time. Five different lipases were tested, and *Candida antarctica* lipase A (CALA) was selected as the best performer (Table 1).

Table 1. Screening of lipase-mediated acetylation of *cis*-3.¹

Lipase	Conversion (%)
Lipase PS	<1
<i>Candida rugosa</i> lipase	<1
<i>Candida antarctica</i> lipase A	79
<i>Candida antarctica</i> lipase B	35

¹ Substrate solution (50 mg mL⁻¹) in MTBE/vinyl acetate 9/1, lipase (10 mg mL⁻¹), 30 °C, 18 h. Conversion (c, %) calculated by GC/MS.

CALA was found to be effective also in the acylation of *trans*-3, affording 85% conversion in 18 h reaction time.

2.3. Semi-Preparative Scale Preparation of *cis*-1 and *cis*-2 and Olfactory Evaluation

In order to obtain an acceptable quantity of *cis*-1 and *cis*-2, two semi-preparative reductions were carried out on 500 mg of ketones **4** and **5**. 2-Propanol was used not only as a co-solvent, but also to regenerate the cofactor in the reduced form, thus avoiding the recycling system based on GDH and glucose employed in preliminary investigations. Substrates **4** and **5** were dissolved in 2-propanol (2.2 mL on a total volume of 40 mL), using ADH 200 as a catalyst (10 mg), in the presence of a catalytic quantity of NADH (10 mg). After complete conversion in 24 h reaction time, derivatives *cis*-1 (de = 87%) and *cis*-3 (de > 99%) were isolated in 91 and 95% yield, respectively, by filtration of the enzyme and solvent removal by in vacuo distillation.

Alcohol *cis*-3 (450 mg) was submitted to CALA-mediated acetylation (150 mg), in MTBE as a solvent (9 mL), in the presence of vinyl acetate (1 mL). Acetylation was complete after 24 h and acetate derivative *cis*-2 was obtained in 95% isolated yields and high diastereoisomeric purity (de > 99%).

The same procedure was used for a semi-preparative production of the *trans* isomers of compounds **1** and **3**. In this case, ADH 440 was employed, being the only active ADH providing quantitative conversion into the *trans* isomers. *Trans*-3 was then converted into *trans*-2 by CALA-mediated acetylation.

The samples of *cis*- and *trans*-1 and *cis*- and *trans*-2 were submitted to bulb-to-bulb distillation, then their odor properties were evaluated by professional perfumers at Givaudan. The results are reported in Table 2.

Table 2. Odour description of samples *cis*- and *trans*-1, *cis*- and *trans*-2.

Compound (de%)	Odour Threshold (ng/L air)	Title 3
<i>cis</i> -1 (87)	13	floral animalic, phenolic - leathery earthy, tea tree, p-cresol, green, folrosia, slightly medicinal
<i>trans</i> -1 (87)	63	floral animalic, leathery, green, folrosia, less green and leathery than the <i>cis</i> isomer, softer, oilier, and more pronounced floral.
<i>cis</i> -2 (>99)	14.8	floral fruity, reminiscent of red fruits, red berries, dry, woody with aspects of Koavone and Isoraldein, and slight pear facets.
<i>trans</i> -2 (>99)	110	Floral, oily, muguet, slightly agrestic, clearly weaker than the <i>cis</i> -isomer

The odour description highlights the difference between *cis* and *trans* isomers. *Cis*-1 is almost five times more potent than *trans*-1, and for the two isomers of derivative 2 the difference in odour threshold is even much more pronounced.

2.4. Continuous-Flow Processes

The successive step was the optimization of these synthetic sequences in continuous-flow mode. Although the preferential way for implementing biocatalytic continuous-flow processes goes through biocatalyst immobilization with several positive effects on enzyme stability and reusability [23,24], we thought more convenient to avoid the immobilization of a commercial enzyme with unknown characteristics and limited availability. As an alternative to obtain enzyme confinement inside the process, an ultrafiltration system was adopted: a membrane entraps the enzyme inside the reactor (kept under stirring), while reagents and products are continuously moved in and out, according to the CSTR model.

