

Various ester derivatives from esterification reaction of secondary metabolite compounds: a review

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Abstract

Secondary metabolite compounds have a very diverse structure that is widely used as a source of new drug discovery because they have a variety of bioactivity. But in its development, there are several problems related to these compounds including low bioavailability, low solubility and instability in the metabolic process. Modification of the structure of secondary metabolites is used to answer all these problems. One of the processes was by synthesising the ester derivative compounds through the chemical and enzymatic esterification reaction. Esters derivatives of secondary metabolite compounds can increase the diversity of structures, allow for increased biological activity and even new biological activity of these compounds. This review will discuss various processes of modification of the structure of secondary metabolite compounds through chemical and enzymatic esterification reactions that have been reported from 1994-2019.

Keywords: synthesis, esterification reaction, secondary metabolite compounds, ester derivatives, enzymatic

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Introduction

Natural product compounds were obtained from various organisms. Natural product compound consists of primary and secondary metabolites. Primary metabolites are compounds produced by living things and are essential in the process of cell metabolism for cell survival. Primary metabolites are consisting of carbohydrates, fats, proteins and nucleic acids. Secondary metabolites are compounds that are only found in certain organisms or groups of organisms and are found in nature in limited quantities. Secondary metabolite compounds consist of terpenoids, steroids, phenyl propanoids, flavonoids, stilbenoids and alkaloids.¹ Natural product compounds have extraordinary potential to be developed into high value products both as pharmaceutical products, nutritional products, functional foods, and cosmetics.²

Secondary metabolites have a very diverse structure that is widely used as a source of new drug discovery because it has a variety of bioactivity.³ Even though there are many secondary metabolite compounds that have the potential to become new drug candidates, there are still some problems related to these compounds. These problems include bioavailability and low solubility and instability in the metabolic process.⁴⁻⁶ Therefore, many structural modifications are made to natural product compounds to enrich new structures, allowing an increase their biological activity and even new biological activity of these compounds, so that the discovery of new drugs is growing. One of the processes of structural modification is by synthesising its ester through the esterification reaction.

Esterification reaction is a reaction between carboxylic acid compounds and their derivatives with alcohol to form ester compounds. Esterification reaction of secondary metabolite compounds can be done through esterification reactions by chemical or enzymatic reactions. Esterification reaction using a chemical catalyst is used because the process is relatively easy, but the selectivity is low and requires expensive costs. In recent years, the reaction approach using enzyme catalysts is in great demand. The enzymatic approach is

preferred because of its high catalytic efficiency, enables easier and efficient separation of compounds, mild reaction conditions, require lower costs and environmentally friendly process.⁷⁻¹⁰ Based on several studies have reported that the lipase enzyme has been widely used as a catalyst for ester synthesis. Lipase (EC 3.1.1.3) functions to catalyze various reactions such as, esterification, hydrolysis and transesterification.^{11,12} Some lipase enzymes used for catalysts in esterification reagents include Lipozyme TLIM, Lipozyme 435, Novozym 435, Porcine pancreatic lipase.¹³⁻¹⁹

So far there has not been review that discusses the various processes of the esterification reaction of secondary metabolite compounds. Therefore, this article will discuss the process of modification of the structure of secondary metabolite compounds through chemical and enzymatic esterification reactions that have been reported from 1994-2019. This review aims to provide various references regarding the synthesis of esters derived from secondary metabolites.

Ester derivatives from various secondary metabolites

Ester derivatives of cinnamic acid

Cinnamic acid is one of the phenolic compounds of the phenyl propanoid group. Several researchers have reported the synthesis of esters from cinnamic acid (1) through enzymatic esterification reactions in solvent free or organic solvent systems. Some of these esters include ethyl cinnamate (2), butyl cinnamate (3), benzyl cinnamate (4) and cinnamic acid L-ascorbate (5).^{5,16,27,28} Ethyl cinnamate was synthesized from esterification reaction with *Lipozyme TLIM* catalyst. The reaction mixture containing cinnamic acid and ethanol in isooctane was incubated in incubator shaker at 40°C at 170 rpm and produced high yield of 86%.²⁷ Several researches were synthesized ethyl cinnamate (2), but the yield is very low. Synthesis of ethyl cinnamate (2) was also catalyzed by Novozym 435 enzyme through esterification reaction of cinnamic acid with ethanol. Yield of ethyl cinnamate is very low (2%) and requires a long-time reaction (7

days).¹³ Other researchers have synthesized ethyl cinnamate (2) using Porcine lipase as a biocatalyst.¹⁴ Ethyl cinnamate (2) was synthesized by enzymatic reactions using Novozym 435 lipase and the yield of 35.2%.¹⁶

Butyl cinnamate (3) was synthesized from esterification reaction of cinnamic acid (1) with the Novozym 435 lipase catalyst. The reaction mixture containing cinnamic acid (1), butanol in hexane and incubated in a temperature-controlled incubator shaker at 30°C at 250rpm.¹⁶ Benzyl cinnamate (4) was synthesized from esterification reaction of cinnamic acid (1) with benzyl alcohol and catalyzed by Lipozyme TLIM in several organic solvents such as acetone, trichloromethane,

methylbenzene, and isooctane. The reaction mixture was incubated in an incubator shaker at 150rpm at 40°C. Based on this reaction, isooctane media produced the highest yield.²⁸ L-ascorbyl cinnamate (5) was synthesized through esterification reaction which is catalyzed by Lipozyme TLIM and Novozym 435 enzyme in various solvents including methanol, ethanol, acetonitrile, and acetone. Acetone and acetonitrile were reported as the most suitable media. Lipase catalyzed using Lipozyme TLIM dan Novozym 435 gave a maximum yield of 99%.¹⁵ Addition of Ph-TiO₂ to the enzymatic esterification reaction for formation of cinnamyl ester was reported to increase catalytic efficiency in the reaction (Figure 1) (Figure 2) (Table 1).²⁹

