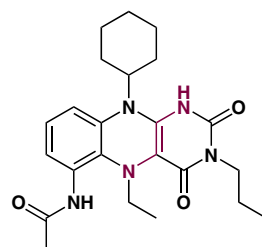
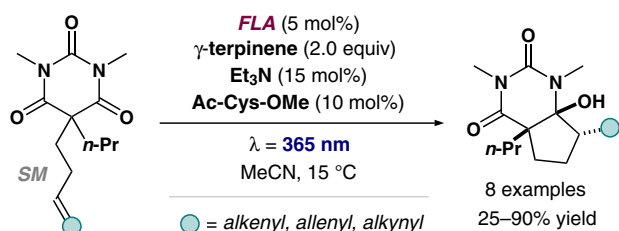
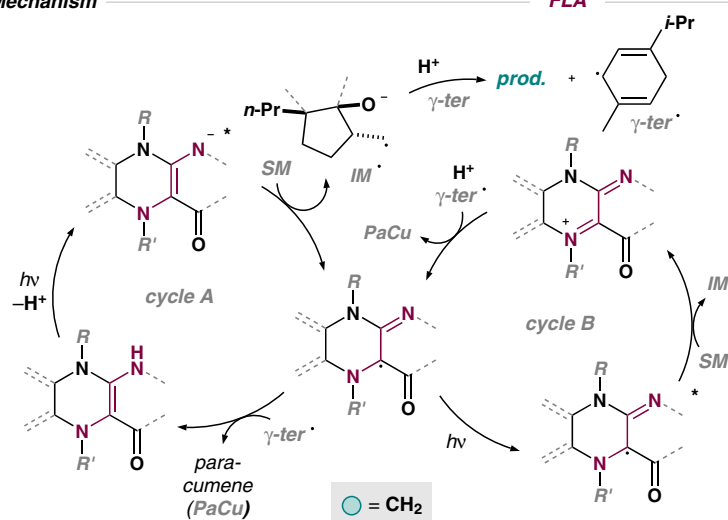
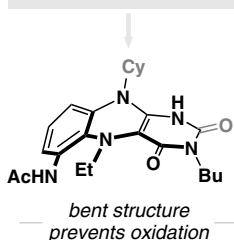
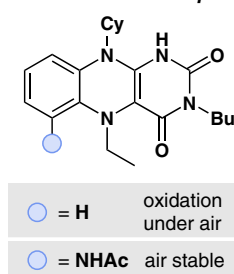


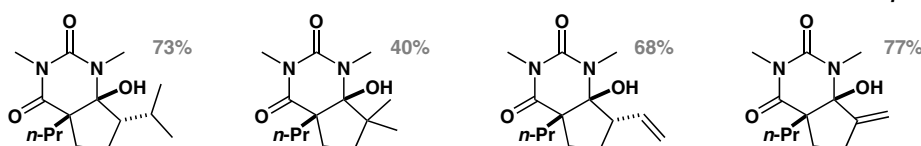
# Modified Flavins Permit Catalytic Reductive Cyclization



## Proposed Mechanism



## Selected Examples



**Significance:** Storch and co-workers report a novel class of reduced air-stable flavin photocatalysts that, upon photoexcitation, permit the catalytic reductive cyclization of barbituric acid derivatives and, therefore, replace the rare-earth reductant  $\text{SmI}_2$  previously used to achieve this transformation. By using a catalytic system consisting of the flavin photocatalyst, triethylamine, and cysteine as a hydrogen-atom donor, along with  $\gamma$ -terpinene as a superstoichiometric reductant, the bicyclic products could be obtained in poor to excellent yields.

**Comment:** Whereas reductive transformations are well known for DNA photolyase enzymes, molecular flavins have not been used previously to achieve this reactivity. By introducing an additional substituent in the 6-position, the authors found the corresponding flavins to be air-stable in their reduced form, opening up a plethora of possibilities for catalytic reductive transformations. We look forward to the synthetic potential of this novel concept being revealed, especially in the context of asymmetric catalysis.