For the continuous-flow production of leather alcohol *cis*-1 (Figure 3), a phosphate buffer solution (100 mM, pH 7) of ketone 4 (10 mM) and NADH (0.2 mM) was fed to a jacketed membrane reactor (12 mL) kept at 30 °C, at a flow rate of 200 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$. In order to achieve complete substrate dissolution, a high amount of 2-propanol (20%) was required. Among ADHs showing high selectivity for the *cis*-isomer, ADH200 was chosen for being active in presence of up to 30% 2-propanol. Subsequently, 3 mg of ADH were loaded in the chamber and confined by a regenerated cellulose membrane (cut-off 5kDa). Complete conversion was reached at the reactor outlet after 60 min residence time. Then, the reaction solution was connected to an organic solvent flow at a flowrate of 200 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ by means of a tee piece assembly, to carry out in-line extraction. Hexane was chosen for this extraction process. As a matter of fact, high 2-propanol content represents an issue for phase separation through Zaiput[®] membrane devices: the highest the interfacial tension between the two phases, the more performant is the separation. Since a 20% of 2-propanol causes a drop in water surface tension [25], *n*-hexane (the most hydrophobic among common organic solvents, i.e., the one with the highest interfacial tension with water) was found to be the best candidate for a satisfactory separation. The segmented water-hexane flow was then directed to Zaiput[®] system. The ¹H-NMR analysis of the hexane solution recovered from the in-line extraction showed the presence of 2% of the starting 2-propanol, besides the desired alcohol *cis*-1. Evaporation under reduced pressure gave compound *cis*-1 with an isolation yield of 90%. In order to evaluate process stability, the enzymatic reduction was run for 24 h, showing after this period a slight decrease of conversion to a final value of 80% (GC/MS).

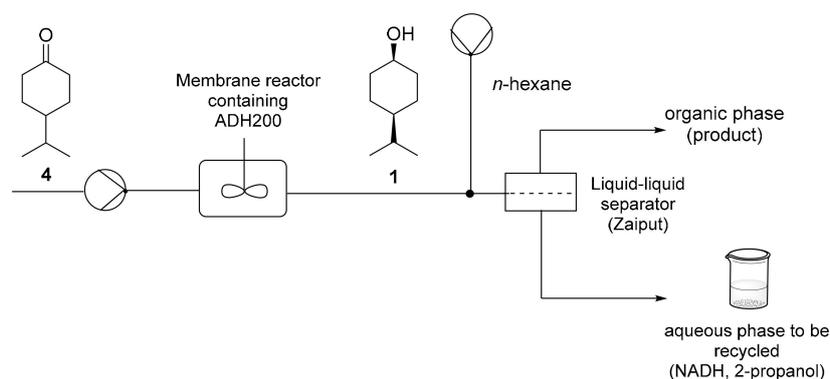


Figure 3. Continuous-flow process for the synthesis of leather alcohol *cis*-1.

In order to minimize NADH process consumption, we collected the corresponding aqueous phase (containing NADH and most of 2-propanol) with the aim to verify whether it could be recycled inside the system. Thus, after collection, the starting ketone 4 and the amount of 2-propanol lost with hexane extraction were added to the aqueous phase and the solution was re-fed to the membrane reactor. The aqueous phase recovered from extraction (100 mL) was submitted to enzymatic reduction and

n-hexane extraction twice for 8 h and no significant loss of conversion was observed, neither the first nor the second time.

For the synthesis of acetate *cis*-2 the first step of ketone reduction was performed according to the same conditions described for the conversion of derivative 4 into *cis*-1 (Figure 4). The combination of this ADH-reduction with lipase-acetylation raised some concerns about the in-line work-up procedure, because the two enzymatic steps occur in different reaction media (respectively buffer and organic solvent), and, moreover, 2-propanol (used in high amount in the first step) is detrimental to CALA [26] and competes with *cis*-3 in the acetylation reaction. However, the in-line hexane extraction described for compound *cis*-1 was found to be effective also in this case to solve these issues. In-line separation made the organic phase easily available for the subsequent enzymatic acetylation, with most of 2-propanol remaining in the water phase. Aqueous and organic phases were mixed by using a segmented biphasic flow, and phase separation was achieved using a commercial in-line membrane separator Zaiput®. Vinyl acetate was added after phase separation ($100 \mu\text{L min}^{-1}$).