Table 1 Reagents, conditions and yield in esterification reactions of cinnamic acid

Compounds	R reagent	Enzyme	Yield (%)	Reference
(2)	EtOH	Lipozyme TLIM	86	Wang et al., ¹⁸
(3)	Butanol	Novozym 435	46	Jakovetic et al., ¹⁶
(4)	Benzyl alcohol	Lipozyme TLIM	79.88	Wang et al., ²⁷
(5)	L-ascorbic acid	Lipozyme TLIM Novozym 435	99	Zhang, ¹⁵

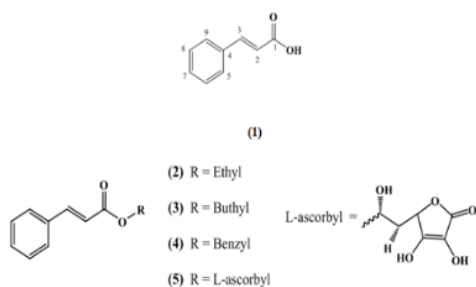


Figure 1 Structure of cinnamic acid compounds and cinnamic acid derivative esters.

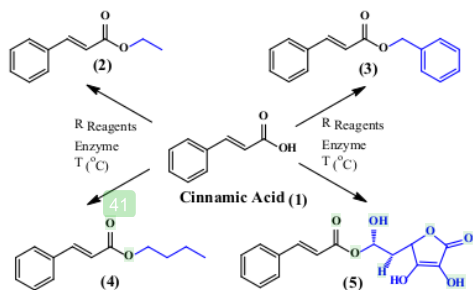


Figure 2 Esterification reaction of cinamic acid with enzyme catalyst.

Ester derivatives of eugenol

Eugenol (6) is one of the phenolic compounds from phenylpropanoid group. Eugenol (6) was isolated from various plants including *Eugenia caryophyllata*, *Pimenta racemosa*, *Cinnamomum verum*, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, and *Syzygium aromaticum*.^{17,22} Several ester compounds from eugenol were synthesized through chemical and enzymatic esterification. Eugenol derivative esters compounds that were reported their synthesis process, include eugenyl acetate or 4-allyl-2-methoxyphenyl acetate (7), eugenyl caprylate (8), and eugenyl benzoate (9) (Figure 3).

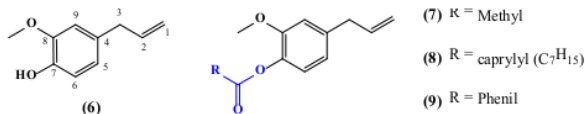


Figure 3 Structure of eugenol compound and eugenol derivative esters.

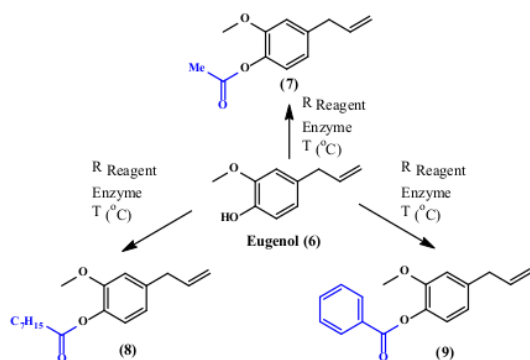
Eugenyl acetate [4-allyl-2-methoxyphenyl acetate] (7) can be synthesized through reaction of eugenol (6) with acetic anhydride and pyridine to gave yield of 63.20%.²² Eugenyl acetate (7) was also synthesized from reaction of eugenol (6) with acetic anhydride and NaOAc to produce eugenyl acetat (7) of 63.65%.³⁰ In addition, the synthesis of eugenyl acetate (7) was carried out through an esterification reaction between acetic anhydride and NaOH and produced 86.87% eugenyl acetate product.²³

Several researchers have also reported the synthesis of eugenyl acetate (7) through an enzymatic esterification reaction using Lipozyme TLIM lipase and Novozym 435 as a catalyst and acetic anhydride as an acyl donor.^{17,19} Eugenyl acetate is also produced by esterification of eugenol (6) and acetic anhydride in SC-CO₂ using two lipase enzymes as catalysts namely Lipozyme 435 and Novozym 435. Eugenyl acetate was also produced by esterification of eugenol (6) and acetic anhydride in SC-CO₂ using two lipase enzymes as catalysts namely Lipozyme 435 and Novozym 435. The Novozym 435 gave higher yield than Lipozyme 435.³¹

Eugenyl caprylate (8) was produced through the esterification of eugenol (6) with caprylic acid using Lipozyme TLIM as a catalyst. Eugenol (6), caprylic acid and Lipozyme TLIM enzyme were reacted into the n-hexane solvent at 65°C and stirred at 250rpm for 259 minutes. This condition was optimum to give good yield of 72%.³³ Eugenyl benzoate (9) was synthesized by an enzymatic reaction between benzoic acid and eugenol (6) using *S. aureus* lipase [24] and Rhizomucormiehei lipase as a biocatalyst.^{34,35} The reaction mixture was incubated and shaken with heating. The yield of eugenol benzoate products through enzymatic esterification reaction using *S. aureus* lipase and Rhizomucormiehei were 56.13% and 65% (Figure 4) (Table 2).

