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► **To cite this version:**

Didier Villemin, Driss Cherqaoui, Abdelhalim Mesbah. Prediction of Predominant Configuration in the Enantioselective Reduction of beta-Ketoacid Derivates with Baker's Yeast Using Neural Networks. European Chemical Bulletin, 2016, 5, pp.129 - 131. hal-02381040

**HAL Id: hal-02381040**

**<https://hal.science/hal-02381040>**

Submitted on 26 Nov 2019

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# PREDICTION OF PREDOMINANT CONFIGURATION IN THE ENANTIOSELECTIVE REDUCTION OF $\beta$ -KETOACID DERIVATES WITH BAKER'S YEAST USING NEURAL NETWORKS

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**Keywords:**  $\beta$ -ketoacid; reduction; enantioselectivity; prediction; neural networks.

Correlation between chemical structure and enantioselectivity in baker's yeast reduction of a set of carbonyl compounds was constructed by means of a multi-layer neural network using the back-propagation algorithm. To evaluate the predictive power of the neural network (NN) model, the cross-validation procedure was used, 88 % of the reactions were correctly predicted.

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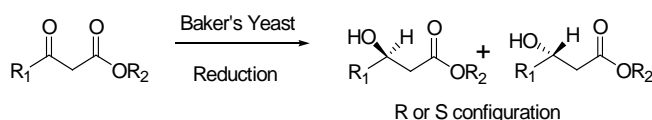
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## Introduction

Concerning the enantioselective reduction of carbonylated compounds, the prediction of the preferred alcohol enantiomer in synthesis is a difficult task. For the prediction of the R/S configuration in an asymmetric reduction of carbonyl compounds, Prelog, Cram and Felkin have developed models of limited applicability based on steric criteria.<sup>1</sup>

J. Aires de Sousa *et al* have studied the enantioselective reduction of ketones by DIP-chloride,<sup>2</sup> the addition of diethylzinc on benzaldehyde<sup>2</sup> and the enantioselective hydrolysis of ester by *Pseudomonas*,<sup>3</sup> all predictions were made using neural network. Using also neural networks for prediction of enantioselectivity, W. M. F. Fabian *et al*<sup>4</sup> have described the ring opening of epoxide by hydrolases.

In our study, the baker's yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) enantioselective reduction of  $\beta$ -ketoacid derivatives was chosen because of its importance in preparation of chiral alcohols (Fig. 1). Numerous enzymatic systems which are present, can perform such a reduction, but different experimental conditions do not generally influence the resulted configuration.<sup>5</sup>



**Figure 1.** Bakers' yeast reduction of  $\beta$ -ketoacid derivatives

Neural Networks (NNs) have successfully been used in organic chemistry,<sup>7</sup> particularly in QSAR studies, where numerous enzymatic systems and metabolic ways are implicated.<sup>8</sup> NNs are mathematical models of biological neural systems which fit non-linear problems and give better correlations than the multiple linear regression (MLR) ones. A description of the back-propagation algorithm was given previously<sup>9</sup> as well a more extensive description.<sup>7</sup> An attempt of structure-enantioselectivity relationships using neural networks was already described,<sup>10</sup> but the authors were unable to make predictions with molecular refraction<sup>22</sup> and finally proposed a Prelog model.

## Methods

For our study, 35 reactions were extracted from reviews by Servi and Czuk *et al*.<sup>6</sup>, where we can find the nearby experimental conditions (Table 1). Under these reactions the enantioselectivity was generally total, therefore our attention was focused on the prediction of R/S configuration of the produced enantiomer.

Previous studies<sup>3,11</sup> have shown that the correlation between the structure of the starting ketone and the alcohol obtained depends on steric criteria but other effects can also occur such as electronic ones. Therefore, the substituting groups  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be described by 2 kinds of parameters, electronic and steric parameters.

*Electronic parameters:* Hammett<sup>12</sup> assigned to every substituent a constant  $\sigma$  which represents its electronic effects on the reaction site. Taft *et al*.<sup>13</sup> have suggested two models where inductive and resonance contributions are quantitatively separated.

*Steric parameters:* Several studies<sup>16</sup> could be found in literature concerning the steric effects of substituent groups in organic reactions.<sup>17</sup>

**Table 1:** Chemical structures of the compounds studied

| No | R <sub>1</sub>                | R <sub>2</sub>                  | No | R <sub>1</sub>                 | R <sub>2</sub>                  | No | R <sub>1</sub>  | R <sub>2</sub>                  |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 13 | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>  | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>  | 25 | CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>                  | tC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>  |
| 2  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | nC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>  | 14 | NC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>  | 26 | CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> )=CH <sub>2</sub> | CH <sub>3</sub>                 |
| 3  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | nC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> | 15 | NC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 27 | CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> )=CH <sub>2</sub> | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   |
| 4  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | nC <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> | 16 | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl             | CH <sub>3</sub>                 | 28 | CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>                  | H                               |
| 5  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>  | 17 | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl             | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 29 | CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>                  | CH <sub>3</sub>                 |
| 6  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | Ph                              | 18 | CH <sub>2</sub> Br             | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 30 | CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>                  | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   |
| 7  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | CH <sub>3</sub>                 | 19 | CH <sub>2</sub> Br             | nC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>  | 31 | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl  | nC <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> |
| 8  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | nC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>  | 20 | CH <sub>2</sub> Br             | nC <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub> | 32 | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>                                       | nC <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> |
| 9  | CH <sub>3</sub>               | tC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>  | 21 | CH <sub>2</sub> Br             | nC <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> | 33 | NC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>                                      | H                               |
| 10 | CH <sub>3</sub>               | CH <sub>3</sub>                 | 22 | CCl <sub>3</sub>               | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 34 | NC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>                                      | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   |
| 11 | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 23 | CF <sub>3</sub>                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 35 | NC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>                                      | H                               |
| 12 | Ph                            | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   | 24 | CH <sub>3</sub>                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   |    |   |                                 |