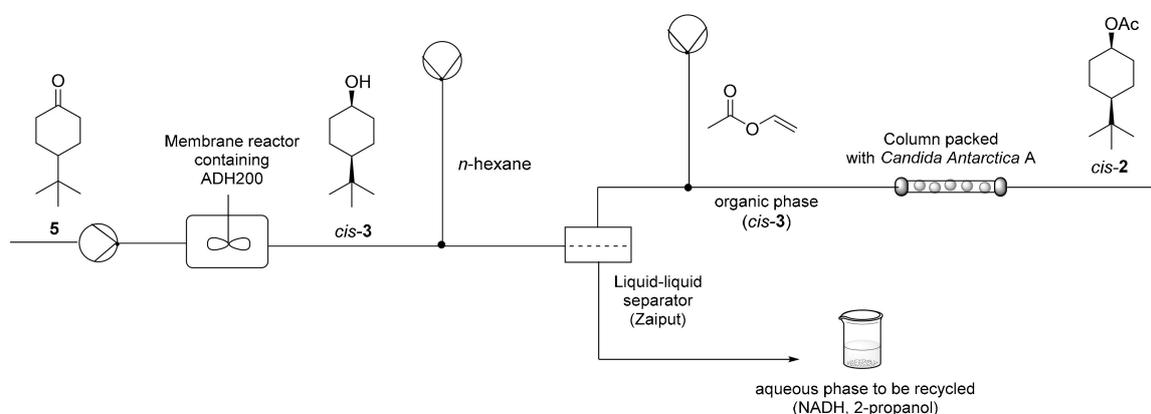


Figure 4. Continuous-flow process for the synthesis of woody acetate *cis*-2.

For the enzymatic acetylation of compound *cis*-3, the commercial form of CALA, which is sold as an immobilized enzyme, allowed us to easily set up a packed bed reactor (PFR-like reactor). The column reactor was filled with 500 mg of CALA, which had been previously swelled overnight in hexane. The acetylation step provided 85% conversion (GC/MS) of *cis*-3 into *cis*-2 at the outlet with a residence time of 11 min: acetate derivative *cis*-2 was recovered by solvent evaporation with an isolated yield of 81%. Also, in this case, as already described for the production of alcohol 1, the aqueous phase containing NADH and most of 2-propanol was collected and, after substrate 5 addition, reused in the membrane reactor.

When the whole process was run for 24 h, the conversion of ketone 5 into alcohol *cis*-3 slightly decreased to a final value of 80% (GC/MS), while lipase acetylation maintained a constant value of 85% (GC/MS) for all the reaction time.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. General Materials and Analytical Methods

Compound 4 (Fluorochem, Hadfield, United Kingdom) and compounds 5–7 (TCI Europe N.V., Zwijndrecht, Belgium) were purchased from Zentek srl (Milan, Italy). All other chemicals and solvents were purchased from Merck (Merck Life Science S.r.l., Milan, Italy) and used without further purification. TLC analyses were performed on Merck Kieselgel 60 F254 plates purchased from Merck. The continuous flow reactions were performed using an E-Series Integrated Flow Chemistry system from Vapourtec (Alfatech S.P.A., Genoa, Italy) equipped with Omnifit glass columns (6.6 mm i.d. × 150 mm length). As membrane reactor, an ultrafiltration chamber was employed (63.5 mm i.d.). Ultrafiltration chamber was equipped with a magnetic stirrer reducing the available volume from

20 mL (empty volume) to 12 mL (effective volume). Membranes for ultrafiltration (regenerated cellulose membranes, 63.5 mm i.d., 5kDa cut-off) were purchased from Merck. Liquid-liquid separator Zaiput[®] was purchased from Zaiput Flow Technologies (Waltham, MA, USA) and employed in combination with hydrophobic OP-900 membranes from the same supplier. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 or 500 MHz spectrometer in CDCl₃ solution at r.t. The chemical shift scale was based on internal tetramethylsilane. GC/MS analyses were performed using a HP-5MS column (30 m × 0.25 mm × 0.25 μm, Agilent Technologies Italia Spa (Cernusco sul Naviglio, Italy)). The following temperature program was employed: 60 °C (1 min) / 6 °C min⁻¹ / 150 °C (1 min) / 12 °C min⁻¹ / 280 °C (5 min).

3.2. Sources of Enzymes

GDH from *Bacillus megaterium* DSM509 (DSM, Heerlen, the Netherlands) was overexpressed in *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) strains harbouring the plasmid pKTS-GDH prepared according to standard molecular biology techniques. The enzyme was produced and purified, as described in the Supplementary Materials. *Candida antarctica* lipase A was purchased from Merck. The complete set of ADHs was purchased from Evoxx (Monheim am Rhein, Germany).