Table 2 Reagents, conditions and yield in esterification reactions of cinnamic acid

Compounds	R reagent	Catalyst/Enzyme	T (°C)	Yield (%)	Reference
(7)	Acetic anhydride	Pyridine	Rt	63.2	Carasso et al., ²²
		NaOAc	80	63.65	Manoppo, ³⁰
		NaOH	70 80	86.87	Riswanto, ²³
		Lipozyme TLIM	55	93	Machado et al., ¹⁹
		Novozym 435	60	99.87	Vanin et al., ¹⁷
(8)	Caprylic acid	Lipozyme TLIM	65	72	Chaibakhsh et al., ³³
(9)	Benzoic Acid	S. aureus lipase	41	75	Horchani et al., ²⁴
		Rhizomucormiehi	50-65	56-66	Manan et al., ^{34,35}

**Figure 4** Esterification reaction of eugenol.

Ester derivatives of quercetin

Quercetin (10) is one of the phenolic compounds from flavonoid group. Several ester compounds from Quercetin (10) were synthesized through chemical and enzymatic esterification reaction. 3,3',4',7-tetraacetate quercetin (11) have been synthesized through the esterification reaction between quercetin (10) with acetic anhydride and using pyridine as a catalyst at room temperature for three hours. This process produced 75% of esters.³⁶ 3,3',5,7-tetraacetate quercetin (12) was produced by the esterification reaction of acetic anhydride and pyridine at room temperature for 24 hours and gave yield of 70%.³⁸ 3,3',4',7-tetraethylcarbamate quercetin (13) was synthesized from the mixture of quercetin, ethylbromo acetate, K₂CO₃, KI, and acetone at 55°C for 6 hours.⁵

3,3',4',7-tetraisobutyrate quercetin (14), 3,3',4',7-tetrapivalate quercetin (15), and 3,3',4',7-tetrabenzoate quercetin (16) were obtained

Table 3 Reagents, conditions and yield in esterification reactions of quercetin

Compounds	R reagent	Catalyst/Enzyme	T (°C)	Yield (%)	Reference
(11)	Acetic anhydride	Pyridine	Rt	75,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶
(12)	Acetic anhydride	Pyridine	Rt	70,00	Ortega et al., ³⁸
(13)	Ethylbromo acetate	K ₂ CO ₃	55	95,00	Hu et al., ⁵
(14)	Isobutyric anhydride	Pyridine	70	96,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶
(15)	Pivalic anhydride	Pyridine	65	85,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶
(16)	Benzoyl chloride	Pyridine	70	72,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶

from the reaction of quercetin (10) and several acid anhydrides with pyridine as a catalyst at various conditions. 3,3',4',7-tetraisobutyrate quercetin (14) was produced from the reaction of 1mol of quercetin (10), 12.6mol of Isobutyric anhydride and pyridine at 70°C for 2 hours and produced good yield of 96%. 3,3',4',7-tetrapivalate quercetin (15) was synthesized through the reaction between 1mol of quercetin (10) with 24mol of pivalate anhydride and pyridine at 65°C for 45 minutes and produced ester product (15) of 85%. While 3,3',4',7-tetrabenzoate quercetin (16) was synthesized from the reaction of 1mol of quercetin (10) with 12.6mol of benzoyl chloride and pyridine at 70°C for 2 hours and produced 72% ester product.³⁶

Several researches have also reported the process of the synthesis of quercetin pentaasil compounds. 3,3',4',5,7-pentaacetate quercetin (17) was synthesized from the reaction between quercetin (10) with acetic anhydride and pyridine as catalysts in various conditions, including heated at temperature of 55°C for 6 hours,⁴ at 65°C for 5 hours with yield of 79%,³⁶ at room temperature for 24 hours²⁵ and at 80°C for 5 days.³⁷ 3,5,7,3',4'-pentaaisobirat quercetin (18), 3,5,7,3',4'-pentapivalate quercetin (19), and 3,5,7,3',4'- quercetin pentabenzoate (20) were obtained by the esterification reaction between quercetin (10) with some acid anhydrides and pyridine as catalyst at various conditions. 3,5,7,3',4'-pentaaisobutyrate quercetin (18) was produced from the reaction between 3 mol of quercetin (10) with 30 mol of isobutyric anhydride and pyridine at 65°C for 2 hours and produced good yield of 97%. 3,5,7,3',4'-pentapivalate quercetin (19) was produced through the reaction of 1 mol of quercetin (10) with 30 mol of pivaloyl chloride and pyridine at 65°C for 2 hours and produced of 87% ester. While 3,5,7,3',4'-pentabenzoate quercetin (20) was synthesized by the esterification reaction of 1 mol of quercetin (10) with 30 mol of benzoyl chloride and pyridine at room temperature for 3 hours and gave good yield of 98% (Figure 5) (Table 3).³⁶

Table Continued...

Compounds	R reagent	Catalyst/Enzyme	T (°C)	Yield (%)	Reference
(17)	Acetic anhydride	Pyridine	65	79,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶
(18)	Isobutyric anhydride	Pyridine	65	97,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶
(19)	Pivaloyl chloride	Pyridine	65	87,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶
(20)	Benzoyl chloride	Pyridine	65	98,00	Mattarei et al., ³⁶

Compounds	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅
(11)	COCH ₃	H	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	COCH ₃
(12)	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	H
(13)	COOC ₂ H ₅	H	COOC ₂ H ₅	COOC ₂ H ₅	COOC ₂ H ₅
(14)	COCH(CH ₃) ₂	H	COCH(CH ₃) ₂	COCH(CH ₃) ₂	COCH(CH ₃) ₂
(15)	COC(CH ₃) ₃	H	COC(CH ₃) ₃	COC(CH ₃) ₃	COC(CH ₃) ₃
(16)	COC ₆ H ₅	H	COC ₆ H ₅	COC ₆ H ₅	COC ₆ H ₅
(17)	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	COCH ₃
(18)	COCH(CH ₃) ₂	COCH(CH ₃) ₂	COCH(CH ₃) ₂	COCH(CH ₃) ₂	COCH(CH ₃) ₂
(19)	COC(CH ₃) ₃	COC(CH ₃) ₃	COC(CH ₃) ₃	COC(CH ₃) ₃	COC(CH ₃) ₃
(20)	COC ₆ H ₅	COC ₆ H ₅	COC ₆ H ₅	COC ₆ H ₅	COC ₆ H ₅

Figure 5 Esterification reaction of quercetin.