Hansch *et al.*<sup>18</sup> proposed molecular refraction and molecular mass as sample measures of steric effects of substituting groups. In this latter study, the steric parameter is the volume of the substituents (*V*) computed using the Gavezzotti method.<sup>19</sup>

## Results and discussions

A three layers Neural Network (NN) was used with the back-propagation (BP) algorithm for the prediction of predominant configuration (R or S) of the final product. Two methods were used to describe the reactions:

*First method:* Every reaction is described by 6 parameters  $\sigma_m$ ,  $\sigma_p$  and *V* for R<sub>1</sub> and the same for R<sub>2</sub>, this represents the input layer (6 neurons). The output layer contains only one neuron, which takes the value of 1 if the predominant configuration is S and 0 if it is R.

*Second method:* In this case, four parameters were used to describe each substituent ( $\sigma_m$ ,  $\sigma_p$ , *V* and *L*), where *L* is the Verloop<sup>20</sup> parameter *L* represents the length of the substituent along the bond axis between the substituent atom and the parent compound, it was chosen because it permits to distinguish isomers.

We used a network with 6 or 8 units and a bias in the input layer, a variable hidden layer including bias, and one unit in the output layer. Input and output data were normalized between 0.1 and 0.9. The weights were initialized to random values between -0.5 and +0.5 and no momentum was added. The learning rate was initially set to 1 and was gradually decreased until the error function could no longer be minimized. All computations were performed using our own programs, written in the C language.

**Learning.** In order to determine the best architecture, different NNs have been tried using the two description systems [6-*x*-1 and 8-*x*-1; *x* = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...) with the all 35 reactions as a training set. The criteria used for the comparison of the architectures is the percentage of reactions correctly classified. We consider that we have a

correct classification for a reaction if the output neuron was greater than 0.6 for S configuration and less than 0.4 for R configuration. After 2000 iterations, the NNs of structure [6-*x*-1] (*x*=2,3,4,5) were able to classify 34 of the 35 reactions studied.

**Prediction.** The predictive ability of an NN is its ability to give a satisfactory output for a molecule not included in the examples the NN learned. To determine that predictive ability, cross-validation has been used.<sup>21</sup> After 1400 iterations in the cross validation procedure, 29 of the 35 reactions were correctly predicted (Table 3) with an NN [6-3-1] and [6-4-1] and 31 reactions of the 35 reactions (88 %) are correctly predicted with an NN (8-3-1). Clearly the parameter *L* provides new information to the NN.<sup>22</sup> The use of percent (% of S) or 2 neurons (0,1) as output does not improve the results.

We have used  $\sigma_m$  and  $\sigma_p$  parameters introduced by Taft for electronic effects of meta and para positions. These parameters are available in the literature<sup>14</sup> and Kvasnicka has shown<sup>15</sup> that these parameters can be computed by a neural network using simple structural data as inputs.

**Table 2.** Prediction results using the first method

| NN architecture | Number of reactions correctly predicted/35 |
|-----------------|--|
| 6-1-1           | 26   |
| 6-2-1           | 27   |
| 6-3-1           | 29   |
| 6-4-1           | 29   |

**Table 3.** Prediction results using the second method

| NN architecture | Number of reactions correctly predicted/35 |
|-----------------|--|
| 8-1-1           | 26   |
| 8-2-1           | 30   |
| 8-3-1           | 31   |
| 8-4-1           | 30   |

## Conclusion

After the neural network has been fully trained, it has shown that the network was able to form reliable generalizations to predict R/S configuration in baker's yeast reduction of the carbonyl compounds presented to it. This shows that steric and electronic parameters ( $\sigma_m$ ,  $\sigma_p$ ,  $V$  and  $L$ ) provide sufficient information to a neural network for prediction of the reactivity of the compounds studied. This study represents a first approach to the prediction of enantioselectivity, the efficiency of induction depends on the concentrations of substrats, and for a quantitative prediction this factor must be added to steric and electronic parameters.

## Acknowledgments:

We thank Dr. J.M. Cense (Chimie ParisTech) for computation of the volumes.

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- <sup>22</sup>For example: [ $L(n\text{-Pr}) = 5.05 \text{ \AA}$  and  $L(i\text{Pr}) = 4.11 \text{ \AA}$ ], contrary to volume ( $V$ ) and molecular refraction ( $MR$ ) which indicates only the bulk [ $V(n\text{Pr}) = 60.67 \text{ \AA}^3$  and  $V(i\text{Pr}) = 60.63 \text{ \AA}^3$  ;  $MR(n\text{Pr}) = MR(i\text{Pr})$ ].

Received: 31.03.2016.

Accepted: 06.06.2016.