3.3. General Procedure for the ADH-mediated reduction of cyclohexanones 4-7 (Screening Scale)

The suitable substrate (5 μmol), dissolved in DMSO (10 μL), was added to a phosphate buffer solution (1 mL, 50 mM, pH 7) containing glucose (20 mM, 4 eq. with respect to the substrate), NADH and NADP⁺ (0.1 mM each), GDH (5 U mL⁻¹), and an ADH (200 μg mL⁻¹). The mixture was kept for 18 h in an orbital shaker (160 rpm, 30 °C). The solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 500 μL) and centrifuged (15000 g, 1.5 min). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄ and analyzed.

3.4. General Procedure for Lipase-Mediated Acetylation of 4-(tert-butyl)cyclohexan-1-ol (cis-3) (Screening Scale)

Alcohol *cis-3* (50 mg·mL⁻¹ final concentration) was dissolved in a solution of MTBE and vinyl acetate (10% v/v). A suitable lipase was added (10 mg·mL⁻¹). The reaction mixture was shaken (160 rpm, 30 °C) for 18 h in an orbital shaker.

3.5. General Procedure for cis-selective ADH-Mediated Reduction of Cyclohexanones 4-7 (Semi-preparative Scale)

The suitable substrate (500 mg), dissolved in 2-propanol (2.2 mL), was added to a phosphate buffer solution (50 mM, pH 7) for a total volume of 40 mL together with ADH200 (10 mg) and NADH (10 mg). The mixture was kept for 24 h in an orbital shaker (160 rpm, 30 °C), then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the corresponding alcohol derivative without the need for further purification except for compound *cis-8*.

3.5.1. Cis-4-isopropylcyclohexan-1-ol (cis-1)

From compound **4** (500 mg, 3.57 mmol), derivative *cis-1* was obtained (461 mg, 91%, de = 87%): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) [5]: δ = 3.99 (m, 1H, CHOH), 1.79–1.72 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.53–1.41 (m, 7H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.09–1.02 (m, 1H, CH(CH₃)₂), 0.88 (d, 6H, J = 6.8 Hz, C(CH₃)₂). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100.6 MHz): δ = 66.6, 43.4, 32.7, 32.0, 23.7, 19.9. GC/MS (EI) T_r = 10.23 min: m/z (%) = 141 (M⁺ - 1, 1), 124 (25), 109 (25), 95 (10), 81 (100). Compound *cis-1* was submitted to bulb-to-bulb distillation (85–88 °C, 10 mmHg) to obtain a sample for olfactory evaluation.

3.5.2. Cis-4-(tert-butyl)cyclohexan-1-ol (cis-3)

From compound **5** (500 mg, 3.25 mmol), derivative *cis-3* was obtained (481 mg, 95%, de > 99%): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) [27]: δ = 4.03 (m, 1H, CHOH), 1.85–1.81 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane

ring), 1.56–1.31 (m, 6H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.02–0.96 (m, 1H, $CH-C(CH_3)_3$), 0.86 (s, 9H, $C(CH_3)_3$); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100.6 MHz) [27]: $\delta = 66.0, 48.2, 33.6, 32.6, 27.6, 21.1$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 11.52$ min: m/z (%) = 156 (M^+ , 1), 123 (25), 99 (25), 81 (60), 67 (67), 57 (100).

3.5.3. Cis-4-methylcyclohexan-1-ol (cis-8)

From compound 6 (500 mg, 4.46 mmol), derivative *cis*-8 was obtained after silica gel column chromatography using hexane and ethyl acetate as eluents (462 mg, 40%, de = 91%): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) [28]: $\delta = 3.93$ (m, 1H, $CHOH$), 1.75–1.31 (m, 9H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 0.91 (d, 3H, $J = 6.2$ Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100.6 MHz) [28]: $\delta = 67.1, 32.4, 31.3, 29.2, 21.8$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 5.54$ min: m/z (%) = 114 (M^+ , 5), 96 (20), 81 (39), 70 (34), 57 (100).