Ester derivatives of resveratrols

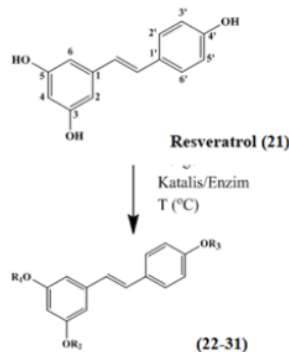
Resveratrol (21) is a polyphenol compound derived from stilbenoid which is contained in a variety of plants including grapes and nuts.³⁹ Several ester derivatives of resveratrol (21) have been synthesized through the esterification reaction through chemical and enzymatic reactions. Ester of resveratrol that has been reported in the synthesis process include 4'-acetate resveratrol (22), 4'-isobutyrate resveratrol (23), 4'-butyrate resveratrol (24), 4'-pivalate resveratrol (25), 4'-benzoate resveratrol (26), 3-acetate resveratrol (27), 3,4',5-triacetate resveratrol (28), 4'-octanoate resveratrol (29), 3,5-dioctanoate resveratrol (30) and 3,4',5-trioctanoate resveratrol.

Selective resveratrol esterification reaction at position 4' such as 4'-acetate resveratrol (22), 4'-isobutyrate resveratrol (23), 4'-butyrate resveratrol (24), 4'-pivalate resveratrol (25), and 4'-benzoate resveratrol 26 is carried out under thermodynamic conditions using acid anhydrides and NaH base catalysts.⁴⁰ The 4'-acetate resveratrol (22) was also synthesized through the reaction between acetic anhydride and various base catalysts and solvents. Each reaction condition includes acetic anhydride, K₂CO₃ base, and EtOH solvent at room temperature; acetic anhydride, base InCl₃, and MeCN solvent at room temperature and acetic anhydride, Et₃N base, and DMSO at 65°C. The reaction used Et₃N and DMSO solvents gave a maximum yield of 4'-acetate resveratrol (22) of 47.00%.²⁶

The mixture of 4-acetate resveratrol (22) and 3-acetate resveratrol (27) was synthesized by reaction between resveratrol and acetic anhydride with some base catalysts such as pyridine, NaOH, K₂CO₃ and NaH and some lewis base catalysts such as FeCl₃, NiCl₂, InCl₃, ErCl₃, TiCl₃·4H₂O, and TiO₂ and used several solvents such as acetic acid, THF, MeCN, CH₂Cl₂, EtOH, H₂O and DMSO. The reaction used of NaH base, and THF solvents give 4'-acetate resveratrol (22) and 3-acetate resveratrol (27) products most at 47.00% and 9.40%.⁴⁰ 3,4',5-triacetate resveratrol (28) was synthesized through the reaction between resveratrol and acetyl chloride, Et₃N, and

acetone for 16 hours at room temperature. This reaction produced ester of 78%. 3,4',5-triacetate resveratrol (28) was also synthesized from the reaction of resveratrol with acetic anhydride, pyridine and acetic acid solvent and the reaction between resveratrol with acetyl chloride and pyridine and CH₂Cl₂ solvent at room temperature.⁴¹ 4'-octanoate resveratrol (29), 3,5-dioctanoate resveratrol (30) and 3,4',5-trioctanoate resveratrol (31) were mixed products from the reaction between octanoyl chloride as an acyl donor with Et₃N and ethyl acetate solvents at 25°C for 12 hours.⁶

Several researchers also reported the processes of resveratrol ester synthesis through enzymatic reactions. 4-acetate resveratrol (22) and 3,5,4'-triacetate resveratrol (28) were obtained through an enzymatic esterification reaction. 4-acetate resveratrol (22) was synthesized by added the enzyme *Candida antarctica* to the resveratrol solution (dissolved in t-amyl alcohol solvent) containing vinyl acetate. 3,5,4'-triacetate resveratrol (28) was synthesized by added the enzyme *Candida antarctica* into resveratrol solution (dissolved in BuOH solvent) containing acetic anhydride and pyridine. The mixture was incubated at 40°C at 400rpm (Figure 6) (Table 4).⁴²



Compounds	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
(22)	H	H	COCH ₃
(23)	H	H	COCH(CH ₃) ₂
(24)	H	H	COC ₃ H ₇
(25)	H	H	COC(CH ₃) ₃
(26)	H	H	COPh
(27)	H	COCH ₃	H
(28)	COCH ₃	COCH ₃	COCH ₃
(29)	H	H	COC ₈ H ₁₇
(30)	H	COC ₈ H ₁₇	COC ₈ H ₁₇
(31)	COC ₈ H ₁₇	COC ₈ H ₁₇	COC ₈ H ₁₇

Figure 6 Esterification reaction of resveratrol.

Table 4 Reagents, conditions and yield in esterification reactions of resveratrol

Compounds	R Reagent	Catalyst/Enzyme	T (°C)	Yield (%)	Reference
(22)	Acetic anhydride	Et3N	65	47,00	Lepart et al., ²⁶
	Acetic anhydride	NaH	65	40,00	Acerson & Andrus, ⁴⁰
	Vinil asetat	Candida antarctica		40,00	Nicolosi et al., ⁴²
(23)	Isobutyric anhydride	NaH	65	43,00	Acerson & Andrus, ⁴⁰
(24)	Anhidrida butirrat	NaH	65	46,00	Acerson & Andrus, ⁴⁰
(25)	Anhidrida pivalat	NaH	65	58,00	Acerson & Andrus, ⁴⁰
(26)	Benzoil klorida	K2CO3	65	32,00	Acerson & Andrus, ⁴⁰
(27)	Acetic anhydride	NaH	65	9,40	Acerson & Andrus, ⁴⁰
	Acetic anhydride	Candida antarctica	40	30,00	Nicolosi et al., ⁴²
(28)	Acetyl chloride	Et3N	rt	78,00	Jing, ⁴¹
(29)	Octanoyl chloride	Et3N	25	*ND	Hu et al., ⁶
(30)	Octanoyl chloride	Et3N	25	*ND	Hu et al., ⁶
(31)	Octanoyl chloride	Et3N	25	*ND	Hu et al., ⁶

*ND, no data

Ester derivatives of terpenes

Several kaurenoic esters namely methylkaur-16-en-19-oate (33), butylkaur-16-en-19-oate (34), Benzylkaur-16-en-19-oate (35), 4-chlorobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (36), 4-bromobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (37), 4-florobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (38), 4-nitrobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (39) have been synthesized from kaurenoic acid. These compounds were obtained through the esterification reaction of kaurenoic acid with suitable alkyl halides namely CH₃I for (33), C₄H₉Br for (34), PhCH₂Br for (35), 4-ClPhCH₂Br for (36),

Table 5 Yields of kaurenoic esters compound

Compounds	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Yield (%)	89	71	91	48	74	37	21

4-BrPhCH₂Br for (37), 4-FPhCH₂Br for (38), and 4-NO₂PhCH₂Br for (39), in KOH-acetone at 25°C (Figure 7) (Figure 8) (Table 5).⁴³

Derivative ester of betulinic acid (40), namely bentulinyll hexanoate (41) has been synthesized from the reaction between betulinic Acid with hexanoyl chloride and DMAP (4-dimethylamino pyridine) as catalyst in CH₂Cl₂. The reaction mixture was reacted at room temperature for 24-48 hours. This process gave yield of 94% (Figure 9).⁴⁴

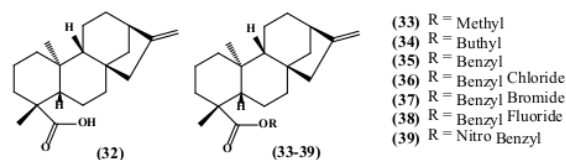


Figure 7 Structure of kaurenoic acid compound and kaurenoic acid I derivative esters.

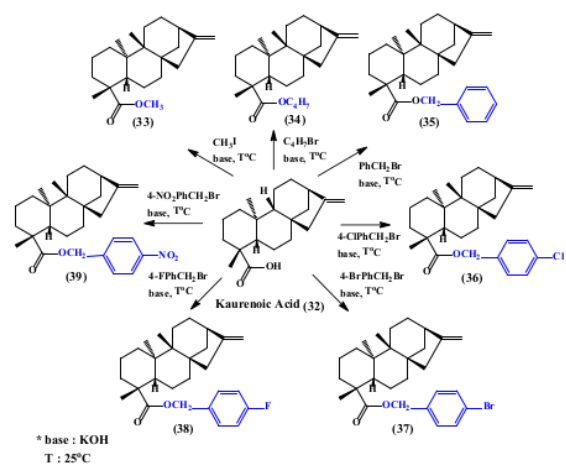


Figure 8 Esterification reaction of kaurenoic acid.

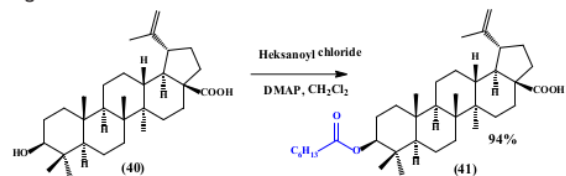


Figure 9 Esterification reaction of betulinic acid.

Terpenoid ester compounds have also been synthesized through an esterification reaction with an enzymatic catalyst. Geranyl acetate and geranyl benzoate ester compounds have been synthesized from geraniol [3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (42)] namely 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-yl acetate (43) and 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-yl benzoate (44). 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-yl acetate (43) was synthesized by the reaction between 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (42) and vinyl acetate in toluene with the enzyme *Pseudomonas cepacia* lipase as a catalyst at 55°C for 3 hours. This reaction produced 99% of ester.²⁰ Whereas 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-yl benzoate (44) was obtained by the esterification reaction of 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (42) with benzoic acid, diethylazodicarbonylchloride (DED) and triphenylphosphite (PPh_3) in THF at 0°C . This process produced 95% ester product (Figure 10).⁴⁵

Other terpene ester derivatives have also been synthesized. 2-(4-methylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl) propan-2-yl acetate (46) was synthesized from 2-(4-methylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)propan-2-ol (45) and acetic anhydride in supercritical carbon dioxide (SC-CO_2) with enzymatic catalysis using *C. rugosa* lipase. The reaction mixture of (45) compound and acetic anhydride is added to the reactor, followed by addition of *C. rugosa* lipase. After that CO_2 is pumped into the reactor and the esterification reaction is carried out at 10MPa and 50°C for 1.5 hours with at 250rpm. This process produced 53% of

ester.⁴⁶ 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-yl acetate (48) was synthesized from 3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (47) with vinyl acetate in n-hexane solvent. The reaction was catalyzed by *Pseudomonas sp.* The reaction mixture was incubated at 30°C at 200rpm for 24 hours.⁴⁷ The geranyl benzoate ester namely (1S)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexane-1-yl benzoate (50) was produced through the Mitsunobu esterification reaction of (1R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexane-1-ol (51) with benzoic acid, diethylazodicarbonylchloride (DED) and triphenylphosphite (PPh_3) in THF at 0°C . This process gave yield of 95% (Figure 11) (Figure 12).⁴⁵

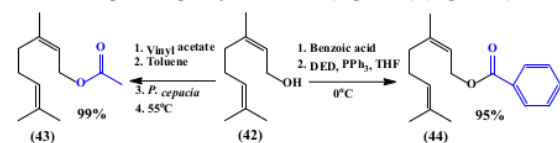


Figure 10 Reaksi esterifikasi of geraniol.