3.5.4. Cis-4-phenylcyclohexan-1-ol (cis-9)

From compound 7 (500 mg, 2.87 mmol), derivative *cis*-9 was obtained (450 mg, 89%, de > 99%): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) [29]: $\delta = 7.32$ – 7.17 (m, 5H, ArH), 4.14 (m, 1H, $CHOH$), 2.54 (m, 1H, $CH-Ph$), 1.96–1.85 (m, 4H, $2CH_2$), 1.73–1.64 (m, 4H, $2CH_2$); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100.6 MHz) [29]: $\delta = 147.4, 128.4, 126.9, 126.0, 65.7, 43.9, 33.1, 27.8$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 19.63$ min: m/z (%) = 176 (M^+ , 58), 158 (25), 143 (35), 129 (30), 117 (60), 104 (100), 91 (63).

3.6. General Procedure for Trans-Selective ADH-Mediated Reduction of Cyclohexanones 4–7 (Semi-preparative Scale)

The suitable substrate (500 mg) dissolved in 2-propanol (2.2 mL) was added to a phosphate buffer solution (50 mM, pH 7) for a total volume of 40 mL together with ADH440 (10 mg) and NADH (10 mg). The mixture was kept for 24 h in an orbital shaker (160 rpm, 30 °C). The solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). The solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo to afford the corresponding alcohol derivative without the need for further purification, except for compounds *trans*-8 and *trans*-9.

3.6.1. Trans-4-isopropylcyclohexan-1-ol (trans-1)

From compound 4 (500 mg, 3.57 mmol), derivative *trans*-1 was obtained (450 mg, 89%, de = 87%): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) [5]: $\delta = 3.53$ (m, 1H, $CHOH$), 2.02–1.96 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.78–1.68 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.48–1.35 (m, 1H, hydrogen of cyclohexane ring), 1.27–1.18 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.08–0.98 (m, 3H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring + $CH(CH_3)_2$), 0.86 (d, 6H, $J = 6.8$ Hz, $C(CH_3)_2$). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100.6 MHz): $\delta = 70.4, 42.9, 35.3, 32.2, 27.7, 19.7$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 10.59$ min: m/z (%) = 141 (M^+ - 1, 1), 124 (25), 109 (30), 95 (10), 81 (100). Compound *trans*-1 was submitted to bulb-to-bulb distillation (90–95 °C, 10 mmHg) to obtain a sample for olfactory evaluation.

3.6.2. Trans-4-(tert-butyl)cyclohexan-1-ol (trans-3)

From compound 5 (500 mg, 3.25 mmol), derivative *trans*-3 was obtained (460 mg, 91%, de > 99%): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) [27]: $\delta = 3.51$ (m, 1H, $CHOH$), 2.04–1.98 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.81–1.76 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.30–0.97 (m, 5H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 0.85 (s, 9H, $C(CH_3)_3$); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100.6 MHz) [27]: $\delta = 71.4, 47.4, 36.3, 32.4, 27.8, 25.8$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 11.82$ min: m/z (%) = 138 (M^+ - 18, 13), 123 (27), 81 (47), 67 (40), 57 (100).

3.6.3. Trans-4-methylcyclohexan-1-ol (trans-8)

From compound 6 (500 mg, 4.46 mmol), derivative *cis*-8 was obtained after silica gel column chromatography using hexane and ethyl acetate as eluents (457 mg, 90%, de = 98%): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) [28]: $\delta = 3.53$ (tt, 1H, $J_1 = 10.8$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.3$ Hz, $CHOH$), 1.99–1.88 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.74–1.65 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.39–0.89 (m, 5H, hydrogens of

cyclohexane ring), 0.87 (d, 3H, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100.6 MHz) [28]: $\delta = 70.9, 35.6, 33.4, 31.9, 22.0$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 5.56$ min: m/z (%) = 113 ($\text{M}^+ - 1, 1$), 96 (15), 81 (54), 70 (46), 67 (27), 57 (100).

3.6.4. Trans-4-phenylcyclohexan-1-ol (trans-9)

From compound **7** (500 mg, 2.87 mmol), derivative *cis*-**9** was obtained after silica gel column chromatography using hexane and ethyl acetate as eluents (440 mg, 87%, de>99%): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) [29]: $\delta = 7.31\text{--}7.16$ (m, 5H, ArH), 3.68 (m, 1H, CHO), 2.50 (tt, 1H, $J_1 = 12.9$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.5$ Hz, CH-Ph), 2.14–2.06 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.98–1.90 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.61–1.37 (m, 4H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100.6 MHz) [29]: $\delta = 146.7, 128.5, 126.9, 126.2, 70.8, 43.6, 36.1, 32.6$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 19.69$ min: m/z (%) = 176 (M^+ , 10), 158 (100), 143 (90), 130 (60), 117 (50), 104 (75), 91 (60).