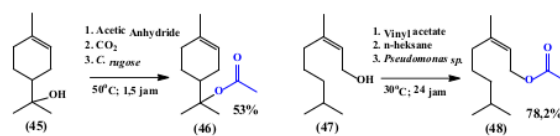


Figure 11 Formation reaction of acetic terpenes.

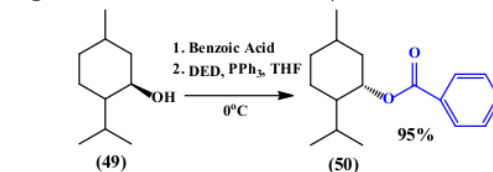


Figure 12 Formation reaction of benzoic terpenes.

The process of synthesis of ester compounds from citronellol was also reported. The citronellyl acetate (52) was synthesized by the reaction of citronellol (51) with vinyl acetate in n-hexane solvent and catalyzed by *Pseudomonas sp.* The reaction mixture was incubated at 30°C at 200rpm for 24 hours. This process gave ester product of 80.2%.⁴⁷ The citronellyl acetate (52) was also synthesized by the enzymatic reaction using the *Carica papaya* lipase as a catalyst to give yield of 99%.⁴⁸ The citronellyl acetate (52) was also obtained from the reaction mixture of dry n-hexane, citronellol (51), acetic acid and catalyzed by *Candida antarctica* lipase. The reaction mixture was incubated at 30°C and 200rpm to give an ester product of 98%.⁴⁹ The citronellyl malonate (53) was synthesized using the *C. rugosa* enzyme as a catalyst. Malonic acid was reacted with citronellol (51) and inserted into a reactor that contains the lipase enzyme at 310K. This process produced yield of 98% (Figure 13).⁵⁰

Ester derivative of menthol namely menthyl propionate (55), was synthesized through the enzymatic reaction using the lipase enzyme AY-30 from *Candida cylindracea*. Menthol (54) was dissolved in n-hexane and reacted with propionic anhydride. The mixture was incubated for 48 hours at 30°C . Yield of ester product is 30% (Figure 14).⁵¹

The esterification of terpenes was also used ionic liquids as catalysts in reactions. Geraniol acetate (43), terpineol acetate (46) citronellol acetate (52), and mirceneol acetate (57) was synthesized using Sulfonic Functionalized Ionic Liquids (SFILs) as a catalyst. Terpenol acetate was obtained by reacted each terpenol using acetic anhydride with catalyst (SFILs). The esterification by SFILs catalysts gave high yield more than 90% (Figure 15).⁵²

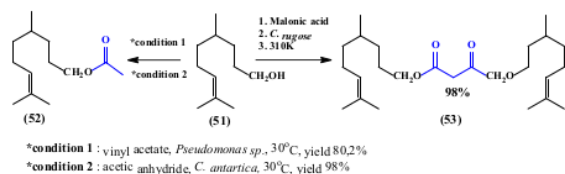


Figure 13 Formation reaction of citronellol esters.

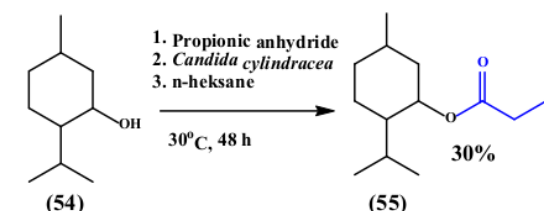


Figure 14 Esterification reaction of menthol.

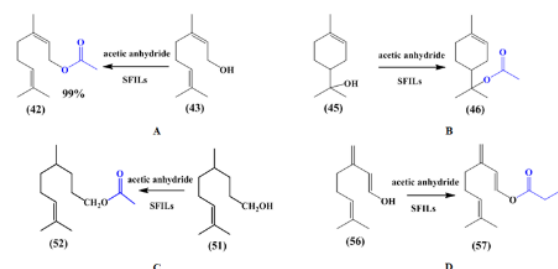


Figure 15 Formation Reaction of Esters: A. geraniol acetate, B. terpineol acetate, C. citronellol acetate and D. mirceneol acetate.

Several esters of terpenoids alcohol with phenolic acid were synthesized including 1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo-[2.2.1]-heptan-2-yl-3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (58), 1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo-[2.2.1]-heptan-2-yl-3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate (59), 1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo-[2.2.1]-heptan-2-yl-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)acrylate (60), 1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo-[2.2.1]-heptan-2-yl-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)acrylate (61). All of these esters were synthesized by esterification reaction of monoterpene fencol with various phenolic acids (protocatechuic acid for (58) compound, gallic acid for (59) compound, caffeic acid for (60) compound, and ferulic acid for (61) compound) and N,N-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) in THF for 24 hours at room temperature (Figure 16) (Figure 17).⁵³

Derivative esters of steroid

Steroid derivative esters compound 5 α -Androstan-17 β -(6-methylheptan-2-yl)-30 β -yl benzoate (63) was synthesized from the steroid compound 5 α -Androstan-17 β -(6-methylheptan-2-yl)-30 β -ol (62) through the esterification reaction of Mitsunobu by reacted steroids and benzoic acid with diethylazodicarboxylate (DED) and triphenylphosphite (PPh₃) in THF at 0°C. This process gave yield of 65%.⁴⁸ 5 α -Androstan-30 β , 17 β -diol-3-acetate (65), 5-Androsten-3 β , 17 β -diol-3-acetate (67) and 5-Androsten-3 β ,6 β -diol-17-on-3-acetate (69) more obtained from the reaction of 5 α -Androstan-30 β ,17 β -diol (64) (for (65) compound), 5-Androsten-3 β ,17 β -diol (66), (for (67) compound), and 5-Androsten-3 β ,6 β -diol-17-on (68) (for (65)

compound) with vinyl acetate. Each reaction mixture was dissolved in a THF solvent and the reaction was catalyzed by C.a.B. lipase. The reaction mixture was shaken at 45°C for 40 hours.⁵⁴

Cipoterone (70) derivative esters have been synthesized including cipoteronyl propionate (71) and cipoteronyl benzoate (72). Cipoteronyl propionate (71) was synthesized through the esterification reaction between cipoterone (70) with propionyl chloride and N-Bromosuccinimide in CH₂Cl₂ for 12 hours. Cipoteronyl benzoate (72) was synthesized from the reaction of cipoterone (70) with benzoic acid using H₂SO₄ and acetonitrile for 20 hours (Figure 18) (Figure 19).⁵⁵

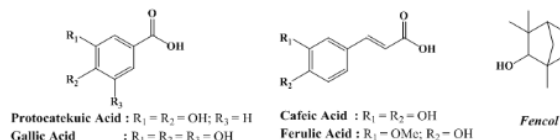
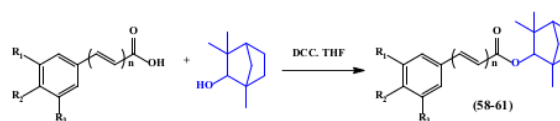


Figure 16 Structure of terpenoids alcohol and phenolic acid.



Compounds	N	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
58	0	OH	OH	H
59	0	OH	OH	OH
60	1	OH	OH	H
61	1	OH	OMe	H

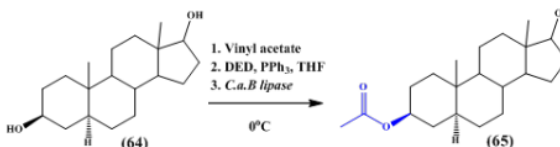
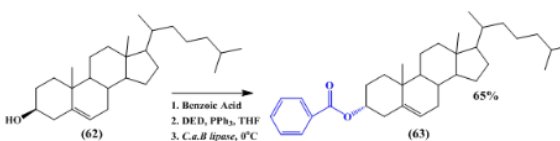


Figure 17 Esterification reaction of terpenes alcohol.

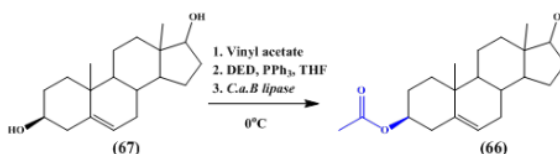


Figure 18 Esterification reaction of steroids.

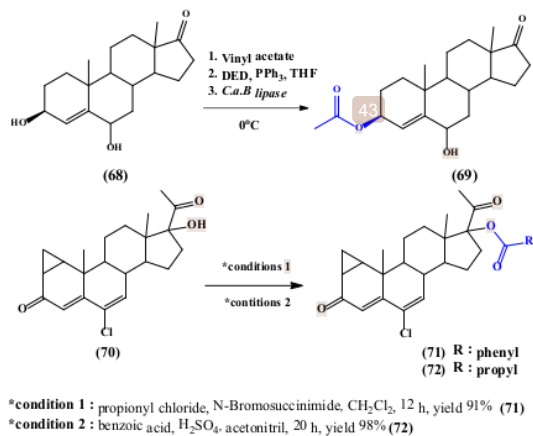


Figure 19 Esterification reaction of steroids.

Bioactivity of esters derivatives from secondary metabolite compounds

Esterification reaction in secondary metabolites is used to produce compounds that have different biological activities that are even better than the original compounds.^{20,21} The compound eugenol acetate (7) has been reported have better anticancer activity compared to eugenol. Eugenol acetate compounds more actively inhibit the growth of KB cancer cells (oral squamous carcinoma cells) and DU-145 (androgeninsensitive prostate cancer cells) with IC₅₀ values of eugenol acetate and eugenol in KB cells respectively $21.26 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ and $28.48 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ and DU-145 cells respectively $21.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ and $30.39 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$.²² The addition of acetyl groups to eugenol was reported to increase the anti-inflammatory activity of eugenol because it can increase the selectivity of inhibiting prostaglandin formation in the COX-2 (cyclooxygenase 2) pathway.^{23,24} The eugenol acetate (7) was also reported to have potential as a compound that can be used in larvicidal formulations because the toxicity of eugenyl acetate against *Aedes aegypti* larvae is higher than eugenol with an LC₅₀ value 0.102mg/mL.¹⁹ Therefore, eugenyl benzoate (9) has the potential as an antioxidant drug because it has been reported to have more antioxidant activity than the BHT used as a control. The antioxidant activity of eugenol benzoate is higher compared to eugenol with IC₅₀ value for each compound that is 18.21g/ml and 20.201g/ml.²⁴

Several ester derivatives of quercetin were reported for their biological activity. 3,3',4',7-tetraacetate quercetin was reported to have a different biological activity that is potentially antiviral to Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (hRSV) which is a virus that causes pneumonia. This biological activity is not owned by quercetin. 3,3',4',7-tetraacetate quercetin interacts with M2-1 protein from hRSV

on the binding side of M2-1 RNA. Therefore, these compounds have the potential as inhibitors of hRSV virus replication.³⁷ Compound of 3,3',5,7-tetraacetate quercetin was reported to have anti-inflammatory activity because it is able to inhibit the production of Nitrogen Oxide (NO) which acts as a proinflammatory mediator synthesized by inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS).³⁸