3.7. General Procedure for Lipase-Mediated Acetylation of *cis*- and *trans*-4-(*tert*-butyl)cyclohexan-1-ol (*cis*- and *trans* **3**) (Semi-preparative Scale)

Compounds *cis*- and *trans*-**3** (isolated from the semi-preparative ADH-mediated reductions) were added to a solution of MTBE (9 mL) and vinyl acetate (1 mL) together with CALA (150 mg). The mixture was kept for 24 h in an orbital shaker (160 rpm, 30 °C) and then concentrated in vacuo.

3.7.1. *Cis*-4-(*tert*-butyl)cyclohexyl Acetate (*cis*-**2**)

From compound *cis*-**3** (460 mg, 2.95 mmol), derivative *cis*-**2** was obtained (560 mg, 96%): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): $\delta = 4.99$ (m, 1H, CHOAc), 2.05 (s, 3H, CH_3CO), 1.96–1.90 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.61–1.55 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.45 (tt, 2H, $J_1 = 13.9$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.2$ Hz, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.33–1.23 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.02 (tt, 1H, $J_1 = 12.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.0$ Hz, CH-C(CH_3)₃), 0.86 (s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100.6 MHz): $\delta = 170.8, 69.6, 47.8, 32.7, 30.8, 27.6, 21.8, 21.6$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 14.89$ min: m/z (%) = 138 ($\text{M}^+ - 60, 29$), 123 (46), 82 (86), 67 (71), 57 (100). Compound *cis*-**2** was submitted to bulb-to-bulb distillation (110–115 °C, 10 mmHg) to obtain a sample for olfactory evaluation.

3.7.2. *Trans*-4-(*tert*-butyl)cyclohexyl Acetate (*trans*-**2**)

From compound *trans*-**3** (450 mg, 2.89 mmol), derivative *trans*-**2** was obtained (540 mg, 94%) (460 mg, 2.95 mmol), derivative *trans*-**2** was obtained (540 mg, 93%): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): $\delta = 4.61$ (tt, 1H, $J_1 = 11.3$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.4$ Hz, CHOAc), 2.01 (s, 3H, CH_3CO), 2.05–1.95 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.82–1.77 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.34–1.24 (m, 2H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring), 1.15–0.96 (m, 3H, hydrogens of cyclohexane ring + CH-C(CH_3)₃), 0.84 (s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100.6 MHz): $\delta = 170.4, 73.5, 47.0, 32.2, 27.5, 25.4, 21.9, 21.2$; GC/MS (EI) $t_r = 15.73$ min: m/z (%) = 138 ($\text{M}^+ - 60, 15$), 123 (30), 82 (70), 67 (55), 57 (100). Compound *trans*-**2** was submitted to bulb-to-bulb distillation (115–120 °C, 10 mmHg) to obtain a sample for olfactory evaluation.

3.8. Continuous-Flow Production of *cis*-4-isopropylcyclohexan-1-ol (*cis*-**1**)

280 mL of a buffer solution (phosphate buffer, 100 mM, pH 7) containing 2-propanol (20% v/v), 4-isopropyl cyclohexanone (**4**) (10 mM) and NADH (0.2 mM) were continuously fed to a stirred membrane reactor (12 mL reaction volume, 5 kDa membrane cut-off, 30 °C) containing ADH200 (3 mg) at 200 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ (60 min residence time) for 24 h. At the membrane reactor outlet, buffer solution was mixed to *n*-hexane (fed at 200 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$) in a tee piece. The biphasic segmented flow thus formed entered a commercial in-line liquid-liquid separator (Zaiput[®], hydrophobic membrane OP-900). The two phases were then collected at the respective outlets. The total hexane solution collected in 24 h reaction time was submitted to solvent removal by in vacuo distillation to give *cis*-**1** (3.66 g, 92%) containing 5% (GC/MS) of starting ketone **4**.

3.9. Continuous-Flow Production of *cis*-4-(*tert*-butyl)cyclohexyl Acetate (*cis*-2)

Briefly, 280 mL of a buffer solution (phosphate buffer, 100 mM, pH 7) containing 2-propanol (20% v/v), 4-(*tert*-butyl) cyclohexanone (**5**) (10 mM) and NADH (0.2 mM) were continuously fed to a stirred membrane reactor (12 mL reaction volume, 5 kDa membrane cut-off, 30 °C) containing ADH200 (3 mg) at 200 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ (60 min residence time) for 24 h. At the membrane reactor outlet, buffer solution was mixed to *n*-hexane (fed at 200 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$) in a tee piece. The biphasic segmented flow thus formed entered a commercial in-line liquid-liquid separator (Zaiput[®], hydrophobic membrane OP-900). Aqueous phase was collected. Organic phase was continuously mixed with vinyl acetate (fed at 100 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$) in a tee piece. The resulting solution entered a column reactor packed with *Candida antarctica* lipase A (500 mg of dry weight, pre-swelled, column i.d. 6.6 mm, 30 °C) with a residence time of 11 min. The total hexane solution collected in 24 h reaction time was submitted to solvent removal by in vacuo distillation to give *cis*-2 (4.93 g, 89%) containing 4% (GC/MS) of starting ketone **5** and 10% (GC/MS) of intermediate alcohol *cis*-3.

4. Conclusions

Advantages connected to enzymatic transformations for the stereoselective production of fine chemicals are well established. In the field of functional perfumery, the availability of cheap and sustainable synthetic methods to the most odorous isomers of commercial fragrances is appreciated, not only to help reduce the environmental burden of manufacturing routes, but also to make available more performant products that can be employed in lower amounts in final products.

We report herein the case of leather alcohol and woody acetate: the odour thresholds of *cis*-isomers are respectively 5 and 10 times lower than those of the *trans*-isomer but, unfortunately, being less thermodynamically stable, they are hardly formed by reduction of the corresponding ketones with traditional reagents. The most selective chemical synthetic routes to *cis*-enriched samples reported in the literature are characterized by high environmental impact or delicate reaction conditions. For this reason, we wanted to explore alcohol dehydrogenases as a possible tool for a greener and more selective production of these two commercial fragrances. By submitting ketones **4** and **5** to ADHs from a commercial kit, we found that some of these enzymes were exceptionally active in providing the corresponding *cis* alcohols with high conversions (up to 99%) and high de values (up to 99%). In particular, ADH200 was selected for the preparation of *cis*-**1** and **3** with de = 87% and > 99%, respectively. We successfully tested also 4-methyl- and 4-phenyl-cyclohexanone (**6**, **7**) to verify whether the same ADHs could be used on a wider range of differently substituted cyclohexanones (conversions: 85%–99%; *cis*-isomer de: 90%–99%).

Focusing on compound *cis* **2**, we were able to select a second enzymatic step for acetylation of *cis*-**3** (through lipase CALA in the presence of vinyl acetate), finally achieving a complete enzymatic synthesis of *cis*-**2** (de>99%) from ketone **5**. To meet the demand of more efficient and automatic processes, we designed a completely continuous-flow process both for *cis*-**1** and *cis*-**2**. We could couple in line enzymatic reduction and in line work-up for *cis*-**1**, with completely automatic synthesis and easy recovery of the product. Concerning production of *cis*-**2**, two biocatalytic reactions, requiring almost incompatible conditions, were successfully coupled. The continuous flow process allowed us, by means of in-line extraction and phase separation, to obtain the final product without intermediate isolation. Furthermore, processes were shown to be conveniently stable for 24 h in terms of conversion, confirming the potential of flow chemistry for biocatalytic applications.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/2073-4344/10/1/102/s1>, Procedure for overexpression of GDH in *E. coli* BL21(DE3), Table S1: ADH-mediated reduction of 4-alkylcyclohexanones **4** and **5** to 4-alkylcyclohexanols **1** and **3** (preliminary screening), Table S2: ADH-mediated reduction of 4-alkylcyclohexanones **6** and **7** to 4-alkylcyclohexanols **8** and **9** (preliminary screening).

Author Contributions: E.B., D.T. and F.T. conceived and designed the experiments; F.T., M.C. and M.C.G. performed the experiments and the structural characterization of compounds; E.B., D.T. and G.P.-F. analyzed the data; F.T. and E.B. wrote the paper. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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