3,3',4',7-tetraethylcarbamate quercetin (13) was reported to have higher permeability than quercetin so that they are able to more easily cross human epithelial cells (CaCo-2 cells). The transport rate of 3,3',4',7-tetraethylcarbamate quercetin (13) is significantly higher than the quercetin of $5.23 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm/s}$, whereas the transport rate of quercetin is $10.282 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm/s}$.⁵ 3,3,4',5,7-pentaacetate quercetin (17) was reported to have higher bioavailability compared to quercetin (10) to human epithelial cells (MDCK-1 and MDCK-2).⁴ This compound was also reported to have anticancer activity against glioma cells whereas the quercetin did not have anticancer properties against glioma cells.²⁵ In addition, this compound was reported to have antiviral activity against Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus.³⁷

The biological activity of resveratrol ester derivatives was also reported. 4'-acetate resveratrol (22) was reported to have antiaging activity. This compound significantly increased more than 3.3 times the gene expression of antiaging factors including extracellular matrix proteins (elastin and collagen III, IV), SIRT 1, MT1H (metalloproteinases), FBN1 (skin aging biomarkers fibrillin), LAMB1 (laminin), PCNA (proliferating cell nuclear antigen), and skin growth factors (HBEGF, IGF1, NGF, and TGF). The 4'-acetate resveratrol compound (22) also decreased the expression of inflammatory and aging skin molecular genes (COX-2, IL-1, IL-6, IL-8). Based on these data, 4'-acetate resveratrol (22) has the potential for the prevention and treatment of skin aging.²⁶

The 4'-octanoate resveratrol (29), 3,5-dioctanoate resveratrol (30) and 3,4',5'-trioctanoate resveratrol (31) observed the stability of the gastrointestinal digestive system model and compared with resveratrol. The results reported that the bounded caprilate substituents were relatively stable without hydrolysis in the mouth and gastric phase. However, in the intestine, the caprilate substituents are not hydrolyzed and release resveratrol. This shows that caprilate esters from resveratrol can be absorbed by the intestinal lumen in the form of free resveratrol.⁶

Methylkaur-16-en-19-oat (33), Butylkaur-16-en-19-oat (34), Benzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (35), 4-Chlorobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (36), 4-Bromobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (37), 4-Fluorobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (38), 4-Nitrobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oat (39) were reported to have lower antifungal activity than the original compound namely kaurenoic acid. Bentulinil hexanoate compound (41) was reported to have antitumor activity against cells SF-295, HCT-116, PC-3 and HL-60 but the activity of bentulinil hexanoate (41) on each tumor cell is still lower compared to bentulinic Acid (40). Esterification of bentulinic Acid causes a decrease in antitumor (Table 6).⁴⁴

Table 6 Bioactivity of esters derivatives from secondary metabolite compounds

No.	Compounds	Bioactivity	Reference
(7)	eugenyl acetate	Anticancer & antiinflammatory	Carrasco et al., ²² ; Riswanto, ²³ & Saraphanchotiwitthaya, et al., ³²
(9)	eugenyl benzoate	antioxidant	Horchani et al., ²⁴
(11)	3,3',4',7-tetraacetate quercetin	antiviral	Guimaraes et al., ³⁷
(12)	3,3',5,7-tetraacetate quercetin	antiinflamasi	Ortega et al., ³⁸
(13)	3,3',4',7-tetraethylcarbamate quercetin	high bioavailability	Hu et al., ⁵

Table Continued...

No.	Compounds	Bioactivity	Reference
(22)	4'-acetate resveratrol	antiaging	Lepart et al., ²⁶
(29)	4'-octanoate resveratrol	hydrolyzed in the intestine	Nicolosi et al., ⁴²
(30)	3,5-dioctanoate resveratrol	hydrolyzed in the intestine	Nicolosi et al., ⁴²
(31)	3,4',5'-trioctanoate resveratrol	hydrolyzed in the intestine	
(33)	Methylkaur-16-en-19-oate	antifungal	Boeckea et al., ⁴³
(34)	Butylkaur-16-en-19-oate	antifungal	
(35)	Benzylkaur-16-en-19-oate	antifungal	
(36)	4-chlorobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oate	antifungal	
(37)	4-bromobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oate	antifungal	
(38)	4-fluorobenzylkaur-16-en-19-oate	antifungal	
(39)	4-nitrobenzil kaur-16-en-19-oate	antifungal	
(41)	Bentulinyl hexanoate	antitumor	Vicktor et al., ⁴⁴
(58)	1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl-3,4-dihydroxybenzoate	lipoxygenase enzyme inhibitors	Sadegian et al., ⁵³
(59)	1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo [2.2.1]heptan-2-yl-3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate	lipoxygenase enzyme inhibitors	
(60)	1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)acrylate	inhibitor enzim lipoksigenase	Sadegian et al., ⁵³
(38)	1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)acrylate	lipoxygenase enzyme inhibitors	

Conclusion

Secondary metabolite compounds have a very diverse structure that is widely used as a source of new drug discovery because they have a variety of bioactivity. These compounds can be modified by esterification reaction with chemical and enzymatic reactions. Esters derivatives of secondary metabolite compounds can increase the diversity of structures, allow for increased biological activity and even new biological activity of these compounds. Based on this review, some of the ester compounds produced have not yet reported for their biological activity. In addition, there has not been much modification of the structure of other secondary metabolite compounds. Therefore, further research is needed to increase the diversity of structures and enable the discovery of potential new biological activities, so that the discovery of new drugs is developing.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare there are no conflicts of interest.

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